

Part-II, 2nd Elective
INDIAN HISTORY

Sastri/ B.A 3rd YEAR
Course/Paper.3

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY
1707 AD – 1964 AD



CENTER OF DISTANCE & ONLINE EDUCATION
(Formerly Directorate of Distance Education)

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History Paper – III

Pattern of Marks:

I.	2 Essay type questions (Out of 4)	15 x 2 =	30
II.	3 Brief questions (Out of 5)	10 x 3 =	30
III	4 Short type questions (Out of 6)	5 x 4 =	20
IV.	20 Objective type questions	1 x 20 =	20

Modern Indian History 1707 – 1964

Unit – I

STRUCTURE

a. The British conquest of India

1.0 Objectives

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Carnatic wars

1.2.1 First Carnatic war, 1744-1748

1.2.2 Second Carnatic war 1749-1754

1.2.3 Third Carnatic war 1756-1763

1.3 Dupleix

1.4 British occupation of Bengal

1.4.1 Battle of Plassey, 1757

1.4.2 Battle of Buxar, 1764.

1.5 Mysore wars

1.5.1 The First Mysore war, 1767-1769

1.5.2 The Second Mysore war, 1780-1784

1.5.3 The Third Mysore war, 1790-92

1.5.4 The Fourth Mysore war, 1799

1.6 Haider Ali

1.7 Tippu Sultan

1.8 Effects of Mysore wars

1.9 William Bentinck, 1825-1835

1.9.1 Reforms of Bentinck

1.10 Dalhousie, 1848-1856

1.10.1 Reforms of Dalhousie

1.11 Summary

Objectives

Study of this unit enables to know:

1. How the British were able to establish their paramountcy in India.
2. The Anglo – French wars or the Carnatic wars
3. Dupleix
4. The Anglo Mysore wars
5. Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan
6. Nature and effects.

1.1 Introduction

The Europeans entered India as traders at the outset but with the passage of time, they indulged in the politics of India and established their colonies. Soon, the European nations stood face to face for supremacy. Their commercial rivalry was foremost compared to the political rivalry. In this hard struggle among the Portuguese, the Dutch, the British and the French, ultimately the British succeeded and the rest were eliminated. J.R. Seeley mentions, “The struggle between Dupleix and Clive in India, the defense of Arcot and the deeds which led to the founding of our Indian empire all these events were part of a desperate struggle for supremacy between England and France.

1.2 Carnatic wars:

A severe tug of war continued between the English and the French for about twenty years (A.D 1744-1763). At last the French were defeated in this war. Both the enemies faced each other in the Carnatic region. It was a small kingdom, the capital of which was Arcot. The Nawab of Carnatic was under the supremacy of the Nizam of Hyderabad but he ruled as an independent ruler. There was great instability in Carnatic region in about AD 1746 which led to fight with each other for trade monopoly and political influence. These wars were called Carnatic wars, which passed through three stages – the first Carnatic war, the second Carnatic war and the third Carnatic war.

1.2.1 First Carnatic war:

The first Carnatic war was the result of the conflict between England and France in Europe. The outbreak of Austrian war of succession put them into rival camps. The spirit of rivalry between the British and the French spread to India. The British navy under Barnett reached India to help the British authorities. But, Dupleix the French Governor at La Bourdounai's approached the French Governor of Mauritius for help. Dupleix himself set out from Pondicherry with an army day land route. On 21st September, 1746 the French attacked the British and occupied Madras.

At this critical juncture, the English sought the help of the ruler of Carnatic, Nawab Anwaruddin. The Arcot forces attacked the French but French Commander Paradis defeated the Nawab's forces in the battle of Adyar. Madras remained in the hands of the French. As the treaty of Aix – la – Chapelle was concluded in Europe in 1748 AD, the war between the English and the French came to an end in India. According to the terms of the treaty of Aix – la – Chapelle, the French had to return Madras to the English.

S.A.Q.
1.What were the circumstances that led to conflicts between English and French in India ?

1.2.2 The second Carnatic war – 1749 – 1754 AD

Though outwardly, France and England were at peace with each other, yet rival ambitions could not let them at peace for a long time. Dupleix, the Governor of the French company was an ambitious person and he had decided to take active part in the political affairs of India in order to establish his rule in India. The developments at Hyderabad and Arcot provided opportunities for the French interference.

In 1748, the Nizam of Hyderabad, Nizam – ul – Mulk, died and a civil war broke out between his son Nasir Jung and grandson Muzaffar Jung. During the same time, Chanda Sahib, a son – in – law of the late Nawab of Arcot, Dost Ali, began to conspire against Anwaruddin, who had been appointed Nawab by the Nizam. Chanda Sahib sought the help of Dupleix in order to get the throne of Arcot. Dupleix promised his solitary assistance to Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jung.

Muzaffar Jung and Chanda Sahib succeeded to the thrones of Hyderabad and Carnatic respectively. Muzaffar left Pondicherry in 1751 along with a French force under the leadership of General Bussy, to Hyderabad. Muzaffar Jung was killed near Kadapa on his way to Hyderabad. However, Bussy reached Hyderabad with the army, and made Salabat Jung, the younger brother of Nasir Jung, as the new Nizam. Salabat gave the French the Northern Circars. The French power became dominant both in the Carnatic and the Hyderabad.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the circumstances that helped French to dominate Carnatic and Hyderabad ?

Mohammad Ali, son of Nawab Anwaruddin, sought shelter in Trichinopoly after the defeat of his father in the battle of Ambur. Chandra Sahib marched towards Trichinopoly with his forces to kill Mohammad Ali. At this juncture, Robert Clive, the British officer, changed the entire situation. He laid siege to the fort of Arcot. As a result, Chandra Sahib and the French forces withdrew from the siege of Trichinopoly and fought with Clive in the battle of Arcot. This success of the English was a severe blow to the French.

The French disaster at Trichinopoly sealed the fate of Dupleix. Dupleix was called back in 1754 AD and Godhieu was appointed in his place. With Godhieu treaty with the British Salabat Jung was

recognized as the Nizam of Hyderabad. Mohammad Ali became the Carnatic Nawab. Malleison wrote that his treaty was a dishonour to the French and it was completely against the interests of the French people.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The French disaster at Trichinopoly sealed the fate of Dupliex ” – Explain.

1.2.3 Third Carnatic war – 1756-63 AD:

The seven year war broke out in Europe between England and France and it led to rivalries between the two companies in India. In 1758 AD, the French government sent Count – de – Lally to India as Governor and the commander – in – chief of the French forces. Lally made a plan to establish his control over Madras. To strengthen his forces, he called Bussy along with army from Hyderabad. This was a great mistake of Lally, as Bussy’s departure from Hyderabad weakened the French position there. A decisive battle was fought at Wandiwash in 1760 AD, when the English commander Sir Eyre Coote, defeated the combined forces of Lally and Bussy. Pondicherry was captured by the British. The French position in India declined completely.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the great mistake committed by Lally which resulted in his defeat in the Wandiwash war and how did it affect French in India ?

The seven years war came to an end in Europe in 1763 with the treaty of Paris. According to the terms of this treaty Pondicherry, Chandranagor and Mahi were again given to France. But as a consequence of this battle the political power of the French ended for ever

even in India and there remained only the English. The English established their supremacy over Indian trade by getting rid of all European rivals.

1.3 Dupleix:

Joseph Francis Dupleix was born in 1697 AD. With the influence of his father, in 1720, he secured a high position in the French company in India. With his abilities and hard work he became the governor of Chandernagore in 1730. Impressed by his work, the French authorities, in 1741, appointed him as the Governor General of French colonies in India. The French influence in South India increased because of the efforts of Dupleix.

Dupleix was a very brave, courageous and efficient person. Establishment of French Empire in India was his ambition. Because of diplomacy, he was able to install Chanda Saheb as the Nawab of Arcot and Muzaffar Jung, later Salabat Jung, as the Nizam of Hyderabad. But in course of time, the strategy of Dupleix failed. In 1754, after the defeat of the French in the second Carnatic war, the French government recalled Dupleix to France.

According to P.E. Roberts “in spite of the final failure, Dupleix is regard as striking and brilliant figure of Indian History”.

S.A.Q.
1. “ In spite of the final failure, Dupleix is regarded as striking and brilliant in Indian History .”- Do you agree ?

1.4 British occupation of Bengal:

In 1756, Ali Vardhi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal died and was succeeded by his grand son namely Siraj – ud – Daula. The British at that time made some fortification at Calcutta. So Siraj – ud – Daula launched an offensive against the English. After the attack on Calcutta, several

British people were captured by the Nawab army and as many as 146 men were dumped in a dark cell of 18 feet long and 14 feet wide. On 20th June 1756, the English historians spread the story that out of them only 23 survived the next morning. When the prison room was opened, the rest were perished due to suffocation. This incident known familiarly as “Black Hole Tragedy” is considered by many as a pure myth created by J.I. Holwell. The contemporary historians do not mention this even at all.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the alleged “Black Hole Tragedy” ? Did it really happen ?

No doubt, the British were defeated by Siraj – ud – Daula in the beginning but they were very strong. On the other hand, the condition of Siraj – ud – Daula weakened with the passage of time.

1.4.1 **Battle of Plassey, 1757 AD:**

Calcutta was re-conquered in the beginning of 1757, and the Nawab was compelled to agree to all the demands of the British. Robert Clive wanted to enthrone some puppet ruler in place of Siraj – ud – Daula. So he planned to mark Mir Jaffer, the commander – in – chief as the Nawab. Aminchand, a Punjab money lender, played an important role in arriving at a secret understanding with Mir Jaffer.

The British under Clive fought with the Nawab’s armies at Plassey on 23rd June 1757. On account of the treachery of Mir Jaffer Siraj was defeated. Mir Jaffer was proclaimed as the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The English East India Company received Zamindari of 24 paraganas. Clive was rewarded with Rs. 2,34,000 by the Nawab.

The Battle of Plassey laid foundation for the British Empire in India. The military weakness and inefficiencies of the local rulers were revealed to the outside world. In 1758, Robert Clive was appointed Governor of Bengal. After the Battle of Plassey, the British virtually monopolized the trade and commerce of Bengal.

S.A.Q.
1. “After the Battle of Plassey, the British virtually monopolized the trade and commerce of Bengal ” – Explain.

1.4.2 Battle of Buxar, 1764:

Robert Clive went to England in 1760, after serving as the Governor of Bengal for two years. Vansittart was appointed as Governor. Mir Jaffar was not able to meet the heavy demands of money made on him by the company. Therefore Vansittart deposed Mir Jaffar and placed his son – in – law, Mir Khasim, on the throne at Murshidabad. The new Nawab granted the English, the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong. Mir Khasim increased the revenues and improved the province. He abolished the trade privileges to the English. So the English deposed him in 1763 and enthroned Mir Jaffar again as the Nawab of Bengal.

Mir Khasim fled to Oudh and sought the help of Nawab of Oudh and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam. The combined armies of the three powers met the English army commanded by Major Munroe on 22nd October, 1764. The combined armies were completely defeated and Mir Khasim ran away from the battle field. In this battle, the English got victory not only against the Nawab of Bengal but also against the Mughal emperor.

Meanwhile, Mir Jaffar died and his son Nizam – ud – Daula became the Nawab of Bengal. He not only conferred trade rights on the East India Company but also distributed costly presents among the English employees. Clive was reappointed Governor of Bengal in 1765, who concluded treaty of Allahabad with the Nawab of Oudh and the Mughal emperor. Accordingly, the English got the right of collecting land revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, called ‘Diwani’. The Nawab was entrusted with the responsibility of administration, known as ‘Nizamat’. As there

was distribution of power between the company and the Nawab, this government came to be called as ‘Dual Government’.

S.A.Q.
1. What are “Diwani” and “Nizamat” and why is the government of Nawab and East India Company called as “Dual Government” ?

Thus, the control over Bengal was firmly established by the British after the battles of Plassey and Buxar.

1.5 **Mysore wars:**

Mysore, earlier part of Vijayanagar empire dynasty, became independent and Wodeyar dynasty ruled over it. Later on, Haider Ali usurped Mysore from the scions of that family. The result of Anglo – French wars, defeat of Marathas and weakness of the Nizam favoured the rise of Haider Ali. He expanded the territory with the help of his powerful army and had to wage wars against the Marathas and the Nizam. The English felt that he would be their most formidable rival. Hence they began to hatch conspiracy against Haider Ali, which led to Anglo Mysore wars.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the main reason for Anglo Mysore wars ?

1.5.1 **The First Mysore War, 1767 – 69:**

The English and the Nizam concluded a treaty against Haider Ali in 1765 AD. As Haider Ali was a skilled diplomat, he won over to his side the Marathas and the Nizam. Thus the English were left all alone. Taking advantage of this situation, Haider Ali at once launched an expedition against the English in 1767 AD. But he was defeated by the English force.

As the Nizam alone could not face the English he sued for treaty with the English in 1768 AD.

Haider Ali was much annoyed by the terms of the treaty and attacked the English. He fought vigorously and attained victory. He forced the English into a treaty in 1769 AD dictating his own terms.

1.5.2 The Second Mysore War, 1780 – 84:

Haider Ali joined hands with the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas. All the three decided to launch expedition against the English. Haider invaded Madras and its adjacent territories. In July 1780 AD, he advanced towards Carnatic which led to the out break of the second Mysore War. By his skilful diplomacy Hastings succeeded by creating some differences and detached the Raja of Berar and Scindia from the coalition. He also made Nizam agree to withdraw his forces from the battle. The Marathas also could not support Haider Ali for a long time.

The combined English forces under Sir Eyre Coote fought a battle against Haider Ali at Pollilur in august 1781 and Haider Ali was defeated by them. But Tippu forced colonel Braithwaite to surrender near Tanjore. However, the conflict between the British and Mysore continued till 1784. Mean while Haider Ali died of cancer in December 1782. By 1784, both parties felt tired of the war and the treaty of Mangalore was signed between them on 7th March 1784, which provided mutual restitution of conquests and release of prisoners.

S.A.Q.
1. What diplomatic steps did Hastings take in the Second Mysore War and what was the result ?

