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**PRELIMS WALLAH (STATIC)**

**PRELIMS 2025**

## MODERN INDIA



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# 1

## Advent of Europeans and Consolidation of British Power

### HISTORICAL TRADE LINKS

- **Centuries of trade** existed between India and Europe, as seen in the **Sangam age** with **Roman gold** and goods being discovered in India.
- Trade routes included the **Silk Route** via the **Amu Darya River, Caspian Sea, and Black Sea**, and sea routes via the **Arabian Sea and Mediterranean**.
- **Italian merchants** played a significant role, using their **geographical advantage** over the Mediterranean to gain influence.

### EUROPEANS IN INDIA -DETAILS AT A GLANCE

| Details                            | Portuguese East India Company                                                           | Dutch East India Company                                                  | English East India Company                                                                                 | Danish East India Company           | French East India Company                                                            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Established                        | 1498                                                                                    | 1602                                                                      | 1600                                                                                                       | 1616                                | 1664                                                                                 |
| HQ/Capital                         | Goa (Portuguese)                                                                        | Pulicat (later Nagapattinam)                                              | Calcutta (later Delhi under Crown Rule)                                                                    | Tranquebar                          | Pondicherry (Puducherry)                                                             |
| Trading Centres (Year Established) | Calicut (1500), Cannanore (1501), Cochin (1503), Goa (1510), Bassein (1534), Diu (1535) | Pulicat (1609), Surat (1616), Chinsurah (1653), Cochin (1663) [UPSC 2022] | Masulipatnam (1611), Surat (1612), Madras (1639), Hugli (1651), Bombay (1668), Calcutta (1690) [UPSC 2021] | Tranquebar (1620), Serampore (1755) | Mahe (1721), Yanam (1723), Karaikal (1739), Pondicherry (1674), Chandernagore (1673) |
| Year of Departure from India       | 1961                                                                                    | 1825                                                                      | 1858 (Crown Rule: 1858-1947)<br>British left in 1947                                                       | 1845 (sold to British)              | 1954                                                                                 |
| First Factory                      | Calicut in 1500                                                                         | Masulipatnam in 1605                                                      | Permanent factory at Surat in 1613; temporary at Masulipatnam 1611                                         | Tranquebar near Tanjore in 1620     | First factory in India at Surat in 1668                                              |

### PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

- **Papal Authority:** In **1454**, Pope Nicholas V granted **Prince Henry of Portugal** the right to explore the East, including India.
- **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494):** Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world by an imaginary line in the Atlantic. Portugal gained rights over territories east of this line, which included India.
- **Navigational Breakthroughs:** **Bartholomew Dias** rounded the Cape of Good Hope in **1487**. **Vasco da**

**Gama** finally reached India in **1498**, opening the sea route for European trade.

#### Key Portuguese Figures in India

- **Vasco da Gama:**
  - Arrived in India in **1498**, guided by a Gujarati pilot named **Abdul Majid**, and received a friendly reception from the **Zamorin of Calicut**.
  - Returned in **1501** and established a **factory at Cannanore**.
  - Visited India thrice (1498, 1501, and 1524) and died in **Cochin** in **1524**.

- **Pedro Alvarez Cabral:**

- Arrived in **1500** and set up a **factory in Calicut**.
- When the factory was attacked, Cabral retaliated by seizing **Arab ships**, killing many, confiscating cargo, and bombarding **Calicut**.
- Later negotiated favourable **treaties with Cochin** and **Cannanore**.

- **Francisco de Almeida:**

- Appointed **Governor of India** in **1505**, tasked with consolidating Portuguese power by disrupting **Muslim trade** and seizing strategic locations like **Aden, Ormuz, and Malacca**.
- Faced challenges from the **Zamorin** and the **Mamluk Sultan of Egypt**. In **1507**, his fleet was defeated at **Diu**, where his son died.
- Almeida retaliated in **1508**, crushing Egyptian and Gujarat forces.
- Implemented the **Blue Water Policy (Cartaze system)** to control the Indian Ocean.

- The Blue Water Policy was the fortification of the Indian Ocean, not for the security but for the establishment of Portuguese business in the Indian Ocean.
- The cartaz system was a licensing system that the Portuguese East India Company used to control trade in the Indian Ocean.

- **Afonso de Albuquerque:** Took over as Governor in **1509** and is considered the **real founder of Portuguese power** in the East. Expanded Portuguese bases at **Ormuz, Malabar, and Malacca**, securing control over the **Indian Ocean**.

- Acquired **Goa in 1510** from the Sultan of Bijapur, the first Indian territory under European control since Alexander the Great. [UPSC 2022]
- Introduced new crops like **tobacco** and **cashew**, encouraged **intermarriage**, and abolished **sati**.
- Instituted a **permit system** for other ships and established Portuguese settlers as landlords in Goa.

- **Nino da Cunha:** Became Governor in **1529** and moved the Portuguese capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530**.

- In **1534**, **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat** ceded **Bassein** and promised **Diu** to the Portuguese for their support against **Humayun**.
- However, relations soured after Humayun's withdrawal from Gujarat, leading to conflict. Bahadur Shah was killed by the Portuguese in **1537** during negotiations.
- Expanded Portuguese influence in **Bengal**, making **Hooghly** their base.

**Note:** The Medieval ruler Krishnadevaraya gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fort at Bhatkal. [UPSC 2024]

## Administration of India Under Portuguese

- **Geographical Expanses:**

- Controlled **Goa, Mumbai, Daman & Diu**, southern trading posts, and military posts in **San Thome (Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (Tamil Nadu)**.
- Major trading centres: **Mangalore, Calicut, Cannanore, Cochin**; in the 16th century, **Hooghly (West Bengal)** became crucial.

- **Religious Policy:**

- Focused on promoting **Christianity** and persecuting **Muslims**.
- Initially tolerant of **Hindus**, later persecuted for forced conversions.
- Sent **Jesuits** to Mughal court (1580); attempts to convert **Akbar** failed.

## Political Relations with the Mughals

- Initially good relations with **Akbar** and **Jahangir**, but deteriorated after **British** entry in 1608.
- Portuguese engaged in **piracy**, angering the Mughal government.
- Under **Shah Jahan**, the Portuguese lost Mughal favour, and **Hooghly** was captured after a **Mughal siege** in 1632.

## DUTCH IN INDIA

### Arrival and Spread in India

- **Cornelis de Houtman** reached **Sumatra** and **Bantam** in **1596**.
- The **Dutch East India Company (VOC)** was established in **1602** with powers to trade, acquire land, and wage war.
- First factory in **Masulipatnam (1605)**; main base in **Nagapattinam** after capturing it from the Portuguese.
- Key factories: **Surat (1616)**, **Bimlipatam (1641)**, **Karaikal (1645)**, **Chinsurah (1653)**, **Nagapatam (1658)**, and **Cochin (1663)**.
- **Main Trade:** **Indigo, textiles, silk, saltpetre, opium, and black pepper**.

### Decline of the Dutch

- The **Amboyna Massacre (1623)** intensified Anglo-Dutch rivalry, in which ten English merchants were beheaded on Amboyna in Indonesia by order of the Dutch governor of the island.
- **1667 compromise:** British exited Indonesia; Dutch shifted focus there.
- Defeated by the British in the **Battle of Hooghly (1759)**, also known as the Battle of Chinsurah or the Battle of Biderra, was a military engagement that took place on November 25, 1759, during the Seven Years' War, marking their decline in India.

### Additional Facts:

- **Columbian Exchange:** It refers to the extensive transfer of plants, animals, culture, populations, technology, diseases, and ideas between the Americas, West Africa, and the Old World during the 15th and 16th centuries following Columbus's 1492 voyage.
- **Impact of European Exploration:** Introduction of invasive species and communicable diseases to the Americas.
- **Key Exchanges:**
  - ◆ **Old World to New World:** Crops: Coffee, wheat, barley, rice, sugarcane, cotton, sugar beet.
  - ◆ **New World to Old World:** Crops: Avocado, cashew, cocoa bean, potato, maize, rubber, tobacco. [UPSC 2019]

## THE DANES IN INDIA

- **Danish East India Company** established in 1616.
- First factory at **Tranquebar (1620)** near **Tanjore**.
- **Serampore** (near Calcutta) became their most significant settlement.
- Focused on **missionary activities** rather than commercial or political ambitions.

## THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

- **Early Ventures**
  - **1580:** **Francis Drake's** voyage around the world.
  - **1588:** **English victory** over the Spanish Armada fostered British enterprise.
  - **31 December 1600:** **Queen Elizabeth I** issued a charter to the **Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies** with exclusive trading rights.
- **Initial Trading Efforts**
  - **1609:** **Captain Hawkins** arrived at **Jahangir's court** in order to seek permission to establish a factory at **Surat**.
  - **1611:** Trading commenced at **Masulipatnam**, leading to the establishment of a factory there in **1616**.
  - **1612:** **Captain Thomas Best** defeated the Portuguese off **Surat**, gaining permission for an English factory in **1613**.
  - **1615:** **Sir Thomas Roe**, ambassador of **James I**, arrived and, though he failed to secure a commercial treaty, obtained privileges for factories at **Agra, Ahmedabad, and Broach** by **1619**. [UPSC 2021]

### Key Areas of British Control

- **Golden Farman (1632):** Issued by the Sultan of **Golconda**, granting British trading privileges to trade freely in the ports of Golconda in exchange for 500 pagodas per year.

- **Bombay Acquisition (1668):** Given as a dowry to **King Charles II**; the East India Company took control for an annual payment of **10 pounds**.
- **Madras Establishment (1639):** Ruler of **Chandragiri** permitted the construction of a fortified factory, **Fort St. George**, replacing **Masulipatnam** as the English headquarters in South India. [UPSC 2022]
- **Expansion to Eastern India:** Factories established in **Hariharpur** and **Balasore** (Odisha) in **1633**.
- **Bengal Expansion:**
  - **Shah Shuja** permitted trade for an annual payment. Factories were set up at **Hooghly** (1651), **Kasimbazar**, and **Patna**.
  - **William Hedges** attempted to build a fortified settlement but failed.
  - **Job Charnock** successfully negotiated a treaty for a factory in **Sutanuti** (1691).
  - **1698:** Acquired zamindari of **Sutanuti, Gobindapur**, and **Kalikata** (Kalighat) for **Rs 1,200**; established **Fort William** (1700), the eastern presidency's seat with **Sir Charles Eyre** as its first president.
  - The staple commodities of export by the English East India Company from Bengal in the middle of the 18th century were Cotton, silk, saltpetre and opium [UPSC 2018]
- **Farrukhsiyar's Farman (1715)**
  - **John Surman** secured three farmans from Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar**, granting the Company privileges in **Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad**.
  - Exemption from additional customs duties in Bengal (annual payment of **Rs 3,000**).
  - Authority to issue passes (**dastaks**) for goods transport and lease more lands around **Calcutta**.
  - Exemption from duties in **Hyderabad**; duty exemption in **Surat** for **Rs 10,000**.
  - Coins minted in **Bombay** were recognized throughout the Mughal Empire.
- **Company Developments**
  - **1615:** Company granted authority to issue commissions to captains.
  - **1686:** Authority to appoint Admirals for its navy and mint various coins.
  - **1698-1702:** Faced financial difficulties, unable to provide **£2 million** to the British government.
  - **January 1701 - April 1702:** A parallel company emerged with a monopoly trade licence, sending **Sir William Norris** as ambassador to **Aurangzeb**.
  - **1702-1709:** Both companies operated together under a compromise agreement.
  - **1709:** The old company surrendered its charter to **Queen Anne**; the **United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies** took over.

- **1708:** Two companies merged into the **United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies**, marking the East India Company's dominance from **1708 to 1873**.

## THE FRENCH IN INDIA

- **French East India Company (Compagnie des Indes Orientales)** established in **1664** by **Colbert** during the reign of **Louis XIV**. It received a **50-year monopoly** on trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- **First French factory** in India was set up at **Surat (1667)** by **Francois Caron**. Another factory was established in **Masulipatnam (1669)** by **Mercara** with the Sultan of Golconda's permission.
- **Chandernagore** (near Calcutta) granted to the French in **1673** by **Shaista Khan**, Mughal subahdar of Bengal.
- **Pondicherry was acquired** in **1674** from **Sher Khan Lodi** of Bijapur, becoming the French **nerve centre** in India under **Francois Martin**.
- Other French centres: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore**.
- **The Dutch captured Pondicherry (1693)** but it was later returned under the **Treaty of Ryswick**.
- The French Company was **reorganised (1720-1742)** under **Governors Lenoir and Dumas** for further expansion.

## THE CARNATIC WARS (1740-1763): ANGLO-FRENCH STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

### 1. First Carnatic War (1740-48)

- **Background:** Extension of the Anglo-French War in Europe; a contest between British and French East India Companies.
- **Key Events:**
  - ◆ **Siege of Madras (1746):** French captured Madras under Dupleix.
  - ◆ **Battle of St. Thome:** The British sought the help of the Nawab of Carnatic, Anwar-ud-din, to regain Madras from the French. The Nawab of forces, numbering around 10,000, besieged the French-held St. Thome. The French, despite being outnumbered, decisively defeated the Nawab's army using superior tactics and artillery.
  - ◆ **British Counterattack:** Led by Admiral Boscawen and Robert Clive, the British regained Madras in 1748.
  - ◆ **Peace Settlement:** Concluded with **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)**, restoring Madras to British but unresolved tensions persisted.

### 2. Second Carnatic War (1749-1754)

- **Background:** Declining influence of the central Mughal authority and the war of succession in Carnatic and Hyderabad, created an opportunity for the European powers (French and British) to meddle in regional affairs and expand their footprint in India.

### ○ Key Events:

- ◆ **Battle of Ambur (1749):** French-backed Chanda Sahib vs. British-supported Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah.
- ◆ **Territorial Gains:** French successes followed by British counterattacks led by Robert Clive.
- ◆ **Treaty of Pondicherry (1754):** Ended the war, affirming Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab and requiring French withdrawal.

### 3. Third Carnatic War (1758-1763)

- **Background:** Extension of ongoing competition for territorial and commercial dominance in India, framed within the global **Seven Years' War**.
- **Key Events:**
  - ◆ **Outbreak of War (1757):** Renewed hostilities amid the broader conflict in Europe.
  - ◆ **Siege of Madras (1758):** Captured by the French under Count de Lally.
  - ◆ **British Counteroffensive:** British recaptured Madras in 1759 under Sir Eyre Coote.
  - ◆ **Battle of Wandiwash (1760):** Decisive British victory that weakened French forces.
  - ◆ **French Defeat:** French lost key territories such as Pondicherry after a long British siege, ultimately leading to French surrender.
  - ◆ **Treaty of Paris (1763):** Concluded the war, resulting in French cession of several territories to the British and French allowed to use Indian settlements for commercial purposes.

### Factors Behind English Success

- **Company Governance:** The **English company** had **elected directors**, fostering **enthusiasm**. The French operated as a **state-owned** entity.
- **Naval Dominance:** The **Royal Navy** was the largest and most advanced, defeating both the Portuguese and French.
- **Industrial Revolution:** Technological advancements from the **Industrial Revolution** enhanced productivity in England.
- **Military Discipline:** Well-trained British soldiers under strong leaders contributed to battlefield success.
- **Political Stability:** Britain experienced stable governance, while France faced **revolution** and turmoil.
- **Acceptance of Rule:** British rule was more acceptable due to lesser emphasis on spreading **Christianity**.
- **Debt Market Utilisation:** The **Bank of England** allowed Britain to finance wars effectively, while France struggled financially, leading to **bankruptcy**.

## INDIA ON THE EVE OF BRITISH CONQUEST

The powerful Mughal Empire began its decline in the 18th century, particularly during Aurangzeb's reign (1658–1707). His policies initiated a downward spiral that was exacerbated by succession struggles and incompetent successors. By the time of Muhammad Shah (1719–48), regional states like Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh, and Punjab emerged, as many local leaders sought autonomy.

## External Challenges

- **Nadir Shah's Invasion (1738-39):**
  - Defeated the Mughal army at the **Battle of Karnal**, capturing Muhammad Shah.
  - Looted Delhi, taking treasures including the Peacock Throne and the Kohinoor diamond, leaving India vulnerable to further invasions.
- **Ahmad Shah Abdali's Invasions:**
  - Captured Delhi in 1757 and appointed an Afghan caretaker for the Mughal emperor.
  - Defeated the Marathas at the **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)**, marking a significant setback for the Mughal Empire.

## Internal Challenges of the Later Mughals

### Weak Rulers after Aurangzeb (1707-1857)

- **Bahadur Shah I (1707–1712):** Also known as 'Shah-i-Bekhabar,' he adopted a **pacifist policy** towards the Marathas, Rajputs, and Jats.
- **Jahandar Shah (1712–1713):** Ascended the throne with the support of **Zulfikar Khan**, his prime minister, and instituted the **Izara system** to strengthen finances.
- **Farrukhsiyar (1713–1719):** Came to power after killing **Jahandar Shah**, supported by the **Sayyid Brothers**. Followed a policy of **religious tolerance**, abolishing both the **Jizya** and **pilgrimage tax**. Granted trading privileges to the **British East India Company**, which contributed to their rise. Dethroned and killed by the **Sayyid Brothers** with the assistance of **Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath**, marking the first Mughal emperor killed by nobles.
- **Rafi-ud-Darajat (1719):** Had the **shortest reign** among Mughal rulers.
- **Rafi-ud-Daula (1719):** Installed by the **Sayyid Brothers**, he became known as 'Shah Jahan II.'
- **Muhammad Shah Rangeela (1719–1748):** Assassinated the **Sayyid Brothers** with the help of **Nizam-ul-Mulk**, who later established an independent state in **Hyderabad**. Defeated by **Nadir Shah** at the **Battle of Karnal (1739)** and imprisoned. Supported cultural advancements and promoted **Urdu** as the court language.
- **Ahmad Shah Bahadur (1748–1754):** Seen as **incompetent**, left state affairs to **Udham Bai**, the 'Queen Mother.'

- **Alamgir II (1754–1759):** Faced invasions from **Ahmad Shah Abdali** and the **Battle of Plassey** was fought during his reign.
- **Shah Alam II (1759–1806):** Witnessed the **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** and the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**. Signed the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**, granting the **English** rights to collect revenue from **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa**, and became a **pensioner** of the English.
- **Akbar Shah II (1806–1837):** Gave the title of 'Raja' to **Rammohan Roy**. The **East India Company** ceased recognizing the Mughal emperor in 1835.
- **Shah Bahadur II (1837–1857):** Known as **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, he was declared 'Emperor of India' during the **Revolt of 1857**. Captured and exiled to **Rangoon**, he died in 1862. The Mughal Empire legally ended on **November 1, 1858**, with **Queen Victoria's** declaration.

## Causes of Mughal Decline

- Aurangzeb's overextension strained resources and alienated allies, creating widespread discontent.
- Weak successors lacked governance skills, accelerating decline.
- Nobility's focus shifted from military to luxury, and court factions eroded stability.
- A flawed succession system led to power struggles.
- The Maratha rise under the Peshwas challenged authority, while military loyalty drifted to commanders, weakening discipline.
- Economic hardship from raids and mismanagement depleted finances, and competition in the jagirdari system intensified noble rivalries.
- Divisive policies sparked uprisings, foreign invasions (Nadir Shah, Abdali) damaged prestige, and European presence exposed stagnation in trade and warfare.

## Rise of Regional States

During **Aurangzeb's** reign, regional factions like the **Jats, Sikhs, and Marathas** rose against Mughal dominance, striving for autonomy. Despite their failure to establish independent kingdoms, they weakened Mughal control. Post-Aurangzeb, **Bahadur Shah I's** attempts to curb Rajput power led to unrest, making future alliances difficult.

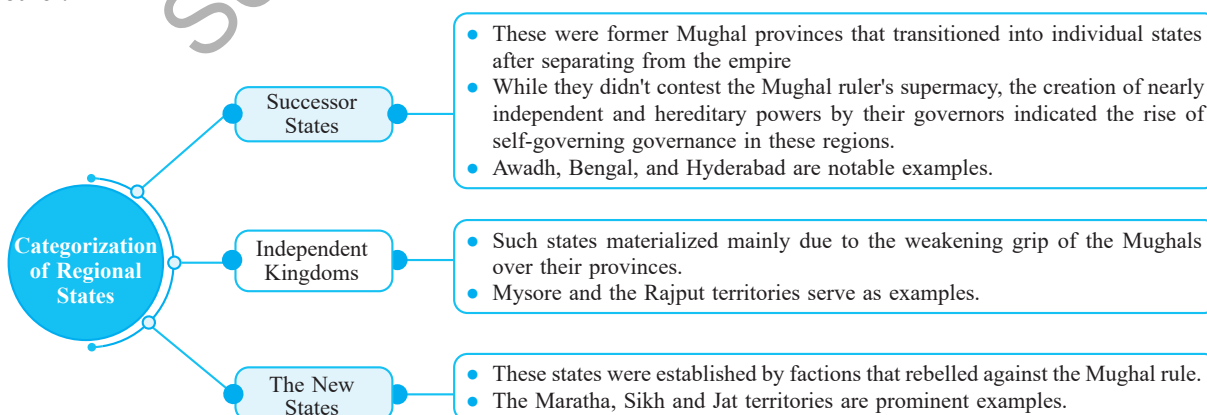


Fig.: Infographic on Regional States Corporation

## ● Hyderabad

- **Founder: Kilich Khan** (Nizam-ul-Mulk), a former Mughal Wazir, disillusioned with the empire.
- **Battle of Shaker-Kheda (1724):** Nizam defeated the Mughal Viceroy, assumed control, and became **Asaf Jah**.
- **Administration:** Strengthened Hyderabad, blending northern soldiers with local leadership.
- **Maratha Conflict:** Despite Baji Rao I's defeat in 1737, Nizam maintained autonomy.
- **Legacy:** Under Nizam-ul-Mulk, Hyderabad became one of the wealthiest states in the British Raj.
- **Succession:** Following Nizam's death in 1748, internal conflicts led to French intervention, with **Muzaffar Jung** victorious. Under **Nizam Ali Khan (1762)**, stability was restored.
- **Awadh: Founder: Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-Mulk)** established autonomy in 1722 after rising from Faujdar of Biyana. **Safdar Jung** succeeded him in 1739, facing defeat in **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, marking Awadh's decline.
- **Bengal: Founder: Murshid Quli Khan**, former Diwan under Aurangzeb, became independent Nawab after 1717, shifting capital to **Murshidabad**. Introduced **Mal Jasmani**, a revenue reform focusing on leaseholder security. His son-in-law, **Shuja-ud-Din**, succeeded him, followed by **Alivardi Khan (1740)**, who secured his position amid Maratha invasions. **Siraj-ud-Daula's** reign ended after the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**, where the East India Company intervened.
- **Rise of Mysore and Kerala**
  - **Mysore:** Under the **Wodeyars**, **Haider Ali** and later **Tipu Sultan** fiercely resisted British encroachment.
  - **Kerala: Martanda Varma** expanded the region, establishing **Travancore** and reforming the military.
- **The Sikhs**
  - **Guru Tegh Bahadur:** Executed by Aurangzeb for resisting forced conversions, defending **Kashmiri Pandits**.
  - **Guru Gobind Singh:** Transformed the Sikhs into a militant group, establishing the **Khalsa** in 1699, advocating armed resistance.
  - **Banda Bahadur:** Led Sikh revolts post-Gobind Singh, ending the **Zamindari** system but was captured and executed in 1710.
  - **Ranjit Singh:** Founded the **Sikh Empire** in Punjab, uniting 12 misls, expanding territory, and modernising the military. Signed the **Treaty of Amritsar (1809)** with the British, recognizing their authority over Cis-Sutlej territories.
- **The Marathas:** Originally soldiers for Deccan Sultanates, the Marathas grew powerful, leveraging Maharashtra's wealth. Operated a unique revenue model, imposing **Chauth (25%)** and **Sardeshmukhi (10%)** taxes on Mughal lands.

