

INDIAN HISTORY FROM 1526 – 1947 A.D

Unit – I 1526 - 1707 A.D

- a. Mughal Empire – Babur – Shersha’s administration – Akbar – Religion – Shahjahan – Aurangazeb – downfall of the Mughal Empire.
- b. Rise of Marathas – Shivaji – Administration and Economy.

Unit – II 1605 - 1857 A.D

- a. Advent of Europeans – Carnatic wars – Dupleix – Mysore wars – Haider and Tippu Sultan.
- b. Governors – General of India – Bentinck – Dalhousie reforms – Raising and its effects.
- c. 1857 revolt – nature – causes and its effects

Unit – III 1874 - 1902 A.D

- a. Indian Renaissance – religious and social reform movements – Rajaram Mohan Roy – Dayananda Saraswathi – Vivekananda.

Unit – IV 1469 - 1905 A.D

- a. Rise of Sikh power in Punjab – Ranjit Singh – administration.
- b. Indian under the crown – Rippon and Curzon reforms.

Unit – V 1905 - 1947 A.D

- a. The national movement – origin and growth of Indian National congress – period of militant nationalism – 1905 – 1920.
- b. The Gandhian Era – 1920 – 1947 – Non-cooperation movement – civil disobedience movement, Quit India movement – partition act of 1947.

INDIAN HISTORY

PRAK-SASTRI II YEAR

Part II - Paper - IX

INDIAN HISTORY

(up to 1526 - 1947 AD)



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Directorate of Distance Education

National Sanskrit University

(Erstwhile Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati)

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Unit – I - 1526 – 1707 A.D

A. Mughal Empire

- 1.1 Babur
- 1.2 Shersha's Administration
- 1.3 Akbar
- 1.4 Religion
- 1.5 Shahjahan
- 1.6 Aurangzeb
- 1.7 Downfall of the Mughal empire
- I B.1 Rise of Marathas
- I B.2 Shivaji
- I B.3 Administration and Economy
- I B.4 After Shivaji Maratha Politics – Third battle of Panipat

Main objective:

A. Mughal Empire – 1526 – 1707 A.D

- The establishment of Mughal dynasty in India
- The six great grand Mughals
- Babur (1526 - 30) Humayun – 1530 – 1555 AD
- Shersha – 1540 – 45 AD
- Akbar - 1556 – 1605 - Jahangir 1605 – 1628 AD
- Shahjahan – 1628 -1658 – Aurangzeb – 1658 – 1707 AD
- Downfall of Mughal Empire.

The establishment of Mughal dynasty in India occupies an important and a glorious place in Medieval Indian history because this dynasty produced capable rulers one after another from Babur to Aurangzeb, provided political unity to a large part of India for quite good time, administered it well and thereby, brought peace and prosperity within the empire. They patronized literature and fine arts which led to their growth practically in all fields. They generally adopted the policy of religious tolerance with a view to gain the loyalty and support of the Hindus who constituted the majority in the country.

1.1 Babur:

Babur was born on 14th Feb 1483 A.D to Umar Sheikh Mirza a ruler of Fargana near Samarkand in Central Asia. His full name was Zahir – Ud – Muhammad Babur. The name Babur means ‘lion’ in Turkish language. His father was a fifth descendent of the famous Turkish conqueror Timur on one side and his mother Kutlugnagar Khanum belonged to fourteenth descendent of renowned Mongol victor Changiz Khan on the other. His family belonged to the Chaghtai section of the Turkish race. Babur’s father died in 1494 A.D when he was only 11 years old and he faced serious challenges and his near relatives were his greatest enemies. He saved Fargana from the clutches of his close relatives Mohamud Khand and Ahmad Mirza and became the king of Fargana in the year 1494 A.D. The ruler of Sarmakand Ahmad Khan suddenly died. Taking advantage of it Babur invaded Samarkand in 1497 A.D. All of a sudden Babur fell ill and there arose a revolt in Fargana. After his recovery from illness he came to know that the rebels established their power over it. When he turned towards Samarkand it too had gone out of his hands. Babur made several efforts to recover his lost territories between 1498 and 1500 A.D but all in vain. In 1501 A.D he made a last attempt to win Samarkand and succeeded. However, after eight months he again lost it. Then Babur turned his attention towards Kabul. At that time Kabul was in a great political confusion. Babur took advantage of it and established his power in Kabul in 1504 A.D without firing a bullet.

From 1504 to 1526 A.D Babur strengthened his power in Kabul. From there he saw Hindustan, which was in large in extent and a wealthy country. The political conditions and the economic prosperity of India attracted Babur.

S.A.Q.
1. How did Babur face the initial challenges?

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India on the eve of Babur's invasion – 1526 A.D

The political condition of our country in the first quarter of 16th century was totally in a state of confusion and disunity. India was divided into four political mandals. In North India Delhi, Sindh, Multan, Punjab are the first Muslim states. There were Marwar, Mewad and other Rajput states are in second Hindu states in North India. There was political enmity between states. In South India there were two political rival groups. They were the Bahamanis and the Vijayanagara empires. There were regular political conflicts between Bahamani and Vijayanagara for the political supremacy. So totally India was not politically united under a mighty ruler. The social conditions were also disturbing. There was a big gap between Hindu and Muslim communities. The Hindus were forced to pay heavy and special taxes like zizia etc to the state. There were clear social divisions in the society. But economically India was in sound position. India was attractive to foreign invaders in medieval period. The military condition was very poor. Nobody bothered to train their army. Indian native rulers did not update their military techniques. They did not pay necessary attention to protect their forts and borders. This made them vulnerable to outside attacks.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the state of India on the eve of Babur's invasion (1526 A.D.)

The decline of the Delhi Sultanate started with the reign of Mohammad – bin – Tughlaq. The last of the Lodi Dynasty was Ibrahim Lodi. His authority was confined to Delhi only. He insulted powerful Nobles of the court. As a result some of the Afghan Nobles rose in revolt. Ibrahim used violent methods to suppress them. This created deep political crisis. The Punjab Governor Daulat Khan Lodi defied the Sultan's power and declared himself as independent ruler and he invited Babur to invade India. The same situation prevailed in Bihar and Jaunpur. The revolts deeply hurt the prestige of Ibrahim Lodi.

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By 1519 Babur came up to the Chenab, in 1520 he occupied Badakshan and handed over it to his elder son Humayun. In 1522 he occupied Khandahar and left it in charge of his next son Kamaran. It was at this time that the Governor of Punjab Daulat Khan invited Babur. This proved to be a good opportunity to him to invade India.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The decline of the Delhi Sultanate started with the reign of Mohammad – bin – Tughlaq.”- Justify.

First Battle of Panipat: April 21, 1526

Babur started from Kabul in November 1525 A.D with the firm determination to conquer India. On his way to Delhi, Daulat Khan challenged him boldly in Punjab but was defeated. Thus Babur became the master of Punjab. After reposing there for some time and reorganizing and consolidating his army Babur marched towards Delhi through Sarhind. On the way, the nobles of Delhi extended their support to Babur. The ruler of Chitor (Mewar) Rana Sanga expressed his readiness to attack Ibrahim Lodi as help to Babur. Ibrahim Lodi also proceeded towards Punjab with an army comprising 1,00,000 soldiers. Babur possessed about 12,000 soldiers only. Both the armies met on the historic plain of Panipat but neither of the two attacked the other for eight days. At last on the 21st April 1526 both the armies came face to face and the fight commenced. Babur who was skillful and experienced General had already arranged his army in a systematic way. Babur’s military position was superior, on the other hand Ibrahim’s army was neither well trained nor were the soldiers acquainted with the scientific methods of warfare. Babur’s artillery started bombarding Ibrahim’s army. Babur’s army firing in the front and shooting arrows from behind cut the Lodi army into pieces. Confusion arose in Ibrahim’s army and the soldiers fled in utter disorder to save their lives. As a consequence of this 15,000 soldiers including Ibrahim were

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killed in a single day in the battle of Panipat. Babur advanced towards Delhi and established his authority over it and Agra.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the difference between the army of Babur and that of Ibrahim Lodi ?

Results and significance:

The First Battle of Panipat was historical one in the history of India. As a result of this war the 300 years sovereignty of Hindustan shifted from Afghans to the Mughals. Several factors contributed for the success of Babur. The political strategy and artillery were the primary factors that contributed to his success. The position of Ibrahim Lodi was considerably weakened. Babur recorded in his autobiography that Ibrahim Lodi did not possess military skill, strategy, experience or training. Babur wrote that the Indian soldiers knew only how to die, but not how to fight in the battle field. Had Ibrahim taken the help of Rajputs, the result would have been different. But as it was not possible, Lodi lost the battle as well as his life.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the impression of Babur about Ibrahim Lodi and the Indian soldiers ?

Battle of Kanwa (March 17, 1527)

After his conquest in the battle of Panipat, Babur turned his attention to the ruler of Mewar Rana Sangrama Sinha, who was a more powerful enemy to him than Ibrahim Lodi. Rana Sangrama Sinha had the ambition of occupying the throne of Delhi. Rana Sangrama Sinha had already fought countless battles and won them. A number of Rajput Sardars had as well joined him. About 120 Rajput chiefs at the head of

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ninety thousand cavalry and five thousand elephants marched against Babur under the leadership of Rana. Among them the rulers of Marwar, Amber, Gwalior, Ajmer and Chandi and Mohammed Lodi, the brother of Ibrahim Lodi were in the Rajput camp.

Babur's army lost courage on the receipt of information about the Rajput leader Rana Sangrama Sinha. As he was a formidable foe his soldiers begged him to return to Kabul. To inspire his soldiers, Babur declared a 'Jihad' against Hindus and took an oath that he would never drink wine in future. He made his soldiers a promise on Quran that they would repose complete confidence in him. Then the Mughal soldiers were overwhelmed with the oratorical skills of Babur and with redoubled confidence the Mughal army fell up on the Rajputs. The artillery started firing. Wounded in the battle field, Rama Sanga left the scene. He died two years later. The battle of Kanwah is considered one of the important battles fought in India. It produced far reaching effects. Thus this battle was more decisive in its results than the battle of Panipat, as the latter made Babur the ruler of Delhi only but the Kanwah bestowed on him the sovereignty over India.

S.A.Q.
1. How did Babur inspire his soldiers to fight the Kanwa battle (1527 A.D.) ?
2. Which of the two battles, namely Battle of Panipat or Battle of Kanwa was more decisive in its results and why ?

The Battle of Chanderi: 1528 A.D

As a result of the Battle of Kanwah the Rajput army was only weakened, but not completely destroyed. The central point of Rajput confederacy was Chanderi. Its ruler was Medini Rai. Majority of the Rajputs chiefs reached Chanderi fort to decide their future course. Babur

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invaded Chanderi on January 20, 1528. The Rajputs fought with valour but their efforts proved futile. Babur occupied Chanderi fort. The Rajput army sustained incalculable losses. A large number of Rajput women jumped into funeral pyre and committed 'Jauhar'.

As a result of the war, there was no Rajput force worth its name to stand up to the Mughal challenge. After the occupation of Chanderi another Rajput fort Ranathambhor fell into the hands of Babur.

Battle of Ghogra – May 6, 1529 A.D:

After suppressing Rajputs, Babur, turned his attention towards the Afghans. The Afghans under the leadership of Mohammad Lodi, the rulers of Bihar and Bengal made preparations to drive out Babur from India. Babur went forward to fight against the Afghans and in 1529 he completely defeated Nusrat Khan the ruler of Bengal and Mohammad Lodi in the Battle of Ghogra. Thus Babur occupied Bihar and Bengal.

As a result of these victories, Babur's empire extended from Punjab to Bengal and from the Himalayas to Gwalior.

Babur passed away on December 26, 1530 A.D at the age of 48. Babur occupied special place not only in the History of India, but in the History of Asia. He was a great conqueror and a military strategist. As he was fully preoccupied with warfare, he could not build up a good administrative system. Babur was a man of letters. He had a good hold on Turki and Persian languages. He penned his autobiography Tujuk – I – Babri in Turki. This work throws much light on contemporary events and conditions. That is why, it has special place in the autobiographies of medieval times.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the place of Babur in the history of India ?

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Humayun 1530 – 1540 and 1555 – 1556:

Nasir – ud – din – Humayun Badshah was the full name of Humayun and he was the eldest son of Babur. He was born on 6th March 1508. The name Humayun means ‘the fortunate’ in Turkish language, but he was the most unfortunate Badshah. Humayun ascended the Mughal throne in 1530. Humayun faced two types of difficulties immediately after he ascended the throne. They are:

I. Humayun’s inherited difficulties:

A. Political instability:

Babur had no time to establish political stability during his reign and moreover he could not completely crush Afghans and Rajputs. Many Afghan leaders began to reorganize their power in Delhi.

B. Division of Kingdom among his brothers:

On the advice of Babur Humayun shared his kingdom among his brothers, as a result of which the Mughal Empire became weak.

C. Empty treasury:

In addition to other difficulties what he received was an empty treasury to maintain the kingdom.

D. Ingratitude of Humayun’s brothers:

Humayun’s own brothers Kamran, Askari and Hindal were dissatisfied with their part of territory and created many problems to Humayun.

II. Humayun’s own responsibility for his difficulties:

a. **Unnecessary wars:** After accession to the throne Humayun waged wars against Kalinjar, Jaunpur and Chunar which betrayed his political ignorance.

b. **War on Gujarat:** Fearing that Bahadur Shah would endanger the Mughal Emperor Humayun invaded Gujarat. But he could not defeat Bahdur Shah and as a result he lost his fame.

c. **War against Shershah:** When Humayun was busy with the affairs of Gujarat Sher Khan became strong in Bihar and Bengal by 1537 and stopped paying tribute to Mughals and decided to attack Humayun.

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S.A.Q.
1. How far Humayun himself was responsible for his failures ?

Battle of Kanauj 1540: Immediately after reaching Delhi Humayun collected nearly two lakh army and arrived at Kanauj to attack Shershah. But Humayun sustained a severe defeat. Shershah occupied Delhi and Agra. Shershah pursued the fleeing Mughal army up to Lahore. Even in this unfortunate situation, Humayun did not get any help from his brothers. After losing his throne Humayun fled to Kabul and from there to Persia. The Persian emperor Shah Tahms gave conditional shelter to Humayun. Later with the help of Persian emperor he occupied Kabul and Khandahar, then Peshawar and Lahore. Taking the advantage of weak successors of Shershah in 1555 Humayun defeated Sikander Surf and occupied Delhi and Agra. Thus after 15 years of exile Humayun once again became the king of India and restored the Mughal Empire. But Humayun did not live long to enjoy the fruits of his victory. In 1556 while coming down the steps of his library, he tumbled down, sustained serious injuries and died.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the circumstances which helped Humayun to restore the Mughal empire.

Shershah 1540 – 1545 A.D:

Early life: Farid Khan was the original name of Shershah. Hassan Khan, the Jagirdar of Sassaram in Bihar was the father of Farid. He was born in 1472 AD. Farid's grand father Ibrahim Khan Sur came to India from Afghanistan for livelihood and settled in Punjab. Later they migrated to Bihar. Hussan Khan had four wives and eight children. Farid was the son of first wife. Hussan Khan was very fond of his fourth wife. As a result

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Farid was neglected and his life became miserable in Sassaram. So he went to Jaunpur. There he secured good education. He attained great proficiency in Arabic and Persian languages. The talents of Farid attracted the attention of Jamal Khan, the Governor of Jaunpur. On Jamal Khan's invitation, Farid returned to Sassaram and managed the Jagir's affairs efficiently for 21 years. The experience he gained in Sasaram kept him in good stead in later years. His step mother was jealous of him and once again his life became miserable. This time he entered the service of Bahar Khan Lohani of South Bihar. Lohari was much impressed by Farid. One day when Lohani was attacked by a tiger in the forest, Farid killed it without any weapon and received Lohani's appreciation. Bahar Khan gave the title of Sher Khan to Farid and appointed him 'Vice – Chancellor' of Bihar. During 1527 – 1528 Sher Khan entered into Mughal service. In 1529 he joined again Bahar Khan's court and became not only the guardian of Bahar Khan's son, but also the Vice – Governor of Bihar. In the same year the ruler of Bengal, Nasratshah invaded South Bihar. But Sher Khan could repel it and as a result of this, Sher Khan became the ruler of South Bihar.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the early life of Sher Khan (Shershah).
2. Describe the circumstances that helped Sher Khan (Shershah) to become the ruler of South Bihar.

In 1530 AD the ruler of Chunar Taj Khan died. Sher Khan married his widow, Lad Malika and in this way Chunar fell into his hands easily. The treasure he obtained from Chunar proved to be a great boon to him for his future progress. The rise of Sher Khan was a great worry to Humayun. He marched on Bengal and laid siege on the Fort of Chunar. But Sher Khan took care so that the treasures in Chunar Fort were transferred to the

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Fort of Rohtas. Sher Khan defeated Humayun in the Battles of Chausa in 1539 and Kanauj in 1540 and occupied Delhi and Agra. Inspired by these victories Sher Khan took the title 'Shershah'. With this the Mughal rule ended for some time and the rule of Shershah began in India. After becoming the master of Delhi Shershah went on extending the frontiers of his empire. In 1542 he invaded Malwa and Gwalior. In 1543 he attacked Raihan, later he occupied Punjab. In 1545 in his last expedition he laid siege on Kalinjar fort in Bundelkhand. The siege lasted for one year; still the Fort did not yield to the Sur emperor. Shershah tried to blast it, and in the process he got seriously injured and died in 1545.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe Shershah's military achievements.

Shershah's administration:

There are many renowned emperors, founders of new empires, military leaders and great administrators in the History of India. Shershah had all these qualities. As an emperor, military commander, founder of a kingdom and as a great administrator he earned an important place in Indian history for himself. He ruled for a brief period of five years only yet during this short span of rule he introduced innovative reforms and emerged as forerunner to Akbar and Britishers. One of the Britisher historians wrote, "No Government, not even the British, has shown so much wisdom as this Afghan Pathan (Shershah)".

Administrative Reforms:

1. Central Government:

Shershah was a despot. The Central administration was presided over by Shershah himself. He had divided the central government work into six ministries. They are –

- a. Diwani – Wizarat – Prime Minister
- b. Diwani – I – Rajalat – Minister of Foreign affairs
- c. Diwani – I – Minister of Internal affairs

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- d. Diwani – I – Minister of Defence
- e. Diwani – I – Minister of Intelligence
- f. Diwani – I – Minister of Judiciary

II. Provincial Administration:

For administrative convenience Shershah divided his whole empire into 47 sarkars (provinces), each of which was further sub-divided into 64 paraganas (districts). The chief officers of a sarkar were the Shadar – I – Shiadaram and Munsif – I – Munsifan. They were responsible for law and order position in the province. Shadar I, Munsif – I, Potdar, Khanungo and Amin were appointed to carry on the administration of each paraganas. The paraganas consisted of many villages. Patwari, Chowkidars were the chief village officers. Collection of land revenue, management of the village was based on the panchayat system.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Central and Provincial administration of Shershah.

III. Land Revenue System:

Of various sources of state income, the most important was land revenue. The entire land under cultivation was perfectly surveyed. Based on the fertility of the soil, the land under plough was divided into 3 categories. One – third of the produce was collected as tax. Land tax could be paid either in cash or in kind. The farmers paid taxes directly to the government officials. Shershah's land Revenue policy came to be called 'Raitwari' system. Suitable subsidy was granted to the farmers in the time of drought or famine. The farmers were granted title deeds (pattas) for the landholdings. Shershah took 'kabuliat' papers from the farmers. That they would pay land tax regularly to the government was the promise that the 'kabuliat' contained. To increase agricultural production irrigation canals were dug. This arrangement of Shershah was adopted not only by Akbar but also by the British government.

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S.A.Q.
1. What is 'Raitwari' system and what is its importance ?
2. What is 'kabuliat'?

IV. Military Reforms:

Shershah built up a strong standing army. His army consisted of 1,50,000 cavalry, 25,000 infantry and 500 war elephants. There was also a special department of artillery. Shershah took personal care in recruitment, training of soldiers and in disbursement of salaries to them. In his military system, salaries were paid directly to the soldiers. To prevent fraud, he followed the Alla – ud – din's system of branding of horses. Details of every soldier were entered in the records. Hindus were also given opportunity to serve in the army.

S.A.Q.
1. write a note on the military administration of Shershah.

V. Judicial Reforms:

Shershah's judgment was the final in all civil and criminal cases. There was no discrimination in judicial matters. After the ruler Diwani – I Quaza was the highest judge. There were officers to assist him in his judicial administration. Punishments were very severe. Amputation and flogging were the common punishments. For serious crimes, hanging was also resorted to. Shershah followed separate injunctions to Muslims and Hindus in dispensing justice according to their religious sentiments.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the important feature of Judicial administration of Shershah ?

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VI. Roads and Sarais:

Shershah built many roads to encourage trade and commerce and to facilitate the travelers and troops to move from one place to another. Of these roads the following are very important:

1. Bengal to Sindh via Agra, Delhi and Lahore. It was 1500 km.
2. Agra to Burhampur
3. Agra to Jodhpur via Chitor
4. Lahore to Multan highway.

On either side of the roads shady trees were planted for the benefit of the traveling public. Sarais (feeding houses) were built at the interval of every two or three miles. There were separate accommodations to Hindus and Muslims. The Sarais also were used as post offices.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the important roads built by Shershah ?

VII. Coins:

Shershah reformed the coinage system and struck many kinds of pure gold and silver coins. He struck copper coins such as Dam, a half Dam, quarter Dam and gave the name of rupee to the silver coin. This rupee coin of the Shershah remained current throughout the Mughal period and up to 1837. He is rightly called as 'Father of Indian Rupee'.

VIII. Religious policy:

Shershah was a staunch Sunni Musalman. But his treatment towards the followers of other religious was one of tolerance. His behaviour towards the Hindus was far better than that of the Muslim Sardars of Delhi. He promoted Hindus to high official positions in the state. He did not show disrespect to Hinduism. Thus he served as an example to Akbar of later period.

S.A.Q.
1. "Shershah served as an example in religious policy to Akbar"- Justify

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IX. Buildings:

Shershah was a great builder. In a short time of 5 years he built a fort at Rohtas on the bank of the Jhelum river in Punjab and Purana Quila in old Delhi. The tomb which he constructed for himself in his own life time bears testimony to the architecture of his period.

X. Welfare measures:

For the benefit of the common people Shershah under took a number of welfare measures. For the spread of education he started Madarasas (schools) and liberally granted them state aid. Moreover he fixed stipends and scholarships for teachers and students. He also opened many free hostels. He also set up many charity houses and dispensaries.

XI. Estimation of Shershah's place in History:

According to some historians Shershah served as bridge between Babur and Akbar. He was the first Muslim ruler to realize that the welfare of the state depended upon the welfare of the people. Shershah's contribution to administrative system was so effective that even Akbar borrowed all the important principles enunciated by Shershah.

S.A.Q.
1. " Shershah served as bridge between Babur and Akbar " - Justify.

Akbar 1556 – 1605 AD:

I. Early life:

"Akbar is one of the most remarkable kings, not only in the History of India, but of the whole world". Akbar was born on 23rd November 1542 AD at Amarkot in Sind, by Humayun's Persian wife, Hanida Bann. At that time Humayun was running from pillar to post as a refugee. Humayun could see his son only after three years of his birth (1545 AD). At the time of Humayun's death Akbar was about 12 years old. The guardian of Akbar, a loyal sardar Bairam Khan, celebrated Akbar's coronation at Kalanaur in Punjab on 14th February 1556 on a brick platform.

II. The second Battle of Panipat: 1556 AD:

At the time of Humayun's death, when Akbar was in Punjab Hemu, the Hindu minister of Adil Shah the last Suri ruler occupied Delhi with the tile of Vikramaditya and expelled the Mughal Governor Tardi Beg. It was the main cause for the battle of second Panipat. The Mughal army under the leadership of Bairam Khan advanced towards Delhi to recover their lost empire. On the other side, Hemu too with a huge army proceeded to resist the Mughal army. Both the armies met on the historic field of Panipat on the 5th November 1556 AD. In the beginning, the situation was favourable to Hemu. But with injuries, he fell unconscious in the field and his soldiers believed that he died. The dispirited soldiers ran away from the scene. However, after a while Hemu died. Akbar got complete victory.

Results:

The second battle of Panipat proved to be as decisive as that of the first battle of Panipat. The Mughals occupied Delhi and Agra and now it became easy for them to conquer other parts of India as Akbar got rid of a formidable foe. Thus the Afghan power ended in India.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the main cause for the second battle of Panipat and what was the result ?

Akbar's conquests:

Akbar was a great conqueror. His aim was to bring the whole of India under the Mughal umbrella. Akbar embarked on a career of conquests with a view to promoting unity and strength of the country. From 1556 to 1560 AD with the help of Bairam Khan, Akbar conquered Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur and annexed them to his empire.

Malwa 1560 – 1562 AD:

An Afghan Sardar, Baz Bahadur ruled over Malwa and because of his wickedness he became unpopular. The Mughal army marched against

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Malwa. Baz Bahadur fled, and Malwa came under the occupation of Mughals. Adam Khan was appointed as Governor of Malwa.

Gondwana 1564 AD:

Gondwana is situated in modern Madhya Pradesh. Rani Durgavati was ruling Gondwana in the name of her minor son Veer Narayan. At that time she was a brave and competent ruler. Akbar sent an army against Gondwana in 1564 AD under the leadership of Asif Khan. Rani Durgavati resisted the enemy bravely. At last when no hope of success was left, she committed suicide to save her honour. Veer Narayan also lost his life and Gondwana came under the Mughal domination.

Struggle with Mewar 1562 – 90 AD:

Akbar followed a two fold Rajput policy. Those Rajputs who accepted his sovereignty were accepted as feudatories. Against those Rajputs who wanted to remain independent Akbar was determined to fight. Among those Rajput princes who did not accept Akbar's sovereignty was the Sisodia family of Mewar. So a war with Mewar became inevitable for Akbar. In 1568 Mughal army marched against Chitor, the capital of Mewar. Rana Udai Singh entrusted the defence of the fort to the Rajput Generals, Jaimal and Fatta and fled to the Aravali Hills. Jaimala and Fatta fought valiantly and defended the fort for full four months. At last they were defeated and Akbar entered the fort and killed a large number of Rajputs.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the policy of Akbar towards Rajputs ?

After the death of Udai Singh his son Maha Rana Pratap Singh continued the struggle for independence. Immediately after ascending the throne Rana took a vow that he would not rest unless he drives the Mughals out of India. He fought against the Mughal army for 25 years. Many times he attacked Mughals, by hiding in mountains. The Mughal army hunted for him from place to place. At last a terrible battle was

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fought between the Mughals and the Rajputs at Haldighat in 1574. Rana and his followers fought very bravely, but they lost the day in the end. Rana succeeded in escaping safely. Rana recovered the whole of Mewar except Chitsor, but before his death in 1597 AD. Undoubtedly Rana Pratap Singh was the greatest patriot and warrior of his times. In spite of many obstacles and hindrances the bravery and courage that he displayed, cannot be forgotten. After his death, his son Amar Singh carried on the struggle against Mughals. After the fall of Chitsor, the rulers of Ranathambor, Rewa, Jodhpur and Bikaner accepted the Mughal sovereignty.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the personality of Rana Pratap Singh.

Gujarat:

Gujarat was a very rich state during the time of Akbar. Broach, Cambay and Surat were the port cities on the Arabian sea coast and they became important centres for internal and external trade. The ruler of Gujarat Muzaffar Shah was inefficient and weak. Taking advantage of this Akbar marched his army in 1572 against Muzaffar Shah. The Shah surrendered without giving any fight and Gujarat became part of Mughal empire. This helped akbar to gain economic strength.

S.A.Q.
1. Why was Gujarat an important part of Mughal empire ?

Bihar, Bengal and Orissa 1574 – 76 AD:

The ruler of Bihar and Bengal Dand Khan declared independence. Akbar advanced towards Bengal in 1574 AD defeated him and appointed Munim Khan as in charge of Bengal. But after one year Dand Khan revolted and reoccupied his lost territories. Then Akbar sent an army in 1576 AD. In this war Dand Khan was defeated and was murdered. Bihar, Bengal and Orissa were annexed to the Mughal empire. Akbar occupied

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Kabul and Kashmir in 1585, Sindh in 1591 AD and Khandahar soon afterwards. With these victories Akbar got full control over the whole of North India.

S.A.Q.
1. How would Akbar gain full control over the whole of North India ?

Conquest of Deccan – 1595 – 1601 AD:

Deccan was under the control of five independent Muslim kingdoms, namely Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Golkonda, Bidar and Bijapur. Before marching against them, Akbar sent them messages that they should accept him as their overlord. All of them accepted except Chand Bibi, the ruler of Ahmednagar. She was a brave lady, fought valiantly against Mughals. At last a part of Ahmednagar was occupied by Akbar in 1600 AD. After the death of Mubarak Shah, the ruler of Khandesh, his son did not accept Mughal sovereignty. Then Akbar marched against the enemy and occupied Barahampur and Assirgarh in 1601 AD. This was Akbar's last military conquest. To commemorate these military achievements, Akbar built Buland Darwaja in his second capital Fatehpur Sikri. With this Akbar's empire extended from Bengal in the east to Afghanistan in the west and Kashmir in the north to Godavari river in the south.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Rani Durgavati and Chand Bibi.
2. What does the Buland Darwaja signify ?

