

Ashtalaami
by pm

North East in Freedom struggle

Gopinath Bardoli

Gandhian
NC, QIM

Kushal Kanwar
QIM.

Rani Gardinliu

Heraka religious reform movt with Itaipou
Jadonang

CDM.

Kanakalata Barua

Joined Maityn Bahini, a suicide squad
Unfurled N^E flag at local police station
QIM

U Tirot Singh Syiemlieh - khasi rebellion.

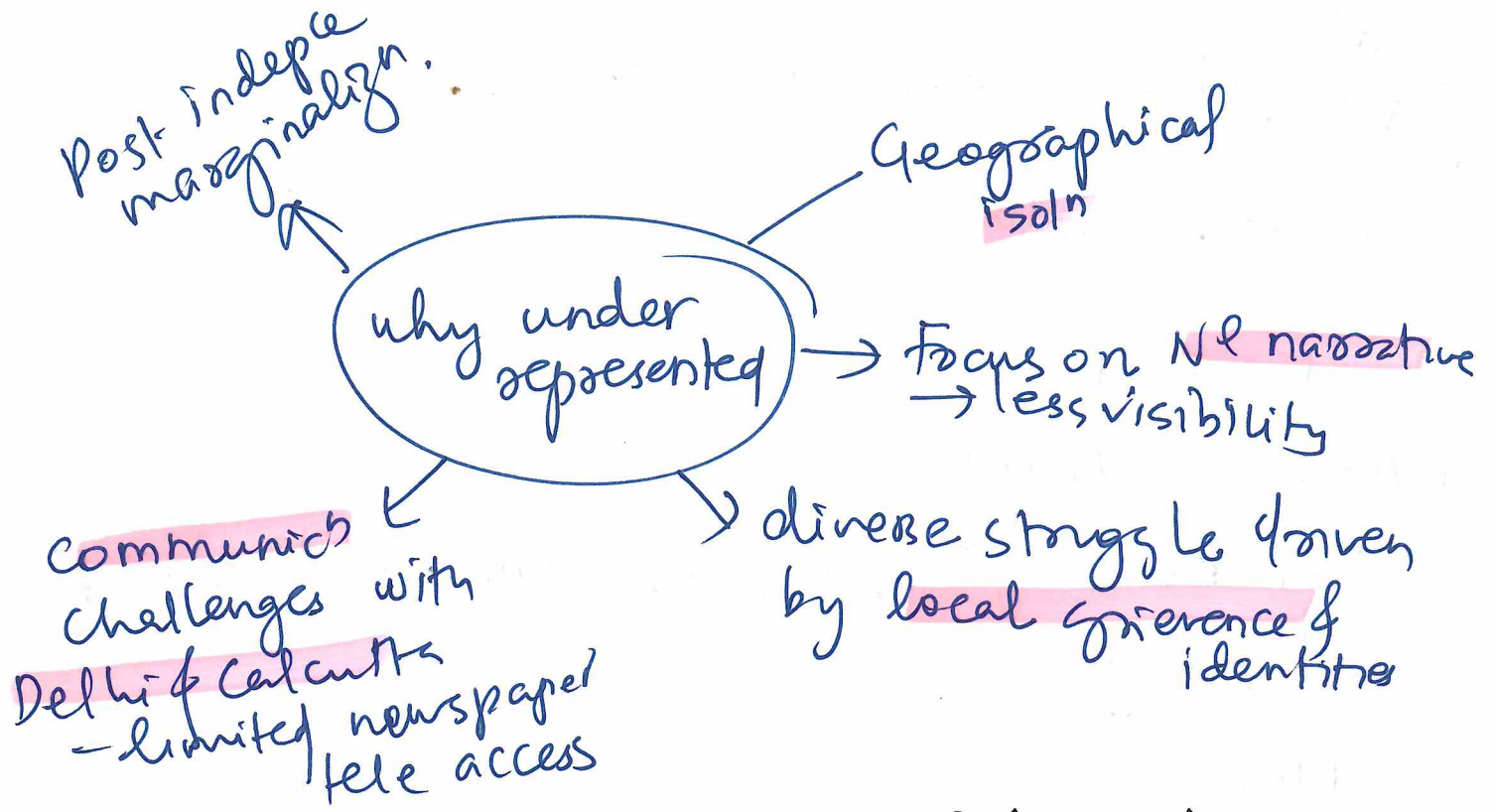
Khasi chief fought against British attempt-
to take over Khasi hills

Maniram Dewan

Opposed British exploitn in tea industry &
advocated self rule

Shoorvir Pasaltha

Mizo chief resisted British in Lushai
hills, Mizoram



Kani Gaidinliu tribal freedom fighter
 Unsung heroes of Armit kal. Museums
 Manipur

Gandhian

NC - Gopinath Bardoli

CDM - Haipou Jadonang

QIM - Kushal Kanwar

Armed

Kanakalata Barua - Mrityu Bahini Suicide squad

U Tirot Singh - Khasi Rebellion

Shoorvir Pasaltha - Revolted British in Mizo hills

Religious

Heraka movement - Kani Gaidinliu

Azad Hind Fauj or INA

1942 - By Mohan Singh & later ^{revised by} leader SC Bose
with Japanese cooperation

Reasons soldiers joined

- Nativism
- Betrayal by British
- racial discrimination
- Fear of Japanese atrocities

* 3 brigades ← Gandhi
Azad
Nehru

- * Oath of loyalty to Netaji & Nation
- * Rani Jhansi Regiment under Lakshmi Sehgal
- * Own currency, stamp, symbol, tiger symbol
- * Jai hind as reg. greeting

Campaigns → controlled Andaman, Manipur
Bhothly
Invaded Imphal, Kohima - failed

Defeat of Japan in WW2 dashed hopes

INA trials @ Red fort

Impact Political Cabinet def comm, Navy
Social Awaken I, solidarity
SE Asia

- ↳ Ins aware of INA role in indepe mvmt
- ↳ Demonstrations in solidarity
- ↳ Rekindled enthusiasm for indepe among people
- ↳ INC - INA defense committee
Nehru, Sapru
- ↳ Impacted Royal IN Navy mutiny 1946
- ↳ Cabinet mission dispatched
- ↳ Inspired anti colonial struggles in Asia & Africa

DAYANAND SARASWATI

200th Birth Anniversary

Contributor
Socio-rel

① Arya samaj ← monothestic hindu reform
Back to vedas
Reject rituals that corrupt #13 m

② Promote vedic knowledge

↳ estd granthals for that

↳ Democratized religious textbooks - untouchable & women can read

③ Satyajit prakash (The Light of truth)

↳ rationalism ↳ attacked superstition, idol worship, purana's authority

④ Opposed untouchability but not caste

⑤ women rights - against child marriage

Natism

① Coined swaraj

② Influenced Tilak, Gandhi

③ Criticized British rule

Social
religion
Hindu
Educⁿ

Hinduism

① Shudhi movement to reconvert to H^{ism}

② Cultural awakening th^r poets, consolidated

Educⁿ

① 900 DAV schools ② 75 colleges ③ 1 Univ

S Radhakrishnan called aptly 'A maker of modern India'

Saraswati Vs Gandhi

Similar

- * Both from born in same GJ
- * Against untouchability
- * Upheld Veda, Scriptures.
- * Promoted swadeshi, self reliance

Differe Sara

- * 'Satyarth Prakash'
for social reform

↓

- * Protested against salt law thr book

- * Inspired Tilak, Laxmi

- * women educⁿ ✓
Widow remarriage
Polygamy X

child marriage X

- * Writings Sanskrit →
Hindi

Gandhi

- * 'My exp w truth'
for people's participⁿ
in politics

Protested thr
salt satyagrah

Inspired SC Bose, Nehru

Encouraged women
participⁿ in freedom
struggle

Writing English →
Hindi, GJ.

Bengal partition

Aug 14 - partition
horror remembrance
day

1905 Oct 16, Lord Curzon

Remind us of need to
remove the poison of
social division & strengthen
spirit of oneness

Reason

① Administrative necessity

large Bengal + Bihar + Orissa.

② Weaken N^lism - Bengal as centre of Swadeshi

③ Divide & rule Muslim Hindu

Rn

① N^list upsurge extension by Lala, ~~Tilak~~ Tilak

② ML founded

③ Hindu muslim tension → separate elec demand

Annuled in 1911 ^{due} to N^list pressure but

saw lasting impact, sowing seeds of
communal division

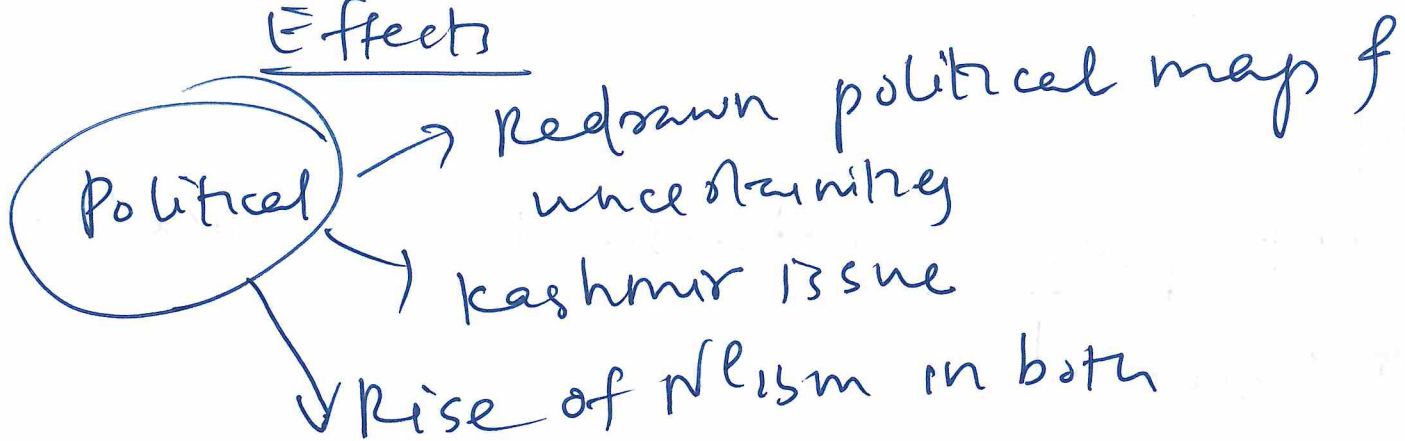
In partition - Events led to it

① 1905 Bengal partition

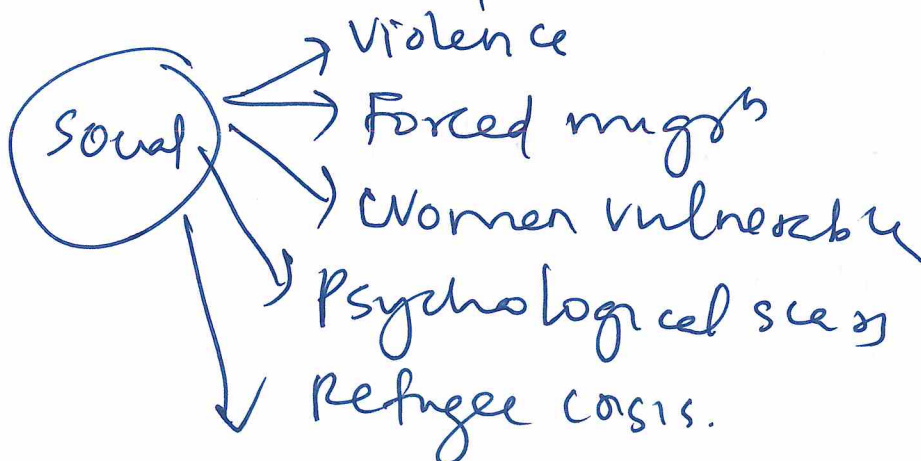
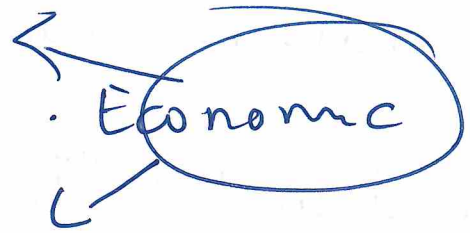
② ML founded in 1906

- ③ Seperate electorate in Minto Morley
- ④ Communal mmt - Tablighi Shudhi
- ⑤ Nehru report - Joint electorate - ML rejected
- ⑥ Poet-Mahmud Iqbal's deved 2 nation theory in 1930s
- ⑦ congress victory in provinces & no coalin. indept
- ⑧ 1940, ML resolutⁿ for Muslim states

Effects



Resource loss
 Te^g Inte cultivate land
 Unequal distributⁿ of resource



Decolonisation of Africa ongoing

last: Eritrea 1993.

complex & lasting impact on colonial rule

① Economic dependence on west, limiting their monetary policy, dependence for trade investment aid.

eg Several west-African countries use Franc as currency

② Political influence thr military cooperation, political ties etc

eg Francophone countries in & sub Saharan Africa

③ Neocolonialism for exploiting resources in Africa MNCs collab mining in DRC

eg resource like Diamond, Cobalt, U

④ Legacy of colonial borders done by paper partition

eg Rwanda - Hutus Vs Tutsi

⑤ Western narrative overtake African perspective & dismantle cultural self-determin

⑥ Military interven by foreign

eg French troops in ^WAfrica

⑦ Envmt degradation due to resource

extracⁿ eg Sahel - mineral rich, degraded,

Issues faced

① Political

① Artificial borders due to paper partition

eg Belgian colonial past → Hutu vs Tutsi
conflict -

Sudan - Arab vs non Arab

② cold war influence & proxy war

eg Angola - SU vs US

③ Authoritarianism → pol instability

eg Idi Amin - Uganda

Economic

Economic dependence, Under devt

eg Ghana, heavy reliance in cocoa export
price fluct → coup

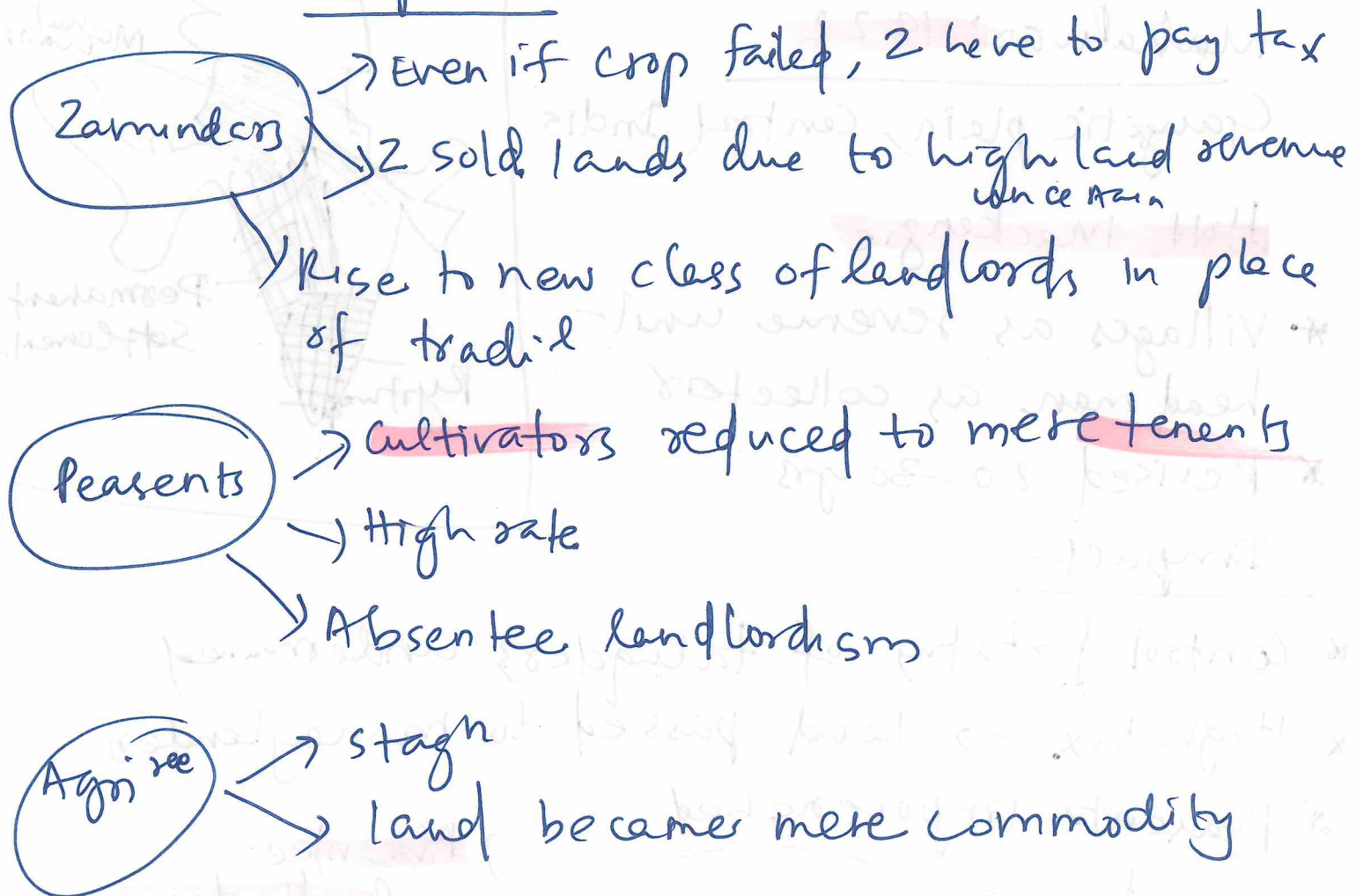
other - Corruption

eg Zimbabwe's Mugabe.

Permanent Settlement

- * 1793 Lord Cornwallis.
OD, Varnasi.
- * Zamindars as tax collector $\begin{cases} 10/11 \text{ for govt} \\ 1/11 \text{ for Zaminder} \end{cases}$
- * Amount : Permanent.
- Need $\begin{cases} \text{local Political ally for B} \\ \text{finance} \\ \uparrow \text{agri productivity} \end{cases}$

Impact



Ryotwari

1820 - Alexander Rees Thomas Munro
Bombay Madras.

* Not permanent - $\uparrow$ d every 20 - 30 yr

- * collected from each ryot individually
- Ryots as owners of land

Impact

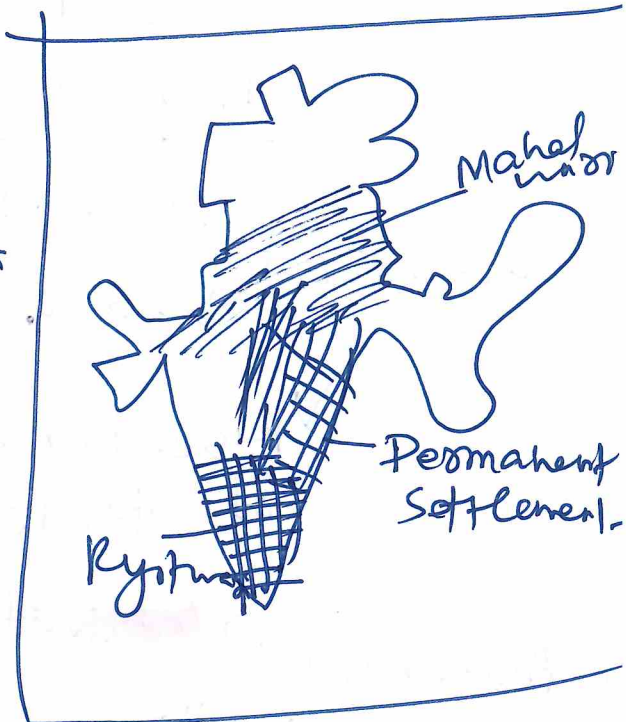
- ↳ Ryots impoverished
- ↳ lacked resource to cultivate → productivity ↓
- ↳ Oppressed by moneylenders & led to riot
- ↳ Deccan riot - 1875

Mahalwari 1822

Gangetic plain, Central India

Holt Mackenzie

- * Villages as revenue unit - head man as collector
- * Revised 20-30 yrs



Impact -

- * Control & status of taluqdars undermined
- * High tax → land passed to moneylenders
- * Peasants impoverished