## ○ Key Figures:

- ◆ **Shivaji:** Founded the Maratha Empire; **Sambhaji** continued resistance against Aurangzeb.
- ◆ **Shahu:** Secured Maratha influence after his release from Mughal captivity.
- ◆ **Balaji Vishwanath:** As Peshwa, consolidated Maratha territories.
- ◆ **Baji Rao I:** Expanded Maratha reach, even to **Agra**.
- **Decline: Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** against **Ahmad Shah Abdali** led to a significant defeat, weakening Maratha power.
- **Rohilkhand and Farrukhabad**
  - **Rohilkhand:** The **Rohillas**, led by **Daud** and his son **Ali Mohammad Khan**, established **Rohilkhand** from **Bareilly**, post-Nadir Shah's invasion, capitalising on Mughal weakness.
  - **Farrukhabad:** Established by **Mohammad Khan Bangash**, an Afghan chieftain, near Delhi.
- **Rise of Rajputs:** Rajputs seized the opportunity during Mughal decline, reclaiming territories in the early 18th century. Formed alliances and expanded power but faced internal conflicts, making them vulnerable to Maratha incursions.
  - **Notable Leaders**
    - ◆ **Ajit Singh:** Secured control over Ajmer and Gujarat; formed an alliance against Mughals.
    - ◆ **Jay Singh II:** Appointed Agra governor; expanded influence in Surat.
- **Rise of Jats:** Primarily agricultural settlers, the Jats rebelled against Aurangzeb's policies, leading to significant uprisings.

## Art, Architecture, and Literature

- **Bara Imambara:** Built by **Asaf-ud-Daula** in **Lucknow (1784)**, showcasing remarkable architectural design.
- **Jaipur:** Founded by **Sawai Jai Singh**, who established five **astronomical observatories** and created **Jij Muhammad-shahi** timetables to promote astronomy.
- **Padmanabhapuram Palace:** A notable architectural gem in **Kerala**.
- **Urdu Poetry:** Flourished in the **18th century** with prominent poets like **Mir, Sauda, Nazir, and Mirza Ghalib**.
- **Malayalam Literature:** Supported by **Travancore rulers**, featuring influential poets like **Kunchan Nambiar**.
- **Sittar Poetry in Tamil:** Emerged with critiques of temple rule and caste by **Tayumanavar**.
- **Punjabi Epic: Warris Shah** authored **Heer Ranjha**, a celebrated romantic work.
- **Sindhi Literature:** Enriched by **Shah Abdul Latif**, who wrote **Risalo**.
- **Widow remarriage discouraged;** efforts by **Raja Sawai Jai Singh** and **Prashuram Bhau** to promote widow remarriage failed.

## Education

- **Traditional Education:** Focused on **literature, law, religion, and logic**, missing **science and technology**.
- **Elementary Schools:** **Maktabas** (Muslim) and **Pathshalas** (Hindu), mainly for **maths, reading, and writing**.
- **Higher Education:** Centres like **Chatuspatis** and **Tols** in Bihar and Bengal, specialising in **Sanskrit and Persian**. **Madrasahs** taught **Arabic and Quranic studies**.

## Trade and Industry

- **Self-reliance:** India was an exporter, balancing trade with **gold and silver**.
- **Imports:** Pearls, silk, wool, tea, spices, **drugs**, and **gold**.
- **Exports:** **Cotton textiles, silk, opium, spices**, and **precious stones**.
- **Textile Hubs:** **Dacca, Surat, Patna, Kashmir** (woollen products).

## Navy and Shipbuilding

- Prominent in **Maharashtra, Andhra, Bengal, and Kerala** (Calicut, Quilon).
- **Shivaji's Navy** countered the Portuguese; **European ships** often built in India for trade operations.

## BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL

### Bengal Before the Conquest

- **Wealthy Province:** Bengal was a rich part of the Mughal Empire, known for exporting **saltpetre, rice, indigo, and textiles** to Europe.
- **East India Company's Investment:** Since the 1630s, the **East India Company** sourced around **60%** of its Asian imports from Bengal.

### Rulers of Bengal

- **Murshid Quli Khan (1700–1727):** Established the foundations for British trade in Bengal.
- **Shujauddin, Sarfaraz Khan, and Alivardi Khan:** Successive rulers, with Alivardi ruling until 1756, stopping tribute to the Mughal Emperor.
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah:** Inherited a politically unstable Bengal in 1756.

### Political and Economic Context

- Bengal remained stable, while other regions faced invasions. Calcutta's population grew from **15,000 (1706)** to around **100,000 (1750)**.
- **Tensions with the East India Company:** Growing dissatisfaction among Bengali rulers over the financial benefits to the British.

## Alivardi Khan's Rule

- Defeated the **Marathas** and allowed the British to fortify **Fort William**. However, he grew wary of increasing European influence.

## Siraj-ud-Daulah's Challenges

- Faced internal dissent from commanders like **Shaukat Jang** and **Mir Jafar**.
- His actions, like executing rivals, alienated factions in his court, especially as British power grew.
- Dominant group in court like **Jagat Seth, Omnichand** opposed Siraj.

## Conflict with the British

- Siraj resented the fortification of **Fort William** by the British and saw it as a threat, leading to the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**.

## The Battle of Plassey (1757)

### Prelude to the Battle

- **Internal Rivalries:** Siraj's court was rife with factionalism, involving key figures like **Mir Jafar** and **Jagat Seth**.
- **Economic Tensions:** The British misused trade privileges, damaging the Nawab's finances.
- **Black Hole Tragedy:** British captives were allegedly killed, escalating tensions.
- **Siraj's Response:** Concerned about British military buildup, Siraj captured **Calcutta** (Alinagar) in June 1756.
- **Clive's Strategy:** Forged alliances with Siraj's internal rivals, ensuring British victory.
- **Outcome:** On **June 23, 1757**, British forces, despite being outnumbered, won decisively, leading to Siraj's execution and the start of British control in Bengal.
- **Mir Jafar's Ascension:** In exchange for support, Mir Jafar became the new Nawab, cementing British dominance over Bengal.
- **Tensions with the British:** Mir Jafar grew frustrated with British interference, leading to his involvement in the **Battle of Biderra (1759)**, which ended in British victory.
- **The Treaty of 1760:** Mir Jafar's son-in-law **Mir Qasim** was installed as a new ally, further increasing British control over Bengal.

## Mir Qasim's Reforms and Struggles

- **Capital Shift:** Moved the capital from **Murshidabad** to **Munger** to reduce British influence.
- **Military Modernization:** Initiated European-style military reforms and sought territorial expansion.
- **Conflict with British Influence:** Faced challenges from internal forces and British interference, leading to political instability.

## The Battle of Buxar (1764)

- **Mir Qasim's Resistance:** Challenged British dominance by misusing **Dastaks** and forming an alliance with **Shah Alam II** and **Shuja-ud-Daula**.
- **Outcome:** British forces, led by **Major Hector Munro**, defeated the combined forces of Mir Kasim, Shah Alam II, and Shuja-ud-Daula.

### Treaty of Allahabad

#### Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula Agreed to

- Surrender **Allahabad** and **Kara** to Emperor Shah Alam II;
- Pay **Rs 50 lakh** to the Company as **war indemnity**;
- Give **Balwant Singh**, Zamindar of Banaras, full possession of his estate.

#### Shah Alam II Agreed to

- Reside at Allahabad, to be ceded to him by the Nawab of Awadh, under the Company's protection;
- Issue a Farman granting the **Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** to the East India Company in lieu of an annual payment of Rs 26 lakh;
- A provision of Rs 53 lakh to the Company in return for **Nizamat** functions (military defence, police, and administration of justice) of the said provinces.

## Dual Government in Bengal (1765–1772)

After the **Battle of Buxar**, the East India Company took over **revenue rights** (Diwani) and **law enforcement** (Nizamat), while the Nawab retained only ceremonial authority. The dual system failed to maintain order or manage Bengal's economy, leading to its eventual **abolishment** by **Warren Hastings** in 1772.

## CONQUEST OF MYSORE

### Mysore Before British Rule

- **Wodeyar Dynasty:** Formed after the **Battle of Talikota (1565)**; Haidar Ali became the de facto ruler by 1761, modernising the military with **French support**.

#### Haidar Ali's Military Campaigns

- **Conquests:** Captured **Dod Ballapur**, **Sera**, **Bednur**, and **Hoskote** (1761–63). After **Madhavrao's death (1772)**, he successfully countered **Maratha** invasions.

#### Anglo-Mysore Wars Overview(1767-99)

- **First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)**
  - Post-Bengal success, the **British East India Company** felt militarily strong.
  - The **Nizam of Hyderabad** allied with the British, granting them the **Northern Circars** for protection against **Haidar Ali**.
  - **Haidar Ali** faced territorial disputes with the **Nawab of Arcot** and the **Marathas**.

- The British, Marathas, and Nizam allied against Haidar.
- Haidar skillfully turned the Marathas neutral and allied with the Nizam to attack the Nawab.

- **Course of War**

- The war lasted **1.5 years** with no decisive conclusion.
- Haidar surprised the British at **Madras**, causing chaos and panic.
- Resulted in the **Treaty of Madras** (April 4, 1769), ensuring:
  - ◆ Exchange of prisoners.
  - ◆ Mutual restitution of conquests.
  - ◆ English assistance if Haidar faced outside threats.

- **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)**

- Haidar accused the British of breaching the **Treaty of Madras** during a **1771** Maratha attack.
- The French provided better military support, raising concerns for the British.
- Haidar viewed the British attempt to seize **Mahe** as an affront to his sovereignty.
- Haidar allied with the Marathas and Nizam, launching an offensive in the **Carnatic**.
- Captured **Arcot** and defeated British forces led by **Colonel Baillie** in **1781**.
- The British, commanded by **Sir Eyre Coote**, managed to alienate Haidar's allies.
- Haidar initially won at **Porto Novo** (Nov 1781) but ultimately lost against the British.

- **Impact of War** Haidar Ali died of cancer on **December 7, 1782**. His son, **Tipu Sultan**, continued the struggle until the **Treaty of Mangalore** (March 1784), which restored captured territories.

- **Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)**

Tensions arose between **Tipu Sultan** and **Travancore** over territorial acquisitions. Tipu viewed Travancore's actions as a challenge to his sovereignty, leading to war in **April 1790**. The British allied with Travancore against Tipu. Despite an initial defeat for the British in **1790**, they regrouped under **Lord Cornwallis**, capturing **Bangalore** in **1791**.

- Tipu faced a major defeat at the **Siege of Seringapatam**, leading to the **Treaty of Seringapatam**.

- **Impact of War:** The **1792 treaty** resulted in Cession of nearly half of Mysore's territory to the allies. British annexation of **Baramahal**, **Dindigul**, and **Malabar**. Marathas and Nizam gained territories, while Tipu paid a **war indemnity** and provided hostages.

- **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)**

- After complying with the **Treaty of Seringapatam**, Tipu Sultan sought to reclaim his power after the **Wodeyar** ruler's death, proclaiming himself Sultan.
- British concerns grew over Tipu's ties with France under **Lord Wellesley's** governorship.

- The War began on **April 17, 1799**, culminating in the siege of **Seringapatam** (May 4, 1799).
- British forces, supported by the Marathas and Nizam, faced Tipu, who fought valiantly but was ultimately defeated.

### Post-Tipu Mysore

- The new state of Mysore was **handed over to the old Hindu dynasty (Wodeyars)** under a minor ruler **Krishnaraja III**, who **accepted the subsidiary alliance**.
- In 1831, **William Bentinck** claimed **misgovernance** in Mysore and took control. **Later, in 1881, Lord Ripon restored the kingdom to its ruler.**

### Tipu Sultan's Administration

- **Governance:** Implemented **Western methods** with **dual leadership** in provinces and a **panchayat system**.
- **Economic Policies:** Reformed the **land revenue** system, controlled trade, and set up **commercial monopolies**.
- **Military Reforms:** Established a disciplined army and a **Board of Admiralty**, planning a fleet that failed to match British power.
- **Cultural & Scientific Contributions:** Embraced **Western science**, supported the **Jacobin Club**, and promoted **religious tolerance**.
- **Resistance to Imperialism:** Fought British control until his death, prioritising **sovereignty** over submission.
- **Legacy:** Innovator in **rocket technology, sericulture**, and naval strategy, Tipu resisted British imperialism and promoted a forward-thinking administration.

## THE ANGLO-MARATHA STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

- **Bajirao I's Leadership (1720-40):** He formed a **Maratha confederacy**, delegating authority to prominent families like: **Gaekwads of Baroda, Bhonsles of Nagpur, Holkars of Indore, Sindhias of Gwalior, & Peshwas of Poona**
- **Setback and Disunity:** The **Third Battle of Panipat (1761)** resulted in a significant defeat, followed by the **death of Peshwa Madhavrao I (1772)**, weakening control and increasing internal conflicts despite occasional cooperation against the British from **1775 to 1782**.
- **Confrontations:** The late 18th and early 19th centuries saw three major conflicts between the **Marathas** and the **British**, primarily due to British ambitions and **Maratha disunity**. A succession dispute provided the British with an opportunity for intervention, culminating in British victories.

### Anglo-Maratha Wars(1775- 1819)

- **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)**
  - Following Madhav Rao's death in 1772, Narayan Rao became the Peshwa, but was assassinated by his uncle, Raghunath Rao, who lacked legal claim.

- Gangabai, Narayan Rao's widow, gave birth to Sawai Madhavrao, the rightful heir.
- A council of twelve chiefs, Barabhai, led by Nana Phadnavis, aimed to appoint the infant as Peshwa.

### ● Treaties of Surat and Purandar

- Raghunath Rao sought British help, signing the **Treaty of Surat (1775)**, ceding Salsette and Bassein for military support.
- The Calcutta Council condemned this treaty, negotiating the **Treaty of Purandar (1776)**, which excluded Raghunath Rao.
- Nana Phadnavis violated this treaty by granting the French a port, provoking British retaliation.

- **Course of War:** British forces clashed with the Marathas near Pune. Despite larger Maratha numbers, British weaponry was superior. Led by Mahadji Scindia, the Marathas employed scorched-earth tactics. The Marathas advanced, forcing the British to retreat to Wadgaon, resulting in the **Treaty of Wadgaon (1779)**, requiring the Bombay Presidency to return seized territories.

- **Treaty of Salbai (1782):** Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal, rejected the **Treaty of Wadgaon** and sent Colonel Goddard, who captured Ahmedabad and Bassein. The Battle of Sipri saw British victory over Scindia in February 1781, leading to the Treaty of Salbai in May 1782.

- **Treaty Provisions:** Approved by **Hastings** and **Phadnavis**, establishing 20 years of peace. The **British** retained **Salsette**, returned **post-Purandhar territories** to the **Marathas**, upheld **trade privileges**, and prohibited the **Peshwa** from aiding other **European powers**. **Mahadji Scindia** ensured adherence

### ● Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05)

- The war arose after Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan's suicide in 1795, leading to Bajirao II's ascension amid internal discord.
- Nana Phadnavis became chief minister but died in 1800, increasing British intervention opportunities.

- **Course of War:** Conflict began with the assassination of Vithuji, brother of Jaswantrao Holkar, by Bajirao II. Holkar retaliated, defeating Bajirao II and Scindia at Hadapsar. Bajirao II fled to Bassein, signing the Treaty of Bassein on December 31, 1802.

- **Treaty of Bassein (1802):** The **Treaty of Bassein (1802)** saw **Bajirao II** accept British terms: stationing **6,000 native infantry**, ceding **territories** worth **Rs 26 lakh**, surrendering **Surat**, renouncing **chaauth** on the **Nizam's territories**, and subjecting relations to British control, reducing him to **vassalage**.

- After Bajirao II ratified the subsidiary alliance, Bhonsle and Scindia sought to maintain independence but faced an organised British army.
- The British defeated combined forces, leading to:
  - ◆ **Treaty of Deogaon (1803)** after Bhonsle's defeat.

- ◆ **Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803)** after Scindia's defeat.
- ◆ **Treaty of Rajpurghat (1806)** after Holkar's defeat.
- **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)**
  - **Multiple Factors Led To The War:**
  - **Imperialistic Ambitions:** Lord Hastings aimed to impose British supremacy.
  - **Control over Pindaris:** British sought to eliminate threats from Pindaris, mercenaries linked to Marathas, who resorted to plunder.
  - **Resentment over Treaty of Bassein:** Viewed as a total surrender of independence, fueling Maratha desire to re-establish power.
  - The Charter Act of 1813 ended the East India Company's trade monopoly, increasing the need for new markets.
- **Course of War:** Conflict ignited when the Peshwa attacked the British Residency in Poona. The weakened Maratha leadership prompted a swift British military response.
  - **Tulsi Bai Rule:** After Jaswantrao Holkar's death, Tulsi Bai took charge but struggled due to poor advisors. Weakened positions of Bhonsle and Scindia further compromised Maratha resistance against British forces.
- **Consequences of War**
  - By June 1818, the Peshwa was defeated, leading to the dissolution of the Maratha Confederation and dismantling of the Peshwaship.
  - Bajirao II became a British pensioner at Bithur. Pratap Singh, a descendant of Shivaji, was appointed ruler of Satara.
  - The British defeated the Peshwa at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, and Holkar at Mahidpur, leading to:
    - ◆ **Treaty of Poona** (June 1817) with the Peshwa.
    - ◆ **Treaty of Gwalior** (November 1817) with Scindia.
    - ◆ **Treaty of Mandsaur** (January 1818) with Holkar.

## CONQUEST OF SINDH

- **Rise of the Talpura, 1783:** Mir Fath Ali Khan of the Talpura Baloch tribe took control of Sindh, expelling the Kallora dynasty. The region was later divided among the Char Yar Amirs.
- **British Engagement and Treaties**
  - **1799:** Lord Wellesley aimed to neutralise French influence in Sindh, but Fath Ali Khan expelled the British agent in 1800.
  - **1807:** The **Treaty of 'Eternal Friendship'** was signed, ensuring peaceful relations and free passage for British traders and travellers.
  - **1832:** The **Treaty of 1832** allowed British trade while respecting the Amirs' control over tariffs.

- **Strategic Shift in British Policy**
  - **1836:** Lord Auckland prioritised Sindh to block Russian expansion and strengthen British influence in Afghanistan.
  - The 1838 treaty by Auckland permitted the English to intervene in the disputes between the Amirs and the Sikhs as also to establish the presence of a British resident who could go anywhere he liked escorted by English troops. Thus, Sindh was turned into a British protectorate in 1838.
  - **1838: Tripartite Treaty** formalised relations between the British, Ranjit Singh, and Shah Shuja, with Sindh's sovereignty compromised in favour of British interests.
- **Subsidiary Alliance and Expansion, 1839:** A subsidiary alliance imposed British military presence and control over the Amirs' foreign relations.
- **Amirs' Revolt and Annexation**
  - In the wake of the **First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42)**, Amirs' resistance led to British intervention.
  - **1843: Charles Napier** annexed Sindh under Governor General Ellenborough. The British ousted the Amirs and integrated Sindh into the British empire, ousting the Amirs and integrating it into the British Empire.

## BRITISH CONQUEST OF PUNJAB

### Consolidation of Punjab under the Sikhs

- **Banda Bahadur's Rebellion:** After Guru Gobind Singh's death, Banda Bahadur led a Sikh revolt against the Mughals.
- **Sikh Divisions:** After Banda's defeat in 1716, Sikhs divided into two factions—**Bandai (liberal)** and **Tat Khalsa (orthodox)**—which were unified by Bhai Mani Singh in 1721.
- **Dal Khalsa Formation:** In 1784, Kapur Singh Faizullapuria formed the **Dal Khalsa**, uniting Sikhs politically, culturally, and economically, dividing them into **Taruna Dal (youth)** and **Budha Dal (veterans)**.

### Ranjit Singh's Rise and Relations with the British

- **Early Life & Rise:** Born in 1780, Ranjit Singh belonged to the Sukerchakia Misl, led by his father Mahan Singh. By 1799, Ranjit became the **governor of Lahore** appointed by Zaman Shah of Afghanistan.
- **Treaty of Amritsar (1809):** Limited Ranjit's expansion by establishing the **Sutlej River** as the boundary between his domain and the British.
- **Tripartite Treaty (1838):** Political pressure forced Ranjit to sign, but he denied the British passage for attacks on Afghan Amir Dost Mohammad.
- **Post-Ranjit Singh:** After his death in 1839, his son Daleep Singh became **Maharaja**, with Rani Jindan as regent, followed by a period of instability and court factions.

### First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)

- **Causes:**
  - The crossing of the Sutlej River by the Sikh army in December 1845.
  - Power struggles within the Sikh Empire after Ranjit Singh's death.
  - British military actions in Afghanistan (1842), and Gwalior and Sindh (1841).
  - Increasing British troops near Sikh borders.
- **Course of War:** The British defeated the Sikh army in several battles, including Mudki, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, leading to the fall of Lahore without resistance in 1846.

### Treaty of Lahore (1846):

- Imposed a war indemnity of over 1 crore rupees.
- Annexed Jalandhar Doab and reduced Sikh military strength.
- A British resident was stationed in Lahore, and Daleep Singh was recognized as the ruler, with Rani Jindan as regent.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh due to the inability to pay the war indemnity.

### Treaty of Bhairawal (Dec 1846):

- The Sikhs were not satisfied with the Treaty of Lahore over the issue of Kashmir, so they rebelled.
- According to the provisions of this treaty, Rani Jindan was removed as regent and a council of regency for Punjab was set up.
- The council consisted of 8 Sikh sardars presided over by the English Resident, Henry Lawrence.

### Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)

- **Causes:**
  - Resentment over the Treaties of Lahore and Bhairawal, and the First Anglo-Sikh War's humiliating terms.
  - Sikh dissatisfaction with the treatment of Rani Jindan.
  - Multan rebellion under Mulraj, who killed two British officers.
- **Course of War:** British forces, led by Lord Dalhousie, defeated the Sikhs in Ramnagar, Chillianwala, and Gujarat, leading to the surrender at Rawalpindi.
- **Aftermath:** Punjab was annexed by the British. Three-member Board established to govern, with Lawrence brothers and Charles Mansel. John Lawrence became the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab in 1853.

## RELATIONS OF BRITISH INDIA WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

### Anglo-Bhutanese Relations

- **Early Contact (1826):** Following the British annexation of Assam, Bhutanese raids into Bengal and Assam caused tensions.