1.5.3 The Third Mysore War, 1790 – 92 AD:

Though the treaty of Mangalore was concluded in 1784, both the Company authorities and Tippu Sultan knew that it was only a truce. Further Tippu tried to secure the help of the French against the English. The relations

between the Marathas and Tippu broke, when Tippu waged a war against them. The relations with the Nizam had also soured with the passage of time. Lord Cornwallis taking it as an opportunity endeavoured to establish friendly relations with the Nizam and the Marathas so that the power of Tippu could be crushed.

Tippu Sultan attacked Travancore, friendly state of the English, in 1789. Cornwallis concluded a sort of Triple Alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam. In 1792, Cornwallis marched against Srirangapatnam, at the head of the large army. Though Tippu's soldiers fought bravely, they fell short of ammunition and were forced to surrender. The treaty of Srirangapatnam was concluded in 1792, according to which Tippu Sultan paid a compensation of Rs. 3 crores to the company. Half of the kingdom of Tippu Sultan was divided among the alliance partners. Nizam took the land between the Rivers Krishna and Penna. Land to the north of Tungabhadra was taken over by the Marathas. The English were given Malabar, Dindigul and Coimbatore. Tippu Sultan's kingdom was much reduced in extent and the British supremacy was on the increase.

S.A.Q.
1. What led to the raise of the British supremacy after the Third Mysore war ?

1.5.4 The Fourth Mysore war, 1799 A.D:

Lord Wellesley had firmly decided to weed out the French from the Indian Territory. The Anglo – French struggle in Europe and the possibility of Napoleon's invasion of the East, made the outbreak of the fourth Mysore war essential.

Tippu Sultan was well aware of the power of the English army and needed the help of the allies to oust them from India. The French Governor of Mauritius encouraged Tippu Sultan and declared full support

for the kingdom of Mysore. So Wellesley started making preparation for the war against Tippu Sultan.

Mysore was invaded from both East and West in 1799, thus began the Fourth Mysore war. Tippu was defeated at Sedasee by the general Stuart and General Harris crushed his force at Malavali. Hence Tippu was forced to take shelter in his capital at Srirangapatnam. He opened negotiations for peace. He was asked to part with half of his dominions and two crores of rupees. Tippu was not willing to pay, but was prepared to fight like a soldier and die. The British army under Sir Arthus Wellesley stormed Srirangapatnam and defeated Tippu's forces. Tippu died fighting in the defense of his capital. With the death of Tippu, the power of Mysore came to an end.

Wellesley annexed a large part of Mysore, which included Canara, Coimbatore and Srirangapatnam. The Nizam was also richly rewarded for his help. Krishna Raja, a minor Hindu Prince of Wadayar dynasty, was placed on the Mysore throne. The capture of Mysore was an event of great importance next to the battles of Plassey and Buxar in Bengal.

S.A.Q.
1. "The capture of Mysore was an event of great importance to the battles of Plassey and Buxar in Bengal." – Compare the battles and justify.

1.6. Haider Ali 1766 – 82:

Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan were two important rulers among the rulers of India during 18th century. In order to check British imperial expansion, they fought wars against the British which were called Anglo – Mysore wars in the history.

Haider Ali, by dint of his military skill, rose from the position of a petty official in the army of the Mysore to the Nawab of Mysore. Haider Ali was born in 1722. His father Fateh Mohammed was Faujdar of Kolar. The ruler of Mysore Chikka Krishna Raj appointed Haider Ali as the

Faujdar of Dindigul in recognition of his abilities shown in the warfare. Haider Ali soon became Commander – in – Chief on account of his qualities of leadership. Finding a suitable opportunity he made the Hindu ruler a prisoner and became the ruler of Mysore in 1766. He captured a number of places and enlarged his kingdom.

Haider Ali was among the first to realize the danger posed by the English to India. He made friendship with the French, the rivals of the English, to strengthen his forces. The English forged an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and advanced into Mysore territory. Haider Ali won over the Marathas and the Nizam. Haider Ali’s forces reached near Madras and plundered its suburbs. The English authorities at Madras became panicky and begged for peace. Thus the English were defeated in the First Anglo Mysore war in 1769. Haider Ali dictated the terms of treaty of Madras.

The English were able to break the quadruple alliance. They also did not adhere to the earlier settlement. So conflict became inevitable. The Second Anglo Mysore war broke out in 1780. In the beginning, Haider Ali inflicted one defeat after another on the British armies. But thereafter Warren Hasting’s diplomacy saved the English. Haider Ali was defeated by Sir Eyre Coot in the battle at Portinova in 1781. But before the end of the war Haider Ali died of cancer and his son Tippu Sultan carried the war. It is accepted by historians that Haider Ali was a ruler of great merit. He was endowed with immense strategic insight and diplomacy of a high order. He seldom lost his balance of mind whether in victory or in defeat.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Haider Ali was endowed with immense strategic insight and diplomacy of a high order.” – Justify.

1.7 Tippu Sultan 1782 – 1799:

Tippu Sultan was the son of Haider Ali. He was born in 1763 at Devanahalli. After the death of his father, he succeeded to the throne of Mysore, and continued the struggle against the English.

Tippu Sultan continued the Second Anglo Mysore war after the death of Haider Ali. But the English concluded the treaty of Mangalore in 1784 by ending second Mysore war. The treaty of Mangalore was short – lived. Tippu Sultan sent his emissaries to Paris for developing friendly relations with the French. When Tippu Sultan invaded Travancore, an English protectorate, Lord Cornwallis declared war on Tippu Sultan in 1790 by making a treaty with the Marathas as well as with the Nizam. In the Third Mysore War, the English and their allies attacked Srirangapatnam and Mangalore. Tippu Sultan offered tough resistance but ultimately had to enter into a very humiliating treaty of Srirangapatnam in 1792. Tippu Sultan had to surrender half of his territory to the English. He was also required to pay over three crores of rupees as war indemnity.

The last phase of the struggle ended with the Fourth Mysore War (1799). Lord Wellesley introduced subsidiary alliance which was accepted by the Nizam and the Marathas. Tippu Sultan was determined to take revenge of his defeat. He made efforts to increase his friendship with France, Kabul, Arabia and Constantinople. Lord Wellesley declared war on Tippu Sultan in 1798 on his refusal to join the subsidiary alliance. Mysore was attacked from two sides *i.e.* Madras and Bombay. Thus Tippu Sultan was surrounded from all sides and his capital was seized. At last Tippu Sultan died fighting in the Fourth Mysore War. The kingdom of Mysore lost its independence.

On account of his daring courage and strength, Tippu Sultan is usually called the “Tiger of Mysore”. Though he was an able administrator, great innovator, far-sighted statesman yet he failed to protect the kingdom established by his father.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Tippu Sultan is rightly described as ‘Tiger of Mysore’ ” – Justify.

1.8 Effects of Mysore Wars:

1. Wellesley retired the sons of Tippu Sultan to Vellore on pensions.
2. He did not annex the Mysore kingdom but divided it.
3. The Mysore districts in the north – west bordering the kingdom of Nizam were awarded to the Nizam but he had to surrender them to the company the following year.
4. Wellesley offered the areas lying in the middle of the English East India Company's Empire and the Nizam occupied territories, to the Peshwa, who declined to accept them. These areas were, therefore, equally shared by the English and the Nizam between themselves.
5. The Company annexed Coimbatore, Kakinada and Srirangapatnam districts into the empire.
6. The remaining part of the kingdom was granted to the member of the former Vodayar Hindu Royal family of Mysore, the family dethroned by Haider Ali.
7. Wellesley admitted Hindu Raj of Mysore into the Subsidiary Alliance System. The Raja accepted the kingdom of Mysore as a Jagir from the Company which could be taken away from him in case of maladministration.

The political positions of the Company became very strong in India. In this way the Mysore Kingdom lost its identity.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the Mysore kingdom lose its identity ?

1.9 William Bentinck 1825 – 1835:

In the history of India, Bentinck's name will be long remembered for his introduction of a number of reforms in several fields which have played a

significant role in modernizing India. William Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as Governor General of Bengal in 1828. He worked as Governor of Madras from 1803 – 1806. As Governor General of India (according to Charter Act of 1833) he earned the distinction of being one of the greatest Governors. General William Bentinck was a man of liberal views.

1.9.1 Reforms of William Bentinck:

William Bentinck’s reforms may be classified as follows –

- a. Administrative and Financial
 - b. Educational Reforms
 - c. Public works Reforms
 - d. Judicial Reforms
 - e. Social Reforms
- a. Administrative and Financial Reforms:** When Bentinck assumed office, he realized that the financial condition of the company was not in a good shape. To set things right, Bentinck abolished many sinecure jobs, cut down the allowances and reduced the salaries of the civil servants. Under the instructions from the Court of Directors, Bentinck reduced the double allowance of the military personnel. He also reduced the additional army stationed at Madras, Bombay and Bengal. He regularized and licensed the opium trade. This considerably added to the revenues of the company. The employment of Indians in the services of the English company also resulted in some economy. The salaries paid to the Indians were lower than those paid to the Europeans. As a result, Bentinck not only succeeded in wiping off the deficit of one million pounds but also left a surplus of 1½ million by 1835.

S.A.Q.
1. Bentinck took Indians into services of the English Company. Was it to the benefit of Indians or the Company ?

b. Educational Reforms: The modern system of education in India is the legacy of the period of William Bentinck. The Charter Act of 1813 had allotted one lakh rupees a year for the promotion of education among the Indians. There were two schools of educationists – Orientalists and Anglicists. The former advocated Indian education through vernaculars and the latter stood for western education through English medium. Indian social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy were in favour of English language. To settle the controversy, the government appointed a committee of Public Instruction. Lord T.B. Macaulay, the law member was the chairman of the committee in 1835. He wrote a famous minute in 1835 which contained his recommendations in favour of English language. Bentinck passed a resolution in 1835 which contained that all funds meant for education could be employed in English education alone. New institutions were established to impart education on the model of western education. Bentinck established Medical College at Calcutta in 1835.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The modern system of education in India is the legacy of the period of William Bentinck ” – Justify.

c. Public Works Reforms: The canal system of North West Province was improved. Grand Trunk Road was constructed from Calcutta to Delhi. Road construction was started from Bombay to Agra. Steam ship navigation was introduced in the Ganges.

d. Judicial Reforms: With the assistance of Charles Metcalfe, Bentinck introduced a number of reforms in the judiciary. He abolished the Provincial Courts of Appeal which had been set

up at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca and Murshidabad by Cornwallis because they were not functioning properly. Instead, the Bengal Presidency was divided into twenty divisions and a Commissioner of Revenue was appointed for each division. The duties of Judges were transferred to these commissioners. For the first time he appointed Indians as Munsifs and Sadar Amins in the courts. Jury system was introduced. Vernacular languages were adopted as court languages. Bentinck paid attention to the problem of codification of laws.

- e. **Social Reforms:** Bentinck adopted several measures in the social field which went a long way in eradicating social evils –
 - i. **End of ‘sati’ practice:** The term ‘sati’ means ‘a pure and virtuous woman’. It is used in case of a devoted wife who burns herself with the dead body of her husband. Several enlightened Indian rulers like Akbar had taken steps to abolish this cruel practice. Early British Governors – General like Cornwallis, Minto and Hastings had taken steps to restrict this practice. Several Indian Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy urged Bentinck to take necessary steps to abolish ‘sati’. Bentinck after careful assessment of popular resistance enacted a Resolution in 1829, by which practice of ‘sati’ was declared illegal.

S.A.Q.
1. How did Bentinck get the help of Indians in getting ‘Sati’ abolished ?

- ii. **Stoppage of infanticide:** Bentinck also took steps to put an end to the practice of female infanticide, prevalent in some tribes of India.
- iii. **Suppression of Thugs:** The Thugs were robbers, who moved in small batches and indulged in organized crimes. They

operated in different parts like Orissa and Central Provinces. The Thugs had strong faith in superstitions. They worshipped Goddess Kali before committing crimes. Travelers on the highways became prey to their crimes. Bentinck sent William Sleeman to suppress the Thugs. They were either put to death or transported for life.

- iv. Suppression of human sacrifices prevalent mostly among wild tribes of Orissa to win the favour of gods and goddesses.
- v. Reform in the Hindu law of inheritance which declared that any person who embraced any other religion would have full rights in his share in the property.

During the seven years of his tenure as Governor General, Bentinck consolidated the British power and introduced a number of reforms for the welfare of the people. R.C. Dutt opined that “William Bentinck's seven years rule was an era of peace, retrenchment and reforms”.

S.A.Q.
1. “ William Bentinck reforms were aimed at the welfare of the people of India. ” Do you agree with this view ?

1.10. Dalhousie 1848 – 56:

Lord Dalhousie is remembered not only for his wars, conquests and annexations but also for his reforms and development schemes. He came to India in 1848 as Governor General. He was a great imperialist and completed the task of expansion of British Empire in India started by Hastings. Thus he is rightly called the ‘builder of British Empire’ in India.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Dalhousie is rightly called the ‘builder of British Empire’ in India.” – Justify.

Dalhousie was a great annexationist. In his policy of annexation he followed different methods like wars, doctrine of lapse, abolition of titles and pensions, grounds of debt and misrule etc. to expand company's territories in India.

1.10.1 Reforms of Dalhousie:

Dalhousie's reforms may be classified as follows:

- a. Centralization
- b. Military reforms
- c. Railways, road, Telegraph, Postal Services
- d. Educational Reforms
- e. Commercial Reforms
- a. **Centralization:** Like in other states, the administration of Bengal was entrusted to the Lieutenant Governor in 1854. This relieved the Governor General of avoidable responsibility. He had appointed efficient and obedient officials to look after the affairs of the newly formed States of Punjab, Oudh, Burma and North – West Frontier Province.
- b. **Military Reforms:** Dalhousie introduced the system of movement of troops from one place to another. He shifted the head quarters of the army to Simla. The British army was distributed throughout the country. He encouraged the enlistment of Sikhs and Ghurkas in the army.
- c. **Railways, Road, Telegraph and Postal Services:** Lord Dalhousie introduced railways, telegraph, postal system and improved road transport facilities, for the development of the country. He laid the first railway line from Bombay to Thana in 1853, another railway line from Calcutta to Ranigunj in 1854 – 55 and from Madras to Arakkonam in 1856. Dalhousie for the first time introduced electric telegraphy in India. It is said that nearly 4000 miles of electric telegraph lines were laid during the period of Dalhousie. Dalhousie established an efficient and modern postal system. He set up 736 post offices. Uniform rate of half anna for a letter, irrespective of the distance, was fixed.