Administrative system of Akbar:

Akbar was not only a great general and a nation builder but was also a competent administrator. He introduced an effective system of administration in his extensive empire. The important aspects of his rule are ---

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- I. Central government
- II. Provincial administration
- III. Military administration
- IV. Revenue system
- V. Rajput policy
- VI. Religious policy (Din – I – Ilahi)
- VII. Literature and fine arts.
- VIII. Art and architecture

I. Central government:

Four ministers were appointed to assist the emperor in the central government. They were

1. Wakil – Prime Minister
2. Diwan – Finance Minister
3. Mir Bhakshi – Minister Disbursing salaries
4. Sardar – us – Sardar – Minister of endowments and Judiciary.

Akbar directly appointed persons of his choice as his ministers. They could also be dismissed at his will. Raja Todar Mal lended his service as Wakil and Diwan for a long time. He also assisted the emperor in choosing provincial Diwans.

II. Provincial administration:

Akbar divided his empire into provinces or Subahs. There were 16 Subahs in the empire. The head of the Subha was Subehdar. Subehdars were directly appointed by the emperor. Diwan, Amil, Bitikshi, Poddar and Fousdar were the important officers in the Subah. Civil and Criminal Judiciary, Agriculture, Hospitals, Religion and Welfare of people etc. were the important duties.

Subahs were divided into Sarkars and Sarkars in turn were subdivided into paraganas. Faujdar in Sarkar and Quanungo in the Paragana were important officers. They looked after revenue matters. Paraganas were divided into villages. Muouddam and Pattwari were the important village officers. During the time of Akbar the cities had special civil administration. Kotwal was the city administrator. He discharged civil and police duties. The city was also divided into a number of wards.

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S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Akbar's administration at central and provincial levels.

III. Military administration (Mansabdar system):

Army of Akbar was divided into 3 categories –

- a. Standing army
- b. Amir's army
- c. Officer's army.

The last one was most important. The Officers that maintained the armies were called '**Mansabdars**'. So this system can be called Mansabdar system. There were Mansabdars with 10 to 10,000 soldiers consisting of 33 classes. Mansabdars with 10,000 and above were drawn from royal family. Mansabdars of 5,000 and above were appointed by Akbar directly. Raja Man Singh, Mirza Aziz were some of the big Mansabdars. Akbar paid special attention to the army. Branding of horses was in vogue. Akbar gave importance to discipline among soldiers. He took special care in the appointment of Mansabdars. That was why Akbar could maintain a big empire efficiently.

S.A.Q.
1. What is Mansabdar system ?

IV. Revenue system:

With the help of his finance minister Raja Todar Mal and Muzzafar Khan, Akbar introduced effective revenue system. Important source of income for the state was land revenue. Gifts, salt tax, customs tax and commercial taxes were other sources of income. Akbar abolished the Jiziya and pilgrim taxes levied on Hindus. Akbar appointed Raja Todar Mal as Diwan – e – Ashrat in 1582. He removed the existing defects and

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formulated a new revenue policy. Todar Mal's land revenue system was also called 'Bandobast'. It had 3 salient features:

1. Proper survey and measurement of land
2. Classification of land
3. Assessment of tax.

All the irrigated lands were divided into 4 categories –

- a. Polaz – I Class land – Yields every year.
- b. Paroulti - II Class land – Yields once in 1 or 2 years
- c. Chachar – III Class land - Yields once in 3 or 4 years.
- d. Banjar – IV Class land – unsuitable for cultivation.

One third of the produce was collected as the state share. Tax could be paid either in cash or kind. During the times of draught and famine, Akbar abolished taxes. Loans were advanced to the farmers on low rates of interest. Thus Akbar emerged as the well wisher of the farming community. Akbar's greatness as an administrator depended on his revenue system.

S.A.Q.
1. What is Bandobast ?
2. "Akbar's greatness as an administrator depended on his revenue system"- Justify.

V. Rajput policy:

Akbar was successful in winning the loyalty of the Rajputs by adopting a policy of sympathy and friendliness and succeeded in consolidating the roots of empire in India. Akbar followed 4 principles in Rajput policy. They are –

1. **Friendly relations and equal status** – Akbar lost confidence and trust in the loyalty of his own relatives and other Muslim Sardars. So he began to create friendly relations with Hindus particularly Rajputs. Akbar granted the Rajputs equal rights

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and thus won their trust. Thus Akbar conquered a few Rajput states.

2. **Matrimonial alliance** – Akbar made Rajputs not only his friends but also his relatives. Akbar married the daughter of Raja Bihari Mal of Jaipur in 1562 AD and princesses of Bikaner and Jaisalmer in 1570 AD. Prince Saleem II was married to a Rajput princess, the daughter of Raja Bhavan Das. By these matrimonial alliances, Akbar made most of the Rajputs faithful to him and he himself was influenced by Hindus.
3. **Offering high jobs** – Akbar also appointed Hindus and Rajputs to high posts. Raja Bihari Mal, Raja Bhavan Das, Raja Man Singh, Raja Todar Mal and Raja Birbal were given high posts. More than half soldiers and several Generals were Hindus. It is estimated 8 out of 12 provincial Diwans were Hindus and Rajputs.
4. **Wars with Rajputs** – Akbar adopted aggressive policy towards those Rajput Rajas who refused to acknowledge his sovereignty. The rulers of Gondwana, Ranathambhor and Kalinga fought against Mughals. Akbar carried on continuous wars with Mewar for more than 25 years.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the four principles followed by Akbar in his Rajput policy?

VI. Akbar's Religious Policy (Din – I – ilahi):

Akbar was imbued with the spirit of religious tolerance. His mother was a Shia, his father was a Sunni. He was born in Rajput fort (Amarkot). His teacher Abdul Latif was a Sufi and his guardian Bairam Khan was a Sunni. Having learnt the salient features of these sects, Akbar early in his life became a religious liberal. Akbar did not exhibit any religious discrimination.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the importance of Akbar's early life in formulating the policy of religious tolerance at a later stage.

Ibadat Khana – Akbar had close friendship with Sufi scholars, Shaik Mubarak and his 2 sons Abu Fazal and Abu Faizi. They inculcated in Akbar, a spirit of enquiry. They preached that God is one. The essence of all the religions is the same. Religious tolerance promotes human happiness. This philosophy of Sufis greatly impressed Akbar. To know more about different religions in 1575, as per the advice of Abdul Fazal, he constructed a house of worship of Ibadat Khana in Fatehpur Sikri. On every Thursday spiritual discourses were held in Ibadat Khana. In the beginning they were confined to Islam. Later he invited Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, Parsee theologians to participate in religious discussions. Sometimes, the discussions generated heat. Akbar got disgusted. However, he realized that truth was not confined to Islam alone. It was to be found in every religion. On September 2nd 1579 Akbar promulgated the 'decree of infallibility'. The decree was held as important as Magna carta of 1215 of England. By this decree Akbar assumed supreme authority in matters of state, but also in matters in religion. Akbar started adopting the customs of people of all faiths. He started believed in the karma and rebirth theory of Hindus. The Hindu festivals like Holi, Diwali and Raksha Bandhan were celebrated in the Palace. Impressed by the teaching by Jain scholars, Hara, Vijaya, Chandrasuri, Akbar gave up meat eating and abolished animal slaughter. In accordance with Zoroastrian doctrine, Akbar started worshipping fire, sun and light. He gave permission for the construction of churches in Agra and Lahore.

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S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on
a) Influence of Sufi saints on Akbar
b) Ibadat Khana
c) “Decree of infallibility”

Din – I – Ilahi: Akbar realized that, the end of every religion was the welfare of the people. In 1582 Akbar announced a new religion called Din – I – Ilahi which contained the essence of all faiths. Some historians suggest that it would be appropriate to consider Din – I – Ilahi as a way of life and not as a religion. Abul Fazul was appointed as chief promoter for this concept of “God is one”. Akbar was his representative. According to this meat eating should be discarded; upright character was essential. For the defense of the emperor the people should be prepared to sacrifice everything. These were the main salient features of Din – I – Ilahi. Its members were required to worship Sun and the Fire.

Akbar did not resort to the propagation of Din – I – Ilahi. There lies his greatness. He never clubbed the state with religion. He was the personification of secularism. Only 18 members were enrolled as members in Din – I – Ilahi. Among them Abul Fazul, Abul Faizi, Birbal, Raja Todar Mal were famous. Din – I – Ilahi died with the death of Akbar.

S.A.Q.
1. “Akbar never clubbed the state with religion” – Justify.

VII. Literature and Fine Arts:

According to some historians, Akbar did not know reading and writing. But he patronized many Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit scholars in his court. The famous Persian scholar Abul Fazul’s works Akbaranama and Ain – I – Akbari throw much light on the contemporary history. Akbar’s time was golden age for Hindi literature. The famous Hindi poets

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Sur Das and Tulasidas belonged to Akbar's time. The author of 'Ramacharita Manas' was Tulasidas who also of this period. A number of Sanskrit works were translated into Persian and Arabic languages. Tansen, the greatest musician adorned Akbar's court. It was said that the sky got overcast and it rained, when Tansen rendered the Raaga Meghmalar.

S.A.Q.
1. "Akbar's time was golden age for Hindi literature and music" - Justify.

VIII. Art and Architecture:

Architecture and Sculpture were also greatly patronized by Akbar. Akbar got the statues of Jaimal and Fatta and other Rajput heroes or horses set up. Akbar raised big monuments in Agra, Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore and Allahabad. He constructed Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri. Hindu and Muslim schools of Architecture confluenced in Akbar's period. Agra Fort, the Fort of Lahore, Allahabad Fort, The forty pillared place of Allahabad, the Bulandar Darwaza, Jama – I – Masjid, the tomb of Akbar of Sikindara the Durgah of Sheik, Salim Chisti are among the important architectural edifices of the period of Akbar.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Art and Architecture during Akbar's period.

Jahangir – 1605 – 1627 AD:

Salim is the original name of Nur – ud – din – Mohammad Jahangir. He was born to Rajput princess the daughter of Raha Bihari Mal of Jaipur. Akbar gave him the name of Salim in due respect to the great leader Shaik Salim Chisti Baba. Salim was trained by eminent scholars and he acquired proficiency in many languages and subjects. After the death of Akbar he ascended the Mughal throne in 1605. Immediately after ascending the throne, Jahangir issued twelve royal orders paving way to admirable reforms to provide liberal government to the people. To

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dispense immediate justice to the people, he set up a bell in Agra Fort, near the bank of the river Yamuna.

In 1606 Khusrav the eldest son of Jahangir revolted against him for Mughal throne. Jahangir suppressed the revolt and imprisoned his son in Agra Fort. But Khusrav escaped from Agra fort, fled to Punjab and sought the help of Guru Arjun Singh and made an attack on Lahore. Jahangir personally led the army, defeated Khusrav again and imprisoned him in the Fort of Agra. Later prince Khurram (Shahjahan) assassinated Khusru. Guru Arjun Singh was hanged by Jahangir. This led to enmity between Mughals and Sikhs in due course.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the reason for enmity between Mughals and Sikhs ?

Of Jahangir's military exploits: He occupied Mewar under the able leadership of Kurram who was given the title of Shah Jahan. The ruler of Mewar Amar Singh concluded a treaty with Mughals accepting their sovereignty. Amar Singh's son Karan Singh was appointed as Mansabdar of 5,000. The occupation of Kangra was another military achievement of Jahangir as even his father could not achieve this. Jahangir maintained friendly relations with Deccan Sultans. In 1622 Shah Jahan led an expedition against Deccan and collected tributes from the Deccan rulers. Jahangir also tasted military defeats. In 1621 Persian ruler Shah Abbas occupied Kabul and Khandahar. Jahangir made several attempts but in vain.

During the times of Jahangir the English set their feet in India. In 1608 William Hawkins and in 1615 Sir Thomas Roe visited the Jahangir's court got some trade concessions and constructed an English Factory at Surat.

Nurjahan:

The original name of Nurjahan was Mehrunnisa. Her father was Ghiyas Beg and mother Asmat Begum. Ghiyasbeg came to Akbar's court

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in search of employment from Persia. Mehrunnisa was a pretty girl. Prince Salim was enchanted by her beauty and wanted to marry her. But Akbar did not accept this marriage. He got Mehrunnisa married to Sher Afghan and sent them to Bengal. After his accession to the throne as Jahangir, Salim murdered Sher Afghan, brought Mehrunnisa to the Royal palace and married her in 1611 AD. At the time of the marriage, her age was 35. She had also a daughter Ladli Begum. After the marriage Jahangir gave her the name of Nurjahan (Light of the world).

After his marriage with Nurjahan, Jahangir retired from active politics and entrusted the reins of administration to her. Nurjahan was ambitious and took several steps to consolidate her power. She appointed her close relatives as chief adviser. She got her daughter (Ladli Begum) married to Jahangir's son Shahariyar. This was done to make Shahriyar Mughal emperor after Jahangir. Nurjahan Junta came into existence.

Khurram (Shahjahan) while observing all Nurjahan's activities and revolted against Nurjahan. Nurjahan sent Mahabat Khan, the Military General and suppressed the revolt. With the victory over Khurram Mohabat Khan's prestige increased and in 1626 he revolted against Jahangir and Nurjahan and imprisoned them and assumed royal power and ruled for three months. But Nurjahan could secure her and Jahangir's release from the prison. Mahabat Khan fled to Deccan. By this time in 1627 Jahangir died. Khurram suppressed all his enemies and ascended the throne in 1628 with the title Shahjahan. Nurjahan made a permanent exit from politics. She spent her last years in pious pursuits in Lahore and died in 1645 AD.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the role played by Nurjahan in the politics of the Mughal empire ?

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Shahjahan 1628 – 1658:

Shahjahan ascended the Mughal throne in 1628 AD. His original name was Khurram. During the reign of Jahangir, Shahjahan acted as Governor of Deccan and acquired rich administrative experience. He could successfully suppress the revolts which broke out in his time, and establish political stability in the empire. He checked Portuguese power in Bengal and established peace. During his time the entire Deccan consisting of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkonda came under his control. He appointed his son Aurangzeb as the Governor of Deccan. But he could not conquer Central Asia including Khandahar. His policy revealed the weakness of the Mughal army.

Golden Age of Mughals:

Most of Indian and foreign writers have said much in favour of Shahjahan and they believe his reign to be the climax or the Golden period of the Mughal empire for the following reasons:

1. Political stability
2. Flourishing of Trade and Commerce
3. Economic prosperity
4. Growth of Literature
5. Development of Art and Architecture.

1. Political Stability:

Shahjahan had inherited vast Empire from his father and grand father, the foundation of which had been considerably consolidated in India. Shahjahan paid his undivided attention for the maintenance of peace and order throughout the country. During his reign of about 30 years his empire remained peaceful. Shahjahan was a very diligent ruler. He took great interest in administration of the country and in giving justice to the people. People were safe as the thieves and decoity were dealt with mercilessly.

S.A.Q.
1. “Shahjahan was a very diligent ruler ” – Justify.

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2. Flourishing of Trade and Commerce:

During the time of Shahjahan trade and commerce made considerable progress particularly Indian trade with foreign lands was greatly developed, as a result of which the in flow of foreign wealth into India increased. Bengal and Gujarat were considered to be the most prosperous states in the country. The commercial relations with Western Asia and the European countries were established. Sugar, cotton and silk textiles etc. were exported. Toys and medicines were imported. Much of foreign gold and silver began to be drawn into the country with the continuous flow of foreign money. India became a prosperous country in Shahjahan's time.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the significance of the state of trade and commerce during the period Shahjahan ?

3. Economic prosperity:

Economically Shahjahan's empire was prosperous. The people had become sufficiently prosperous. Financial condition of the country improved greatly. Many industries were set up and handicrafts were well encouraged. In Agra a number of workshops were opened. The state revenue was doubled during Shahjahan's time. That is why he could spend extravagantly on historical monuments. During 1630 -31 a severe famine hit Gujarat and Deccan, Shahjahan took excellent famine relief measures. He got many tanks and irrigation canals. As a result several people could get employment. He also remitted taxes to provide relief to the people.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the economic condition during Shahjahan's period ?

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4. Growth of Literature:

In the field of literature, Shahjahan's reign is compared to that of Elizabeth I in the History of England. Hindu and Muslim writers received equal favour from Shahjahan. Shahjahan's court was adorned by Persian, Hindi and Sanskrit poets. The Sanskrit scholar Jagannatha Pandita was Shahjahan's court poet. He was from Andhra and wrote 'Rasagangadharam' and 'Gangalahari'. Other eminent Hindi and Sanskrit writers like Kaveendra Acharya Saraswathi, the title holder of 'Mahakavi Rai' Sundar Das, the famous Hindi poet Chintamani spread literary fragrance far and wide. Shahjahan's eldest son, Dara Shikau was a great scholar in Persian and Sanskrit. He translated Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita and Ramayana into Persian language. Dara's "Mahasamudra Sangamam" was a confluence of Hindu and Muslim cultures. Abdul Hamid Lahari and Inayat Khan were the court Historians of Shahjahan. Shahjahan established an institution of higher learning in Delhi. Jagannath and Janardhana Bhatta were court musicians.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the contribution of Hindus and Muslims to the development of literature during the period of Shahjahan ?
2. Write a note on Dara's scholarship.

Art and Architecture:

In the field of Art and Architecture the reign of Shahjahan was comparable to that of Roman Emperor Augustus, and his period was undoubtedly the 'Golden age' of the Mughal India. He built many famous palaces in many places of his empire like Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Kashmir, Kabul, Khandahar, Ajmer, Ahmadabad etc. These include royal palaces, gardens etc. which he built spending crores of rupees. In fact Shahjahan was the greatest builder of mansions of all the Mughal emperors. Among Shahjahan's constructions, Tajmahal in Agra and Red Fort in Delhi

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occupy pride of place. Shahjahan, in memory of his beloved wife, at the bank of Yamuna, built Tajmahal the most beautiful one which is regarded as one of the ‘seven wonders of the world’. For its construction about 20,000 persons took 22 years and about 3 crores of rupees were spent on it. The Persian architect who played key role in its construction was Ustad Ahmed. Another example of Shahjahan’s thirst for art is his peacock throne. The world famous Koh – I Noor diamond was embedded on it. Among other engineering works the Moti Masjid, Jama Masjid, Diwan – I – AM, Diwan – I – Khas, Red Fort in Delhi, Shah Jahanabad stand testimony of Mughal art.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the place of Shahjahan in the architectural history of the Mughal period.

Criticism:

Many writers like V.A. Smith and European travelers like Bernier and Peter Mundy etc. did not support the opinion of ‘Shahjahan’s Golden Age’ in the socio, political and economic field. These writers assert that Shahjahan wasted the Royal funds on raising his edifices and maintaining the magnificence of his court uselessly and the burden was borne by farmers and the common public. Shahjahan did not attempt to provide any relief in the distress of the people. Politically Shahjahan failed to regain Kabul and Khandahar and some historians describe the period of Shahjahan as the beginning of the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the personality of Shahjahan.

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1A.6 Aurangazeb 1658 – 1707 AD:

1A.6 1. Early Life

1A.6 2. War of Succession

1A.6 3. Military Expeditions

1A.6 4. Religious policy

1A.6 5. Deccan policy

1A.6 1. Early Life:

Aurangazeb was the last great Emperor of the Mughal Dynasty. He was born in 1618 AD. Shahjahan had four sons, Dara Shikau, Shuja, Aurangazeb and Murad and two daughters Jahanara and Roshnara. Aurangazeb had good training in Hindi, Turki and Arabic languages. He acquired good administrative experience during the reign of Shahjahan from 1635 to 1658.

1A.6 2. War of Succession:

In 1657 AD, when Shahjahan fell ill the war of succession started. Aurangazeb was in Deccan. He came to an agreement with Murad to attack other two brothers. He defeated Dara and occupied Agra. Aurangazeb sent a message to Shahjahan that he was sorry for what had happened. Meanwhile he got Shahjahan arrested and occupied the Mughal throne. Afterwards on his way to Delhi, he got his brother Murad drunk and took him into custody. Declaring that, he was unfit to rule, he got Murad hanged in Gwalior. Shuja faced defeat and died in miserable condition. Next Aurangazeb killed Dara declaring that he was enemy of Islam. After killing his brothers and imprisoning his father he ascended the Mughal throne.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the role of Aurangazeb in the 'war of succession'.

1A.6 3. Military Expeditions:

When the rulers of Cooch – Bihar occupied Kamarupa that belonged to the Mughals, Aurangazeb sent an army and regained it. The

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Mughal army under the General Shaista Khan drove away the Portuguese from Chittagong and thus Bihar also became a part of Mughal empire. The revolts of Bundelkhand and Samgharh were suppressed. Aurangazeb also suppressed the revolts of the Afghans in North western frontiers. By this Aurangazeb got control over the entire North India.

1A.6 4. Religious policy:

Aurangazeb was a staunch Sunni Muslim. He strictly followed the principles of Qoran and ruled the government accordingly. He rejected the liberal policy of religious toleration established by Akbar. As soon as he ascended the throne he utilized all the government resources for the spread of Islam and tried by every means to turn India into a Muslim religious state. Keeping in view the principles of Qoran he prohibited music and dance in the country. Singing in the royal court was stopped and the musicians were ordered to leave the court. He ordered that *kalma* should not be engraved on the coins because the Hindus, who were non-muslims, also touch them. He took many harsh steps against Hindus and put them to many difficulties. He did not permit them to build new Hindu temples and ordered to demolish many temples such as the Viswanath temple at Banaras, the Somnath temple in Kathiawar and the Mathura temples. The orders were issued to the provincial Governors as well to demolish as many Hindu temples as possible. He stopped the grants to Hindu temples which were in vogue previously. Hindu schools were also closed. Jiziya and the pilgrim tax, which were abolished by Akbar, were reimposed in 1679 AD. Aurangazeb stopped the celebration of Hindu festivals like Holy,, Diwali etc. in the Royal Court. Because of this religious attitude of Aurangazeb almost all sections of the country particularly the Rajputs, the Sikhs, the Marathas, the Jhats and the Shiya Muslims in Deccan turned against Aurangazeb which paved way for the downfall of the Mughal empire.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the religious policy of Aurangazeb.

1A.6 5. Deccan policy:

Aurangzeb's Deccan policy got clubbed with his religious policy. He extended his policy of aggression against Deccan. The essential elements of the Deccan policy of Aurangzeb were to crush the Shia states of Bijapur and Golkonda and suppress the Marathas, Shaista Khan, the maternal uncle of Aurangzeb, was sent against Shivaji in 1663, but he failed to resist Shivaji. Then Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh in 1665 against Shivaji. Jai Singh defeated Shivaji and concluded the treaty of Purandhar by accepting the subjection to the Mughals on some conditions. Later Mughal army marched against Bijapur. But Bijapur army resorted to guerilla warfare and the Mughals sustained defeat. The two expeditions of the Mughals against Bijapur were unsuccessful.

After the death of Shivaji in 1680 Aurangzeb came to Deccan to crush the Marathas and to occupy Bahamani kingdoms. In 1686 he conquered Bijapur and in 1687 he occupied Golkonda. In 1689 Sambhuji the son of Shivaji fell into the hands of the Mughals and met with cruel death. Then Rajaram, the second son of Shivaji fought against Mughals. After Rajaram his wife Tara Bai carried on Maratha warfare against Mughals. This warfare continued till the death of Aurangzeb in 1707. On account of these Deccan wars, the Mughal empire incurred heavy losses in the form of money, men and prestige. The Marathas could not be suppressed. On the other hand the Marathas prestige reached new heights. Aurangzeb lost his life in Deccan wars against Marathas. According to V.A. Smith "Deccan proved to be the grave of Aurangzeb's prestige as well as of the body".

S.A.Q.

1. "Aurangzeb's Deccan policy got clubbed with his religious policy"- Explain.

2. "Aurangzeb's wars with the Marathas resulted in the rise of the Marathas prestige to new heights"- Justify.

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I.A.7 Downfall of the Mughal Empire

I.A.7.1 Aurangazeb's policies

I.A.7.2 Wars of Succession

I.A.7.3 Weak Successors

I.A.7.4 Military weakness

I.A.7.5 Foreign invasions

I.A.7.6 Independent states

I.A.7.1 Aurangazeb's policies:

According to many historians Aurangazeb was mainly responsible for the downfall of the Mughal empire. The rigid religious policy which was followed by Aurangazeb, the Rajput policy and Deccan policies were fundamental causes for the downfall of the Mughal empire. The fanatic and intolerant religious policy of Aurangazeb turned the Jats in Mathura, the Satnavis in Sindhu, the Sikhs in Punjab, the Rajputs in Rajasthan, the Marathas and Bahamanis in Deccan as the sworn enemies of the Mughal empire and this caused the downfall. The Deccan policy of Aurangazeb was also proved ruinous not only to him but also to the Mughal empire.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the personality of Aurangazeb.

I.A.7.2 Wars of Succession:

In fact wars of succession for the Mughal throne started during the last days of Akbar himself. The death of Jahangir was followed by a war of succession between Shahjahan and Shahriyar. During the reign of Shahjahan the wars of succession reached climax and Aurangazeb occupied the throne after killing his brothers. Even after the death of Aurangazeb the same situation continued. Thus the wars of succession considerably weakened the Mughal empire.

S.A.Q.
1. Explain the wars of succession in the Mughal dynasty.

I.A.7.3 Weak Successors:

Aurangzeb was the last great Mughal emperor. After Aurangzeb his successors to the Mughal throne were called later Mughals and they were weak. Bahadur Shah (1707 – 12 AD), Jahandar Shah (1712 – 1713 AD), Farukshiyar (1713 – 39 AD) and Mohammad Shah (1719 – 78 AD) were some of them. For some time they became puppets in the hands of Marathas and later to the Britishers. Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal Emperor, who participated in the 1857 Revolt was hanged by British in 1860 in Burma.

I.A.7.4 Military weakness:

The weakness of the military started, with the introduction of Mansabdari system by Akbar and the direct relations of the ruler with the army stopped. The Deccan and North West Frontier policy of Aurangzeb was a serious blow and resulted in heavy loss both financially and militarily. Even after these military failures the Mughals did not change their attitude of warfare. However, they could not stand up to foreign invasions.

S.A.Q.
1. Explain the military weakness of the Mughals.

I.A.7.5 Foreign invasions:

Foreign invasions broke the back bone of the Mughals. In 1739 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India. The Mughals suffered severe blow as he knocked away the Kohinoor diamond and Peacock throne. His invasion left India financially weak. After Nadir Shah India once again became victim of Ahmed Shah Abdari's invasion. He defeated both Marathas and Mughals in the third battle of Panipat and looted Indian treasury. Thus the

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foreign invasions largely contributed to the downfall of the Mughal empire.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Foreign invasions broke the back bone of the Mughals ” Explain.

I.A.7.6 Independent States:

Taking the advantage of foreign invasions, many of the subordinate states declared independence. Alivardhan Khan in Bengal, the ruler of Oudh, Nizam in Deccan, Sikhs in Punjab declared independence and one after the other, the states slipped away from the Mughals. As a result, the Mughal empire in India disappeared and in this political vacuum stepped the British East India Company.

I.B. Rise of Marathas

I.B.0 Introduction

I.B.1 Physical features of Maharashtra

I.B.2 Social and Literary movements

I.B.3 Decline of Deccan Sultanate

I.B.4 Military training of Marathas

I.B.5 Shivaji’s personality

I.B.0 Introduction:

The rise and growth of the Marathas in the 17th century is an important event in the History of India. The Geographical features of Maharashtra, hard and industrious nature of Maratha people, the able leadership of Shivaji were mainly responsible for the rise of the Marathas. In the 18th century the Marathas played key role in Indian history.

I.B.1 Physical features of Maharashtra:

The main factors responsible for the rise of the Marathas were the geographical features and physical character of their own province. The hilly character of this territory provided the Marathas, the principles of Guerilla warfare tactics. On account of this character, the Marathas could succeed in resisting the mighty Mughals. The hilly region and

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unproductive soil had influenced the Marathas to become industrious and straight forward. The Marathas developed great love, affection and regard for their own land. The Maratha women also played equal role in social and political fields which led for the establishment of Maratha kingdom.

S.A.Q.

1. Explain the role of physical character and geographical features in the rise of the Marathas as military force .

I.B.2 Social and Literary movements:

In the 15th and 16th centuries a wave of religious movements spread throughout the country. This also spread over the Maharashtra soil. As a result The Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra was associated with the preachings of Tukaram, Eknath, Samartha Ramdas and Vamanadev. The Bhakti Movement influenced the Maratha people considerably. Social equality united them politically with great patriotic fervor. The guide and philosopher of Shivaji Samartha Ramadas acquired great fame and prestigious place among Maratha people. That is why Ramadas was considered as one of the founding fathers of Maratha race. Marathi language and literature also played an important role in forming Maratha unity.

S.A.Q.