- **Elgin's Mission (1863-64):** British envoy Lord Elgin was treated harshly by Bhutan, leading to the cession of passes to Bhutan.
- **Annexation of Passes (1865):** The British annexed these strategic passes in retaliation, while Bhutan was granted an annual subsidy.
- **Duar Conflict:** The Anglo-Bhutanese War, also called the Duar Conflict, ended with Bhutan's defeat.
- **Treaty of Sinchula (1865):** Bhutan ceded territories in the Assam and Bengal Duars, as well as Dewangiri (80,000 sq km), to the British in return for a 50,000-rupee annual payment.

### Anglo-Nepalese Relations

- **Converging Boundaries (1801):** The British annexation of Gorakhpur led to overlapping borders with Nepal, escalating tensions.
- **Capture of Butwal and Sheoraj (1813-23):** Nepal's capture of these regions during Lord Hastings' tenure sparked the Anglo-Nepalese War (1814-1816).
- **Key Battles:** Battles such as Nalapani, Jaithak, and Malaon led to significant casualties, and the death of Gorkha commander Amar Singh Thapa in the Battle of Malaon led to Nepal's defeat.
- **Treaty of Sagauli (1816):** The treaty forced Nepal to:
  - Cede the districts of Garhwal, Kumaon, and Terai.
  - Accept a British Resident and give up claims over Sikkim.
  - Grant British control over Nepal's foreign relations and establish commercial ties.

### Anglo-Burmese Relations

- **Motivations for Conflict:** British expansion was driven by Burma's resources, market for goods, and the need to counter French ambitions in Southeast Asia.
- **First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826):**
  - **Causes:** Tensions over Burma's occupation of Arakan and Manipur and threats to Assam.
  - **Treaty of Yandabo (1826):** Burma had to:
    - ◆ Pay 1 crore rupees in war compensation.
    - ◆ Cede Arakan, Tenasserim, and abandon claims over Assam, Cachar, and Jaintia.
    - ◆ Recognize Manipur's independence and accept a British Resident at Ava.
- **Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852-1853):** British forces occupied Pegu and secured Lower Burma, facing resistance.
- **Third Anglo-Burmese War (1885):** After King Thibaw's antagonism toward Britain and foreign alliances, the British annexed Upper Burma, establishing full control over the region.

### Burma's Independence:

- Separated from British India in 1937.
- Achieved independence on January 4, 1948, after the nationalist movement led by U Aung San gained momentum during WWII.

## Anglo-Tibetan Relations

- **Background and Causes:** Tibet, under nominal Chinese sovereignty, was governed by Buddhist lamas. British attempts to establish relations had failed, while Russian influence grew.
- **British Expedition to Tibet (1903-04):** Alarmed by Russian influence, Lord Curzon sent Colonel Younghusband with a Gurkha contingent to force Tibet into negotiations.
- **Treaty of Lhasa (1904):** Tibet had to:
  - Pay an indemnity of 75 lakh rupees over 75 years.
  - Cede Chumbi Valley as security and respect the Sikkim frontier.
  - Open trade markets at Yatung, Gyantse, and Gartok and prevent foreign powers from establishing infrastructure in Tibet.
- **Amendments:** The indemnity was reduced to 25 lakh rupees and British forces withdrew from Chumbi Valley in 1908.

## Anglo-Afghan Relations

- **Forward Policy (1836):** Lord Auckland's policy aimed to protect British India's borders from Russian invasion, leading to the **First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42)**.

- **First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-42):** The British installed Shah Shuja as Amir, but faced resistance, leading to a costly retreat in 1842 and restoration of Dost Mohammed.
- **Policy of Masterly Inactivity (1864-69):** John Lawrence refrained from intervention in Afghan succession, maintaining peace.
- **Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-80):** Amir Sher Ali's refusal to allow a British envoy led to an invasion and the **Treaty of Gandamak (1879)**, which made Afghanistan's foreign relations subject to British control.
- **Durand Line (1893):** This line, establishing the boundary between British India and Afghanistan, caused unrest.
- **Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919):** Afghanistan declared war, but the **Treaty of 1921** granted it full control over foreign affairs, marking the end of British influence.

## Additional Context: British Concerns with Russia and Persia

- In the 19th century, Russia's growing influence in Persia and threats to British interests led to British attempts to ensure Afghanistan's neutrality as a buffer state between British India and Russia.

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### Pre-1857 Uprisings

- Indian resentment manifested through various uprisings before 1857, including **religio-political violence**, **tribal movements**, **peasant rebellions**, and **agrarian riots**.
- Notable incidents: Vellore Mutiny (1806), Barrackpore Mutiny (1824), Bareilly Rising (1816), Kol Insurrection (1831-32), and Santhal Rising (1855-56).**

**Note:** A detailed account of all such uprisings and movements will be covered in a separate chapter, “**People’s Resistance Against the British**,” later.

### THE BEGINNING: CARTRIDGE CONTROVERSY

- Cartridge Issue:** The introduction of **Enfield rifles**, with cartridges allegedly greased with beef and pig fat, angered both **Hindu** and **Muslim** sepoys.
- Earlier signs of discontent:**
  - Berhampur (Feb 1857):** 19th Native Infantry refused to use the rifle, leading to disbandment.
  - Barrackpore (April 1857):** **Mangal Pande** fired at his sergeant major, was executed, and his regiment disbanded.
  - Meerut (May 9, 1857):** 85 men of the 3rd Native Cavalry, imprisoned for refusing cartridges, sparked the rebellion by mutinying the next day.

### Bahadur Shah Zafar as Leader

- Rebels declared **Bahadur Shah Zafar** the symbolic **Emperor of India**, making **Delhi** the revolt’s centre. He called for a united Indian front against the British.

### Spread, Centres & Leaders of the Revolt

| Places of Revolt               | Indian Leaders                                          | British Officials who Suppressed the Revolt                                        |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Delhi</b>                   | Bahadur Shah II and General Bakht Khan                  | John Nicholson, Lieutenant Willoughby, Lieutenant Hudson                           |
| <b>Lucknow</b>                 | Begum Hazrat Mahal and her son Birjis Qadir, Ahmadullah | Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Sir Colin Campbell |
| <b>Kanpur</b>                  | Nana Saheb, Rao Sahib, Tantia Tope and Azimullah Khan   | Sir Colin Campbell, Sir Hugh Wheeler                                               |
| <b>Bareilly</b>                | Khan Bahadur Khan                                       | Sir Colin Campbell                                                                 |
| <b>Jhansi</b>                  | Lakshmi Bai                                             | General Hugh Rose                                                                  |
| <b>Gwalior</b>                 | Tantia Tope                                             | General Hugh Rose                                                                  |
| <b>Ahmedabad &amp; Banaras</b> | Maulvi Liaqat Ali                                       | Colonel James Neil                                                                 |
| <b>Bihar</b>                   | Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh                             | William Taylor                                                                     |

### 1857 REVOLT: MAJOR CAUSES

- Economic Causes:**
  - Peasantry** - heavy taxes, debt, eviction, poverty;
  - artisans** - loss of patronage, decline of handicrafts;
  - trade & industry** - high tariffs, collapsed exports;
  - zamindars** - loss of estates (especially in **Awadh**).
- Political Causes:**
  - Subsidiary Alliance** (1798),
  - Doctrine of Lapse** (1848),
  - Effective Control** weakened native rulers;
  - Mughals** - humiliation;
  - Pax Britannica** - disbanded military groups.
- Administrative Causes:**
  - Corruption** - police, courts, revenue;
  - Alien rule; aristocracy** - denied high posts.
- Socio-Religious Causes:**
  - Reforms** - Sati Abolition (1829), widow remarriage (1856);
  - Missionary activities; cultural insensitivity** - bone dust in flour, beef/pig fat cartridges.
- Sepoy Discontent:**
  - General Service Enlistment Act (1856)** - caste violations;
  - Racial discrimination**, lower pay; loss of **Awadh** (1856).
- External Influences:**
  - Defeats - **Afghan War (1838-42)**,
  - Punjab Wars (1845-49)**, **Crimean War (1854-56)** undermined British invincibility.

## Civilian Participation

- The revolt saw widespread civilian involvement, particularly in **Awadh** and **North-Western Provinces**.
- Civilians targeted **moneylenders**, **zamindars**, and British institutions, destroying financial records, reflecting deep social grievances.
- In **Awadh**, over **100,000 civilians** died, emphasising the scale of the uprising.
- The rebellion witnessed **Hindu-Muslim cooperation**, with nationalistic imagery used to rally against the British.

## Suppression of the Revolt

- **Delhi** fell to the British on **September 20, 1857**, marking a significant blow to the revolt. **Bahadur**
- **Bahadur Shah** was exiled, and royal princes were executed. Key British commanders, such as **Sir Colin Campbell** (Kanpur), **Sir Hugh Rose** (Jhansi), and **Colonel Neill** (Benaras), played pivotal roles in suppressing the revolt.
- By **1859**, **Nana Saheb** escaped to Nepal, while **Tantia Tope** was captured and executed.
- Key leaders like **Kunwar Singh**, **Bakht Khan**, and **Khan Bahadur Khan** died, and the **Begum of Awadh** sought refuge in Nepal.
- The British imposed **martial law** in North India, with ordinary Britishers empowered to punish suspected rebels.

## Causes of 1857 Revolt Failure

- **Limited Spread:** Focused on **Western Bihar**, **Oudh**, **Rohilkhand**; excluded **Bombay** and **Madras**.
- **Lack of Participation:** **Zamindars**, **middle class**, and **rulers** remained loyal for economic reasons.
- **Weapon Disparity:** **Indian sepoys** with traditional weapons vs. **British** with **Enfield rifles**.
- **Leadership Failure:** No **central leadership** or coordination among rebel leaders.
- **No Unified Ideology:** Varied grievances hindered unity.
- **British Advantages:** **Superior resources**, **electric telegraph**, and prior suppression experience.

## Consequences of the Revolt of 1857

- **Act for Better Government of India, 1858**
  - **Abolition of Company Rule:** British Crown took direct control.
  - **Sovereignty Declared:** Queen Victoria became sovereign of British India.
  - **Secretary of State:** Appointed to manage India directly.
- **Queen's Proclamation of 1858**
  - **Title Change:** Lord Canning became the 'Viceroy'.
  - **End of Expansion:** Era of annexation ceased; Indian states recognized British paramountcy.
- **Administrative Reorganisation**
  - Military reorganisation emphasised divide and rule, forming units by caste, community, and region. The martial races doctrine prioritised recruitment from loyal groups like Punjabis and Gurkhas.
  - The 1861 Army Amalgamation Scheme transferred Company troops to Crown service, while Indian artillery units were largely disbanded.
  - **Indian Civil Service Act (1861):** It reinforced racial divisions by limiting higher positions to Europeans.
- **White Mutiny: Resentment in the Army:** Company troops resisted allegiance transfer to the Queen due to loss of Batta (extra allowances). British halted socio-cultural reforms, ending the "White Man's Burden" philosophy.

The White Mutiny was a revolt by European soldiers of the East India Company against being transferred to the Queen of England's service. It took place between 1859 and 1861, and was the largest revolt the British army ever faced

## Nature of the Revolt of 1857: Historian Viewpoints

- **John Seeley:** Describes it as a "**selfish Sepoy Mutiny**" with no native leadership or popular support.
- **R.C. Mazumdar:** Argues it was "**neither first, national, nor a war of independence**", highlighting its regional and class-based nature.
- **Benjamin Disraeli:** Calls it a "**national revolt rooted in deep mistrust**," acknowledging underlying tensions leading to the uprising.
- **V.D. Savarkar:** Labels it the "**First War of Indian Independence**," considering it a planned and organised effort for freedom.



# Rise of Nationalism in India

## 1858-1905

### PHASES OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- 1. Early Phase-The Moderate Phase (1885-1905):** Led by the educated middle class, influenced by Western liberal ideas; a vague vision for reform.
- 2. Second Phase- The Extremist Phase (1905-1918):** Expanded to social, cultural, economic, and political upliftment, with aspirations for self-government (**Swaraj**). Revolutionary methods gained popularity.
- 3. Final Phase- The Gandhian Phase (1919-1947):** Focused on **Purna Swaraj** (complete independence), led by **Mahatma Gandhi** through non-violent non-cooperation.

### Factors in the Growth of Modern Nationalism

- Press and Literature:** By 1877, 169 regional newspapers (e.g., **The Bengalee**, **Kesari**, **The Hindu**) circulated 100,000 copies, advocating self-governance. Writers

like **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** and **Bharatendu Harishchandra** spread nationalist ideas.

- Rediscovery of India's Past:** Scholars like **Max Mueller**, **Monier Williams**, and **Swami Vivekananda** debunked colonial myths, emphasising India's rich heritage.
- Reform Movements:** **Brahmo Samaj**, **Arya Samaj**, and **Ramakrishna Mission** promoted unity and nationalism.
- Reactionary Policies:** **Lord Lytton's I.C.S. age reduction (1876)**, **Delhi Durbar (1877)**, **Vernacular Press Act (1878)**, and **Arms Act (1878)** sparked opposition.
- Western Thought:** Influences from thinkers like **Milton**, **Shelley**, **J.S. Mill**, and **Rousseau** shaped Indian nationalism.
- Global Influence:** Indian leaders, like **Naoroji**, **Tilak**, drew inspiration from global movements (e.g., **Italian unification**, **Irish Home Rule**).

### Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress

| Name Founders                                                                                                                                                                                              | Important Contribution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1836: Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha, Calcutta</b><br>Associates Raja Rammohan Roy (Prasanna Kumar Thakur, Kalinath Chowdhury, Dwarkanath Tagore, Gouri Sankar Bhattacharya, Durga Prasad Tarka Panchanan) | Advocated for administrative reforms, Indian participation in administration, and education.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>1837: Zamindari Association (Landholders' Society), Calcutta</b><br>Dwarkanath Tagore, Radhakant Deb, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, Rajkamal Sen, Bhabani Charan Mitra                                         | Safeguarded landlord's interests and laid the foundation for constitutional agitation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>1843: Bengal British India Society, Calcutta</b><br>George Thompson, Dwarkanath Tagore, Chandra Mohan Chatterjee, Parmananda Maitra                                                                     | Collected information on British India's welfare and promoted good citizenship among Indians.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>1851: British Indian Association, Calcutta</b><br>President: Radhakant Deb; General Secretary: Debendranath Tagore<br>[UPSC 2017]                                                                       | Merged Landholders Society and Bengal British India Society. Advocated for legislative reforms like establishing a separate legislature, separation of executive and judicial functions, and tax reductions. The petition referred to: 1. Establishment of Universities in the three presidencies (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay), 2. Establishment of a separate legislature of a popular character, 3. Separation of executive from judicial functions, 4. Reduction in salaries of higher officers, 5. Abolition of salt duty, abkari (intoxicant tax), and stamp duties.<br>[UPSC 2017] |

|                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1852: Bombay Association, Bombay</b><br>Jagannath Shankarsheth                                                                      | Focused on petitioning for legislative reforms, advocated for Indian participation in governance, and critiqued colonial policies. Revived by Naoroji and Dadabhai Naoroji in 1876 but faced challenges from newer associations like the Western Indian Association.                                     |
| <b>1852: Madras Native Association (MNA), Madras</b><br>Gajula Lakshminarasu Chetty                                                    | The first political association in the Madras Presidency. Focused on grievances of the landed gentry and countering Christian missionary activities and Lex Loci laws.                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>1866: East India Association, London</b><br>Dadabhai Naoroji                                                                        | Promoted Indian welfare, influenced British public opinion, and established branches in India.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>1867: Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona</b><br>Mahadev Govind Ranade (Joined later in 1871),<br>G.V. Joshi, S.H. Sathe, S.H. Chiplonkar | Worked as a medium for public opinion and interaction between the government and people, focusing on social reform and political participation.                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>1875: Indian League, Calcutta</b><br>Sisir Kumar Ghosh                                                                              | Promoted nationalism and political education, expanding representation beyond the middle class.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>1876: Indian Association (Indian National Association), Calcutta</b><br>Surendranath Banerjee, Ananda Mohan Bose<br>[UPSC 2017]     | Led campaigns for Indian Civil Service reforms, Indianisation of administrative posts, and protests against repressive laws. Sponsored the All-India Conference in 1883. Campaign against the Repressive Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act. Published "Indian Association's Journal".<br>[UPSC 2017] |
| <b>1883: All-India Conference, Calcutta</b><br>Indian Association of Calcutta                                                          | Laid the groundwork for the Indian National Congress (INC), merging with it in 1886.                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>1884: Madras Mahajan Sabha, Madras</b><br>M. Veeraraghavachari, P. Ananda Charlu, G. Subramania Iyer                                | Played a key role in advocating for Indian representation in legislative councils and contributed to coordinating local political efforts. Led the movement for segregation of judicial and revenue functions.                                                                                           |
| <b>1885: Bombay Presidency Association, Bombay</b><br>Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji                                  | Founded as a response to Lord Lytton's policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy. Focused on advocating for Indian rights in the Bombay Presidency. Maintained strong links with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.                                                                                              |
| <b>1885: London Indian Society, London</b><br>Dadabhai Naoroji                                                                         | Served as a platform for Indian students to voice political grievances. It was taken over by the East India Association in 1866.                                                                                                                                                                         |

## Pre-Congress Campaigns

- **Import duty on cotton** (1875).
- **Indianisation of government service** (1878-79).
- Opposed **Lytton's Afghan adventure, Arms Act, and Vernacular Press Act** (1878).
- Advocated for the right to **join volunteer corps** and opposed **plantation labour** and **Inland Emigration Act** (1881-82).
- Supported **Ilbert Bill** (1883) for Indian judges to try British criminals.
- Campaigned in **Britain** for pro-India parties.
- Led **Indian Civil Service Agitation** (1877-80) against age limit reduction for ICS exams.
- **Peasant Issues:** Supported **Indigo Riots** (Bengal), **Deccan Riots** (Poona), and **water tax protests** (Chenab

Canal Colony, Punjab). Social work by groups like **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha**, connecting peasants to nationalist movements.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

### Foundation and the Moderate Phase

- **A.O. Hume**, a retired British civil servant, played a key role in founding the INC, collaborating with leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha, and Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee**.
- **First Congress Session (December 1885):** Held at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay**, with 72 delegates, mostly lawyers. **Lord Dufferin** was the British Viceroy at the time. Focused on loyalty to the British Crown while advocating for Indian welfare and representation.
- **Annual Meetings:** Held in December each year across India.

## Theories Behind its Formation

### 1. Safety Valve Theory

- **Origin:** Proposed by William Wedderburn in his 1913 biography of Hume.
- **Context:** In 1878, Hume discovered secret reports revealing significant discontent among the lower classes and plans to overthrow British rule. Concerned, he met with Lord Dufferin to create a platform for educated Indians.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **R.P. Dutt** supported it, but modern historians reject the theory.

### 2. Lightning Conductor Theory

- **Insight by Gokhale:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale suggested that the British would not have tolerated a revolutionary movement initiated by Indians; hence, A.O. Hume's involvement was crucial.
- **Function:** While Hume viewed the INC as a means to manage political discourse, Indian leaders sought to use it as a 'lightning conductor' to channel nationalist sentiments.
- **Bipan Chandra's Perspective:** Chandra noted the dual vision—while the British hoped to control

dissent, Indian leaders aimed to leverage this platform for greater nationalistic awakening.

## Evolution of the INC

- The formation of the INC was a culmination of political awakening dating back to the **1860s and 1870s**, gaining momentum by the **late 1870s and early 1880s**.
- The INC served as a platform for **national unity** and **political representation** against colonial rule and was driven by a desire for **political education** and **national engagement**, inspired by contemporary movements.
- **Shift in Objectives:** The INC transitioned from moderate petitions to assertive demands for self-rule.
- **Internal Dynamics within the INC:** In the early years, the INC was divided into two factions:
  - **Moderates:** Led by figures like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, they sought gradual reforms through petitions and collaboration with British officials.
  - **Extremists:** Led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others, they advocated for Swaraj and were willing to adopt more aggressive tactics, including boycotts and protests.