In 1854, Dalhousie set up separate Department of Public works of construction of roads and canals. Some 2000 miles of roads were laid. One among them was the Grand Trunk Road laid from Calcutta to Punjab. Public works Department constructed a number of bridges and dug a number of canals. Nearly 18,000 miles of canals were dug during his period. Dalhousie improved the harbours of Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and undertook the construction of light houses.

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

- d. Educational Reforms:** Lord Dalhousie paid attention to the education system. He appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Wood, whose report “Woods Dispatch” was published in 1854. According to it, Universities were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and colleges and schools in these provinces were affiliated to the Universities concerned. Dalhousie encouraged vernacular languages and women’s education. Emphasis was given to teaching of modern techniques at all levels – primary, secondary and college. Department of public Instruction was instituted in all provinces and a Director General of Education was appointed to look after education throughout the country.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Dalhousie’s Educational Reforms had far reaching effects in Indian Education system ” – Justify.

- e. Commercial Reforms:** Dalhousie believed in the policy of free trade, and removed all hurdles for the free flow of goods

throughout the country. As a result, English capitalists were greatly benefited. Most of the sea borne trade fell to their lot.

While some thinkers regard Dalhousie as the greatest administrator sent by the Company other regard him as an expansionist and imperialist through and through. His sole objective was to promote British interest in India. As observed by Sir Richard Temple, “as an imperial administrator he had never equaled by any of the illustrious men who England has sent forth to govern India”. Some of the historians opine that, most of the Dalhousie’s reforms took India on the path of modernization.

S.A.Q.
1. Some consider Dalhousie as an expansionist while some others consider him as a great reformer who put India on the path of modernization. – What is your assessment ?

1.11 Summary:

1. The Carnatic wars were an extension in India of the Anglo – French rivalry in Europe. They were also the consequence of Europeans taking sides in the political conflicts among the Indian rulers.
2. In the first Carnatic war the French were successful. Dupleix the French Governor in India was recalled due to the French defeat in India. In the second Carnatic war the French power in India declined by the end of Carnatic war.
3. The battle of Plassey in 1757 and the Battle of Buxar in 1764 laid the foundation for the British Empire in India.
4. During the time of Warren Hastings, the first two Mysore wars took place. The third Mysore war took place during the time of Cornwallis. During the time of Wellesley Fourth Anglo – Mysore war took place. All those wars expanded the hegemony of the British in India.

EXAMINATION MODEL QUESTIONS

I. Essay Type Questions: Each question carries 15 Marks

1. Describe briefly the Anglo – French conflict in the south and the results.
2. Give a brief account of Anglo – Mysore wars.
3. Give an account of reforms of Lord William Bentinck.
4. Estimate Dalhousie’s role in the modernization of India.

II. Brief Essay Type Questions: Each question carries 10 Marks

1. Briefly mention the causes and significance of the Battle of Plassey.
2. Write about the effects of Anglo – Mysore wars.
3. Give a brief account of expansion of British Political authority.

III. 4 Short Type Questions: Each question carries 5 Marks

1. Dalhousie
2. Robert Clive
3. Battle of Buxar
4. Haider Ali
5. Tippu sultan
6. Subsidiary Alliance
7. Doctrine of Lapse
8. Woods Dispatch.

Objective type questions (1 mark each)

1. The first Carnatic war was fought between
 - a. 1744 – 48 A.D
 - b. 1740 – 45 A.D
 - c. 1735 – 38 A.D
 - d. 1760 – 65 A.D
2. Dupleix was the
 - a. French governor
 - b. British governor
 - c. Portuguese governor
 - c. None of the above
3. The second Carnatic war was fought between
 - a. 1744 – 48 A.D
 - b. 1749 – 54 A.D
 - c. 1764 – 68 A.D
 - d. 1770 – 75 A.D
4. The third Carnatic war was fought between
 - a. 1770 – 75 A.D
 - b. 1749 – 54 A.D

- c. 1756 – 63 A.D d. 1768 – 72 A.D
5. Battle of Plassey took place in
- a. 1750 A.D b. 1752 A.D
- c. 1759 A.D d. 1757 A.D
6. Battle of Buxar took place in
- a. 1764 A.D b. 1765 A.D
- c. 1778 A.D d. 1780 A.D
7. Control over Bengal was firmly established by the British after the
- a. First Carnatic War b. Second Carnatic War
- c. Plassey and Buxar wars d. Third Carnatic War
8. The first Mysore war was fought between
- a. 1767 – 69 A.D b. 1770 – 1775 A.D
- c. 1775 – 76 A.D d. 1770 – 71 A.D

Answers:

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c
5. d 6. a 7. c 8. a
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UNIT – 2 THE REVOLT OF 1857
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STRUCTURE

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Nature of the 1857 Revolt
- 2.3 Causes of 1857 Revolt.
 - 2.3.1 Political causes
 - 2.3.2 Economic causes
 - 2.3.3 Social causes
 - 2.3.4 Religious causes
 - 2.3.5 Military causes
- 2.4 Course of the Revolt
- 2.5 Results of the Revolt
- 2.6 Summary
- 2.7 Examination Model Questions

2.0 Objectives:

By studying this unit the student is expected to know about the following –

1. Nature of the 1857 Revolt
2. Causes of the Revolt
3. Course of the Revolt
4. Results of the Revolt

2.1 Introduction:

The Great Revolt of 1857 was an important event in the history of Modern India. Exactly a century after the Battle of Plassey, the British Company was shaken to its foundations on account of the Revolt. As a result of it the Company administration came to an end and Indian territories were transferred to a more responsible administrative set up under British crown. The English authors have named the Revolt “Sepoy Mutiny” but

the contemporary Indian historians refer to it as the “First war of Indian Independence”. But Stanly Walport mentions, “It was far more than a mutiny yet much less than a first war of Independence”.

2.2 Nature of the 1857 Revolt:

Historians are sharply divided in their opinions about the nature of the revolt of 1857, some of them regard it as a mere military revolt while others take it as a conflict between the black and white races for supremacy. Some modern historians declare it to be the first war of independence waged by Indians.

According to Sir John Lawrence and Seelay, this Revolt was the “Mutiny of the Sepoys”. But most of the writers do not agree with this view. They opine that there is no doubt that the revolt was started by the soldiers but later on people of all castes and religions joined it. So the 1857 Revolt was not a mere sepoy mutiny. It was an expression of accumulated discontentment of the people. Not only sepoys but also small traders, farmers and common people participated in it.

The Indian scholar, Ashok Mehta and the great revolutionary hero, Vir Savarkar described it as the first war of Indian independence. But Dr. S.N. Sen and Dr. R.C. Majumdar have not accepted its national character because all the participants in this revolt had different aims in view while taking part in it. The leaders like Bahadur Shah II, Nana Saheb and Jhansi Lakshmi Bai were fighting for their personal cause. The revolt was confined only to some parts of the country. So it may not be correct to call it a war of Independence.

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 people. To sum up, we may quote the view of Dr. Majumdar who is of the opinion that every war so far fought between the Indians and others do not come in the category of war of independence. Undoubtedly, there was a feeling of ousting the English from India but it was not rampant among all the people. A large number of Indians were against their revolt and some of them supported the English.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the different views regarding the nature of 1857-Revolt ?What is your assessment ?

2.3 Causes of the Revolt:

The Revolt of 1857 was the result of several deep rooted causes which were accumulating over a number of years. The various causes of this revolt can be classified thus:

2.3.1 Political causes: Dalhousie’s annexations created suspicion and uneasiness in the minds of almost all the ruling princes in India. The right of adoption was denied to the Hindu princes. The annexation of Satara, Jaipur, Sambalpur, Jhansi, Nagapur, etc., through ‘Doctrine of Lapse’ was resented by the Hindu’s. The titles of the rulers of Carnatic, Tanjore and Travancore were also abolished. The feelings of the Indian Muslims were greatly hurt by the announcement that after the death of Bahadur Shah II, the Mughals would lose the title of emperors. The annexation of Oudh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of misrule was resented. These measures created fear among the native rulers about their future. The haughty and arrogant attitude of the English and the discontentment among the Hindu princes, Zamindars and others became an important cause for the revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the reasons for the discontentment among the Hindu Princes, Zamindars and Muslims ?

2.3.2 Economic causes: The policy of economic exploitation by the English was an important cause of the Revolt. The annexation of Indian native states produced startling economic and social effects. The soldiers, employees, artisans and others were thrown out of their jobs due to those

annexations. Only the English were appointed to high posts. The British exploited the economic resources of India and enriched themselves at the cost of the Indians. They carried away India's wealth to their country. Indian industries began to decline. The Indian silk and cotton goods could not compete in the foreign markets, as heavy duties were imposed on them. Raw materials were taken at very cheap rates and sold the finished at very high rates. Indian agriculture declined. These circumstances paved the way for Revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did Indian economy decline during the Company's rule ?

2.3.3 Social causes: The British Company administration interfered with the social life of the people. The practice of sati was abolished. Child marriages, infanticide and polygamy were forbidden. Widow re-marriage was legalized. Orthodox Hindus thought that these social reforms were introduced to destroy their religion and culture. The introduction of railways and posts and telegraph systems in the country had created fear in the minds of people. Indians thought that the English administration aimed to destroy their social fabric.

2.3.4 Religious causes: It is said that political injustice could be borne, but religious persecution touches the very conscience of the people. The Christian missionaries began to convert the Hindus and Muslims to Christianity. They made violent attacks on Islam and Hinduism. The Religious Disabilities Act of 1856 said that the change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his father. The spread of western culture and education gave a blow to the honour and influence of the Pundits and Maulvis. There was unrest and feeling of discontent among the masses, because they believed that the government was interfering in their social order and destroying their religious customs and beliefs and converting them to Christianity.

2.3.5 Military causes: The Indian army consisted of both Europeans and Indians. The Europeans were known as soldiers, while the Indians were called as sepoys. There was a feeling of discontent and unrest among the Indian sepoys. The salaries and allowances of the sepoys were low. They did not get promotion to ranks, higher than the rank of subedar. Through General Service Enlistment Act, the sepoys were ordered to serve in any part of the British Empire. The Hindu sepoys considered sea journey as taboo . So they resented this act. Further, the order to remove certain religious symbols, also created anxiety among the sepoys. The disparity in numbers between European and Indian troops was growing greater. The sepoys far outnumbered the British soldiers. This situation encouraged the Indian sepoys to take arms against English.

S.A.Q.
1. Explain the terms ‘Soldier’ and ‘Sepoy’.

2.3.6 Immediate cause: The immediate cause of the Revolt of 1857 was the greased cartridges. In 1856, Lord Canning introduced the new Enfield Rifle. The cartridges were to be bitten before they were used for firing. A rumour was spread that the greased cartridges contained the fat of pigs and cows. This hurt the religious sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims. The refusal of the sepoys to use the greased cartridges was regarded by the authorities as an act of insubordination. This ultimately led to the outbreak of the Revolt in 1857.

2.4 Course of the Revolt:

On 29th March 1857, the sepoys at Barackpore refused to use the greased cartridges. Mangal Pandey, an Indian sepoy at Barrackpore, refused to use the new cartridges and shot the English Officer. At Meerut, about 85 sepoys who refused to use the greased cartridges were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. On 10th May 1857, three regiments at Meerut

revolted against their English Officers. The sepoys shot their Officers, released their fellow sepoys and marched towards Delhi.

The Meerut rebels were joined by the sepoys at Delhi. Bahadur shah II was proclaimed as the Emperor of India. Soon the rebellion spread to Northern and Central India, Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Benares, Agra, Jhansi and Bundelkhand became centres of battles. The Sikhs in Punjab and the Nizam of Hyderabad remained aloof. India, south of the Vindhya remained practically undisturbed.

The recapture of Delhi would be of great importance for the British. Troops from the Punjab were rushed and took their position on the north of Delhi. In September 1857, Delhi was recaptured by Sir John Nicholson. The emperor Bahadur Shah II was captured and was deported to Rangoon. His two sons were shot dead before his eyes. The Mughal Empire thus came to an end. Thousands of people and sepoys were put to death mercilessly.

Kanpur was captured by the sepoys in June 1857. Nana Saheb was proclaimed as the ruler. Nana was joined by Tantia Tope. The recapture of Kanpur was closely associated with operations at Lucknow. Campbell occupied Kanpur on 6th December, 1857. Tantia Tope escaped and joined the Rani of Jhansi.

In June 1857, the troops at Jhansi revolted. Rani Lakshmi Bai, the widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao, was proclaimed the ruler of the State. Sir Hugh Rose recaptured Jhansi on 3rd April 1858. But the Rani together with Tantia Tope continued the fight. She struck terror in the English troops and occupied the fort of Gwalior. On 17th June 1858 she died in the battle field fighting the British. Tantia Tope ran away but was captured, tried and hanged. With these incidents, the great Rebellion of 1857 came to an end.

With the fall of Delhi, the backbone of the Revolt was broken. In 1862 Bahadur Shah II died in the prison at Rangoon. By the year 1858, the revolt was completely suppressed.

2.5 Results of the revolt:

Though the Revolt of 1857 was suppressed, it had shaken the edifice of the British rule to its very foundations. It left a far reaching impact on the course of Indian History.

1. After the Revolt, the English deliberately followed the policy of divide and rule. Their strict control over key positions, both in civil and unilatary administration was maintained.
2. The turmoil created by the Revolt exposed the defects of the East India Company and its misrule. Consequently the Company was abolished.
3. The Indian administration was transferred from the East India Company to the crown by the Queen's proclamation on 1st November 1858.
4. The administrative control of India was entrusted to a British minister of Cabinet rank, designated as Secretary of State for India, with a council of 15 members to assist him.
5. The Act designated the Governor General of India as the Vice Roy. He became the representative of British Emperor in India. Lord Canning was appointed as the first Vice Roy.
6. Proclamation of Queen Victoria were made in 1858. The Queen's proclamation declared against the extension of territorial possessions and promised to respect the rights, dignity and honour of native Princes. This proclamation promised to give, just administration to people, to protect the rights of native rulers and give complete religious freedom and give jobs according to merit. The Doctrine of Lapse was abolished. The native rulers were given the right of adoption. The Government assured protection to the rulers who helped them to suppress the Revolt.