1. Explain the influence of the Bhakti Movement on the Marathas.

2. Why was Ramadas considered as one of the founding fathers of Maratha race ?

I.B.3 Decline of Deccan Sultanate:

The political condition of the Deccan, the weakness of Bahamani Sultans also helped Marathas for their rise. The Deccan kingdoms – Ahmadnagar, Khandesh, Bidar, Bijapur and Golkonda were engaged in mutual and internal disputes. Some of the Generals and Diwans of Marathas who served the courts of the Deccan Sultanate who got fame and

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name as good administrators, took advantage of the weakness of the Deccan Sultanate and promoted Maratha Nationalism.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the decline of the Deccan Sultanate help the rise of the Maratha Nationalism ?

I.B.4 Military training of Marathas:

Many Maratha soldiers and sardars worked in Deccan Muslim kingdoms, had got good training in warfare and in administrative field. A large number of Marathas were employed in the military departments of Golkonda and Bijapur and Ahmadnagar kingdoms. This training helped the Marathas to fight against Muslims and Mughals.

I.B.5 Shivaji's personality:

The credit of establishment of independent Maratha kingdom in India goes to Shivaji. It is he who organized the Marathas and laid the foundation of an independent Hindu kingdom on the remains of the Deccan sultanate. Shivaji was a great warrior and administrator. The courage, bravery and deftness shown by Shivaji paved the way even after his death to continue the Maratha authority over the whole of India in 18th century.

I.B.2 Shivaji – 1627 – 1680 A.D

I.B.2.A Early life

I.B.2.B Early conquests

I.B.2.C War with Bijapur

I.B.2.D War with Mughals – Treaty of Purandhar

I.B.2.E Shivaji's coronation

I.B.2.F Shivaji's administration

I.B.2.A Early life

Shivaji was born on 6th April, 1627 A.D at the hill fort of Shivaner. At that time his father Shahji Bhonsle was in a high post under the sultan

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of Bijapur. Shahji Bhonesle, after his second marriage, ignored his first wife, Jijiyabai, the mother of Shivaji. He gave the Jagir of Poona for the maintenance of Shivaji and his mother. Jijiyabai was religious minded, pious and a wise woman. She concentrated her whole attention on bringing up of her son in a proper way. Jijiyabai told the stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata and thus filled Shivaji's mind with sincere love towards their religion, *i.e.* Hinduism.

Dadaji Kondadev, the in charge of Shahji's jagir of Poona, loved Shivaji. He trained Shivaji well in horse riding, use of weapons and hunting and also administrative skills. The spiritual teachings of Samartha Ramadas filled the mind of Shivaji with infinite love for the HinduDharma and his country. Shivaji early in his life itself, displayed qualities of a hero. He was always surrounded by Maratha youth.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the early life of Shivaji and its impact on his personality.

I.B.2.B Early conquests (1646 A.D):

Shivaji started his career of conquests from 1646 A.D and established his authority over the fort of Torana. By this act a huge treasure came into his possession. Shivaji utilized this money for raising his military power and to build Raighad Fort. Within next two years (1648 – 49 A.D) Shivaji occupied several other Forts like Chakan, Kondanna, Purandhar and Kalyan etc. The military success of Shivaji created scare in the mind of Bijapur sultan. He imprisoned Shivaji's father. This forced Shivaji to stop his military activities for six years. He handed over the fort of Kondana to Adil shah and got his father released. In 1656 A.D Shivaji occupied the fort of Javali situated on the north – west frontier of Satara. By the conquest of Javali Shivaji became the master of Maval territory and it was at this time that he built the historic fort of Pratapghad. Very next year he occupied Konkan and raided the Portuguese settlement of Damani and seized a large treasure.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the result of the Early conquests of Shivaji ?

I.B.2.C War with Bijapur – 1659 A.D:

The Sultan of Bijapur was greatly worried at the rising power of Shivaji. He sent his military General, Afzal Khan commanding him to bring Shivaji either alive or dead. Afzal Khan also proudly declared that he would capture Shivaji without firing a gun and getting down from his horse. Afzal Khan reached Pandharpur and destroyed the temple of Vithoba. From there he reached Pratapghad and sent message to Shivaji to meet him for discussions. Shivaji made full preparations for the expected interview with Afzal Khan and wore an iron coat and armed himself with tiger claws. Accompanied by two soldiers, Shivaji went forward to meet Afzal Khan. Shivaji fell upon him in lightening speed, tore his stomach with the tiger claws and disembodied him. The Maratha soldiers hiding in the near by bushes fell upon the Bijapur army and created wild confusion among them. Many of them were killed and some more were wounded and remaining fled away. Continuing his military exploits Shivaji occupied Panhala, Vasanthaghad, Khelna and other forts. The Maratha army returned to Raighad with huge treasures. To commemorate this victory, Shivaji distributed gifts generously among his soldiers.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the strategic skill of Shivaji on the basis of his war with Bijapur (1659 A.D.)

I.B.2.D War with Mughals – Treaty of Purandhar:

The rise of Shivaji and his victory over Bijapur army alarmed the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb. By 1660 A.D he sent his maternal uncle Shaistah Khan, the Governor of Deccan, to punish Shivaji. Khan reached Poona and spent some time there. In the rainy season on one night on April 15th 1663 Shivaji along with 400 selected soldiers fell upon the camp

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of Shaistah Khan all of a sudden. The completely confused Mughal army ran away for the safety of their lives. In this attempt though Shaistakhan could save his life, he lost one of his thumbs and his son was killed. Shivaji's fame spread far and wide by this conquest. After this victory, Shivaji entered into the port city of Surat, which was the richest in India. He created the impression that he would be entering the city through the South, but entered from another direction, and made a lightning attack on Surat. Inayat Khan, the Mughal Governor of Surat, hid inside the fort and sent an ambassador to Shivaji for negotiation on one side but at the same time hired some men to kill Shivaji. Shaivaji came to know of this and imprisoned the ambassador. The Maratha Sardars looted Surat for five days. Two thirds of the city was destroyed. In Surat, Shivaji captured a booty of one crore of rupees.

S.A.Q.
1. How did Shivaji win Surat ?

Aurangzeb was greatly worried about the defeat of Shaistah Khan and ransacking of Surat by the Marathas. He directed his ablest General Raja Jai Singh to punish Shivaji. Jai Singh arrived in the Deccan with a cavalry of 40,000. Shivaji having realized that defeat was inevitable concluded the treaty of Purandhar in June 1665. As per the terms of this treaty, Shivaji had to surrender 23 of his forts. He agreed to accept the sovereignty of the Aurangzeb and sent his son Sambhaji to the Mughal court with a cavalry of 500. Shivaji also agreed to visit Mughal court. In May 1666 Shivaji visited Mughal court with his son Sambhaji. But he was imprisoned by Aurangzeb. After three months, Shivaji with his aids escaped from the prison in a basket of sweet meats and returned to his capital Raighad. Thereafter he avoided conflicts with Mughal for three years. During this period he consolidated his power. Then Shivaji reoccupied his 23 forts which were surrendered to Mughals. On the advice of Raja Jaswanth Singh Aurangazab recognized as 'Rajah'.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did Aurangazab recognize Shivaji as 'Rajah' ?
OR
Describe Shivaji's wars with the Mughals and their outcome .

I.B.2.E Shivaji's coronation – 1674 A.D:

Shivaji had built up a vast empire under him by 1674 A.D. He therefore, thought of assuming the title Raja and ascended throne. On June 1674 in the presence of thousands of spectators including Europeans and to the chanting of vedic hymns by Brahmin priests, led by Ganga Bhatt of Benaras Shivaji crowned himself as king. His empire was declared as 'swaraj' and made Raigarh his capital. Shivaji assumed the title of 'Chhatrapati'. To commemorate this grand occasion, Shivaji distributed gifts among his followers and made large donations to charitable institutions.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe Shivaji's coronation.

After the coronation, Shivaji continued his military exploits. He made an attack on South India and occupied Jingsi, Kurnool and Vellore. The Maratha army advanced up to Cuddalore. Shivaji extended his empire from Purandhar in the north to the river Tungabhadra (Karnataka) in the south. Large parts of Mysore, the Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh, Arcot District in Tamilnadu were also included in his empire. Shivaji died on 13th April 1680 A.D.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the extent of Shivaji's empire.

I.B.2.F Shivaji's administration:

Shivaji was not only a brave soldier and great general but also a good administrator, successful organizer and statesman.

I. Central Administration:

In the central administration Shivaji was all in all and all powers of the government were concentrated in him. He appointed eight ministers to assist him in administration. They were called '**Ashta pradhans**'. The ministers were personally responsible to the king. The following were the ministers in the 'Ashta pradhan' composition.

1. **Peshwa (Prime Minister):** He was responsible for general administration and welfare of the people. He supervised the administration of the whole country. All government orders and other state papers passed through him.
2. **Amatya (Finance Minister):** He controlled the income and expenditure of the state and checked the accounts. All papers concerning finance were signed by him.
3. **The Mantri:** His chief duty was to keep the record of all the daily work of the king and transactions gone through in the royal court.
4. **The Sachiv:** The sachiva was like superintendent who carried on the king's correspondence, state letters and official documents.
5. **The sumant (Foreign affairs Minister):** He was the head of the foreign affairs office. He gave appropriate advice to the king in the matters of wars, treaties and relations with foreign countries.
6. **The senapati:** He was the chief of the army. His main duty was to maintain discipline in the army. In war time he will look after the placement of battalions in the battle field.
7. **The Pandit Rao:** He was the head of the department of the religion. His main duty was to perform religious functions properly and making endowments to the temples. He should also ensure that people led a pious and moral life.
8. **Nyayadhish:** He was the head of the department of Judiciary. He decided the civil and criminal cases. According to Hindu law he also supervised the small courts in the country.

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S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on “Ashta pradhan ”.

II. Provincial administration:

For administrative convenience Shivaji divided his kingdom into four provinces. They are North, South, South – East and Deccan. The provinces were divided into *prants*, the *prants* into *pariganas*, and *paraganas* into *Tarafs*. The head of the *prant* was Mukhya Desadhikari. Havaldar was the head of *Taraf*. The lowest unit of the administration was the village, patel, kulkarni were the village administrators.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Provincial administration under Shivaji.

III. Revenue policy:

Shivaji followed, to a large extent, the revenue systems of Malik Amber and Raja Todarmal. He introduced Rytwari system and appointed tax collectors and they were paid salaries. More attention was given to agriculture. Tax was abolished at the time of natural calamities. The ryots were given loans on easy installments. Seeds and cattle were also distributed to ryots. Besides land – tax he imposed export and import taxes and excise duties etc. He collected a special tax by name ‘*chauth*’ and ‘*sardeshmukhi*’. There are different opinions about these taxes. According to majority of the historians Shivaji collected *chauth* and *sardeshmukhi* from those areas which he did not govern directly. These taxes were spent for building new forts or strengthening the existing ones.

S,A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Taxation System under Shivaji.

IV. Military administration:

Shivaji gave utmost importance to the army. He was surrounded by enemy states. Shivaji organized full time soldiers and they were paid salaries. The senapati was the commander in – chief. On the basis of merit only the soldiers were recruited. Shivaji gave topmost importance to discipline in the army. Women were not to accompany the soldiers. Shivaji ordered that women and children should not be harmed even in enemy territories. Booty should be deposited carefully in the treasury. Shivaji had a huge army containing 45,000 horsemen, 60,000 cavalry and one lakh foot soldiers. He organized a strong navy in Coloba. The forts had particular importance in his time. Soldiers were taught to respect fort as much as they respected their mothers. There were about 280 forts in Swaraj. For the management of each fort three officers ‘**Havaldar**’, ‘**Sabnis**’ and ‘**Sarnabat**’ were appointed who had equal powers.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the important features of Military administration under Shivaji.

V. Judiciary:

The principles of the Hindu religion formed the basis of justice. The civil cases were decided by the village panchayats. The appeals of all civil and criminal cases were decided by Nyayadhish. Law was equal to all subjects and justice was given impartially and without any kind of discrimination.

VI. Religious policy:

Shivaji was a staunch Hindu, having great faith in Hindu religion. But he exhibited great religious tolerance. He used to donate large amounts of money for the building of mosques, as he did to the Hindu temples. In times of war when copies of Quran fell into the hands of Hindu soldiers, he took care that they were handed over to Muslim soldiers. Due respect was given to the Muslim women. Many Muslims were in Maratha army and Navy during his time.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Shivaji's Religious Tolerance.

Shivaji was a brave warrior, competent General, an efficient administrator and a statesman. He organized scattered Marathas into one group, set up an independent state with the idea of 'Nation building', and played an important role in the history of India. He succeeded against all enemy forces surrounded the Maratha territory because of his excellent statesmanship.

I.B.4. Maratha politics after Shivaji:

After Shivaji, Sambhuji became the ruler of Maratha, but he was murdered by Mughals in 1689 and his son Sahu was imprisoned at Delhi. Raja Ram continued the fight against Mughals up to his death on 1700 A.D. Tara Bai, the wife of Raja Ram, organized the Marathas, raided the Mughal territories. All the efforts made by Aurangzeb to control Marathas failed. After the death of Aurangzeb, Mughals released Sahu to create civil war among Marathas. As hoped by the Mughals majority of the Maratha sardars supported Sahu. Balaji Viswanath was appointed as Peshwa. Thereafter the political power of Maratha passed into the hands of Peshwas. Under the able leadership of Balaji Viswanath (1713 – 1720 A.D) Marathas collected Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in six states of the Deccan. The Mughals recognized the Maratha sovereignty in India. Balaji Viswanath united the Marathas into a national kingdom.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Balaji Viswanath.

Baji Rao (1720 – 1740 A.D) the son of Balaji Viswanath became the Peshwa. He increased the military might of Marathas and drove away Mughals from Deccan and occupied Malwa, Bundelkhand and marched

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towards Delhi. Nizam – ul – mulk with a view to help Mughals marched against Baji Rao, but was defeated and paid 50 lakhs as compensation to the Marathas.

Balaji Baji Rao (1740 -1761 A.D) the eldest son of Baji Rao became Peshwa after the death of Baji Rao. During his time the Maratha kingdom reached its climax of glory. Many parts of India were ruled by Marathas chiefs.

S.A.Q.
1. Explain the role of Baji Rao and Balaji Rao in building the Maratha empire.

I.B.5 Third Battle of Panipat – 1761 A.D:

The political situation was changed in Indian politics. In 1756 Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan occupied Punjab and appointed his son Timur Shah as its Governor. Peshwa's brother Raghunatha Rao and Maratha chiefs drove away Timur from Punjab. With this a war between Abdali and the Marathas became inevitable. The Marathas and Abdali met in the historic plain of Panipat on November 1761 A.D. There was no unanimity among the Maratha leaders in the battle field. The Afghans got a decisive victory. The Maratha army disappeared camphor like in a split second. Many Maratha Chiefs died in the field. This defeat was a rude shock to the Marathas. Balaji Baji Rao died after hearing their defeat.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did Marathas lose the third Battle of Panipat ?

The third battle of Panipat had a great importance in the history of India. It was a national disaster to the Maratha race. The Marathas lost their control over central India. After third battle of Panipat Peshwa Madhava Rao tried to revive Maratha glory. But he died in 1772. There was no leader for the Marathas. The death of Madhava Rao was great loss to Marathas than the battle of Panipat. The maratha slogan *hind – pad –*

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padshahi vanished in the air. The failure of Marathas and the decline of Mughals led to the establishment of British power in India.

S.A.Q.

1. "The failure of Marathas and the decline of Mughals led to the establishment of British power in India." – Explain.
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Questions

I. Write essay type answers to the following questions

1. What were the factors led to the establishment of Mughal empire in India.
2. Write an essay on the administrative system of Shershah.
3. Why was the period of Shahjahan called golden age in Mughal period.
4. How was Aurangazeb responsible for the downfall of the Mughal empire?
5. Write an essay on the factors led to the rise of the Maratha kingdom.
6. Write an essay on the administrative policy of Shivaji.

II. Write short answers to the following questions

1. Akbar's religious policy
2. Military administration of Akbar
3. Aurangazeb's religious policy
4. Balaji Viswanath
5. Third battle of Panipat

III. Write answers to the following questions in six sentences

1. First battle of Panipat
2. Bairam Khan Dara Shinkau
3. Nadir shah
4. Afzal Khan
5. Balaji Baji Rao
6. Ahmad Shah Abdali

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IV. Show the extent of Akbar's empire in Indian map and mark the places given below .

1. Khandahar 2. Delhi
3. Gujarat 4. Khandesh

V. Fill in the blanks.

1. The name of the Babur's Autobiography was _____
2. The name Humayun means _____
3. The battle of second Panipat took place in the year _____
4. The original name of Nurjahan was _____
5. Military administration of Akbar was known as _____
6. The revenue Minister of Akbar was _____
7. The title of Shivaji was _____
8. The treaty of Purandhar took place in the year _____
9. Name of the Shivaji's minister of council _____
10. The third battle of Panipat took place in the year _____

Unit – 2 - 1605 - 1857 A.D

- 2.A.1 Advent of Europeans**
- 2.A.2 Carnatic wars – Dupleix**
- 2.A.3 Battle of Plassey – Battle of Buxar**
- 2.A.4 Mysore wars – Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan**
- 2.B.1 Governors and Governors general of India**
- 2.B.2 Bentic - Dalhousie - Reforms – effects**
- 2.C.1 1857 Revolt – Nature – causes and effects**

2.A.0 Aims and Objectives:

From the following lesson students are expected to know various factors about the advent of Europeans and the reforms introduced by them and the causes and importance of the 1857 Revolt.

2.A.1 Advent of Europeans:

From ancient times there were trade relations between India and the West through land route (Constantinople). But in 1453 when Constantinople was occupied by Ottomon Turks, they closed the route. So the Europeans tried their best for the geographical explorations and discoveries. The Portuguese were the first in this, followed by the Dutch, the English and the French in that order.

Portuguese in India:

In 1498, Vasco – da – gama, the Portuguese navigator, sailed along the Atlantic Coast of Africa, rounded Cape of Good Hope, and reached the Indian ocean and ultimately arrived at Calicut on the West Coast of India. Thus sea route between India and European countries was discovered by Vasco – da – gama. The ruler of Calicut king Jamorin gave permission to trade with India. This gradually paved the way for establishment of Portuguese settlements in India.

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S.A.Q.
1. Who discovered the sea – route to India and what was the necessity for this discovery ?

Portuguese first established their trade centres along the Malabar coast. Later on they conquered Goa, Diu – Daman, Santhome, Malacca and Ceylon. By 16th century they were able to build up an empire in the east. Francis – De – Almeida was the first Governor to look after the affairs of India. Almedia was succeeded by Albuquerque as the Governor of Portuguese territories and he established Portuguese empire in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the rise of Portuguese in India.

By the 17th century, the Portuguese Empire in the East began to decline. The Dutch, followed by the British occupied their settlements except Goa, Diu and Daman. The diversion of their trade towards Brazil, the downfall of Vijayanagara empire after 1565, the lack of the officers' personal interest towards company trade, establishment of Dutch and English trade centres were the main causes for the failure of Portuguese in India.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the main causes for the failure of Portuguese in India ?

The Dutch in India:

The people of Holland were called Dutch. In 1602 the Dutch East Indian Company established their trade on the islands of Indonesia. By 1619 they captured Jakarta, Malaya, Java, Sumitra and established their settlements. In 1605 they established the first trading centre at Machilipatnam. Later their trade centres came up at Pulicat, Ahmadabad

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in Gujarat, Kasimbazaar in Bengal, Patna in Bihar, Cochin, Nagapatnam Cannanore in South. Nagapatnam was their head quarters.

The Dutch could not retain supremacy in the East for long as Holland was a small country with limited resources. Moreover they were involved in long wars with England and France which caused heavy loss to them. Their main trade was spices and so they concentrated on Indonesia, leaving Indian settlements to British and French.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Dutch East Indian Company and trace the causes for their exit from India .

The British Company:

Followed by the Portuguese and Dutch, in 1600 A.D British East India Trade Company was formed to carry trade in India. In 1608 A.D, William Hawkins and in 1615 A.D Sir Thomas visited the Mughal court of Jahangir and got the permission to trade with India. The English opened their first factory at Machilipatnam in 1611 A.D. In 1639, they acquired Chennapatnam (Chennai) from the Raja of Chandragiri and built St. George Fort in the same year, and then they established their settlements at Kadalur and Visakhapatnam. The British got Bombay from Portuguese in 1687 A.D and made it as their company head quarters on the west coast. The East India company had opened factories at Balasore, Hoogly, Kasimbazaar, Patna, Calcutta and other places. Within a short span of time, the company acquired excellent harbours at Bombay, Calcutta and Chennai. After establishing their authority over trade, they turned their attention towards politics and acquired political power over India.

S.A.Q.
1. . Write a note on the rise of British East India Company and its early activities.

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French in India:

French East India Company was founded in the year 1668 A.D by the French Government with the intention to trade with India. The company set up the first factory at Surat in 1668 A.D. They acquired Pondicherry, which subsequently became the capital of the French possessions in India. Later on they established their settlements in Surat, Machilipatnam, Chandranagore, Patna, Calicut, Yanam, etc.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the rise of French East India Company.

Martin was the first French Governor in India, who developed the French settlements in a number of places. During the reign of Duma the French company was greatly strengthened. Duma was succeeded by Dupleix as a Governor. He was a great diplomat and statesman and it is during his period that the conflicts between the English and the French started and came to be known as Carnatic wars.

2.A.2 Carnatic wars – Dupleix:

During the middle of the 18th century the political condition of Deccan was in a stage of confusion. The Deccan was under the control of Nizam. There were political rivalries in Carnatic (Karnataka).

The First Carnatic War 1746 – 48 A.D:

In 1741 A.D war of Austrian succession broke out in Europe. England and France took opposite sides in this war. The war started in Europe and spread to India, where the two East India Companies clashed with each other. Dupleix, the French Governor, proposed to the English that they should maintain peace and should not resort to military actions. But both the Companies received their forces from their respective countries aiming to attack each other.

Dupleix with diplomatic strategy requested the Carnatic Nawab Anwar – ud – din to see that the English army did not attack the French settlements. Anwar – ud – din sympathetically considered the request of Dupleix. Keeping in view to maintain peace in the province instructed the

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English not to take any military action against French. The English honoured the word of Anwar – ud – din and stopped their war against French and the Military General of English Commdore Barnet returned to England.

The English complained to Anwar – ud – din against the French military action and requested him to see that the French returned Madras to them. Anwar – ud – din was very much disappointed with the actions of Dupleix and asked him to return Madras to English. But Dupleix did not agree to do so. Then Anwar – ud – din sent armies against the French. Dupleix defeated the Nawab’s army in the battle of Santhome. The war of succession in Europe concluded. The English and French agreed to go back to their respective possessions. The English got back Madras.

The First Carnatic war had clearly shown the French superiority and Dupleix proved his skill and diplomacy.

S.A.Q.
1. “The First Carnatic war had clearly shown the French superiority and Dupleix proved his skill and diplomacy .”- Justify.

The Second Carnatic War (1748 – 56 A.D):

The Second Carnatic War was fought between the French and English without the permission of their mother countries. Both the companies were eager to exhibit their superiority over the other. This led to their interference in local politics.

By 1748 the war of succession broke out in Deccan and Carnatic. Nizam – ul – mulk, the subedar of Deccan died in 1748. Nasir – Jung, the son of Nizam and his grand son Muzzaffar Jung were contesting for the throne. Likewise in Carnatic also a civil war broke out between Chandra Saheb and Anwar – ud – din. Taking the advantage of this civil war Dupleix, with the intention of increasing his power and influence in Deccan and Carnatic he resolved to extend support to Muzaffar Jung in Deccan and Chanda Saheb in Carnatic.

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S.A.Q.
1. What were the circumstances that led to the Second Carnatic War ?

The combined armies of French and Muzaffar Jung marched against Carnatic in 1749 A.D and killed Anwar – ud – din in the battle of Ambur. Anwar – ud – din’s son Mohammad Ali fled from the battle field and hid in the Fort of Tiruchanapalli. Chanda Saheb became the Nawab of Carnatic and Muzaffar Jung was declared as subedar of Deccan. Nasir Jung with a big army marched against Carnatic and defeated Muzafar Jung and took him prisoner. But with the plan of Bussy and with the help of the Kadapa Nawab Nasir Jung was assassinated. Muzafar Jung, accompanied by Busy, marched towards Hyderabad. On the way to Hyderabad near Rayachoti Muzafar Jung was killed by Kadapa and Kurnool Nawabs in 1752. Immediately Bussy declared Salabat Jung (another son of Nizam) as subdar of Deccan and reached Hyderabad. All Northern circar districts were given to Fench by Salabat Jung. With these victories of Bussy in Hyderabad and Dupleix in Carnatic the French power and prestige in India reached their climax.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the rise of French power and prestige to a climax in Deccan and Carnatic.

The rise of the French power in Deccan and Carnatic alarmed the English, and they decided to put an end to the French. So they started supporting Mohammad Ali in Carnatic. Mohammad Ali was called from Tiruchinapalli. He entered into treaties of friendship with Mysore and Tanjore and suggested to the English to occupy Arcot. Under the able Military commander Robert Clive French was defeated near Arani and Kaveripakakam. Chanda Saheb was killed. Mohammad Ali became the Nawab of Carnatic. The news of the defeat of French reached the French capital Paris. The French government lost their confidence in Dupleix and

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he was called back. Godehue arrived as a French Governor. He concluded the treaty of Pondicherry with the English according to which they will not interfere in the local politics. English got victory over Carnatic and French kept their power in Deccan. The Second Carnatic war ended.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the Second Carnatic war help the English and the French ?

The Third Carnatic War 1758 – 63:

Like the First Carnatic war, the Third Carnatic War also was the echo of an European war. In Europe a ‘seven – years – war’ broke out. In India both the companies wanted to take revenge on each other, entered into the war. The French government sent Court – de - Lally to India to take military action against English. Lally was a great military general. But he was arrogant and had little knowledge of Indian military conditions. He occupied St. David fort in 1758 A.D and made all preparations to attack Madras. However, due to shortage of money he attacked first Tanjore without any reason and could not succeed. Still he decided to attack Madras and so called Bussy from Hyderabad. Bussy pleaded that if he withdrew from Hyderabad French power would suffer a set back. But Lally never cared his advice. As soon as Bussy left Hyderabad Clive occupied Hyderabad, Salabat Jung left the French and joined the side of English and Northern circars went to English.

An English army under Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French in 1760 in the battle of Wandawasi. Bussy was taken prisoner of war. Lally surrendered himself to the English and the war in Europe ended in 1763. In India the French lost all their settlements to the British and had to limit their trade to Pondicherry. The French power in India totally disappeared.

S.A.Q.
1. How was Lally responsible for the disappearance of French power in India ?

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Causes for the French failure:

There were several causes for the failure of the French in India.

1. French East India Company was organized by French Government and so the officers could not take independent decision in India. The British East Company was under private management, the British Government did not interfere in their affairs. The French were involved in many wars in Europe and lost their credibility in Europe by 18th century. The British maintained balance of power in Europe.
2. French company faced financial problems. Further they entered into politics and neglected trade. The British with their commendable foresight concentrated on their colonial trade.
3. When compared to the Naval power of France, the English was superior and the most powerful weapon of British was their Naval power.
4. The British Company had far superior political and military leadership and generalship in the form Clive, Lawrence and Saunders. Through Dupleix and Bussy were able leaders they had to depend on incompetent subordinates.
5. The withdrawal of Bussy from Hyderabad was a great blunder. The recall of Dupleix, the inefficiency of Lally was the main factors for the failure of the French in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the differences between the English and the French in Indian context.

2.A.B Dupleix:

The full name of Dupleix was Joseph Francis Dupleix. He was born in 1697 A.D. His father worked as one of the Directors- General in French East India Company. Dupleix was sent to Pondicherry in 1720 as an employee. By 1731 he became the governor of Chandranagore. The French appointed him as the Governor General of French colonies in India in 1741 A.D. Dupleix married Jeanne – de – Albert in 1741 A.D and she was the main political adviser to Dupleix. Because of the efforts of

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Dupleix the French influence increased in South India. He was a great thinker and strategist. By setting up one king against another, he wanted to increase the French power and wanted to drive away the British from India. Establishment of French empire in India was his ambition. Because of his diplomacy, his strategy was successful in the beginning. He was able to install Chanda Saheb as the Nawab of Arcot and Muzaffar Jung as the subedar of the Deccan. It was due to the strategy of Dupleix that Salabat Jung could succeed as the subedar of Deccan after Muzaffar Jung. Thus he established French power in Deccan. But in course of time the strategy of Dupleix failed. After Clive became the British Governor of Madras, the decline of Dupleix started. After the defeat of French in second Carnatic war the French recalled Dupleix to France. He was unlucky. He was not encouraged by the French Government. He had to face many financial and military problems. Due to this, his ambition could not be fulfilled.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess Dupleix's strategy in establishing French empire in India.