## IMPORTANT CONGRESS SESSIONS

| Year, Location, President                                    | Key Resolutions/Events                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1885, Bombay, W.C. Bannerjee, <b>1st Congress President.</b> | First session of the Indian National Congress (INC), attended by 72 delegates.                                                                 |
| 1886, Calcutta, Dadabhai Naoroji                             | Merger of INC with the National Conference, strengthening the INC's foundation. Naoroji presided over the INC three times (1886, 1893, 1906).  |
| 1887, Madras, Badruddin Tyabji                               | First Muslim President of INC; Appeal to Muslims to join INC.<br>[UPSC 2015]                                                                   |
| 1888, Allahabad, George Yule                                 | First Englishman (non-Indian) to become INC President.                                                                                         |
| 1896, Calcutta, Rahimatullah M. Sayani                       | Vande Mataram' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore in a Congress session.                                                           |
| 1905, Benaras, Gopal Krishna Gokhale                         | Formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement against the British; boycott of foreign goods, promotion of Swadeshi goods and Indian industries. |
| 1906, Calcutta, Dadabhai Naoroji                             | Resolutions on Swaraj (Self-Government), Boycott Movement, Swadeshi, and National Education adopted.                                           |
| 1907, Surat, Rash Behari Ghosh                               | Split between Moderates and Extremists within INC; session adjourned.                                                                          |
| 1910, Allahabad, Sir William Wedderburn                      | M.A. Jinnah criticised the separate electorate system introduced by the Indian Councils Act, 1909.                                             |
| 1911, Calcutta, B.N. Dhar                                    | Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time in a Congress session, marking the beginnings of national unity.                                       |
| 1915, Bombay, Sir S.P. Sinha                                 | Congress constitution altered to admit delegates from the extremist section, reflecting internal shifts within the INC.                        |

|                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1916, Lucknow, A.C. Majumdar                        | Unity between Moderates and Extremists in INC; Lucknow Pact signed with the Muslim League.                                                                        |
| 1917, Calcutta, Annie Besant                        | First female President of INC. [UPSC 2015, 2013]                                                                                                                  |
| 1918, Bombay (Special session), Syed Hasan Imam     | Special session to deliberate on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and INC's participation in British reforms.                                                       |
| 1919, Amritsar, Motilal Nehru                       | Support for the Khilafat Movement; Condemnation of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.                                                                                 |
| 1920, Calcutta (Special session), Lala Lajpat Rai   | Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) resolution moved by Mahatma Gandhi, aiming at non-violent resistance against British rule.                                         |
| 1920, Nagpur, C. Vijayaraghavachariar               | Reorganisation of Congress on linguistic grounds; M.A. Jinnah left the INC.                                                                                       |
| 1922, Gaya, C.R. Das                                | Formation of the Swaraj Party after breaking away from INC, reflecting ideological differences.                                                                   |
| 1924, Belgaum, M.K. Gandhi                          | Only session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, emphasising his leadership within INC.                                                                              |
| 1925, Kanpur, Sarojini Naidu                        | First Indian woman President of INC.                                                                                                                              |
| 1927, Madras, Dr. M.A. Ansari                       | Resolution passed against using Indian troops overseas and boycott of the Simon Commission; Resolution on Purna Swaraj.                                           |
| 1928, Calcutta, Motilal Nehru                       | Formation of the All India Youth Congress to engage younger generations in the independence movement.<br>Acceptance of Nehru Report recommending Dominion status. |
| 1929, Lahore, Jawaharlal Nehru                      | Poorna Swaraj' resolution passed; decision to launch Civil Disobedience Movement; January 26, 1930 declared as Independence Day.                                  |
| 1931, Karachi, Vallabhbhai Patel                    | Endorsement of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.                                                          |
| 1934, Bombay, Rajendra Prasad                       | Amendment in the Constitution of Congress, signalling the need for an updated organisational framework.                                                           |
| 1936, Lucknow, Jawaharlal Nehru                     | Emphasis on socialist principles in Congress policies, marking a shift toward left-wing economic ideas.                                                           |
| 1937, Faizpur, Jawaharlal Nehru                     | First Congress session held in a village, emphasising a connection to grassroots and rural India.                                                                 |
| 1938, Haripura, Subhas Chandra Bose                 | National Planning Committee established for India's economic development post-independence.                                                                       |
| 1939, Tripuri, Subhas Chandra Bose/ Rajendra Prasad | Subhas Chandra Bose re-elected but resigned after disputes; Rajendra Prasad took over; Formation of the Forward Bloc by Bose.                                     |
| 1940, Ramgarh, Abul Kalam Azad                      | Decision to leave the final call on launching the Civil Disobedience Movement to Mahatma Gandhi.                                                                  |
| 1946, Meerut, J.B. Kripalani                        | Last session before Indian independence; J.B. Kripalani was the INC president at the time of independence.                                                        |

## MODERATES (1885-1905) AND EXTREMIST PHASE (1905-1919)

| Aspect                                     | Moderates (1885-1905)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Extremists (1905-1919)                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Social Base Ideological Inspiration</b> | Wealthy landowners, upper-middle classes, educated professionals. Western liberal philosophy, parliamentary principles, belief in British justice, gradual reforms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Educated middle and lower-middle classes, masses in rural areas. Inspired by Indian history, cultural heritage, self-rule (Swaraj), rejection of British rule.                                                                                    |
| <b>Views on British Rule</b>               | Believed Britain had a divinely ordained mission to rule India, colonial rule beneficial in some ways.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Rejected British rule as exploitative, unjust, viewed British authority as illegitimate.                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Involvement of Masses</b>               | Movement confined to educated middle class, felt masses were politically unaware.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Faith in the masses ability to engage in political activism, advocated for widespread participation.                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Key Demands</b>                         | <b>Constitutional reforms</b> increased Indian representation, promoted civil service Indianisation, introduced legislative elections, and Indian members to the Viceroy's Executive Council, ("No Taxation without Representation"). Administrative changes included raising the ICS exam age limit, conducting exams in India, reducing defence costs, and addressing bureaucratic oppression, Economic reforms. | <b>Swaraj (Self-rule):</b> Emphasised complete independence from British rule, empowering masses, expanding Congress's social base.<br><b>Economic:</b> Promoted self-reliance, indigenous industries, Swadeshi (self-power), national education. |
| <b>Methods of Struggle</b>                 | Petition, prayer, propaganda, constitutional agitation through petitions, resolutions, press, public meetings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Boycotts, passive resistance, protests, militant agitation, direct confrontation with British, use of traditional festivals for political mobilisation, volunteer organisations (Samitis).                                                        |
| <b>Nature of Patriotism</b>                | Patriotic, focused on reforming the colonial system, relied on British fairness and liberal ideals.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Passionate patriots, willing to endure sacrifices and confront British oppression for independence.                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Economic Reforms</b>                    | Critiqued colonial economic policies, advocated for industrial development, reduction in land taxes, fiscal policies benefiting Indians.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Advocated for self-reliance in economic matters, promotion of indigenous industries, banks, local businesses.                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Educational Reforms</b>                 | Focused on expanding modern education, raising political consciousness, emphasising English and Western-style education.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Supported national education promoting indigenous culture, languages, and values, establishing national institutions.                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Cultural Impact</b>                     | Less emphasis on cultural revival, focused more on political and administrative reform.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Strong emphasis on cultural revivalism, use of Hindu mythology, traditions, festivals for political mobilisation.                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Relations with the Press</b>            | Used press for political discourse, raising public awareness, and criticising British policies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Used press with a radical tone, promoting nationalism and resistance against colonial rule.                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Role of Women and Other Groups</b>      | Limited involvement of women and marginalised groups, mostly educated elites.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Encouraged active participation of women, students, workers, and expanded activism to a wider base.                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Leaders</b>                             | Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, R.C. Dutt, Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee Mahadev Govind Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Badruddin Tyabji, Rash Behari Ghosh.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh, Subramania Bharati, Veer Savarkar, Chidambaram Pillai, Rash Behari Bose, C.R. Das                                                                                       |

## Evaluation of the Moderate Phase (1885-1905)

The **Moderate Phase** laid the foundation for India's independence movement, advocating reforms within British rule. Key achievements:

- **Public Service Commission (1886):** Enabled Indian civil service participation.
- **Indian Councils Act (1892):** Expanded councils and introduced indirect elections but offered limited power.
- **House of Commons Resolution (1893):** Recognized Indian participation in administration.
- **Welby Commission (1895):** Supported critiques of British economic policies, acknowledging India's economic burdens.

### Others

**Economic Critiques:** Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain of Wealth Theory argued British policies depleted India's wealth. British imports led to deindustrialization, harming local industries and increasing poverty. The Zamindari system exploited peasants with high rents, causing agrarian distress, while infrastructure mainly served British interests, neglecting Indian welfare.

- **Reform Goals:** Aimed at Indianizing civil services, establishing judicial independence, decentralising finances, and improving education.

## Causes for the Rise of Extremism (1905)

- **Colonial Exploitation: Drain Theory** exposed British exploitation. Key works: Naoroji's *Poverty and Un-British Rule*, Ranade's *Essays on Indian Economics*, Dutt's *Economic History of India*.
- **Crisis (1896-1900):** Famines, plagues, unrest highlighted British failures.
- **Nationalist Dissatisfaction: Indian Councils Act (1892)** failed; deportations of leaders like Natu brothers.

- **Bengal Partition (1905):** Symbolised **divide and rule**, spurring protests.
- **Global Anti-Imperialist Influence: Japan's victory (1905) over Russia, Boer War defeats (1899-1902)** inspired militancy.
- **Militant Leaders: Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal** advocated **Swaraj** and direct action.
- **Curzon's Policies: Calcutta Corporation Act (1899), Delhi Durbar (1902), Indian Universities Commission (1902), Indian Official Secret Act (1904)** fueled discontent.

## Evaluation of the Extremist Phase

- **National Awakening:** Ignited a strong sense of nationalism, shifting the Indian freedom struggle from elite petitions to mass demands for Swaraj (self-rule).
- **Swadeshi and Boycott Movements:** Launched the Swadeshi Movement and encouraged the boycott of British goods, promoting economic self-reliance.
- **Cultural Revival:** Fostered pride in India's heritage, countering British claims of cultural superiority.
- **Youth Mobilisation:** Successfully inspired the youth to engage in the struggle, adding a dynamic element to the movement.
- **Revolutionary Ideas:** Introduced concepts of armed resistance, fostering a spirit of defiance against colonial rule.

## Legacy

- This phase laid the groundwork for future strategies, especially under Gandhi, and emphasised the importance of inclusive political engagement that addressed social, economic, and cultural dimensions of the movement.



# 4

## Indian National Movement: 1905-18

### PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)

*"Real Awakening in India took place only after the Partition of Bengal."*  
-M. K. Gandhi"

In July 1905, **Lord Curzon** announced the partition of the undivided Bengal Presidency. It was implemented on October 16, 1905.

It proposed the following:

- **Two Provinces:**
  - Bengal was divided into two provinces: **Western Bengal (with Bihar and Orissa)** and **Eastern Bengal (with Assam)**.
  - **Capitals:** Calcutta for Bengal and **Dacca** for Eastern Bengal.
- **Official Justification:** The British claimed Bengal's population of **78 million** made administration difficult. **Development of Assam** was also cited as a reason for partition.

### Real Motives

- **Weaken Indian Nationalism:** Bengal, the nerve centre of **Indian nationalism**, was to be weakened by splitting it into two provinces.
- **Linguistic and Religious Divisions:** Reduced the **Bengali population** to a minority. Created a **Hindu-majority western** region and a **Muslim-majority eastern** region.
- **British Strategy:** The partition was a deliberate attempt to **divide and rule** by fostering communal divisions between **Hindus and Muslims**.

### Effects of Partition

- **Anti-Partition Agitation:** Massive protests emerged across Bengal.
- **Swadeshi Movement:** Economic boycott of British goods, symbolising nationalist defiance.
- **Rise of Extremism:** Sparked a more aggressive stance within the **Indian National Movement**.
- **Formation of Muslim League (1906):** The partition sowed the seeds of communal politics, leading to the formation of the **Muslim League**.

### Appealing to Muslims

- **Lord Curzon's Tactics:** By making **Dacca** the capital of the Muslim-majority province, Curzon aimed to secure **Muslim support**.

- **Divide and Rule:** The British sought to counteract the **Congress** and growing nationalism by encouraging **Muslim communalism**.
- **Significance:** The partition intensified **nationalist sentiments** and catalysed the **Swadeshi Movement**, which became a key part of India's freedom struggle, unifying Indians against **British imperialism**.

### THE SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT (1903-1905)

'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the agitation against the Partition of Bengal. [UPSC 2016]

#### Origin and Causes

- The **Swadeshi Movement** emerged in response to the British decision to partition Bengal, announced in **December 1903**. [UPSC 2016]  
Officially, the partition aimed at improving administrative efficiency, but the real motive was to **weaken Bengal**, a hub of Indian nationalism, by dividing it along **religious and linguistic lines**.
- **Key leaders:** **Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra**, and **Prithwishchandra Ray**.
- Methods of protest included **petitions, public meetings**, and using **newspapers** such as **Hitabadi, Sanjibani**, and **Bengalee**.
- Despite opposition, the partition was officially announced in **July 1905**, leading to massive protests.

**Note:** 7th August is declared as the National Handloom Day was first observed in 2015. It was in 1905 that the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same day. [UPSC 2023]

#### Key Factors Behind the Movement

- **Partition of Bengal:** Seen as an attempt to divide Hindus and Muslims, sparking anger and resistance.
- **Nationalism:** The rising tide of nationalism in India pushed for self-governance.
- **Economic Exploitation:** Indian discontent with British exploitation, including the **drain of wealth**.
- **Political Repression:** Repressive British policies, including denial of political rights and imprisonment of leaders.

#### Formal Launch

- On **August 7, 1905**, the **Boycott Resolution** was passed, marking the formal proclamation of the **Swadeshi Movement** [UPSC 2023]

- On **October 16, 1905**, Bengal was officially partitioned. On this day, Indians expressed mourning by fasting, bathing in the **Ganges**, singing **Bande Mataram** (the theme song of the movement), and tying symbolic unity bands.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** composed the song ‘**Amar Sonar Bangla**’, which later became Bangladesh’s national anthem.

### Spread of the Movement

- The Swadeshi Movement quickly spread beyond Bengal to regions like **Poona, Bombay, Punjab, Delhi**, and **Madras**.
- In the **Indian National Congress (INC)** session of **1905** at **Benaras** (chaired by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**), the partition was condemned, and the Swadeshi Movement was endorsed.
- In the **Calcutta session of 1906** (chaired by **Dadabhai Naoroji**), the INC declared **Swaraj** (self-government) as its goal for the first time.
- Disputes between the **Moderates** and **Extremists** over methods led to the **Surat split in 1907**. [UPSC 2015]
- **Key Leaders Across India:** Bengal: Ashwini Kumar Dutta; Madras: V.O. Chidambaram Pillai; Delhi: Syed Hyder Reza; Andhra: T. Prakasam and Krishna Rao; Punjab: Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh; Bombay & Poona: Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- The Swadeshi Movement contributed to the revival of the indigenous artisan crafts and industries. The National Council of Education was established as a part of the Swadeshi Movement. [UPSC 2019]

### New Forms of Struggle in the Freedom Movement

- **Boycott of Foreign Goods:** Mass actions like burning foreign textiles and abstaining from foreign products gained widespread support.
- **Public Gatherings:** Mobilised masses and fostered unity through processions.
- **“Corps of Volunteers”/Samitis:** Local organisations like **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** and **Swadeshi Sangam** spread nationalist ideas through cultural events and social work.
- **Festivals:** **Tilak’s Ganapati** and **Shivaji Festivals** became platforms for swadeshi propaganda.
- **Atma-Shakti:** Promoted self-reliance, national pride, and social reforms like caste discrimination and dowry abolition.
- **Swadeshi Education:** **Bengal National College** and **National Schools** promoted indigenous education. **National Council of Education** (August 15, 1906) focused on nationalist education.
- **Swadeshi Enterprises:** Indigenous industries like **textile mills** and **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** reduced dependency on British goods. [UPSC 2019]

### Impact on Culture

The Swadeshi movement greatly influenced the cultural sphere: **Nationalist Songs:** Rabindranath Tagore and Dwijendralal Ray inspired Indian nationalism, with Tagore’s “Amar Sonar

Bangla” motivating Bangladesh’s liberation struggle. “**Amar Sonar Bangla**”: Composed by **Rabindranath Tagore** during the movement, it later became the national anthem of Bangladesh.

- **Artistic Expressions:** Abanindranath Tagore challenged **Victorian naturalism**, drawing inspiration from traditional Indian art, while **Nandalal Bose** significantly impacted Indian art through the Indian Society of **Oriental Art**.
- **Scientific Contributions:** **Jagdish Chandra Bose** showcased India’s potential for **scientific innovation**.
- **Revival of Traditional Crafts:** promoting **handwoven textiles** and reviving craftsmanship.
- **“Desher Katha” by S.G. Deuskar:** A book summarising the works of **M.G. Ranade** and **D. Naoroji**, warning against the British “**hypnotic conquest of the mind**” and inspiring Swadeshi plays and songs. [UPSC 2020]

### Extent of Mass Participation in the Swadeshi Movement

- **Swadeshi Campaign:** Students led picketing against foreign goods.
- **Punitive Actions:** Disaffiliation, job disqualification, scholarships revoked, fines, expulsion, arrest, and physical punishment for participating students.
- **Active Role:** Women engaged in **protests, processions, and picketing** during the **Swadeshi movement**.
- **Urban Middle-Class:** Shift to public activism in the national struggle.
- **Varied Support:** Active support from **Maulana Azad**, but many upper/middle-class Muslims distanced due to Hindu-centric symbols.
- **Partition Support:** **Nawab Salimullah** backed **East Bengal** partition for Muslims.
- **British Manipulation:** British promoted the **All India Muslim League (1906)**, deepening divisions.
- **Strikes (1905-1908):** **Burn Company Clerks’ Strike (1905)** Howrah, **East Indian Railway Strike (1906)**, **Jute Mills Strikes (1906-1908)**, and **Rawalpindi Strike** (led by **Lala Lajpat Rai** and **Ajit Singh**).
- **Foreign Mill Strikes:** Led by **Subramaniya Siva** and **Chidambaram Pillai**.

### Slow Dissipation Causes

The **Swadeshi Movement** dissipated due to **government repression**, **internal divisions**, and **limited reach** beyond Bengal. **Muslim support** was hindered by **communal divisions** and the formation of the **All India Muslim League (1906)**. **Lack of organisation**, **directionless energy**, and **communal riots** further weakened the movement’s effectiveness.

### The Surat Split (1907)

Swadeshi Movement has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of ‘moderates’ and ‘extremists’. (UPSC 2015). The **Indian National**

**Congress (INC)** split into **Moderate** and **Extremist** factions during its session in **Surat** in December 1907. This division reflected growing ideological differences over strategies for Indian independence.

- **Reason:** Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government. [UPSC 2016]
- **Consequences of the Split:** After the split, the Congress was primarily controlled by **Moderates**, focusing on self-government through constitutional means.
- **Government Repression:** From 1907 to 1911, the British government enacted strict laws, including:
  - **Seditious Meetings Act** (1907)
  - **Criminal Law Amendment Act** (1908)
  - **Incitement to Offences Act** (1908)
  - **Explosive Substances Act** (1908)
  - **Indian Press Act** (1910)

### Key Congress Sessions

- **Benaras (1905)** - Presided by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
  - Emergence of **Moderate-Extremist** differences on extending the **Swadeshi Movement**.
  - A mild resolution was passed condemning the **partition of Bengal** to avert an immediate split. [UPSC 2016]
- **Calcutta (1906)** - Presided by **Dadabhai Naoroji**
  - Moderates proposed Naoroji as president; **Extremists** favoured **Tilak** or **Lajpat Rai**.
  - '**Swarajya**' (self-government) was mentioned for the first time, but undefined.
  - Moderates preferred caution and focused on council reforms, while Extremists advocated for **passive resistance** and **boycott**.
- **Surat (1907)** - Presided by **Ras Behari Ghosh**
  - Extremists aimed to have **Tilak** or **Lajpat Rai** as president and pushed for radical resolutions.
  - Moderates insisted on excluding Tilak to drop radical agendas.
  - Firm stances led to an inevitable split
- **Simla Deputation (1906):** A group of **Muslim elites**, led by **Agha Khan**, met **Lord Minto** to demand a separate electorate for Muslims. This group took over the **Muslim League**, initially formed by **Nawab Salimullah** and others, aiming to maintain loyalty to the British and draw Muslim intelligentsia away from the Congress.

### MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS OF 1909

The **Morley-Minto Reforms**, formally known as the **Indian Councils Act of 1909**, aimed to address the demands of both Moderates and Muslims amidst rising nationalist sentiments in India.

### Key Provisions

- **Expansion of Legislative Councils:** Increased Indian representation, yet the majority remained British officials, ensuring British control.
- **Separate Electorates for Muslims:** Allowed Muslims to elect representatives, marking a significant acknowledgment of communal divisions.
- **Increased Elected Membership:** More elected members in both Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, although some were still nominated.
- **Lower Qualifications for Muslims:** Muslims received representation exceeding their population share, with lower income qualifications for voters compared to Hindus.
- **Indirect Elections:** Members were elected indirectly through local bodies, creating a complex electoral process.
- **Empowered Legislatures:** Legislatures could pass resolutions and vote on budget items, but not the budget as a whole.
- **Indian Representation in Executive Council:** **Satyendra Sinha** became the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

#### Delhi Durbar

- In 1911, **Lord Hardinge** organised a Durbar in Delhi, which was attended by the British Monarch **King George V** and **Queen Mary**.
- Announcements in Delhi Durbar:
  - Bengal Partition was revoked. [UPSC 2014]
  - British India's capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- **Delhi Conspiracy Case:** **Rash Bihari Bose** and **Sachindra Nath Sanyal** extremist revolutionaries tried to throw a bomb on Hardinge.
  - **Sachindra Nath Sanyal** was jailed during which he wrote **Bandi Jeevan**.

### Annulment of Partition 1911

[UPSC 2014]

**King George V** abrogated **Curzon's Act** as the **Royal Durbar in Delhi in 1911**. In 1911, the British government, under **Viceroy Lord Hardinge**, annulled the **Partition of Bengal (1905)** due to increasing **unrest** and pressure from the **Swadeshi** and **Boycott Movement**. Officially, the annulment was justified as an **administrative necessity**, claiming better governance for a unified Bengal.

## REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

### Phases of Revolutionary Nationalism

- **First Phase:** Followed the decline of the **Swadeshi Movement** (until 1917).
- **Second Phase:** Arising post the **Non-Cooperation Movement**.

**Factors Contributing to Revolutionary Activities:** The decline of moderate leadership, particularly under **Lord Curzon**, and weak post-Swadeshi leadership led to disillusionment, prompting young nationalists to adopt revolutionary tactics for independence.

## Methods Employed by Revolutionaries

- Revolutionaries adopted several methods, including:
  - **Acts of Heroism:** They organised **assassinations** of unpopular officials and informers within their ranks.
  - **Swadeshi Dacoities:** Conducted **robberies** to raise funds for their revolutionary activities.
  - **Military Conspiracies:** During **World War I**, some revolutionaries planned military actions with the hope of support from Britain's enemies.

## Manifestations of Revolutionary Activities

- **Violent Uprisings:** The **Kakori Train Robbery** in **1924** and the **Chittagong Armory Raid** in **1930** were significant instances of direct assaults on British authority.
- **Political Assassinations:** Growing discontent with moderate approaches led revolutionaries to attempt the elimination of unpopular British officials both in India and abroad.
- **Secret Societies:** Groups such as the **Hindustan Republican Association** and **Jugantar** organised and executed various revolutionary activities, including **bombings** and **assassinations**.