S.A.Q.
1. Assess the situation in India before and after the 1857-Revolt.

7. The rebellion of 1857 made the British to pay more attention to the military set up. It was thoroughly reorganized. The strength of the European troops in India was increased and the number of Indian troops reduced.
8. The Indian Council Act of 1861 provided for larger representation of natives in order to avoid misunderstanding.

Thus the Revolt of 1857 was a great struggle of the Indian people against British Imperialism. It roused national feelings among the people and paved the way for the rise of the National Movement.

2.6 Summary:

1. The revolt of 1857 was due to various causes like Political, Economic, Social, Religious and Unilateral functioning of the Company. The immediate cause of the Revolt was greased cartridges.
2. The revolt began at Meerut and spread to Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Benares, Agra and Jhansi. Many were killed on both sides.
3. The Revolt was suppressed by the British. The revolt started as a military revolt but ended as a national movement for freedom.
4. After the Revolt, the English East India Company was abolished. India came under the direct administration of British crown.

2.7 Examination Model Questions

I. Essay type Questions: (15 Marks)

1. Describe the causes that led to the Revolt of 1857.

II. Short essay type Questions: (10 Marks)

1. Analyze the nature of 1857 Revolt
2. Enumerate the results of 1857 Revolt.

III. Short essay type Questions: (5 Marks)

1. Bahadur shah II
2. Jhansi Lakshmi Bai
3. Nana Saheb
4. Immediate cause of the Revolt.

IV. One Mark Questions

1. Revolt of 1857 broke out on
 - a. 10th May 1857
 - b. 11th June 1857
 - c. 15th July 1857
 - d. 15th August 1857
2. The 1857 Revolt began in the city
 - a. Meerut
 - b. Calcutta
 - c. Delhi
 - d. Agra
3. The ruler of Jhansi who fought against the British during the Revolt of 1857.
 - a. Lakshmi Bai.
 - b. Rani Rupmati
 - c. Rani Padmini
 - d. Rani Durgavati
4. Proclamation of Queen Victoria was made in
 - a. 1857
 - b. 1858
 - c. 1860
 - d. 1861
5. The Indian Council Act was passed in
 - a. 1858
 - b. 1860
 - c. 1862
 - d. 1861

Answers

1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. d
-

Economic policies of the British in India from 1757 – 1857

Unit – 3

STRUCTURE

3.0 Objectives

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Permanent settlement of Bengal

3.3 Economic policies of the British in India.

a. Economic impact of the British rule 1857 – 1947

3.4 Impact of Cottage Industries.

3.5 Impact on Agriculture

3.6 Summary

3.7 Examination Model Questions.

3.0 Objectives:

A study of this unit should enable the student to know about:

1. The economic policies of the British in India from 1757 to 1857.
 2. The permanent land revenue settlement of Bengal
 3. Economic impact of the British rule from 1857 to 1947.
 4. Impact on cottage industries and agriculture.
-

3.1 Introduction:

Till the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the East India Company was mainly a trading company. It bought goods in India and sold in England and other countries and earned profits. But, when the company became a territorial power in India after 1757, the nature of its trading activities also underwent changes. The company began to compel the Indian artisans and craftsmen to sell their products at very cheap rates to them. All sorts of pressures were exerted upon them in this regard. The company also tried to eliminate rival traders by using its political power. By the Charter Act of 1813, the trade monopoly of the company came to an end, and trade with India was thrown open to all British subjects. As India was under British control, it became an economic colony of Industrial England. The finished goods manufactured in England began to be sold in India. Raw

materials were exported from India. On account of such an economic policy adopted by the British East India Company, the Indian industry was hard hit. Indian handicrafts and other village industries were ruined.

S.A.Q.
1. Why was Indian industry hard hit during the Company period ?

3.2. Permanent settlement of Bengal:

After the Battle of Buxar, the Company secured the Diwani (land revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. At that time according to the prevailing practice, the ryot or the cultivator paid a fixed share of the produce of his land either in cash or kind to the Zamindar. The Zamindar received the revenue, some part to the state and kept some part of it for himself. Lord Clive appointed English supervisors to exercise control over them but things did not improve. Warren Hastings introduced the system of bids. The lands were given to the highest bidders.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) found several defects in the prevailing system of land revenue. The income of the Company from land revenue was uncertain. The company had tried various systems like fixing land revenue on annual basis, on 10 year basis and also on the auction system but these arrangements did not prove successful so as to ensure a definite income on permanent basis. The Directors of the company were also alarmed at the steady deterioration of the revenue collection. Under these circumstances Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement of Bengal in 1793.

Chief features of the system of Permanent Settlement of Bengal:

1. The Zamindars were recognized as the owners or proprietors of the land.
2. The Zamindars could sell their lands and were given the right to transfer them.
3. The Zamindars acted as the agents of the government for the collection of revenue from the cultivators.
4. The cultivators became the tenants of the Zamindars.

5. The Zamindars gave 10/11 of the revenue collected by them from the cultivators to the government.
6. The revenue to be paid by the Zamindars was fixed on a permanent basis.
7. The Zamindars had to pay the land revenue in time even if the crops failed for some reasons.
8. If the revenue increased from the land on account of improvement in agriculture or extension etc. the Zamindars were allowed to keep the entire increased revenue for themselves.

3.2.2 Merits of the permanent settlement of Bengal:

I. Administrative Merits:

- ✓ **Simplification of work:** Permanent settlement did away with the enormous administrative work related to periodical settlement.
- ✓ **Better use of Company's servants:** Permanent settlement set free for a large number of able servants of the Company.
- ✓ **Simplified method of collection:** Before Permanent settlement, method of collecting land revenue was rather very cumbersome.

II. Political merits:

- ✓ **Creation of faithful class:** The Permanent settlement created a loyal class of Zamindars.

III. Economic and Revenue gains:

- ✓ **Assured Revenue:** The government was assured of a certain amount of revenue from the land.
- ✓ **Saving in expenditure:** Yearly assessment led to economic dislocation and expenditure.

IV. Miscellaneous gains:

- ✓ **Land improvement:** The landlords knew that they had to pay a specific amount of revenue to the government. The Zamindars adopted several methods to increase agriculture output so that they could pay the stipulated amount to the company and keep good amount for themselves as well.
- ✓ **Increase in commerce, industry and trade:** The Zamindars became wealthy and secure. The economy prospered as they could make more investment in commerce, industry and trade.

- ✓ **Economic stability of the government:** Since the prosperity of the people increased in the province of Bengal, it gave more stability to the government.

3.2.3 Demerits of Permanent settlement:

- ✓ **Neglect of peasants:** The system overlooked the interests of the cultivators who cultivated the land, as the Zamindars were to pay fixed revenue to the company irrespective of the yield of the land.
- ✓ **Oppression of the Zamindars:** The system placed the cultivators on the mercy of the Zamindars. The Zamindars used oppressive methods to collect as much revenue as possible from the cultivators.
- ✓ **Little improvement in lands:** Cornwallis had expected after being assured of the proprietorship of the land, the Zamindars would take interest in making improvements in the land but it did not happen.
- ✓ **Limitation on government revenue:** The government could not enhance the land revenue as it fixed. But its expenditure was increasing. So there was no proper relation between revenue and expenditure.
- ✓ **High revenue demands:** The land revenue demanded from Zamindars was very high. The condition of Zamindars became miserable. Even when the crops failed they had to pay the revenue to the government as fixed earlier.
- ✓ It was indeed a great mistake on the part of Cornwallis that he deprived the majority of the cultivators of the right of ownership of land made the landlords owners of the land. Sir Charles Metcalfe writes about it, “Cornwallis instead of being the creator of prosperity in India was the great destroyer of it”.

S.A.Q.
1. “Cornwallis instead of being the creator of prosperity in India was the great destroyer of it”. - Justify.

According to Baden Powell, “The Permanent Settlement disappointed many expectations and several results that were not anticipated.... The Permanent Settlement in contrast to the chaotic system which it supplanted had fairly obvious advantage.

3.3. Economic policies of the British in India:

The rule of the East India Company was the rule of British traders and every effort was made by them to earn maximum profits. Accordingly the agricultural, commercial and industrial policies of the Britishers in India during the Company’s rule up to 1857 and after the Crown’s rule up to 1947 were exploitative of the Indian Economy.

3.3.1 Four phases of the commercial and economic policies followed by the British:

First phase from 1600 to 1757: The East India Company was by and large a trading organization. It marketed Indian goods abroad and earned profits.

Second phase from 1757 to 1813: Apart from trading with Indian merchants, the Company began to compel the Indian artisans and craftsmen to sell their products at very cheap rates to them. All sorts of pressures were exerted upon them in this regard. A radical change took place in their policies after 1757, on account of the following factors:

- ✓ After the Battle of Plassey, the Company also became a great political force in India.
- ✓ The company after its political control over Bengal, used its power to gain monopolistic control over India’s trade and production.
- ✓ The artisans and peasants were forced to sell their goods at cheaper rates to the Company.
- ✓ The Indian traders were prevented from competing with British exports from India.
- ✓ India’s trade was also opened to the private English traders which dealt a massive blow to the Indian traders.

S.A.Q.

- | |
|---|
| 1. “ The commercial and economic policy of the British during the period from 1600 to 1757 dealt a massive blow to Indian traders.” – |
|---|

Justify.

Third phase from 1813 to 1857: The Charter Act of 1813 curtailed the monopoly of trade of the Company.

Fourth phase from 1858 and effects of Industrial Revolution on Indian economy: While raw materials were exported from India finished goods manufactured in England began to be sold in India.

3.3.2 Two fold strategy to impoverish Indian economy:

The British rulers adopted the following strategies to enrich their economy and impoverish Indian economy – (i) Discriminating duties and (ii) Monopoly of raw materials.

- i. Discriminating duties:** The British Government was determined to protect its growing machine – made industries. Heavy import duties were imposed on Indian made goods in Britain. As a result, Indian imports to England declined. India was forced to export only raw materials like cotton and silk. The British Government levied such high duties on several categories of Indian goods that their imports to Britain virtually ceased. No such duties were levied on machine made goods imported in India from England.
- ii. Monopoly of raw materials:** The Industrial Revolution in Britain completely changed the economy towards the end of the 18th century. A powerful group of manufacturers in Britain emerged. They were in a position to influence the commercial and economic policies of the company. They also got the support of the British government. They prevailed upon the company to follow such a policy that encouraged the import of raw materials in Britain from India and export of manufactured goods from Britain to India. This continued till the end of the British rule in India.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The strategy of the British resulted in the enrichment of British economy and the impoverishment of Indian economy ” – Justify.

3.4. Impact on cottage industries:

It was not in the interest of the industrial development and economic progress of England that India should develop industrially. Their main focus was to get its raw material resources in abundance for their industries in England. Following were the important reasons for the industrial backwardness of India:

- ✓ Ruin of Indian cottage industries on account of the decline in the status of rulers who patronized Indian artisans and craftsmen.
- ✓ Lop-sided industrial policy of the company and thereafter also total lack of encouragement to the development of industries.
- ✓ Primitive techniques of Indian industries which were no match to British industries.
- ✓ Lack of technical education.
- ✓ Cheaper machine – made goods.
- ✓ Discriminatory tariff policy.

The following were the causes of the decay of indigenous handicrafts:

- ✓ **Highhandedness of the British rulers:** After the battles of Plassey and Buxar, the English turned trade into plunder. They committed all sorts of atrocities on the Indian craftsmen. They even went to the extent of cutting off their thumbs if they refused to work for the company.
- ✓ Lack of patronage of Indian rulers who began to imitate their masters.
- ✓ Policy of free trade in India and its reverse in England.
- ✓ Cheaper machine – made goods.
- ✓ Neglect of industrial development in India.
- ✓ Loss of raw materials.

3.5. Impact on Agriculture:

- ✓ Absentee landlords.
- ✓ Growing pressure on land on account of the decay of Indian crafts and decline of trade.
- ✓ Fragmentation of land resulting in small holdings or pieces of land.
- ✓ Lack of irrigation facilities and dependence of agriculture on monsoon rains.
- ✓ Poverty of the cultivators came in the way of using new agriculture implements, better seeds and manure etc.
- ✓ Higher rates of revenues on land.
- ✓ Indifference of the government towards agriculture. Very little was done for the improvement of Indian agriculture and to increase production.

Indian economy became a hand maid of the British economy. The British exploited Indian resources and carried away India's wealth to England. The self-sufficiency of Indian economy, which was like a milch cow now became barren, all devoid of its glorious past. A substantial part of the population of India was reduced to abject poverty.

3.6. Summary:

- ✓ The rule of the East India Company was the rule of British traders and every effort was made by them to earn maximum profits.
- ✓ Accordingly the agricultural, commercial and industrial policies of the Britisher's in India during the Company's rule up to 1857 and after the Crown's rule up to 1947 were exploitative of the Indian economy.
- ✓ The British exploited Indian resources and carried away India's wealth to their country.

Examination model questions:

I Essay Type (Each 15 marks)

1. Write about the economic policy of British in India from 1757 to 1857.
2. Write about the economic impact of British from 1757 to 1857.

II Short Essay Type (Each 10 marks)

1. Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
2. Impact on Cottage Industries.
3. Agricultural policy.

III. Short Answer Questions (Each 5 marks)

1. Administrative merits of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal
2. Demerits of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal
3. "The rule of the East India Company was the rule of British traders". Justify

IV. Objective type Questions (1 Mark each)

1. Till the Battle of Plassey in 1757 the East India Company was mainly
 - a. Trading Company
 - b. Interested in Indian Culture
 - c. Interested in Indian Administration
 - d. Interested in Indian political affairs
2. The trade monopoly of the East India Company came to an end by the
 - a. Crown's intervention
 - b. Zamindars' apathy
 - c. Charter Act of 1813
 - d. Portuguese entry into India
3. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793) was introduced by
 - a. Lord Cornwallis
 - b. Hastings
 - c. Rippon
 - d. East India Company

Social and cultural awakening in the 19th Century

Unit – 4a

STRUCTURE

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Brahmo Samaj
- 4.3 Arya Samaj
- 4.4 Rama Krishna Mission
- 4.5 Theosophical society
- 4.6 Impact of the movements
- 4.7 Let us sum up
- 4.8 Examination Model Questions

4.0. Objectives:

A study of this unit enables the student to know about:

- ✓ The social and cultural awakening in the 19th century.
- ✓ The social reform movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission and Theosophical society
- ✓ The impact of the movements

4.1. Introduction:

The British rule in our country, resulted in contact with Western ideas and culture. That interaction, between Indian and western culture, was responsible for starting of the socio-religious reform movements in our country in the 19th century. On account of these movements many important changes took place in Indian society. They brought about significant cultural awakening in the country.