Peasant movements

Debt trap

Stagnant productivity

Right of Cultivator gone

Implicⁿ of British Land revenue policy

Absentee landlordism

Commercialization of ag^r

Cash Crops > food

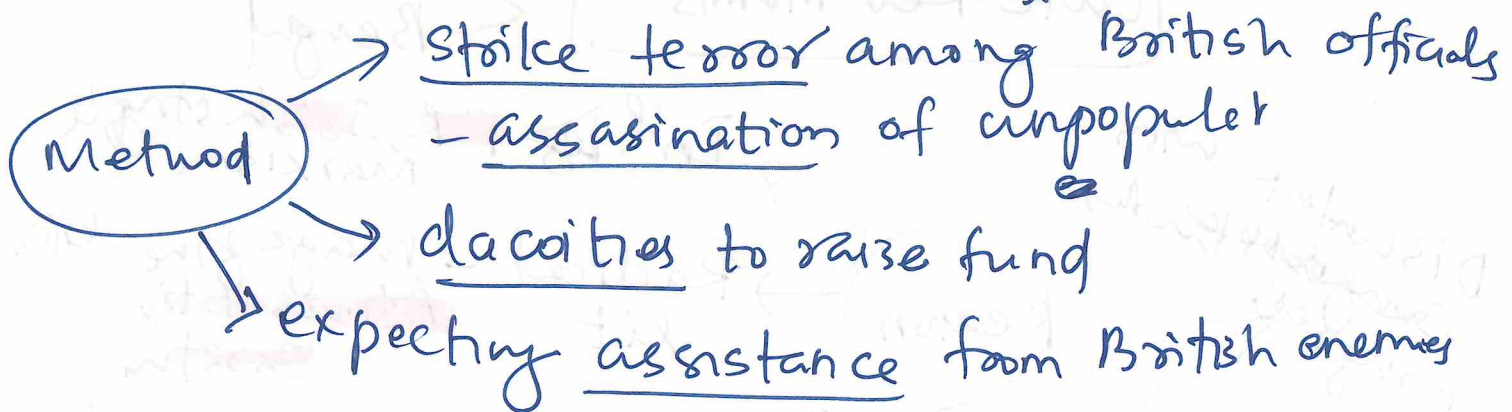
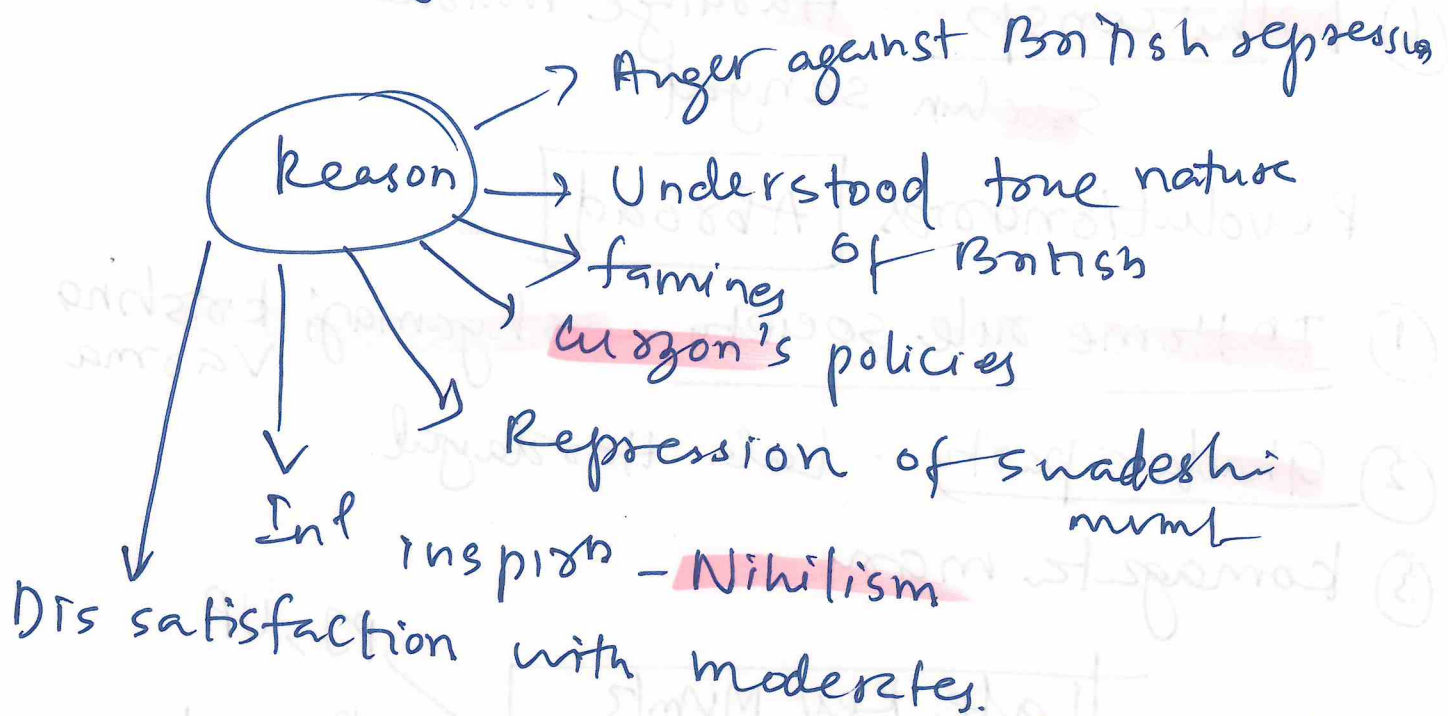
famines.

Revolutionaries

2 phases { Before WWI
After WWI

Early phase

Reason: Bengal partition, Swadeshi.



Examples

- ① Anushilan Samiti - Pramathanath Mitra
Sachin Sanyal
- ② Abhinav Bharat - Vinayak Savarkar
Mitra mek
Mazini

③ Yugantar group - Anurobindo Ghosh
Barindra Ghosh

Alipore Bomb case

④ Curzon Wylie assassinⁿ by Madanlal
Dhingra

⑤ Jackson assassinⁿ by Kanhare

⑥ Delhi consp - Hardinge murder
Sachin Sanyal

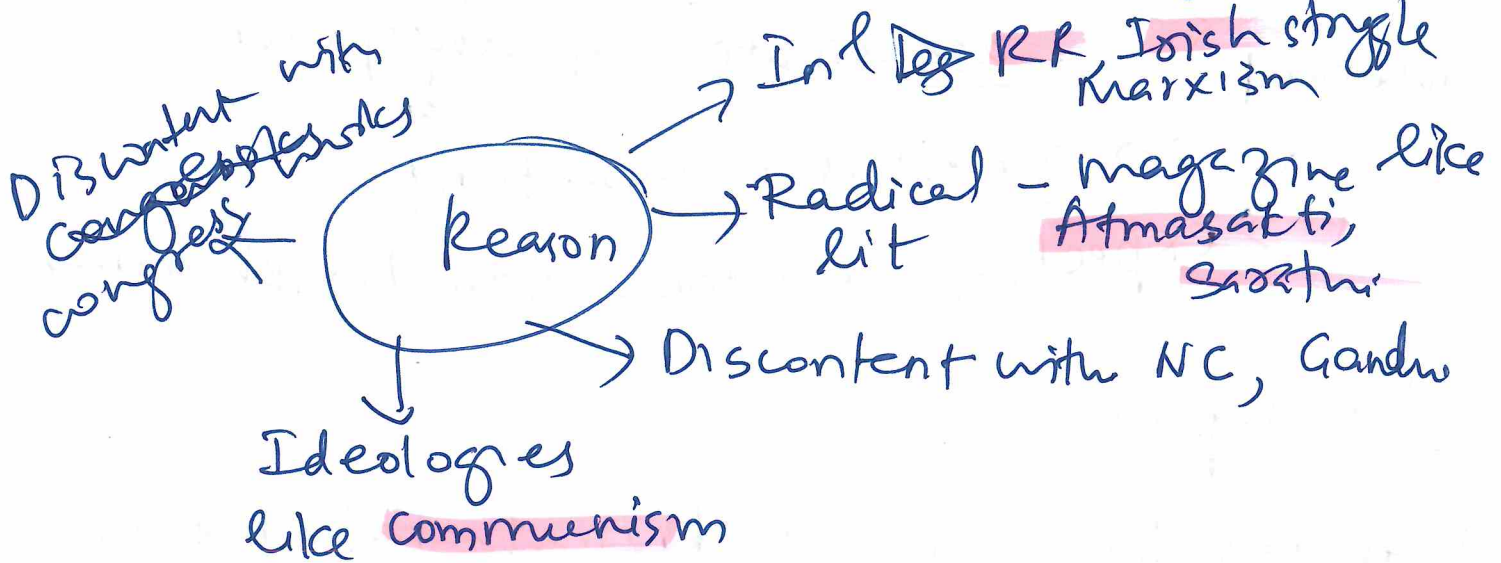
Revolutionaries Abroad

① In Home rule society - Shyamaji Krishna
Varma

② Ghadar party - Lala Hardayal

③ Komagata maru

Late Rev Mumb < PJ, UP
Bengal



Example

① Hindustan Republic Azonⁿ - Ramprasad Bismil
Sachin

② Kaboni' conisp - Bismil, Azad

③ Lahore conisp - Bhagat, Rajguru

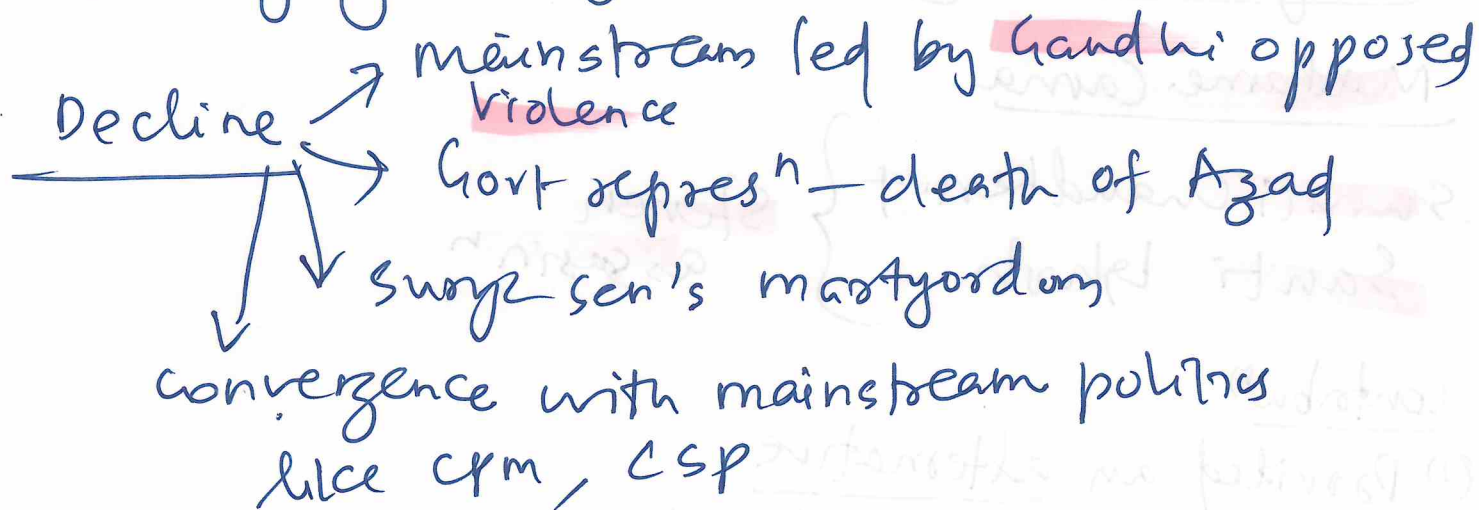
④ Central legislative Bomb - Buta dutt
Bhagat

↳ Trade dispute bill

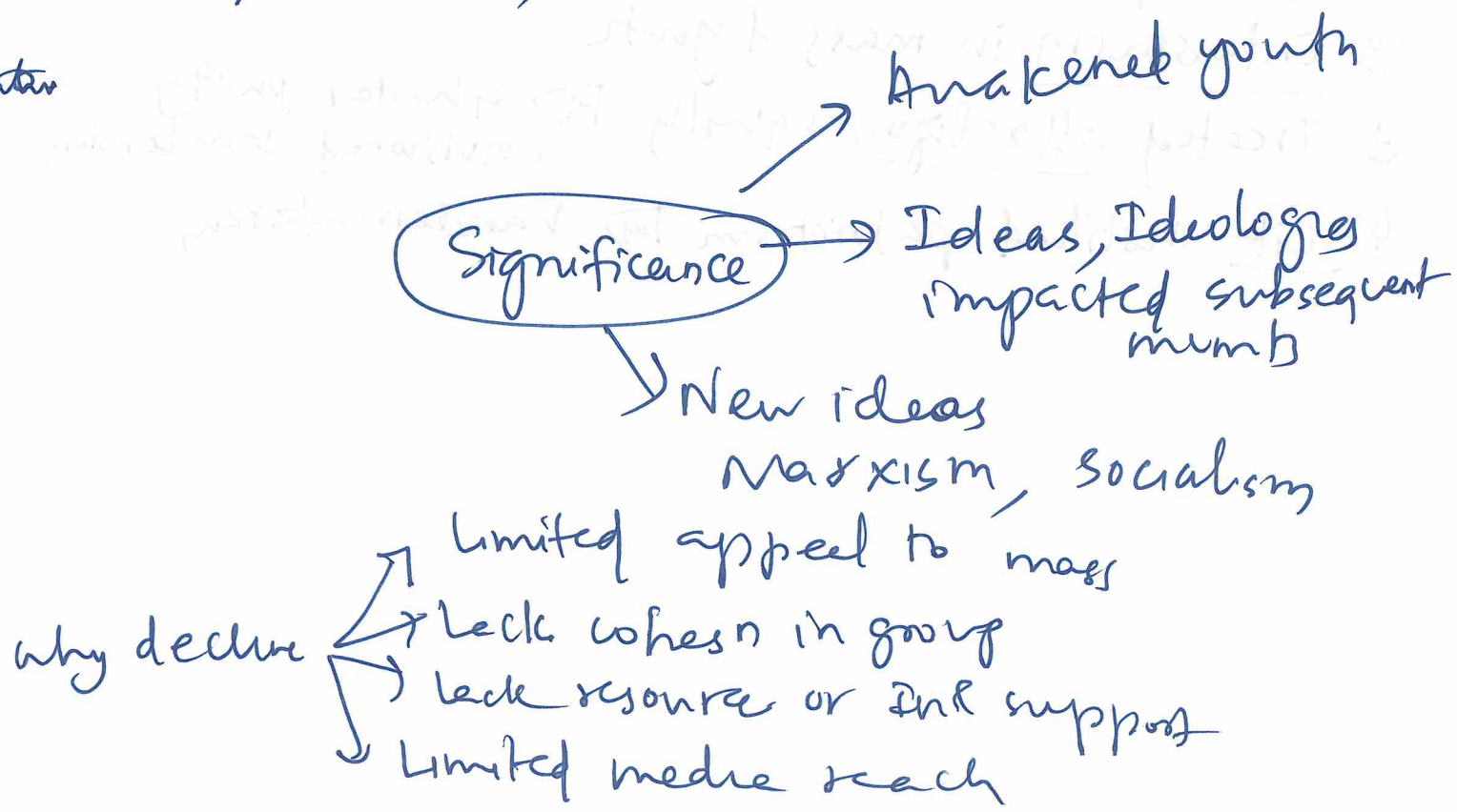
↳ Public safety bill

Bengal -

Chittagong Armoury raid - Suraj sen



water



Women

Prabha ghash - Bhasha Andolan

Potilata Wadedar - Chittagong army raid

Bina das - shot Stanley

Durgawati Devi
Sukhdev kaur
Bhagnati devi

Madame Cama

Sumiti Chaudhary + Santi Ghosh } steren assassin

Contribuⁿ

- ① Provided an alternative
- ② Entusiasm in mass & youth
- ③ Treated all religion equally B. Ghadar party envisioned similar style
- ④ Lit instilled patriotism to Vandemataram

Gandhian Satyagraha

Non violence (Ahimsa)

Truth (satya) +ve

① Moral force & universal appeal for

^{justice, fairness} → ^{Intl support}
^{christ gave us goals & gandhi gave us tactics}

② Mass mobilization & participation transcending ^{Martin Luther}
barriers of caste, religion

③ Self reliance & social change

Atmashekhti → Atmanirbhar

④ Strategic, adaptable ^{eg} salt satyagrah

⑤ Long term impact & legacy —

Inspired Nelson Mandela SAT
Martin Luther Civil Rights US

-ve

① Limited applicability against oppressive regimes with no moral

② Negotiating NV is challenging in complex geopolitical situation

③ Dependence on moral highground depends

on oppressor's morality -
Not work if oppressor is indifferent to
morals

④ Practical challenge to maintain discipline

→ chaos/chaos

⑤ Unequal distribution of sacrifice b/w
oppressed & oppressor

⑥ Idealistic & impractical in complex
real world political struggle

Gandhi's symbolism

- * Khadi - self reliance
+ charkha
- * Dandi March - CDM
- * Fast - self purification
- * Simple lifestyle - solidarity with poor
- * Vegetarianism - Ahimsa
- * Ashrams (Sabarmati) - community living

Even today → currency note
→ SBM logo

↓
everlasting nature

Impact of WW

WW I

WW 2

objective

To secure political
concession in
exchange of support

Complete indepe^{ndence}
~~it~~

Leaders

Moderates,
supported B war
efforts

SC Bose - Inl
support INA

Popular
movts

Home rule
disbanded

QIM
Mass CD

Impact-

NL mvmt gained
momentum
white man's burden
gone.

Weakened British
empire
Pressure from Allies
INA trial
Navy mutiny

WW I

the impact-

- ① Rise of NLism, Patriotism
- ② ↑d political awareness
- ③ Home rule mvmt → mass support
- ④ military experience brought back new
ideas like freedom
- ⑤ Exposed white man burden

⑥ Weakened British Image

-ve

- ① Exploith of resources → tax, large army, direct industrial prodⁿ
- ② Economic hardship - Inflⁿ, essential food shortage, famine
- ③ Rise of discontent against British hypocrisy - ^{fight for} democracy in WW vs imperialism in colonies
- ④ Limited political gain MC reform 1919 offered limited self govt
- ⑤ Repression Rowlatt act -
- ⑥ Growth of extremism - Komagata maru Ghadar

The

(WW2)

- ① Intensified demand for indepc
B fought democracy abroad but denied it to colonies
- ② Growth of Radical N^lism
SC Bose's INA.
- ③ Weakened British resolve
B's resource turn. Post war economic strain

④ Rise of mass movement Inflⁿ, famine.

QIM

⑤ Ent support for self determinⁿ
Atlantic charter by Allies emphasized
right to self govt

-ve

① Loss of life & resources

10 soldiers & million civilians perished
Immense human cost → resented

② Economic hardship

Bengal famine 1943

Inflⁿ
Essential goods
shortage

③ Suppression of dissent

Ruthless crushed QIM

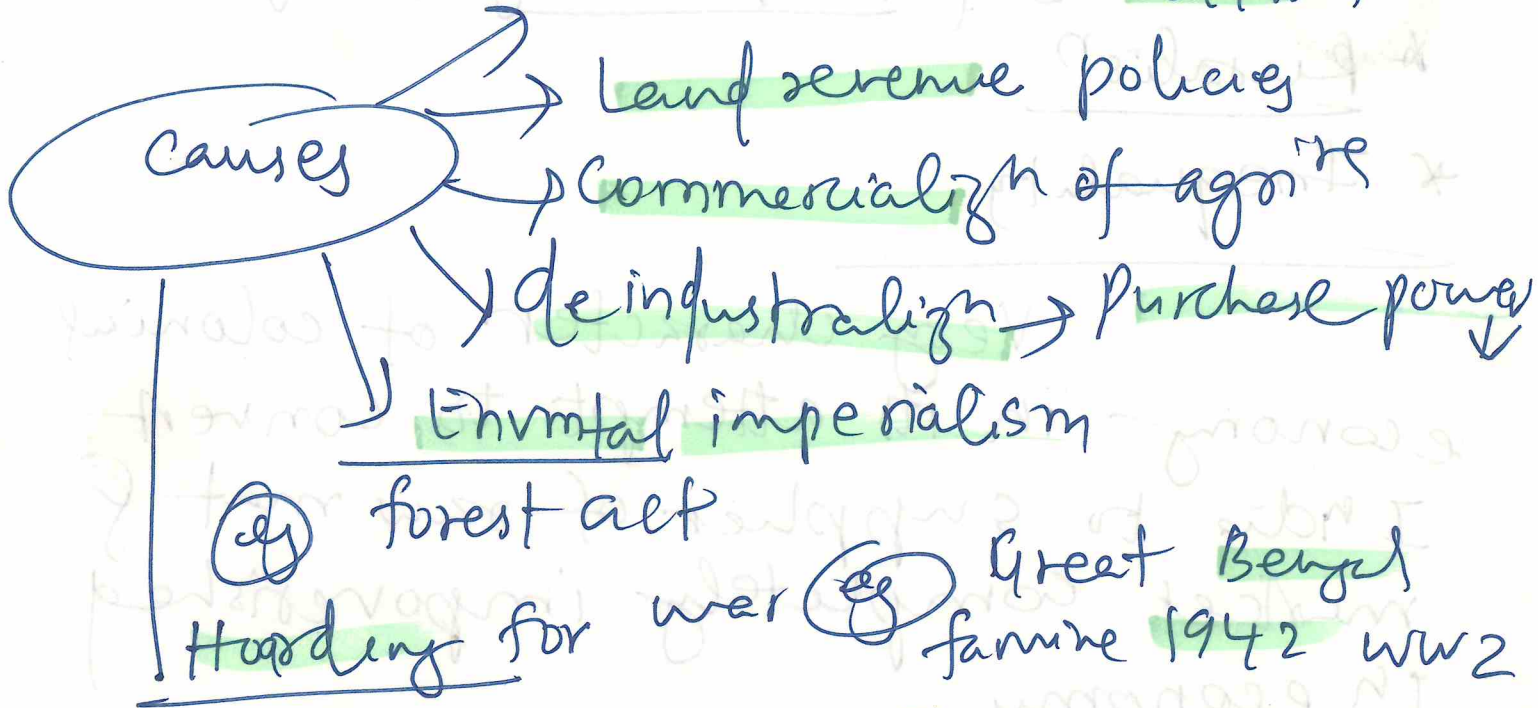
④ Rise of militancy - INA by Subhas.

Famine

Bengal 1770.
Great Famine 1876
Bengal 1943

India, self sufficient village economy
famine struck

decline in food crop culture



Effect on Iⁿ economy

- * Absentee landlordism & intermediaries
- * Land as tradeable commodity
↓
cultivators as tenants
- * Growth of intermediaries
- * Exploitation of peasantry
- * Commercialization of agri
- * No improvement in culture
↓
Bcoz no interest for landlords

* Destroynⁿ of rural village community

* Migrⁿ of artisan to agri^x

↑ d pressure on land

↓ d productivity of agri^x

* Ruralisⁿ

* Inequality

Very character of colonial economy in its attempt to convert India to supplier of raw mat^l & market completely impoverished in economy.