2.A.3.1 Battle of Plassey – 1757 A.D:

In 1651 A.D the English established the first factory in Bengal. After the death of Ali – Vardikhan, the Nawab of Bengal in 1657 A.D, his grand son Siraj – ud – daula succeeded to the throne. He did not allow the British to construct new forts and conduct free trade in Bengal. The open conflict began between Siraj and the British. In 1756 A.D Siraj occupied the British establishments in Calcutta and imprisoned 146 English men and put them in a small room. The next day when they opened the room only 2 were alive, this is recorded as 'Black Hole Tragedy of Calcutta' in the history. The news of the defeat of the English in Calcutta reached Madras. The responsibility of the recovery of the Fort William was entrusted to Robert Clive. With the assistance of the admiral Watson Clive reached

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Calcutta and re-occupied that city. Siraj came to an agreement to take back their settlements and pay compensation to the English.

The English in Calcutta decided to put an end to Siraj. So Clive entered into a secret agreement with Siraj's military commander Mir Jafar. A merchant called Amin Chand carried on negotiations. Clive agreed to pay amount of R. 30 lakhs to Amin Chand, which he evaded later. On the 3rd June 1757 A.D due to the treachery of Mir Jaffar, Siraj was defeated. Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. Clive personally received Rs. 2,34,000 gift from him.

S.A.Q.
1. "The open conflict began between Siraj and the British."- Why and what was the result ?

Results:

The battle of Plassey occupied a prominent place in modern Indian history. This battle laid foundation to the British Empire in India. It exposed the military weakness and the inefficiency of the local rulers. The victory of the British indicates that at that time there was no power in India, which could challenge the English. Robert Clive became the Governor of Bengal and later in 1760 A.D he returned to England.

S.A.Q.
1. "The battle of Plassey forms an important chapter in the history of Modern India "- Explain.

2.A.3.2 Battle of Buxar – 1764 A.D:

After the departure of Robert Clive from India the British administration in Bengal went into a gloom. The employees of the English company neglected the interest of the Company and took to private trade. Mir Jafar was removed and Mir Kasim and installed as Nawab of Bengal. He gave four districts and huge amount to the British. Mir Kasim was a capable ruler. He tried to improve the financial position of Bengal and attempted to put an end to the private trade of the Company employees.

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This created enmity between the British and Mir Kasim. British wanted to remove Mir Kasim from the post. He fled to Oudh and with combined armies, Mir Kasim, Oudh and Mughal emperor Shah Alam fought against British in October 1764 near Buxar (U.P). But the combined forces were defeated.

S.A.Q.
1. Trace the causes for the Battle of Buxar.

Results:

The Battle of Buxar is far more important than the battle of Plassey. With this battle the British got victory not only against the Nawab of Bengal, but also against the Mughal Emperor. Shah alam surrendered himself and sought the protection of the English.

In 1765 Clive was re-appointed as Governor of Bengal and he concluded the Treaty of Allahabad with the Nawab of Oudh and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam.

According to this treaty

1. The English got right of collecting land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. This was called as *Diwani*. The Nawab was entrusted with the responsibility of administration. This was known as *Nizamat*. As there was distribution between the Company and Nawab this government came to be called as *Dual Government*.
2. The Mughal Emperor recognized the authority of English in the northern circars.
3. The provinces of Oudh, Kara and Allahabad were given to Mughal Emperor.
4. The Nawab of Arcot was recognized as independent rulers.
5. The East India Company agreed to pay 26 lakhs to the Mughal Emperor.

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S.A.Q.
1. “ The Battle of Buxar is far more important than the battle of Plassey.”- Justify.

Robert Clive took many measures to regulate the Company trade and British prestige in India up to 1767 A.D. Robert Clive is described as the real founder of the British Empire in India. He possessed qualities of a great soldier and a statesman. He introduced far reaching reforms. He had also a good number of critics. Some accused him of plundering Bengal. He was also accused of forgery. In spite of all these Clive stands forth as the founder of the British rule in India.

S.A.Q.
1. “Robert Clive is described as the real founder of the British Empire in India. ”- Justify.

2.A.4 Mysore wars – Haider Ali:

After consolidating the political strength in Bengal and Carnatic, the English turned their attention towards other dominion states in India. Mysore was one among them. During the last quarter of the 18th century Mysore was ruled by the last king of Vijayanagara dynasty. During the time of Chikka Krishna Raya, the king of Mysore, Hyder Ali became powerful and played key role in the history of Mysore (1760 – 82 A.D).

Hyder Ali – 1722 – 1782 A.D:

Hyder Ali was born in 1722 near Kolar in the present Karnataka. He lost his father in early age. So Hyder did not receive any education in his childhood. However, he was a bold soldier. Recognising his military skill and qualities of leadership the king of Mysore made him the Faujdar of Dindigal in 1755 A.D. As a Faujdar, he managed to raise an

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independent army for himself and strengthened his position and became the master of Mysore state with Srirangapatnam as the capital.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the early life of Hyder Ali.

2.A.4.1 First Mysore War – 1767 – 69 A.D:

There were many factors responsible for the unhappy relations with the English. The British also were unhappy with Hyder Ali because of his rising power and extension of his empire. Hyder Ali defeated the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas. This created fear in English as it would affect their growth politically. Hyder Ali obtained military to train his army in the western method, which was against interests of the British. Another factor which strained the relations between Hyder Ali and the Britishers was that Mohammed Ali allowed British army to be stationed at Vellore and this was not approved by Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali also took into his service Raja Sahib, the son of Chanda Saheb and gave protection to Mahfaz Khan, brother and rival of Mohammad Ali.

The British alliance with the Nizam and Marathas, provoked Hyder Ali. In 1767 A.D the Marathas attacked Hyder Ali on the advice of the British. Hyder Ali defeated the Marthas and managed to distance them from British. Hyder Ali also scored victory over the Nizam. The result was that the English were left alone. The British though fought well, failed to protect their own settlements. The British concluded a peace – treaty in 1769 A.D.

With the result of First Mysore War it was proved that Hyder Ali was a good strategist and a diplomat. He was in a position to dictate the terms of peace alliance. The peace – treaty was based on mutual aid in case either party was attacked by a third power. This was advantageous to Hyder Ali.

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S.A.Q.

1. “ The result of the First Mysore War proved that Hyder Ali was a good strategist and a diplomat.” – Justify.

In 1770 Mysore was invaded by the Marathas. Then Hyder Ali approached the British for help. But the English decided to remain neutral. Hyder Ali treated this as a violation of the terms of the treaty of 1769. The Madras government also refused to supply war material to Hyder Ali. Then Hyder Ali took many French men into his service and also secured arms and stores from the French. He could take the possession of the Mratha state of Gooti. Thus the English relations with Hyder Ali took a turn for the worse. The English entered into an alliance with Marathas and Nizam. Hyder Ali was left alone to fight against British. The war broke out in 1780. Hyder Ali advanced towards British provinces and occupied Arcot. The British army was defeated. When Sir Eyre Coote, the British commander, took charge, things began to improve. In the battle of Pullulur in 1781 the British occupied Sholinghar, Nagapatnam and Trincomali. In spite of these reverses, Hyder Ali continued to fight. But he was suffering from Cancer; he died on 7th December 1782 A.D. However, war with English continued with Tippu the son of Hyder Ali. But as by that time both sides became vexed with the war and the ‘Treaty of Mangalore’ was signed in 1784 A.D. According to this treaty Tippu handed over Arcot to the British and the English returned the provinces of Mysore to Tippu. However, both were not happy with this treaty.

S.A.Q.

1. “ Neither the English nor Tippu was happy with the Treaty of Mangalore ” – Explain.

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Third Mysore war: 1790 – 1792 A.D:

Tipu Sultan was the hero in third and fourth Mysore wars. Tipu Sultan was born in 1753. After the death of Haider Ali in 1784 Tipu ascended the throne. He was a capable ruler. He improved the fortification of his capital. After the second Mysore war he was cautious in his relations with his neighbours. He was aware of the British capabilities and tried to improve his own position. The Treaty of Mangalore was not satisfactory to Tipu as well as the English. Each wanted to show his own superiority over the other. The British entered into friendly alliance with the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad to alienate Tipu. In addition to this the English encouraged the Raja of Travancore and other South Indian powers against Tipu. Tipu failed to secure the help of French and other foreigners. The Third Mysore war started on 4th July 1790 A.D. The British captured Bangalore and defeated Tipu. Cornwallis, the British General, occupied the hill fort of Tipu and advanced towards Seringapatnam (modern Srirangapatna). Finding his position Tipu appealed for peace. The Treaty of Seringapatnam was concluded in 1792 A.D. According to this treaty Tipu had to give up half of his territory. He was to pay a war indemnity of three crores to British. He was to surrender two of his sons as hostages. The English, the Nizam and the Marathas divided the acquired territories of Mysore among themselves.

S.A.Q.
1. Note the difference between the Treaty of Mangalore and the Treaty of Seringa(Sriranga) patnam.

Fourth Mysore war – 1799 A.D:

After the third Mysore war Tipu felt humiliated. With a view to regain his lost prestige, he started negotiations with the French Emperor Napoleon and Zaman Shah of Kabul. He also sent ambassadors to Arabia and Constantinople to seek support. Tipu reconstructed his forts and improved financial position. He was determined to drive the English out

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of India. The British were observing all these developments. Then the Governor General of the English Lord Wellesly concluded peace with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas so that they would not join with Tipu. Thus after separating Tipu from the neighbouring states, Wellesley demanded absolute submission from Tipu and declared war against him. The British forces attacked Mysore from four sides. Tipu was defeated. He sent message for treaty of peace. The English dictated humiliating terms to Tipu as alliance. Tipu refused to accept the terms and decided to fight. The war continued under the Duke of Wellington. Tipu was defeated and killed in Seringapatnam fort in May 1799. The British occupied the Tipu's kingdom and divided it among the Nizam, Marathas and the English. With these four Mysore wars era of Haider Ali and Tipu ended and the rest of Mysore was restored to Krishna Raja Wodeyar family.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the strategy of the English as far as the Fourth Mysore war was concerned and its result.

2.B.1 Governor General of India from 1772 – 1858:

There are some important Governors General from 1772 to 1858 A.D who ruled British Empire in India. With their innovative reforms and talent they got good name and fame in India and thus played key role in the permanent establishment of British Empire in India. Among such distinguished Governors – General Carniwallis (1786 – 1793), Wellesley (1798 – 1805), Hastings (1813 - 1823), William Bentinc (1825 – 35) and Lord Dalhousie (1848 – 56) are important.

2.B.1 Warren Hastings (1772 – 1785 A.D):

Warren Hastings was one of the important British Governors General in India, who introduced an effective administrative system of government for the welfare of the people and for the betterment of the governance. The main features are:

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He abolished 'dual government system' in Bengal, which was introduced by Clive, as it was a failure. A Board of Revenue was formed to manage the revenue affairs. The treasury was shifted from Murishidabad to Calcutta. The Nawab's allowance was reduced from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs. The pension granted to the Mughal emperor was stopped. Thus he saved an expenditure amounting to Rs. 26 lakhs per year. Pattas were given to the farmers. He encouraged trade in India. The Regulating Act of 1773 was introduced by him. According to this the Governor will act as Governor General of British territories in India. He would be assisted by a 'Council of Four Members'. He introduced Judicial reforms establishing civil and criminal courts in the district head - quarters. A high court was established in Calcutta in the name of 'Sadar Diwani Adalat' and 'Sadar Nizamat Adalat'. Attempts were made to codify the Hindu laws and Muslim laws.

S.A.Q.
1. Explain the salient features of Hasting's administration.

Warren Hastings played a diplomatic role with the Indian native kings to protect the British Empire. He involved himself in the First Maratha war and received the Island of Salsette. He used Oudh as a buffer state and got heavy booty as a gift. The second Mysore war was fought during his time. But the English did not derive much benefit out of it. After his retirement, Warren Hastings had to face several charges made against him of which the execution of Naan Kumar, cruel behaviour towards Chait Singh, the king of Kasi, of robbing the wealth of the Begums of Oudh, of receiving presents and bribes were important. But after seven years of trial, the British parliament acquitted him of all charges.

S.A.Q.
1. Asses the personality of Hastings.

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Cornwallis – 1786 – 93 A.D:

Cornwallis was appointed as Governor General of India in 1786. He belonged to a noble family in England. He introduced financial, revenue and judicial reforms for the welfare of the British administration. The financial position of the East India Company was in a very bad shape. The servants of the Company were inefficient and corrupt. They neglected the interests of the Company and paid more attention to their private trade. They freely accepted gifts and bribes. Cornwallis strictly instructed the employees not to accept bribes. Private trade was abolished. He recommended raise in salaries of the employees of the company. He had low opinion regarding the character and ability of Indians. So he appointed Europeans in administration.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the steps taken by Cornwallis to improve the financial position of the Company ?
2. What was the attitude of Cornwallis towards Indians ? Compare him with Lord Hastings in this respect.

‘Permanent Revenue Settlement’ was the most important reform introduced by Cornwallis. He observed some lapses in the existing revenue system. So he fixed the land tax and the land was entrusted to the Zamindars with the condition that they should pay the stipulated Revenue permanently. According to this system the Zamindars should pay 89% of the revenue to the government on the entire land under irrigation and the remaining 11% was left to the Zamindars. There are some merits in this system. A fixed income as land revenue is ensured to the government. The income of the company was doubled. This settlement was more beneficial to the Zamindars. They put in hard work and saw that produce is increased. More land was brought under cultivation. The Zamindars remained loyal to the company which provided security to the company rule. However, the demerits were also significant. Some of the Zamindars

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failed to pay the increased dues. Their lands were occupied by the government. This settlement divided the society into two groups as that of Zamindars and of tenants. The Zamindars lead luxurious life. The ryots were at the mercy of the Zamindars.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically examine the 'Permanent Revenue Settlement' introduced by Cornwallis.

Cornwallis introduced 'Cornwallis Code' in his Judicial reforms. He abolished previous criminal courts and established four High courts in four states namely Patna, Dhaka, Murshidabad and Calcutta. Three British Judges were appointed in each court. He allowed the British system to be followed in the courts. All the citizens were equal before law. He also established Munsiff courts in the districts. Cruel punishments were abolished. He also introduced police reforms. He established police thanas in the districts and appointed superintendent of police in each district. Thus Cornwallis laid foundation for the modern police system.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Judicial and Police administrative reforms introduced by Cornwallis.

Cornwallis followed the policy of non – intervention in Indian political affairs. However, he changed this policy when need arose. He concluded a sort of a 'Triple Alliance' with the Marathas and the Nizam. In 1792 Cornwallis marched against Tipu, and with the treaty of Srirangapatnam he occupied half of the Tipu's territory and received three crores of rupees as compensation.

S.A.Q.
1. Do you agree that Cornwallis followed the policy of non – intervention in Indian political affairs ?

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Lord Wellesley – 1798 – 1805:

Lord Wellesley came to India in 1798 A.D as Governor General of British East India Company. The British position was critical and faced several challenges at the time of his appointment. At the time of his arrival the Indian native kings, particularly the Marathas, grew as a strong power in Central India. The Tiger of Mysore Tipu was planning to take revenge against the British. The Nizam also trained his army with the help of the French officials. Wellesley exhibited great courage and tactics and within a short span of seven years he made the English company as the supreme power in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the condition of India at the time of his taking over as Governor General.

Wellesley developed greatly the ‘Subsidiary Alliance System’ in India and applied it in the case of almost every state in India. Because of this he could strengthen the Company power in India. The terms of Subsidiary Alliances which Wellesley formulated were:

The Indian state should surrender its external relation to the care of the British Company and was to wage no wars. The state was to accept a British Resident at its headquarters. The Company should protect the state against foreign enemies. Other Europeans were to be dismissed. To meet the expenses for the maintenance of the British army, the rulers were to cede some territory to the English. The company would protect rulers from internal and external invasions.

S.A.Q.
1. What is ‘Subsidiary Alliance’ ? How did it help the Company ?

On account of the ‘Subsidiary Alliance’, the English power greatly increased. The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first Indian ruler to enter into ‘Subsidiary Alliance’ with the English (1801 A.D). To meet the British

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army expenditure the Nizam gave four districts namely Ballary, Anantapur, Kadapa and Kurnool to the British. Thus they came to be called Coded Districts. The term 'Coded Districts' is replaced by the name 'Rayalaseema' after independence. In 1803 the Mughal Emperor, Maratha ruler Scindia, Bhonsle, Gaikwad and the ruler of Mysore Krishna Raja Wadayar entered into the 'Subsidiary Alliance'. By this system the English benefited a lot and the Indian rulers lost their independence and became totally dependent on the English the rulers neglected their state duties and took to easy way of life. Many provinces like Tanjore, Carnatic, Surat and Farukkabad etc. were incorporated in the company empire.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the impact of 'Subsidiary Alliance' on the Native States of India ?

Wellesley was a good administrator. He started fort William College to train the Company employees. The number of English soldiers was considerably increased in the Company army. Wellesley saved and strengthened, even extended the British territory in India. He turned the East India Company from a trading corporation into an imperial power.

S.A.Q.
1. "Wellesley turned the East India Company from a trading corporation into an imperial power."- Justify.

Lord Hastings (1813 – 1823 A.D):

According to many historians Lord Hastings was the real founder of the British Empire in India. He completed the policy of Subsidiary System and expansion of British Empire in India. He totally eliminated the Marathas and Pindaris from the Indian political scene. He was an able administrator. He introduced many reforms in Revenue administration and

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Judiciary. He abolished 'permanent land revenue system' and introduced Rytvari system to pay land revenue directly to the government. He followed the advice of Sir Thomas Mandred for Revenue System. Hastings had confidence in Indians and appointed them as Munsifs in Judiciary. He encouraged the Indian languages and also established Hindu College in 1817 in Calcutta. Hastings was a liberal man. He gave freedom to Indian press. During his time the first Indian news paper 'Samachar Darpan' a Bengal weekly was started. Thus Lord Hastings was an efficient administrator and paved way for his successor – administrators like William Bentinck for introduction of liberal reforms in India.

S.A.Q.
1. "Lord Hastings was the real founder of the British Empire in India."- Justify.
2. What was the attitude of Lord Hastings towards the Indians ? Compare him with Cornwallis in this respect.

William Bentinck (1828 – 35 A.D):

William Bentinck was the first Governor General of British India. He earned rich administrative experience from 1803 – 1806 as a Governor of Madras. According to the contemporary records he was the best Governor General among the British. He was a moderate and liberal in his ideas. He wanted to transform India into a new society. His contribution to the Indian society, particularly in the fields of education, social and religious, is remarkable. He won the gratitude of Indians through his reforms in the fields of –

1. Finance
2. Judiciary
3. Education,
4. Society and
5. Welfare.

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1. **Financial Reforms:**

The financial condition of the company was not in a good shape, and the budget was in deficit, when Bentinck assumed office. To set right the financial matters he abolished many jobs and followed the principles of reduction of expenditure and increase of revenue. He also cut down the double allowances and reduced the salaries of civil servants. He reduced the additional army stationed at Madras, Bombay and Bengal. He regularized and licensed the opium trade. He introduced a new land revenue system in Madras, Bengal and other provinces. The settlement land was surveyed, classified and the revenue was fixed. The employments of Indians in the services of the English company also resulted in economy.

As a result of the financial reforms of Bentinck, he could not only put off the deficit of one million pounds but also left a surplus of 1½ million pounds by 1835.

S.A.Q.
1. "Bentinck followed the principles of reduction of expenditure and increase of revenue."- Explain.

2. **Judicial Reforms:**

Charles Metcalfe helped Bentinck in introducing many reforms in Judiciary. He abolished the provincial courts of appeal which had been set up at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca and Murshidabad by Cornwallis. He divided Bengal presidency into twenty divisions and a commissioner of revenue was appointed for each division. The duties previously performed by the judges of provincial courts of appeal were transferred to these commissioners. For the first time he appointed Indians as Munsifs and Sadar Amins in the courts. Lord Macaulay was his law member in the council. On his advice he introduced Jury system in the courts. Bentinck introduced vernacular languages in the courts which proved to be more useful to the common man in the place of Persian language.

S.A.Q.

1. Write a note on the importance of the Judicial Reforms introduced by Bentinck.

3. **Educational Reforms:**

The Educational system in India was in orientalism. The medium of instruction was in vernacular languages. With the help of Lord Macaulay and Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Bentinck introduced western system of education in India. In 1835 Bentinck passed a resolution declaring English as official language. New institutions were set up to impart education on the model of western education. Huge amount was allotted for these institutions. Bentinck established a Medical College at Calcutta in 1855. English education helped Indians to formulate unity in the country and develop nationalism and to fight against British for Independence of India at a later stage.

S.A.Q.

1. How did English education introduced by Bentinck help Indians? Who helped Bentinck in introducing English education in India?

4. **Social Reforms:**

William Bentinck occupies an important place in the history of British India because of his social reforms. After careful examination of Indian society William Bentinck with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy passed a resolution in 1829 to abolish sati and murder of infant girls. According to the prevailing practice of sati, the widow burnt herself to death on the funeral pyre of her husband. This practice was widely prevalent in Bengal and other parts of North India. Many Indian rulers like Akbar, Aurangzeb and British Governors General made efforts to abolish this cruel practice, but their efforts failed. William Bentinck introduced a Bill in 1829 for the abolition of sati. Sati was declared illegal

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and culpable. Abetment to sati was to be treated as equivalent to murder. Some of the Indian orthodox sections made an appeal on Bentinck to the Privy Council that he was interfering in the traditions and customs of Hindu religion. But the appeal was rejected.

S.A.Q.
1. "Abolition of the Sati system was a significant achievement of Bentinck"- Justify.

Suppression of thugs was another noble service rendered by William Bentinck to the Indian society. The thugs were robbers. They moved in small batches and indulged in organized crimes. They worshipped goddess kali before committing crimes. They operated in different parts of the country like Orissa and Central provinces. William Bentinck decided to put down these criminals and in military operation 1000 thugs were arrested. Many of them were transported for life. This fetched Bentinck a good name. Bentinck also enacted law to put an end to the practice of killing the female babies at the time of birth. A person guilty of this practice was to be considered a murderer and put to severe punishment.

S.A.Q.
1. Who were thugs and how were they suppressed for ever?

5. **Public Welfare Reforms:**

Bentinck undertook many welfare reforms for the common people. He constructed a road from Bombay to Calcutta. The Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Calcutta was repaired. To provide better irrigation facilities to the people of North – West province, he undertook the excavation of irrigation canals. Thus Bentinck, due to his reforms and service, won the gratitude of Indians.

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S.A.Q.
1. How did Bentinck win the hearts of Indians ?
OR
“ Bentinck is considered as the best Governor General of India among the British ”-Justify.

Lord Dalhousie (1848 – 1856):

Lord Dalhousie came to India in 1848 as a Governor General. He was the youngest of the Governors General. He was a capable officer and good administrator and a great imperialist. He completed the task of expansion of British Empire in India. Dalhousie was a great annexationist. He followed different methods in his annexation to expand the British Empire in India.

Dalhousie’s Reforms:

Dalhousie was a good administrator. The administration of Bengal was entrusted to the lieutenant Governor. He also appointed sincere officers to the newly formed states of Punjab, Oudh, Burma and North – West Frontier province.

In the field of Railways, Roads and Telegraphs Dalhousie made significant contribution more than any Governor General of India. He was the father of Indian Railways. Under his administration the first Indian Railway line from Bombay to Thana was laid in 1854 – 55; the second was from Howrah to Raniganj; from Madras to Arakkonam was the third one in 1856. Dalhousie entrusted these heavy works to the British corporations. He believed in the policy of free trade and he developed the harbours of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi. He also constructed light houses to help the ships to travel safely to proper destinations. For the development of any country many good roads are necessary. Having realized this Dalhousie constructed many roads. In 1854 Dalhousie set up separate department of public works to construct roads and canals. Roads of nearly 2000 miles were laid. One among them was the Grand Trunk

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road from Calcutta to Punjab. Public works department constructed a number of bridges and dug a number of canals. Nearly 18000 miles long canals were dug during his period. For the first time in India Dalhousie introduced electric telegraph. Nearly 4000 miles of electric telegraph lines were laid during his period. This proved to be more useful to the Britishers during the Mutiny of 1857.

Dalhousie also established an efficient and modern postal system. He fixed uniform rate of half a anna for a letter, irrespective of the distance. He set up 736 post offices and appointed staff from Director General to the superintendent level to supervise the work of post offices.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the contribution of Dalhousie to the transport and postal systems in India.

On the recommendations of Charles Wood educational system was modified. Under the guidance of Wood, popularly known as ‘Woods Dispatch’, he encouraged vernacular languages and women education. New universities were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of London University. A Director General was appointed to look after education throughout the country. A large number of reforms were carried out in military administration. He shifted the head quarters of army to Simla. It was his particular policy to move troops from one place to other often to create fear in the native rulers. He encouraged the recruitment of Sikhs and Gurkhas in British Army.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the contribution of Dalhousie to the educational system in India ?

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Dalhousie was a great imperialist. Thus he is rightly called the ‘Builder of British Empire in India’. In his policy of annexation Dalhousie fought against Sikhs and occupied Punjab. With the annexation of Punjab he extended the British Empire up to Afghanistan. He intervened in the affairs of Burma, declared war on Burma and occupied Rangoon. After the second Burma War the British Empire extended in the east up to Malaya. On the pretext of misrule by the Nawab of Oudh, it was annexed to the British Empire. On the plea that Nizam of Hyderabad failed to pay the dues to the English in lieu of subsidiary force Dalhousie occupied Birar and Raichur Doab.

S.A.Q.
1. Dalhousie is rightly called the ‘Builder of British Empire in India’- Justify.

Doctrine of lapse:

Dalhousie introduced effectively ‘Doctrine of lapse’ and annexed more provinces in India. Dalhousie’s ‘Doctrine of lapse’ based on the principle that the British were superior power in India and the dependent rulers could not pass on their kingdoms to their adopted sons without the permission of the British power. Dalhousie classified the Hindu states into three categories and implemented ‘Doctrine of lapse’.

1. The independent states
2. Dependent states
3. States which had been created by the British.

The first category states are free and the British could not intervene in the matters of adoption. The second category also had right for adoption, but they should get permission from the English. In the case of the third category of states they had no right to adoption. They were to be annexed to the British. By adopting this policy Dalhousie annexed a number of native states like – Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagapur to the British Empire. Lakshmi the queen of

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Jhansi vehemently opposed the British in this matter and became one of the outstanding leaders of the 1857 Revolt. Nana Saheb's claim of adoption was rejected and the pension was stopped. He actively participated in the Mutiny. Dalhousie abolished the legal titles of the Raja of Tanjore and the Nawab of Karnataka and stopped their pensions also.

'Doctrine of Lapse' and annexations of Indian native states by Dalhousie created fear and suspicion among the Indian rulers and the people of India and paved way for the Revolt of 1857.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the 'Doctrine of Lapse' pave way to the 1857 Revolt ?

The Revolt of 1857:

Introduction:

The Revolt of 1857 is an important event in the history of Modern India. The English who came to India as traders entered into Indian politics exploiting the political disunity of the Indian Native Kings. From 1740 onwards they gradually established their supremacy over India. Several policies of the East India Company seriously affected the rulers of India, the Zamindaris, peasants and also common people. A number of minor revolts like the ones of Vellore Mutiny in 1806, the revolt of Barrackpore in 1824, the revolt of Rajas of Kangra in 1848, the Bengal Regiment Mutiny of 1849 arose locally in various parts of India against the British. But they were suppressed. The revolt of 1857 was a National nature which shook the British Empire in India. There are different opinions about the nature of the 1857 Revolt. The famous Indian Freedom fighter V.D. Savarkar in his book 'The Indian War of Independence' described it as the first war of Indian Independence. Other national leaders called this Revolt as 'well organized national struggle' participated by both Hindus and Muslims. But the Britishers called it as mere sepoy mutiny and feelings of dissatisfaction expressed by the native kings. The causes

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of this Revolt can be classified as political, economic, socio, religious and military.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the minor revolts ?
2. Write a note on the different opinions regarding the nature of 1857 Revolt.

1. **Political causes:**

After the battles of Plassey and Buxar the East India Company adopted several political tactics for the expansion of the British Empire in India. The system 'Subsidiary Alliance', the pretext of maladministration and 'Doctrine of Lapse' introduced by Dalhousie are some of the examples. Dalhousie annexed several kingdoms in North and Central provinces like Satara, Jajpur, Sambalpur, Baghatpur, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagapur by the application of the 'Doctrine of Lapse'. Oudh was annexed on the pretext of the bad government of its ruler. Regal titles of the Nawabs of Carnatic and Tanjore were abolished and the pension of Peshwa Baji Rao II, adopted son was stopped. As a result of this the Indian states felt that this was a direct threat to their very existence and the absorption of all the states into British Empire was only a question of time. The common belief current was that annexations were not because of the 'Doctrine of Lapse' but due to the lapse of all morals on the part of the East India Company. Dalhousie tried to shift the residence of the Mughal Emperor from Red Fort to Qutub Minar area and to abolish the title of Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II. All those who were affected by the British policies participated in the 1857 Revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the political tactics adopted by the Company, after the battles of Plassey and Buxar, to expansion of British empire in India ?