## Revolutionary Activities(Phase : 1907-17)

| Case/Organization (Year) and Place                                                          | Associated People and Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Anushilan Samiti (1902) - Bengal                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded by Promotha Mitter and others, including Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh.</li> <li>• Published journals Yugantar and Sandhya Prakash.</li> <li>• Advocated revolutionary activities like Swadeshi Dacoities, physical training, and moral education.</li> </ul>               |
| Attempt on Sir Fuller's life (1907) - Bengal                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An attempt by Yugantar on Sir Fuller, Lt. Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam.</li> <li>• Fuller eventually resigned from his post.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                   |
| Muzaffarpur Case (1908)/Alipore Conspiracy Case/Manicktolla Bomb Conspiracy (1908) - Bengal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose attempted to kill Muzaffarpur Magistrate Kingsford.</li> <li>• Aurobindo Ghosh was acquitted in the Alipore Conspiracy Case.</li> <li>• Khudiram Bose was hanged for the attempt.</li> <li>• Barindra Kumar Ghosh was sentenced to life imprisonment.</li> </ul> |
| Barrah Dacoity (1908) - Bengal                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was carried out by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das to fund revolutionary activities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912) - Delhi                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attempt by Rash Behari Bose and Sachindra Sanyal to assassinate Viceroy Hardinge.</li> <li>• The conspiracy was aimed at detonating a bomb near the Viceroy's procession.</li> </ul>                                                                                                              |
| German Plot/Zimmerman Plan (1916-17) - Bengal                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin) and Yugantar to plan an armed insurrection during World War I.</li> <li>• The plan included importing German arms to provoke rebellion in India.</li> <li>• Activities involved Swadeshi Dacoities and boat dacoities to raise funds.</li> </ul>      |
| Ramosi Peasant Force (1879) - Maharashtra                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised by Vasudev Balwant Phadke to instigate an armed revolt against British authorities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Chapekar Brothers Case (1897) - Maharashtra                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damodar and Balkrishna (Chapekar brothers) assassinated Plague Commissioner Rand and Lt. Ayerst as revenge for repressive plague policies.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                             |
| Mitra Mela (1899) - Maharashtra                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded by V.D. Savarkar and his brother, merged with Abhinav Bharat in 1904, influenced by Mazzini's Young Italy.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Killing of District Magistrate of Nasik (1909) - Maharashtra                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anant Lakshman Kanhere, a member of Abhinav Bharat, killed A.M.T. Jackson, the Collector of Nashik.</li> <li>• Resulted in Kanhere's execution and Savarkar's imprisonment.</li> </ul>                                                                                                            |
| Punjab Extremism - Punjab                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lala Lajpat Rai initiated Punjabee and Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore.</li> <li>• Revolutionaries included Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand, and Syed Haider Raza.</li> <li>• Shifted from grievances to extremism after British repression.</li> </ul>                                        |

|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Assassination of Robert Ash (1911) - Madras                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vanchi Iyer assassinated Robert Asch, the District Collector of Tirunelveli.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Bharat Swashashan Samiti / Indian Home Rule Society (India House) (1905) - London | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded by Shyamji Krishnavarma as a revolutionary hub for Indian nationalists.</li> <li>• Key figures included Savarkar and Hardayal, who published The Indian Sociologist.</li> <li>• Inspired revolutionaries in Paris, Geneva, and London.</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |
| Assassination of Curzon-Wyllie (1909) - London                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madanlal Dhingra assassinated Curzon-Wyllie in London, protesting British rule.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| The Ghadar Party (1913) - San Francisco (North America)                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founded by Sohan Singh Bhakna, Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhawan Singh, Kartar Singh Saaraba, Barkatullah, and Bhai Premchand.</li> <li>• Aimed at sparking an all-India uprising, with support from Germany during World War I. [UPSC 2022]</li> <li>• Involved organising assassinations, anti-imperialist literature, and procuring arms for rebellion.</li> </ul> |
| Berlin Committee for Indian Independence (1915) - Berlin (Germany)                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by Virendranath Chattopadhyaya, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal with German support under the Zimmerman Plan.</li> <li>• Aimed at organising rebellion and provoking an armed invasion of British India.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |
| Missions to Baghdad, Persia, Turkey, and Kabul - Various                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by revolutionaries Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah, and Obaidullah Sindhi.</li> <li>• Attempted to form an Indian government in Kabul, with support from Afghanistan's Crown Prince Amanullah.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                 |
| Singapore Mutiny (Feb 15, 1915) - Singapore                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Led by Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani, and Subedar Daud Khan, involving the 5th Light Infantry and 36th Sikh Battalion.</li> <li>• The mutiny was suppressed, resulting in executions and life sentences.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                         |

**Note:** Phase -II of the Revolutionary Activities of the 1920s has been covered in Chapter 6.

### The Ghadar Revolution

The **Ghadar Party** was a revolutionary group headquartered in **San Francisco**, with branches in the **Far East** and along the **US coast**. Its weekly newspaper, "**The Ghadar**," spearheaded its activities. [UPSC 2014]

#### Emergence of the Ghadar Party

- Formed in **May 1913** by **Lala Har Dayal** and others, the Ghadar Party aimed to fight **British rule in India** through **armed revolt**, not petitions.
- The **Hindi Association** was established, leading to the launch of "**The Ghadar**" and the founding of **Yugantar Ashram** in San Francisco.
- **Key Figures:** Prominent leaders included **Sohan Singh Bhakna**, **Lala Hardayal**, **Kartar Singh Sarabha**, and **Bhagwan Singh**, who led **extensive propaganda efforts**. Kartar Singh Sarabha and Raghubar Dayal Gupta returned to India to lead the revolt.
- **Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal** organized the uprising and led political dacoities targeting moneylenders to raise funds. Women like Gulab Kaur ("Ghadri Gulab Kaur"), Bhikaji Cama, Agnes Smedley, Kartar Kaur, Rani Bhagwan Kaur, Sushila Mohan, Bhagwati Giri, and Janki Devi played crucial roles in the Ghadar Party, organizing support, spreading revolutionary ideas, providing safe houses, raising funds, and raising international awareness for India's independence. [UPSC 2022]

- **Literary Contribution:** The first issue of "**The Ghadar**" appeared in **November 1913**, featuring bold critiques of British rule and calls for a **second revolt**. The paper serialised **Savarkar's "The First War of Indian Independence — 1857"** and referenced leaders like **Tilak** and **Aurobindo**.
- **Ghadar Di Goonj – Revolutionary Poetry:** "**Ghadar di Goonj**", a collection of **revolutionary poems**, urged **unity** across religions and encouraged **armed rebellion**. The poems were recited at gatherings, transforming **Punjabi immigrants** from loyalists into **revolutionaries**.
- **Global Impact:** The newspaper spread globally, reaching Indian communities in **Asia**, the **Malay States**, and **Trinidad**, igniting revolutionary fervour. The **Komagata Maru incident** and **World War I** further accelerated the push for **immediate action**.

#### Komagata Maru Incident and Ghadar Movement

- **Komagata Maru Incident (1914):** Sikh and Punjabi Muslim immigrants, led by **Gurdit Singh**, were denied entry to Canada. After a standoff, the ship returned to **Calcutta**, and **22 passengers** died in a confrontation at **Budge Budge**. This event fueled anti-British sentiment and inspired the **Ghadar Movement**.

- **Ghadar Rebellion (1915):** Activists planned revolts in **Ferozepur, Lahore, and Rawalpindi**, but the plot was betrayed. **45 leaders** were executed, including **Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, and Hasrat Mohani**.
- **Komagata Maru Journey:** Chartered to challenge **discriminatory laws**, activists spread revolutionary ideas in Japan. After being denied entry, the ship returned, inciting protests during **World War I**.
- **Impact on Ghadar:** The incident led to the **Ailan-e-Jung (Proclamation of War)**. Leaders like **Mohammed Barkatullah and Kartar Singh Sarabha** rallied support, but British intelligence foiled the plan.
- **British Suppression:** The **Ingress into India Ordinance** arrested returning revolutionaries. The movement failed due to lack of **mass support** in **Punjab**, ending with executions.
- **Under Defence of India Rules (1915),** rebellious regiments disbanded, 45 leaders hanged, and others arrested and deported. Rashbehari Bose fled to Japan; Sachin Sanyal was transported for life. Pan-Islamists like Ali brothers, Maulana Azad, and Hasrat Mohani were interned. Leader **Lala Hardayal** was seen as unsuited for organizational leadership.

## FIRST WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE

The First World War revitalised the Indian nationalist movement, presenting opportunities for political progress amidst the challenges faced by Britain.

- **World War Alliances:** The First World War saw two factions:
  - **Allies:** Britain, France, Russia, USA, Italy, Japan.
  - **Central Powers:** Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey.
- **Indian Responses:**
  - **Moderates:** Supported British efforts as a duty.
  - **Extremists:** Led by figures like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, hoped for self-governance as a reward for loyalty.
  - **Revolutionaries:** Aimed for immediate independence, viewing the war as an opportunity to challenge British rule.
- **Impact of British Repression:** Suppression of anti-colonial publications and internment of leaders (e.g., Ali brothers, Maulana Azad) intensified anti-imperialist sentiments among the 'Young Party'.
- **Financial Strain on India:** The war depleted troop numbers, reducing white soldiers to around 15,000, while also opening possibilities for support from Germany and Turkey.
- **Nationalist Movements:** The war's onset re-energized nationalism, drawing on the earlier **Swadeshi Movement**. Various factions emerged:

- **Ghadar Revolutionaries** in North America sought violent rebellion.
- **Home Rule Leagues** like **Annie Besant** and **Lokamanya Tilak** campaigned for **Swaraj**.

### Significant Events

- **Congress Sessions:**
  - In **December 1914**, the Congress session in Madras openly supported the British war efforts, marking the first time a Governor attended a Congress session.
  - In **1916**, a joint session of the Congress and **Muslim League** in Lucknow saw **Jinnah** and **Ambika Charan Majumdar** presiding over unified discussions.

## HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT

The primary goal was **self-government (home rule)** for India within the British Empire, inspired by similar demands in Ireland.

- **Leaders:** **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and **Annie Besant** were the most prominent leaders. [UPSC 2013]
- Others include **G.S. Khaparde, Joseph Baptista, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, K.M. Munshi, B. Chakravarti, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Sir S. Subramania Iyer** (who renounced his knighthood).
- The movement attracted moderate Congress members and some from Gokhale's **Servants of India Society**. However, Anglo-Indians, many Muslims, and non-Brahmins in the South did not participate due to concerns of potential Hindu-majority rule.
- In 1920, All India Home Rule League changed its name to "**Swarajya Sabha**" [UPSC 2018]
- **Two separate leagues emerged in 1916:**
  - **Tilak's League:** April 1916, headquartered in Poona, covered Maharashtra (except Bombay), Karnataka, and Central Provinces.
  - **Besant's League:** September 1916 in Madras, covered the rest of India, including Bombay City.

### Factors Leading to the Movement

- **Disillusionment with Morley-Minto Reforms** and dissatisfaction with British governance.
- **Economic Hardships** due to war: High taxes, rising prices, and poverty.
- **Shattering of White Superiority Myth** post-World War I exposed imperialism's vulnerabilities.
- **Tilak's Leadership:** After his release in 1914, Tilak adopted a more conciliatory stance toward the British while advocating for **Swarajya**.

### Tilak's Home Rule League

- Tilak's release in June 1914 enabled him to assume leadership and make conciliatory gestures towards the government and Moderates.

- Tilak aimed for reform in administration and urged cooperation with the British government in times of crisis.
- **Establishment:** April 1916.
  - Tilak held his **first** Home Rule meeting at **Belgaum**.
  - **Poona** was the **headquarters** of his league.
  - First President: Joseph Baptista and Secretary: N.C Kelkar
- **Coverage:** Restricted to Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar.
- **Branches:** Six branches.
- **Demands:** Swarajya (self-rule), Formation of linguistic states and Vernacular education
- **Methods:** Published pamphlets in regional languages, engaged in village education, and emphasised **linguistic states** and **vernacular education**.
- **Key Message:** India was “mature enough” for self-rule, and the focus was on **linguistic equality**. **Besant’s Home Rule League**
- Inspired by the Irish Home Rule Leagues, Annie Besant (an Irish theosophist in India since 1896) expanded her activities to build a movement for home rule.
- **Establishment:** September 1916 in Madras (now Chennai). [UPSC 2013]
- **Secretary:** George Arundale
- **Coverage:** Covered the rest of India, including Bombay City.
- **Branches:** 200 branches
- **Objectives:** Similar to white colonies demanded for self-government for India after the war. She campaigned through her newspapers, **New India** and **Commonweal**, and through public meetings and conferences.
- **Organisational Structure:** Loosely organised
- **Key Figures:** George Arundale: Organizing secretary, B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar: Played significant roles in the league.

#### Government Response

- **Repression:** The British government imposed restrictions, especially in Madras, banning students from political activities.
- **Arrests:** In **June 1917**, Annie Besant and her associates were arrested, leading to nationwide protests.

#### End of the League Movement (By 1919): Key Factors

- **Weak Organisation:** Lack of a solid organisational structure and coordination.
- **Sectarian Unrest:** Religious conflicts in 1917-18 diverted attention.
- **Appeasing Moderates:** Promises of reforms (Montagu’s 1917 statement) and Besant’s release pacified moderates.
- **Extremist Influence:** Extremists’ call for passive resistance discouraged moderate involvement.

- **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms:** The 1918 reforms divided nationalist leaders.
- **Leadership Vacuum:** Tilak’s absence and Besant’s indecision left the movement leaderless.
- In **1920**, Gandhi transformed Besant’s **Home Rule League** into the **Swarajya Sabha**, aligning it with the **Indian National Congress**. [UPSC 2018]
- “Shiva ..cut his wife into fifty-two pieces only to discover that he had fifty-two wives. This is what happens to the Government of India when it interns Mrs Besant.”- **Montagu**.

### LUCKNOW SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1916)

The **Lucknow Session** (1916), presided by **Ambika Charan Majumdar**, reunited **Moderates** and **Extremists** after a 10-year split. Key developments:

- **Readmission of Extremists:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak and followers reintegrated.
- **Factors:** Diminished old **controversies**, recognition of political **stagnation**, efforts by **Annie Besant** and **Tilak** for reconciliation, and Tilak’s support for **administrative reforms**.
- **Passing of Leaders:** Deaths of **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** and **Pherozeshah Mehta** removed opposition to Extremists.

### LUCKNOW PACT (1916)

The **Lucknow Pact** (1916) was an alliance between **Indian National Congress** and the **Muslim League** to present unified demands to the British. Key Factors include:

- **Muslim Dissatisfaction:** Refusal to aid Turkey, **Bengal Partition annulment (1911)**, and denial of **Aligarh University** affiliation.
- **League’s Leadership Shift:** **1912 Calcutta Session** saw a move towards self-government.
- **World War I Impact:** Repression fueled anti-imperialist sentiment.
- **Key Leaders:** **Lokmanya Tilak** and **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity.

#### Main Clauses:

- **Self-Government** as the goal.
- **One-third Muslim representation** in the central government.
- **Separate electorates.**
- **Weightage system** in legislative representation.
- **Strength of Central Legislative Council:** 150 members.
- **Four-fifths provincial legislators elected.**
- **Adult franchise** for direct elections.
- **Veto power** on community bills.
- **Separation of Executive and Judiciary.**

## Nationalist Resurgence Post-World War I (1919)

Post-World War I, India's nationalism surged due to economic distress, unfulfilled promises, and global ideological shifts:

- **Economic Hardships:** Industrial downturn, unemployment, and high taxes burdened workers, peasants, and returning soldiers.
- **Political Betrayal:** Wartime contributions led to unmet political promises, fueling discontent.
- **Global Anti-Imperial Sentiment:** Disillusionment post-Paris Peace Conference and the **Russian Revolution (1917)** inspired resistance movements.
- **Nationalist Revival:** Economic, political, and global factors sparked India's renewed independence struggle.

### MONTAGU'S DECLARATION OF AUGUST 1917

- **Shift in British Stance:** The Declaration marked a significant change, acknowledging India's desire for **self-governance** and moving away from previous reform stances.
- **'Responsible Government' Concept:** It emphasised the **progressive realisation** of **responsible government**, where rulers would be accountable to **elected Indian representatives** rather than solely to the British.

### Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919)

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, led by Edwin Montagu (Secretary of State for India) and Lord Chelmsford (Viceroy), aimed to introduce constitutional changes in India, culminating in the Government of India Act of 1919. [UPSC 2016]. **The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and provincial Governments.** [UPSC 2015]

#### Key Features of the Act: [UPSC 2015]

- **Provincial Government - Introduction of Dyarchy:** **Dyarchy means division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.** [UPSC 2017]. Dyarchy introduced a **dual system** of governance at the provincial level.
- Executive authority is divided into **"reserved"** and **"transferred"** subjects; **Reserved subjects** (e.g., law and order, finance) were under the control of the governor and his executive council of bureaucrats; **Transferred subjects** (e.g., education, health) were administered by ministers nominated from elected members of the legislative council, responsible to the legislature. [UPSC 2022]; No responsibility of executive councillors

to the legislature; The Governor could take over the administration of transferred subjects in case of failure of constitutional machinery.; The Secretary of State and Governor-General can interfere in reserved subjects only.

- **Provincial Legislature:** Expanded provincial legislative councils to **70% elected members.**; Consolidated system of communal and class electorates.; Granted **voting rights to women.** [UPSC 2021]
- Legislature could initiate legislation but required the governor's assent.; The governor had **veto power** and authority to restore rejected budgets.
- **Central Government - No Responsible Government**
  - No provision for responsible government at the all-India level.
  - The Governor-General remained the **chief executive authority.**
  - Central and provincial lists for administration.
  - Viceroy's executive council **included three Indian members.**
  - The Governor-General retained control over reserved subjects in provinces.
  - The Governor-General had **powers to restore** budget cuts, certify bills, and issue ordinances.
- **Central Legislature**
  - Introduced **bicameral legislature** - Central Legislative Assembly (145 members) and Council of State (60 members).
  - The Council of State had a five-year tenure, consisting only of male members.
  - The Central Legislative Assembly had a three-year tenure.
  - Legislators had limited control over the budget; 75% of the budget was non-votable.
  - Some Indian representation in important committees, including finance.
  - The Government of India Act, 1919 made an important change— **the Secretary of State for India** was henceforth to be **paid out of the British exchequer.**
- **Congress Reaction**
  - The **Congress Party**, led by **Hasan Imam**, deemed the reforms "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory," calling for effective **self-government.**
  - **Tilak** - "Unworthy and Disappointing- a Sunless dawn".
  - **Annie Besant** - "Unworthy of England to offer and India to accept".



## BEGINNING OF GANDHIAN ERA

### Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)

#### Early Life and Influences

- **Date of Birth:** October 2, 1869, in **Porbandar, Gujarat**
- **Parents:** Father - Karamchand Gandhi; Mother - Putali Bai
- **Political Guru:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- **Literary Influences:** **John Ruskin** - *Unto This Last*; **Emerson** and **Thoreau** - *Civil Disobedience & The Bible and The Gita*
- **Literary Works:** *Hind Swaraj* (1909), *My Experiments with Truth* (Autobiography), **Asian Editor:** *Indian Opinion* (1903-15), *Harijan* (1919-31), *Young India* (1933-42) & '**Song from Prison**' a translation of ancient Indian religious lyrics in English. [UPSC 2021]
- **Other Names:** Mahatma (Saint) - by **Rabindranath Tagore** (1917); Malang Baba/Naked Baba - by **Kabailies** (1930) ; Half-naked Saint/Traitor Faqir - by **Winston Churchill** (1931); Rashtrapita (Father of the Nation) - by **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** (1944)
- **UNESCO:** Declared October 2 as **International Non-violence Day** (Ahimsa Diwas).
- He founded **All India Anti-Untouchability League** (later All India Harijan Sevak Sangh) on October 30, 1932, in Mumbai, aimed to eradicate untouchability, improve Dalit conditions, promote inter-caste marriages, and establish schools. Gandhi began to use the term "Harijan" to refer to the untouchables, which means "creation of God". [UPSC 2019]

#### Gandhi's Years in South Africa (1893-1914)

- **1893:** Departed for South Africa
- **1894:** Founded the **Natal Indian Congress**
- **1899:** Established the **Indian Ambulance Corps** during the **Boer Wars**
- **1903:** Launched *Indian Opinion* magazine and **Phoenix Farm**
- **1906:** Initiated the first **Satyagraha** against the **Asiatic Ordinance** in Transvaal
- **1907:** Conducted **Satyagraha** against Compulsory Registration and Passes for Asians (The Black Act) in Transvaal.
- **1908:** Imprisoned in Johannesburg (first jail term)

- **1910:** Foundation of Tolstoy Farm (later Gandhi Farm) near Johannesburg
- **1913:** Led **Satyagraha** against non-recognition of non-Christian marriages in Cape Town
- **1914:** Quits South Africa forever and returns to India, Awarded Kaisar-i-Hind for raising an Indian Ambulance Corps during Boer wars.

#### Active Politics in India (1915-47)

- **1915:** Arrived in Bombay on January 9; founded **Satyagraha Ashram** in Kochrab near Ahmedabad (May 20)
- **1916:** Abstained from active politics; Abstain from active politics (though he attended Lucknow session of INC held in 26-31 Dec, 1916, whereupon **Raj Kumar Shukla**, a cultivator from Bihar, requested him to come to Champaran.
- **1917: Champaran Satyagraha: First Civil Disobedience Movement in India.**
- **Ahmedabad Struggle (Feb 1918):** First use of hunger strike.
- **Kheda Satyagraha (March 1918):** his first Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **April 6, 1919:** Called for **Satyagraha** against the **Rowlatt Act**
- **April 13, 1919:** Returned Bengal's gold medal in protest against the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**.
- **November, 1919:** Elected president of the **All India Khilafat Conference**.
- **1920-22:** Led the **Non-Cooperation Movement** (**Aug. 1, 1920-Feb. 12, 1922**) post the **Chauri Chaura** incident (Feb 5, 1922). (1st mass movement under Gandhi.)
- **1924: INC Leadership:** Elected president of INC for the first and last time.
- **1925-31: Political Retirement and Resumption:** Retired from active politics in 1925; focused on Congress's constructive program. Resumed politics in 1927.
- **1930-34: Civil Disobedience Movement:** Launched **Dandi March** (Salt Satyagraha) on March 12, 1930. Attended the **Round Table Conference** in London (Sept 7-Dec 1, 1931). Civil Disobedience Movement resumed (Jan 3, 1932-April 7, 1934).

- **1934-40: Second Retirement and Sevagram:** Retired from active politics, established **Sevagram** (Wardha Ashram).
- **1940-42:** Resumed politics; initiated the **Individual Satyagraha Movement**.
- **1942:** Launched the **Quit India Movement** with the slogan “Do or Die” (Aug 9)
- **1942-44:** Detained at **Aga Khan Palace** (Aug 9, 1942 - May 6, 1944) Pune along with his wife Kasturba (Feb. 22, 1944) and private secretary Mahadev Desai; his last prison term.
- **1945-46:** Noticed a decline in his influence within Congress, distressed by communal violence, as a result Muslim League’s Direct Action call, Gandhi travelled to Noakhali (East Bengal - now Bangladesh) and later on to Calcutta to restore communal peace.
- **1947:** Distressed by the **Mountbatten Plan** (Partition Plan, June 3), Observed silence at India’s Independence (Aug 15) & Travel to **Delhi** (Sep 1947).
- **1948: Assassination:** Assassinated by **Nathu Ram Godse** while on his way to the evening prayer meeting at Birla House, New Delhi (Jan. 30, 1948), uttering “**Hey Ram.**”

### South Africa Episode (1893-1914)

- **Arrival and Motivation (1893):** Gandhi arrived in **Pretoria** in 1893 for a case with **Dada Abdullah**. Witnessing racial discrimination, he stayed to organise Indians against **denied voting rights** and poor conditions.
- **Community Organization:** Gandhi established the **Natal Indian Congress** and **Indian Opinion**. He demanded rights like **first-class tickets** and better accommodations, using his **British education**.
- **Understanding Discrimination:** Gandhi identified **racial superiority**, not a lack of Westernization, as the cause of oppression. His communication skills made him the leader despite being the only **Western-educated Indian**.
- **Moderate Phase (1894-1906):** Gandhi petitioned **South African legislatures**, **Colonial Secretary**, and **British Parliament**. By 1906, he shifted to a more assertive strategy.
- **Satyagraha Phase (1906-1914)**
- **Satyagraha Adoption (1906):** Gandhi launched **nonviolent resistance** in 1906, beginning with the **registration certificate protest** on **Sept 11, 1906**.
  - **Migration Restrictions:** Protests against **Indian migration laws** led to **civil disobedience**.
  - **Poll Tax & Marriage Invalidation:** Resistance against the **three-pound poll tax** and invalidation of **Hindu, Muslim, and Parsi marriages**.
  - **Transvaal Immigration Act:** Gandhi led **Satyagrahis** including **Kasturba**, crossing borders and facing arrests.
- **Compromise Solution:** After negotiations, the government accepted demands on the **poll tax**, **registration certificates**, and **Indian marriages**.

- **Tolstoy Farm (1910):** Tolstoy Farm (1910), founded by Gandhi, was inspired by **Leo Tolstoy** and promoted **self-sustainability** and **social service**. It followed **Phoenix Farm** (1904) and operated until **1913**.
- **Gandhi’s Technique of Satyagraha:** Developed in **South Africa**, Satyagraha combined **Indian traditions**, **Christian teachings**, and **Tolstoy’s philosophy**. It emphasises **truth**, **non-violence**, and **fearlessness** in opposing injustice. Methods include **boycotts**, **non-payment of taxes**, and **refusal of authority**. Satyagrahis embrace **suffering** without hatred, demonstrating **courage**, **strength**, and unity of thought and action.