Lytton

VP Act

Arms Act

Racial discrimⁿ

Minimum age in CS 21 → 19

Durban midst of famine.

49
1848 - 56

Lord Dalhousie

Annexⁿ

EIC - cautious approach - even at phase of victory, early GUs avoided direct annexⁿ

Reason for avoiding direct annexⁿ

* Fear of united Iⁿ resistance

(eg) Maintaining Awadh as a buffer state after Battle of Buxar 1764

* Absence of adequate adm machinery and manpower to impose direct control

(eg) Dual govt of Clive. Subs ally^{ce} of Wellesly

* EIC focused on facilitating trade & commerce and extracting revenue not territorial control

(eg) Appointed Mir Jafar after Plassey
Annexⁿ of only commercially significant region like Vajjard after defeat of Tipu

* Opposⁿ by British govt due to ↑ cost of war

(eg) Pitt's act 1784 - emphasis on policy of non annexⁿ.

* Fear of popular opposⁿ (eg) Satara restored to Chhatrapati, Mysore to Wodeyars.

Dalhousie - GU in 1848 - Policy of direct annexⁿ of subdued territories.

Dalhousie's policy of Annexⁿ

Policy of Outright war

- ↳ conquest of PJ after 2nd Anglo Sikh war 1848
- ↳ Annexⁿ of lower Burma 1852 after 2nd Anglo Burmese 1852
- ↳ Sikkim Annexed 1850 — Raja of Sikkim charged with offence of maltreating 2 Eng doctors

Policy of Peace

- ↳ Doctrine of lapse — Annexⁿ of Satara, Dairpur, Sambhalpur, Jhansi, Nagpur
- ↳ Annexⁿ of Awadh in 1856 for maladmⁿ
- ↳ Abolⁿ of titular dynasties like Carnatic & Thanjavur

These last & shortsighted policy ultimately culminated to 1857 revolt

(+ve)

Modernizⁿ

In the dept — railway
Public works dept —
Educⁿ

Social reform

sati abolⁿ
discourage female
infanticide

(-ve)

Doctrine of Lapse
Subsidiary Alliance

Lord Rippon (1880-84)

↳ 'Good viceroy of India'

↳ Ilbert Bill

- Give the more legal rights, including of IN judges to judge En in court

↳ Bengal tenancy act 1885

- ↳ To improve condition of peasants.

↳ Repealed vernacular press Act 1878

↳ Resolution of 1882 - IN right to local self govt
Father of LSG in India

↳ Hunter commission - responsibility of state in ensuring 1^o.
Reforms in 1^o & 2^o educn.

↳ 1st Factory Act 1882 - Prohibited children below 7
Reduced working hours, improved working condn.

↳ Reorgn of Madras Forest Dept → expansion of systematic forest conservn in India

↳ Financial decentralization

Like Mayo, divided sources of revenue to three. Local bodies kept free from Govt control thr his 1882 resoln

Imperial
Divided
Provincial

↳ Civil service. Vaged exam simultaneously - faily
Age Raised to 21yrs

MM Malviya / Ripon was the greatest and most beloved Viceroy whom India has known.

Political
LSG Resoln
Legal
Ilbert bill
newel UP Act
tenancy Act
Social
Factory Act
Hunter
Econ
Fin decentral

① ②

Curzon (1899-1905)

Political
Partition of Bengal Act
Calcutta Corporation Act
Econ
D/o Comm
British India
Coop credit soc Act

Economic reforms

- ↳ Estd D/o commerce & Industry
- ↳ British currency declared legal tender in India.

Social
Raleigh Unive Comm
Univ Act
Culture
Ancient monu
Act - ASA

Railway

- ↳ Appointed Robertson railway commission
- ↳ D/o Railways estd on commercial basis.

Agric

- ↳ Cooperative Credit societies Act - 1904.
→ Save peasants from money lenders.

Significant Acts

- ↳ Calcutta Corporation Act 1899

↓ d no. of elected members
↑ d no. of nominated

- ↳ Andrew Frazer Police Commission

Police reforms

Appointment of INs as police officers

- ↳ Universities commission 1902

(Raleigh Comm'n)

Reforming university senate.

↑ d reprn of affiliated colleges in senate

- ↳ Iⁿ University Act 1904

Tightening control over Iⁿ universities.

↳ Ancient Monuments Preservation Act

③

Estd Archaeological dept -

Significant events

↳ Curzon (Kitchener) Controversy

Commander in chief of British Iⁿ Army
disagreement over status of military
member in council of India

↳ Younghusband's mission to Tibet (1904)

to combat Russian infiltration.

↳ Partition of Bengal 1905 divide & rule policy

Impact

- * Elicited strong reaction in Iⁿ minds.
- * Adm measures - left no doubt in Iⁿ minds about fundamentally reactionary nature of British rule in India
- * Swadeshi movement -
Boycott of foreign goods.

He was unmistakable
embodiment of Britain's imperial attitude
toward India & eventually led to Swadeshi f
forced on movement

Lord Cornwallis

1786-93.

Com 1786
Ripon 1880
Curzon 1899

Reforms

Administrative

- * Purification of civil service thr hiring capable

- & honest public servants
- * Abolished system of low wages & gave lavish pay & allowances
- * Merit based appointment in civil service
- * Instituted separation of 3 branches of service - commercial, judicial & revenue
- * Collectors stripped off their judicial power and became mere revenue collectors.

Judicial reforms

- * collectors given judicial power & authority to administer criminal justice.
- * Abolished district Faujdari adalat,
- * 4 circuit courts Dacca, Patna, Calcutta, Murshidabad.

Police reforms

- * Thana or police circle assigned to an Iⁿ officer daroga, assisted by a large no. of constables.

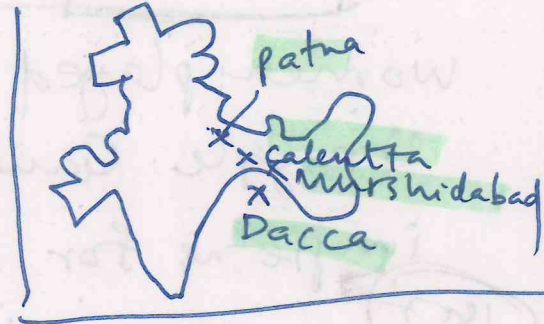
Other reforms

- * Reformed Board of Trade, in charge of company's commercial investment
- * Charles Grant to eliminate corrupt practices
- * ↑d pay for honest service.
- * Permanent settlement

Cornwallis Code 1793

5

- Cornwallis code is a set of laws enacted by EIC in 1793.
- Outlawed receipt of gifts & bribe, halted put trade by company servant.
- Selection of merit-base
- Erected Police posts & subinspectors appointed for peace & order
- Separation of power — removed executive from judiciary; civil courts system with Sardar Diwani Adalat at top.
- Circular courts
- Civil cases by community law; criminal cases by muslim law.



Jyotiba Phule

writer, social Activist, thinker, anti caste

social reformer

Contributions

* Rehabilitation of widows

Idea of widow remarriage

* Infanticide prevention centre

* Women educⁿ : home school
girl's school
Schools for lower castes esp
Mahars & Mangs

* Common bathing tank, common dine
with untouchables

* Coined term 'dalit'

Mahebaali
as idol

* Satyashodak samaj (society of truth seekers)

* Condemned Vedas

* Works - 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery)
Tritiya Ratna, Ishara.

Women torchbearers of Freedom struggle

women played significant role in freedom struggle. Gandhian phase gave large impetus for women participation

1857 → Kano Laxmibhai, Begum Hazrat Mahal

→ Swadeshi & Boycott movement - confined to elite circles. Sarla Devi Chaudhary, Lakshmi Bhandar
→ Rev Hema Das - women to weave own saree during Durga puja
→ salt satyagraha, QIM

→ INC Anasuya Ben in Ahmedabad mill strike
Sarojini Naidu, Anona, Usha.

→ Sarajini Naidu
Annie Besant
Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay

→ Rev nationalism

Pratibha Wadekar
Santi Ghosh.

Before Gandhian phase

(7)

Bhima Bai Holkar defeated British Col
Malcom in guerilla warfare

Maharani veer Nachayr only queen

who defeated British army successfully
Gauri Parvati Bhai bharanore educh of gals
reforms.

challenged gender roles and
paved way for greater women particip
in politics & social change.

- Suniti Chaudhary: 14 yr old shot dead a
⑬ magistrate
- Matangini Hazare 72 yr old - shot for
(Gandhi bus) marching with tricolour
- Captain Laxmi Sengal - 1st All women
regiment of Netaji's INA
- Abadi Bano Begum cons muslim
Muslim League session
- Rehana Tyabjee 1st muslim woman to
sing vande Mataram
- Nanibala Devi Calcutta jail's 1st women
Brahmin prisoner
- Rani Gaidinliu Naga women, rebellion
to overthrow British from Manipur

Women

Swadeshi — Hemadas — weave saree
Durga puja
Sarla devi chandharany — Lakshmi Bander

Non cooperation — Annie Besant
Sarojini Wardh
Kamladevi chettopadhyay
Vijay Lakshmi pandit

CDM — Kasturba Gandhi
Muraben

QIM — Anura
Ushe
Sarojini

Revolutionaries — Pratibha Waddeder — Chittagong
Arm rule
Kalpana dutta
Suniti Chandheri } shot dead
Shanti Ghosh } DM

Foreign — Annie Besant (Ireland)
— Home rule
Sr Nivedita — relief work
Muraben — CDM, NCM
Olga Kripe — vocal against British
Madame Cama — In flag in Ind

Educⁿ reform work by In

RRM Roy

↳ Urged Lord Amherst - establishment of more oriental colleges

↳ Hindu college for english educⁿ

IC Vidya Sagar

↳ Remodelling medieval scholastic system in Sanskrit college

↳ Modern educⁿ - Included History, Philosophy Science along with Vedic scriptures

- Included Eng & Bengalee as medium beside Sanskrit

Jyotiba Phule

1st native library for low caste students
Advocated technical educⁿ for lower classes

Savitri Phule

Pune girl's school

Mahila seva mandal - women's social upliftment - focus on educⁿ

Deccan Educⁿ Society

- Chipmunkar, Tilak, Agarkar - New English School - Western educⁿ in Pune.
- Fergusson college estd

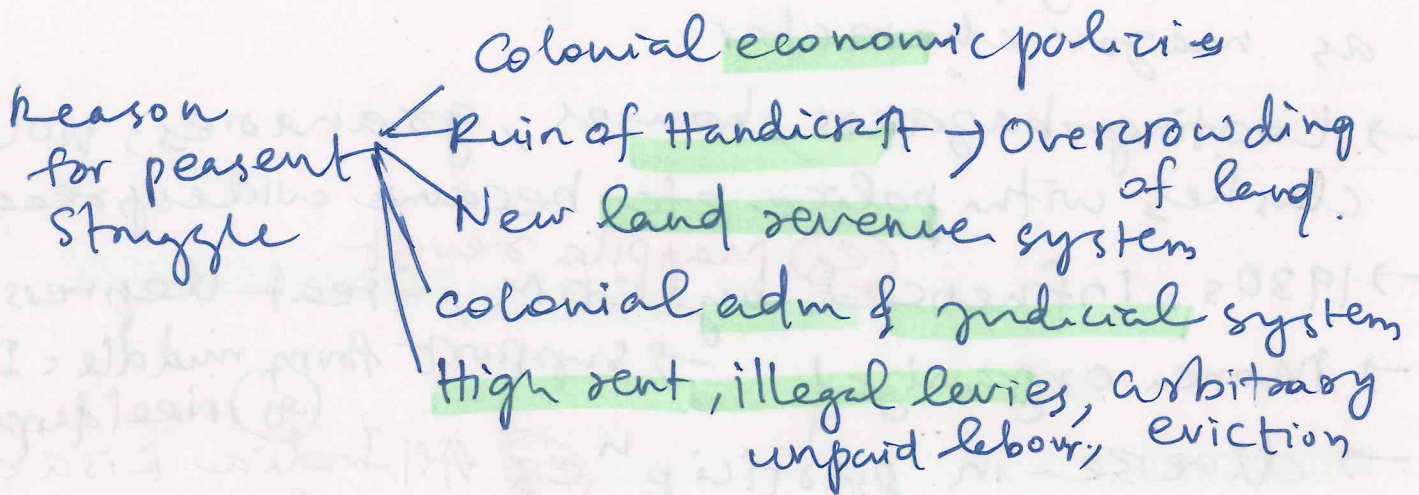
Swadeshi munt Vs Atmanirbhar bharat 15

- * As HM said, Make in India & Atmanirbhar Bharat are new definitions of Gandhi's Swadeshi movement
- * PM launched 'Vocal for local' aimed at Atmanirbhar Bharat
- * Atmanirbhar Bharat is a tribute to Gandhi's idea of Swadeshi

✶

Phases of Peasant struggle

(13)



Early phase (Before Gandhi)

→ fighting directly for their own demands.
(mainly economic issues)

eg Indigo revolt 1859

→ Against immediate enemies

- Zamindars
- Money lenders eg Deccan riot
- Foreign planters

eg

→ Specific & limited objective eg Pabna revolt against zamindars

eg high land revenue rate

→ Colonialism was not the target of these movements

→ No obj of end the system of subordinⁿ or exploitn of peasants eg Gadkari rebellion

→ limited territorial reach

→ short-term rebels.

Later phase (Since 1920s)

→ Influenced by NE Freedom struggle

→ More organized and got support from all sections eg Elka movement - NC the
eg Bardoli satyagrah.

- Use of newspaper to propagate views
- N^o feeling, constructive work like edu'n as major character
- Looting bazaars, houses, granaries, violence clashes with police etc became widespread
- 1930s, influenced by CDM, Great Depression
- More organized → support from middle c Int'l
- diverse in participⁿ eg Mappila revolt, eg Neel darpan, eg All India Kisan Congress.

These mvmts created an atm^{re} for post-indepce agrarian reforms.

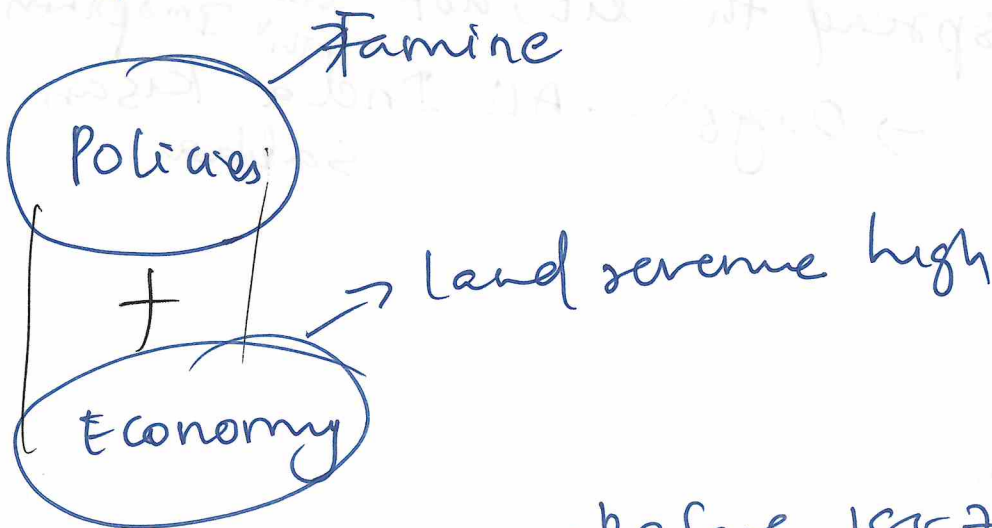
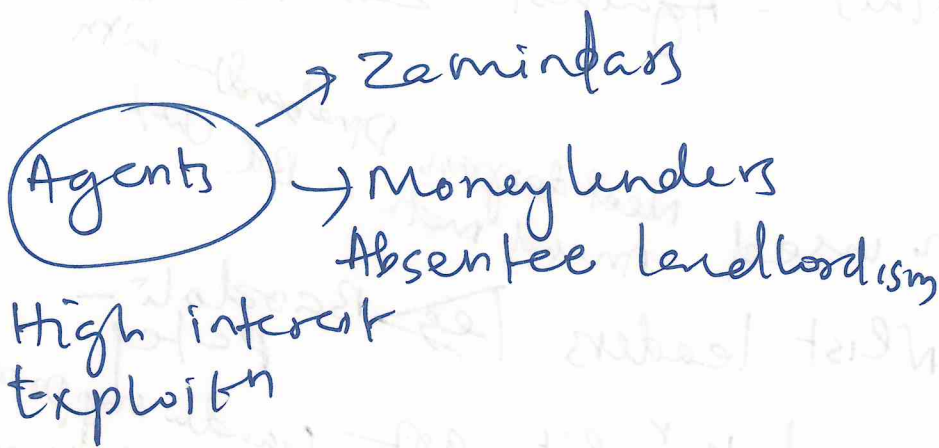
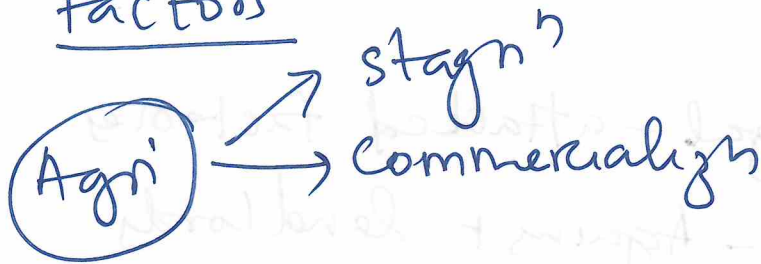
Factors

- ↳ Stagnⁿ of Agri
- ↳ Land revenue
- ↳ Commercializⁿ of Agri
- ↳ Indebtness — money lender
- ↳ Zamindars Overburdened
- ↳ Famine Bengal Famine (1770) → sanyasi rebellion
- ↳ Foodⁿ ↓
- ↳ Forest Act

Peasant Mvmt-

Result of aggressive British economic policy

Factors



Before

- British saw it as law & order issue
- Unorganized, local → mainly Bengal
- suppressed
- eg - Sanyasi Bengal - attacked factories
- Naxalbari - Against land lords
- Palgarh - Against zamindars

After

- legal means used
 - support of N list leaders
 - All India spread th^r lit, art
 - Gandhi
 - wide base
 - eg - Indigo
 - Pabna ✓
 - Champaran ✓
 - Kheda ✓
 - Elkai ✓
 - Tebhaga ✓
 - Telangana
- Neel darpan Dnyaneshwar with Anand Math - BA Chet
- Baszoli - pater
- Orgⁿ - All India Kisan Sabha
- Gandhi support th^r Imopium

Before 1857

→ Rangpur rebellion 1783.

* Local leaders → Birsa Munda

* Violent

* Primitive weapon.

After 1857 → Deccan Riot 1875

* Better prepared & awareness of colonial power → prepared

* Educated middle class support

→ B C Chatterjee, R C Dutt

1920s → Eka mukt

* Class consciousness due to influence of Gandhian mvt, Russian rev

* Idea of swaraj : local issues integrated to idea of swaraj

* Org support → Anandh Kisan Sabha

Post WW2 → Telengana mvt, Tebhaga mvt

* ~~Non~~ violent

* Collective identity of peasants

* Independent arm

Home Rule Mvmt

⑨

HRM was ~~the~~ response to ~~worsening~~ economic, social & political impact of Indians during world war 1.

obj

↳ self govt

↳ Political educn.

↳ build confidence among Iⁿs to speak against Govt's suppression

↳ Demand larger political representation for Iⁿs in British Govt

Major contributions

↳ Organised demonstrations & agitations

↳ Public meetings which leaders gave fiery speeches.

↳ Garnered huge support of educated Iⁿs
- Jinnah, Subramanyam Iyer

↳ Moderates, extremists & ML briefly united

↳ spread political consciousness across country

↳ August declⁿ: implied that demand for (Montague declaration 1917) HR would no longer be considered seditious

Reason for fade out

- * Not a mass movmt - restricted to educated people & college students.
- * Many moderates satisfied with August declarⁿ (Annie besant)
- * Tilak → England to pursue legal case against Valentine chirol
- * Govt used Defence of India act 1915 to curb agitators
- * Students prohibited from attending HR meetings
- * Tilak's absence & Besant's satisfaction in Montague declaration
- * Gandhi's prominence.

Non cooperative Mvmt

PJ of Turkey wrongs

Democratized freedom struggle

- ① Political empowerment
- ② Social reform $\rightarrow$ anti-untouchability
- ③ Wider platform to protest $\rightarrow$ AI Kisan sabha
Eka mvmnt
S.P.C
- ④ Participⁿ $\rightarrow$ Peasant
student
women
- ⑤ changes within INC
 - $\rightarrow$ Congress working committee
 - $\rightarrow$ Provincial CC on linguistic lines.
 - $\rightarrow$ entry fee $\downarrow$ to 4 anna
- ⑥ Educl instituⁿ
 $\rightarrow$ Kashi Vidya peeth
- ⑦ Swaraj as ultimate aim.

Limitⁿ

- ① mass - limited capacity to struggle for long
- ② Violence $\rightarrow$ Chauri Chaura
- ③ Communalism $\rightarrow$ Moplah rebellion
- ④ Business class remained sceptical of

⑤ Limited response

few response to resign from govt service.