2. Economic causes:

The annexation of Indian states created many economic difficulties to the Indians. The employees, the soldiers, the artisans, poets and others were thrown out of their jobs. British economic policies in India worked against the interests of Indian trade and industry. The East India Company used its political power to destroy Indian handicrafts and Industry. Raw materials were taken from India at very cheap rates and the industrial goods were sold in India at very high rates. Agriculture was neglected. The farmers were over burdened with debts. The labourers could not find any job locally. The artisans and craftsmen lost the patronage of the Zamindars and land owners, whose estates were abolished by the British and were left without any means of livelihood. The middle class could not compromise with the economic hardship. All that economic suffering resulted in the 1857 Revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the economic causes that led to 1857 Revolt ?

3. Social causes:

The British rulers of India were rude and arrogant towards the Indians. The European officers in India were very exacting and over bearing in their social behaviour. They treated Indians as animals and barbarians. The British rulers moreover interfered in the Indian traditions and customs. The abolition of sati, prohibition of child marriages and legislation of widow marriages were some of those social reforms introduced in India. The orthodox society or the tradition loving people of

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the country opposed these social reforms thinking that the British were destroying the Indian religion and culture. The introduction of Railways, Telegraphs, the English system of government and the English system of education also created suspicion and fear in the minds of Indians that the British are destroying the Indian social and religious practices. So to protect their social structure they took part in the Revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the social causes for 1857 Revolt.

4. **Religious causes:**

One of the aims of the English in India was to convert the Indians to Christianity. Rumours were spread in India that Lord Canning had been selected and assigned with the duty of converting Indians into Christianity. The Christian missionaries carried on the religious propaganda in India with the help of the British officials. The British made fun of Hindu and Muslim customs. The Christian missionaries established educational institutions which created suspicion that the government was encouraging converting of people into Christianity. The measures like abolition of sati, prohibition of child marriages, legalizing widow marriages were considered as an interference of the government in religious matters with a view to convert all the Hindus and Muslims of the country into Christianity.

S.A.Q.
1. Do you agree with the view that 'One of the aims of the English in India was to convert the Indians into Christians' ?

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5. **Military causes:**

The Revolt of 1857 broke out due to the feelings of the dissatisfaction of the Indian sepoy, who were working under the East India Company. In the British army majority were Indians, but discrimination was shown between the English and Indian soldiers, though they performed the same duties. The British military officers treated the Indian soldiers cheaply and their salaries and allowances were very low compared to the English soldiers. Their food and other facilities were very poor. They did not get promotion to higher than the rank of subedar. In 1854 the free postal facilities were withdrawn to Indian sepoy. The special allowance paid to sepoy working in Punjab and Sindh was abolished. The sepoy were ordered to work in any part of the British Empire including England. But the Hindus did not like to take journey on sea because of their religious sentiment. Further, the order insisting on the removal of certain religious symbols also created anger among the Sikhs and Muslim sepoy. In 1849, 1850 and in 1852 the Indian soldiers expressed their agony and revolted, but they were suppressed. But now the sepoy were convinced that it was not difficult to defeat the English, if they could fight with unity. There was a big disparity in numbers between English and Indian sepoy. This encouraged sepoy to rise in revolt in 1857.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the attitude of the British towards Indian soldiers ?

Immediate cause:

In 1856 British government introduced Enfield Rifles. The loading process of Enfield involved the biting of the cartridge with one's own teeth. A rumour was spread that the greased cartridge contained the fat of pig and cow. The sepoy believed that the introduction of greased cartridge was a deliberate move to hurt the religious feelings of Hindus and Muslims. Thus the introduction of the Enfield Rifles and the feelings

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of the sepoys regarding their use became the immediate cause of the revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the immediate cause for the 1857-Revolt ?

The beginning and spread of the Mutiny:

In 1856 Dalhousie retired and Lord Canning came as Governor General in his place. He could not assess the discontentment among the sepoys. On 29th March 1857 the sepoys at Barrackpore refused to use the greased cartridge and one Brahmin sepoy named Mangal Pandey attacked and killed the English officer. This was the beginning of the revolt. Mangal Pandey was hanged to death by the military court. In May 1857, 85 sepoys refused to use the greased cartridges and they were arrested for long terms of imprisonment. On 10th May the sepoys broke out in open rebellion, shot their officers, released their fellow sepoys and headed towards Delhi.

Delhi was seized by the rebels on 12th May 1857. Many European inhabitants of Delhi were shot dead. Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed as the Emperor of India. Very soon the rebellion spread throughout northern and central India. Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Banaras, parts of Bihar, Jhansi and other places witnessed the revolt. The loss of Delhi was a serious loss of prestige to the English. Troops from Punjab were rushed and took their position to the North of Delhi. Tough resistance was offered by the Indian soldiers. In September 1857 Delhi was recaptured by the English, the Emperor Bahadur Shah II was arrested.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the spread of 1857 Revolt.

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Kanpur:

Nana Saheb (Dhonde Panth) was an important leader of the revolt in Kanpur. He was refused pension as an adopted son of Peshwa II. Nana Saheb assumed the title of Peshwa revolted at Kanpur with the help of his able military officer Tantia Tope. But later the British recaptured Kanpur in December 1857. Tantia Tope escaped and joined the Rani of Jhansi.

Jhansi:

Rani Lakshmi bai, the widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao, was proclaimed as the ruler of Jhansi. After the loss of Kanpur, Tantia Tope joined the Rani. Sir Hugh Rose recaptured Jhansi in March 1858. Jhansi Lakshmi bai escaped from the fort with her adopted son, along with Tantia Tope and occupied the Fort of Gwalior and continued to fight the British. But Gwalior was recaptured by the English in June 1858. The Rani of Jhansi died in the battle field fighting the British. The British General sir Hough Rose praised Lakshmi Bai that she was the most efficient and brave among the rebels. He praised her as the Joan of Arc of India. Later Tantia Tope was also captured by the British and he was hanged to death. Khan Bahadur Khan had proclaimed himself as Nawab in Rohilkhand. In Bihar, Kunwar Singh raised the banner of revolt. But by July 1858 General Collin Cambell suppressed the revolts completely. Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal Emperor, died in 1862 at Rangoon. With his death the Mughal dynasty ended in India and the rule of British started.

S.A.Q.
1. "Rani of Jhansi Lakshmi bai was praised by the British General sir Hough Rose as 'Joan of Arc of India'."- Justify the praise.

Causes for the failure of the Revolt:

The 1857 Revolt failed due to some reasons which are given below:

1. The most important one is that the Revolt was localized and poorly organized. Majority of the native kings were loyal to the British.

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There was no effect in south India. Many parts of India were quite peaceful.

2. There was no unity and united leadership among the rebels. The rebels had no common idea during the course of Revolt. There was no cooperation and coordination between the rulers, soldiers and common people to fight against the mighty British.
3. Another important reason for the failure of the Revolt was that the British was far superior in arms and ammunition with latest technology they were well organized under efficient military commanders. The Indian soldiers had few guns and muskets and mostly fought with swords and spears. The electric telegraphs helped the British to watch the movements of the rebels and their strategy.
4. The capable leaders on the part of the British like Hough Rose, Nicholson, Havelock were highly experienced and capable generals. On Indian part the lack of united leadership was quite apparent. Tantia Tope was the only leader who had some military experience while others did not have experience to lead the Revolt successfully.
5. Lack of financial and military resources was also one of the main causes for the failure of the Revolt. The rebels were held up in many parts due to the lack of proper economic support. The Indian soldiers suffered a lot as they did not have enough war materials to fight the British. But the British were sound in the field of finance and were equipped with latest arms.

S.A.Q.
1. Analyse the causes for the failure of 1857 Revolt.

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Results of the Revolt:

Though the Revolt was completely suppressed by the British, it had shaken the British government in India. The Revolt left a far reaching impact on the course of Indian history.

1. The East India Company was abolished in India and in 1858 the British parliament passed an act enabling the British Crown to take over India from the East India Company. As a result India by law became a part of British Empire.
2. The administrative control of India was entrusted to a British minister of cabinet rank, named as Secretary of State for India, with a council of 15 members to assist him. He was to be a member of the British cabinet and he was responsible to the British parliament.
3. The Governor General of India became the Viceroy of India. He was the representative of the British Emperor in India.
4. On 1st November 1858 the first Viceroy Lord Canning arranged Royal Darbar at Allahabad and announced the policy of the British government in the proclamation of Queen Victoria. Queen Victoria gave assurance to the Indian native kings to protect their rights and their full freedom. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was abolished. The British government assured protection to the rulers who helped the British in the Revolt.
5. The British had taken many steps to strengthen the British army in India. They realized the necessity to increase the British troops in Indian army. All high posts, both in military and civil administration, were reserved for the Europeans only.
6. The British acted mercilessly to strike terror among the Indians. They hanged the rebels publicly in the centres of the four roads in front of their close relatives. Villages and houses of the rebels were burnt down. These uncivilized acts of Britishers created anger and hatred towards Britishers in Indian minds. Later these feelings helped the development of the sentiment of Nationalism in them.

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S.A.Q.
1. “The 1857-Revolt had shaken the British Government in India”- Explain.
OR
“The 1857-Revolt had left a far reaching impact on the course of Indian history”- Explain.
2. Describe the uncivilized acts of the British soon after the 1857-Revolt. How did they help the development of the sentiments of Nationalism among Indians ?

Questions – Unit – 2

I. Write essay type answers to the following questions.

1. Give an account of Bentinck’s internal administration
2. Write an essay on the services of Lord Dalhousie to the Company’s empire.
3. Analyze the causes for the Revolt of 1857.

II. Write short answers to the following questions.

1. Battle of Plassey
2. Carnatic wars
3. Tipu Sultan
4. Doctrine of Lapse

III. Write answers to the following questions in 6 sentences

1. Dupleix
2. Robert Clive
3. Permanent Land Revenue system
4. Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley
5. Jhansi Lakshmi Bai

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IV. Write answers to the following questions in one sentence

1. Sea route to India was discovered by _____
2. The Regulating Act was introduced by _____
3. English education India was introduced by _____
4. Fourth Mysore war took place in the year _____
5. The railways in India was introduced by _____
6. The immediate cause for the 1857 Revolt was _____
7. First Viceroy of British India was _____
8. The last Mughal Emperor was _____

Unit – 3 - 1874 - 1902 A.D

- A. Indian Renaissance** – Religious and social reform movements
– Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Dayananda Saraswathi –
Vivekananda

Aims and Objectives

To know about 19th century Indian society.

To understand the social and religious policies in the country

To know about the contributions of the great social reforms of India.

3.1 Indian Renaissance – Introduction:

“No Reformation is possible without a Renaissance”. In the history of modern India particularly 19th century witnessed many social and religious reform movements. It is certain that only because of these movements the Indian social values were revived and many changes occurred in the society. These socio – religious movements brought out cultural awakening in the country. The reform movements helped to hasten the modernization process of the country. The Indian educated middle class wanted to revive the values of the socio – religious system and to build up the sentiment of the Nationalism among the people in India. By establishing new organizations and societies they developed the sentiment of Indian patriotism in the people and successfully guided them into freedom struggle.

S.A.Q.

1. What was the role played by the socio-religious reforms in the cultural revival ? Did they come at a right time ?

There were many factors responsible for the Reform Movements. 19th century was the era of liberal movements in Europe. The British rule in India paved way to Indian contacts with western ideas and culture. The interaction between Indian and western cultures was responsible for starting of the socio – religious movements in our country in 19th century.

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The Christian missionaries during British rule in our country also indirectly contributed to the reform movements. The Europeans strongly condemned some of the socio – religious practices which were harmful to our society. The educated Indians inspired by the Christian missionaries worked for the elimination of socio – religious evils in Hindu society. English education also played an important role in the conduct of these reform movements. The Indians who were benefited by English education carefully observed the western society and they wanted to create similar conditions in Indian society for its betterment. For the all round development of the society the socio – religious reforms were introduced. Increasing national consciousness also promoted the reform movements. The patriots and reformists believed that by eliminating the socio – religious evils in the society the country will present a united picture as a big nation in the world.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the factors responsible for the Reform Movements ?

The development of modern system of education in India, the spread of western knowledge, the scientific approach to the ways of life resulted in the awareness of the social equality among Indians. The educated Indians began to probe into the Hindu social structure, religious customs and their conventions. This enquiry gave birth to modern socio – religious movements in 19th century.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the role of English education in the conduct of Socio-Religious Reforms.

We can divide the 19th century national Reformers into two groups. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Govinda Ranade, Eswar Chandra Vidya Sagar and

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Syed Ahamad Khan etc. revived the Indian society through their activities by the influence of westernization. The other groups of reformers like Swamy Dayanada Saraswathi, Rama Krishna Paramahamsa, Swamy Vivekananda etc. were following the orthodox principles of Hinduism. They wanted to reconstruct the modern society by educating people about the high values the Hindu society always stood for. Apart from the above two group of reformers, there were one foreign reformer who made significant contributions to the Indian culture and to the development of nationalism in India. Dr. Annie Besant, an Irish woman, came to India, admired Indian culture, spread the theosophical principles and established educational institutions in India to educate Indians. She also contributed her mite to the freedom struggle of India by starting Home Rule Movement.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the difference between the 'two groups of Reformists' in their approach to reconstruct the modern Indian Society ?

Raja Ram Mohan Roy – 1874 – 1933:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, a pioneer in modern religious reform movements, the bright star of modern social reform movements in the country and father of modern Indian social reforms was born in 1874 A.D at Radhanagar in Wet Bengal. He was the founder of Brahma Samaj. He knew twelve languages like Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Arabic, Urdu, Bengali, English, French, Latin etc. He had good knowledge of religious principles. He also translated Qoran and Upanishads into English. He built Brahma Mandir or a Prayer Hall in 1928. He studied Sanskrit at Banares and learnt Arabic and Persian at Patna. He also learnt the language of Hebrew. He wanted to eradicate the abuses that had crept into Hinduism. He believed in the unity of God and mainly opposed idol worship. He launched a campaign for the abolition of sati. When he was a small child living with sister, suddenly her husband died and she

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committed sati. This incident had its effect on Ram Mohan Roy. At a later stage he successfully worked for the abolition of sati.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on Raja Ram Mohan Roy early life.

Ram Mohan Roy strongly condemned the social evils like sati and child marriages that were prevalent in the Hindu society at that time. He worked for the removal of social evils and upliftment of women and spread education among both men and women. He extended his support to the then Governor General Lord William Bentinck for the introduction of modern English education in India. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great writer and Journalist. He edited the news papers called Sambandhkaumudi and Miratul Akhbar. In 1825 he established a Vedic college in Calcutta. He wrote many articles and books in English and Bengali. He studied the texts of all religions and concluded that there is only one god and that the essence of all religions is one and the same. He built Brahma Mandir or a prayer hall in Calcutta. It was intended for the people of all religious faiths. In 1832 the Mughal Emperor Akbar II gave him the title of 'Raja' and sent him to England as his envoy. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in London on 27th September 1833 A.D. Ram Mohan Roy sought to effect a cultural synthesis between the East and the West. Even today he is recognized as a forerunner of Modern India and a great pathfinder of his century for he embodied the new spirit of enquiry, thirst for knowledge broad humanitarianism all to be achieved in the Indian setting. Ram Mohan Roy heralded a new age in Indian society.

S.A.Q.
1. " Ram Mohan Roy sought to effect a cultural synthesis between the East

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and the West ” – Justify.
OR
“ Ram Mohan Roy heralded a new age in Indian society ” – Justify.

Brahma Samaj (society of God):

Ram Mohan Roy established Atmiya Sabha in 1815 at Calcutta with the help of educated youth. He built Brahma Mandir (prayer hall) for the people of all religious faiths to offer prayers without any rituals. Later on Atmiya Sabha became Brahma Samaj in 1828. Brahma Samaj was the centre for renaissance and reforms in India. Brahma Samaj became the centre for preaching rationalist faith and Hindu social reforms. According to it the god is one. He is omnipresent. He has no form and no name. Hence he should not be worshipped in the form of an image. All are equal in the view of the abode (god). The essence of all religious principles is one and the same. Everybody should work for the principles of ethics, humanity, devotion and kindness to unite the people in the society.

Idol worship was not allowed in the Brahma Samaj. There was no place for priesthood in the Brahma Samaj. Preaching in the Samaj was of the nature that might strengthen the bonds of union between men of all religions, persuasions and creeds. Raja Ram Mohan Roy remained a Hindu till the end of his life and wore the sacred thread. The early death of the Ram Mohan Roy in 1833 left the Brahma Samaj without the guiding soul.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Brahma Samaj was the centre for renaissance and reforms in India ” – Explain.

Maharishi Devendranath Tagore (1818 -1905):

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After Ram Mohan Roy, under the leadership of Devendranath Tagore the Brahma Samaj infused new life and gave the theist movement a definite form and shape. To preach the principles of Vedas and Upanishads, he established Tattva Bodhini Sabha in 1839. He joined Brahma Samaj in 1842 and merged his Tattva Bodhini Sabha into it. The branches of Brahma Samaj were started in many places in Bengal. Several young men became members of the Samaj. Devendranath Tagore also condemned idol worship, discouraged pilgrimages and ceremonials. He encouraged women education and opposed the prohibition of widow remarriages. Under Devendranath Tagore's influence the Brahma Samaj sought to preserve the best in Hindu religion and morals. Devendranath Tagore appointed Kesava Chandrasen as Acharya of the Brahma Samaj.

S.A.Q.
1. " Under Devendranath Tagore's influence the Brahma Samaj sought to preserve the best in Hindu religion and morals " – Explain.

Kesava Chandrasen (1834 – 1884):

Another important leader and reformer in Brahma Samaj was Kesava Chandrasen. He was appointed as Acharya of the Samaj at the age of 24 years. He was young and dynamic. He was a good orator. He addressed several meetings attended by youth. Under his leadership branches of Brahma Samaj were established in many parts of India. Branches of the Samaj came up in south India also. The modern reformers of Andhra Mannava Buchhaiah Panthulu, Kandukuri Veeresalingam panthulu and Raghupathi Venkata Rathnam Naidu were influenced by the Brahma Samaj.

Kesava Chandrasen was greatly influenced by western culture and Christian teachings. He attracted the youth towards Brahma Samaj and founded 'Sangath Sabha'. He worked for women education, abolition of child marriages, eradication of casteism and such other social reforms. To preach his ideas of Brahma Samaj, he started a Journal called 'Indian Mirror'. In 1865 the Brahma Samaj was divided into two branches.

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Kesava Chandrasen founded Brahma Samaj of India, while the organization of Devendranath Tagore came to be known as Adi Brahma Samaj. The new Samaj under the leadership of Kesava Chandrasen stood for far reaching social reforms in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the contribution of Kesava Chandrasen to Brahma Samaj.

The Brahma Samaj played a notable role in the Indian renaissance. Ram Mohan Roy and his Brahma Samaj was the starting point for all various reform movements, whether in religion, society or politics, which required attention in Modern India. Influenced by Christianity the intellectual minds of India shaped their thoughts through Brahma Samaj. The Samaj has achieved notable results in improving the status of women by way of abolition of purdah system, discouragement of child marriages and polygamy, introduction of widow marriages, provision of higher education, casteism, untouchability and other social challenges were also opposed and serious and sincere efforts were made to remove these social evils.

S.A.Q.
1. Trace the influence of Christianity on the intellectual minds of India through Brahma Samaj.

Dayananda Saraswathi (1824 – 1883):

Mulashankar, popularly known as Dayananda Saraswathi, was born in 1824 in a Brahmin family living in the Tankara village of Mourve in Gujarat state. His father, a great Vedic scholar, assumed the role of the teacher and helped Mulashankar acquire good insight into the Vedic literature, logic, philosophy, ethics etc. Dayanand's quest for the truth, his eagerness to know about god intensified. He left the home at the age of 22 years and became a monk and changed his name as Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi. He studied Vedas and Dharmasastras during 1860 – 63 in

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Mathura as a disciple of a blind Sanyasi named Virajananda. He developed some definite convictions in religious matters.

S.A.Q.
1. Note the educational background of Dayananda Saraswathi.

The Arya Samaj:

In 1875 Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi established Arya Samaj in Bombay. The Arya Samaj movement was an outcome of the reaction to western influences. Dayananda Saraswathi rejected western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion of the Aryans. The Arya Samaj was established to promote Vedic religion. The Vedic path is laid through truth and knowledge. The Vedas could be studied by the men and women of all classes. According to the principles of Arya Samaj every one should leave untruth and adopt truth, leave the bad and accept good. The idea of Dayananda was to unite India religiously, socially and nationally. The Aryan religion of the Arya Samaj pleads for a common religion for all, a classless and casteless society and an India free from foreign rule. He looked on the Vedas as India's 'Rock of Ages', the true original seed of Hinduism. His motto was 'Go back to the Vedas'. He gave his own interpretation of the Vedas. Dayananda condemned idol worship and preached unity of Godhood. According to him God is one. He disregarded the idol worship. He preached that Vedas are the roots of universal knowledge; casteism, is not approved by the Vedas; widow remarriage and women education are not prohibited in the Vedas; untouchability, child marriages are not allowed by the Vedas. His views were published in his work 'Satyarth prakashika'. This book has been translated into many languages.

S.A.Q.
1. Note the similarities and differences between Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj.

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For the re-conversion of those Hindus who were converted to Islam and Christianity, Arya Samaj introduced the ‘Suddhi movement’. Arya Samaj also started the ‘Goraksha’ (cow protection) movement. To propagate the principle teaching of Arya Samaj, Lala Lajapath Roy and some others extended their distinguished services. In commemoration of Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi, a school was started at Lahore. In course of time it developed into Dayananda Anglo Vedic College. The Arya Samaj was divided into two groups in 1892. The first group led by Pandit Gurudatta and Shardhananda and others worked for the restoration of the Vedas and Ashram education. The other branch led by Lala Shyamdas and Lala Lajpat Roy worked for social reforms and they wanted to use scientific knowledge, learnt through English education for the revival of Ancient Vedic Culture.

S.A.Q.

1. Note on the differences in the principles of the two groups of Arya Samaj.

Arya Samaj promoted religious, political and ethical awareness among the people which helped in the blooming of nationalistic ideals. Arya Samaj still exists in some parts of our country. As a disciplined Hindu organization, it has succeeded, in protecting Hindu society from the onslaught of Islam and Christianity. The Samaj always remained in the forefront of political movement and produced leaders of the eminence of Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Gurudatta and Lala Lajpat Rai. Dayanand’s political slogan was “India for the Indians”.

S.A.Q.

1. “As a disciplined Hindu organization, the Arya Samaj succeeded in protecting Hindu society from the onslaught of Islam and Christianity.” – Do you agree with this view ?
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Swami Vivekananda (1863 - 1902):

Vivekananda stands foremost among those, who exposed the greatness of Indian culture to the world. He was born in 1863 in Calcutta. His original name was Narendranath Datta. He studied in Calcutta Hindu College and was graduated in 1864. He lived in severe poverty. After the death of his father, he came into contact with Brahma Samaj, during the period of his graduation. He began to doubt the existence of God as he read many religious and non – religious books. At this stage he came into contact with Rama Krishna Paramahamsa. Under his influence Narendranath Datta, changed completely into a great philosopher and atheist. He became a Sanyasi with a new name Swami Vivekananda. He worked throughout his life to propagate the ideals of Rama Krishna Paramahamsa.

S.A.Q.
1. How Vivekananda who doubted the existence of God become an atheist?

In 1886, after the death of Rama Krishna Paramahamsa he took over the responsibility of maintaining the ‘ashram’ in Dakshineswar. In 1893, he attended the Parliament of World Religions at Chicago, as the spiritual representative of India. Unlike all other speakers who glorified their own religions, Vivekananda spoke not only about the excellence of Hinduism, but also about its philosophical values and equality of all religions.

The Parliament of World Religions was amazed to hear about the Hindu philosophical outlook, which could see all religions as equal and with brotherly feelings. They paid rich tributes to intellectual wealth of Vivekananda. His speech had great influence on the Eastern and Western philosophers. On receipt of invitation from all corners of the world, Vivekananda toured many countries and spoke on the spiritual greatness of India.

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S.A.Q.

1. What was the difference between the speeches of other religious representatives and that of Vivekananda at the Parliament of World Religions ?

Vivekananda believed that in Hindu religion and culture there are many spiritual and ethical forces, which could sustain the progress of mankind. He preached that there is divinity in man and that every human being has extraordinary powers. He stressed that every one should work for the development of the country. He said “You be proud of being an Indian. You with pride declare that every Indian is my brother”. ‘India is my heaven. Its welfare is welfare’, such preachings of Swamy Vivekananda promoted a spirit of nationalism among the Indians. Swamy Vivekananda is praised as the father of Modern Indian Nationalism. His teachings remind the people of their responsibilities towards the country. Most prominent participants of the National movement like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bala Gangadhara Tilak, Aravind Ghosh were greatly influenced by his teachings. Thus the teachings of Vivekananda inspired the people in spiritual, political and ethical life.

S.A.Q.

1. “ Vivekananda’s teachings remind the people of their responsibilities towards India.” – Justify.

OR

What are the preachings of Vivekananda to the Indians in particular ?

Rama Krishna Mission:

In 1897, Vivekananda returned to India and founded the Rama Krishna Mission. He traveled from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari and helped in the establishment of several branches of Rama Krishna Mission

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at different places. He spread the sacred message of Rama Krishna through these branches in the country. The branches of Rama Krishna Mission served patients and poor people throughout the country. On account of continuous work and extensive tours, Vivekananda fell ill and went abroad for treatment on the advice of doctors. He returned to India in 1902. But his health did not improve. He died in 1902 A.D.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the contribution of Vivekananda to the Ramakrishna Mission.

“God is one. He is universally present. To realize God is the real knowledge, keeping passions under control and realizing god, is the way to salvation. All the religions are different paths, leading to know god. Hatred towards other religions is due to ignorance. Every human being is an embodiment of God. Therefore, service to man is the service of God”. These were the important teachings of Rama Krishna Paramahamsa.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the important teachings of Rama Krishna Paramahamsa ?

Rama Krishna Paramahamsa emphasized the equality of all men. The branches of Rama Krishna Mission were established throughout the country for the propagation of the teachings and the ideals of Rama Krishna. The Mission taught that Hindu religion consists of the essence of all religions and as such it was unnecessary to seek conversion to other faiths. Thus the Rama Krishna Mission glorified Hindu religion and Vivekananda, through the branches of Rama Krishna Mission made efforts, to improve the conditions of the poor people. Efforts were also made for spreading the ideals of Indian culture through the expansion of education. Thus the Rama Krishna Mission played a prominent role in promoting nationalism and exhorting the people not to imitate blindly the western culture. Rama Krishna Mission is still doing excellent service to

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the people, by establishing orphanage centres, hospitals, schools and colleges etc. in different parts of the country.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the role of Rama Krishna Mission in propagating the cultural values of India .

Other Reform Movements:

A. Prarthana Samaj:

The Prarthana Samaj was started in 1849 in Bombay under the guidance of Dr. Atma Ramu Pandurang with the encouragement of Kesav Chandrasen. The Samaj worked for the welfare of the society. The members of the Samaj believed that the true love of God lay in the service of God's children. The Samaj has condemned untouchability, casteism and done much for improving the lot of women in society. The prominent leaders of the Samaj were Justice Mahadev Govinda Ranade, N.G. Chandravarkar and R.G. Bhandarkar. Bhandarkar was a famous Sanskrit scholar and historian. Ranade was a great reformer and thinker. Under their guidance the social service league and the Deccan Educational society did creditable work in the field of social and educational reforms.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Prarthana Samaj.

B. Theosophical Society Movement:

The Theosophical society was founded by Madame H.P. Blavasky of Russia and Colonel M.S. Olcott of USA in 1875 in New York (USA). The society was established with the inspiration of Indian thought and culture. The founders of the society visited India and were greatly influenced by her spiritual power and thought that India is a suitable for the organization. So they shifted the head quarters of the society from USA to Adayar in Madras (Chennai) in 1886. The followers of the society

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believed that all men are equal in God's view. They wanted to establish universal brotherhood and a universally friendly religion. The society accepts the Hindu belief in re-incarnation, karma and draws inspiration from the philosophy of the Upanishads and samkhya, yoga and Vedanta schools of thought. The Theosophical movement came to be allied with Hindu Renaissance.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the influence of Indian thought and culture on the Theosophical society.

In India the movement became popular to a considerable extent with the election of Mrs. Annie Besant (1843 - 1933) as its president after the death of Olcott in 1907. Early in her life Mrs. Besant lost all faith in Christianity, divorced her husband and came into contact with theosophy. In 1889 she joined the Theosophical Society, came to India in 1893 and made India her motherland. Mrs. Besant was well acquainted with Indian thought and culture and her approach was Vedantic as evident from her remarkable translation of the Bhagavad Gita. Mrs. Besant found a bridge between matter and mind. She turned as a Hindu not only in her views but also in her dress, food and social manners. In India, under her guidance, theosophy became a movement of Hindu revival. She propagated the greatness of Indian culture throughout the world. Annie Besant played an important role in Indian National Movement. She was the leader of the Home Rule Movement, started in 1916. She was unanimously elected as the president of Indian national Congress in the year 1917. She established many educational institutions at Varanasi (Benaras), Adayar (Tamil Nadu) and Madanapalli (Andhra Pradesh) and worked for the spread of national education. After the death of Mrs. Besant in 1933, Jiddu Krishna Moorthy, Bhagavan Das and others propagated the ideas of the society.