### GANDHI IN INDIA

- **Return:** Gandhi returned to India in **January 1915**, receiving a warm welcome during the **Kumbh Mela** at **Haridwar**.
- **Reputation:** His activism in **South Africa** earned him recognition as a **hero** and **martyr** among Indians.
- **Tour:** Spent a year touring India to understand the **masses** without taking a political stance.
- **Ashram:** Organised his **ashram** in **Ahmedabad** to promote community living.
- **Moderate Politics:** Sceptical of **moderate politics**, he opposed the **Home Rule movement** during **World War I**.

### Champaran Satyagraha (1917): First Civil Disobedience

- **Issue:** Farmers in **Champaran, Bihar**, were exploited by indigo planters through the **Tinkathia system**, which required them to cultivate indigo on **3/20** of their land. [UPSC, 2020]
- **Tinkathia system:** The Champaran narrative unfolded in the early 19th century when European planters entrapped cultivators in agreements compelling them to cultivate indigo on the **3/20<sup>th</sup>** of their land (known as the tinkathia system).
- **Joining of peasant unrest to India’s National Movement** is a very significant aspect of the Champaran Satyagraha [UPSC 2018]
- **Gandhi’s Invitation:** Local leader **Rajkumar Shukla** urged Gandhi to investigate the situation, later joined by notable leaders **Rajendra Prasad**, **Mazharul-Haq**, **Mahadev Desai**, **Narhari Parekh**, and **J.B. Kripalani**.
- **Arrival:** Upon reaching Champaran, Gandhi faced an order to leave but chose to defy it, demonstrating civil disobedience against unjust authority—an uncommon act compared to previous leaders like **Tilak** and **Annie Besant**, who complied with expulsion orders.
- **Inquiry:** After initial resistance, Gandhi was permitted to conduct an inquiry with a government-appointed committee, gathering evidence from **8,000 peasants**.
- **Demands:** He successfully argued for the **abolition of the tinkathia system** and sought compensation for the unlawfully extracted dues.

- **Compensation Agreement:** Gandhi negotiated **25% compensation** for the farmers, leading to the eventual departure of planters from the area within a decade.
- **Significance:** This marked Gandhi's first victory in the civil disobedience movement in India, establishing a precedent for future non-violent resistance.
- **Other Leaders:** Key figures involved included **Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad, and Shambhusharan Varma.**

#### Ahmedabad Mill Strike (February 1918):

##### First Hunger Strike

- **Dispute:** A conflict arose between **cotton mill owners** and **workers** over the **withdrawal of the plague bonus.**
- **Context:** Workers sought a **50% wage increase** due to wartime inflation, while mill owners offered only a **20% increase.**
- **Request for Help:** **Anusuya Sarabhai**, sister of mill owner **Ambalal Sarabhai**, sought Gandhi's intervention to mediate the dispute.
- **Advocacy:** Gandhi, despite his friendship with Ambalal, supported the workers' cause, suggesting a **35% wage increase** instead of the original 50%.
- **Escalation:** Tensions heightened as workers faced **dismissals**, and mill owners attempted to replace them with weavers from Bombay.
- **Non-violent Approach:** Gandhi urged the workers to conduct a **non-violent strike**, reinforcing the importance of peaceful protest.
- **Fast unto Death:** As workers grew weary and attendance at meetings declined, Gandhi undertook a **hunger strike** to rally their spirits and emphasise his commitment, promising to starve first if necessary.
- **Impact:** His fast applied pressure on the mill owners to address the situation seriously.
- **Tribunal Settlement:** The mill owners eventually agreed to submit the issue to a tribunal.
- **Outcome:** The tribunal ruled in favour of the workers, granting them a **35% wage hike** and marking a significant victory for non-violent labour protests in India.

#### Kheda Satyagraha (March 1918):

##### First Non-Cooperation Movement

- **Issue:** Severe **crop failure** and **drought** in Kheda, Gujarat, led to peasants refusing to pay land revenue taxes.
- **Government Response:** Despite petitions for remission based on the Revenue Code, the government threatened property seizure for non-payment. The Administration did not suspend the land revenue collection in spite of a drought. (UPSC 2011)
- **Gandhi's Role:** Gandhi served as the **spiritual leader**, advocating for non-payment of taxes.
- **Sardar Patel's Leadership:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and dedicated Gandhians, including **Narahari Parikh,**

**Mohanlal Pandya, and Ravi Shankar Vyas,** provided practical leadership, organising villagers and mobilising support.

- **Support:** The revolt garnered backing from diverse ethnic and caste groups in Kheda, showcasing remarkable **discipline and unity.**
- **Social Solidarity:** Gujaratis from other regions aided the cause, sheltering families and property of protesting farmers, while those buying confiscated lands faced social ostracism.
- **Resolution:** The government eventually agreed to suspend land taxes for the current and following year, reducing the increase in tax rates.
  - Return all confiscated property.
- **Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda:** Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda acted as live demonstrations of Gandhiji's political style and methodology nationwide.

#### ROWLATT ACT

**Introduction:** The Rowlatt Act was introduced in March 1919, just before the

**Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.** It was based on the recommendations of the **Sedition Committee.** [UPSC 2015]

- **Official Name:** Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.
- **Purpose:** To empower the British government with extraordinary powers to suppress dissent and quell political unrest in India.
- In Rowlatt Satyagraha, Gandhiji tried to utilise the Home Rule League. [UPSC 2015]
- **Rowlatt Commission:** Established to investigate alleged 'seditious conspiracy.' It recommended severe measures, including the deportation or imprisonment of activists without trial.
- **Key Provisions:** Imprisonment without trial and summary procedures for trial [UPSC 2012]
  - Trials without juries.
  - Arrests without warrants on suspicion of treason.
  - Suspension of **Habeas Corpus.**
  - Secret trials with no legal assistance.
- **Opposition:** The Act faced unanimous opposition from all elected Indian members of the **Imperial Legislative Council**, including prominent figures like **Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar Ul Haq.** In protest, they resigned their positions.
- **Impact:** The Act imposed permanent wartime restrictions on freedom of speech and assembly, reinstating control over the press and government powers to combat perceived terrorism and revolutionary tactics. Gandhi denounced the Act as the "Black Act," leading to widespread protests, including a nationwide **hartal** (strike) launched on **April 6, 1919.**

## Satyagraha Against the Rowlatt Act:

### The First Mass Strike

- In light of the government's oppressive measures, Gandhi called for mass protests and civil disobedience, urging the involvement of the broader population.
- He utilised political networks such as the **Home Rule Leagues**, **Pan-Islamist groups**, and the **Satyagraha Sabha**.
- **Launch Date:** April 6, 1919, marked the beginning of the Satyagraha. However, it faced large-scale violent demonstrations in cities like **Calcutta**, **Bombay**, **Delhi**, and **Ahmedabad**. [UPSC 2015]
- **Preceding Violence:** A hartal on March 30 in Delhi resulted in considerable violence, setting a precedent for unrest in other regions. The Punjab region experienced heightened tensions due to wartime repression, forced recruitment, and disease.

**Government Repression:** The protests led to a violent crackdown by the government, with reports of severe repression, including the use of aircraft by **Sir Michael O'Dwyer**, the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, against protestors. Gandhi attempted to travel to Punjab to calm the situation but was deported to Bombay. Upon arrival, he found turmoil in Bombay and his native **Gujarat**, leading him to stay and address the unrest.

### JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

- **Context:** Amritsar faced significant unrest due to growing discontent with British rule, demonstrated by shop closures and halted trade.
- **Provocation:** On April 9, British officials arrested nationalist leaders **Saifuddin Kitchlew** and **Dr. Satyapal**, leading to widespread protests.
- **Violent Protests:** On April 10, protests turned violent when police fired on demonstrators, prompting troop deployment led by **Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer** to enforce martial law.
- **Dyer's Proclamation: April 13 Orders:** Dyer issued a proclamation prohibiting gatherings, demonstrations, and assemblies of more than three individuals, requiring passes for movement within the city.
- **Gathering:** On **Baisakhi day**, a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, unaware of prohibitory orders, to celebrate and pass resolutions against the Rowlatt Act and the April 10 firing.
- **The Shooting:** Dyer ordered his troops to fire into the unarmed crowd, which included men, women, and children. Official British sources reported **379 deaths** and about **1,100 injuries**, while the Indian National Congress estimated over **1,000 deaths** and **1,500 injuries**. Over **1,650 bullets** were fired into the crowd.

- **Martial Law:** Following the massacre, martial law was declared in Punjab, leading to brutal reprisals against the population, including public floggings and other inhumane treatments.
- **National Reaction:** The massacre shocked the nation, prompting **Rabindranath Tagore** to renounce his knighthood and **Gandhi** to surrender his **Kaiser-i-Hind** title.
- **Gandhi's Withdrawal:** Overwhelmed by the violence, Gandhi withdrew the Rowlatt Satyagraha on **April 18, 1919**, realising that cooperation with the British regime was impossible. He called his initial approach a "Himalayan Blunder" but maintained faith in non-violent Satyagraha and the Indian people's capacity for peaceful resistance.

### Hunter Committee (1919-1920)

- **Triggered by:** **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** (April 1919), **Edwin Montagu** established the **Hunter Committee** on **October 14, 1919**.
- **Chairman:** **Lord William Hunter**.
- **Purpose:** Investigate disturbances in **Bombay**, **Delhi**, and **Punjab**.
- **Indian Members:** **Sir Chimanlal Setalvad**, **Pandit Jagat Narayan**, **Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan**.
- **Inquiry:** Started **October 29, 1919**, in **Delhi**; moved to **Lahore** by **November**.
- **Report (March 1920):** Condemned **Dyer** for firing without warning, prolonged firing, and exceeding authority. A **minority report** criticised Dyer's actions as **inhuman**.
- **Outcome:** No penalties due to the **Indemnity Act**.
- **Public Reaction:** **Churchill** condemned Dyer, leading to his **dismissal** in **March 1920**. **Support from House of Lords** and **Golden Temple** recognition.
- **Congress Response:** Formed a committee (including **Motilal Nehru**, **C.R. Das**, **Gandhi**) to criticise Dyer and oppose **martial law** in **Punjab**.

### NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND KHILAFAT ISSUE

The **Rowlatt Act**, the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**, and the imposition of **martial law in Punjab** shattered British wartime promises, deepening disillusionment among Indian Muslims, who felt manipulated regarding Turkey's treatment post-World War I. Between **1919 and 1922**, the British faced opposition from two mass movements: the **Khilafat Movement** and the **Non-Cooperation Movement**. Despite different origins, both adopted nonviolent non-cooperation, fostering **Hindu-Muslim unity** against British rule.

**The Khilafat Issue:** The Khilafat issue arose from British mistreatment of Turkey, angering Indian Muslims who viewed the Sultan as their spiritual leader.

- **Causes of Discontent**

- **Economic Hardships:** Rising prices, decreased industrial output, and increased taxes fueled anti-British sentiment.
- **Repressive Measures:** The **Rowlatt Act**, martial law, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre highlighted the brutal nature of British rule.
- **Flawed Inquiry:** The **Hunter Committee** was criticised for ineffectiveness, with the House of Lords supporting General Dyer's actions and raising funds for him.
- **Inadequate Reforms:** The **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms** of 1919 failed to meet Indian demands for self-government, increasing dissatisfaction.
- By early **1920**, the justifications for British rule were waning, facilitating political unity among Hindus and Muslims.

- **Key Factors for Political Unity**

- **Lucknow Pact (1916):** Fostered cooperation between the **Congress** and the **Muslim League**.
- **Rowlatt Act Agitation:** Unified various societal segments in protest against imperialism.
- **Rise of Radical Nationalists:** Leaders like **Mohammad Ali** and **Abul Kalam Azad** promoted militant nationalism, overshadowing conservative factions.

- **Khilafat Committee Formation (1919)**

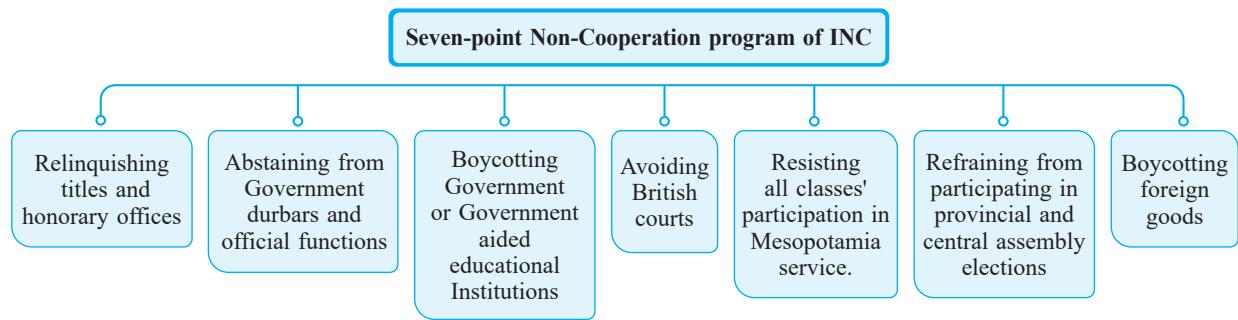
- **Background:** Post-WWI, **Muslims** angered by **British mistreatment** of Turkey, viewed **Sultan (Khalifa)** as spiritual leader.
- **Demands:** Retention of **Khalifa's control** over sacred places, adequate territories for him.
- **Khilafat Committee:** Formed in **early 1919** by **Ali brothers** (Shaukat, Muhammad Ali), **Maulana Azad**, **Ajmal Khan**, **Hasrat Mohani** to pressure the British.
- **Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Programme:** Peaceful actions to **militant stance—boycott British goods** (All India Khilafat Conference, **Nov 1919**).
- **Gandhi's Role:** As **President**, saw movement's potential for **non-cooperation** against **British**, threatened withdrawal if Turkey's peace terms unfavourable.

- **Congress's Stand on the Khilafat Question:** The Congress's position was crucial for the Khilafat movement's success: Gandhi advocated for satyagraha and non-cooperation on the Khilafat issue, but the Congress was initially divided. **Tilak** opposed aligning with Muslim leaders over a religious matter and questioned the

effectiveness of satyagraha. Gandhi worked to convince him and others, eventually securing Congress's approval for his non-cooperation program, which included support for the Khilafat issue.

## The Non-Cooperation Movement

- **February 1920:** A joint **Hindu-Muslim** deputation seeking redress for the **Khilafat** issue fails. Gandhi emphasises that the **Punjab wrongs** are overshadowed by Khilafat concerns and hints at a non-cooperation movement if peace treaty terms fail.
- **May 1920:** The **Treaty of Sevres** dismembers Turkey, worsening the Khilafat issue.
- **June 1920:** An all-party conference in **Allahabad** endorses a boycott of educational and legal institutions and calls for Gandhi's leadership.
- **August 1, 1920:** The movement was formally initiated after the lapse of Gandhi's notice to the Viceroy. He asserts the right of subjects to withdraw support from a mis-ruling government. Notably, **B.G. Tilak** passed away on this date.
- **September 1920:** Congress approves a non-cooperation program addressing **Punjab** and **Khilafat** issues and establishes **Swaraj**.
- **Nagpur Session (December 1920):**
  - Congress adopts **Non-Violent Non-Cooperation** against unjust governance and shifts focus towards **Swaraj**.
  - A new Congress Constitution emphasises **peaceful methods** and a modern organisational structure, culminating in the **All India Congress Committee** of 350 members and a **Working Committee** of 15.
- **Organisational Changes:** The **Provincial Congress Committees** are restructured by language to enhance local communication. The annual membership fee is reduced to **four annas** to encourage participation and streamline operations. **Hindi** is prioritised in communications.
- **Khilafat Committee and Congress Initiatives:** The **Khilafat Committee** and Congress unite for **Non-Cooperation** with three objectives (Address the **Khilafat issue**, Rectify **Punjab's wrongs**, & Achieve **Swaraj**.) In a June 1920 meeting, the Khilafat Committee outlined a **four-stage non-cooperation** plan, including resigning from honorary titles, civil services, police, and military positions, and refusing to pay taxes.
- **Seven-Point Non-Cooperation Program: September 1920:** The Indian National Congress presents a **seven-point program**, including:



- Gandhi's tours inspire public support, resulting in about **30,000 arrests** in 1921. While some leaders initially resist the boycott of councils, they ultimately align with Congress discipline
- **Response from Various Groups:** The non-cooperation movement invigorates popular participation in **1921** and **1922**. Revolutionary groups, particularly from **Bengal**, support the Congress initiative. Leaders like **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** and **Annie Besant** distance themselves from Congress, advocating for constitutional approaches. Meanwhile, **Surendranath Banerjea** forms the **Indian National Liberal Federation**, which plays a minor role in national politics.

### Spread of the Non-Cooperation Movement

- **Nationwide Tour:** Gandhi, alongside the Ali brothers, led a nationwide tour to mobilise support.
- **Educational Boycott:** Thousands of students left government schools, joining around **800 national schools** and colleges, such as **Jamia Millia**, **Kashi Vidyapeeth**, and **Bihar Vidyapeeth**, under the leadership of figures like **Acharya Narendra Dev**, **C.R. Das**, and **Subhash Bose**.
- **Professional Participation:** Prominent lawyers, including **Motilal Nehru**, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, **C.R. Das**, and **Vallabhbhai Patel**, abandoned their legal practices. Public demonstrations, such as the burning of foreign cloth, significantly reduced imports, while picketing targeted shops selling foreign liquor. The **Tilak Swaraj Fund** raised over **one crore rupees**.
- **Congress Volunteer Corps:** Functioning as a parallel police force, the Congress Volunteer Corps posed a challenge to the government. In **July 1921**, the Ali brothers called for Muslims to resign from the army for religious reasons, resulting in their arrest in September. Gandhi supported this initiative, urging local Congress committees to pass similar resolutions.
- **Civil Disobedience:** The visit of the **Prince of Wales** in **November 1921** incited strikes and demonstrations across the country. Provincial Congress Committees (PCCs) were empowered to approve mass civil disobedience, intensifying the movement.
- **Protests and Strikes: Regional Dynamics**
  - In **Midnapur**, a cultivators' strike against a White Zamindari company gained traction.
  - Regions in **Andhra** saw no-tax movements defying forest laws, while in **Punjab**, the **Akali Movement** aimed to gain control of gurdwaras from corrupt mahants, adhering to non-violence amid significant repression.
  - **Assam** experienced labour strikes on tea plantations and transport services, led by figures like **J.M. Sengupta**.
  - In **Avadh**, the existing Kisan movement was invigorated by Non-Cooperation propaganda from leaders like **Jawaharlal Nehru**. This led to overlaps between Non-Cooperation and Kisan meetings.
  - In **Malabar**, Kerala, Non-Cooperation and Khilafat efforts incited Muslim tenants against landlords, occasionally straying into communal tensions.
- **People's Response to the Non-Cooperation Movement**
  - **Middle Class:** Initially led by the middle class, scepticism arose in elite centres like Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras regarding Gandhi's calls to resign from government roles. Leaders like **Rajendra Prasad** and **Vallabhbhai Patel** viewed non-cooperation as a viable alternative to terrorism.
  - **Business Class:** The economic boycott gained support, benefiting many Indian businesses through **Swadeshi**. However, larger businesses were cautious due to fears of labour unrest.
  - **Peasants:** Peasants played a crucial role, merging class struggles with the Non-Cooperation agenda, particularly in Bihar, where they rose against landlords.
  - **Students:** Actively engaged, students left government schools for national institutions like **Kashi Vidyapeeth**.
  - **Women:** Women abandoned purdah, contributed to the **Tilak Fund**, and participated in picketing foreign goods.
  - **Hindu-Muslim Unity:** Despite incidents like the **Moplah Uprisings**, Muslim participation was significant, with many arrests involving Muslims, supported by Gandhi's outreach to communities.

- **Government Response**

- **May 1921 Talks Breakdown:** Negotiations between Gandhi and Viceroy **Reading** failed when the government sought to curb violent rhetoric from the Ali brothers.
- **December 1921 Crackdown:** The government declared volunteer corps illegal, banned public gatherings, imposed press censorship, and arrested most leaders, except Gandhi.

- **Last Phase of the Movement**

- **Pressure for Civil Disobedience:** In 1921, pressure mounted for Gandhi to initiate civil disobedience.
- **Ahmedabad Session (1921):** Presided over by **C.R. Das** (in jail), this session designated Gandhi as the sole authority on civil disobedience.
- **Gandhi's Threat:** On **February 1, 1922**, from Bardoli, Gandhi threatened civil disobedience unless political prisoners were released and press restrictions lifted, but the movement was soon halted.

### **Chauri Chaura Incident (February 5, 1922)**

- **Location:** Chauri-Chaura, Gorakhpur district.
- **Inciting Event:** Police violently confronted volunteers protesting against liquor sales and high food prices.
- **Violent Outburst:** The crowd retaliated by attacking the police station, resulting in the deaths of **twenty-two policemen**.

### **Reasons for Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement**

- **Loss of Relevance:** The Khilafat issue diminished after Mustafa Kamal Pasha's rise in Turkey (1922), leading to the abolition of the caliphate in 1924 and Turkey's transformation into a secular state.

- **Public Sentiment:** Gandhi believed halting the movement at its peak was detrimental. He feared that violence, exemplified by Chauri Chaura, could lead to repression by the colonial government.
- **Revolutionary Unrest:** Growing revolutionary sentiments and labour unrest pressured leaders to adopt a more radical approach, which Gandhi sought to control.
- **Fatigue:** Signs of fatigue were evident, with a decline in mass enthusiasm and the government's refusal to negotiate.
- **Bardoli Resolution (February 1922):** The (CWC) committee resolved to halt law-breaking and focus on constructive initiatives like khadi promotion, national schools, and Hindu-Muslim unity.
- **Gandhi's Arrest:** Gandhi was sentenced to six years in prison in March 1922, where he emphasised his commitment to resisting injustice.

### **Diverse Views on the Incident**

- **Subhas Chandra Bose:** Viewed the withdrawal as a national calamity.
- **Marxist Interpretation:** Interpreted the withdrawal as an effort to control revolutionary potential.
- **Signs of Fatigue:** Late 1921 showed decreased enthusiasm and attendance, indicating movement fatigue.
- **Strategic Withdrawal:** Gandhi's decision was seen as a necessary retreat to regroup and prepare for future struggles, rather than a betrayal.

**Evaluation of the Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement:** The Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement engaged urban Muslims but fueled communalism, complicating the secular struggle. It politicised diverse groups, instilled a revolutionary spirit, and challenged colonial myths, reducing fear of repression. However, it struggled to shift Muslim political focus from religion to secularism, and critics argued it prioritised Islamic over national interests, fostering communal divisions.