Prepared country for future struggle

Diaspora Contribution to freedom struggle

Indian National Movement was a long drawn out struggle and Indian diaspora contributed immensely to cause of independence through political, economic, military & psychological support-

Parliamentary

- Dadabhai Naoroji

Anti colonialist societies

- Shyamaji Krishna Varma - India house
- Bikaजी कामा - Paris Indian Society

Anti colo Newspaper

- Indian sociologist from London
- Madan's Talwar
- Bande Mataram from Paris

Armed struggle

- Indian Independence Committee - Germany 1914
Chattopadhyay Pillai
- Ghadar Movement - Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh
Bhakna

Indian N.E. Army

Mohan Singh, SC Bose
Candhuji

Various voices & efforts contributed to India's freedom struggle making colonialism militarily & morally untenable and thus eventually leading to independence in 1947

B R Ambedkar :

(10)

The conscience keeper of modern India

multifaceted man who remapped the frontiers of human achievement by his sheer tenacity, perseverance and will to excel against all odds.

kalaram mandir

Social democracy

↳ Fight against untouchability

championed indiv rights

Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha.

Equality

↳ Poona pact 1932

(C)

Drafting C

↳ Independent Labour party

Reserv'n (15, 16)

1937 Bombay electn

Dalit rights

↳ Book 'Annihil'n of caste'

~~the~~ Poona pact
Annihil'n of caste

↳ 1937 Bill against abolishing khoti system — creating direct rel'n b/w Govt & farmers.

Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha

Women

Equality
Hindu code

↳ Served on Defense Advisory Committee of viceroy's executive council.

↳ Chairman of Drafting Committee

↳ Driving force behind establishment of FC, RBI.

Dayanand Saraswati

(17)

- ↳ Vedic schools - educⁿ of girls & boys of all castes
- ↳ Arya samaj campaigned for women's educⁿ

Western educⁿ

Boon

Vedant College

- ↳ Educl institutions
- ↳ Educated Iⁿs → Inⁿerai'ssance (eg) Roy, LC
- ↳ spread of western ideas
 - rationalism, humanism, liberalism
- ↳ Questioning traditional practices / beliefs / orthodoxy
- ↳ Iⁿ works translated to English by Iⁿ.
 - promoting English works into Iⁿ langs
 - (eg) Bhagavat Gita by Charles Wilkins.
- ↳ Have eventual tool to question British Colonial Hegemony?

↳ British aim - produce class of Indians to help with adm.

↳ Marginalization of Iⁿ knowledge and educⁿ system

↳ Eng educⁿ - propogn of cultural superiority of British

Intensified white man burden

↳ Euⁿ scholars presented distorted viewpoints about India to Indian,

Unique Features of QIM

→ Absence of centralized leadership
- entire congress working committee leadership arrested
- ∴ completely decentralized
True people's mmt

→ Underground activities

^{Usha Mehta}
① ~~Anura Asaf Ali~~ secret radio

→ Young leaders JP, Lohia, Anura
→ women

→ Parallel horls Satya, Balica
Nana pati, Chittu Pandey.
Talcher, Midnapur

→ Focus on fight to finish and not on
Satyagraha

→ Violent actions - Attacked symbols of

② authority like post office, railway

→ Unprecedented women leadership

Anura, Nalini Sengupta.

Anura presided over AIKC session on Aug 9 and hoisted the flag

Rev phase

- ↳ leave job in Baroda → Nth ist mnm
- ↳ criticised moderates for their methods & objs
- ↳ Helped establish Anushilan Samiti
- ↳ Edited patriotic journal Bande Mataram — propagated radical methods and revolutionary tactics
- ↳ Imprisoned in 1908 (Alipore bomb case)

Post rev phase

- ↳ Focused on phil of 'Universal unity'
- ↳ Emphasized on 'integral yoga'

(20)

SC Bose

Netaji
Parakram divas

↳ Style of leadership attracted many to NRM

① Political leadership very active role in 1930s
jailed in 1921-22

↳ Organised All Bengal Young Men's Conference

↳ Twice INC Pres ← Haripur
Tripuri

↳ All India Forward bloc created

② Work with other nations

Tried to gain German & Japanese support

↳ IND Army in Singapore (1943) with
Azad Hind Fauj
Japan assistance

↳ Azad Hind Govt

③ Mass mobilisⁿ Give me blood I shall give you freedom
rousing feeling of indep^e among people
Appealed directly for total mobilisⁿ
of mass

④ women mobilisⁿ called both men & women
to freedom struggle
Kam Bahini Regiment under Captain
Laxmi Sehgal

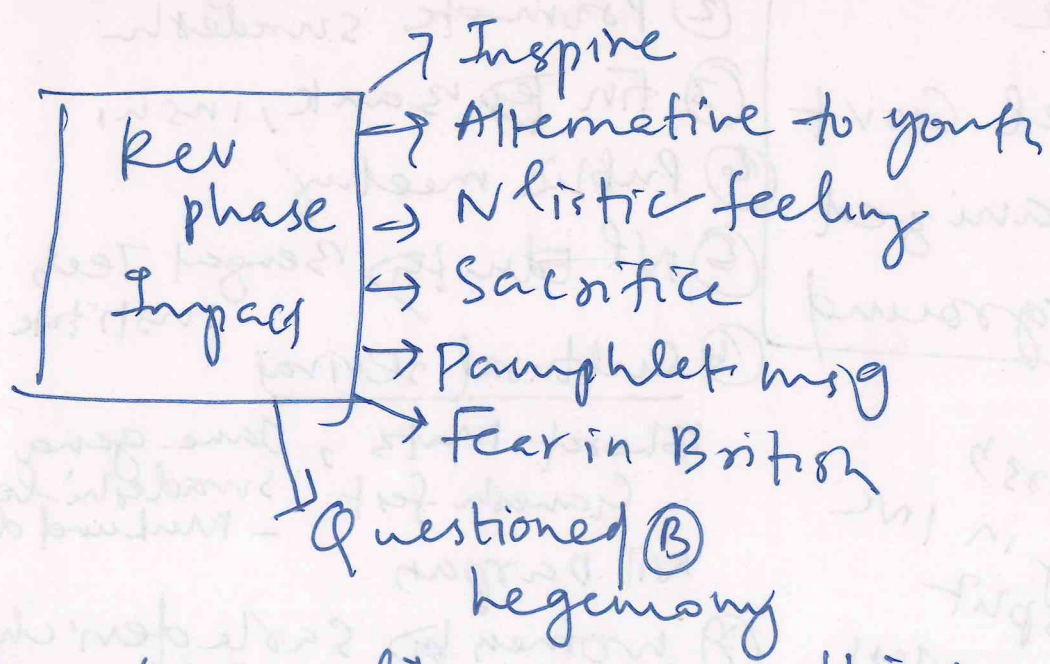
⑤ Youth leadership motivated youth to
join freedom struggle

- PM inaugurated 'Kasturba path' and unveiled statue of Bose @ India gate
- SC Jayanti called Parakram Divas (Jan 23) (Day of Valour)

Patel - Rashtriy Ekta Divas - key role in Integrn of 565 princely states

SC Bose

<u>1st phase</u>	Exam clear ILL Critique dominion status
<u>Socialist</u>	Haripur Tripura
<u>Revolutionary</u>	INA



Any personality concln - His legacy continue to inspire future generations of Indians who took him as model of selfless dedcn to cause of freedom & Progress.

What Non cooperation meant delivered

→ Mass movt (1st)

→ H-M Unity

→ Unprecedented women participⁿ of humanity

→ Gandhi as central leader

→ Swaraj cult

→ Moderate - Extremist work together

→ Grooming platform for young congress

QIM - Spontaneous 2

Swadeshi 1905

Self reliance
(Atma shakti)

Mode

① Boycott

② Promote swadeshi

③ Fin Bank, insu

④ Public meeting

⑤ NP Edu Bengali Tech Institute

⑥ Cultural revival

Bharat Mats, Jane gana
Ganesh fest Swadeshi local sa
- Mukund das

Nil Darpan

⑦ women led saree den chand

⑧ INC

Rakhe banden

⑨ N & volunteer bodies

⑩ Anti circular society against
caste

check

- British repr^s
- Int disunity in INC
1907 Surat split
- Arrest → leaderless
- Upper class
less peasant

Contribution of foreigners in Iⁿ Freedom struggle

Political leadership

Annie Besant

- ↳ HR Munt
- ↳ INC

Satyajandra Stokes

- ↳ NC munt
- ↳ Congress working committee
- ↳ Arrested for sedition

Madame Cama

- ↳ Pan India Society

Ideological support

Philip spratt

- ↳ founding memb of CPI
- ↳ Meerut Conspiracy

Press

Horniman

- ↳ Bombay chronicle
- ↳ fought for press freedom
- ↳ have evidence of Jallianwala bagh

Humanitarian support

Dina bandhu Andrews

- ↳ right of labourers, railway workers
- ↳ with BR for Harijan demands, untouch campaign

Miraben, Sarlaben

- ↳ Salt march
- ↳ QIM
- ↳ Khadi satyagrah

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Iron man, 1st Am
ekta dinay

Activism

• Satyagraha

Salt, QIM

INC prez 1934 Karachi
FR & Econ policy
resoln

• leadership - Bardoli

Nation build

• Integrn of 565 princely states thru diplomacy
of Iron will

• Establish AIS as admin backbone.

• Internal security as HM, managed
tumultuous partin, refugee, communal violence

Constitun

• Persuader B R Ambedkar to head draft comm
• Chairman of committee for minorities, FRs.

Working class

crucial participⁿ in freedom movt
2nd half of 19th century (1850 -)

- * Monthly magazines like Bharat Shramageri, Deena Bandhu educated workers
- * Memorial signed and sent to Bombay Factory Commission for workers demand

But NL is not very willing as they didn't wanted to hamper Ind. Industrialists

After 1900

- * strikes common
eg: Great In peninsular railway strike
- * Failed attempt to form all India union
- * Bengal partition agith - entry of worker agith for NL cause

Post WWI

- * NL level Orgn (eg) AITUC
- * Workers were main force of protest against Prince of Wales

End of 1920s

consolidⁿ of left ideology

Court suppression of communist

Communist isolated themselves from freedom struggle

1937 onward

Communists joined back mainstream movement
AITUC supported congress.

strong force against british

Paternalism & white man's burden

- * Socio religious reform → sati abolish
→ widow remarriage
- * Political policies → Subsidiary
→ Do lapse
→ dyarchy
- * Infra → railway
→ telegraph
- * Moral reform - Christian missionaries
- * Institution → Calcutta madrasah
→ Fort William college
→ Sanskrit college
- * Downward filter theory

Orientalist - Anglicist controversy

19th cent - West educⁿ or traditⁿ educⁿ?

Anglicist

- Macaulay
- Eng educⁿ is essential for modernizⁿ
↓
superior
- It is outdated, irrelevant for societal advancement
- Eng as medium in school
Western suby taught
- No Calcutta, No Bombay estd

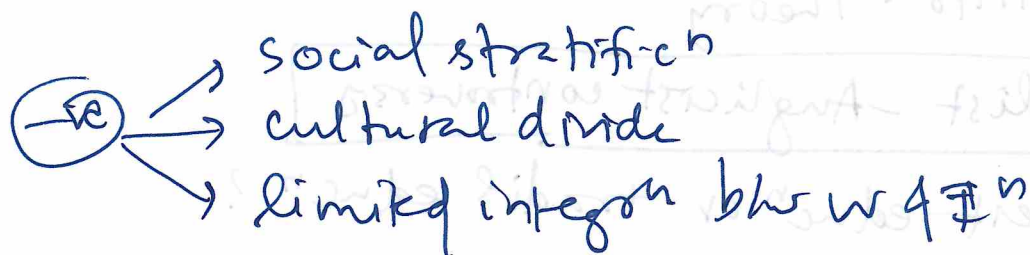
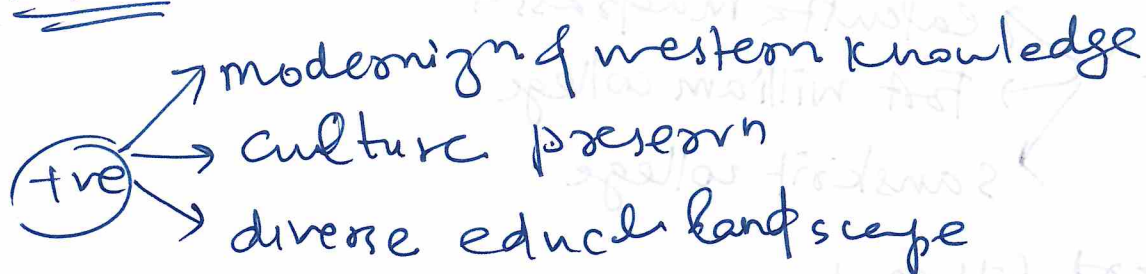
Orientalist

- William Jones
- Preserve In culture, lang, lit
↓
valuable, need to be integrated
- led to vernacular lang educⁿ, In texts.
- Asiatic society estd.

Resolⁿ : Dual educⁿ system.

Both medium schools estd

Result



Gandhi's entry

Before entry

- ① Narrow social base - restricted to middle class intelligentsia
- ② Concentrated on class interest
↳ Zamindari association
- ③ Narrow demands
↳ Indianizⁿ of govt service
↳ More reprⁿ in legire
- ④ Western educated intellectuals couldn't feel pulse of starving million,
- ⑤ Absence of Org^z coherence
↳ Moderates — prayer, petition, protest
↳ Extremists — quixotic heroics } → Surat split
- ⑥ Communal not

After entry

- ① Mass orientⁿ to N & movement
↳ Champaran, Kheda
- ② Mainstream vulnerable
↳ Harijan, Women
- ③ Emphasis on mean over end
↳ NC withdrawn after Chauri Chaura

④ Gandhian ideas → Satyagraha
→ Non violence
→ Swaraj

⑤ Nation building

↳ H - M unity

↳ Anti untouchability

⑥ Resilient modern operandi of struggle —
force — struggle

→ Revived CDM after 2nd RTC

* Why British succeeded.

①

- ① Structure, nature of trading companies.
 - elected BoD, powerful & influence, less state control
 - French: 60% share → monarch fixed dividends assured by state to shareholders.
- ② Naval superiority.
 - learned imple of navy from Portuguese.
 - Victory of Spanish Armada, 1588
- ③ Stable Govt
 - except for glorious rev 1688
 - French: Violent rev
 - Spain & Dutch: 80 yrs of war.
- ④ Well equipped & trained army
 - Tactics.
- ⑤ IR Industrial Rev
 - technology.
- ⑥ Officers
 - Eyre coote, clive
 - French: Only duplex
- ⑦ Use of debt market
 - Bank of London
 - Sell of Govt debt in market.
- ⑧ less zeal for religion
 - little interest in spreading christianity.

* Fall of Mughals

Pol
Econ
Admⁿ
Other

②

① weak successors.

- Muhammad Shah, Shah Alam II
- Hastened process of disintegration

② shifting alliance of Zamindars.

- encouraged nobility to form ind^t. states

③ Jagirdari crisis

- Mutual rivalry, jealousy, contest-

- Factionalism $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Religion} \\ \text{Region} \\ \text{Tribe} \end{array} \right.$

④ Rise of regional aspiration.

- Rajputs, Jats, Maratha : though failed, but weakened Mughals.

- Rajputs : Aurangzeb, Bahadurshah I I tried to suppress $\rightarrow$ failed.

- Maratha : Chauth & Sardeshmukhi

1740 : Guj, Malwa, Bundelkhand.

⑤ Economic crisis

- Mansabs : little land left

- Lavish lifestyle $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Emperors} \\ \text{Amirs} \end{array} \right.$

- tech advances lacked.

⑥ Internal crisis

i) No definite law of succession

ii) deterioration of army.

iii) empire : too vast & unwieldy

iv) Aurangzeb < Religious policy
Deccan policy.

⑦ Invasion by Irani & Purani kingdom.

- Nadir Shah (1738) defeated (M) at Karnal < Peacock throne
Kohinoor
- Abdali: Captured Delhi in 1757.

* Regional states -

Bengal - Murshid Kuli Khan

Maratha - Peshwas

Hybd - Kilich Khan (Nizam Ul Mulk)

Awadh - Sadat Khan. Awadh - Sadh.

Jats - Churaman & Badan Singh.

Sikh - Ranjit Singh.

Travancore - Marthanda Varma.

Rohilakhand - Ali Mohmd Khan.

Faukhabad - Mohmd Khan Bangash.

Rajputs -

Mysore - Wodeyars → Haider Ali.

Higher
Educⁿ
centres.

Chatuspathis/Tols
- Bihar & Bengal

Mughal rulers during

Aurangir 2 Plassey Battle

Shah Alam 2 3rd Panipat Battle

Buxar battle

Treaty of Allahabad

Akbar Shah 2 'Raja' to RMR.

- * Lit
 - Urdu lit & poetry
 - Malayalam
 - Tamil sithar poetry.
 - PJ. Heer Ranjha
 - Sindhi - Risalo.

* Causes of British success in India.

- ① Superior arms, military & strategy.
 - firearm $\leftarrow$ Speed
 - Range.
- ② Better military discipline & regular salary.
 - loyalty due to $\leftarrow$ regular salary
 - strict discipline
 - Iⁿ rulers - lacked revenue eg Maratha
 - 'invader state'
- ③ Civil discipline & fair selecⁿ system.
 - selecⁿ on $\leftarrow$ Reliability
 - Skills.
 - aware of objectives
 - well trained + discipline.
 - Iⁿ admini - caste
 - hereditary
- ④ Brilliant leadership & support of 2nd line leaders
 - Clive, Hasting, Maunso, Dalhousie - rare leaders
 - Coote, Arthur, Wellesly $\rightarrow$ 2nd line leaders
 - Fought for cause of glory
 - Iⁿ - brilliant leaders like Tipu, Haider Ali, Madhar Rao Sindhia but lacked 2nd line training
 - + lack of unity + hostility b/w leaders.
- ⑤ Strong financial backup
- ⑥ Nationalist pride.

* Socio Economic Condⁿ (18th century)

(4)

① Agri^e - heavy tax, tech backward.

② Trade & industry { Export → import
Textile
ship building.

③ Edu { Pathshalas, Maktabas
Persian edu → Patna.

④ Society.

Hindu - Caste (varna)

Muslim { Sharif { Irani
Afghan
Turani
Alif { Hindustani

⑤ women { child marriage
Polygamy | Purdah | dowry { Bengal
widow | sati | Rajput

⑥ slavery.

- Kayastha, Rajput, Khatri: kept women slave

- Abyssinian slave market @ Surat, Madras, Calcutta

* Art, Archi, Culture.

Archi { Bada Imambara (Asaf-ud-Daula)
Pink city of Jaipur

+
5 Astronomical observatory
(Sawai Jai Singh)

Painting - Padmanabhapuram palace (Mural painting)
Painting of Rajaputana & Kangra

Battle of Plassey | 1757

EIC x Siraj ud Daulah
(Bengal Nawab)

Impact

I. On India

① Start of British rule - installed puppet

Mir Jafar

② Plassey plunder $\Rightarrow$ drain of wealth

③ Bengal famine

prosperous province $\rightarrow$ hunger, famine

④ Exposed weakness of rulers, divided
and lacked sense of Nationalism

II On World

① Wealth plundered from Bengal fuelled
Industrial Revdⁿ in England (R.P. Dutt's argument)

② Control over opium prodⁿ in Bengal $\rightarrow$
Opium war in China

③ Part of 7 year war - Eng x France

* Reason for Plassey.

Siraj x British
Clive + Mir Jafar. (6)

- ① Misuse of trade privileges by comp. officials
⇒ loss to treasury of Nawab.
- ② Asylum to Krishna Das (S/o Rai Vallabh)
by British.
- ③ Scepticism about relⁿ b/w French & Siraj ud Daula
- ④ Black hole tragedy - not confirmed.
- ⑤ Attack on British fort @ Calcutta by Siraj.
- ⑥ Internal resentment among Nawab's court
(Rai Vallabh, Jagath Seth, Omichand)

* Why Buxar imp't.

1764

- Kasim + Shuja ud Daula + Alauddin Shah Vs B (Hector Munro)
Alam II
- Not only Bengal Nawab, but also Mughal
emperor was defeated
- Treaty of Allahabad.

* Anglo Mysore wars.

I first (1767-69) : Haider

Treaty of Mysore.

II 2nd (1780-84) : American war of Ind^{ce};
Haider + Tipu.

Treaty of Mangalore

III 3rd (1790) : Tipu Vs Travancore.

Treaty of Seringapatam.

IV 4th (1799) : Tipu Vs Wellesley

* Anglo Maratha wars

I. first (1775-82)

- Treaty of Surat & Purandar by Raghunath Rao.
- Mahadji Sindhia : Scorched earth policy.

Treaty of Wadgaon.



Treaty of Salbai

II. Second (1803-05)

- Peshwa killed Vitthuji (bro of Jaswantoro Holkar)

Treaty of Bassein



British army @ Poona

'Gave English the key to India'.

III Third (1817-19)

- Pindari

Treaty of Poona, Gwalior & Mandasor

Dual rule in Bengal

<	diwani - revenue collectn - @ S diwan.
	Nizamat - Police & judicial fn - deputy subedar

Abolished by Hastings in 1772

* Causes of 1857 revolt

①

I Economic

- ① Revenue settlement.
 - heavy taxation
 - ↓
 - landless peasantry & rural indebtedness
- ② Artisan & handicraft
 - lost patronage
 - cheap imports & expensive exports
- ③ Trade & merchantile
 - high tariff
 - One way trade
- ④ Zamindars
 - Quo warranto by administⁿ
 - Loss of rights & status.