4.2. Brahmo Samaj:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, with the help of educated youth, established Atmiya Sabha in 1815, which became Brahmo Samaj in the year 1828. The Brahmo Samaj played a remarkable role in the Indian renaissance.

The important principles of Brahmo Samaj are –

- ✓ Belief in one God.

- ✓ Repudiation of doctrine of polytheism.
- ✓ Equality of all men
- ✓ Opposition to useless rituals and sacrifices.
- ✓ Non-recognition of caste system.
- ✓ Improvement in the status of women
- ✓ Non-recognition of idol worship
- ✓ Rational approach to the affairs of the society
- ✓ Abolition of sati and child marriage
- ✓ The essence of all religions is the same.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833), the founder of Brahmo Samaj, was profoundly influenced by European liberalism. He was a great religious reformed and a humanist. Brahmo Samaj was a forum for the followers of all – religions and a matrix for the evolution of a casteless society.

After Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmo Samaj came under the leadership of Devendranath Tagore (1817 – 1905). He started branches of Brahmo Samaj in many places in Bengal. He encouraged women education and widow remarriages. Keshav Chandra Sen (1838 – 1884) established ‘Brahmo Samaj’ of India. He also worked for women education and abolition of child marriages. The energy, vigour and eloquence of the leaders of the Brahmo Samaj popularized the movement and its branches were opened in U.P, Punjab, Bombay, Madras and other towns.

S.A.Q.
1. How did European Liberalism influence Raja Ram Mohan Roy ?

4.3. Arya Samaj:

Arya Samaj was established by Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi in 1875. His original name was Mula Shankar. He believed in the infallibility of the Vedas. He wrote a book called “Sathyartha Prakasika”. He initiated ‘Shuddhi’ movement to reconvert the Hindus who were converted to other religions. He declared “there is nothing in the Universe which is not in the Vedas”.

The principles of Arya Samaj are:

- ✓ God is one
- ✓ Idol worship and polytheism are irrational
- ✓ The Vedas are the roots of universal knowledge.
- ✓ Casteism is not approved by the Vedas.
- ✓ Untouchability, child marriages are not allowed by the Vedas.

One of the main objects of the Arya Samaj was to prevent the conversion of Hindus to other religions and this led to start a crusade against other religions. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi and his followers contributed a major share for the popularization of social reform and national education. Under the inspiration of Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai, the DAV (Dayanand Anglo Vedic) trust was created to impart western education. A network of DAV schools and colleges were spread in many parts of the country, which popularized Hindu culture and philosophy.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the role of Dayananda Saraswathi in the fields of education and social life ?

4.4. Rama Krishna Mission:

Rama Krishna Mission was established by Swamy Vivekananda in 1896 to carry on humanitarian relief work and social work. Rama Krishna Mission aimed at protecting India from the materialistic influences of the west.

The objects are –

- ✓ God is one.
- ✓ He is universally present.
- ✓ To realize God is the real knowledge.
- ✓ All religions are different paths, leading to know God. Hatred of other religions is due to ignorance.
- ✓ Every human being is an embodiment of God. Therefore service to man is the service to God.

Rama Krishna Mission with its various branches all over India has been doing monumental humanitarian and social service.

S.A.Q.

1. What are the aim and objectives of the Rama Krishna Mission ?

Swamy Vivekananda (1863 -1902) was the most famous disciple of Rama Krishna Paramahansa. He carried the message of his master all over India and even beyond its geographical boundaries. He stirred the west when he spoke about Hinduism and Universalism in the Parliament of Religions at Chicago on the 11th September 1893. In 1897, he returned to India and founded Rama Krishna Mission. He spread the sacred message of Rama Krishna through its branches in the country.

Rama Krishna Mission is still doing excellent service to the people by establishing orphanage centres, hospitals, schools and colleges etc. in different parts of the country.

4.5. Theosophical Society:

Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 in New York (USA) by Madam Blavatsky and Col. H.S. Olcott. They came to India in 1879, and in 1886, made Adyar (in Madras) the head quarters of the society. ‘Theo’ means God, ‘sophic’ means knowledge. The Theosophists respect all religions as expressions of divine wisdom and are opposed to forced conversions. They advocated a society without caste, creed, religion and gender differences.

In 1889, Annie Besant, an Irish lady, joined as a member of the Theosophical Society. She became President of the society in 1907. She voiced a strong protest against early marriage. The Theosophical Society also established schools and colleges in South India. Annie Besant founded the Home Rule League in 1916, and started two journals, ‘the New India’ and ‘the common wheel’. She went to jail for the cause of Indian people and also started Home Rule Movement. After the death of Annie Besant in 1933, Jiddu Krishna Murthy, Bhagavan Das and others propagated the ideals of the society.

S.A.Q.
1. What is the contribution of Annie Besant to the Theosophical Society and Indian social and political life ?

4.6. Impact of the Movements:

The socio – religious reform movements had a great impact on Indian society. They contributed to the spread of English education in India, for the modernization of the country, for eradication of social evils, for the purification of Hinduism and for the rejuvenation of India.

The movements were also responsible for the awakening of national consciousness among the Indians and thus for the beginning of the Indian National Movement. The self confidence and pride in the past inculcated among the Indians, by these movements fostered national consciousness among the Indians and prepared them for the national movement.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the various Movements of socio-religious nature (19 th century) prepare the Indians for the National Movement ?

4.7. Let us sum up:

- ✓ Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the founder of Brahma Samaj, was the father of Indian Renaissance and socio – religious reform movements of the 19th century.
- ✓ The Arya Samaj, Theosophical Society and the Rama Krishna Mission also worked for socio – religious reforms.

4.8. Examination Model Questions:

I. Write essay type answers to the following questions (15 marks each)

- 1 Write about socio – religious reforms movement in India during 19th and 20th centuries.

- 2 Write an essay on Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj and their principles.

II. Write short answers to the following questions (10 marks each)

1. Theosophical society
2. Swami Vivekananda
3. Rama Krishna Mission.
4. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi
5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

III. Short Answer Questions (5 marks each)

1. The Objects of the Rama Krishna Mission
2. Madam Blavatsky

IV. Objective type Questions (1 mark each)

1. Brahma Samaj came into existence in
 - a. 1828
 - b. 1815
 - c. 1857
 - d. 1852
2. Arya Samaj was established by
 - a. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi
 - b. Devendranath Tagore
 - c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - d. Swamy Vivekananda
3. Atmiya Sabha was established in
 - a. 1828
 - b. 1815
 - c. 1818
 - d. 1820
4. The author of Satyarthha Prakasika was
 - a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. Ravindranatha Tagaroe
 - c. Swamy Dayananda Saraswathi
 - d. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Answers:

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c
-

<p style="text-align: center;">Governors General – Ripon and Curzon – Reforms Unit – 4b</p>

STRUCTURE

- 4.9 Objectives
- 4.10 Introduction
- 4.11 Lord Ripon – Reforms
 - 4.11.1 Reforms in Administrative structure
 - 4.11.2 Reforms in Civil Service Recruitment
 - 4.11.3 Economic, Commercial and Financial Reforms
 - 4.11.4 Educational Reforms
 - 4.11.5 Industrial Reforms
 - 4.11.6 Judicial Reforms
 - 4.11.7 Military Reforms
 - 4.11.8 Press Reforms
 - 4.11.9 Estimate
- 4.12 Lord Curzon – Reforms
 - 4.12.1 Agricultural Reforms
 - 4.12.2 Archaeological Reforms
 - 4.12.3 Army Reforms
 - 4.12.4 Economic Reforms
 - 4.12.5 Educational Reforms
 - 4.12.6 Judicial Reforms
 - 4.12.7 Famine Relief Reforms
 - 4.12.8 Local – self – government Reforms
 - 4.12.9 Police Reforms
 - 4.12.10 Railway Reforms
 - 4.12.11 Political – cum – Administrative Reforms
 - 4.12.12 Let us sum up
 - 4.12.13 Model Questions

4.9. Objectives:

- ✓ The study of this unit should enable the student to know:
- ✓ The Reforms introduced by Lord Ripon

The Reforms of Lord Curzon:

4.10. Introduction:

The Revolt of 1857 was suppressed by the English. The most important result of the Revolt was the end of the rule of the East India Company in India. India came under the direct control of the British crown. The Governor General came to be called as Viceroy also. Lord Caning (1858 – 1862) was the first Viceroy of India followed by Lord Elgin, Lord John Lawrence, Lord Mayo, Lord North Brook, Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884), Lord Dufferin, Lord Landsdowne, Lord Elgin II, Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905) and so on.

4.11. Lord Ripon (1880 – 1884) – Reforms:

The Governor General Lord Ripon and Viceroy of India received much admiration for his administrative reforms and a new era started in Indian History, within a short span of four years, Ripon received appreciation from all sections of Indian population. In the words of PL Roberts, “on his resignation in 1884, the route of his journey to Bombay was lined with acclaiming and admiring crowds and his name has ever since been enshrined in the hearts of the nationalists in India as the great champion of their cause...”.

Lord Ripon within a period of just four years carried out far reaching reforms in the administrative structure, educational system, financial matters, social field and political system.

4.11.1 Reforms in Administrative structure – Local administration:

Lord Ripon has been called the “Father of Local self – government”. In 1882, a resolution was passed in the matter of local bodies. New District Boards and Taluq 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 the people. The provincial governments were instructed to provide funds for the local bodies. According to Lord Ripon himself, “It is

not primarily with a view to improvement in administration that the measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education”.

S.A.Q.
1. “ Lord Ripon is the ‘Father of Local self – government’ in India ”.- Justify.

4.11.2 Reforms in Civil Service Recruitment:

Before Lord Ripon, competitive Civil Service examinations used to be held at London and the age limit for candidates was 18 years. Lord Ripon felt that these two factors put Indians at a great disadvantage. So he pleaded the cases of the Indians. He was successful in getting the age limit raised from 18 to 21 years.

4.11.3 Economic, Commercial and Financial Reforms:

Revenues of the state were divided into three categories, namely Imperial Heads, Provincial Heads and Divided Heads. Imperial Heads included income from customs, posts and telegraphs, railways, mint, salt etc. The Central Government met its expenditure out of this fund. Revenues received from roads, printing and general administration etc. was to go to Provincial Governments to meet their expenses. Revenue from excise, forests, stamp duties, registration etc. was equally divided between Central Government and Provincial Governments. Lord Ripon continued the free trade policy followed by his predecessors. Import duties were abolished on several articles.

4.11.4 Educational Reforms:

With a view to spread education in the country, Lord Ripon appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter. The Commission recommended:

- ✓ The Government’s special responsibility towards the extension and improvement of primary education.

- ✓ The control of primary education to be transferred to the newly set up District and Municipal Boards.
- ✓ Two divisions for secondary education – one literary education and the other commercial education.
- ✓ The spread of female education.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the recommendations of the Hunter Commission ?

4.11.5 Industrial reforms:

Ripon implemented the first Factory Act (1881). According to this Act, children less than 12 years should not be given more than 9 hours of work. They should not be entrusted with dangerous work. The workers should be given at least one hour's rest a day. They should be granted four holidays in a month. The Act provided for the appointment of inspectors to supervise the implementation of these measures.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The Industrial Reforms of Ripon were labour welfare oriented ”. – Justify.

4.11.6 Judicial Reforms: Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883 – 84):

A Bill for judicial reforms known as Ilbert Bill, after the name of Sir C.P. Ilbert, the Law Member of the Vice Roy's council was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1883. The bill aimed at placing the Indian and European judges on equal footing. This bill raised a very strong protest from the European and the Anglo Indian community. Ripon submitted himself to the storm of agitation and a compromise was reached. The amended rule was that offenders could demand trial by jury of which at least half the members must be Europeans or Americans.

4.11.7 Military Reforms:

Lord Ripon brought to an end the second Afghan war which had been waged by his predecessors. The essential elements of Ripon's Central Asian Policy were strong India, non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and understanding with Russia.

4.11.8 Press Reforms:

Lord Ripon repealed the Vernacular Press Act, which imposed restrictions on newspapers of vernacular languages. Due to this, the Indian news papers enjoyed complete freedom.

4.11.9 Estimate:

As already mentioned Lord Ripon has been greatly admired by the Indians and equally detested by the British in general. Pundit Madan Mohan Malviya referred to Ripon, "as the greatest and the most beloved Vice Roy whom India had known".

S.A.Q.
1. Why was Ripon greatly admired by the Indians and equally detested by British ?

4.12. Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905) - Reforms:

Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India in 1899. He occupies a special place in modern Indian History. Curzon had all the qualities of a great administrator. His reforms touched every department of government.

4.12.1 Agricultural Reforms:

The Reforms included the following:

- ✓ **Punjab Land Alienation Act (1900):** According to this Act, a non-agriculturist could not purchase land from an agriculturist without the permission of the Government. The land of an agriculturist could not be attached in payment of debt.

- ✓ **Co-operative Societies Act (1904):** This Act provided for the formation of co-operative credit societies in rural and urban areas. The main objective was to give relief to rural indebtedness.
- ✓ **Agricultural Research:** Inspector General of agriculture was appointed. Agricultural Research Institute was established in Pusa in Bengal. A commission was set up to look into the various issues involved in irrigation.

4.12.2 Archaeological Reforms:

For the protection of historical monuments, an Ancient Monuments Protection Act was passed.

4.12.3 Army Reforms:

Army was grouped into two commands – Northern Command at Muree and Southern Command at Poona. A training college for officers was set up at Quetta. Army transport system was reorganized.

4.12.4 Economic Reforms and Financial Reforms:

A new Department of commerce and Industry was established. Indian coinage and Paper Currency Act was passed in 1899.

4.12.5 Educational Reforms:

Universities Commission was set up to suggest reforms. Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. This Act increased Government control over Indian Universities. Director General of Education was appointed to co-ordinate the educational activities of the provinces.