## 6

# Indian National Movement: 1922-29

## EMERGENCE OF SWARAJISTS AND SOCIALIST IDEAS

After the withdrawal of the **Non-Cooperation Movement** in 1922 and **Gandhi's arrest**, Congress leaders faced disarray. The nationalist ranks were divided over the next course of action, leading to the formation of two distinct factions: the **Swarajists** and the **No-Changers**.

**Key Differences Include:**

| Aspect                               | Swarajists                                                                                                                                                                             | No-Changers                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Key Leaders</b>                   | C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru                                                                                                                                                                | C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, M.A. Ansari                                                                                               |
| <b>Formation of Swarajist Party</b>  | Formed on January 1, 1923, after Gaya Congress proposal defeat in 1922. Aimed to enter legislative councils to expose them as "sham parliaments".                                      | Led by Gandhi, insisted on continuing the boycott of legislative councils and focused on the constructive program of social reforms, khadi, and rural upliftment. |
| <b>Main Strategy</b>                 | Participation in the legislative councils to disrupt them if nationalist demands are not met.<br>Slogan: "end or mend".                                                                | Complete boycott of councils. Focus on constructive work (khadi, rural development, and social reforms), preparation for future civil disobedience.               |
| <b>Key Achievements</b>              | Secured electoral victories in councils, passed motions, criticised government policies. Exposed the limitations of the councils.                                                      | Focused on constructive work, maintaining the boycott of councils, rural development programs, khadi, and preparation for future civil disobedience.              |
| <b>Outcome of Efforts</b>            | Initial success, but Swarajist Party faced internal divisions, including communal tensions, leading to a decline after the death of C.R. Das in 1925.                                  | Maintained focus on constructive work and long-term non-violent preparation for mass struggle, limited internal decline.                                          |
| <b>Gandhi's Stance</b>               | Gandhi initially opposed the Swarajists, fearing their entry into the councils would divert attention from mass movements. After the 1923 elections, he supported their participation. | Gandhi led the No-Changers, believing in the importance of maintaining the boycott. Eventually reconciled with Swarajists at the Belgaum Congress in 1924.        |
| <b>Challenges Faced</b>              | Faced challenges like internal divisions, inability to form coalitions, failure to fully maintain the nationalist platform, and communal tensions.                                     | Faced challenges in maintaining the boycott and commitment to the constructive program but avoided participation in councils.                                     |
| <b>Swarajist Legislative Actions</b> | Swarajists disrupted the councils, passed resolutions for self-government, demanded civil liberties, and exposed British repressive policies.                                          | No-Changers avoided participation in legislative councils, focusing instead on constructive programs and future civil disobedience movements.                     |

|                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <b>Stand on Constructive Work</b> | The Swarajists criticised the No-Changers' Constructive Work for being too gradual. While acknowledging efforts in khadi, education, and Hindu-Muslim unity, they believed it lacked immediate impact on British rule. They favoured civil disobedience and non-cooperation over constructive efforts, arguing these were more effective in pressuring the British government for Swaraj. | The No-Changers focused on social reforms, establishing ashrams in Kheda and Bardoli (Gujarat) to promote khadi, charkha, and uplift tribals and lower castes. They worked on Hindu-Muslim unity, untouchability eradication, and boycotting foreign goods. Key initiatives included promoting self-reliance, supporting the Khilafat Movement, establishing national schools and colleges, and providing flood relief, forming the backbone of the Civil Disobedience Movement. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## EMERGENCE OF NEW FORCES IN 1920s

**Origins of the Left Movement in India:** The growth of the Left movement was influenced by several key factors:

- **Development of Indian Industries:** Economic advancements prompted the rise of new political ideas.
- **Economic Stress from World War I:** The war exacerbated existing economic hardships.
- **Success of the Bolshevik Revolution:** Inspired young nationalists to seek radical solutions to India's socio-political challenges.

### Key Figures and Contributions

- **M.N. Roy:** A pivotal figure in introducing communist ideas to India; he founded the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1920.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose:** Influential leaders within Congress's left wing, shaped by socialist thought.
- **S.A. Dange:** Involved in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case of 1924, contributing to the spread of communist ideas.

### Communist Party of India (CPI)

- **Foundation:** The CPI was formally established at the Indian Communist Conference in Kanpur in 1925. Despite facing government crackdowns, such as the Meerut Conspiracy Case of 1929, the CPI aligned with Congress, promoting Marxist ideas and strengthening its left-wing presence.

## The Left Movements in India

**Communism in India:** Communist ideologies gained traction post-Russian Revolution, with the CPI's establishment in 1925 marking organised communist efforts in India.

- **Evolution:** The CPI faced internal splits, leading to factions like CPI(M).

### Congress Socialist Party (CSP)

- **Foundation:** Established on May 17, 1934, in Patna, with Acharya Narendra Dev as president. Supported cooperative economies, independent farmers, and local

governance while opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. The CSP pushed for radical measures within Congress, including the removal of middlemen and cancellation of peasants' debts. After independence, the CSP struggled to redefine its role, eventually dissolving as Congress adopted a socialist agenda under Nehru.

### The Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)

- **Origins and Development:** Established in 1940 within the Bengali socialist movement, the RSP criticised both Soviet-style socialism and the Gandhian approach. Active primarily in West Bengal and Kerala, the RSP focused on working-class rights, opposing both capitalist and Stalinist models. Although it faced limited electoral success, it influenced leftist policy debates.

### The Emergence of Youth Activism in the Indian Freedom Struggle

Youth played a crucial role in India's independence movement, bringing energy and vision that shaped its trajectory.

- **Organisational Platforms:** In the late 1920s and 1930s, youths established **student leagues** and political wings for idea exchange and strategizing.
- **1928 Significance:** Jawaharlal Nehru's presidency at the **All Bengal Students' Conference** symbolised the union of seasoned wisdom and youthful vigour.
- **Active Participation:** Young activists engaged in **boycotts, protests, and non-violent resistance**, reaching into rural areas.
- **Literary Influence:** They produced and circulated **pamphlets and underground newsletters** that envisioned a liberated India.
- **Colonial Repression:** The British used **arrests and expulsions** to stifle youth influence, but such tactics only fueled their resistance.

### Growth of Trade Unionism in the Early 20th Century

**Formation of AITUC:** All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was established in 1920 under **Lala Lajpat Rai** in Bombay, creating a national platform for workers across various industries to advocate for their rights and justice.

## Notable Strikes and Agitations

- **Kharagpur Railway Workshops:** Early strike against poor working conditions and unfair wages.
- **Tata Iron and Steel Works:** Workers protested discriminatory wages and working conditions.
- **Bombay Textile Mills:** Major unrest occurred, with mill workers demanding better wages, working hours, and safe environments.

**Milestone: Celebration of May Day:** The first May Day was celebrated in **Madras in 1923**, symbolising international worker solidarity and highlighting workers' rights.

## Caste Movements

Caste movements in early 20th-century India emerged as significant socio-political forces, addressing various societal contradictions and aspirations for social improvement.

- **Self-Respect Movement (1925):** Led by **E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)**, focused on non-Brahmin and Dravidian equality, challenging Brahmin dominance and irrational customs.
- **Satyashodhak Samaj:** Founded by **Jyotirao Phule** in the 19th century, promoted lower caste rights and education.
- **Justice Party (1916):** Non-Brahmin elites in **Madras Presidency**, sought political and job reservations.
- **All India Non-Brahmin Conference:** Demanded communal representation for non-Brahmins.
- **Mahars Movement:** Led by **B.R. Ambedkar**, focused on uplifting the Mahar community.
- **Radical Ezhavas Movement:** Led by **K. Aiyappan**, aimed at improving Ezhava community status.
- **Yadav's Movement:** Focused on improving the Yadav community's status in **Bihar**.

## State's Peoples' Conference Movements (Praja Mandal Movements)

The **Praja Mandal Movements** emerged in the early 20th century as a significant aspect of the national movement in India, particularly within the princely states. Following the **Non-Cooperation Movement** of 1920, these movements facilitated the establishment of people's organisations aimed at advocating for democratic rights and addressing the grievances of subjects under feudal rule.

- **Anti-Feudal and Anti-Colonial:** The movements aimed to combat both feudal princes and the British administration, demanding democratic rights for the subjects of princely states.

- **Focus on Democratic Rights:** The primary demand of the Praja Mandal movements was the establishment of democratic rights and governance.

## Key Organisations within the National Movement

1. **Hitvardhak Sabha Founded:** May 1921 in Poona. Addressed issues facing the people of the southern princely states.
2. **Akhil Bhore Sansthan Praja Sabha Founded:** November 1921 by Wamanrao Patwardhan in the Bhore region. Tackled local problems affecting the Bhore populace.
3. **All India Association of the People's Council:** The Bombay session in 1927 transformed the princely state's national movement into a nationwide cause. Responsible governance and rights for the citizens of princely states.
4. **Congress's Role:** The Indian National Congress supported the movement, endorsing its demands during the Madras Session and integrating it with the national struggle against British rule.

## Congress's Contribution to the Praja Mandal Movement

- The Congress Party's policies and programs, particularly those of the **Gandhian Movement**, provided a boost to the Praja Mandal movement.
- **State People's Conference:** In Orissa, the Congress leaders organised a conference in 1937 to address the conditions in princely states, reconstituted in 1938 under H.K. Mahatab.
- The establishment of a Congress ministry in Orissa in July 1937 inspired further activism against despotic rulers.

## REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN THE 1920s

### Major Influences Driving Revolutionary Activity

- **Impact of the Russian Revolution (1917):** The establishment of the Soviet state inspired Indian revolutionaries, infusing Marxist and socialist ideologies into their struggles.
- **Emergence of Communist Groups:** New communist organisations began promoting Marxism and emphasising the role of the proletariat in revolution.
- **Role of Publications:** Journals such as **Atmasakti**, **Sarathi**, and **Bijoli**, along with banned literature like **Bandi Jiwan** by Sachin Sanyal and **Pather Dabi** by Sharatchandra Chatterjee, glorified revolutionary sacrifices and spread socialist ideas.

**Note:** Phase -I of Revolutionary Activities (1907-17) has been covered in Chapter 4 in detail.

## Revolutionary Activities (Phase -II in 1920s)

| Case/Organization (Year and Place)                                                                                                          | Associated People and Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)/ Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)</b><br>(1924, Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded in <b>Kanpur</b> by <b>Ramprasad Bismil</b>, <b>Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee</b>, and <b>Sachin Sanyal</b>.</li> <li>The aim was to overthrow the colonial government through armed revolution and establish a <b>Federal Republic of the United States of India</b>.</li> <li>It was reorganised as <b>HSRA</b> in September 1928 under the leadership of <b>Chandrashekhar Azad</b>, reflecting an ideological shift toward <b>socialist ideas</b>.</li> <li>Key participants included <b>Bhagat Singh</b>, <b>Sukhdev</b>, <b>Bhagwaticharan Vohra</b> (from <b>Punjab</b>), and <b>Bejoy Kumar Sinha</b>, <b>Shiv Verma</b>, <b>Jaidev Kapur</b> (from <b>United Provinces</b>).</li> <li>Geographical Focus: Active in <b>Punjab</b>, <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>, and <b>Bihar</b>.</li> <li>Shift to <b>Socialism</b>: Initially formed to overthrow British colonial rule, the <b>HRA</b> rebranded itself as <b>HSRA</b> in 1928, reflecting a shift towards <b>socialism</b>.</li> <li>Under leaders like <b>Chandrashekhar Azad</b>, <b>Ram Prasad Bismil</b>, and <b>Bhagat Singh</b>, the <b>HSRA</b> continued revolutionary activities while advocating for a <b>socialist vision</b> for post-independence India.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Kakori Robbery</b><br>(1925, Kakori, near Lucknow)                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Action by <b>HRA</b> revolutionaries who looted the 8-Down train at <b>Kakori railway station</b> near <b>Lucknow</b>.</li> <li>This led to the arrest of several revolutionaries, with key figures <b>Bismil</b>, <b>Ashfaqullah</b>, <b>Roshan Singh</b>, and <b>Rajendra Lahiri</b> executed.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Saunders' Murder</b><br>(December 1928, Lahore)                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bhagat Singh</b>, <b>Chandrashekhar Azad</b>, and <b>Rajguru</b> shot dead <b>Saunders</b>, a police official responsible for the lathicharge in <b>Lahore</b> that led to the death of <b>Lala Lajpat Rai</b>.</li> <li>Retaliation for <b>Lala Lajpat Rai's</b> death during an anti-Simon Commission protest. <b>Bhagat Singh</b> and <b>Rajguru</b> mistakenly assassinated <b>John P. Saunders</b> instead of their intended target <b>James Scott</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Bombing of Central Legislative Assembly</b> (April 1929, Delhi)                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bhagat Singh</b> and <b>Batukeshwar Dutt</b> bombed the <b>Central Legislative Assembly</b> in protest against the <b>Public Safety Bill</b> and the <b>Trade Disputes Bill</b>. The bombing was intended as a statement rather than to cause harm. The duo aimed to use the trial as an opportunity to spread revolutionary ideology.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Meerut Conspiracy Case</b><br>(1929, Meerut)                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Various <b>labour leaders</b> and three <b>Englishmen</b> were accused of conspiring to organise a railway strike. The accused received various sentences, leading to widespread protest and increasing British concern over <b>communist influences</b> in India.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Kanpur Conspiracy Case</b><br>(1924, Kanpur)                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main accused: <b>Muzaffar Ahmed</b>, <b>Shaukat Usmani</b>, <b>Nalini Gupta</b>, <b>S.A. Dange</b>, <b>Gopal Basak</b>. The accused were sentenced to <b>rigorous imprisonment</b>, reflecting the growing influence of <b>communist ideology</b> in the Indian freedom movement.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Ghadar Conspiracy</b><br>(1915, Worldwide/India)                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Led by <b>Har Dayal</b>, <b>Raghubir Singh</b>, and others.</li> <li>Conspired to initiate an <b>armed revolt</b>.</li> <li>Many conspirators were executed or imprisoned. The conspiracy mobilised the <b>Indian diaspora</b>, underscoring the international aspect of the freedom movement.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

|                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Berar Conspiracy Case</b><br>(1916, Berar)                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>R.S. Nimbkar</b> and others were involved in inciting an <b>armed rebellion</b>.</li> <li>• The accused received various sentences, broadening the reach of the freedom movement and inspiring others to join the cause.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Bombay Conspiracy Case</b><br>(1917, Bombay)                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key figures: <b>V.N. Chatterjee, Joseph Baptista</b>, and others.</li> <li>• The case involved <b>sedition</b> and <b>incitement to warfare</b>. The imprisonment of the accused led to increased urban discontent and highlighted the role of <b>educated Indians</b> in the freedom struggle.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Peshawar Conspiracy Cases</b><br>(1922-1927, Peshawar)              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various <b>Pashtun leaders</b> were involved in <b>anti-British activities</b> and conspiracies. The harsh sentences, including <b>transportation for life</b>, galvanised support for <b>non-cooperation</b>, especially in the <b>North-West Frontier Province</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Chittagong Armoury Raid</b><br>(April 1930, Bengal)                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organised by <b>Surya Sen</b> with associates: <b>Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh</b>, and <b>Lokenath Baul</b>.</li> <li>• The raid aimed to show that it was possible to challenge the <b>armed might of the British Empire</b>. Although the raid did not achieve its immediate goals, it became a powerful <b>symbol of resistance</b> and demonstrated a commitment to <b>social justice</b> alongside political freedom.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Murder of Michael O'Dwyer</b> (March 13, 1940, Caxton Hall, London) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Udham Singh</b> assassinated <b>Michael O'Dwyer</b>, the former Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, at <b>Caxton Hall</b> in <b>London</b>.</li> <li>• <b>O'Dwyer</b> was responsible for the <b>Jallianwala Bagh massacre</b> (1919), in which <b>Udham Singh</b> had survived.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                           |

## Revolutionary Activities in Bengal (1920s-1930s)

- Revolutionary groups reorganised underground networks while some operated under Congress, gaining access to the masses.
- Collaboration with C.R. Das strengthened the Swarajist agenda.
- Post-Das's death (1925), Bengal Congress split: J.M. Sengupta faction (backed by Anushilan) & Subhash Bose faction (supported by Yugantar).
- Role of Surya Sen: Also a poet and admirer of Tagore and Qazi Nazrul Islam, seize Chittagong's main armouries, disrupt railway, telephone, and telegraph systems & proclaim a provisional revolutionary government; execution conducted by 65 members under the Indian Republican Army – Chittagong Branch; got arrested (1933) & hanged in 1934.
- Role of Women in the Movement:
  - **Pritilata Waddedar**: Died in action during a raid.
  - **Kalpana Dutt**: Arrested, tried with Surya Sen, and sentenced to life.
  - **Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri**: Assassinated a district magistrate (1931).
  - **Bina Das**: Attempted to assassinate the Bengal governor (1932).
- **Group Action**: Targeted colonial structures rather than individuals, inspiring youth and demoralizing the British bureaucracy.

- **Inclusivity**: Abandoned Hindu rituals, facilitating Muslim participation (Satar, Mir Ahmed, Fakir Ahmed Mian, Tunu Mian).
- **Drawbacks**: retained some conservative elements and failed to develop broader socio-economic goals & Swarajists did not support Muslim peasantry against zamindars in Bengal.

**Action Against the Revolutionaries**: Revolutionaries like **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev**, and **Rajguru** were tried in the **Lahore Conspiracy Case**. Imprisoned, they protested poor conditions through **hunger strikes**, demanding political prisoner status. **Jatin Das** became the first martyr, dying after 64 days on hunger strike. **Azad** died in a police encounter in **Allahabad** (February 1931), while on **March 23, 1931**, **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev**, and **Rajguru** were executed by hanging.

### Contribution of Bhagat Singh:

- **Born (1907)**: Well-read political leader.
- **Revolutionary Ideology**: Shifted from terrorism to **Marxism**, focused on **abolition of exploitation** (**HRA Manifesto, 1925**).
- **Political Organisations**:
  - **Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926)**: Engaged youth/workers, promoted **secularism**, **religious toleration**.
  - **Lahore Students Union**: Legal political engagement for students.

- **Opposition to Communalism:** Advocated for national unity, separation of religion from politics.
- **Critique of Religion:** “Why I Am an Atheist”, rejected religion and superstition.

### SIMON COMMISSION (1927)

- **Established:** November 8, 1927, to review India's progress post **Government of India Act, 1919**.
- **Leadership:** Sir John Simon, Clement Attlee, Sir Harry Levy-Lawson, Sir Edward Cecil George Cadogan, Vernon Hartshorn, George Richard Lane-Fox, Donald Sterling Palmer Howard.
- **Objective:** Assess India's readiness for reforms, recommend changes to the British government.
- **Political Context:** Conservative government aimed to act before a **Labour Party** victory.

### Indian Response

- **Exclusion of Indians:** No Indian representation, viewed as undemocratic. [UPSC 2013]
- **Congress Boycott:** December 1927 in Madras, led by M.A. Ansari and Jawaharlal Nehru, demanding complete independence.
- **Protests:** February 3, 1928, arrival in Bombay, sparking hartals, rallies, and protests across Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, Lucknow, with the slogan “Simon Go Back.”
- **Police Violence:** Lala Lajpat Rai injured in October 1928 protests, leading to Bhagat Singh's assassination of Saunders.
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** Advocated for **Universal Adult Franchise** and protections for **depressed classes**.

### Simon Commission Recommendations (1930)

- **Provincial Reforms:** Abolish dyarchy, increase legislative councils, grant **provincial autonomy**, governors' discretionary powers on security.
- **Central Governance:** Reject **parliamentary responsibility**, strengthen **Governor-General's authority**, retain central control over **high courts**.
- **Communal Electorates:** Extend **separate communal electorates**.
- **Federalism:** Gradual **federalism**, **Consultative Council of Greater India**.
- **Local Legislatures:** For North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, represented at the centre.
- **Separation:** Sindh from Bombay, Burma from India.
- **Military:** **Indianization** of the army, retain **British forces**.

### NEHRU REPORT (1928)

**Birkenhead's Challenge:** Lord Birkenhead called for a unified constitutional proposal, encouraging Indian unity.

- **Initiative:** February 1928, All Parties Conference appointed a subcommittee led by **Motilal Nehru** to draft a constitution.
- **Committee Members:** Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhas Chandra Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi, G.R. Pradhan.
- **Finalised:** August 1928.

### Key Recommendations

[UPSC 2011]

- **Dominion Status:** Proposed **dominion status** akin to self-governing dominions within the **British Empire**
- **Electoral System:** Rejected separate electorates, advocated for **joint electorate** with **reserved seats** for minorities (excluding areas like Punjab and Bengal where they constituted a majority).
- **Provincial Reforms:** Suggested establishment of **linguistic provinces**
- **Fundamental Rights:** Proposed **19 fundamental rights**, including **Equal rights for women**, **Right to form unions**, **Universal adult suffrage**, etc.
- **System of Governance:**
  - **Indian Parliament:** **House of Representatives** (500 members, elected through adult suffrage, 5-year term). **Senate** (200 members, elected by provincial councils, 7-year term).
  - **Governor-General:** Appointed by the British government, paid from **Indian revenues**, worked with the central executive council responsible to the Parliament.
  - **Provincial Councils:** Headed by a **governor**, acting on advice of **provincial executive councils**.
- **Protection of Muslim Interests:** Ensured full protection of **Muslim cultural and religious interests**.
- **Secular State:** Advocated for **complete separation of the state from religion**.

### Context and Significance

- **Congress:** Set a **two-year** deadline for dominion status, later reduced to one year, threatening **civil disobedience** if unmet. **Independence for India League:** Established by Nehru and Bose.
- **December 1929, Lahore Session of Congress:** Adopted **Complete Independence** resolution.
- **Nehru's Tricolour Hoisting:** Symbolised commitment to independence at midnight on **December 31, 1929**.
- Despite limitations, the **Nehru Report** laid the groundwork for future **discussions on Indian governance and constitutional reform**.

## Communal Responses of Muslims and Hindus

### Delhi Proposals (1927)

- **Formulation:** Muslim League, December 1927.
- **Joint Electorates:** Replace separate electorates with joint, reserving seats for Muslims.
- **Representation in Central Assembly:** One-third representation for Muslims.
- **Proportional Representation:** In Punjab and Bengal.
- **New Provinces:** Creation of Sindh, Balochistan, and North-West Frontier Province as Muslim-majority provinces.

**Hindu Mahasabha Response: Opposition:** Against new Muslim-majority provinces and reserved seats in Punjab and Bengal. Advocated for a unitary political structure, complicating communal negotiations. **Younger Nationalists' Discontent:** Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose dissatisfied with the Nehru Report's dominion status, advocating for Complete Independence.

### Jinnah's Amendments And Fourteen Points (1928-1929)

#### Amendments in Nehru Report (1928)

- **One-third Representation** for Muslims in the central legislature.
- **Reservations** for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures based on population until **adult suffrage**.
- **Residual powers** for provinces.