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S.A.Q.
1. Assess the contribution of Annie Besant to the Theosophical society and National Movement.
OR
Trace the influence of Indian culture and thought on Annie Besant.

c. Aligarh Movement:

Sayyed Ahmed Khan started Aligarh Movement and worked to bring out a change and improvement in the life of Muslims in India. He was an important reform leader among Muslims. His efforts resulted in the establishment of Muslim service societies. He worked for modernization of the Islamic religion. Sir Sayyed wanted religious practices to be relevant to the needs of the modern life. In 1875 he established Anglo – oriental school at Aligarh, which grew into Aligarh Muslim University by 1920. He was against the Purdha system and was in favour of education for Muslim women. As a result of his efforts Muslims began to learn Western sciences and worked for the upliftment of women of their community. After Sayyed Ahmed Khan, Moulvi Chirang and Shaik Mohammad Iqbal continued the Aligarh movement.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the contribution of Aligarh Movement to improve the Muslim social life.

Questions

I. Write essay type answers to the following questions.

1. Write an essay on the Principles of Brahma Samaj.
2. Analyze the social reforms in 19th and 20th century.
3. Write an essay on the life history of Dayananda Saraswathi and his principles.

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II. Write short answers to the following questions.

1. Swamy Vivekananda
2. Rama Krishna Mission
3. Theosophical Movement.

III. Write answers to the following questions in 6 sentences.

1. Raja Ram Mohan Rai
2. Kesav Chandrasen
3. Sathartha Prakasika

IV. Write answers to the following questions in one sentence.

1. Brahma Samaj was established in the year _____.
2. The first social reformer in Andhra Pradesh was _____
3. “Go back to Vedas” was given by _____
4. The original name of Vivekananda was _____
5. Rama Krishna Mission was established in _____.

Unit – 4 - 1469 - 1905 A.D

- A. Rise of Sikh power in Punjab – Rajot Singh – Administration**
- B. India under the crown – Rippon and Curzon – Reforms**
- C. Aims and Objectives**
 - 1. To know about Sikh religion**
 - 2. To know about Sikh religious gurus**
 - 3. To know the establishment of the Sikh power in India.**
 - 4. To understand the British Reforms:**

A.1. Rise of Sikh power in Punjab:

The founder of Sikh religion was Guru Nanak (1469 - 1538). In the beginning Sikhism started as a religious movement and later on it played a key role in the political history of Modern India. Due to the able leadership and organizational skills of Sikh religious gurus the Sikhs acquired good military training and established political authority over Punjab during the 18th and 19th centuries. Ranjit Singh, the lion of Punjab, raised Sikh power to new heights in the vast territory of Punjab.

A.2 Sikh Religious Gurus:

Guru Nanak (1469 – 1538):

Guru Nanak was the founder of the Sikh religion. He was born in 1469 in Talwandi in Punjab. Right from his childhood Nanak evinced keen interest in recitation of hymns. He showed more interest in spiritual pursuits. He was kind towards the poor and the needy. Nanak renunciated on the bank of river near Sultanpur and became Sanyasi. He visited Hindu and Muslim holy places. He spent his last days in Kartarpur and passed away in 1538 A.D. Nanak condemned casteism and superstitious practices. He opposed idol worship. He considered God as omnipotent. The teachings of Nanak were simple and easily understandable to the common people. According to him a person cannot attain perfection

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without the guidance of a spiritual Guru. He insisted simple, pious and truthful life. As a result thousands of people became the followers of Guru Nanak. Guru Nanak did not find a new religion. His successors compiled his preachings and formulated a new faith called Sikhism.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the teachings of Guru Nanak ?

Guru Angad (1538 - 1558):

Guru Nanak nominated Angad as his successor. Angad introduced ‘Gurumukhi’ as the script of *Gurbani* the preachings of Guru Nanak. To eliminate casteism among Sikhs Angad introduced common kitchen called ‘*Langer*’. He imposed strict discipline among the Sikhs. Guru Angad composed the biography of Guru Nanak. He was respected by Humayun. Guru Angad’s contribution to the development of Sikhism is very significant.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the contribution of Guru Angad for the development of Sikhism.

Guru Amardas (1552 – 1574):

The third Guru of the Sikhs was Amar Das. To propagate the Sikh religion he created 22 divisions known as Manjis which helped the rapid spread of Sikhism. Each ‘manji’ was placed under a spiritual leader who is directly answerable to the Guru. He celebrated the festivals like Holi, Deevali and Barsakhi. He also started performing birth and death ceremonies of the Gurus. He condemned the cruel practice of sati and encouraged women to participate in religious and social activities. He died when he was 95 years of age. By that time the Sikhs had developed into a separate community with their own social customs and religious ideals.

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S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the development of Sikhs as a separate community.
OR
Describe the development of Sikhism under Guru Amardas.

Guru Ramdas (1574 - 1581):

Amar Das was succeeded by his son – in – law. Ram Das as fourth Sikh Guru. Mughal Emperor Akbar had high regard for Ram Das. Akbar also granted a site in Amritsar where the Ram Das laid foundation for the construction of the Golden Temple in the middle of the tank.

Guru Arjun Singh (1581 - 1606):

Guru Arjun was the fifth Sikh Guru. He was very prominent and able guru. He took every care to unite the Sikhs. He collected the psalms of both Hindu and Muslims preachers since the time of Jaya Dev. Basing on them Arjun Dev compiled '*Adi – Granth*', which became the sacred text of the Sikhs. He organized annual sikh conferences. It was Guru Arjun Singh who started taking part in the political affairs of the country. Khusrau, the son of Jahangir, rebelled against his father and sought the blessings of Guru Arjun who innocently acceded to the request of the prince. Enraged Jahangir doubted the intention of Arjun Dev and put him to death by torturing him in inhuman way. This created resentment in the Sikh community who turned hostile towards Muslims and became militant. Otherwise the Sikh community had been peace loving.

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S.A.Q.
1. Describe the place of Guru Arjun Singh in the history of Sikhism.
2. Why did the Sikh community, otherwise had been peaceful, turn hostile against Muslims and become militant ?
OR
Do you consider that Guru Arjun Singh was responsible for Sikh community becoming militant ?

Guru Har Govind (1606 - 1645):

Guru Har Govind the sixth Guru organized military force for the first time in the history of the Sikh religion. In 1628 Har Govind led a revolt against the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan. But Har Govind was defeated. He died in 1645 A.D.

Guru Har Rai (1645 -1661):

The grand son of Guru Govind, Guru Har Rai was nominated as seventh Sikh Guru. During his regime he helped Dara against to Aurangzeb in the war of succession among the sons of Shahjahan for the Mughal throne. Thus the Sikhs continued to interfere in the contemporary political affairs.

Guru Hari Krishna (1661 - 1664):

He was the eighth Sikh Guru. But he died within a short period of three years.

Guru Tej Bahadur (1664 - 1675):

Guru Tej Bahadur was the ninth Sikh Guru. During his life time he faced several problems. He fought against the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb for many years. At last Guru Bahadur was arrested at Agra and brought to Delhi and imprisoned. Tej Bahadur was given the option of either conversion to Islam or to death. Guru Tej Bahadur preferred the death.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the personality of Guru Tej Bahadur.

Guru Govind Singh (1675 - 1705):

Guru Govind Singh was the tenth and last of the Sikh Gurus. His period is of great significance in the history of Sikh religion. He was determined to take revenge against the Mughals for the execution of his father. He organized a big army and fought against Aurangzeb. This was also one of the important causes for the downfall of Mughal Empire in India. Under the able guidance of Guru Govind Singh the Sikhs completely transformed into Military power. It was said of him “he was capable of changing Jackals into tigers and sparrows into hawks”. All Sikhs were united to wreak vengeance against the injustice done to them. Guru Govind Singh eradicated casteism among the Sikhs and promoted values of social equality. On account of his efforts, a spirit of bravery came to possess the Sikhs. This spirit of equality and fraternity among the Sikhs came to be called as ‘*Khalsa*’. He ordered to the Sikhs to wear on their bodies five ‘K’s. They were –

1. Kangha (comb)
2. Kunchcu (short drawer)
3. kara (Bangle)
4. Kesh (long hair)
5. Kirpan (sword)

Guru Govind Singh fought wars with hill – tribe in the Punjab and carved out a Sikh kingdom. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb sent several military expeditions against the Sikhs, but they failed. However, in the last Mughal expedition, Guru Govind Singh was defeated and two of his sons were captured by the Mughals and put to sword. But Guru Govind Singh re-organized his army and defeated the Mughals in a war that took place near Mukteswar. Guru Govind Singh was the last of the Sikh’s spiritual leaders. He felt that the Sikh community required political

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leadership more than religious. That is why he did not nominate any one to the seat of Guru before he died. He instructed the Sikhs to treat the '*Adi – Granth*' as the Guru. He nominated Banda as his military successor. Banda acquired good military experience. He trained the Sikhs in military strategy and declared war against the Mughals. Banda defeated Wazir Khan, the Mughal Subedar who assassinated the two sons of Guru Govind Singh. He occupied a large territory between the rivers Sutlej and Jamuna. He occupied the Fort of Lohgarh and made it as his capital. He also introduced coins in his name. But in 1760 Banda was captured by Mughal soldiers and put to death. After Banda Kapur Singh of Faiz – ul – Lahpur organized the Sikhs into a great military force, based on religion and started a society called '*Dal Khalsa*'.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The period of Guru Govind Singh is of great significance in the history of Sikh religion ” – Discuss.
2. Write a note on the significance of the Sikh Military force.

By 1752 the political scene had undergone a change in Indian history. The Mughals became puppets in hands of Marathas and they completely lost their power over the Punjab. After the third battle of Panipat, the Sikhs resorted to guerilla warfare and created wild confusion in the military camp of Ahmad Shah Abdali. By 1767 Abdul accepted the defeat in the hands of Sikhs. After the departure of Abdali, the Sikhs occupied his Indian possessions. By 1773 the Sikh authority spread from Shahrampur in the east to Allock in the west and from Kangra in the north to Multan in the south. The Sikhs divided this land into twelve kingdoms which they called '*Misls*'. They were ruled by Sikh Sardars. Later Ranjit Singh conquered these twelve Misls and united them into a single kingdom.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the political scene between 1752 and 1773 in the context of Sikhs military achievements.

Ranjit Singh (1780 - 1839):

Ranjit Singh was born in November 1780 in Gujranwalla. His father was Mohan Singh, the Sardar of Sukarchakia Misl. In his childhood Ranjit Singh was afflicted with small pox and he lost sight in one eye. Mohan Singh tried his best to educate his son, but failed. Ranjit Singh was trained well in all military arts. At the age of 12 years Ranjit Singh's father Mohan Singh died. Ranjit Singh's mother managed affairs of Sukarchakia Misl for some time. At the age of 15 Ranjit Singh took the reins of administration of Sukarchakia into own hands.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the early life of Ranjit Singh.

When Ranjit Singh assumed leadership of Sukarchakia, his authority extended over a few districts of the Rachna and the Chajdoab. The sardars of eleven misls acted independent by and quarreled among themselves. Taking advantage of the situation Ranjit Singh extended his power over the whole of the Punjab. Luckily for Ranjit Singh the important Misls were in a state of disintegration towards the close of the 18th century. Ranjit Singh fully exploited the political situation to his advantage and by following a ruthless policy of 'Blood and Iron' carved out for himself a kingdom in the central Punjab.

The Afghan ruler Zaman Shah invaded Punjab for the fourth time and occupied Lahore. But due to revolt in Afghanistan Zaman Shah withdrew from Lahore. Ranjit Singh took this opportunity to occupy Lahore. With the occupation of Lahore, Ranjit Singh's fame spread

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throughout the country. This caused jealousy among the Sardars of other eleven Misls against Ranjit Singh. They formed into a confederacy to challenge the power of Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh defeated the Sikh confederates. Then Ranjit Singh dispatched his armies to all the four sides and occupied a large number of kingdoms. In 1803 he captured Akalgarh, in 1805, Amritsar, in 1807 Dallewalia and in 1811 Faizal puria came under his occupation.

Ranjit Singh's great desire was to become the ruler of the entire Sikh community. In 1806 Ranjit Singh brought Patiala under his control. In 1807 he led second expedition against Malwa and occupied Wandi and Jeerra. The rulers of Ambala, Kaithal and Kalsa agreed to be his feudatories and pay him tribute.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the military compaigns of Ranjit Singh.

The expeditions of Ranjit Singh created fear among the Sikh rulers. So they sought British help. But the British were following a policy of non – interference in others dominions. So they refused to render any help to the Sikh feudatories. But later overtaken by fear of Russian invasion against India, the British Governor General Minto sent Sir Charles Metcalfe to negotiate a peace with Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh was also prepared to enter into a treaty with the British under two conditions. They were

1. In case of war with the Amir Shah of Afghanistan, the British should remain neutral.
2. The British should accept his authority over Malwa. But the British did not accept the second condition. The negotiations failed.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did the negotiations of Ranjit Singh with Charles Metcalfe fail?

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By 1809 the situation changed, the English feared of Napoleon's invasion. Similarly Ranjit Singh also had doubts about English, so both came to an agreement to conclude a treaty in February 1809. This was the famous 'Treaty of Amritsar'. According to this treaty the river Sutlej became the boundary between the British and Ranjit Singh. Ranjit Singh agreed not to occupy the kingdoms situated on the left of the river Sutlej. The British agreed not to interfere in the territories situated on the south of the river Sutlej. Both the parties promised to promote mutual understanding.

The 'Treaty of Amritsar' was important for its immediate as well as potential effects. It was a set back and check for the ambition of Ranjit Singh to extend his rule over the entire 'Sikh nation'. The dream of uniting all Sikh kingdoms could not be fulfilled. But diplomatically the treaty was a success to Ranjit Singh. He secured complete safety on the eastern boundaries of his kingdom. He continued his friendship with British up to 1831. As due to the treaty of Amritsar, it was not possible to Ranjit Singh to extend his empire on eastern side, he directed his energies towards west and northern parts of Punjab and occupied Multan in 1818, Kashmir in 1819, and Peshawar in 1834. During 1809 – 1811 he fought with Gurkhas and occupied Kangra. In 1830 he occupied Alcock which was under the rule of the Afghans. In 1831 the ruler of Afghanistan Shah Shuja sought the help of Ranjit Singh. This time Ranjit Singh acquired the famous Koh – I – noor diamond. On account of all these conquests and annexations Ranjit Singh's empire extended from the river Sutlej to the Khyber pass and from Tibetan boundary to Sindh.

S.A.Q.
1. "The 'Treaty of Amritsar' was important for its immediate as well as potential effects" – Discuss.
OR
Describe Ranjit Singh's military campaigns subsequent to the 'Amritsar Treaty'.

Administration: Reforms of Ranjit Singh:

Ranjit Singh was a brilliant in administration and organization as he was a military expert. In conformity with the contemporary conditions, the civil, military and political powers were controlled by him alone. But Ranjit Singh always did his best for the welfare of the people. He considered himself as a servant of the Khalsa or the Sikh common wealth and acted in the name of the Khalsa. He even designated his government as ‘*Sarkar – I – Khalsaji*’ and struck coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh. Even though Ranjit Singh was the supreme in the administration, he used to take the advice of his council of ministers.

1. Central administration:

For administrative convenience Ranjit Singh divided his kingdom into four provinces. They were –

1. Lahore
2. Multan
3. Kashmir and
4. Peshawar.

The head of the province was Nazim. Maintaining law and order in the province was Nazim’s main duty. In some cases he settled disputes also. The provinces were further divided into *paraganas*. The head of the *paragana* was *kadar*. The Taluk consisted of 100 – 150 villages. The village administration was looked after by panchayats. Village was the last step in the hierarchy of administration.

2. Revenue Administration:

The main source of income of the state was land revenue which was collected strictly. Customs, professional taxes etc. were the other source of income of the state. The land tax was fixed between 33% - 40% depending on the fertility and richness of the soil. Most of the state income was spent on military and administrative machinery. Ranjit Singh was very favourable to the farming community. He always protected the interest of the *ryths*. He instructed the soldiers not to destroy crops during the invasions. The sons of the farmers were recruited into the army.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe Revenue System under Ranjit Singh.

3. Judicial Administration:

The judicial administration of Ranjit Singh was based on traditions and customs. There was no hierarchy of courts as we find today. The administration justice was more of a local than a national concern. The local officers decided cases according to local customs. Quazis in the villages settled the disputes. In some instances, special officers were appointed to settle the disputes. They were called Adalatis. An Adalat – I – Ala was set up at Lahore which probably heard appeals from the district and provincial courts. Punishments were not severe. There was no death sentence. The state got income from dispensing justice while the loser hand to pay fine, the victors had to pay nazarana. Justice was thus looked upon as a source of income to the state.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the Judicial Administration under Ranjit Singh.

4. Military Administration:

Ranjit Singh paid maximum care to the maintenance of an efficient army. To build up a big kingdom or to maintain his frontiers a strong army was necessary. Besides, faced with enemies on all sides an efficient army was a necessity. Ranjit Singh's foresight and great efficiency were best displayed in the organization of an excellent fighting army.

Ranjit Singh understood well the weakness of Indian armies. He decided to build an army on the pattern of the army of the East India Company and recruited French officers to train and discipline the troops. Workshops were set up at Lahore and Amritsar for the casting of heavy guns and the manufacture of shot and powder. Ranjit Singh paid monthly salaries to the soldiers and officers. Ranjit Singh's army consisted of – standing army (Fauz – I – Am), special (Fauz – I – Khas), Unorganized

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army (Fauz – I - Bekhawayid). The main divisions of the standing army were infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The infantry had special place, and it was divided into battalions.

It has been estimated that in 1835 the strength of Ranjit Singh's army stood at 75,000, which included about 35,000 regularly trained, disciplined and well equipped troops. Ranjit Singh's army proved an effective fighting force which got the better of the Afghans, the Gorkhas, and Dogras and even shocked the British in the two Sikh wars.

S.A.Q.
1. "Ranjit Singh's foresight and great efficiency were best displayed in the organization of an excellent fighting army" – Justify.

Ranjit Singh stands out as a fascinating personality. He occupies a high place in the history of India. He always worked for the welfare of the people. He took adequate care to safeguard the interests of the common man. The memory of this hero is still cherished by the people of the Punjab. He was the creator of 'Sikh Nation State'. He treated people of other faiths equally. He was loved not only by Sikhs but also by Hindus, Muslims and Christians as well. The credit of uniting all Sikhs goes to him. That is why Ranjit Singh was rightly called 'The lion of Punjab'.

S.A.Q.
1. "Ranjit Singh was rightly called 'The lion of Punjab'."- Discuss.
OR
Describe the personality of Ranjit Singh.

4.B India under the crown:

The revolt of 1857 brought many changes in the history of Modern India. As a result of the 1857 Revolt the East India Company was abolished. The Company's Indian territories came under the direct control of the British crown. The Governor General came to be called as Viceroy.

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Lord Canning (1858 - 1862):

Lord Canning was the first viceroy of India. He was a man of soft nature and followed a policy of pacification. Due to his action, he came to be called as ‘Clemency Canning’ by the Europeans in India. In 1861 Lord Canning passed the Indian Civil Service Act by which Indians were allowed to occupy high positions in British Indian Administration. But Civil Service Examinations would be held only in London. So many Indians could not take advantage of this change. Lord Canning increased the number of English troops and reduced the number of Indian soldiers. Only Europeans were appointed to important military positions. He also merged the King’s forces and Company forces into employees of the Crown. He established high courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Police administration was also reformed. At district level superintendents of police were appointed. Lord Canning paid special attention towards public works. He constructed a number of bridges, buildings, and huge dams. He gave top priority to agriculture. Ryots were assured of security. Canning retired in 1862 after winning victories in war and peace.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the personality of Lord Canning.

Lord Elgin (1862 - 1863):

Lord Elgin succeeded Canning as Viceroy of India and worked for eighteen months only.

Lord John Lawrence (1864 - 1869):

After Elgin Lord Lawrence was appointed as the Viceroy. He tried to protect the interest of the peasants. He appointed famine commission, which was useful to under take famine relief measures. In the field of education, Lawrence introduced vernaculars as media of education. He also opened an oriental college in Punjab.

Lord Mayo (1869 1872):

Mayo paid greater attention to primary education. He thought that Indian education should be broad based. So indigenous schools were

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encouraged in villages. For the promotion of education among the children of Indian rulers, he opened a college at Ajmer. Mayo undertook the construction of railways and irrigation works to provide employment.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the contribution of Lord John Lawrence and Lord Mayo to education in India.

Lord Northbrook (1872 - 1876):

He was appointed as Viceroy in 1872. A severe famine broke out in 1874 in Bengal. North Brook took elaborate measures to save the people from the famine.

Lord Lytton (1876 - 1880):

He assumed charge in 1876 as Viceroy. He enacted a controversial 'Vernacular Press Act of 1878'. As per this Act, editors of vernacular papers should not publish news or features, which would create disaffection of the people against the government. Under this Act the magistrates were empowered to call upon editor or publisher or printer of vernacular papers in case they published any matter that would create hatred towards the British government. Protest meetings were held against this Act. Appeals were sent to the British parliament. But nothing came out of this, and the Act came into operation. In the same year Lytton passed another discriminatory Act which received sharp criticism from Indians. It was the 'Indian Arms Act'. According to this the Indians could keep arms only after obtaining permission from the government. Europeans were exempted from this Act. The Indians strongly protested against this racial discrimination. Meanwhile another discriminatory Act was passed by Lytton. In spite of the assurance contained in the 'Queen's proclamation of 1858' Lord Lytton opposed the appointment of Indians in responsible posts. He also fixed a minimum age limit for competition for civil services from 17 years which was of disadvantage to the Indians, earlier it was 19 years.

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During his time the British parliament passed the ‘Royal Titles Act’ under which the English sovereign assumed the title of Kaiser – e – Hind. In 1877 Lord Lytton held a magnificent Darbar at Delhi to announce the assumption of the title of ‘Empress of India’ by Queen Victoria. Lord Lytton’s action received vehement criticism as at that time India was reeling under a severe famine.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the controversial Acts of Lord Lytton.

4.B.I Lord Rippon (1880 - 1884):

A new chapter opened in Modern Indian history, with the arrival of Rippon as Viceroy in April 1880. He was a Liberal of Gladstone era in England. He was a man of liberal views. He introduced number of reforms, which received wide popular support. Within the span of four years, Rippon received appreciation of all sections of Indian population. In the field of external affairs he followed the same Asian policy of previous Viceroys, namely the policy of non – interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring states.

In the internal policy of Rippon reflected his liberalism as he introduced certain reforms:

1. First Factory Act
2. repeal of the vernacular press Act
3. Local self government
4. Ilbert Bill
5. Educational Reforms
6. Welfare measures.

1. The First Factory Act (1881):

The credit of implementation of the First Factory Act (1881) goes to Rippon. By 1880 there were 62 textile mills and 20 jute mills in the country. Majority of textile mills were in Bombay and jute mills were in Bengal. The condition of the workers in the mills was miserable. There

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was no rest time for the workers. Children and women were made to work as the males do. To regulate and improve the condition of labour in Indian factories Rippon passed the First Factory Act in 1881. The Act 'prohibited the employment of children under the age of seven, limited the number of working hours for children below the age of twelve. They should not be entrusted with dangerous work. The workers should be given at least an hour rest a day. They should be granted four holidays in a month. Dangerous machinery should be fenced properly'. To implement these regulations, Rippon instructed the Local governments to appoint special officers. The owners who violated these regulations were fined. The Act, though limited in scope, opened a new era in the industrial history of India. Rippon made a good beginning in this direction.

S.A.Q.
1. "The First Factory Act opened a new era in the industrial history of India" – Discuss.

2. Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act – 1882:

The punishable Press Act of 1878 was repealed by Act III of 1882 and news papers published in vernacular languages were allowed equal freedom with the rest of the Indian press. This wise action of Rippon helped to undo the wrong done by Lytton. The Indians expressed gratitude to Rippon for this action. Due to this, the Indian news papers enjoyed complete freedom for nearly 25 years.

3. Local Self Government:

Perhaps the most notable work of Rippon was the government resolution on Local Self Government. The development of local government was advocated not with a view to promote efficiency of administration, but as an instrument of political and popular education. During 1864 – 1868 Local Bodies were created in India, but their members were nominees of the government. The District Magistrates presided over them. So they did not enjoy 'self – government' in practice. As a result of

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the introduction of western education in India, political consciousness grew among the middle classes. Rippon wanted to use their wisdom for the good of the country. He also had confidence in the intelligence and efficiency of the Indians.

In 1882, a resolution was passed in the matter of Local Bodies. New District Boards and Taluk Boards came into existence. The number of non – official members was increased in the rural and urban Local Bodies. The powers of the Municipalities were increased. Members of these bodies were to be elected by people. The non – official members should be in majority. The provincial governments were instructed to provide funds for the Local Bodies.

The Local Self government Acts were passed in various provinces during 1883 – 1885. The Government under Rippon took forward measures in the matter of Local Self government. The Indians with progressive ideas welcomed Rippon’s resolution. They called him ‘Father of Local Self – Government’.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Lord Rippon is the ‘Father of Local Self – Government’.” – Justify.

4. The Ilbert Bill:

According to the criminal procedure code, the Indian Magistrate had no power to try the Europeans. The disparity between Indian and European Judges was continuing. C.P. Ilbert, who was the law member of the Viceroy’s Council, introduced a bill popularly known as the ‘Ilbert Bill’ in the Legislative Council on 2nd February 1883 which empowered the Indian session Judges to try Europeans in criminal cases. The bill sought to correct the anomaly and gave equal powers to Indians and European judges. The proposed bill was an attempt to remove racial discrimination. As soon as the Ilbert Bill was introduced Rippon faced many troubles. The bill was most unpopular with European community in India. The Europeans thought that their self – respect was at stake. The Europeans and the Anglo – Indians announced that Rippon’s policy was

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injurious to their rights. The press under the English management also raised a storm of protest. Opposition was built up against Rippon even in England. The Europeans subjected Rippon to social excommunication. There were demands for the recall of Rippon from the office of the Viceroy. Even liberals like Gladstone felt that the Ilbert Bill was unnecessary and that it would disturb law and order in India. Even the Queen doubted the wisdom of the Viceroy's proposed bill. Consequently Rippon had to make certain amendments to the Bill. According to the amendments if a European appeared before an Indian judge, there should be a jury of twelve at least seven of whom must be Europeans. The same right was not granted to Indians. During the regime of Rippon, the chief justice of Calcutta High court sir Richard Girth went on leave. In his place, Ramesh Chandra Mitter was appointed as acting chief justice. This created sensation among the Europeans. But Rippon did not change his decision.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the attitude of Lord Rippon and European, both in India and England, on the basis of the Ilbert Bill.
OR
Describe the reaction of Indians regarding the stand taken by Europeans about the ' Ilbert Bill '.

The Indians could not forget the opposition of the Europeans against the Ilbert Bill. They were shocked at the racial arrogance of the Europeans. This contributed to the growth of National awakening among the Indians.

5. Educational Reforms:

In 1882 an Education Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir William Hunter to review the progress of education in the India. The Commission emphasized the states' special responsibility for the expansion and improvement of primary education. It

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recommended that primary education may be entrusted to the care of newly established municipal and district boards under the vigilant supervision and control of the government. The commission recommended the establishment of private educational institutions with grant – in – aid. The commission also drew the attention of the government to the provision of necessary facilities for women education. Inspectors should be appointed to supervise the activities of the schools and colleges. Most of the recommendations of the commission were accepted by the government. The last quarter of the 19th century witnessed enormous growth of schools in the country particularly in private sector.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the importance of the recommendations of the ‘Hunter Commission’ in the field of education.

6. Welfare Measures:

Rippon undertook a number of welfare measures in the interest of people. During his period irrigation canals of thousands of miles were dug. As a result, a million acres of land was brought under cultivation. Rippon extended more than 2000 miles of railway roads. Unnecessary expenditure in administration was reduced. He allowed free trade and a number of import duties were abolished. Salt tax was reduced.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the welfare measures taken by Rippon ?

7. Rendition of Mysore:

On the charge of misrule Lord William Bentinck had annexed the state of Mysore in 1831. Later on it came to the knowledge of the government that the reports of oppression in Mysore were greatly exaggerated. The dethroned ruler died in 1867. When his adopted son came of age the British decided to restore Mysore to him. Rippon returned

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Mysore to the adopted son of Krishna Raja Wadayar in 1881, on the condition that he should rule well.

Estimate of Rippon:

Rippon resigned before the end of the term of his Viceroyalty and returned to London. On account of his liberal policy Rippon earned the appreciation and gratitude of Indians. He was “the Saviour of India”. Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya said: “Rippon was the greatest and the most beloved viceroy whom India has known. He was loved and respected by educated Indians”. He was “the father of local self – government” in Modern India. He had strong confidence in Indian wisdom. When he left the office and returned to England Lord Rippon was given a hearty send – off by grateful Indians.