4.12.6 Judicial Reforms:

The number of judges of the Calcutta High court was increased. Salary and pension benefits of the judges were also increased. The Indian code of Civil Procedure was revised.

4.12.7 Famine Relief:

A Famine Commission was appointed to suggest measures to provide relief. Assistance was taken from non-official agencies. More railway lines were constructed for speedy transport of food stuffs to famine struck areas.

4.12.8 Local Self Government:

The number of elected members of Calcutta Corporation was reduced. There was increase in the majority of nominated members.

4.12.9 Police Reforms:

- ✓ Direct recruitment to higher posts
- ✓ Raising the salary of the police men
- ✓ Establishment of training schools
- ✓ Setting up a Criminal Investigation Department were among the police reforms of Lord Curzon.

4.12.10 Railway Reforms:

A railway Commission was appointed and a Railway Board was established. New railway lines were opened.

4.12.11 Political – cum – administrative reforms:

Partition of Bengal (1905): Lord Curzon felt that Bengal was too big to be properly administered by a Lt. Governor. It was therefore, divided into two provinces in 1905. Curzon described the partition of Bengal as a mere re-adjustment of administrative boundaries. Partition of Bengal resulted in Vandemataram movement.

Status of the Presidency Governors: Lord Curzon believed in the policy of centralization in every field. He put forward a proposal to reduce the powers of Governors of Bombay and Madras but this was not accepted by the British Cabinet.

S.A.Q.
1. “Curzon’s reforms touched every department of government.” – Justify.

4.12.12 Let us sum up:

Lord Ripon was liberal in his outlook and he was genuinely interested in the welfare of the Indians. On the other hand, Lord Curzon was very arrogant and he held the Indians in contempt. Curzon was a great imperialist. His every reform, however good, was looked upon with suspicion.

S.A.Q.

1. “ Lord Curzon was very arrogant and held the Indians in contempt.” –
Do you agree with view ?

Lord Ripon’s reforms in the local self government, repeal of Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill employment of Indians to higher posts, ending of conflict with Afghanistan and restoration of states to Indian Princes earned him the gratitude of the people of India.

4.12.13 Model Questions:

I. Essay Type Questions (15 marks each)

1. Explain the reforms of Lord Ripon.
2. Give the critical view of Lord Curzon’s reforms.

II. Short Essay Type Questions (10 marks each)

1. Ilbert Bill
2. Partition of Bengal
3. Local Self Government
4. Punjab Land Alienation Act
5. Hunter’s Commission.

III. Short Answer type Questions (5 marks each)

1. Lord’s Ripon’s Educational Reforms
2. Lord’s Ripon’s Press Reforms
3. Lord Curzon’s Archaeological Reforms
4. Lord Curzon’s Police Reforms
5. Lord Curzon’s Educational Reforms

IV. Objective type Questions (1 mark each)

1. The most important result of the 1857 Revolt was the end of
 - a. East India Company rule in India
 - b. Portuguese trade in India
 - c. French monopoly in India
 - d. Zamindari system in India
2. During 1880 – 84 the viceroy of India was
 - a. Lord Carnwallis
 - b. Hastings

- c. Curzon d. Rippon
3. The First Factory Act (1881) was implemented by
- a. Mayo b. Rippon
- c. Lord Carnwallis d. William Bentinck
4. Lord Curzon was appointed as Viceroy in
- a. 1881 b. 1885
- c. 1899 d. 1900
5. Punjab Land Alienation Act was implemented in
- a. 1900 b. 1902
- c. 1905 d. 1908

Answers:

1. a 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. a
-

The Indian National Movement: 1885 – 1905

Unit – 5 A

STRUCTURE

- 5.0 Objectives
- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Moderate Phase
- 5.3 Economic critique of British imperialism
- 5.4 Political Mendicancy
- 5.5 Let us sum up
- 5.6 Examination Model Questions

5.0. Objectives

The study of this unit should enable the student to know:

1. The aims, methods and achievements of the Congress between 1805 and 1905.
2. Economic critique of British Imperialism – Drain Theory
3. Political Mendicancay

5.1. Introduction

India had become politically conscious and was aware of the need for an all India organization for drafting a common political programme. The first conference met at Bombay on 28th December 1885 under the name Indian National Congress with W.C. Benerjee as President and A.O. Hume and K.T. Telang as secretaries. The credit goes to A.O. Hume for conceiving the idea of starting the Indian National Congress. His is aptly called the Father of Indian National Congress.

The chief aims of the Indian National Congress were three fold:

- 1 To bring about better relations between Indians and the British
- 2 To fuse the various communities of India into one homogenous nation
- 3 To demand greater share in the administration of the country.

In the initial stages, in criticizing government policy, the congress always maintained great dignity and moderation. It was not a militant or anti – British organization in the early stages.

S.A.Q.
1. “ One of the chief aims of the Indian National Congress was to fuse the various communities of India into one homogenous nation.” – Explain the importance of this aim.

5.2. Moderate Phase

The period from 1885 – 1905 is known as the period of moderate nationalism. During this period, the main objective of the congress was to demand and obtain gradual reforms in the Indian administration. During this period the congress was dominated by the ‘Moderates’. Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopala Krishna Gokhale, Surendranatha Benerjee, Feroz Zhah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji and others were prominent leaders of Moderate group.

The Moderates had three main objectives before them –

- ✓ To build up a strong public opinion in India by arousing the consciousness of the people towards administrative, economic and political reforms
- ✓ To unite the people on one political platform irrespective of caste, religion and region
- ✓ To persuade the British government and British Public opinion to introduce reforms.

The methods used by the Moderates may be expressed in terms of ‘3Ps’ *i.e.* Prayer, Petition and Protest. The Moderates believed in adopting constitutional agitation. Under the influence of the moderates the government passed the Indian Councils’ Act of 1909. The Act enlarged the functions of the Legislative Councils. The Moderates organized a powerful agitation against almost all important official economic policies. They

popularized the idea of swadeshi or the use of Indian goods and launched a movement for the boycott of British goods.

5.3. Economic critique of British Imperialism

The Moderates brought out convincing literature on the extreme form of economic exploitation of the people of India by the British rulers. Dadabhai wrote books like “England’s Debt to India”, “Poverty of India” and “Poverty and Un-British Rule in India”. Dadabhai declared that British rule was “an everlasting increase and every day increasing foreign invasion” that was “utterly, though gradually destroying the country”. The official economic policy of the government ruined India’s traditional handicrafts. The Indian handicrafts were unable to withstand competition of cheap machine-made goods. The decay of Indian handicrafts led to unemployment on a vast scale.

Dadabhai Naoroji’s “Poverty and un-British rule in India” states that “India is suffering seriously in several ways and is sinking in poverty. Dadabhai was the first Indian to draw the attention of the fact that British Policy was draining India’s wealth. The “Drain Theory” stated that there was continuous flow of wealth from India to Britain. The flow of wealth was due to the unfavourable balance of trade to India because of excess imports. A large part of India’s capital and wealth was being drained out or exported to Britain. Apart from that India had to pay heavily towards administrative costs. Prominent leaders like Ranade and R.C. Dutt, also pointed out the evils of drain. The effects of British policy led to economic backwardness and impoverishment of India.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The official economic policy of British government ruined India’s traditional handicrafts ” – Justify and explain its impact on Indian economy.

5.4. Political Mendicancy

The Moderates of this period were mostly men of ideas and not of action. They followed the method of petitions, representations and deputations in order to convince the government about the justice of their demand. This method is often ridiculed as ‘Political Mendicancy’, which means ‘political begging’ for the sake of few concessions. Their policy was to get gradual reforms in a strict constitutional way.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The Moderates of this period were mostly men of ideas and not of action.” – Do you agree with this view.

Let us sum up:

The congress between 1885 and 1905 was under the leadership of Moderates. Its aims and methods were moderate during that period. It was a period of political mendicancy. The most important achievement of the moderates was the criticism of the economic imperialism of the British rule in India.

5.6. Examination Model Questions:

I. Essay Type (15 marks each)

1. Discuss aims, methods and achievements of Indian National Congress under the leadership of Moderates.

II. Short Essay Type (10 marks each)

- 1 Drain theory
- 2 Dadabhai Naoroji
- 3 Political Mendicancy.

III. Short Answer type Questions (5 marks each)

1. Chief aims of Indian National Congress
2. The objectives of the Moderates
3. The methods used by the Moderates

IV. Objective type Questions (1 mark each)

1. The First Conference of the Indian National Congress met at
 - a. Delhi
 - b. Calcutta

- c. Nagpur d. Bombay
2. The First President of the Indian National Congress (1885) was
- a. W.C. Banerjee b. Dadabai Naoroji
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak d. Motilal Nehru
3. In the history of the Indian National Congress the period during 1885 – 1905 is known as
- a. Moderate Nationalism b. Militant Nationalism
- c. Early period d. Liberal phase
-

Answers:

1. d 2. a 3. a

The Indian National Movement: 1905 – 1920

Unit – 5 B

STRUCTURE

Objectives

Introduction

Partition of Bengal and Vandemataram movement

Revolutionary Nationalists

Lal – Bal – Pal

Home rule League or Home Rule Movement

Let us sum up

Examination Model Questions

5.7. Objectives

The study of this unit should enable the student to know:

- ✓ The partition of Bengal and Vandemataram movement
- ✓ The revolutionary Nationalists
- ✓ The Home Rule Movement.

5.8. Introduction

Militant Nationalism (Extremism) emerged as powerful factor in the Indian Politics towards the end of the 19th century under the dynamic leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai, Balagangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. The second phase of National Movement from 1905 to 1920 is generally known as the period of extremist nationalism or militant nationalism.

5.9. Partition of Bengal and Vandemataram movement

The Partition of Bengal was conceived by Lord Curzon on July 20, 1905. Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the province of Bengal into two parts. Curzon partitioned Bengal on the plea of administrative convenience. But the real intention of Curzon was to divide the Hindus and the Muslims. Both the Muslims and Hindus opposed the division of Bengal.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the real intention of Curzon in dividing Bengal and what impact it had on Indian politics ?

The anti-partition movement was initiated on August 7th, 1905, when a massive demonstration was organized. The streets echoed with the cries of ‘vande mataram’, the immortal hymn to motherland, composed by Bankim Chandra in his novel “Anand math”. Hence it is called as ‘Vandemataram movement’. Though the Vandemataram movement was started by the moderate leader Surendranatha Benerjee, it passed into the hands of Extremist Congress leaders. As part of the movement, foreign made goods and clothes and educational institutions of the British were boycotted. Foreign clothes were burnt in heaps. The following ideals became the four pillars of the movement:

- ✓ Attainment of self – government
- ✓ Boycott of foreign goods
- ✓ Promotion of swadeshi (Indian made goods)
- ✓ National Education Movement

S.A.Q.

1. What is the significance of

- i) Boycott of foreign goods and
- ii) Promotion of Swadeshi ?

Four nationalist militant / extremist leaders, namely Lal – Bal – Pal (Lala Lajpat Rai, Bala Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal) and Aurobindo Ghosh emerged, who spread the Nationalist movement all over India. The British government was shaken by the prevailing political unrest and reacted sharply. During 1905 -1909, thousands of people were arrested and sent to jails, peaceful and non – violent processionists were subjected to lathi charges. Students were severely dealt with. People were beaten indiscriminately to strike terror in their hearts.

Curbs were imposed on the press and many editors like Aurobindo Ghosh, editor of the 'Bande Mataram' Upadhyaya, editor of the 'Sandhya' and Bhupendranath Dutt, editor of the 'Yugandhar' were prosecuted and punished. To suppress the movement the British authorities arrested and deported several protestors. Tilak was tried and sentenced to six years rigorous imprisonment in 1908. With the arrest and imprisonment of leaders, the movement lost its momentum. By 1909, the British had reasserted their authority merely by their ruthless oppressive measures.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the measures taken by the Britishers to suppress the "Vandemataram Movement" ?

5.10. Revolutionary Nationalists

The Repression of the Government, the blunting of constitutional agitation and the impatience of extremism were responsible for the growth of individual revolution. The cult of bombs and guns, secret societies and assassination of hated British officials made their appearance following the Swadeshi movement (1905).

The setting up of organizations like 'Anushilam', and 'Yugantar' in eastern India, and 'Abhinava Bharathi' in Western Indian, marked the progress of revolutionary activities throughout the country. Revolution was one of the phases of militant nationalism, although it radically differed from the political extremism of Tilak. The revolutionaries believed in a violent action with a view of demoralizing the administration and its Indian collaborators. The revolutionaries' activity became prominent towards the end of 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. Secret murders, destruction of the government property and sabotage were advocated to achieve the freedom of India. The main centres of these revolutionary and terrorist activities were Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the circumstances that led to the growth of 'Revolutionary Nationalists' and how their activities were different from the Political Extremism of Tilak?

5.10.1 Lal – Bal – Pal:

Lal – Bal – Pal were the famous trio who played an important role in the National Movement. They were the outstanding Revolutionary Nationalists.

The first among them was Lala Lajpat Rai popularly known as Lal and 'sher – e – Punjab' (Punjab Kesari). He was a famous extremist leader from Punjab. He was a philanthropist, a fearless journalist, a social reformer and a staunch nationalist. He was inclined to extremism and had fighting spirit. He led a massive agrarian movement in Punjab in 1907 and consequently was deported to Burma. He actively participated in Non-Cooperation movement. On 30th October 1928 while leading the anti – Simon Commission Procession in Lahore, he was brutally lathi charged. He died 18 days later due to the lathi charge injuries.

Among the extremist leaders Bala Gangadhar Tilak (Bal) was considered to be outstanding Revolutionary known as Lokamanya, who popularized the cult of patriotism. His contribution to freedom struggle was monumental and he is considered, to be one of the makers of modern India. Through the celebration of Ganapathi and Navarathri festivals, he tried to rouse national spirit in Maharashtra. He was the founder of the news papers 'Maratha' and 'Kesari'. He was responsible for introduction of extremism in national movement. He demanded 'Swaraj'. He stated 'swaraj is my birth right'. British described him as the 'father of unrest in India'. He was the first congress leader to suffer several terms of imprisonment.

S.A.Q.
1. How did the celebration of Ganapati and Navarathri festivals help the National Movement ?