II Political

- ① Rulers
 - Suspicion : 'Subsidiary alliance' 'Doctrine of Lapse'.
- ② Denied right of succession
- ③ Mughals
 - Angoy as canning announced that next prince after Faqiruddin to renounce titles & palaces.

III Administrative

- ① Rampant corruption
- ② Absentee sovereignty.
 - foreign & alien character

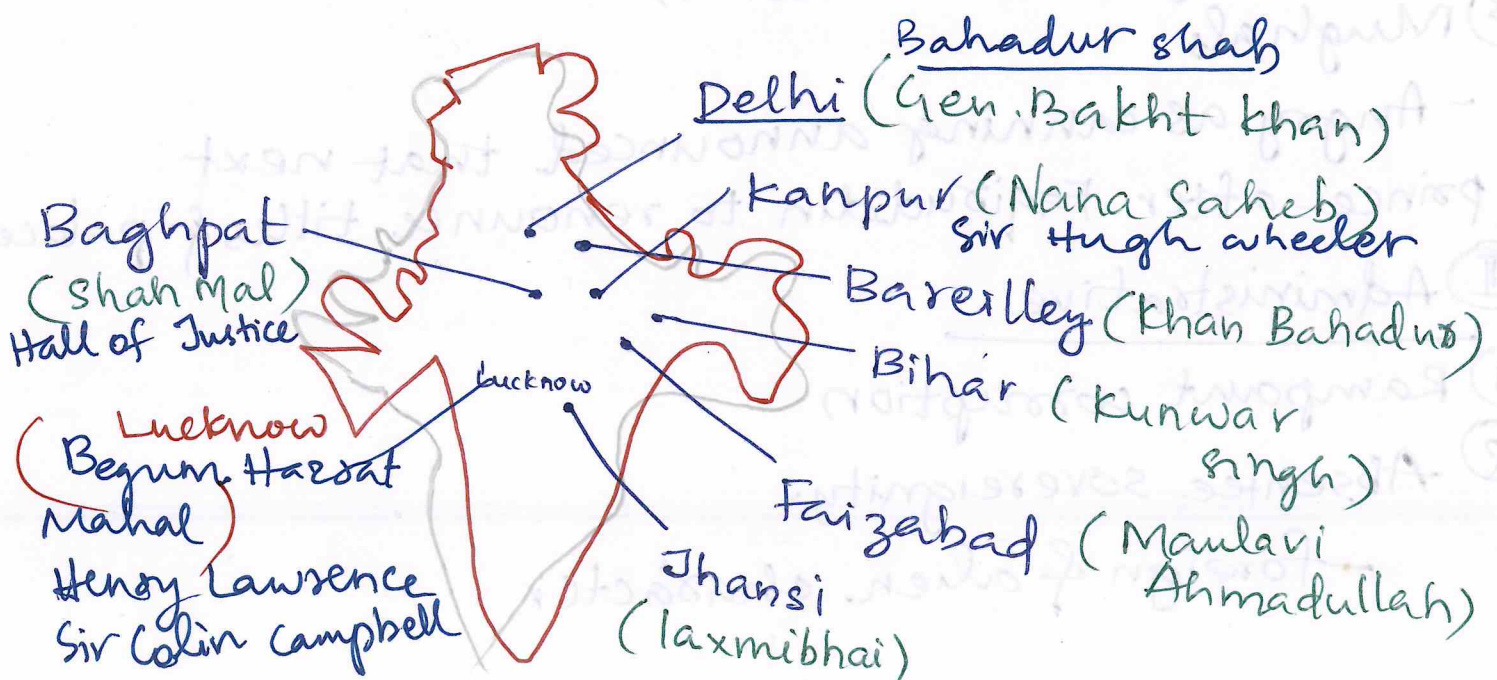
IV) Socio-religious.

- ① Racial superiority complex of (B)
- ② suspicion about role of christian missionaries
- ③ Reforms $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sati} \\ \text{Widow remarriage act 1856} \\ \text{woman educn} \end{array} \right.$
- ④ Religious disabilities Act 1856 $\rightarrow$ seen as an interference
- ⑤ Influence of outside world

- i) 1st Afghan war (1838-42)
- ii) Crimean war (1854-56)

VI) Discontent among Sepoy

- 1) General service Enlistment Act.
- 2) Emoluments & promotion.
- 3) Annexation of awadh.
- 4) 'peasant in uniform'
- 5) Muting: Barrackpore, vellore.



* why 1857 failed ?

- ① All India participation absent - eg: S, W, E
- ② Many classes didnot join eg: Big Zamindars, educated
- ③ Poor arms & equipments swords, spears.
- ④ Uncoordinated & poorly organized except British leaders
Lawrence Bros,
Henry Havelock
- ⑤ No unified ideology.
 - No forward looking program
 - No Political perspective
 - No Societal alternative

* Consequences.

Queen's proclmⁿ

* Nov 1 1858

* Viceroy $\equiv$ GG

I Admini & Political.

- i) Act for Better Govt of India 1858
 - ↓
 - Abolished company rule state secretary appointed
(a member of cabinet as state secretary)
- ii) End of era of annexation & expansion.
- iii) Indian civil service act- 1861 (iv) * Equal protecⁿ to Iⁿs under law.
 - ↓
 - No discrimination in civil service

II Policy changes

- i) Divide & rule
- ii) Recogniti Reorgⁿ of army
 - Seperate units - linked battalion scheme.
 - ↑ in loyal races (martial races)
 - drastic ↓ Iⁿ soldiers
- iii) Religious non interference
(thus ended era of reform)

III Social

- i) Racial hatred & suspicion
- 'white man's burden'
- ii) Rise of modern nationalism
- iii) Estd local traditions of resistance.

IV Economic

- i) Systematic economic loot begun.

Queen's proclamation - Nov 1858 @ Allahabad
darbar

* Factors caused growth of Iⁿ Nationalism

- ① Poli, Admin, Eco unificⁿ of country.
- ② Iⁿ renaissance & offshoot of Mn ^{Modernism} Pol
Econ
Admⁿ
Social
Other
~~19~~ Railway (Brought by British)
- ③ Reachⁿ to ② imperialism
- ④ Reactionary policies of ② ~~19~~ V P Act
Lytton - 21 ⇒ 19, Delhi Darbar 1877, Vernacular Press Act - 1878; Ilbert bill controversy (Ripon)
- ⑤ Role of press & literature ~~19~~ BC Chatterjee
- ⑥ Rise of middle class intelligentsia ~~19~~ DK MZ
RC Dut
- ⑦ Wordly influence - Right of self determination
Decl of indep^a in US, UoI, UoG, (French rev)
- ~~⑧ Reactionary policies of ②~~
- ⑧ Reactionary policies of ②, racial arrogance
- ⑨ Realism of common nationality of Iⁿs
- ⑩ Rediscovery of India's past ~~19~~ Bhaerata
- ⑪ Progressive character of socio-religious reforms which brought Iⁿs together.

- ⑩ Factors caused growth of Nationalism
- ① Pol, Admin, Eco unification of country
 - ② IN Renaissance & offshoot of MN (brought by British)
 - ③ Reaction to ② Imperialism
 - ④ Reactionary policies of ③ & ②
 - ⑤ Act 1878, 1880, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025
 - ⑥ Role of press & literature
 - ⑦ Rise of middle class intelligentsia
 - ⑧ Woodly influence - Right of self determination
 - ⑨ Reactionary policies of ⑧
 - ⑩ Reactionary policies of ⑨
 - ⑪ Reactionary policies of ⑩
 - ⑫ Reactionary policies of ⑪
 - ⑬ Reactionary policies of ⑫
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 - ㊿ Reactionary policies of ㊿
- reforms which brought 2nd together
- ⑪ - Progressive character of socio-religious
- ⑩ Rediscovery of India's past
- ⑨ Realisation of common nationality of 2nd
- ⑧ Reactionary policies of ⑨
- ⑦ Reactionary policies of ⑧
- ⑥ Reactionary policies of ⑦
- ⑤ Reactionary policies of ⑥
- ④ Reactionary policies of ⑤
- ③ Reactionary policies of ④
- ② Reactionary policies of ③
- ① Reactionary policies of ②

* GoI Act 1858 / Act of Good governance

① Administⁿ of India by company was done away with & a new hierarchy of govt under the direct control of British govt was put in place.

At the top of this hierarchy was the British crown below whom was placed the British parliament and a member of British parliament (a member of parliament was appointed secretary of state who was to be assisted by a council of 15 members who are also India experts).

The SOS was the highest ranking official in charge of the administⁿ of India but based in London.

Below the SOS was to be the viceroxy who was the representative of crown in India

* Changes in the Army

Ratio of European soldiers to Iⁿ sepoys was increased for the Bengal army and the new ratio was 1:2. This ratio was either 1:3 or 2:5 for Bombay and Madras.

→ Indians was divided into martial and non martial races and martial races

included the Gorkhas, Pathans and Sikhs.

The martial races ~~to~~ were to be recruited more

→ strategically imp't locations and strategic wings of army like artillery were not to be placed under Iⁿ command

→ The concept of organising regiments along caste and communal lines were also intro^d.

Queen's proclamation

* No more annexation of princely states

* No more interference into Iⁿ social and religious lives

* All the treaties concluded b/w Iⁿ rulers and companies govt were to be respected.

* British Policies of Paramountacy (8)

① Ring of Fence.

Warren - Ring

Warren Hastings

- creating Buffer zones to defend company's frontiers
- Assured military assistance to states against external aggression but on their own expenses.

② Subsidiary alliance.

Lord Wellesley

- extension of ring of fence.
- Rulers compelled: permanent stationing of British force ~~at~~ + resident in court + Not employ Euⁿ without approval + Not negotiate with other Indian rulers w/o consulting G.C.

Ultimate aim: surrender of full sovereignty due to high expenses.

Stages in Sub. alliance

- I - Help.
- II - common cause $\Rightarrow$ fight together.
- III - Ask money.
- IV - High protecⁿ fee $\Rightarrow$ unable to pay $\Rightarrow$ Cede part of territory.

③ Doctrine of Lapse.

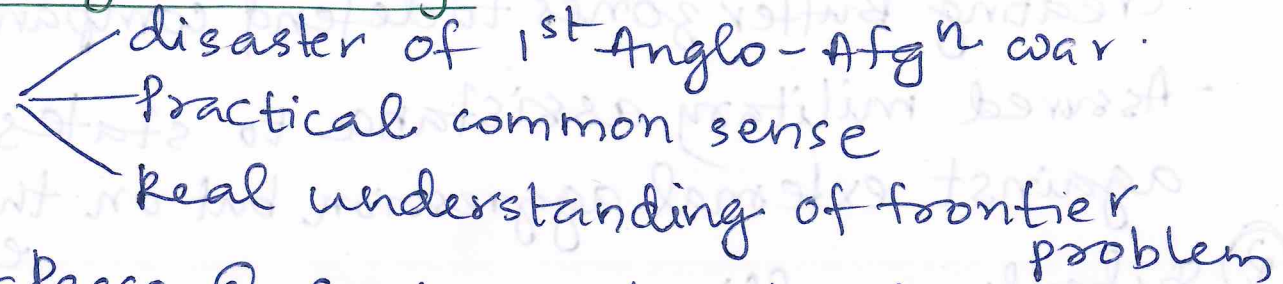
Dalhousie - not founder

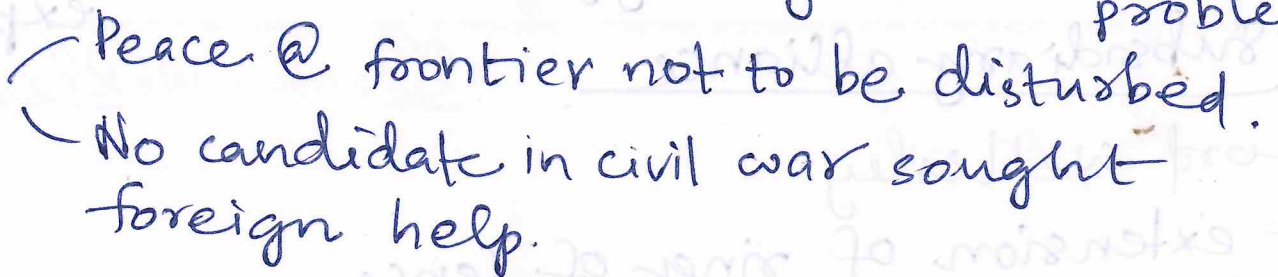
- adopted son could be owner of private property but not state

- British to decide whether to bestow state on him or annex it.

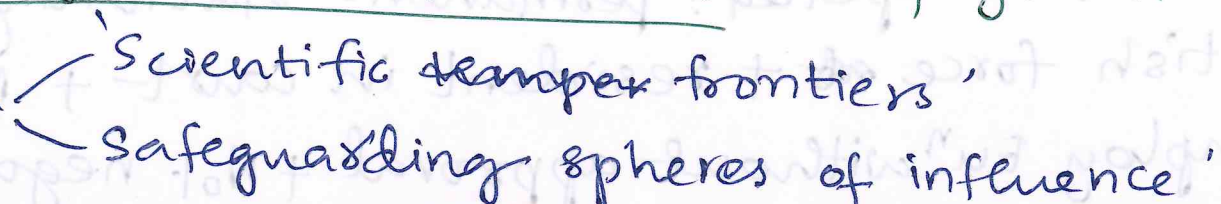
Almost completed expansion of (B) power in India.

* Masterly inactivity - John Lawrence.

Why? 

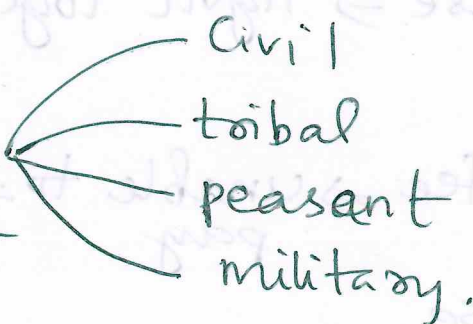
Policy 

* Policy of proud reserves - Lord Lytton.

Aim 
- No more ambiguous relⁿ.

* Curzon's policy of withdrawal & concentration.

- (B) troop withdrew from advanced posts replaced by tribal levies trained by (B).
- created NWFP.

People's resistance 

causes of uprising

- ① land revenue settlement, heavy taxes, tribal land encroach.

② Intermediary & moneylenders. (10)

③ Loss of tribal forest & agricultural land.

④ Promoting imports, heavy tax on Jⁿ industry (export duties) ⇒ devastation of handloom & handicraft.

⑤ destruction of indigenous industry.
migrn of workers from industry to agric, ↑ pressure on agric.

Civil

① Sanyasi revolt (1763 - 1800)

Ⓚ - famine 1770 + land alienation.

④ Maghu Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah,
Devi Chandhasani

② Civil rebellion, Awadh (1799)

Ⓚ dethroned wazir Ali Khan → Massacre of
Benares.

↓
assembled army & fought

③ Rising @ Bareilly (1816)

Ⓚ Police tax (turned religious when Mufti
Mohmd Atiq filed petition to magistrate +

③ injured woman while collecting tax.

Thus, muslims rose to rebellion.

④ Kolhapur & Savantwadi revolts

Ⓚ Gadkari (military class)

↓

unemployed as garrisons were disbanded

↓
Revolt.

⑤ Wahabi movmt

- Syed Ahmad (Rai Bareilly).

* Peasant movmt.

① Nasrullah uprising (WB)

② - Bead tax on fazaizis by hindu landlords
Indigo planters.

③ - Titu mur

- 1st peasant armed revolt

④ Pagal panthis

② - Land rents.

③ - Tipu.

- By semi religious groups (Pagal Panthi) of
Hajong and Garo tribes.

* Tribal movmt

① Pahariya rebellion (1778)

② - Expansion in territory of martial
Pahariyas of Rajmahal hills.

② Santhal rebellion (1855-56)

② - against Zamindars & moneylenders

③ - Sidhu & Kanhu

- Rajmahal hills.

③ Ramosi Rising

12

② - Annexⁿ of Maratha Kingdom by ③
⇒ Ramosi unemployed

① - Chittur Singh.
- hill tribe of W. Ghats.

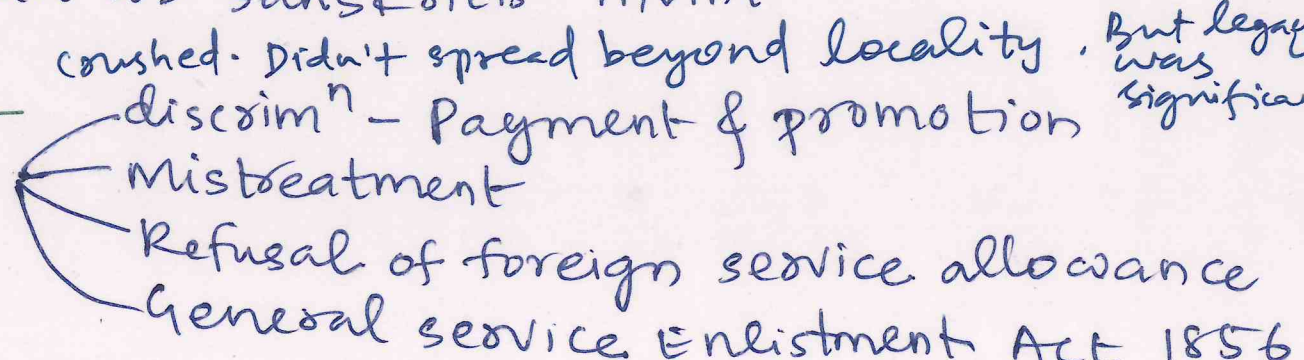
④ Tana Bhagat mvt - 1914-15

- Munda & Oraon tribes.

② against outsiders

① Jata Bhagat, Babam Bhagat

- benevolent delegate would arrive to free tribals
- Began as Sanskritiⁿ mvt.

Sepoy causes 
crushed. Didn't spread beyond locality. But legacy was significant
discrimⁿ - Payment & promotion
Mistreatment
Refusal of foreign service allowance
General service Enlistment Act 1856

① Barrackpore (1824)

- asked to go to Burma (crossing sea ⇒ loss of caste)

② Vellore (1806)

- Replacement of Turban by cockade

Weakness of people's uprising

- * localised, at diff^t times, in diff^t region
- * Arose out of local grievance * Obsolete methods & forms
- * Semi feudal leadership - backward looking, traditional, didn't offer alternative for existing set up
- * No W^l impulse. * pacified th^r concession.

* Why social reform in 19th century.

16

① Social condⁿ - ripe for ref

- a) Religious & social ills.
- b) woman subjugation
- c) Caste system.

* Impact of British rule - culture Inds have never seen before

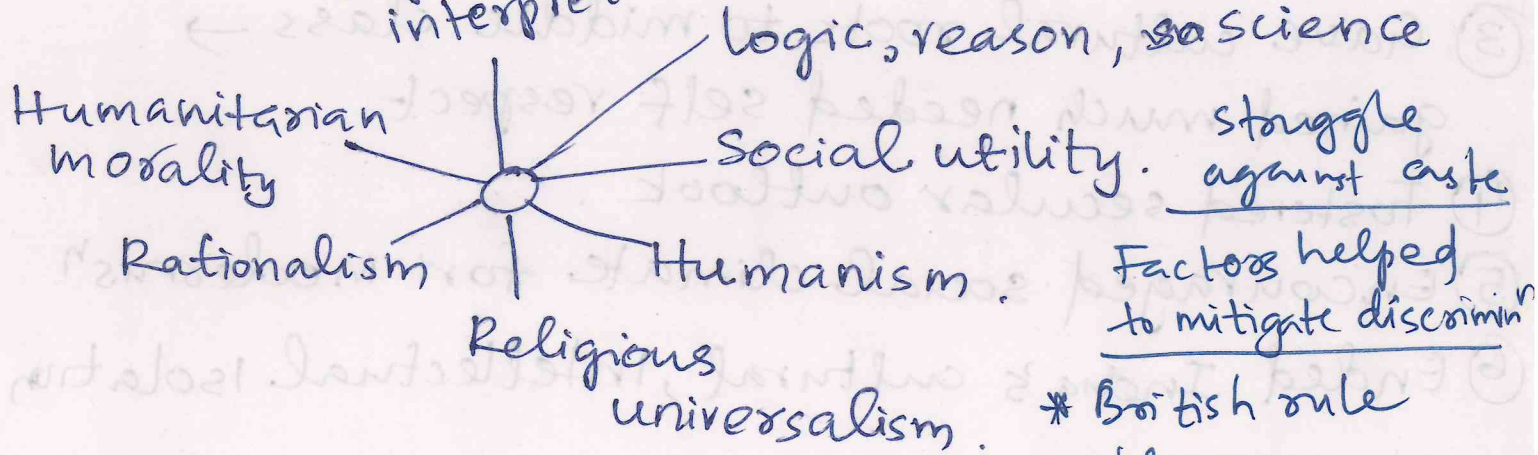
② Opposition to western culture

③ Awareness among enlightened Indians

Two streams of Social reform

- Reformist eg: Brahma Samaj
- Revivalist eg: Arya Samaj

Right to interpret scriptures.



* Methods used

- 1) Reconstruct traditional knowledge.
- 2) use & dev. of vernacular lang.
- 3) Alternative system of educⁿ.
- 4) defence of religion.
- 5) regenerate art & lit.
- 6) Dress & food

* British rule
* N & Munt.
* Educⁿ, general awakening
* constitⁿ

* Effect.

- 1) Regulation of 1829 - Sati

2) Bengal regulations 1795 & 1804 - female infanticide.

3) Hindu widows remarriage act 1856.