S.A.Q.
1. Estimate the personality of Lord Rippon as Viceroy.

4.B.2 Lord Curzon (1889 - 1905):

Lord Curzon was appointed as Viceroy of Indian in succession to Lord Elgin II in 1899. He occupies a special place in Modern Indian history. He knew more about India and Indian problems than any other Viceroy at the time of his appointment. Curzon had the qualities of a great administrator. He was a hard working man. He took every one by surprise with his efficiency and hard working. But he could not become popular as he had no confidence in the capability and character of Indians. He did not believe in local self – government. In spite of intelligence and initiative Curzon faced the displeasure and wrath of the people. He was indirectly responsible for rousing national consciousness among Indians.

Foreign policy:

Lord Curzon was an imperialist. He decided to promote English interests in the eastern countries.

In 1904 Curzon entered into an agreement with Habibullah of Afghanistan for friendly relations. He reduced the influence of Russians and French in Persian Gulf and established diplomatic relations with them.

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Curzon cut down the Russian and Tibetan relations and sent an army to Tibetan capital Lhasa. In 1904 the Buddhist spiritual leader Dalai Lama concluded a treaty with English with the 'Treaty of Lhasa'. The influence of British India increased in Tibet.

S.A.Q.
1. " Lord Curzon was an imperialist " – Justify.

Internal Policy or Administrative Reforms:

Curzon's reforms were very systematic. Whenever he felt reforms were needed in a particular department, he used to appoint a commission, and reforms were made on the basis of the recommendations of the commission. His reforms can be classified into seven categories –

1. Economic Reforms
2. Police Reforms
3. Educational Reforms
4. Judicial Reforms
5. Military Reforms
6. Calcutta Corporation Act
7. Ancient Monuments Act.

S.A.Q.
1. " Lord Curzon's reforms were very systematic " – Discuss.

1. Economic Reforms:

Curzon's administration passed legislative Acts relating famines, land revenue, irrigation, agriculture, railways, taxation, currency etc.

The famine and drought of 1889 – 1900 had effected wide areas in south central and western India. More than 10 lakh people died in British India. Government allocated Rs. 26 million as famine relief measure. A

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famine commission was appointed under the presidency of Sir Anthony Macdonnell to enquire into the results of the famine operations.

In 1901 a commission was appointed to investigate into the whole question of irrigation. On the recommendations of the commission an amount of 4 ½ crores was allotted for providing irrigation facilities spread over 20 years. Many irrigation canals were dug. The 'Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900' put restrictions on the transfer of land from agriculturists to non – agriculturists. The 'Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904' sought to provide cultivators with loans at cheap rates of interest. Besides, for the improvement of Indian agriculture methods of cultivation Curzon appointed Inspector General of Agriculture. To promote experiments in agriculture, the Imperial Institute of Agriculture was established at Pusa. A new Department of Commerce and Industry was established to look after posts and telegraphs, factories, mines, ports, etc. Curzon gave all facilities to Jamshetji Tata to start Industries in Bihar. Curzon paid special attention to the development of railways. A railway board was constituted with three members and 600 miles of new railway lines were laid.

S.A.Q.
1. Bring out the significance of Curzon's Economic Reforms.

2. Police Reforms:

In 1902 a Police Commission was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer. Among the various recommendations of the Commission were increase in salaries of all ranks of the police, increase in the strength of police force, setting up of training schools, creation of a central department of criminal intelligence under a director. Most of the recommendations of the Commission were accepted by the government and implemented.

3. Educational Reforms:

In 1902 a University Commission was appointed to enquire into the condition of the universities in India and to recommend proposals for the improvement of their working. As per the resolution of the Simla conference under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh the commission passed 'Indian Universities Act of 1904'. The Act sought to increase official control over universities. The senates were filled with official members. Conditions for affiliation of private colleges were made strict and periodical inspections by the syndicate made compulsory. The Indian National leaders like Gopala Krishna Gokhale and Firoz shah Mehta expressed their regret over this Act. As a result a deep misunderstanding developed between Curzon and the Indian educated public.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a critical note on the Educational Reforms of Lord Curzon.

4. Judicial Reforms:

Curzon also aimed at improvement of judicial set – up. The number of judges of the Calcutta high court was increased to cope up with increased work. He also increased the salary and pension benefits of the judges of the high court and as well as of subordinate courts. The Indian civil procedure code was revised.

5. Military Reforms:

The British Indian Army was re-organized under the supervision of the commander in chief Lord Kitchener from 1902 – 1908. The Indian army was divided into two commands, the northern with the head quarters of Murree, striking point at Peshawar and the southern command with the head quarters at Poona and striking point at Quetta. In each division there were to be three brigades. A training college for officers on the model of Canberley college of England was set up at Quetta. Every batttalian of the army was subjected to a severe test called "The Kitchener Test".

S.A.Q.
1. What is the “ Kitchener Test ” ?

6. Calcutta Corporation Act:

Curzon had no faith on local self government which was introduced by Rippon. In the name of efficiency Curzon introduced ‘Calcutta Corporation Act’ in 1889 and reduced the strength of elected members in corporation and on its various committees. In fact the corporation was reduced to the position of “an Anglo – Indian house”. The Indians protested against it and majority of the members resigned.

S.A.Q.
1. Compare the views of Rippon and Curzon regarding Local Self Government.

7. Ancient Monuments Act:

Curzon had keen interest in history and archaeology. He passed an Act in 1904 to repair, restore and protect the historical monuments in the country. A sum of £50,000 was sanctioned for carrying on the repairs of historical buildings in India. He pressurized Indian states to preserve the rich heritage of India in the Ajantha, Ellora caves and Sanchi Stupa etc. Curzon visited Humpi in 1900 and Ajanta caves in 1902. Due to his initiative in 1904 Archaeological Department of India was started. Its first direct General was Sir John Marshal. In 1904, he enacted the ‘Ancient Monuments Protection Act’ for preservation of places of historical importance. The government opened museums for the safe custody of rare objects. Curzon also paid his homage to “the poets, artists and creatures of the past”.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe Curzon’s contributions to the preservation and protection of ancient monuments in India.

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Division of Bengal – 1905:

A master piece of Curzon's internal policy was the partition of Bengal into two provinces of Bengal proper and eastern Bengal including Assam in 1905.

The province of Bengal at that time comprised Bengal, Bihar and Orissa with an area of 189,000 square miles and a population of 80 millions. Curzon described the partition as a mere readjustment of administrative boundaries. It was explained that the Lieutenant Governor who was in charge of the region could not properly look after because of the vastness of the area. Moreover some areas in these provinces were very backward. Especially the eastern parts of the Ganges were in a state of financial crisis. After deep deliberations, Curzon created a new province with East Bengal and Assam. Its population was 31 millions. The people of Bengal were not prepared to accept this. They felt that Curzon divided Bengal with the sole intention of suppressing national movement. The nationalists pointed out that the scheme was devised to divide the people on the basis of religion and put the Muslims against the Hindus. Opposition was built up against Curzon's action. There were demonstrations every where. The movement against the partition of Bengal spread throughout the country. The movement was also known as the 'Swadeshi or Vandemataram Movement' and it was considered as a land mark in the Indian Freedom Struggle. After a long demonstration it was merged in 1911.

Differences arose between Curzon and Commander – in – Chief Lord Kitchner on military matters. As the government supported Lord Kitchner, Curzon tendered resignation on August 1905 and returned to England.

Curzon was a man of hard work and a good and efficient administrator. But his underestimation of the Indians, lack of confidence on the character of Indians and the division of Bengal indirectly contributed to the future of National movement of India.

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S.A.Q.
1. “ The partition of Bengal is a good example of the Britishers policy of ‘Divide and Rule’ ” –critically assess.
OR
Describe the circumstances that led to the Swadeshi or Vandemataram Movement.

Questions:

I. Write essay type answers to the following questions.

1. Write an essay on the administrative system of Ranjit Singh.
2. Write an essay on the domestic policy of Rippon
3. Give an account of Curzon’s internal administration.

II. Write short answers to the following questions.

1. Guru Govind Singh
2. lord Lytton’s Reforms
3. Partition of Bengal

III. Write one word answers to the following questions.

1. The founder of Sikh Religion was _____
2. The sacred text of the Sikhs is _____
3. The Treaty of Amritsar was concluded in the year _____
4. Vernacular Press Act was introduced by _____
5. C.P. Ilbert was a law member in the Viceroy’s council of _____
6. The division of Bengal took place in the year _____

IV. Write answers briefly in 6 sentences to the following questions.

1. Khasla
2. Golden temple
3. Lord Canning
4. Local Self – government
5. Lord Kitchner.

Unit – 5 - 1905 - 1947 A.D

1. The National Movement – origin and growth of Indian National Congress period of Militant Nationalism – 1905 to 1920
2. The Gandhian Era 1920 – 1947 – Non co-operation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit India Movement – Partition Act of 1947.
3. Aims and Objectives of the Topic
 - To know about the causes for the origin of Indian National Congress
 - To analyze the importance of Militant Movement
 - To know about the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the National Movement
 - To understand the importance of the freedom struggle

1. Causes for the origin of Indian National Congress:

The establishment of Indian National Congress in the year 1885 was a land mark and started a new era in Indian History. By that year all Indian political organizations set on one foot under the name of Indian National Congress. All sections of the people in the society (of India) participated in the National Movement. The movement inspired the Indians towards national spirit and unity in the country. The constitutional set up of the Indian freedom movement was started as a small movement and strengthened in due course of time and became a people's movement, with some important factors for the rise and spread of Indian National Congress. This can be studied under the following heads:

1. The Revolt of 1857
2. Western education
3. Racial discrimination
4. National education and press
5. Socio – religious movements
6. Economic exploitation of India
7. Policies of British rulers
8. Political unity

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9. The Ilbert Bill controversy
10. Growth of modern political ideas

1. The Revolt of 1857:

The failure of 1857 Revolt left a far reaching impact on the course of modern Indian history. The 1857 Revolt can be said to be beginning of India's freedom struggle. Whatever be the nature of the movement it exposed clearly, the British misrule and its exploitation of the Indian people. It was the starting point of the coming struggle for political, economic and social independence in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Do you agree with the view that the 1857- Revolt was the beginning of India's Freedom Struggle ?

2. Western education:

The spread and expansion of the English language gave to the Indians living in different linguistic regions a common language. Through the English language the Indians could communicate with one another and transact their conferences and congresses. Particularly the English education brought the Indians into contact with the ideas of liberty, equality and democracy. The educated Indians learnt about the French revolution and the national movements of other countries against England. The knowledge of such movements helped the growth of nationalism feelings among Indians.

S.A.Q.
1. What role did Western Education play in the growth of nationalism feelings among Indians ?

3. Racial discrimination:

The British rule was in many ways responsible for the growth of the idea of nationalism in the minds of the people. The racial policy of the

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British made the Indian people slaves under the foreigners, in their own land. As the British took all the important administrative and other decisions, Indians had no political rights. Foreign rule always results in nationalist awakening and India was no exception to this.

4. National education and press:

The Indian press and literature in the 19th century were also responsible for the growth of nationalism in India, particularly the Indian news papers like Indian Mirror, Andhra patrika, Krishna patrika. The Urdu paper Azad and other papers helped the growth of the feeling of patriotism among Indians. The Vandemaataram song of the Bankim Chandra Chatterjee inspired the Indians with the spirit of freedom, and it became the national song for the Indian people. The writings of Max Muller and other famous authors brought to light the glorious cultural past of the country. Such writings developed nationalism in India.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the role played by National Education and Press in the growth of nationalism in India.

5. Socio – Religious movements:

The development of the various Socio – Religious movements prepared the ground for the growth of national movement in India. The pioneer of Indian Renaissance, the founder of Brahma Samaj Raja Ram Mohan Roy reformed Hindu religion and society. The Brahma Samaj injected nationalism in the Indian body politic. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi, was the founder of Arya Samaj. His idea was to unite India socially, culturally and politically. His motto was “India for Indians”. He tried to inculcate in the people the love for independence. Swamy Vivekananda sought to create national consciousness among the people. These reform movements sought an all round development of the Indian society. They gave the people a sense of pride in Indian culture and heritage and taught them the gospel of patriotism.

S.A.Q.

1. Describe the impact of various Socio – Religious movements on Indians with regard to their cultural values and nationalist spirit.

6. Economic exploitation of India:

The economic policy pursued by the British government had resulted in a lopsided developed of Indian economy and impoverishment of the people while Indian handicrafts and industry languished under the discriminatory policy of the government. The economy of India was geared to the production of raw materials needed for the developing machine industry of England. Such a policy also made India a growing market for English manufactured goods. The controversy over the removal of cotton duties and the adoption of the policy of free trade clearly demonstrated tht the trade policy of the government of India was dominated by commercial interests of British manufacturers. The public debt of India had greatly swelled. The farmers were in deep debts due to the British policies. Britishers compelled the Indian farmers to grow commercial crops, which were needed by the British. Thus the economic policies of the British roused the spirit of nationalism among the Indians.

S.A.Q.

1. “ The Economic Policies of the British roused the spirit of nationalism among the Indians” – Justify.
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7. Policies of British rulers:

The anti – Indian policies and acts of the British rulers also contributed to the growth of nationalistic aspirations among the Indians. The short – sighted acts and polcies of Lord Lytton acted like catalytic agents. The maximum age limit of ICS examination was reduced from 21 years to 19 years thus making it impossible for Indians to appear for such important examination. The Vernacular Press Act and Indians Arms Act (1878) raised a great storm of opposition in the country and led to the

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organization of various political associations for carrying on anti – government propaganda in the country. The highly biased attitude of Lytton towards educated Indians was one of the main reasons for the growth of national spirit in the Indian minds.

8. Political Unification:

A uniform system of administration throughout the country and the same laws in all parts of the country created unity among the people. That unity paved the way for the nationalist outlook. Modern means of transport like the railways, the post and telegraph systems also helped the growth of nationalism. These modern means of transport and communications, reduced the distance among the people of different regions in the country. The administrative and political unification created by the British in India helped the Indian leaders to propagate nationalist ideas among the people.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the factors that contributed to the Political Unification which helped the growth of the spirit of natonalism among Indians ?

9. Ilbert Bill:

The Ilbert Bill controversy raised passions on both sides which did not easily subside. Rippon’s government sought to abolish judicial disqualification based on race distinctions and the Ilbert Bill sought to give the Indian members of the civil service the same powes and rights as their European colleagues enjoyed. The bill raised a storm of an agitation among the members of the European community and they all stod united against the Bill. Rippon had to modify the Bill which almost defeated the original purpose. The Ilbert Bill controversy proved an eye opener to the Indian intelligentsia. It became clear to them that justice and fairplay could not be expected where the interest of the European community were involved. The Indians learnt that an organized movement is necessary to get their demands fulfilled.

10. Growth of modern political ideas:

One important effect of the introduction of Western culture in India was the growth of modern political concepts like nationalism, nationality, political rights etc. Among the Indians the Indian sub – continent witnessed the growth of political ideas and political organizations hitherto unknown to the Indian world. And it were political associations which heralded 19th century Indian into modern politics. What distinguished these new political associations from earlier religious and caste associations of the country were the secular interests that bound together the new classes.

S.A.Q.
1. How did Modern Political Ideas help the growth of nationalist spirit among Indians ?

Indian National Congress – 1885:

During 1883 – 84 the various local associations in the presidency were heading towards unity. In Calcutta the Indian Associations, the British Indian Association, the National Mohammedan Association and the Indian Union had worked together to call the National Conference. So it will not be correct to trace the genesis of the Indian National Congress to the efforts of a single individual like A.O. Hume or assume that it appeared as a sudden efflorescence. The various political organizations in different parts of India and the nationalistic ideas of prominent leaders like Surendranath Banerjee, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, Subrahmanya Ayyar etc. had prepared the ground for and the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. It was the visible embodiment of the National awakening.

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S.A.Q.

1. “ It will not be correct to trace the genesis of the Indian National Congress to the efforts of a single individual or it appeared all of a sudden”- Discuss.

The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay from December 28th to 30th. The sessions were originally planned at Poona but due to the outbreak of plague in Poona the venue was changed to Bombay. The first National Congress was presided over by the prominent Bengal barrister, Womesh Chandra Banjeree. The sessions were attended by 72 delegates from all over India and from all sections of society, including lawyers, journalists, industrialists, businessmen, landlords and teachers. Foreigners like Henry Cotton, Wedderburn, besides, A.O. Hume also attended the sessions. Prominent Indian leaders like Dadabhai Naorji, K.T.D. Telang, Dinshaw Wacha, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Chadravarkar, Veeraraghavachari, Anandacharyulu, Rangaiah Naidu, Keshav Pillai, Subrahmanya Ayyar, Badruddin Tyabji were some of the delegates.

In the beginning, the congress was an organization of the moderates. Its aims were simple and moderate. Its important aims were:

- To develop mutual friendship among the people
- To remove social, religious and caste differences among the people
- To elicit public opinion and to convey it to the government.

The National Congress, in its early years, discussed the problems of the Indian people and passed resolutions on various subjects. The following were some of the issues on which resolutions were passed:

- Appointment of a committee with Indian members, to review the administration
- Increased representation for the Indians in the legislatures and more power to the Indian legislators

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- Conduct of civil service examinations in London and in India simultaneously and to increase the age limit for the Indians to appear for the examinations
- Reduction of military expenditure
- Enhancing the chances of employment for Indians and equality for Indians with the Britishers in the services
- Establishment of modern industries in the country
- Encouragement and help cottage industries
- Separation of judiciary from the executive
- Administrative reforms in the police and other departments
- Stopping drain of Indian wealth to England
- Reduction of land tax and other taxes
- Improving irrigation facilities
- Implementing famine relief schemes during times of famine

The Indian Nationalist Movement can be divided into three phases. The first phase, from 1885 to 1905 was the period of the moderates. The second from 1905 – 1918 was the period of extremists. The third phase from 1919 – 1947 is regarded as the Gandhian era.

S.A.Q.
1. Give the salient features of the First National Congress.

First phase – 1885 – 1905 (Period of Moderate Nationalism):

The National leaders like Dadabhari Naoroji, P.M. Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Benerjee, S.N. Benerjee etc. dominated the congress politics during this period. They were staunch believers in liberalism and moderate politics. During this period the congress demanded a few concessions and not freedom for the nation. The congress used to place before the government, its resolutions and send representations to the British officers with petitions. The British government never cared for their demands and pleas seriously. The National Congress used to meet every year during the last week of December for three days. During these days various problems

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of the country were discussed and resolutions were passed. In course of time, the number of delegates to the Congress annual meetings increased considerably. During the period of Moderate Nationalism, Dadabhai Naoroji was elected to British parliament in 1892. The moderate nationalists had a good opinion on the British administration. Their main aim was to request the government for more reforms. Demand for 'Swaraj' was not on their agenda at that time.

S.A.Q.
1. Critically assess the Moderate Nationalism.
OR
Give an account of the First Phase of the Indian National Congress.

Achievements of Moderate Nationalists:

During the period the moderates were able to develop national consciousness and political awakening particularly among the middle class people with their writings and speeches. This period is described as the germinating period or as the seed period of the national movement. A strong and firm foundation was laid for the freedom struggle, during this moderate period. The national leaders and true patriots of the country desired all round progress and modernization of India in the field of social reform, education, industrial and economic development of India. Their main achievements were the appointment of a Public Service Commission in 1886, the enactment of the Indian Councils Act of 1892, simultaneous examination for the ICS in London and India and appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure. In addition, they brought political maturity among the middle class people in the country.

The greatest service of the moderate leaders rendered was when they assessed the economic impact of British rule in India. They focused public attention on the fact of Indian poverty and explained that this poverty was largely due to the colonial exploitation of India's economic resources by Britain. The 'Drain Theory' popularized by Dadabhai

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Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, Dinshah Wacha and others was an open indictment of Britains economic role in India. The Theory explained how the British economic policies were pro – British and anti – Indian.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The First Phase of the Indian National Congress is described as the germinating period or seed period ” – Discuss.
OR
Discuss the achievements of the First Phase of Indian National Congress.

Second Phase – 1905 – 1919 (The Period of Extremists):

The approach and policies of the Moderate National Congress did not have much effect on the British. So a section of the Congress came to the conclusion that the Indians must carry on mass struggle against the British, to achieve their demands. Those who followed this view were known as Extremists, prominent among the Extremist leaders of the period were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Ganghadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal (popularly known as Lal, Bal, Pal). These leaders dominated and guided the national movement from 1905 – 1919. So this period is known as the period of extremists in the history of Indian National Movement.

Difference between Moderates and Extremists:

The closing decade of the 19th century and early years of the 20th century witnessed the emergence of a new and younger group within the Indian National Congress which was sharply critical to the ideology and methods of the old leadership. These angry young men advocated the adoption of ‘*swaraj*’ as the goal of the congress to be achieved by more self – reliant and independent methods. The new group came to be called the Extremist party in contrast to the older one which began to be referred to as the Moderate party. Following were some of the important differences between the Moderate and Extremist wings of the congress, relating to their line of thinking, aims and methods.

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- Moderates wanted to cooperate with the British, whereas the Extremists decided to oppose the British completely.
- Moderates tried to win the favour of the British whereas the Extremists wished to drive away the British from India.
- Moderates opposed the boycott movement, but the Extremists gave importance to the movements.
- Moderates wanted to achieve their goal through peaceful and constitutional methods, whereas the Extremists wanted to resort to people's movements and agitations to achieve 'swaraj' for the country.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the main differences between the aims and thinking of the Moderates and Extremists.

The difference between the Moderates and Extremist nationalists had been increasing since 1905. Gradually, the popularity of the Extremists increased. The following were some of the causes for the rise of the Extremists –

- The Reform Act of 1892 did not fulfill the expectations of the Indians.
- The British economic policies particularly contributed to the rise of the Extremists.
- The decline of the native cloth industry and the handicrafts due to the free trade policy of the British strengthened the Extremists' cause. The severe famine also drove the people to extremism.
- The speeches and writings of prominent leaders like Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi, Swamy Vivekananda and Aurobindo influenced the youth to take to extremist ways. Bankim Chandra in his novel 'Anand Math' gave importance to patriotism and exhorted the youth to get

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ready to sacrifice anything for the sake of the country. Dayananda Saraswathi and Vivekananda asked the people to adore the country as goddess. Extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal claimed that the preachings of Swamy Vivekananda inspired them. The writings of Aurobindo directly supported and pronounced the need for extremism, and criticized the policies of Moderate nationalists.

- The policies of Curzon were also responsible for the rise of extremism. The Calcutta Corporation Act of 1904, the Indian Universities Act, the Division of Bengal in 1905 created bitterness among the Indians. The Extremist leaders considered the partition of Bengal as a national problem. They decided to agitate for the unification of Bengal. They declared that Swaraj should be aim and goal of the congress. The Extremist leaders inculcated the Swadesh spirit among the people. Tilak declared “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”.

S.A.Q.
1. Give a brief account of the main causes for the rise of Extremism.

Partition of Bengal – Vandemataram Movement:

On the plea of administrative convenience, Curzon divided the province of Bengal into two. The real intention of Curzon was to divide the Hindus and Muslims, but both the communities opposed the division of Bengal.

The movement against the partition of Bengal took place not only in Bengal, but throughout the country. The movement was also known as the Swadesh or Vandemataram movement. Vandemataram movement was the first All India Mass Movement under the leadership of congress. The inspiration for the movement was the Vandemataram song from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee’s novel Anandmath. As a part of the movement

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foreign made goods and clothes were burnt and destroyed in heaps. British educational institutions were boycott. Both Hindus and Muslims took part in the movement. The leaders started constructive programmes by starting national educational institutions and promote native industries. Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh were prominent Swadeshi Vandemataram movement leaders. The spirit of swadeshi feeling influenced people of all parts of the country through Vandemataram movement. The feeling spread over all fields like education, culture, trade, industry and other fields were influenced by swadesh feeling.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the chief inspiration for the Vandemataram movement ? Do you think that it had a Nationalistic look ?

The three prominent leaders shared and spread swadeshi spirit throughout India. Lala Lajpat Rai toured North India to spread the movement. Tilak took charge of cultural part of India and Bipin Chandra Pal visited south India. Because of these three leaders the spirit of swadeshi spread and arose the feeling of the patriotism among the people of India. As such this movement came to be popularly known as ‘Lal – Bal – Pal’ movement or Swadeshi movement in Indian freedom struggle.

The spirit of swadeshi increased in Andhra area also during the visit of Bipin Chandra Pal in 1907. Prominent Andhra leaders like Gadicharla Harisarvothama Rao (Andhra Tilak), Ayyadevara Kaleswara Rao, Nyaopathi Subba Rao and others spread the spirit of Swadeshi among the people.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the spread of the Vandemataram movement through out India.

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The British government played a game of divide and rule and tried to win over the Moderate Nationalists and the Muslims. It announced constitutional concessions through the Indian Councils Act of 1909 and separate electoral constituencies for Muslims. Tilak was arrested and sent to Rangoon jail. Though the movement did not achieve the immediate unification of Bengal, it resulted in the spread of the Swadeshi spirit among the masses.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the British react to the VandeMataram movement ?

Home Rule Movement – 1916 – 1918 A.D:

After VandeMataram movement there was a political lull in the country. Tilak's detention, division in the congress and the outbreak of the First World War were some of the reasons for the political interval. But, with the release of Tilak in 1914, it became possible to start another mass movement in 1915. Annie Besant, an Irish lady, who adopted India as her mother country, started taking interest in the Indian political struggle and with her efforts compromise could be reached between the Moderate and Extremist congress groups. It paved the way for another people's movement. The severe restrictions imposed by the government on the Indian people's movement contributed to another movement against British.

The Home Rule Movement was started in 1916. Bala Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant were the main leaders. Tilak formed Home Rule League in April 1916 in Bombay. Besant established the same League in the same year of September in Madras. Tilak undertook extensive tours in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Central India and secured people's support for the Home Rule Movement. Besant campaigned in Madras province and in North India. Due to their untiring efforts and canvassing, branches of Home Rule League were established at many places. Campaigning for the movement was carried through news papers. Annie Besant effectively

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used her news papers 'New India', 'Common Wheel' in this respect. Tilak started the papers 'Kesari' and 'Maratha' for the same purpose. Several meetings were organized in villages and resolutions were passed in support of the demand for Home Rule. The Movement attracted mostly the youth and students. Annie Besant gave priority for national education, which was intended to inculcate the spirit of nationalism in the minds of students. To achieve this objective, she started a college at Madanapalli in Chittoor district in Andhra Pradesh. She also helped the founding of the Hindu College in Varanasi.

S.A.Q.

1. Describe the spread of the Home Rule Movement through out India and its impact.
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By the year 1917, the Home Rule Movement was in full swing. The Madras government arrested Annie Besant in June 1917. The British government prohibited Tilak's touring parts of North India. People agitated against the act of British and the arrest of Annie Besant. British government failed to control the agitating people. In the end, the government bowed to the people's demand and released Annie Besant from detention in the month of September. In recognition of her services, members of Congress in 1917 unanimously elected her as president of the Indian National Congress. She was the first lady president of the Congress.

S.A.Q.

1. Estimate the role of Annie Besant in the struggle for freedom in India.
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Home Rule Movement was an important phase in the Indian struggle for freedom. This movement was an all Indian movement. It promoted national outlook and political consciousness among the Indians. It became a firm base for the future movements undertaken by Gandhi.

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The British government promised the Indians, the establishment of responsible government after the end of the First World War. The British in order to fulfil its promise introduced Mantague – Chelmsford reforms or the Act of 1919. The Home Rule Movement was also a cause for passing the 1919 Act. The reforms of the Act like council of state, powers of Central Legislative Assembly and Diarchy in the states were not able to fulfil the commitments of the Indians. The British government took away with its left hand what it had given to the Indians with right hand. The Act did not result in any transfer of power to the Indians. The Act disappointed many Indians.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the British react to the Home Rule Movement ?
OR
Why were the Indians disappointed with the Act of 1919 ?

B. The Gandhian Era – 1920 – 1947:

Mahatma Gandhi lovingly remembered as ‘Bapu’ (Father of the Nation), so completely dominated the Indian scene from 1919 – 1948 that this period is rightly called the Gandhian Era in Indian history. Gandhi played a very great and important role in Indian freedom struggle. He was the greatest among the leaders of the twentieth century.

Mohandas Karanchand Gandhi was born on 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar of Gujarat state. He married at an early age. Gandhi left for England, studied law and became a barrister. In connection with a case of a Muslim organization Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893. In those days South Africa was under British rule. There were number of Indians in South Africa who went there for their livelihood. Gandhi was terribly moved by the racial discrimination practiced by the British against the Indians at Natal. Gandhi started satyagraha against the racial discrimination of the Indians and was able to achieve some justice for

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them. Later he used the satyagraha weapon in India against the British rule.

S.A.Q.

1. Where and in what connection Gandhi used Satyagraha for the first time ?

Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and met Gopala Krishna Gokhale. Later Gandhi treated Gokhale as his political mentor (Guru). Gandhi, as advised by Gokhale toured all over the country for one year to know the condition of the people in the country personally.