Bipin Chandra Pal, popularly known as Pal, was one of the trio. He is popularly known as ‘father of revolutionary thought in India’. He published a Bengaly ‘Paradarshak’ and worked as Asst. Editor of ‘The Bengali Public Opinion’ and ‘The Tribune’. He played an active role in the national movement. During vandematarm movement, he toured the country very widely to rouse the spirit of patriotism.

5.11. Home Rule League or Home Rule Movement

Home Rule Movement was launched in India by Annie Besant and Bala Gangadhar Tilak to put pressure on the British government to grant self – government to India.

In 1916, Annie Besant started the Home Rule League from Madras with two of her followers namely B.P. Wadia and G. Arundale. Tilak started the movement from Poona. In simple words, Home Rule Movement was a movement which was designed to compel the government to provide Indians with sufficient powers to govern themselves. Annie Besant while starting the movement said, “I am Indian tom – tom (Indian drum) waking up all the sleepers so that they may wake and work for their motherland”. Soon the movement stirred the country.

Annie Besant, an Irish lady, but admirer of India’s culture and a freedom fighter of India, moved in major Indian cities, delivering inspiring speeches and encouraging the people of India for Home Rule. Campaigning for movement was carried through newspapers. Annie Besant effectively used her papers ‘New India’ and ‘Common Wheel’ to propagate the Home Rule Movement. Tilak used the papers ‘Kesri’ and ‘Maratha’ for the same purpose.

S.A.Q.

1. Explain the role played by News Papers during the National Movement between 1905 - 1920.

Annie Besant gave priority for national education, which was intended to inculcate the spirit of nationalism in the minds of students. To achieve that objective, she started a college at Madanapalle in Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh. She also helped the founding of the Hindu College in Varanasi.

S.A.Q.

1. Estimate the contribution of Annie Besant to education in India and what she intended to gain from this ?
--

Finally in June 1917, she was arrested. Popular pressure and protests forced the government to release her in September 1917. Women participated in large numbers in the struggle. Students also participated enthusiastically in the Home Rule Movement. The movement was an All – India movement. It promoted national outlook and political consciousness among the Indians.

S.A.Q.

1. “ Home rule was an All – India movement ” – Justify.

5.12. Let us sum up:

- ✓ Bengal was partitioned by Lord Curzon in 1905. The partition of Bengal fostered the nationalist spirit among the Indians. The anti-partition movement is also called ‘vandemataram movement’.
- ✓ The Swadeshi movement spread to many parts of the country. Boycott of British goods was advocated by the extremists as part of Swadeshi movement.

- ✓ The revolutionaries were also active in the early part of the twentieth century.
- ✓ The Home Rule Movement was started by Annie Besant and Tilak separately. It transformed the national movement into the peoples' movement.

5.13. Examination Model Questions:

I. Essay Type:

1. Trace the events leading to Vande Mataram movement and examine its consequences.
2. Write about the Home Rule Movement in India.

II. Short Essay Type:

- 1 Partition of Bengal
- 2 Lal – Bal - Pal
- 3 Annie Besant
- 4 Revolutionary Nationalists
- 5 Home Rule League.

III. Brief answer type Questions (5 marks each)

1. Militant nationalism
2. Anti – partition Movement of Bengal
3. Revolutionary Nationalist Tilak

IV. Objective type Questions (1 mark each)

1. The Partition of Bengal was conceived in 1905 by

a. Lord Curzon	b. Mayo
c. Lord Bentinck	d. Hastings
2. The Anti – Partition Movement was initiated on

a. August 7 th , 1905	b. September 8 th , 1905
c. November 11 th 1905	d. January 3 rd 1906
3. Lala Lajpatroy was popularly known as

a. Lokmanya	b. Sardar
c. Sher – e – Punjab (Punjab Kesari)	d. Netaji
4. The News Paper Kesari was started by

a. Bipin Chandrapal	b. Dadabhai Nauroji
c. Aurobindo	d. Balagangadhar Tilak
5. The freedom fighter who declared “Swaraj is my birth right” was

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|----------------------|
| a. | Mahatma Gandhi | b. | Vallabhai Patel |
| c. | Dadabhai Nauroji | d. | Bala gangadhar Tilak |
-

Answers:

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | a | 2. | a | 3. | c | 4. | d | 5. | d |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|
-

C. The Gandhian Era (1920 – 1947)

Unit – 5 C

STRUCTURE

Objectives

Introduction

Jallianwalla bagh massacre

Khilafat movement

Non – cooperation Movement

Civil Disobedience movement

Quit India movement

Let us sum up

Examination model questions.

5.14. Objectives

The study of this unit should enable the student to know:

- ✓ Circumstances leading to emergence of Gandhi
- ✓ The consequence of Jallianwalabagh massacre by English General
- ✓ Different movements at various stages of freedom struggle and their impact and consequences of the fight for freedom.

5.15. Introduction

The most important event in Indian Politics in 1919 was the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi as a political leader.

Gandhi was born on October 2nd, 1869 in Porbandar in Gujarat. Married at an early age, he went to England in 1888 and studied Bar – at – law. He practiced law for some time. Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 in connection with a case. He was deeply shocked by the political and social discrimination imposed by South African government on Indians working there in a pitiable condition. Gandhiji felt that this was sheer injustice and engaged himself in a struggle with the white settlers there. It was in the course of resistance against the discriminatory legislation which was an insult to Indians living there that Gandhi first used his political weapon,

that came to be known later as ‘satyagraha’, meaning ‘passive resistance’. Thus, ‘satyagraha’, the main political weapon, used by Gandhi in 1906 forced the English to enact the Indian Relief Act, 1914.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The South African experience of Gandhi heralded a new chapter in the freedom struggle in India ” – Discuss.

Gandhi returned to India in 1915. On the advice of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Gandhi set up a Satyagraha Ashram at a small village which was later moved to Sabarmati in Ahmedabad. Gandhi toured the country for one year, to familiarize himself with the condition of the people in the country.

After the end of the First World War, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act in March, 1919. As per the Act, the government was empowered to arrest anybody without warrant. On April 6th, 1919 Gandhiji started a country wide agitation against the Rowlatt Act. But Gandhi suddenly suspended the agitation as violent incidents occurred in the course of agitation which was against Gandhi’s principle of Ahimsa.

5.16. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The Rowlatt Act led to a chain of events, of which, the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was the most important event that stirred the nation, and led to the non-cooperation movement of Mahatma Gandhi.

To protest against the arrest of the two popular congress leaders of Punjab, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu, a meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on April 13th 1919. The place was surrounded by British troops. The people were trapped in a closed area which had only one exit. General o’ Dyer ordered his troops to open fire against the people assembled there and a large number of people who were peacefully listening to their leaders were killed and wounded. Several were taken into custody by the British administration. The massacre of unarmed and peaceful people at Jallianwala Bagh and the rule of martial law in Punjab embittered the people.

After this tragedy, the people who were supporting the British government became their adversaries. The great poet Ravindranath Tagore returned the 'knighthood' title in protest against the Punjab atrocities and some more followed his example and returned their titles also.

Under public pressure, the Hunter Commission was appointed by the British Government to enquire into Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. As can be expected the Hunter Commission defended the firing by Dyer. The congress had appointed its own committee of enquiry. This committee in its report accused General Dyer of using ruthless oppressive methods. When the reports of the two commissions were made public, the common people of India came to know of the inhuman and uncivilized acts of the British Government.

5.17. Khilafat Movement

England defeated Turkey in the First World War (1914 – 1918). As per the treaty concluded the Sultan of Turkey lost many of his powers along with some territories. He lost his position of Khalifa (The religious head of Islam) also. That annoyed the Indian Muslims, who started 'Khilafat Movement' on the advice of Gandhi. The main objective of the movement was to force the British to restore the status, power and dignity of the Khalifa.

In March 1919, All India Khilafat Committee was formed. The Ali brothers – Shoukat Ali and Mohammed Ali, Moulana Azad, Hakim Azmal Khan were some of its leaders. They observed October 17th, 1919 as Khilafat Day. An All India Khilafat conference was held at Delhi in November 1919 under the president ship of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhi saw in this movement vast possibilities of achieving Hindu – Muslim unity, and putting up a joint fight against British imperialism. He extended the full support of the congress to the Khilafat movement. This movement merged with the non-cooperation movement which was started by Gandhi later.

S.A.Q.
1. What had Gandhi foreseen in the Khilafat Movement and what was his contribution to it ?

5.18. Non-cooperation movement (1920-22)

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre made the leaders to start a big mass movement against the British government. The result was the non-cooperation movement. Gandhi decided to start this movement as he was convinced that the country would get swaraj if Indians stop cooperating with the British government.

The non-cooperation movement (1920 – 22) is considered the first mass campaign against the British rule organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhi. The underlying causes of widespread discontent with British rule were economic, political and psychological etc. The immediate issues were the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat movement.

S.A.Q.
1. What prompted the Non-Cooperation Movement ?

Non-cooperation movement had two programmes. They were 1. Boycott programme and 2. Constructive programme. Boycott programme consisted of (i) the return of titles received from the British (ii) Boycott government functions, students to boycott educational institutions, employers to resign from government jobs, boycott foreign goods and clothes, boycott courts, boycott elections to be conducted to state legislatures.

Under constructive programme, it was decided to collect funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, to weave yarn and produce Khadi cloth, to eradicate untouchability, to prohibit liquor, and to establish national schools and colleges. Gandhi explained to the masses about the movement. The All

India Congress Committee held its meeting at Vijayawada in March, 1921 to discuss various issues connected with the movements of the congress.

During the non-cooperation movement, hundreds of students left schools and colleges, some resigned from government jobs. Many lawyers gave up their lucrative legal practice. Foreign cloth was burnt in public in several places. As part of the programme, the shops selling liquor were picketed. For Tilak Swaraj Fund a sum of one crore and fifteen lakh was collected in a very short time. A number of national schools and colleges were established.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the two programmes of the Non-Cooperation Movement and what was the public response ?

The movement was stopped by Gandhi on February 12th, 1922 due to violent reaction of the agitators at a place called ‘Chauri – Chaura’ in Garkhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. At Chauri – Chaura, the agitators attacked the police station and burnt it, resulting in the death of 22 policemen. As Gandhi decided to suspend the movement, Congress Working Committee passed a resolution stopping all activities, thus ended the non-cooperation movement.

S.A.Q.
1. Gandhi stopped abruptly two important Movements. What were they and why did he stop them abruptly ? What is your view in this regard ?

Gandhi’s abrupt halting of the non-cooperation movement was not liked by some of the leaders. In 1922, Chittaranjan Das formed the ‘swaraj party’ with Das as its president and Motilal Nehru as its Secretary. In 1927, the British government appointed Simon Commission. As all the members of the commission were English men, it was decided by the Nationalists to boycott it. The Simon Commission was boycotted at all places. ‘Simon Go Back’ became the slogan of the nationalists. In the

Lahore Congress Session (1929) under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, a resolution was passed demanding complete independence it was also declared that the aim of Congress was 'Purna Swaraj'.

The Congress Working Committee met at Sabarmati in February 1930 and passed a resolution on Civil Disobedience. It authorized Gandhi to start the Movement.

5.19 Civil Disobedience Movement

Once the Civil Disobedience Movement Resolution was passed all eyes were turned towards Sabarmati. Gandhi decided to launch the 'satyagraha' campaign by manufacturing salt at Dandi, a village on the West coast of Gujarat. He wanted to break the salt law in public. On March 12th, 1930, Gandhi set on foot to Dandi covering a distance of 214 miles. The Dandi March was a tremendous success. Gandhi reached Dandi on April 6th 1930 and defied the government by picking up a handful of salt. This is also called as salt satyagraha. At many places people prepared salt by violating salt law.

The movement evoked countrywide spontaneous response. A wonderful spirit of self – sacrifice and discipline could be seen in the minds of the people. On April 10th 1930, Gandhi made an appeal to all the women of India through his paper 'Young India', to take up the work of picketing and spinning. Thousands of women responded to this clarion call and they participated in picketing and spinning and thereby offered themselves to arrests and imprisonments.

There were several examples of brave deeds of the nationalists who took part in the freedom struggle in various parts of the country. In the North – West Frontier, Province 'Khudai Khidmatgars' of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (better known as Frontier Gandhi) followed an intense anti – government movement including non – payment of taxes. Two Garhwali platoons of the British army refused to fire on non – violent demonstrators.

The government made repressive laws to declare the congress unlawful. There were wholesale arrests packing the jail with 75,000 satyagrahis. Most of the leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru were in prison. Finally Gandhi was arrested on May 4th 1930.

The movement turned out to be the greatest mass struggle fought so far. Almost all sections of people of the country – men and women, young and old, the workers and the professionals, the moderates and the Swarajists, students and teachers – participated in the struggle in varying degrees.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The Civil Disobedience Movement was the greatest mass struggle as on that day ” – Justify.

5.20 Quit India Movement

In January 1931, the British Government released Gandhi and many other congress leaders from jails. The Viceroy Irwin invited Gandhi for talks. A pact known as Gandhi – Irwin Pact was concluded on March 5th, 1931. Accordingly, Gandhi agreed to stop the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the Round Table Conference to be held in London.

The first Round Table Conference was held in 1930. As congress leaders did not attend, it failed. The second Round Table Conference began in 1931 in London. Gandhi attended the meeting. But it also failed to come to any decision relating to the formation of responsible government. The third Round Table Conference was held in 1932. Congress boycotted the conference.

Cripps came to India in 1942 and put forth some proposals like India getting dominion status, new constitution being drafted and formation of Federal Government. The congress rejected the proposals of the Cripp’s Mission. As the Cripp’s Mission failed, congress decided to start another movement to achieve freedom.

S.A.Q.
1. What was the background for launching Quit India Movement ?

The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on August 8th 1942 and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. The resolution demanded the British to leave the country. Gandhi started a non-violent mass struggle in this direction. Gandhi gave the people the slogan ‘do or die’. The British again arrested Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, Prakasam, Sanjeeva Reddy and others.

In the absence of leaders the people themselves took up the reins of the movement and defied the government. Many protest meetings, demonstrations, hartals were organized throughout the country. Students, workers and women participated in the movement in large numbers. There were instances of violence during the movement. People attacked and destroyed the government property. They burnt down some railway stations, post offices and police stations to ashes.