4) Native marriage Act, 1872 - child marriage.
Age consent Act, 1891

5) Calcutta female Juvenile society 1819
- by christⁿ missionaries.

* Positive aspects of mvml-

① Liberation of individual from conformity out of fear psychosis.

② worship $\Rightarrow$ more personal affair

③ Gave cultural roots to middle class $\rightarrow$ gained much needed self respect

④ Fostered secular outlook.

⑤ Encouraged social climate for Modernism

⑥ Ended India's cultural, intellectual isolation

* Negative aspects

① Narrow social base

② Indirectly encouraged mysticism

③ Emphasis on religious & phil. aspect of culture
 $\Rightarrow$ Undermined secular & modern aspect

④ created notion of two separate people

Hindu - praising ancient history

Muslim - " medieval "

⑤ Communal consciousness

⑥ Arrested growth of composite culture

CHAPTER II * Moderates

Methodology

① creating strong public opinion $\Rightarrow$ consciousness of N.E spirit.

② Persuade ③

3 Ps, meetings

if failed, consti. agitation.

prayer Petition Protest

Contributions

① Economic critique (drain) $\Rightarrow$ formed public opinion.

② Consti. reforms & propaganda in Legislature

Used ILC to create to create anti-imperialistic sentiment
(by Ist Councils Act 1861)

③ Campaign for general administrative reforms.

- i) Govt services $\rightarrow$ indegenisation $\leftarrow$ Economic ground
Political & Moral In Council Act
- ii) bureaucracy & judicial reforms
- iii) Foreign policy.
- iv) Exp. on welfare.

④ Protection of civil rights, demo

Role/Contribution

1. Awaken N.E sentiment

4. Trained people in political work.

2. Solid base for further mvmt

3. Exposed ③ exploitative policies. $\Rightarrow$ R.P. Dutta

Undeomined moral foundation of whiteman's burden.

Why Moderates failed?

Narrow social base & passive role of masses

Moderates lacked political faith in masses

No substantial outcome

faith in B rule

B hostility

'factory of sedition'

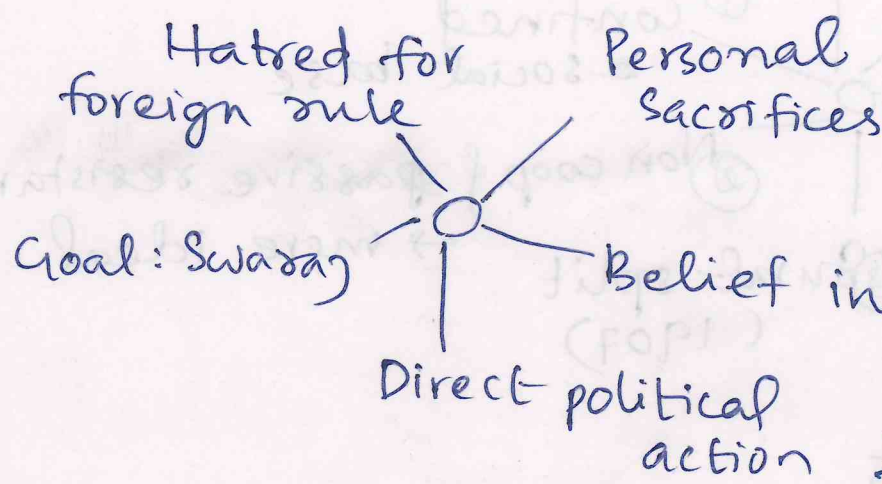
'disloyal babus'

CHAPTER 12.

* Why militant nationalism grew?

- ① Realisation that true nature of B rule is exploitative
- ② Growth of self confidence & self respect
- ③ Growth of educn. & awareness & unemployment
- ④ Int^l influence
 - Japan as Industrial power (Asian country)
 - Abyssinia's (Ethiopia) victory over Italy
 - Boer wars (1899-1902)
 - Japan's victory over Russia
 - Nationalist mvmt worldwide
- ⑤ Rn to ^{ing} Westernisation
- ⑥ Dissatisfaction to method & achievement of moderates.
- ⑦ Rnary policies of Curzon - Ind university act (1904) Bengal partition (1905) etc.

* Basic tenets of Militant school.

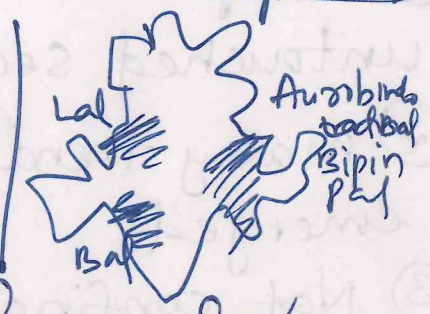


Bengal
 * Raj Narain Bose
 * Ashwini Kumar Dutta
 * Aurobindo Ghosh
 * Behanondral
 P.J. - L.L. Rai
 in capacity of masses

MH
 * Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 * Vishnu Sastri
 Chiplunkar

* New form of struggle.

- ① Boycott of foreign goods
- ② Public meetings and processions
- ③ Samitis
- ④ Imaginative use of traditional popular festivals. ~~eg~~ Shirazi festival



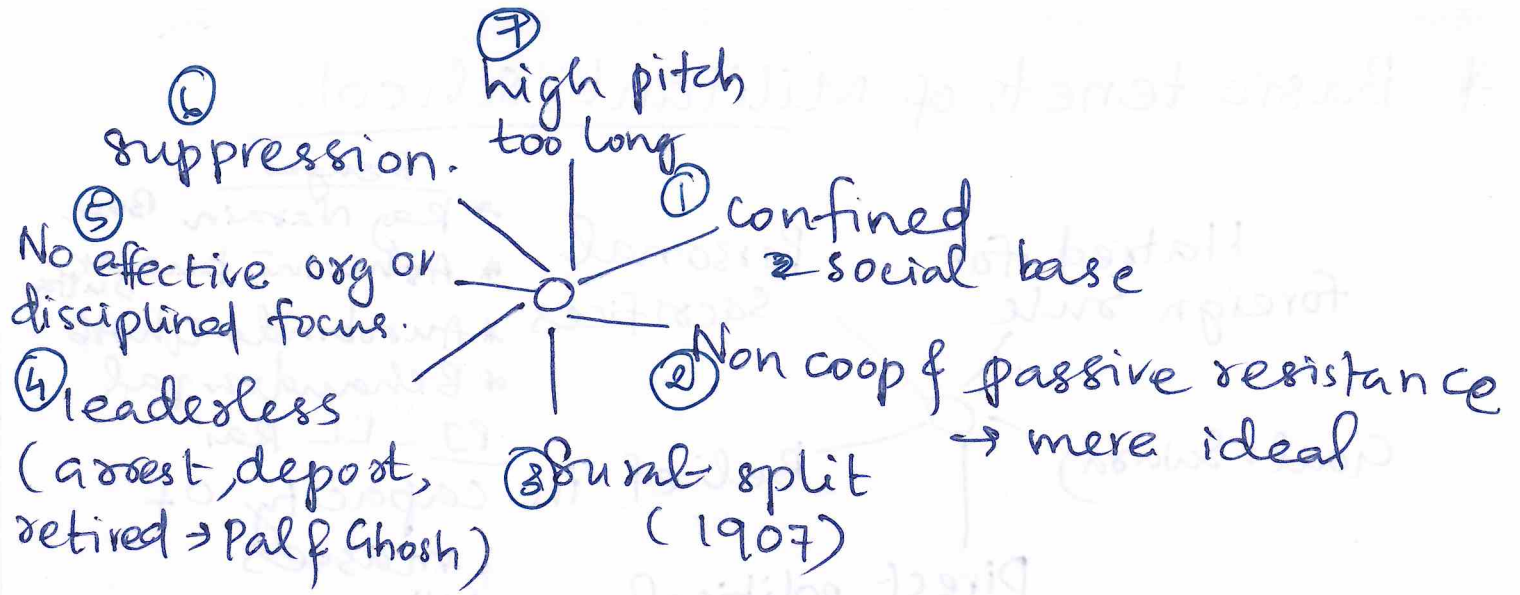
- ⑤ Emphasis on self reliance.
- ⑥ swadeshi { → Educⁿ
→ Ind. enterprises
- ⑦
- ⑧ Cultural sphere (Amar sonar Bangla, Sudesha Geetham)

Newspaper
 Hitabadi - Gokhale
 Sangibani - K.K. Mitra
 Bengalee - Girish Chandra Bose.

* Unconventional outcomes of Swadeshi movement

- ① Muslim League
- ② Shifting of capital to Delhi
- ③ Revolutionary terrorism

* Why swadeshi fizzles out



* Achievements

- ① 'Leap forward' - Participation of hitherto untouched sections
- ② many trends like passive resistance, non coop emerged.
- ③ Not confined to political sphere, but art, lit, science, industry
- ④ Future struggles benefited from experience gained.
- ⑤ People learned to take bold political decisions

* Faultlines in extremist approach

- ① Lacked consistency
- ② Leaders → had diff. perception
- ③ Social reactionaries.
- ④ Unhealthy relⁿ b/w religion & politics promoted
Hindu & Muslims e.g. Age of consent bill
Ganapati & Shrawji festival

* Split.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------|
| 1905 - Benares | - Gokhale. | Goan |
| 1906 - Calcutta. | - Naoroji | |
| 1907 - Nagpur / Surat | - Tilak or Lal / R. Bose | |

• demands - 1907.

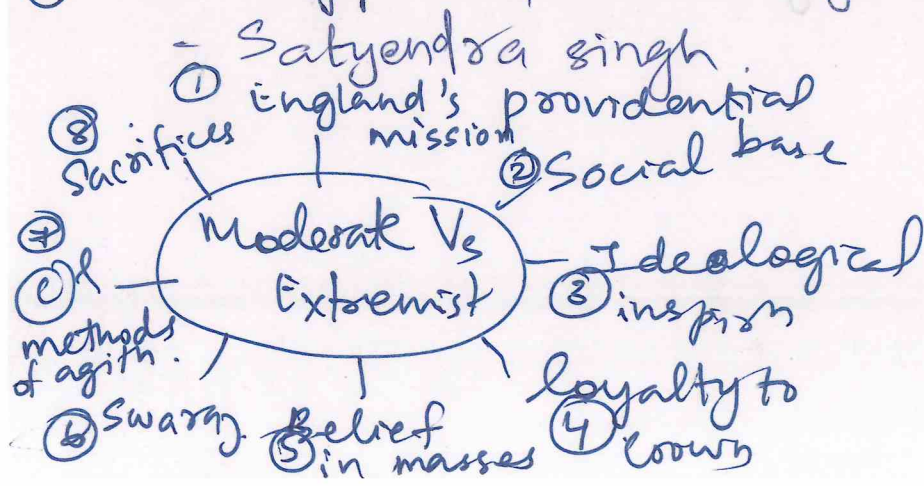
23

E	M
① Session @ Nagpur	@ Surat (to exclude Tilak)
② President: Tilak / Lal	President: R. Bose
③ Reiterate swadeshi	Drop idea

* Govt approach to swadeshi ^{process} (R) → (C) → (S).
 [Repression] → [Conciliation] → [Suppression.]

* Morley - Minto Reforms, 1909 PG 276

- ① Simla deputation - Aga Khan 'Value of the contribution'
- ② Elective principle recognised for council's non official membership - Indians can participate on basis of class & community
- ③ Separate electorate for muslims (for 1st time)
- ④ No. of elected members ↑ (but nominated)
- ⑤ Power of legislature enlarged - can pass resolution, vote items of budget; ~~no~~ vote on budget as a whole
- ⑥ 1 In appointed to Viceroy's executive council



- * 'India for Indians' - Dayananda Saraswati
- * Swadeshi movement had its genesis in anti-partition struggle.
- * Passage of Boycott resolution - @ Calcutta town hall
- Aug 7 1905 - formal proclmⁿ of swadeshi movement
- * Bangiya Sahitya Parishad - R. Tagore & Ramendrasundera ^{Trivedi}
- * Swadeshi movement Poona & Bombay - Tilak P J - L.L. Ray
Delhi - Syed Haider Raza Madras - C. Pillai ^{Ajit Singh}
- * Swadesh Bandhab samiti - Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- * Swadeshi sangam - Subramania Siva, O.C. Pillai
- * Bengal NL college 1st Principal - Anso Ghosh ^{1st Presid}
- R. Ghosh
- * Tagore's shantiniketan - 1901.
- * 'Dawn' & 'Dawn society' Satishchandra ¹⁸⁹⁷
¹⁹⁰² Bhagabat chatuspathi 1895 ^{mukherjee}
- * NL Council of Technical educⁿ.
- * Swadeshi steam navign company - O.C. Pillai
@ Tuticorin
- * Tagore's - Swadeshi Bhandar
- * Jogeshchandra Chaudhari - IN stores
- * Sarala Debi's - Lakshir Bhandar
- * Bengal chemicals factory - P.C. Ray.
- * Porcelain manufacture - Sumit Sarkar 1901.
- * Desher Katha - Sakhasam Ganesh Deuskar
- * Simla deputⁿ - 1906 - Agha Khan - Lord Minto

* First phase of revolutionary activity (1907-1917)

Why surge of revolutionary activity

- ① * Youth not ready to retreat after decline of open phase
- ② * Failure of leadership to tap youth rev. energy
- ③ * Govt repression
- ④ * Inspirations like Russian Nihilist

Anyushilan samiti

^{Bengal}
* Promoter Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghose.

* Yugantar weekly

* Rash Behari Bose, Sachin Sanyal -
Delhi conspiracy - Lord Hardinge.

* Alipur conspiracy - Ghosh Brothers.

* German plot or Zimmerman plan - Jugantar party
of Bagha Jatin

^{MH}
* Ramaji peasant force - vasudev Balwant Phadke
* Tilak - 'Kesari', 'Maharatta' journals * Madame Cama - Geneva.

* Chapekar bros - Plague commission murder, Rand

* Savarkar - Mitr mela + Abhinav Bharat - Killed Am¹ Jackson
(secret society) (11 to Mazzinni's Young Italy)

^{PJ}
* LL Rai - Punjabee journal * India house - Shyamaji Krishnavarma.

* Ajit Singh - Anguman-i-Mohibban-i-Watan @ Lahore
journal 'Bharat Mata' * Madanlal

* Ghadar revolution - Rash Behari Bose * Dhingra - Curzon, Wyllie @ London 1905

Ghadar party

- * HQ: San Francisco * Ghadr newspaper.
- * Pre Ghadr activity: Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das
- * Swadesh sevak home - @ Vancouver & United Indian house @ Seattle.

several
were
already
wmb

- * Leaders - LH, Ramachandra, Bhagwan Singh, Kastar Singh Saraba, Baskatullah, Bhai Premchand.
- * Encouraged by Komagata Maru incident & Outbreak of WWI.
- * Revolⁿ day fixed - 21 Feb 1915

Issues

- * Lacked orgn * Lacked sustained leadership
- * Underestimated extent of ~~rev~~ preparation needed for revolution

Revolⁿ @ Europe

- * Berlin Committee of IN indepc - 1915 - by Visendranath Chatterjee, Bhupendranath Dutta, LH under 'Zim. plan'
- Provincial IN Govt with help of prince Amanullah
- * Singapore - Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Subedar Daud Khan, Abdul Gani

Decline of Rev. activity

- * Temporary respite after release of prisoners after WWI
- * Conciliation after 1917 Montagu statement
- * Talk of Ol reforms
- * Coming of Gandhi

Why rev failed ?

- * Overemphasis of hindu religion alienated muslims
- * Encouraged quixotic heroism.
- * No involvement of masses
- * Narrow upper caste social base
- * State repression.

* First phase of revolutionary activities. (1907-1917)

- ① Alipore conspiracy case.
- ② Delhi conspiracy case.
 - assassination attempt of hardinge by R. Bose & Sachin Sanyal.
- ③ German plot - by Jugantar party of Bagha Jatin
- ④ Chapekar Bro-Rand.
- ⑤ Abhinav Bharat
 - AMT Jackson: Kanhere (Collector of Nasik)
- ⑥ Rash-Bose - Uhadr rev.
- ⑦ Shyamji Krishnavarma - 'India house' ^{Russian Nihilist}
- ⑧ Madanlal Dhingra - Curzon Wyllie - London - 1909
- ⑨ Madam Bhikaji Kama - Geheva.

Reason for emergence

- * Youth not ready to retreat after decline of open phase
- * Failure of leadership to tap youth revolutionary energy
- * Govt repression
- * Inspire like Russian Nihilist

Why Rev. failed

- * Overemphasis on hindu religion
- * Encouraged quixotic heroism
- * No involvement of masses
- * narrow upper caste social base
- * state repression.

* Rise of home rule.

Felt need of popular pr. to acquire concessions from Govt.

Annie Besant

Disillusioned

M-M reform 1909.

Leadership of Tilak.

Exposed myth of white superiority.

Burden of wartime miseries (inflⁿ, tax)



People ready for any aggressive move.

* Tilak's league 1916.

→ MH, ~~MA~~, CP, Berar, KA.

Demands →
Swarajya
linguistic state
educⁿ in vernacular.

* Besant's League 1916

→ Madras & rest of India.

- loosely organised compared to Tilak.

* Main aim of HR.

- Inspired by Irish HR → trend of aggressive politics
- Aim → Promoting political educⁿ & discussion.

* Why faded in 1919?

- ① Ineffective organisation
- ② Communal riots 1917-18
- ③ Montagu's statement 1917 - August declⁿ
- self govt as long term goal.
- ④ Passive resistance → kept moderates away
- ⑤ M-C Reforms → divided Nationalist.
- ⑥ Leadership after 1918
Tilak → abroad (England)
Besant → Unable to give leadership.

* Gains

- ① mvmt shift : elite → masses.
- ② M-C reforms : influenced by HR.
- ③ M-E reunion @ Lucknow 1916 : efforts of Besant & Tilak.

④ Prepared masses for Gandhian phase

⑤ Organisational link b/w town & country
 ⇒ crucial in later years.

* Why M-E union in 1916.

① Old controversy became meaningless

② Realised political inactivity

③ Efforts of Besant & Tilak.

④ Death of Gokhale & Mehta.

* Why Nationalist feeling spurge after war.

① Economic hardships of war

- Industry, workers, peasants, soldiers, educated

② Expectation of gains for cooperⁿ in war.

③ Disillusionment with 'white superiority'

- Naked game of imperialism in paris peace conf

④ Russian revolⁿ

- renounced rights over colonies

- R o self determination

- Power of people :- Oct rev.

* M-C Reform pg 308
 903 Act- 1919

little response to Gandhi's appeal. Various appeals (resign from jobs not taken seriously)

- ② Business class - supported due to benefit from swadeshi
- ③ Peasants - massive.
- ④ Students - Active involvement. New N^l institution like Kashu, 43, Vidyapeeth, Jamia Millia Islamia
- ⑤ Woman - Gave up purdah, offered ornaments for Tilak fund, picketing.
- ⑥ H-M Unity - yes, despite Mopila uprising
- ⑦ Congress corps → N. S. Hardikar.

* Govt response

Gandhi - Reading talk → Tried to create wedge b/w ^{Gandhi} ④ & Ali brothers

* Impact

- ① Brought urban muslim in N^l movmt
- ② Communalised N^l politics
- ③ N^list sentiment reached every nook & corner. politicised every strata of population.
- ④ Imparted revolutionary character to N^l movmt
- ⑤ Destroyed myth of invincibility of colonial rule.
- ⑥ Masses lost fear of colonial rule and mightily repressive organs.
- ⑦ Counter campaign by Justice party
- ⑧ Confined to cities & small town.

ve
communal
Justice
party
city & small town

Gandhiji

① Champaran (1917) - 1st civil disobedience.

- i) European planters forcing peasants to grow indigo on $\frac{3}{20}$ th part of land (tinkathia)
- ii) Demand of high rent & illegal dues (as competition from German synthetic dyes.)

② Ahmadabad mill strike (1918) - 1st hunger strike

- i) cotton mill owners Vs worker
 - discontinuation of plague allowance
 - Hike 50% Vs 20% in wages (due to wartime inflation)

* Non cooperation & Khilafat

Q. why convergence b/w two

- ① Post war economic hardships
- ② Rowlatt act, J. walabagh, martial law in PJ $\Rightarrow$ Exposed ③
- ③ Hunter comm'n $\Rightarrow$ House of lords praised Dye
- ④ Montford reform failure
- ⑤ Lucknow pact 1916 Cong - ML coop.
- ⑥ Radical nationalist Muslims
 - Jinnah, Azad, Hasan Imam.
- ⑦ Lost of faith in cong in ② methods
- ⑧ Gandhiji - Opportunity of H-M Unity. Death of Tilak
- ⑨ Masses eager to express discontent.