The first participation of Gandhi in Indian freedom struggle was during 1917, for the cause of the farmers of the Champaran in Bihar, where the poor farmers were forced to grow indigo in place of food grains. Gandhi used the satyagraha weapon against the British, helped the farmers of Champaran to overcome their difficulties. Then he undertook satyagraha for the cause of the cotton mill workers of Ahmadabad. The satyagraha of Gandhi, resulted in the increase of wages for the workers. Later he took up the cause of the farmers of Kaira in Gujarat and succeeded. The prominent leaders like Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Vallabhai Patel ably assisted Gandhi during those movements. By that time Gandhi came close to the future movements for the freedom of the country.

S.A.Q.

1. Describe Gandhi's role in allievating the difficulties of farmers in Champaran and Kaira and mill workers in Ahmedabad.

Rowlatt Act – 1919 – Gandhi:

The British Government introduced the Rowlatt Act in 1919, to control the growing antigovernment and revolutionary activities, in India. As per the act, the government was empowered to arrest anybody without warrant, to search houses and to confiscate properties. It also provided for

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the trial of the arrested people in special courts. Thus the act axed the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens. Rowlatt Act was resented by the Indians in one voice. Gandhi echoed the feelings of the people and requested the Viceroy to withdraw the Act. Since there was no positive response from the government Gandhi called for a satyagraha movement against the Rowlatt Act. He asked the people to conduct prayers and undertake fasting on 30th March 1919. Hartals were also to be organized on that day. But later, the date was changed to 6th April. Unfortunately, the change of date did not reach all parts of the country, and as a result, the proposed programmes were organized in Delhi and other places on 30th March itself, as was originally planned. Satyagraha against Rowlatt Act was the first all India movement led by Gandhi. Hindus and Muslims unitedly took part in the movement. On 6th April, protest meetings were held throughout the country. The movement took serious turn in some parts of the country. Gandhi was taken into custody when he was proceeding to Punjab. As a protest against his arrest, there were widely spread disturbances in many places. Gandhi became popular among the Indian masses, during the movement. It helped Gandhi's emergence as a great national leader.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The Rowlatt Act of 1919 is an example of the ruthlessness of the British towards Indians ” – Justify.
2. Describe the Movement led by Gandhi against the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
OR
“ The Movement against the Rowlatt Act of 1919 helped Gandhi's emergence as a great national leader ” – Justify.

Jallianwallah Bagh massacre – 1919:

The British Government took stringent measures to stop the movement against the Rowlatt Act. On 9th April 1919, government arrested the Punjab leaders, Satyapal and Kailashnath Kitchlew and prohibited Gandhi from entering into Punjab. To protest against the arrest of leaders, a public meeting was organized at Jallianwallah Bagh on 13th April. The meeting was attended by nearly ten thousand people. As soon as the meeting started, General Dyer arrived at the venue with soldiers, and without any warning, he ordered firing. The meeting place was surrounded by very high walls and had only one exit. People who were attending the public meeting had no time or sufficient outlets to leave the premises. Thus within ten minutes many people lost their lives and thousands of people were injured. Dyer said that he would have continued the firing, but for lack of ammunition. Gandhi felt extremely sad at the eruption of violence during the Rowlatt satyagraha. He felt that the people had not understood his concept of non – violent struggle and satyagraha and hence announced the suspension of the movement on 18th April 1919.

There was widespread condemnation of the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre and the government’s inhuman repressible measures. The incidents became prelude to a new era in the freedom struggle of India people who were supporting the British Government became their adversaries, after the Punjab tragedy. The great poet Rabindranath Tagore, in protest against Punjab atrocities, returned the Knighthood conferred on him by the British Government and likewise Gandhi too returned Kaiser – e- Hind title awarded to him.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the impact of the Jallianwallah Bagh massacre on Indians.

Khilafat Movement:

Turkey was defeated in the First World War (1914 - 1919). Consequently it lost some territories to England. The sultan of Turkey lost many of his

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powers as well as his position of Khalifa. That annoyed the Indian Muslims and started a movement in India against the British which was known as Khilafat Movement. The main aim of the Movement was to force the British to restore the status, power and dignity of the Khalifa to the pre – war position. In March 1919, all India Khilafat Committee was formed. Shaukat Ali, Mohammed Ali and Moulana Azad were some of its leaders. Gandhi supported Khilafat movement and it merged with non – cooperation movement.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Khilafat Movement and its place in the history of the struggle for freedom for India.

Non – cooperation movement:

The events of the year 1919 greatly disillusioned Gandhi and from a cooperator he turned into a non – cooperator. The passing of the Rowlat Acts, the Jallian Wallah Bagh tragedy and the Khilafat wrongs gave a new turn to Indian politics. In support of the Khilafat movement Gandhi inaugurated the non – cooperation campaign on 1st August 1920. At its Nagpur session (December 1920) the Congress approved and ratified the policy of non – violent, non – cooperation movement against the unjust British government. The Nagpur session is also memorable for the new Congress constitution was adopted in it. The Congress’ aim of Swaraj was reaffirmed but now explained to mean ‘self – government within the empire if possible and outside if necessary. The emphasis on the use of constitutional means was substituted by ‘all peaceful and legitimate methods’. The Congress party was organized on modern lines with Local Congress committees at the grass root village level, with the All India Congress Committee of 350 members. The new Congress constitution really marked the beginning of Gandhian era in Indian politics.

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S.A.Q.
1. Explain the importance of the Nagpur Session of the Congress (December 1920) for
a) Struggle for freedom for India
b) Congress Party

The Non – cooperation movement was formally commenced on 1st August 1920, a date of the sudden demise of Lokamanya Bal Gandhar Tilak. A resolution to start the movement was passed at the special Congress meeting held in September 1920 at Calcutta. Simultaneously Non – cooperation Movement was organized in two sessions. They are –

1. Boycott programme and
2. Constructive programme

Boycott programme:

Boycott programme consisted of following items:

- To Boycott government functions
- To Boycott foreign goods and clothes
- To Boycott elections to be conducted for the legislatures
- To Boycott courts
- To Boycott British educational institutions
- To resign from government jobs
- To Boycott the proposed visit of Crown prince of England in 1921.
- To return titles received from the British government and surrender honorary titles.

Constructive programme:

The following were some of the items of the programme:

- To weave yarn and produce khadi cloth
- To establish National Schools and Colleges
- To educate people in favour of prohibition of liquor
- To eradicate untouchability
- To follow Hindu – Muslim unity

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- To collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj fund
- To observe peace and non – violence.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the two programmes of the Non-cooperation Movement?

During the course of Non – cooperation movement, hundreds of students left Schools and Colleges; some resigned from jobs and participated in the movement. Many lawyers gave up their legal practice, prominent among them were Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Chittaranjan Das, Vallabhai Patel, Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu, and Rajagopalachari. As part of the Boycott of foreign goods and clothes, freedom fighters organized picketings before shops selling foreign goods. Foreign clothes were burnt in several places. People boycotted the elections to the Legislative Assemblies. As part of the programme for the prohibition of liquor, shops selling liquor were picketed. Peasants of some parts of country too participated in the movement enthusiastically. They did not pay taxes to the government. Particularity in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Punjab and Andhra workers and students also participated actively in the movement. Thus all sections of people in India participated in Non – cooperation movement wholeheartedly.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe briefly the Non – cooperation movement in India.

For the Tilak Swaraj Fund a sum of one crore and fifteen lakhs was collected in a very short period. Gandhi gave importance to Khadi. He himself used to weave yarn with spinning wheel, prepared khadi cloth and advised the Congress workers to do the same. In the direction of eradication of untouchability, Gandhi implemented a number of programmes. Huge propaganda was made for the implementation of the prohibition. After boycotting the British Educational institutions to achieve

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the goal a number of national institutions and Vidyapeethas were established throughout the country by the Indians during the movement. The Jamia Milia of Delhi, Kasi Vidyapeeth of U.P, Gujarat Vidyapeeth were some of the examples.

Movement in Andhra:

Thousands of people in Andhra actively participated in Non – cooperation movement. A number of historical events happened during the course of movement. Chirala – Perala satyagraha movement by Andhra Ratna Duggirala Gopala Krishnaiah, tax – boycott campaign in Pedanandipadu by Parvathaneni Veeraiah Choudary and Konda Venkatappayya are some of the important events organized in Andhra area.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe how the Non – cooperation movement programmes were implemented, with special reference to Andhra.

The British government took stringent measures to curb the movement. The Indian News papers were censored. Government arrested leaders as well as thousands of Congress workers. Thousands of people were sent to jails. The police resorted to firing on people, protesting against the visit of the crown prince of Wales.

End of the Movement:

The Non – cooperation movement was going on enthusiastically in the country with the participation of thousands of people. On 12th February 1922 Gandhi suddenly stopped the movement. The reason was a violent incident that happened in Chauri – Chaura village in Gorakhpur district in U.P. On 5th February in Chauri – Chaura police fired on peaceful march led by the village peasants. By this police action the innocent people reacted, attacked the police station and burnt it, along with 22 constables. As soon as the news came to the notice of Gandhi, he felt angry for the violent action of people and suspended the Non –

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cooperation movement. Though some of the leaders like Lala Lajput Rai, Jawaharlal Nehru criticized Gandhi's action; the Congress working Committee approved the decision of Gandhi.

S.A.Q.
1. Why was the Non – cooperation movement stopped suddenly ? Do you justify the stopping ?

Though the Non – cooperation did not achieve its goal, it inculcated the spirit of freedom and political awareness in the minds of even the common man in the country. The bond of friendship between the Hindu and Muslims was strengthened. This movement was a momentous one in the country's freedom struggle.

Swaraj Party 1922:

Some of the prominent leaders like Desh bandhu Chittaranjan Das, Motilal Nehru, Vithal Bhai Patel and others in the Congress opposed the abrupt decision of Gandhi. They proposed that they should contest elections and enter the legislatures. Their aim was to obstruct the British government through the legislatures. Those who wanted to enter the legislatures were called Pro – changers. Motilal Nehru, Vithal Bhai Patel, Srinivas Iyengar and Chittaranjan Das belonged to the group. But the Pro – changers view of entering the legislatures was opposed by Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhai Patel, Rajagopalachari, Ansari and others. They argued that no good purpose would be served by entering the legislatures. They were called 'No – changers'. They argued that the constructive programme is more important than entering the legislatures.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on 'Pro – changers' and 'No – changers'.

On 31st December 1922 Chittaranjan Das formed the 'Congress – Khilafat Swaraj party'. He was the president with Motilal Nehru its

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secretary. He declared that the new party was a branch of the congress party and not its rival.

The Swaraj party gained impressive victories in the 1923 elections. The party won 42 constituencies out of 101 in Central Assembly. Vitalbhai Patel was elected as the speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly. But the party failed to change the dictatorial attitude of the British government. In 1925 Chittaranjan Das died and with this the party also disappeared.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Swaraj Party (1922).

To control the hatred of Indians towards the British government appointed a seven member committee known as Simon Commission to study the Indian polity, to collect the opinion of the Indians to propose new reforms. As John Simon was the leadr of the Committee, it was called as ‘Simon Commission’. The Commission did not consist of even one Indian member. So the Indians objected to the committee and hence the commission was boycotted throughout India. On January 1928 the Simon Commission landed in Bombay and started its tour. It was greeted with the slogan ‘Simon Go Back’. Black Flag demonstrations were held everywhere. Government resorted to repressive measures. At Lahore, due to Lathi charge, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely wounded and died on 17th of November 1928. Later revolutionary leaders like Bhagat Singh and Rajguru killed Saunders, the police officer, who ordered the lathi charge at Lahore.

In Madras, the ‘Simon Go Back’ agitation was organized by Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu. One person died, when the police opened fire on the procession. When Prakasam Pantulu was proceeding to see the dead body, he was obstructed by an armed police. Instantaneously Prakasam Pantulu bared his chest and challenged the police to shoot him. The stunned police stepped back. Prakasam Pantulu came to be known as ‘Andhra Kesari’ (‘Lion of Andhra’) after that incident.

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S.A.Q.
1. Why was the Simon Commission boycotted ?
2. Write a note on the participation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Tanguturi Prakasam Pantulu in boycotting the Simon Commission.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

In 1929, the Indian National Congress session was held at Lahore under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. In this session a resolution was passed, demanding complete independence and declared that, the aim of the congress was 'poorna swaraj'. It was also decided to celebrate January 26th of every year starting from 1930 as the Independence Day. Accordingly, people throughout the country celebrated the Independence Day. The session also decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement to achieve the objective and decision was left to Gandhi. Gandhi prepared a memorandum with eleven important demands and submitted it to Viceroy Irwin for consideration. It wanted the government to remove salt tax and to reduce expenditure on the army. But Gandhi did not get any reply from the British government. Hence Gandhi decided to start Civil Disobedience Movement. The movement came to be called as Salt Satyagraha.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the importance of the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress(1929) ?

Salt Satyagraha (Dandi March) – 1930:

Salt Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the earlier Non – cooperation movement (1921 – 22). Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at paralyzing the administration by performance of specific illegal acts. Gandhi himself started the Movement by breaking salt laws. On March 12th, 1930 A.D Gandhi led by 78 followers started from Sabarmathi Asram on the famous Salt March to Dandi Beach to

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manufacture illegal salt. On 6th April 1930 Gandhi covered nearly 200 miles on foot. The Dandi March generated new enthusiasm in the people and attracted many towards the movement. At many places people prepared salt with sea water. The movement witnessed the active participation of women all over the country. Nearly 1600 women were arrested in Delhi. Jawahar Lal Nehru's sister Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, his wife Kamala Nehru, mother Swaroopa Rani took part in the movement at Allahabad. Sarojini Naidu took active part in the Satyagraha movement. The leader of the movement in the North Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi' was arrested on 23rd April 1930. The followers of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, known as 'Red Shirts' revolted against British government. Thousands of people were arrested throughout the country. Majority of the leaders including Gandhi were arrested during the course of Civil Disobedience Movement.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the Salt Satyagraha and its impact on struggle for freedom for India.
OR
“ The Dandi March generated new enthusiasm in the Indians.” – Explain.

Gandhi – Irwin Pact (1931):

In 1931, January, the British government released Gandhi and other Congress leaders from jails. Viceroy Irwin invited Gandhi for talks. It was the first time that a Congress leader was invited by a Viceroy for talks. The talks began on 17th February and in the end, a pact known as 'Gandhi – Irwin' pact was concluded on 5th of March 1931. The important provisions in the pact were –

- Gandhi agreed to stop the Civil Disobedience Movement
- Gandhi agreed to attend Round Table Conference to be held at London
- The government agreed to release all the congress volunteers from jails

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- Government agreed to allow people living near coastal areas to prepare salt for personal use without paying any tax.

But the absence of any reference or mention of Swaraj in the Pact was criticized by many congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Chandra Bose and others.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the important provisions in the ‘Gandhi – Irwin’ pact(1931) and why was it criticized ?

Round Table Conferences – 1930 – 1932:

After the publication of the Simon Commission Report the British government decided to implement constitutional reforms in the country, after holding discussions with the representatives of different sections and parties. The then British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald invited Indian representatives to England. The first Round Table Conference was held from November 1930 to January 1931. It was attended by representatives of native rulers and of political parties of India. The Indian National Congress was not represented and the conference failed to reach any understanding in the absence of the Congress. After holding talks with Gandhi and with the effect of Gandhi – Irwin Pact, Gandhi attended the Second Round Table Conference which began in September 1931 in London. Sarojini Naidu represented women. Gandhi proposed and demanded in the conference, the formation of responsible governments, both at the centre and in the states of India. He wanted England to treat India as an equal. But the conference spent its time only in discussing the formatin of a federation at the centre and rights of the minorities in India, thus it failed. Gandhi returned home with great disappointment. In January 1932 the government again arrested Gandhi and other congress leaders.

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S.A.Q.
1. What was the the outcome of the First and Second Round Table Conferences ?

The Third Round Table Conference was held from November 1932 to December 1932. Congress boycotted the conference. Discussions were held regarding voters' eligibility, federal and state finances. The command award which was accepted in the conference was partially modified by the Poona Pact, as a result of Gandhi's fast to prevent a political breach between the so – called 'caste Hindus' and 'scheduled castes'. Basing on the discussions held in the three conferences, the British government in 1933 released a 'white paper' with proposals for constitutional reforms known as Government of India Act of 1935. Thus the Civil Disobedience Movement gained more popularity in the country. Nearly more than one lakh people court arrested. The years 1928 – 1934 had greatly changed the congress movement by giving it greater unity, self confidence, pride and determination. The congress became a movement of the masses.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the steps taken by the British after the Third Round Table Conference.

Government of India Act of 1935:

The British government passed the 1935 Act to satisfy atleast to some extent the constitutional aspirations of the Indian people. The important features of the act were

- To provide autonomy for the provinces
- To provide limited responsibility to the Indians at the Centre
- To create a federation
- To establish the federal court

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➤ Legislature consist a council of states and federal assembly.

The Federal part of the 1935 Act could not come into force as many rulers of the native states declined to join it. The act separated Burma from India. The 1935 Act, abolished the prevailing diarchy in the provinces and provided autonomy to provincial governments. From the majority group in the legislature, ministers were to be appointed by the governors. They were to hold charge of the transferred subjects and were responsible to the legislature only. The governors of the provinces had to accept the minister's advice. But in actual practice, the governor could reject the bills passed by the legislature. The governors were empowered to issue ordinances. The act provided bicameral legislatures, viz., council of states and legislative assembly, to bigger states. It took two years to implements the provicnail point of the 1935 Act. As per the Government of India Act of 1935, elections were conducted in 1937, in the provinces and Congress emerged victorious in majority of the states.

S.A.Q.
1. Write a note on the Government of India Act -1935 and its outcome.

Muslim League – 1906:

In the year 1906, the Nawab of Dhaka, Salimullah Khan, the Agakhan and Mohin – ul – mulk founded the Muslim League, with the cooperation of the British government. The Muslim League appealed to government for reservation of jobs in government for the Muslims, separate electorates for Muslims were also demanded by the Muslim League. The then Viceroy Lord Minto also supported their demand. So in 1909 Reforms Act the British government created separate constituencies of Muslims.

Though the British government tried its best to divide the Hindus and Muslims on religious grounds the congress did its best to maintain the relationship between the two communities. But as per the government of

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India Act of 1935, elections were conducted in the provinces and when the Muslim League got majority in some provinces, Mohammad Ali Jinnah stepped up his efforts to develop separatist feelings among the Muslims. Communal feelings were encouraged. The leaders of Muslim League, in course of time, continued their efforts in the direction of establishment of Pakistan.

S.A.Q.

1. Write a note on the foundation of the Muslim League and the development of its separatist attitude.

Revolutionary Activities in National Movement:

The Revolutionaries, who did not like the passive and peaceful methods of congress to carry on its struggle against the British resorted to violent methods. Their policy was to terrorise the British rulers, and to speed up the process of achievement of complete freedom. The Revolutionaries started their extreme and violent fight with the British even at the cost of their lives. They were prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of freedom of the country.

Alluri Seetha Rama Raju, in the Agency of Andhra started great revolutionary movement. He tried to keep the tribal people away from the tyranny of the British rule. From 1922 to 1924, the British government in the Agency area was paralysed. In the end British armed police killed Raju and many of his followers. Seetha Rama Raju's armed struggle against the British government is memorable, in Indian struggle for freedom.

S.A.Q.

1. Write a note on the place of Alluri Seetha Rama Raju in the struggle for freedom.

Prominent among the Revolutionaries of Bengal were Suryasen and his followers who were involved in Kakori case. Ram Prasad Bismil

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and his followers were Revolutionaries in U.P. During the years 1930 to 1932, the Hindusthan Republican Army and Surya Sen organized attacks on Chittagong and other places. Ultimately Surya Sen was captured and hanged.

The prominent Revolutionary leaders in freedom struggle were Bhagat Singh, Chandra Sekhar Azad, Rajguru and Sukhdev. They founded Hindusthan Socialist Republican Association of U.P. Bhagat Singh killed the British police officer Saunders, who was responsible for the severe lathi charge on lala Lajpat Rai. Bhagat Singh and his friend Bhatukeshwar Dutt entered the central legislative Assembly in Delhi on 8th April 1929, threw a bomb and pamphlets and created panic in the Assembly. The government arrested and hanged Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev on 23rd March 1931. The congress in its Karachi session in 1931, paid tributes to Bhagat Singh's sacrifice, for the cause of the freedom of the country. The selfless sacrifices, dedication and courage of the Revolutionaries inspired the youth of the country.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the role played by the Revolutionaries in the struggle for freedom for India.

Second World War – National Movement:

The Second World War started in September 1939 between England, France and Russia on one side and Germany, Italy and Japan on the other. As soon as the war broke out, England declared that India would fight on their side. In protest against the British government's decision to drag India into the war, without consulting the elected representatives of the people, the congress decided that all congress governments in the provinces should resign. Accordingly the congress governments resigned.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did the congress governments in provinces resign ?

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During the course of Second World War Japan was victorious in Asia and by 1942 it occupied Rangoon in Burma. In such a situation, British and its allies very badly needed the full support of the Indians. The President of America Roosevelt brought pressure on Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister of England to enlist the support of the Indians in the war. As a result of that, the British government sent its cabinet member Straffort Cripps to India for holding talks with Indian leaders. Cripps came to India in 1942 and discussed with Indian leaders with some proposals. But the congress rejected Cripps proposals. Gandhi termed it as a ‘post dated cheque on a crashing bank’. The proposal allowing freedom for the states to join or not to join the federation was criticized, stating that it would divide the country into many independent states. Muslim League rejected the proposals, as there was no mention of Pakistan. As Cripps’ proposals did not satisfy any section of the Indian society, the Cripps’ mission failed.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Gandhi termed the proposals of Straffort Cripps as a ‘post dated cheque on a crashing bank’.”- Explain.
OR
“ Cripps’ proposals did not satisfy any section of the Indian society ” – Explain.

Quit India Movement – 1942:

After the failure of the Cripps’ Mission a meeting of the congress working committee was held at Wardha and it was decided to build up a mass movement in the country against British government during the Second World War period itself to pressurize British government and achieve freedom. As a result, a meeting of All India Congress Committee was held in Bombay on 8th August 1942. In that meeting was passed the famous ‘Quit India Resolution’. The Resolution demanded the British to leave the country. A non – violent mass struggle was proposed to be started under Gandhi’s leadership and Gandhi said “I therefore, want

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freedom immediately. I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom”. “Here is a mantra, a short one that I give you, you may imprint it on your hearts and let every breath of yours give expression to it. The Mantra is “Do or Die”. “We shall either free India or die in the attempt. We shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery”. As soon as the resolution of the congress working committee was made public the British arrested Gandhi and imprisoned him in the Agarkhan building at Poona. Patel, Nehru, Abdul Kalam Azad and all other leaders were also imprisoned. On 9th August 1942 congress started the Quit India Movement. There was a country – wide agitation against British. Many protest meetings, demonstrations and hartals were organized throughout the country. Students’ workers and women participated in the movement in large numbers. Young leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali lead the movement. There were strikes in schools, colleges and factories. Police stations, post offices and railway stations which were considered the symbol of British authority were attacked. Telephone wires were cut and attempts were made to derail trains. Peasants were asked to withhold tax payments.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the importance of Bombay Session of congress (1942) ?
2. What were the declarations of Gandhi in the Bombay Session of congress (1942) and what was their impact ?
3. Describe the course of Quit India Movement.

The British government took stringent measures to curb the movement. It imposed strict censorship on press. At many places, it resorted to firing by police and the army, killing many. Nearly 60,000 were arrested. Many leaders were taken into custody. At last after eight months the government could control the movement.

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Though the movement was not able to achieve any immediate result, it brought to the notice of the world, the atrocities of the British government on Indian people and earned the sympathy of many people and their governments in the world. It also showed the British and the world how the people of India could undertake agitations and movements even in the absence of their leaders. During the movement, the Indians made it clear that they will not be satisfied with anything short of complete independence. The Quit India Movement was the last assault on the British government in India. With this movement the country came closer to freedom.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the impact of the Quit India Movement ?

Subhas Chandra Bose – National Movement:

After the suppression of Quit India Movement in 1942, till the end of the Second World War in 1945, there was not much political activity in the country. All the popular leaders were in jail. During these dull years, one activity stands out to be very significant. That was the work of Indian National Army by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Due to the differences with Gandhi Subhas Chandra Bose left the congress and founded Forward Block in 1939. Bose thought that the Second World War was a convenient opportunity for the Indians to strike against the British. The British grew suspicious of Bose's actions and interned him. But Bose managed to escape and reached Berlin met Hitler and he grew confident that Germany and its allies would extend all help to India in her fight for freedom against the British.

At that time Indian revolutionary leaders, Ras Bihari Bose and Mohan Singh raised an armed force and called it the Indian National Army (INA). They invited Subhas Chandra Bose to take up the leadership of the National Army. Bose accepted the invitation and became the Commander – in – chief of the Azad Hind Fauz or Indian National Army. Bose who reached Tokyo in 1942, was cordially received by the Japanese Premier.

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Bose gave the call of 'Chalo Delhi' to the Azad Hind Fauz. Bose wanted to take the help of Germany and Japan to fight against the British in India. There was a women's regiment also in the INA. It was known as the 'Jhansi Rani Regiment'. Captain Lakshmi was its commander.

The Japanese government handed over Andaman and Nicobar islands, which they had occupied from the British to Subhas Chandra Bose. A division under the commandship of Shah Nawaz Khan reached Rangoon. The Azad Hind Fauz with 3000 soldiers, called as the Liberation Army, started its march towards India. It occupied Kohima in Assam and established people's rule there. It occupied Moirang area near Imphal and hoisted the Indian National Flag.

But due to adverse climate and lack of supply of food and other essential material, the forward march of the Indian National Army had to slow down, by 1945; the British forces defeated the INA and occupied Burma. With that the victorious journey of INA of Bose came to an end. Though the INA was unable to achieve its goal, it inspired the Indians with its valour, courage, self confidence and spirit of sacrifice. It inculcated patriotism in the Indians.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the role of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in the struggle for freedom.
OR
Describe the achievements of Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz).

Japan announced the death of Bose in a plane crash. But till today his admirers believe that Netaji (Bose) is still alive. Though Bose failed to win against the British, his courage and patriotism inspired many Indians. His patriotism, discipline and will power became ideals to many Indians. Bose played a heroic role in the freedom struggle of India. Later Bose was honoured as 'Netaji' in modern Indian History.

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Partition Act of 1947:

England became weak after the Second World War, though she was victorious in the war. In such a situation the British government felt that it would be very difficult to keep India under its control, and decided to hand over responsible government to the Indians. The committee consisted of Pethwick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. The cabinet committee held detailed discussion with leaders of different political parties in the country and announced the following proposals:

- Federal union for the whole of India
 - Full autonomy for provinces
 - Grouping of provinces into categories
 - An interim government with Indians
 - Forming of a constitution for India by a Constituent Assembly.
- The members of the Constituent Assembly were to be elected by the provincial legislatures and representatives of the princely states.

In 1946 an Indian government was formed with Jawahar Lal Nehru as its leader. The British government handed over all the departments, including defence of Indian government. In the beginning the Muslim accepted the cabinet – committee proposal, but later they demanded a separate nation of Pakistan and boycotted the Constituent Assembly.

In March 1947, Mountbatten was appointed as Viceroy. Lord Atlee, the then England Prime Minister, asked him to complete the process of transfer of power to the Indians. Mountbatten held wide discussions with the leaders of congress and Muslim League and tried his best to create an understanding between them. In the end he came to the conclusion that the partition of the country was the only solution to end the impasse. He evolved a plan called the ‘Mountbatten Plan’ or the ‘Partition of India Act of 1947’. According to this Act –

- By 1947, the British would leave India, after transferring power to the succeeding governments
- Native states will have freedom to join either India or Pakistan

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- The existing Constituent Assembly would continue and draft the new constitution for India and a separate constituent assembly would be created for Pakistan.

Mountbatten proposed the formation of Pakistan with areas having majority of Muslim populations, where large number of Muslims live. While Muslim League welcomed the plan ultimately unrest was created between Hindus and Muslims and Law and order became a problem in the country. Any how Mountbatten in the right earnest began implementation of his partition plan, which resulted in the formation of Pakistan, on 14th August 1947.

S.A.Q.
1. Describe the course of events that led to Partition Act of 1947.
OR
Why was England compelled to transfer power to India and how was it accomplished ?
3. Describe the role of Mountbatten in transferring power to India.

On 15th August 1947 India became independent from the British rule. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Indian National Flag in the place of British on the ramparts of the Red Fort in Delhi. Indian independence is the outcome of the sacrifices of thousands of freedom fighters of the country.

Questions

I Essay type answers to the following questions:

1. Explain the role of Extremists in the National Movement
2. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the freedom struggle.
3. Describe the salient features of Non – cooperation Movement and its importance in the freedom struggle.
4. Explain the importance of Quit – India Movement.

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II Write short answers to the following questions:

1. Describe the causes for establishment of Indian National Congress
2. Explain the role of moderates in the freedom struggle.
3. Describe the VandeMataram movement.
4. Explain the salient features of Civil Disobedience Movement
5. Dandi March