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 army. Many leaders were taken into custody. At many places collective fines were imposed. The Quit India Movement was the last assault on the British government in India. This movement brought the country closer to freedom.

S.A.Q.
1. “ The Quit India Movement brought the country closer to freedom.” – Justify.
OR
What was the popular reaction to the arrest of top leaders by the British during the Quit India Movement and what was the consequence ?

England became weak after the Second World War, even though she came victorious in the war. In such a situation it decided to hand over government to the Indians. Hence they sent a cabinet Mission to India. The committee consisted of Pethwick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V.

Alexander. Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission proposal. In March 1947, Lord Mountbatten was appointed as Vice Roy, in the place of Wavell. Lord Atlee, the Prime Minister of England, from the Labour Party, asked him to complete the process of transfer of power to the Indians. Mountbatten held wide range discussions with the leaders of Congress and Muslim League and evolved 'Mountbatten Plan'. Mountbatten proposed the formation of Pakistan with areas having majority of Muslim population. On August 15th 1947, India became independent from the British rule.

5.21 Let us sum up:

- ✓ Gandhi emerged as the national leader by 1919. His work in South Africa and his protest movements against Rowlatt Act elevated him to the status of a national leader.
- ✓ The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre is a turning point in Indian history. With it the anti – British feeling in India became strong. Gandhi supported the Khilafat movement to forge Hindu – Muslim unity.
- ✓ The Non – cooperation movement was the first great mass movement in India's struggle for freedom. Constructive activities were also part of the movement. It ended in 1922 with Chauri – Chaura incident.
- ✓ The salt satyagraha created tremendous national consciousness among the Indians. The salt satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Movement was halted by the Gandhi – Irwin Pact in 1931.
- ✓ The Quit India movement which started on August 8th 1942 was by far the most serious rebellion against the British.

5.22 Examination Model Questions:

I. Essay Type (15 marks each)

1. Give an account of Non-Cooperation Movement in India.
2. Trace the events leading to the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Analyze the features of Quit India Movement and its effects.
4. Examine the role of Gandhiji in Indian National Movement.

II. Short Essay Type (10 marks each)

1. Rowlatt Act

2. Jallianwalla bagh massacre
3. Khilafat Movement
4. Dandi March
5. Quit India Movement
6. Chauri – chaura incident
7. Round Table conferences

III. Brief answer type Questions (5 marks each)

1. Hunter Commission
2. All India Khilafat Committee
3. Swaraj party

IV. Objective type Questions (1 mark each)

1. The Rowlatt Act was passed in
 - a. 1919 b. 1920
 - c. 1921 d. 1928
2. The Commission appointed by the British to enquire into Jallianwalla bagh massacre was
 - a. Cripp’s Commission b. Mayo Commission
 - c. Hunter Commission d. Curzon Commission
3. All India Khilafat Committee was formed in
 - a. 1905 b. 1916
 - c. 1919 d. 1920
4. The All India Congress Committee’s first meeting was held in
 - a. Bombay b. Calcutta
 - c. Delhi d. Vijayawada
5. The Swaraj Party was founded by
 - a. Balgangadhar Tilak b. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - c. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose d. Chittaranjan Das

Answers:

1. a 2. c 3. c 4. d 5. d
-

D. India after Independence, 1947 – 1964

Unit – 5 D

STRUCTURE

Objectives
Introduction
Refugees Problem
Integration of Princely states
Junagadh
Hyderabad
Kashmir
Indian Constitution
Five Year Plans
Non – Alignment Policy
Let us sum up
Examination Model Questions

5.23 Objectives:

Study of this unit enables the student to know:

- ✓ Refugees problem after independence
- ✓ The integration of princely states such as Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir
- ✓ States reorganization
- ✓ Features of Indian Constitution and
- ✓ Five Year Plans

5.24 Introduction:

India had to solve many problems after independence. Lakhs of refugees crossed into India from Pakistan. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a big problem to the young nation. After the departure of the British, the integration of the Native States into Indian Union posed another big problem. Besides, India had to prepare a constitution for its governance. It had to take up necessary planning for its economic development of the

country which just became independent. Further suitable foreign policy had to be evolved to maintain friendly relations with all the countries without taking sides of any particular country.

5.25 Refugees Problem:

Immediately after the partition of the country, communal riots broke out in the Indian sub-continent. The Hindus and Sikhs, who held properties and living for a long time lost their possession in Pakistan. On account of communal riots before and after the partition, non-Muslims from Pakistan left behind all their belongings and properties and migrated to India for the safety of their lives. Taking care of the millions of refugees from Pakistan was a serious problem to be attended to immediately. The refugees from Pakistan were provided with accommodation and employment. Financial assistance was given to business people and reservations were provided in government jobs. It was estimated that the number of refugees from West Pakistan alone was 55 lakhs. Providing them even with basic amenities was a stupendous problem. One of the great achievements of Independent India was the successful solving of their problems by providing rehabilitation to all the refugees. This was indeed an unparalleled achievement for the young nation of less than a few months old.

5.26 Integration of Princely States:

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 gave freedom to the native rulers to decide their future status. There were about 562 Native States by the time the British left India. Some of the States were very large and some others very small. The credit for integrating all these Native States goes to Independent India's Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhai Patel. He, with a great diplomacy and foresight convinced all the native states to join India and thus paved way for a nation of solidarity and integrity. Sardar Patel with his firm action saved the country from the danger of disintegration. Even before integration of states, Sardar Patel suggested to the native rulers to entrust the departments of defense, foreign affairs and communications to the Indian Union. Most of the rulers accepted his proposals and joined the Indian Union by 15th August, the day India became Independent. But the rulers of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagadh did not accept the proposal. They decided to remain

independent. Thanks to Vallabhai Patel's statesmanship, finally those states also joined the Indian Union.

5.26.1 Junagadh:

Junagadh was a small princely state in Kathiawar region of Gujarat. The ruler was Muslim and 75% of the population was Hindu. The ruler Nawab declared that he intended to join Pakistan. This decision of the Nawab led to serious unrest in Junagadh. The Indian government was compelled to send troops into the princely state in February, 1948 and hold a plebiscite. The vast majority of voters came out in favour of integration with India and the ruler of Junagadh fled to Pakistan.

5.26.2 Hyderabad:

Hyderabad was the largest princely states in the country. The ruler was Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan. Majority of the population was Hindu. The Nawab wanted to keep his state independent, contrary to the people's wish to join the union. The Nizam was despotic and his officers too behaved in the same way. People were awarded punishments without trial. In addition to this, the communal organization called 'Ittehad – ul – Musalmeen' recruited armed volunteers known as 'Razakars' under the leadership of Qasim Razvi. The Razakars subjected the people to the most inhuman and barbaric treatment. Looting, arson, molestation of women and robbery became the order of the day. The situation was tense. The gravity and seriousness of the situation was realized by the government of India. The military action named 'Operation Polo' was started against Hyderabad on September 13th 1948. The Indian forces under major General J.N. Chowdary entered Hyderabad. Nizam surrendered himself to the army and the ceasefire was agreed upon. Thus the police action resulted in the accession of Hyderabad to Indian union.

5.26.3 Kashmir:

The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir presented a perplexing problem to the Indian Union. Bordering on India and Pakistan, the state could have joined either. The ruler of this state was a Hindu. The majority of the people were Muslims. The ruler Raja Hari Singh wanted to remain neutral but the people under the leadership of Shaik Abdulla thought of joining the Indian Union.

Pakistan sent its army under the guise of tribal invaders into Kashmir. The helpless Maharaja merged his state with Indian Union on October 24th, 1947. The Indian army landed in Kashmir and drove away the invaders. A cease fire agreement was signed by India and Pakistan on January 1st 1949 at the behest of the United Nations Organization. The merger of Kashmir, though 1/3 of Kashmir is under the occupation of Pakistan (POK), with Indian Union completed the process of integration of the Indian states.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the different methods adopted by Sardar Patel to achieve the integration of Princely States with India ?

5.27 Indian Constitution:

The most significant development in the history of India after attaining independence was the drafting of constitution for independent India. As per the Independence Act of 1947, provision was made for constituting a constituent Assembly which was empowered to draft constitution for independent India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as its president. On August 29th 1947, the Constituent Assembly appointed a committee consisting of seven members headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to take up the responsible task of drafting the constitution. The Committee had wide – ranging discussions with all sections of the people and the draft was ready by July 1948. The draft was discussed at length clause by clause and after some additions and deletions were accepted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26th 1949. The new constitution came into force with effect from January 26th 1950 and India became a Sovereign Democratic Republic. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first president of the Indian Republic.

S.A.Q.
1. Trace the different stages in drafting the Indian Constitution.

The Indian constitution is a written one containing nine schedules and twelve parts. It is the voluminous constitution in the world containing all the detailed provisions relating to central and state administrative systems and their relations. Besides, provision relating to fundamental rights, directive Principles of State Policy and safe guards to the downtrodden were incorporated.

The main objectives of the constitution are declared to be ‘to provide social and economic justice, political freedom and equal opportunities to all its citizens’. India is declared to be a Sovereign Democratic Republic. Provision is made to safe guard the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the constitution.

Our constitution provides for a federal system in which the centre and the state governments are partners. Our constitutional fathers chose parliamentary system for our country.

Indian constitution provides for a secular state wherein all religions are equal in the eyes of government and there is no provision for state religion. Another important feature of our constitution is creation of an independent Judiciary conferring the most important right of Judicial Review to safeguard the tenets of constitution. It is further empowered to declare any laws passed by either central or state governments as null and void if they are violative of any provisions of the constitution.

S.A.Q.
1. What are the steps taken to safeguard the tenets of the Indian Constitution ?

5.28 Five Year Plans:

In 1950, the National Planning Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The First Five Year Plan was prepared in 1951 and implemented in 1952. The main objectives of the plans were to raise national income, living standards of people and rural development. The First Five Year Plan was implemented from 1951 – 56. Development of Agricultural Sector was given top priority. Generation of electricity, construction of roads and providing irrigation facilities were taken up during this plan period. The total outlay of this plan was Rs. 2356 crores. Out of this outlay 45% was allowed to agriculture sector. Heavy and medium industries, social welfare schemes, transport facilities etc. were also taken up. An annual 8% growth was achieved in the industrial sector.

The Second Five Year Plan continued up to 1961. Along with Agriculture top priority was given to heavy industries. It was planned to establish heavy industries and employ heavy machinery to achieve industrial development. The plan aimed at creating one crore jobs to reduce unemployment. During this period, three heavy steel plants were established with foreign assistance. As a result production of steel increased. Construction of multi purpose projects was started in this period. The First Five Year Plan achieved agricultural growth and the Second Five Year Plan achieved industrial development.

The objectives of the Third Five Year Plan (1961 – 66) were similar to those of the Second Five Year Plan. It was decided to raise the national income by 5% and to achieve self – sufficiency in food grains. It was also decided to establish more industries to provide employment to a large number of people. Creation of socialistic pattern of society by reducing economic disparity between the rich and the poor was the main objective of this plan. But this plan was not successful because during this plan period the country had to face the invasions of China and Pakistan.

The Five Year Plans helped in reducing poverty and unemployment. The implementation of these plans resulted in the economic development of the country.

S.A.Q.
1. What were the main objectives of the First Three Five Year Plans ? How far they were successful ?

5.29 Non – Alignment Policy:

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, had a lot of interest and involvement in foreign affairs. His efforts for world peace received the appreciation of statesmen all over the world. He enunciated the policy of ‘panchsheel’ or the Five Principles with Chou – en – Lai, the then Chinese premier. These principles were proclaimed in the year 1954. The five principles were –

- ✓ Respecting the territorial integrity of the countries.
- ✓ Non – aggression
- ✓ Non – interference in each others internal affairs
- ✓ Equality and mutual benefit
- ✓ Peaceful co-existence and economic cooperation.

Jawaharlal Nehru was the architect of Non – alignment policy. After the world war II, the world was divided into two rival blocks. The capitalist block was headed by USA and socialist block by USSR. The situation led to fear of war or war of tension called as ‘cold war’. Nehru adopted the policy of non-alignment and did not join any block. Nehru gave importance to the aims of India’s foreign policy as enunciated in the Directive Principles of Indian constitution. Those aims are –

- ✓ To work for international peace and security
- ✓ To strive for just and honourable relations between the nations
- ✓ To strive for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Nehru, while formulating the country’s foreign policy, kept in his view, not only objective of world peace, but also interests of the country at the same time. Nehru’s non-alignment policy continues to be the corner stone of India’s foreign policy. India’s non-alignment policy has become model to several countries. The countries following the non-alignment policy became an important force in the world.

S.A.Q.
1. Why did India adopt Non-alignment Policy and what was its impact ?

5.30 Let us sum up:

- ✓ The communal riots and the refugees' problem were the problems which required the immediate attention of the government of independent India.
- ✓ The integration of nearly 554 princely states in the Indian Union was achieved with great tact and patience by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- ✓ The Indian constitution is a written one and is the most voluminous constitution in the world. The preamble of the constitution says India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with justice, equality, liberty and fraternity.
- ✓ The Five Year Plans aimed at erasing poverty and unemployment and for the economic development of the country.
- ✓ Nehru signed 'Panchsheel' with China in 1954 and is the architect of non-alignment policy.

5.31 Examination Model Questions:

I. Essay Type (15 marks each)

1. How Sardar Patel integrated the princely states into Indian union.
2. Write an essay on the salient features of Indian constitution.

II. Short Essay Type (10 marks each)

1. Refugee problem in India.
2. Police Action
3. Integration of Junagadh State
4. Operation Polo

III. Brief Answer type Questions (5 marks each)

1. Panchsheel
2. Non-alignment Policy
3. Vallabhai Patel
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Five Year Plans.

IV. Objective type Questions (each one mark):

1. The credit of integrating the Native States goes to
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Vallabhbhai Patel
 - c. Govind Vallabh Pant
 - d. Chintamani Deshmukh
2. The military action named “Operation Polo” was started against Hyderabad in
 - a. 1948
 - b. 1949
 - c. 1950
 - d. 1951
3. The President of the Constituent Assembly was
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. B.R. Ambedkar
 - c. Rajendra Prasad
 - d. S. Radhakrishnan

Answers:

1. b 2. a 3. c
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