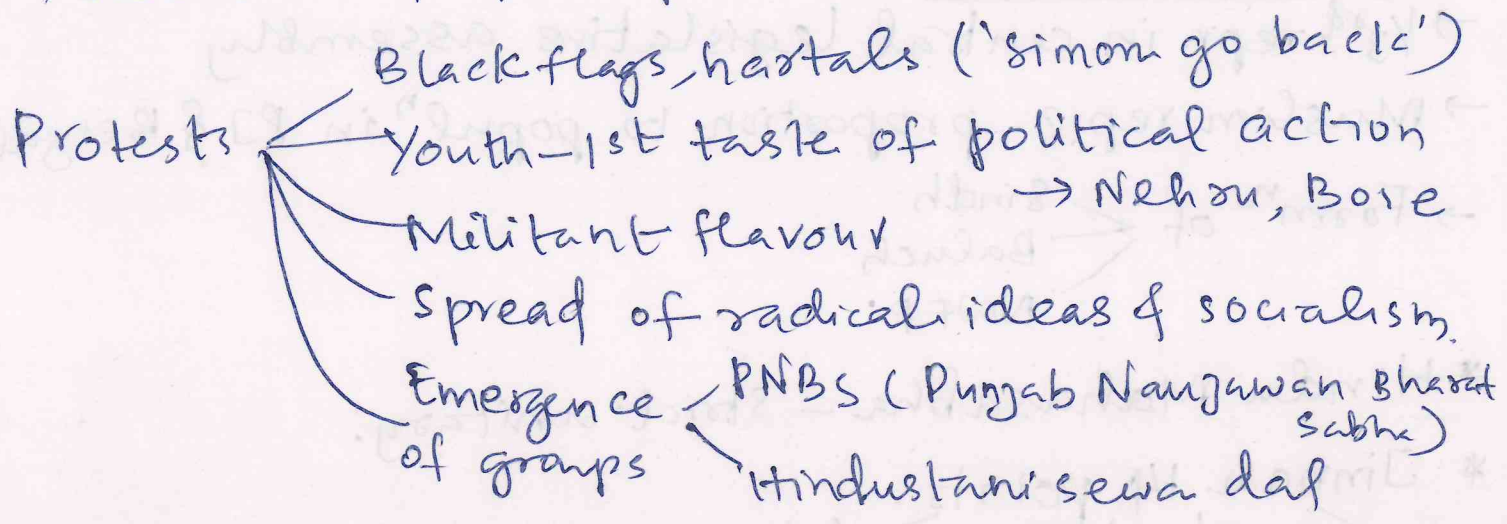
* People's response

- ① Middle class - enthusiast at beginning, later showed lot of reserv'n. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay:

* Simon commission

Bald
Simon

- i) by PM Baldwin on Nov 8 1927 to consider further C^l reforms.
- ii) violation of 'principle of self determination'



* Impact of Simon commission

- ① Stimulus to radical forces → demand complete indepe.
- ② Congress → got an issue.
- ③ Challenge of Birkenhead → Nehru report - accepted

* Nehru report

On challenge of conservative SOS Lord Birkenhead
↳ All party meeting → Feb 1928

* Main recommendations

- ① Dominion status.
- ② Rejection of separate electorate
↳ demanded joint electorate.
- ③ FRs
 - equality for women.
 - R to form unions
 - Uni Adult Suffrage

④ Linguistic provinces

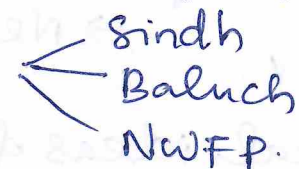
⑤ Complete dissociatⁿ of state from religion

* Delhi proposal 1927 - by ML

→ Joint electorate

→ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd repr. in central legislative assembly

→ Muslim repre. proportion to populⁿ in PJ & Bengal

→ Formⁿ of 

* Hindu Mahasabha - strict unitary.

* Jinnah 14 points.

Residuary to states

Adequate muslim

Provincial autonomy.

Seperate

Any cabinet

electorate

→ $\frac{1}{3}$ muslims

③ Kheda Satyagraha (1918) - 1st Non cooperⁿ.

i) Failure of crops due to drought → but authorities denied to follow 'Revenue code (yield < $\frac{1}{4}$ th normal ⇒ 'remission')

* Swarajya party

Why

1922 Gandhi Arrested



Diff^{ce} b/w nationalist ranks
on council entry.

CR Das,
Motilal.

Motilal Patel, Prasad,
C. Rajagop



Gaya session 1922 Swarajist failed on
resolution



New party



Delhi compromise 1923



Allowed to contest elecⁿ as gop withing
congress (Belgaum session 1924)

Achievements

Outvoted
Govt several
times.

Creative use of
Councils.

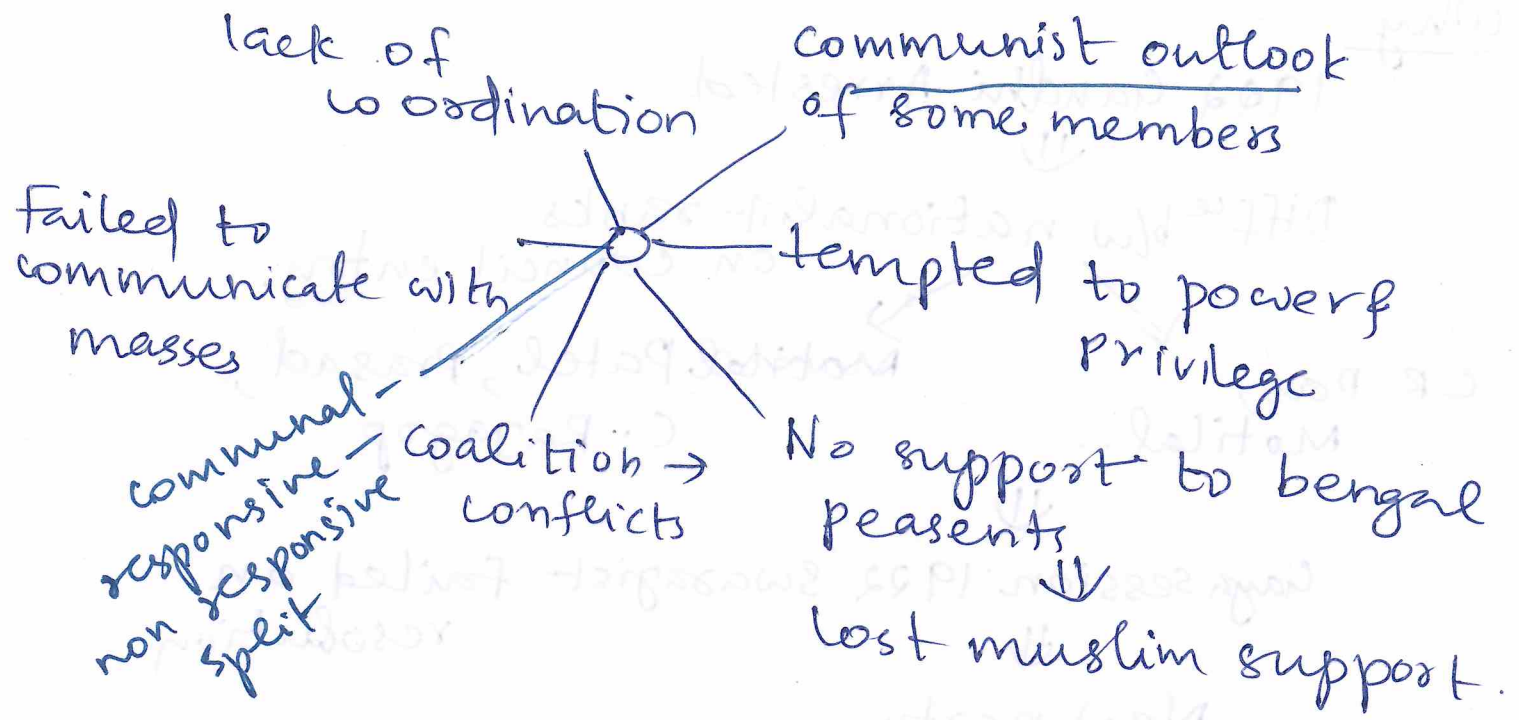
Vithalbhai Patel
⇒ Speaker

Exposed hollowness of
Montford scheme

defeat of
public safety
bill 1928

filled
political vacuum

Failures



* Dandi march

why salt

- No other article tax in which Govt can reach staggering millions.
- Universal grievance of rural poor
- Psychologically imp't income.
- Symbolic identifiⁿ of mass suffering

Methods

- Picket-liquor & cloth shops
- Refuse to pay taxes.
- Civil disobedience of salt law
- No chowkidar tax campaign.
- Forest laws.

* Civil disobedience.

• Immediate reason.

① Rejection of Gandhi's 11 point demands.

Other reasons.

② Other reasons

① Failure / protest against Simon

② Calcutta session 1928 - 1 yr grace period to accept dominion status demand.

③ Delhi Manifesto' 1929 → rejected by Irwin.

④ Rejection of 'Irwin declaration'

⑤ Lahore session 1930 → puna session

⑥ Other events

- Meerut conspiracy
- Bomb in central assembly
- minority MacDonald Govt

* Extent -

Peshawar: Ghan Abdul Gafar Khan.
Cashwal rifle refused to fire.

MP + KA + CP
- forest law.

Sholapur -

fierce response to Gandhi's arrest, parallel Govt

Malabar

- K. Kelappan.

Bihar: Champaran & Saran.
No chaurikidari tax agitation

UP: no rent campaign

Bengal: Though good but absence of muslim, community riots, division in congress (Bose & Sengupta)

Assam - failed due to divisive issues.

Manipur & N. land
- Rani Gardin Liu.

Odisha - Gopal Bandhu Chaudhary

AP: Lack of mass support like 1920-22.

TN - C. Rajagopal

* Comparison of NCM & CDM.

① Objective.

- i) Khilafat wrongs
- ii) PJ wrongs
- iii) Swaraj

complete indepe.

② Method

Non coopern

violation of law.

③ Muslim participn

Enthusiastic

Very limited.

④ Peasants & business participn

Limited

Very huge.

⑤ No. of imprisoned

Limited

3 times more

⑥ strength of congress

Organisationally not so strong.

More stronger

⑦ H-M Unity

Seen

Faultlines

⑧ End

Abrupt

- Gandhi Irwin 1931

- Later in 1934.

* Karachi session 1931

FRs

reiterate

goal of swaraj. programme.

Endorse G-I pact

* Why 2nd RTC failed?

① Lord Irwin $\Rightarrow$ Lord Willington

② Labour govt $\Rightarrow$ N^l Govt

③ B angry over 1st revolutionary activities.

④ Opposition by Churchill.

⑤ SOS Samuel Hoare $\rightarrow$ weak reactionary.

⑥ Gandhiji

i) Claimed to represent all India

ii) Rejected separate electorate for minority

$\Downarrow$

Deadlocked session.

⑦ Princely states $\Rightarrow$ Not in favour of federation

• Communal awards

Based on findings of 'J' Franchise Committee'
aka Lothian committee

* Poona pact & impact on Dalits
Seats

1) 18% of central legislature

2) 71 $\Rightarrow$ 147 in provincial

- ① Desired goal not achieved
- emancipation of depressed
- ② Made DC political tool
- ③ Made DC leaderless → unable to send true representatives
- ④ Subordinated DC by denying distinct existence
- ⑤ Obstruction in way of ideal society
→ equality, liberty etc

* Gandhi & Ambedkar

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| ① Burning of foreign cloth | Burning Manusmriti |
| ② Wrest freedom from authority | Bestowing of freedom |
| ③ Mass democracy | Parliamentary |
| ④ No rigidity in principles (except non violence) | Some rigidity |

* GoI Act 1935

British objectives

- ① Provincialism of INC & weaken central leadership
- ② Revive politically dormant liberals & moderates who had lost public support.
- ③ Repression earlier & reform now → to convince congress men ineffectiveness of extra^ol struggle
- ④ Penetrate political corruption in congress
- ⑤ Placate rigid wing in congress + Opportunity to suppress leftist
- ⑥ Refrain leaders to go back to mass struggle

Gandhi & Ambedkar

Pol
Social

39

- | | |
|---|---|
| ① Burning of foreign clothes | Burning Manusmriti |
| ② wrest freedom from authority | Bestowing of freedom. |
| ③ <u>Mass democracy</u> | <u>Parliamentary.</u> |
| ④ No rigidity in principles (except non violence). | Some rigidity |
| ⑤ Liberalism + communism + fascism (Gandhi gave alternative to all these) | strong inclination towards liberalism |
| ⑥ Politics centered to highlight unity of India. | Disunity |
| ⑦ <u>'Gramda'</u> | <u>Village → cesspool</u> |
| ⑧ Proper educ ⁿ to reform & change | Proper educ ⁿ to reform & change |
| ⑨ <u>Harigan</u> | <u>Denounced the term</u> |
| ⑩ Centre of religion b/w man & god | b/w man & man |
| ⑪ <u>Differentiated untouchability & caste system</u> | <u>Caste as reason for untouchability</u> |
| ⑫ <u>No seperation of religion & state</u> | <u>seperation of religion & state.</u> |
| ⑬ <u>Reforms in caste system</u> | <u>annihilation</u> |
| ⑭ Sovereignty of masses. | Sov. of masses |
| ⑮ No violence at any cost | Absolute non violence as end & relative violence as means |

- | | |
|---|---|
| (16) Purity of means | Purity of ends |
| (17) <u>Opposition to mechanisⁿ</u> | <u>Supported it.</u> |
| (18) <u>Disobey the law to make law more just</u> | <u>Observance of law & Constitutionality of process</u> |
| (19) <u>Untouchables → Part of Hindu</u> | <u>Not a part. Distinct</u> |
| (20) <u>Sees untouchability from contemporary issues</u> | Examines its <u>historical angle</u> |
| (21) <u>Solve problems of untouchability through appeal to reason & moral</u> | <u>Through C^d means</u> |
- But common goal of ameliorⁿ of downtrodden

- * Dalits
 - G: Constructive work
 - A: Abolish untouchability, equal rights & opportunity
- * Imp of eduⁿ
 - G: Schools
 - A: 'educate, agitate, organize'
- * Belief in power of masses
 - G: Temple entry
 - A: Mahat^a satyagraha.

Despite having diff^t approaches, played crucial role in shaping modern India & continues to inspire & guide social reform m^{vt}s to this day.

* Congress rule in provinces

41

- ① Repealed emergency laws.
- ② Press restriction lifted
- ③ Lifted ban on illegal orgⁿ like Hindustan Sewa Dal, Youth League
- ④ Restored confiscated arms & arms license
- ⑤ Release political prisoners.
- ⑥ Agrarian — only benefited to statutory & occupancy tenants, not sub tenants

• bad use

- ① K M Munshi (HM of Bombay) used CID to suppress leftist
- ② S S Batliwala → socialist in Madras → arrested
Yusuf Mehramuly

* why no effective work

- ① No adequate powers
 - ② Inadequate financial resource
 - ③ Constraint of time → as use of ministries to confrontation, not coopern.
 - ④ Reactionary and chamber filled by moneylenders & landlords
 - ⑤ war clouds started hovering in 1938
 - ⑥ complex agrarian structure
- ### * Attitude towards labours

- ① Need of compulsory arbitration before strike

- ② Suppress leftists
- ③ close friendship with capitalist → Anti labour shift in congress (Bombay Traders Dispute Act 1938)

* Social welfare work by ministries

- ① Prohibition in certain areas
- ② Prison reforms
- ③ welfare of Harijans
 temple entry
 Use of public facilities
 Scholarship
- ④ Encourage khadi, indigenous enterprises
- ⑤ NK Planning Committee 1938 - Subhash Bose

* Evaluation of work

- ① Need of self Govt for reforms was confirmed
- ② Demonstrated use of state power without use of police & suppression
- ③ Controlled communal riots but Pisapur Committee 1938 report wedge b/w INC & ML
- ④ Morale of bureaucracy came down
- ⑤ Neutralise hostile & reactionary elements (landlords etc)
- ⑥ weakened myth that Indians were not fit for rule
- ⑦ Much political & administrative experience
 ↓
helped smooth transfer of power in 1947

August Offer (1940)

Why? - Hitler's success & fall of Belgium, France & Holland.

Offer - by Linlithgow.

- ① 'Dominion status' as objective
- ② Viceroy's exco. council → majority of Iⁿs
- ③ ① Assembly after war - Iⁿ 'mainly' will decide ②
- ④ consent of minorities to adopt ③.

Reaction.

Cong → Dominion status → thing of past
→ rejected

ML - welcomed (as given veto power)

* Individual satyagraha.

Why? ① Govt's not so friendly attitude

② August offer rejected.

what - satyagraha on indi. basis by selected
indi every locality

① demand - freedom of speech

② If not arrested → 'Chalo Delhi'

Aims

① To show nationalist patience → Not due to
weakness

② Give Govt chance to accept congress demands

③ Express people's feelings.

* Cripps mission (1942)

Why -

- ① loss in SE Asia, Japan aggression
- ② Pressure of allied power on B
- ③ Nationalist agreed to support but some condⁿ (fear of Japanese invasion)

Provisions

- ① Iⁿ union with Domi. status free to decide relⁿ
- ② C^lA^y after war

<u>elected</u> +	<u>Commonwealth</u>	<u>UN</u>
	<u>nominated</u>	
- ③ B accept consti if

① <u>Province</u> have <u>right</u> to <u>succeed</u> .
② <u>new body</u> negotiate with <u>B</u> w.r. to <u>transfer of power + minority interest</u>
- ④ defence → B hands
G^g power → intact.

Reaction

Cong - objected.

- ① DS
- ② R to sucede.
- ③ absence of plan for imme. power transfer
- ④ G^g veto
- ⑤ Gandhi - post dated cheque.

ML

- ① Idea of single Iⁿ union
 - ② thought that → denied R. o self determination to muslms.
- * 'Take it or leave it' attitude of Cripps.

QIM

1942

① Circumstances led to

① WW2 Impact - $\rightarrow$ economic hardship
 $\rightarrow$ Britain's $\downarrow$ ability to manage empire.
 $\rightarrow$ Political concession not given

② Crisis

$\rightarrow$ No immediate independence
 $\rightarrow$ Vague & friendly nature

③ Rising nationalist sentiment

④ British Repression

⑤ Role of other leaders like SC Bose

⑥ Global pressure from allies & other anti colonialist movements

⑦ Failure of previous reforms like G.O.T. Act 1938

QIM

Why?

- ① Failure of Cripps → exposed unchanged (B) attitude
- ② Popular discontent → Prices, commodity shortage.
- ③ (B) setbacks in SE Asia enhanced popular willingness to give expression to discontent.
- ④ (B) evacuation from SE Asia → Shattered white prestige
- ⑤ Leadership wanted to condition the masses for possible Japanese invasion.

Ways

- ① Public attacks on symbols of authority
- ② Underground activities
- ③ Parallel Govt - Satara, Tamruk, Ballia.

Features

- ① No Leaders ⇒ No restraints ⇒ Violence became common
- ② Main storm centres → UP, Bihar, MH, KA.
- ③ Backbone of mvmt → students, workers, peasants
~~while~~ ^{while} upper class & bureaucracy remain loyal to (B)
- ④ deep penetration of Nlism
- ⑤ Estd truth that Iⁿ can no longer be ruled w/o wishes of Indians
- ⑥ Demand of indep^e → immediate agenda of mvmt
- ⑦ Unparelled heroism & militancy by common people
- ⑧ 23 March 1943 → Pakistan day.

* Rajagopalachari formula 1944 for Cong- ML coop

- ① ML to coop with cong in provisional Govt.
- ② After war, NWFP & NE → Plebiscite of entire populⁿ
- ③ Joint centre if partition

* Desai-Liaquat pact for interim Govt @ Centre

- ① Equal members of both in central legislature
- ② 20% reserved seat for minorities

* Wavell plan 1945

Why?

- ① General elecⁿ in England in mid May 1945
- ② Pr. from allies to seek Iⁿ cooperⁿ
- ③ Govt wanted to divert Iⁿ energies.

Plan

- ① All members of exe. council Iⁿ except GG & commander
- ② Equal representation to H & M
- ③ GG to use veto on advice of ministers
- ④ Reconstructed council → will funⁿ as interim Govt
- ⑤ Joint list by diff. parties, if not, then seperate list.

Reaction

Cong -

- ① Projected cong as hindu party
- ② Right to include all community members as its nominee

ML

- ① All muslim members - only from ML

② Some kind of veto in council regarding muslim

• Wavell - Gave Jinnah virtual veto to wreck Simla conference

* Main events after 1945

- ① 1946 election to central & provincial assemblies
- ② Labour Govt in power in (B)
- ③ change in global BOP. Balance of power
- ④ Anti imperialistic wave in SE Asia.
- ⑤ Trials of INA POW's Prisoners of war
- ⑥ Use of IN army units in Vietnam & Indo. to restore French & Dutch rule
- ⑦ Strike by RIN ratings of HMIS Talwar Royal Indian Navy
- ⑧ Sympathetic strike all over country.

Result

British forced to

- ① Remit sentence given to INA POW (Jan 1947)
- ② Army withdrawn from Indonesia by Feb 1947
- ③ Cabinet mission 1946

* Cabinet mission

Why?

- ① Penetration of N^lism
- ② N^lism entered in bureaucracy & loyalist sections
- ③ (B) strategy of conciliation & repression didn't work.

- ④ strikes in army → fear of loss of army support by ③
- ⑤ After crimps over, only thing to offer was indep^{ce}
- ⑥ Fear of another congress revolt
- ⑦ Face saving exit for ③ from India

Provisions

- ① Rejected full fledged Pakⁿ
- ② Provincial assembly in 3 groups $\begin{cases} A \\ B \\ C \end{cases}$
- ③ 3 tier structure of exe & legis.
- ④ C^lAY - elected by provincial assembly on PRSTV
- ⑤ Members of group A, B, C to sit separate → decided provincial C → group. Then all together
- ⑥ Common centre $\begin{cases} \text{defence} \\ \text{commun}^n \\ \text{ext. affairs} \end{cases}$ ↓
Union
- ⑦ Provinces - full autonomy + residual power
- ⑧ ~~Reconsidered~~ princely states - lapse of paramount^{acy}
- ⑨ Right to province to come out of group after 1st elecⁿ or after 10 → reconsider group or union ⑥
- ⑩ Interim govt - from C^lAY

Reachⁿ

Cong

- ① Grouping - Optional
- ② Compulsory grouping → Contradicts provincial autonomy
- ③ Elected members from princely states.

ML

① Compulsory grouping.

Result

- Nehru's statement about sovereignty → League: 'direct action'
- Cong → forming interim govt

* communalism $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Communal N'lism} \\ \text{liberal c} \\ \text{Extreme c} \end{array} \right.$

- Emerged out of
 - 1) Mass mobilisation
 - 2) Popular participation

- channel th^{rough} which colonialist expanded their social base.

* Reason for outgrowth.

① Socio-economic reasons

- Role of zamindars
- Unemployment → reservations
- dominance of reactionary elements

② Divide and Rule policy @ Bengal partiⁿ

③ Communal history writings.

④ Side effects of socio-religious reform mvmts.

@ Wahabi, Shuddhi

⑤ Side effects of militant nationalism @ Tilak.

⑥ Communal m. from majority communities.

* Evolution of civil services.

① Cornwallis' role ^{father of ICS} (1786-93)

- i) Raising salary, debarring acceptance to bribe, promotⁿ thr seniority - to check corruption.
- ii) Charter act (1793) reserved all post worth 500 pound / annum for covenanted servants.

② Wellesley's role (1798-1805)

- i) Fort William college to train new recruits (disapproved by Court of Directors), 1800

③ Charter Act 1833

- i) Theoretically opened open competition.

④ Charter Act 1853

- i) Open competition.

⑤ Proclamation of 1858

- i) intention to include I^{ns} freely & impartially in service

⑥ Iⁿ Civil service Act 1861

- i) Certain offices for covenanted servants
- Age gradually reduced
$$\begin{matrix} 23 & \rightarrow & 22 & \rightarrow & 21 & \rightarrow & 19 \\ (1859) & & (60) & & (66) & & (1878) \end{matrix}$$
 (Lytton)

⑦ Statutory civil service (1878-79)

- i) By Lytton.
- ii) 1/6th covenanted post from Iⁿ families thr nomination
- iii) failed.

- INC demands $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{lowering age limit} \\ \text{simultaneous exam} \end{array} \right.$

⑧ Aitchison committee 1886

- drop covenanted & 'unconv' terms.
- classificⁿ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ICS} \\ \text{PCS} \\ \text{SCS} \end{array} \right.$
- Raise age to 23.

- 1893: Ho Commons passed resolution to hold simultaneous exam $\rightarrow$ but never implemented.

⑨ Montford reforms (1919)

- Recom. simultaneous exam.
- $\frac{1}{3}$ recruits $\rightarrow$ J^{ns}

⑩ Lee commission (1924)

- So States $\rightarrow$ recruit ICS

Provincial Govt $\rightarrow$ PCS

- Estd PSC

- Parity 50:50 in ICS

⑪ GoI Act 1935

- federal & provincial psc.

* POLICE SYSTEM

Faujdar & Kotwal @ Mughal era.

$\hookrightarrow$ Abolished in 1770

① Hasting

Restored Faujdars 1774

Asked Zamindars to assist them

② Cornwallis

1791 - Organised regular police force, modernisation of old system of thana in district under daroga and SP @ district.

- relieved zamindars from responsibility.

• 1808 - Mayo → SP in every division + goyendas (spies)

③ 1814 - CoD abolished daroga

④ Bentick - abolished office of SP.
workload on collector / Magistrate.

↳ resulted in bad orgⁿ & overburdening.

⑤ Police commission, 1860.



Iⁿ Police Act 1861

- i) system of civil constabulary.
- ii) JG → head in dist^r province SP → head in district

⑥ 1902 - Police comm: recom.

CID → Province & CIB → Centre.

* Judicial system.

① Mayor's court @ B, M & C 1726

② Warren Hastings (1772-81)

i) District Diwani Adalat (DDA)
Under collector + Hindu & Muslim laws.

ii) Sadar DA (Appeal from DDA).

ii) District Fauzdari Adalat (DFA)

criminal + quasi & muftis

- both adalats under collector's supervision

↳ Sadar Nizamat Adalat (Murshidabad)

③ Regulating Act 1773

1) SC @ Calcutta - to try all 'B' subjects within Calcutta

④ Cornwallis (1786-93)

• Cornwallis code

① Revenue & Justice admi. seprate

② European subjects also included

③ Officials answerable to civil courts

④ Sovereignty of law

- DFA abolished → Circuit courts estd

→ Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Murshidabad

- Collector responsible only for revenue admi.

- Graduation of civil courts

- SNA from Murshidabad
(under AG)

↓
Calcutta.

Munsif C → Under IN

Registrar C → Under En

~~Distort~~ Court → dis. judge

GA Circuit court.

SDA

King in council

⑤ William Bentick (1828-33)

- Circuit courts abolished, fun transferred to collector

- Lang: Persian / Vernacular

At SC: English.

• 1833: Law comm. under Macaulay to codify
IN laws

① CrPC, 1859

② IPC, 1860

③ CPC, 1861.

GIC

- 1860 → No sp privileges for Euⁿ (except Criminal case)

⑥ 1935 GoI Act

Illeg bill

Federal court (estd in 1937).

Even Euⁿ subjects
under jurisdiction

Rule of law estd.

Govt servants
answerable to court.

tres

codified law.

Litigⁿ ⇒ delayed justice

Judicial system →

complex & expensive

Courts overburdened

ves

scope of false evidence,
deceit, chicanery

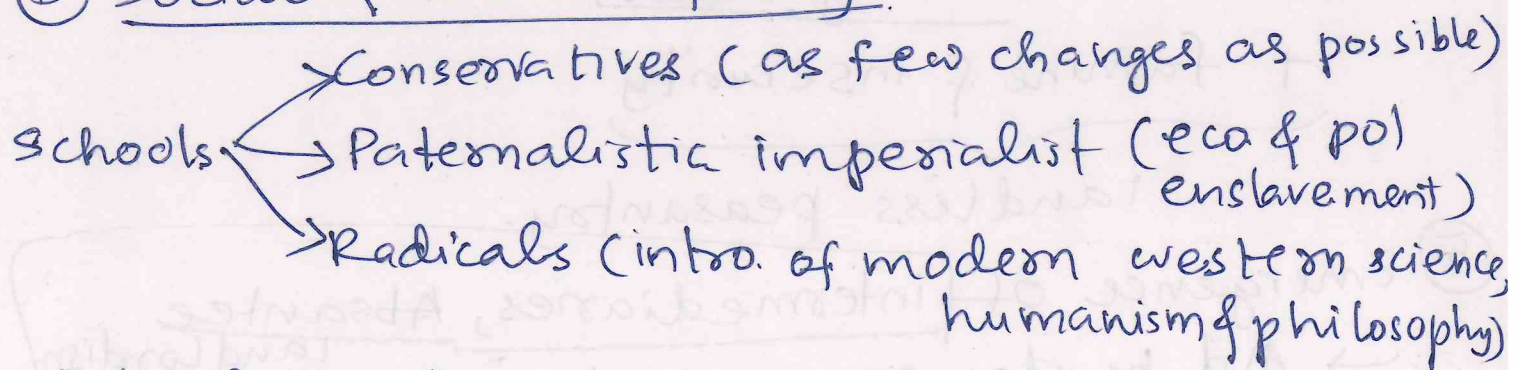
Euⁿ judges not familiar
with IN usage & tradition

* British policies

(A) Administrative

- ① Divide & Rule
- ② Hostility towards educated I^{ns}
- ③ Attitude towards Zamindars.
- ④ Attitude towards social reformers.
- ⑤ Underdev'd social services.
- ⑥ Labour legislation
(Iⁿ Factory Act 1881, 1891)
- ⑦ Restriction of freedom of press (VPA 1878)
- ⑧ white racism

(B) Social & cultural policy



- Role of Christian missionaries
(supported radicals & imperialist).

* Economic impacts of British rule

① One way free trade.

i) After charter Act 1813

② goods → flooded Iⁿ market.

ii) Iⁿ goods (textile) → 80% tariff

iii) rail network → ensured deep penetration of ② goods

② No modern industries.

loss of traditional industries +

No new ind = Deindustrialisⁿ

③ Ruralisation

Artisans → loss of patronage → low wage → abandoned profession → moved to village
 disguised unemp^t ← ↑d prodⁿ on agri^e

④ Peasantry

i) Transferability of land in Permanent settlement system

↓
insecurity to tenants.

ii) triple burden → Govt
 → Zamindars
 → money lenders.

+ famine & insecurity

landless peasantry.

⑤ Emergence of intermediaries, Absentee landlordism
 → ↑d burden on peasants.

⑥ Stagnation & deterioration of Agri^e

i) Cultivators → neither means nor incentives to invest in agri^e

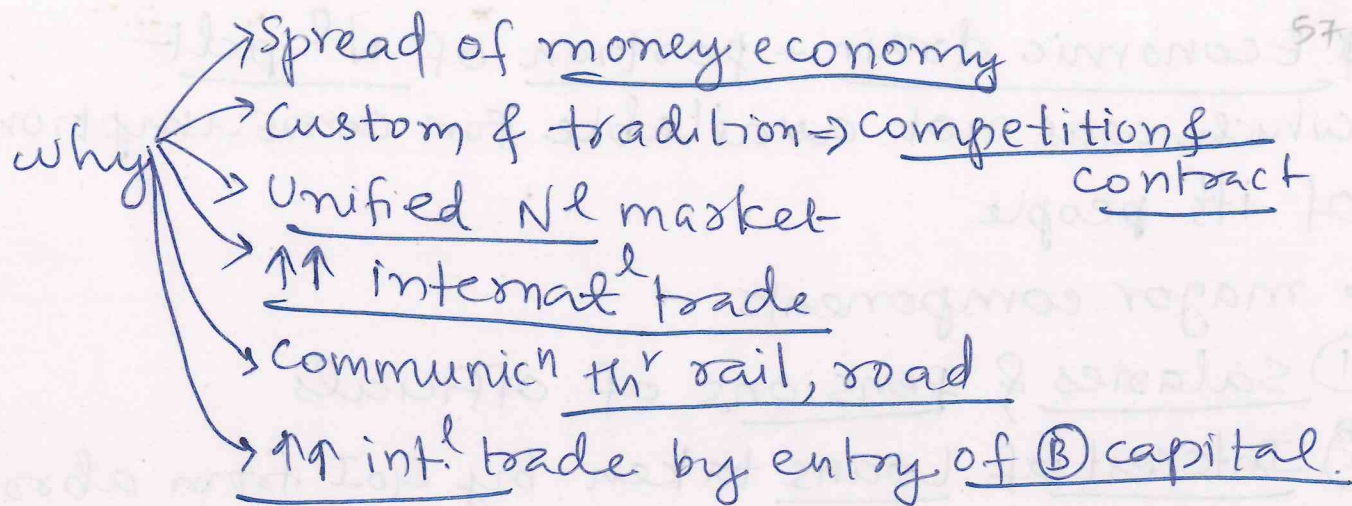
ii) Zamindars → no root in village

iii) Govt → little spending

⑦ Famine & Poverty. | 1850 to 1900 - 2.8 crore died

⑧ Commercialisation of agri^e

- 'way of life' → business enterprise
- plantⁿ sector - tea, coffee, rubber, indigo.



⑨ Industries

① textile i) (B) stop paying in pounds.
ii) very low rate

② ship building

- i) heavy duties
- ii) 1813 - prohibited ship below 350 tonnes b/w (B) & India
- iii) 1814 - No recognition as '(B) registered vessels'
⇒ affected trade with America & Europe

③ steel

- i) forced to produce 'higher std steel' while market demand was 'lower std steel'

④ foreign capital

- i) replaced Iⁿ capital → intensify drain of wealth
- ii) Political subjugation & vested interest.

• Thus problem of Iⁿ industry

① Credit availability

② No tariff protection

③ Unequal competition

④ stiff opposition from (B) capitalist.

* Economic drain - portion of N^e p^dt which was not available for consumption of its people

• major components

- ① Salaries & pensions of officials
- ② Interest of Loans taken by GoI from abroad
- ③ Profits on foreign investment in India.
- ④ Payments made for shipping, banking & insurance services

* Indian press

- 1st newspaper - 'The Bengal Gazette':
James Augustus Hickey

D Early regulation

- ① Censorship of press Act 1799
- Lord Wellesley, anticipating French invasion of India
- ② Licensing Regulations, 1823
- Acting GG John Adams
- ③ Press Act 1835 or Metcalfe Act
- Publisher to give preise account of premises of public"
- ④ Vernacular press act 1878
 - i) Magistrate's decision - final
No right to appeal
 - ii) Discrimination b/w English & vernacular press
 - iii) Pre censorship clause (later removed)
- ⑤ Newspaper Act 1908
 - i) Power to magistrate to confiscate press property
- ⑥ In press act 1910
 - i) Local Govt can demand a security at time of registration

* Role of women in Freedom struggle

A. Gandhian phase

① Role of mass movement

- i) Kasturba Gandhi - imprisoned for QIM & died in Poona jail
- ii) Vijaya laxmi Pandit
- iii) Indira Gandhi - 'Monkey army' of youth.

② Social & woman mobilisation

- i) Aruna Asaf Ali - Leading figure in QIM - Journal 'Inquilab'.
- ii) Rajkumari Kaur - All India women's conference
- iii) Usha Mehta - Underground Radio.

③ Revolutionary Leaders

- i) Kalpana Datta - chittagong armoury raid
- ii) Rani Gardinien - 'Queen of Naga'
- iii) Saxojini Naidu - Peaceful protest @ Dharsana Salt work in CDM

④ Raising voice @ Int'l

- i) Bhikaji Kama → Free India Society
- ii) Saxojini Naidu → Participation in RTC

⑤ Leading congress

- i) Annie Besant - 1st woman
- ii) Saxojini Naidu - 1st Iⁿ.

*Non violent.

Name	work
Aruna Asaf Ali	i) Editor of ' <u>inquilab</u> ' ii) Prison @ <u>CDM</u> iii) Leadership in <u>QIM</u> . iv) <u>Tricolour @ Gowalia tank</u> after Maulana Azad's arrest
Begum Safia Abdul Wajid	i) Parti. in <u>QIM</u> ⇒ <u>lost Govt job</u>
Durga bai Deshmukh	i) Jailed @ salt satyagraha ii) <u>Andhra Mahila Sabha</u> .
Jyotirmayee Ganguli	i) <u>CDM - Left job</u> ii) demonstration against <u>③</u> for <u>release of INA soldiers</u> ⇒ killed during this
Kasturba Gandhi	i) Parti. in <u>QIM</u> → Jailed Died in <u>poona jail</u>
Madam Bhikaji Kama	i) Org - ' <u>free India Society</u> ' in UK ii) News Letter - ' <u>Bande Mataram</u> '
Matangini Hazra.	i) <u>Dandi march</u> ii) Campaigned for <u>non payment</u> of <u>chowkidari tax</u> ⇒ arrest iii) <u>QIM</u> → killed while <u>hoisting flag</u>
Ragkumari Amrit Kaur	i) <u>④ influence</u> ii) Jailed @ <u>QIM</u> iii) <u>AIWC</u> .
Sarojini Naidu.	i) all programmes of <u>④</u> ii) <u>Prez of INC</u> iii) Arrested @ <u>QIM</u> with daughter <u>Padmaja Naidu</u> . iv) <u>salt march</u>

Rehana Tyabjee

- i) Joined Sabaomati Ashram
- ii) Joined @ QIM
- iii) NCM, opposed child marriage & untouchability
- iv) Pres of youth congress

Usha Mehta i) Under radio service @ QIM in Bombay

& Revolutionary

Capt. Laxmi Sehgal

- i) Cpt. of Rani of Jhanise regiment @ INA
- ii) led troops in Burma during WWII

Kalpana Dutt

- i) Revolutionary from Bengal
- ii) Surya sen's Chittagong republican Army

Nanibala devi

- i) Joined Jugandhar party, asso. with revolutionary movmt
- ii) Arrested for transporting weapons & army.
- iii) Only woman tortured under regulation III of 1818

Preeti Lata Waddedar

- i) Chit-tagong rev. of surya sen
- ii) Attacks on B estd in Bengal.

Rani Gardinlu

- i) Queen of Nagas
- ii) Rebellion to overthrow B in Manipur

WARREN HASTING (1773-1785)

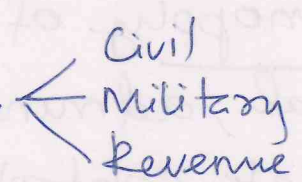
① Regulating Act 1773

- i) Centralised administration
- ii) SC at Calcutta.
- iii) GA may exercise 'some' power over Bombay & Madras

② Act of settlement 1781

- i) servants immune in matters of discharging official duties

③ Pitt's act

- i) 'British possessions'
- ii) Dual system of control BOC 

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-93)

① Act of 1786

- i) Power of GA to override council decision

SIR JOHN SHORE (1793-98)

② Charter Act 1793

- i) Revenue administration separated from Judicial fn
- ii) Payments from Jⁿ exchequers

LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)

GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)

LORD MINTO I (1807-13)

① Charter Act 1813

- i) Company's monopoly ended but retained in case of china & tea
- ii) C^l position of british territories explicitly defined
- iii) state's responsibility for educⁿ (₹1 lakh = lit, learning, sci)

LORD HASTING (1813-23)

LORD AMHERST (1823-1828)

LORD BENTICK (1828-1835)

① Charter Act 1833

- i) G^a of India
- ii) AEI monopoly of company ended
- iii) financial, admini, legislative centralisation
 - Complete control of G^a over territories
 - Bombay & Madras → No legislative power
- iv) first attempt of open competition in civil service

LORD METCALFE (1835-36)

LORD AUCKLAND (1836-42)

LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-44)

LORD HARDINGE I (1844-48)

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-56)

① Charter Act 1853.

- i) Iⁿ legislative council (thus separation of executive & legislative fn of G^a's council)
aka G^a's legislative council.

ii) Open competition in civil service.

ii) Local representation.

LORD CANNING (1856-57) (~~1858-62~~)
(1858-62)

① Act for Better Govt of India 1858.

- i) Governed in name of crown
- ii) Viceroy - representative of crown.
- iii) Secretary of state → Complete authority & control over Iⁿ administration.
(thus ended Pitt's act dual system).

② Iⁿ Council Act 1861

- i) Representative Institutions →
Non official members in ILC.
- ii) Process of decentralisation
→ Restored power of legislation to B & M.
- iii) Portfolio & ordinance.

LORD ELGIN I (1862-63)

LORD JOHN LAWRENCE (1864-69)

- Local nominated bodies.

LORD MAYO (1869-72)

- bifurcating C & P finances.

LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-1876)

LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)

- heads of exp of certain subjects → provinces.

LORD RIPON

- Resolution of 1882 of I - D conf Govt.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)

- Aitchison comm.

LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-94)

① Iⁿ council Act, 1892

- i) expansion of Imperial & provincial legislative council
- ii) Power of discussing budget
- iii) Principle of representation.

LORD ELGIN II (1894-99)

LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

LORD MINTO II (1905-1910)

① Iⁿ council Act- 1909.

- i) Indians in executive council
- ii) Non official ~~majority~~ majority in provincial legislative council

- elective principle recognised for non official

iii) separate electorate.

iv) Resolutions, ask que. & supplementary

v) some part of budget → vote.

LORD HARDINGE II (1910-16)

LORD CHAMSFORD (1916-21)

① G.O.I Act 1919

To gradually introduce 'Responsible Govt'.

- i) ILC replaced by bicameral legislative council
→ majority of members directly elected.
- ii) Expanded separate electorates.

iii) Dyarchy at Province (failed)

Provincial legislature → only one house.

executive $\begin{cases} \text{£. councilors} \\ \text{popular ministers} \end{cases}$

iv) Seperate central & provincial budget

v) Central PSC

vi) Payment of £50 from british exchequer

vii) Reject budget (but G → restore @ province)

viii) @ Centre → only 25% budget votable.

LORD READING (1921-26)

LORD IRWIN (1926-31)

① Simon Commission

i) Abolish dyarchy.

ii) Continue communal electorate.

iii) Federation of India.

iv) Extended responsible Govt

- White paper on C^l reforms → submitted to Parliamentary committee (Lingdithgow)

→ recom → basic of GOI Act 1935.

LORD WILLINGDON (1931-36)

① GOI Act 1935

i) All India federation (which never came into force)
 ii) Dyarchy (rejected by simon) adopted at federal (central level)

iii) Bicalameralism in 6/11 provinces

iv) Power division $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Centre list} \\ \text{State list} \\ \text{Concurrent} \end{array} \right.$

v) Dyarchy at province abolished

- Responsible Govt @ provinces

- Provinces derive authority directly from Crown

vi) Seperate electorate for depressed class, women & labour

vii) RBI

viii) Federal psc, Provincial psc, Joint psc

ix) Federal legislature $\rightarrow$ bicameral

x) Federal court

LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-44)

LORD WAVELL (1944-47)

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (1947-48)

Modern
India

Conclusion
FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

* Iⁿ freedom movt was a truly inclusive & diverse movt that laid foundⁿ for indept & democratic India

* Gandhi's thoughts are still relevant and serve as a beacon of hope & guidance in building a more just, inclusive & compassionate world.

* Various voices & efforts contributed to India's freedom struggle making colonialism militarily & morally ~~untenable~~ untenable and thus eventually leaving India in 1947

* Contribⁿ of _____ in achievement of Iⁿ indep^e needs to be cherished and remembered.

_____ 's legacy continues to inspire future generations of Indians, ^{as model of} selfless dedichⁿ to cause freedom & progress

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

Singing 'Jehnar Alle Tere Nam'

उम्मीदवारों को
इस हाशिए में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

Candidates
must not write
on this margin