### Jinnah's Fourteen Points (March 1929)

- **Federal constitution** with provincial residual powers.
- **Provincial autonomy** and no constitutional amendments without state concurrence.
- **Muslim representation** in all legislatures and elected bodies, ensuring no Muslim-majority provinces turned into minorities.
- **Muslim representation** in services and self-governing bodies.
- **One-third representation** for Muslims in the central legislature and any cabinet.
- **Separate electorates** for Muslims.
- **Veto power** for minorities: No bill passed if **three-fourths** of a minority opposes it.
- **Territorial redistribution:** Protect Muslim majorities in Punjab, Bengal, and NWFP.
- **Separation of Sindh** from Bombay.
- **Constitutional reforms** in NWFP and Balochistan.
- **Religious freedom** guaranteed to all communities.
- **Protection of Muslim rights:** Religion, culture, education, language.

#### Rejection of Nehru Report:

Rejected by Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Sikh communalists, and younger Congress members due to dissatisfaction with **dominion status**. Contributed to the formation of the **Independence for India League** by Nehru and Bose.

## RUN-UP TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

### Calcutta Session (1928)

- Congress Session approved the **Nehru Report** but saw discontent among younger leaders like **Jawaharlal Nehru**, **Subhash Bose**, and **Satyamurthy**, who demanded **purna swaraj (complete independence)**.
- Senior leaders like **Gandhi and Motilal Nehru** favoured **dominion status**. Initially proposing a **two-year grace period**, they later reduced it to **one year** under pressure from the younger elements. Congress resolved to demand **complete independence** if dominion status was not accepted by the end of the year.

### Political Activity in 1929

- **Gandhi's Mobilisation:** Travelled extensively to **prepare the public** for action, encouraging **youth involvement**, organising **village work**, and drawing inspiration from the **Bardoli agitation (1928)**.
- **Foreign Cloth Boycott Campaign:** Initiated in **March 1929** in **Calcutta**, with the **Congress Working Committee (CWC)** forming a **Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee**. Widespread **bonfires of foreign cloth** followed Gandhi's arrest.
- **Tensions in 1929:**
  - **Meerut Conspiracy Case** in **March**.
  - **Bomb explosion** by **Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt** in the **Central Legislative Assembly** on **April 8, 1929**.
  - Formation of a **minority Labour government** in **England** in **May 1929**, with **Ramsay MacDonald** as **Prime Minister** and **Wedgewood Benn** as **Secretary of State for India**.

### Irwin's Declaration (October 31, 1929)

- A joint effort by the **Labour government** and **Conservative Viceroy, Lord Irwin**, to restore faith in British policy.
- **Dominion Status** was stated as the eventual goal of India's **constitutional progress**, as envisioned in the **1917 Declaration**, but without a specific timeline.
- Irwin also committed to a **Round Table Conference** after the submission of the **Simon Commission's report**, but the declaration lacked any immediate or **revolutionary change**.

### The Delhi Manifesto (November 2, 1929)

- Issued by national leaders demanding: **Round Table Conference** to act as a **constituent assembly** to implement dominion status, **majority representation for Congress** and political prisoners' amnesty.
- In **December 1929**, Gandhi, **Motilal Nehru**, and others met **Lord Irwin**, who rejected these demands, stating the conference's purpose was not to draft a constitutional scheme.

### Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj (December 1929)

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** became Congress President with Gandhi's support, despite opposition. Nehru declared an **"open conspiracy"** for independence and advocated for a socialist, republican India, rejecting kings and industrial power structures.
- **Key Decisions:**
  - Boycott of the **Round Table Conference**.
  - Declaration of **complete independence (Purna Swaraj)** as Congress's goal. [UPSC 2012- 2014]
  - Authorization of **civil disobedience** including **non-payment of taxes**, urging legislators to resign.
- **January 26, 1930** was fixed as the first **Independence (Swarajya) Day**.
- On **December 31, 1929**, Nehru hoisted the tricolour at the **River Ravi** with slogans of **Inquilab Zindabad** ("Long Live Revolution").

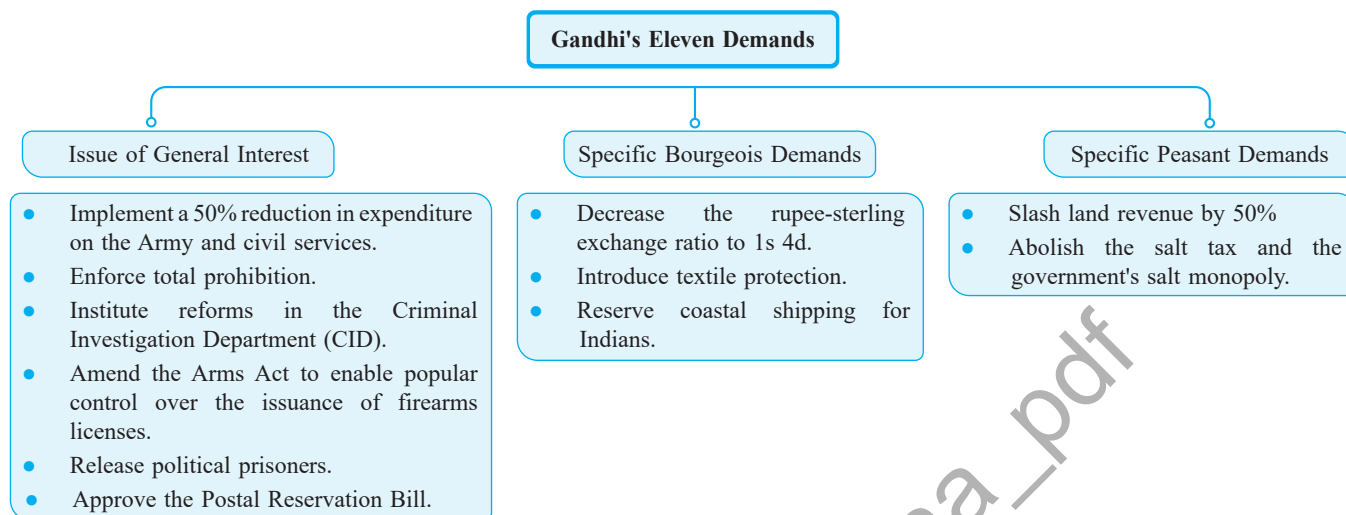
### Independence Pledge (January 26, 1930)

Nationwide meetings were held, and the **Independence Pledge** was recited, emphasising:

- The **inalienable right to freedom**.
- **British exploitation** caused economic, political, cultural, and spiritual ruin.
- **Economic deterioration** due to heavy revenue demands, destruction of village industries, and British manipulation of currency and trade.
- Denial of **political rights** and free association.
- The **spiritual emasculation** of India through compulsory disarmament.
- Commitment to **civil disobedience** and **Purna Swaraj** under Congress's guidance.

## Gandhi's Eleven Demands (1930)

Gandhi presented the British government with **eleven demands** covering political, economic, and social reforms. These demands aimed to address national grievances, including those of the bourgeoisie and peasants, with a deadline for acceptance by **January 31, 1930**. The British ignored the ultimatum, leading to the launch of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.



## Context Leading to the Demands

- Lahore Congress (1929):** The Lahore Congress empowered the **Congress Working Committee (CWC)** to initiate a **civil disobedience** program, particularly focusing on actions like **non-payment of taxes**. It also urged all members of **legislatures to resign** as a form of protest.
- Congress Working Committee and Gandhi's Authority:** In **February 1930**, during a meeting at **Sabarmati Ashram**, the CWC gave **Gandhiji** full authority to launch the **Civil Disobedience Movement** whenever he deemed fit. Recognizing Gandhi as an expert in leading mass struggles, the CWC trusted his judgement in devising the right strategy.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (CDM)

- Dandi March:** Gandhi initiated the CDM on March 12, 1930 and broke the Salt laws on April 6, 1930, leading **78 followers** from **Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi Beach** to produce salt illegally.
- Reactions:**
  - Subhash Chandra Bose** likened it to **Napoleon's return from Elba**.
  - British media's reactions were mixed—**Mr. Brailsford** termed it a "kindergarten stage of revolution," while **The Statesman** sarcastically questioned its effectiveness.
  - Despite scepticism, the movement's **moral impact** boosted **Satyagraha** volunteers to over **60,000**.

**Strategy and Symbolism: Salt as a Focal Point:** After Gandhi's ultimatum to **Lord Irwin** was ignored, he focused on mobilising the masses. Gandhi chose **salt** as the movement's central symbol. The **salt tax** represented British exploitation,

making its abolition a powerful rallying cry that led to the **Salt March** and broader civil disobedience.

## Gandhi's Salt March: March 12–April 6, 1930

### Letter to the Viceroy (March 2, 1930)

- Gandhi wrote to the **Viceroy**, expressing his view of **British rule** as a curse that:
  - Impoverished** the masses through exploitation.
  - Reduced Indians to **political serfdom**.
  - Sapped** cultural foundations.
  - Degraded** spiritual well-being.
- He announced his plan to defy the **salt laws** starting on **March 12** with his Ashram colleagues, anticipating arrest but encouraging mass participation in civil disobedience.

**The March Plan:** Gandhi, with **78 followers** from **Sabarmati Ashram**, would march **240 miles** through **Gujarat** to **Dandi**, where they would violate the salt law by collecting salt from the beach.

- Before the march, thousands gathered at the ashram, where Gandhi outlined future actions:
  - Initiate civil disobedience of the salt law.
  - Picket** foreign liquor and cloth shops.
  - Refuse to pay taxes.
  - Lawyers to **abandon** their practice.
  - Boycott** law courts.
  - Government servants to **resign**.
  - All actions were to adhere to **truth** and **non-violence** to achieve **swaraj**. Local leaders were instructed to maintain discipline after Gandhi's potential arrest.

**Symbolic Action at Dandi (April 6, 1930):** The **breaking of the salt law** by Gandhi at Dandi marked the official start of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

### Spread of Salt Law Disobedience

- **Nationwide Defiance:** Gandhi's action at Dandi sparked widespread defiance against the salt laws across India.
- **Nehru's Arrest and Public Response:** Following Nehru's arrest in April 1930, significant demonstrations erupted in Madras, Calcutta, and Karachi.
- **Gandhi's Arrest:** On May 4, 1930, Gandhi was arrested while leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works, escalating tensions.
- **Congress Actions:** In response to the movement, the Indian National Congress sanctioned various actions:
  - Non-payment of revenue in ryotwari areas.
  - No-chowkidari-tax campaign in zamindari areas.
  - Violation of forest laws in the Central Provinces.
- **Government Response:** The colonial rulers declared the Indian National Congress illegal following the mass breaking of the salt law. [UPSC 2019]

### Regional Movements during Civil Disobedience

- **Tamil Nadu:** Leader: C. Rajagopalachari, salt march (April 1930) from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam.; Actions: Picketing foreign cloth, anti-liquor campaign in Coimbatore, Madurai, Virdhanagar.; Violence: Police repression at Choolai Mills, riots in Bodinayakanur. [UPSC 2015]
- **Malabar:** Leader: K. Kelappan (known for Vaikom Satyagraha), salt march; P. Krishna Pillai defended the national flag at Calicut beach.
- **Andhra Region:** Actions: Salt marches in Godavari, Krishna, Guntur.; Challenges: Less mass support than 1921-22 Non-Cooperation movement.
- **Orissa:** Leader: Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri, effective salt satyagraha in Balasore, Cuttack, Puri.
- **Assam:** Challenges: Internal conflicts led to limited success.; Strike: Student protest against Cunningham Circular, which banned students' participation in politics (May 1930). Incitement: Chandraprabha Saikiani, breaking forest laws (Dec 1930).
- **Bengal:** Division: Congress split between Bose and J.M. Sengupta; Violence: Unrest in Midnapur, Arambagh, Dacca, Kishoreganj.; Revolt: Surya Sen raided armouries, declared provisional government.
- **Bihar:** Initial Districts: Champaran, Saran salt satyagraha, symbolic salt-making in Patna under Ambika Kant Sinha; Agitation: No-chaukidari tax agitation.
- **Chhotanagpur:** Leaders: Bonga Majhi, Somra Majhi Gandhian movement in Hazaribagh.; Militancy: Santhals' illegal liquor distillation, local zamindars' mixed participation.

- **Peshawar:** Leader: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also known as Frontier Gandhi, founder of Khudai Khidmatgars. Khudai Khidmatgars/Red-Shirts. Repression: Arrest of Congress leaders, Garhwal Rifles refused to fire on crowds.
  - **Sholapur: Protests:** It saw the fiercest response to Gandhi's arrest. Textile workers went on a strike from May 7 and along with other residents burnt liquor shops and other symbols of government authority such as railway stations, police stations, municipal buildings, law courts, etc. The activists established a virtual parallel government.
  - **Dharasana:** Leader: On May 21, 1930 Sarojini Naidu along with Manilal Gandhi and Imamsahib led a raid on Dharasana Salt works.
  - **Gujarat: Impact Areas:** Anand, Borsad, Nadiad, Bardoli, no-tax campaign.
  - **Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces:** Resistance: Defiance of forest laws on grazing, timber, forest produce.
  - **United Provinces: Campaigns:** No-revenue, no-rent against loyalist zamindars, active in Agra and Rai Bareilly.
  - **Manipur and Nagaland:** Leader: Rani Gaidinliu, initiated revolts, life imprisonment.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930), led by Gandhi, challenged British rule through nonviolent resistance, violating the Salt Act.

### Forms of Mobilization

- **Prabhat Pheris:** Morning processions to spread awareness.
- **Vanar Senas (Monkey Brigades) & Manjari Senas (Flower Brigades):** Engaged youth.
- **Pamphlets & Magic Lantern Shows:** Spread information to rally support.

### Mass Participation

- **Women:** Protested at liquor shops and foreign cloth stores.
- **Students & Youth:** Boycotted foreign goods.
- **Muslims:** Varied engagement; some regions like NWFP saw high participation.
- **Merchants and Petty Traders :** They were very enthusiastic. Traders' associations and commercial bodies were active in implementing the boycott, especially in Tamil Nadu and Punjab.
- **Tribals:** Active participants in Central Provinces, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.
- **Workers:** Participated in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Sholapur, etc.
- **Peasants:** Active in the United Provinces, Bihar, and Gujarat.

## Government Response

- **Ambivalence:** Alternated between repression (lathi charges, restrictions) and concessions.
- **Round Table Conference** (July 1930): Proposed by **Viceroy Lord Irwin**; failed over demands for **secession rights**.

## GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

On **January 25, 1931**, Gandhi and all members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were unconditionally released from prison.

The **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, also known as the **Delhi Pact**, was signed on **March 5, 1931**, marking a significant moment in the Indian independence movement. The CWC empowered Gandhi to negotiate with the Viceroy, leading to the signing of the pact in Delhi. [UPSC 2020]

- **Agreements by Irwin:** The Viceroy, representing the British government, agreed to the following terms:
  - Immediate release of all non-violent political prisoners. [UPSC 2020]
  - Remission of unpaid fines.
  - Return of unsold lands to their original owners.
  - Lenient treatment for government servants who had resigned.
  - Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale)
  - Permission for peaceful picketing.
  - Withdrawal of emergency ordinances related to the Civil Disobedience Movement. [UPSC 2020]
- **Rejections by Irwin:** Two of Gandhi's demands were not accepted:
  - A public inquiry into police excesses during the movement.
  - Commutation of the death sentences of Bhagat Singh and his comrades.
- **Agreements by Gandhi:** In return, Gandhi agreed to:
  - Suspend the civil disobedience movement.
  - Participate in the **Second Round Table Conference** to discuss constitutional reforms, focusing on:
    - Federation and Indian responsibilities.
    - Safeguards for minorities.
    - Financial matters, defence, and external affairs.

## Karachi Congress Session (March 29, 1931)

**Context:** Held to endorse the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**; convened six days after **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru's execution**, sparking protests over Gandhi's failure to secure their clemency.

## Key Resolutions Passed

- **Tribute to Martyrs:** **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru:** Congress condemned political violence but honoured their bravery and sacrifice.

- **Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin Pact:** Congress formally approved the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**, agreeing to a temporary halt of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- **Reaffirmation of Purna Swaraj:** Reasserted **complete independence (Purna Swaraj)** as Congress's ultimate aim.
- **Fundamental Rights Resolution:** Guaranteed essential civil liberties and rights, including **free speech** and **free press**, right to **form associations** and **assemble peacefully**, **universal adult franchise**, **equal legal rights** irrespective of caste, creed, or gender; **state neutrality** in religion, **free, compulsory primary education**; & protection of **minority culture, language, and script**
- **National Economic Programme Resolution:** Aimed at supporting **peasants and workers** through **rent and revenue reduction** for landholders/peasants; **exemption from rent** for uneconomic landholdings; **relief from agricultural debt**; control over **usury and exploitation**; **improved working conditions**; **union rights** for workers and peasants & **state control** over key industries, mines, and transport.

## THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

**Background:** Initiated by **Lord Irwin** and **Ramsay MacDonald** due to the inadequacy of the **Simon Commission** report.

## First Round Table Conference

(London, Nov 1930 - Jan 1931)

- **Opened by:** King George V and chaired by Ramsay MacDonald.
- **Notable Absence:** Congress and key leaders boycotted.
- **Participants:** Representatives from diverse Indian groups including:
  - **Princely states:** Maharajas from Alwar, Baroda, Patiala, and others.
  - **Muslim League:** Led by **Aga Khan III**, included prominent members like **Jinnah** and **Maulana Mohammad Ali**.
  - **Hindu Mahasabha:** Represented by **B.S. Moonje** and **M.R. Jayakar**.
  - **Sikhs, Parsis, Women:** Sardar Ujjal Singh (Sikhs), Phiroze Sethna (Parsis), Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz (women).
  - **Depressed Classes:** **B.R. Ambedkar**, Rettamalai Srinivasan.
  - **Labour and others:** N.M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao (Labour), **K.T. Paul** (Indian Christians).
  - **Government of India:** Represented by **Narendra Nath Law**, **Bhupendra Nath Mitra**, and others.

**Outcome:** India was to develop into a federation, There were to be safeguards regarding defence and finance, while other departments were to be transferred. Limited achievements with no major implementation. **Civil Disobedience** continued, highlighting the need for **Congress participation** in future talks.

## Second Round Table Conference

(London, Sept 1931 - Dec 1931)

- **Indian Liberal Party** members, including **Tej Bahadur Sapru** and **C.Y. Chintamani**, urged **Gandhi** to negotiate with the Viceroy, leading to the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**.
- **Gandhi** represented the **Indian National Congress**, along with **A. Rangaswami Iyengar** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya**.

### Participants

- **Princely States:** Represented by Maharajas from **Alwar**, **Baroda**, **Bhopal**, etc.
- **Muslim League:** Led by **Aga Khan III**, **Jinnah**, and **Maulana Shaukat Ali**.
- **Hindu Mahasabha:** **M.R. Jayakar**, **B.S. Moonje**.
- **Liberals:** **Tej Bahadur Sapru**, **Srinivasa Sastri**, **C.Y. Chintamani**.
- **Depressed Classes:** **B.R. Ambedkar**, **Rettamalai Srinivasan**.
- **Industry and Labour:** **G.D. Birla**, **N.M. Joshi**, **V.V. Giri**.
- **Women:** **Sarojini Naidu**, **Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz**, **Radhabai Subbarayan**.
- **Government of India:** **C.P. Ramaswami Iyer**, **Narendra Nath Law**, and **M. Ramachandra Rao**.

### Key Issues

- **Change in Leadership:** **Lord Irwin** was replaced by **Lord Willingdon**; a **National Government** took charge in Britain, with **Conservatives** demanding stronger governance in India.
- **Gandhi's Demands:**
  - Partnership based on **equality between British and India**.
  - Immediate establishment of **responsible government** at the centre and provinces.
  - **Opposition to separate electorates** for minorities, including **Muslims** and **Depressed Classes**.
- **Deadlock on Minority Issues:**
  - Separate electorates demanded by **Muslims**, **Depressed Classes**, **Anglo-Indians**, and **Christians**, forming a '**Minorities**' Pact.
  - **Gandhi** strongly opposed this, leading to a stalemate.

**Outcome:** No significant agreements on India's constitutional future. Some **announcements by MacDonald:**

- Two Muslim-majority provinces: **North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)** and **Sindh**.
- Formation of an **Indian Consultative Committee**.
- Establishment of three expert committees for **finance**, **franchise**, and **states**.
- Prospect of a **British Communal Award** if no Indian consensus was reached.

**Gandhi** returned to India on **December 28, 1931**, with the fundamental demand for freedom still unmet.

**Resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement (1931-1934):** After the **failure of the Second Round Table Conference**, the **Congress Working Committee** decided on **December 29, 1931**, to resume the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

- **Truce Period (March-December 1931)**
  - **United Provinces:** Congress led efforts for **rent reduction** and against **summary evictions**.
  - **NWFP:** Brutal repression against the **Khudai Khidmatgars** and peasants protesting harsh **tax collection**.
  - **Bengal:** The government used **draconian ordinances** and mass detentions in the name of terrorism. A firing incident on political prisoners took place in **Hijli Jail** in **September 1931**.
- **Changed Government Attitude After Second Round Table Conference:** British officials perceived that the **Delhi Pact (1931)** had boosted the political standing of the Congress and demoralised British authority. Their new strategy aimed at:
  - **Preventing Gandhi** from reigniting a mass movement.
  - Gaining the confidence of **pro-British elements** such as government loyalists.
  - Preventing the national movement from consolidating in **rural areas**.
- When Congress resumed the movement, **Viceroy Willingdon** refused to meet **Gandhi** on **December 31, 1931**, and on **January 4, 1932**, **Gandhi** was **arrested**.
- **Government Response:** The government enacted **repressive ordinances**, creating a '**Civil Martial Law**'. Key actions included:
  - **Outlawing Congress** at all levels.
  - Arresting **leaders, activists, and sympathisers**.
  - **Confiscating properties** and occupying **Gandhi ashrams**.
  - Intensified **press censorship** and banning **nationalist literature**.
  - Women faced particularly severe repression.
- **Public Reaction:** Despite being unprepared, the movement gained momentum, with **about 80,000 satyagrahis** jailed in the first four months, mostly from impoverished backgrounds.
- **Protest methods** included:
  - **Picketing** of liquor shops and foreign cloth.
  - **Non-violent demonstrations**, **national day celebrations**, and symbolic **hoisting of the national flag**.
  - **Non-payment of taxes** like the **chowkidari tax**, **salt satyagraha**, and violations of **forest laws**.
  - The establishment of a **secret radio transmitter** near **Bombay**.

- Uprisings occurred in princely states such as **Kashmir** and **Alwar**.
- In **April 1934**, **Gandhi withdrew the Civil Disobedience Movement**. Although subdued by the government's superior force, the people's **political faith in the Congress** remained intact, and the **spirit of freedom** endured.
- **Reasons for Withdrawal:** The movement could not be sustained due to:
  - Lack of time for Gandhi and leaders to build momentum.
  - The masses were inadequately prepared for prolonged struggle.

### Third Round Table Conference

- **Overview:** Held from **November 17, 1932, to December 24, 1932**, the third conference lacked the presence of the **Indian National Congress** and **Gandhi**, as they chose to **boycott** the proceedings. This absence limited the participation of key Indian leaders.
- **Indian States** were represented by:
  - **Akbar Hydari** (Dewan of Hyderabad), **Mirza Ismail** (Dewan of Mysore), **V.T. Krishnamachari** (Dewan of Baroda), **Wajahat Hussain** (Jammu and Kashmir).
  - Other prominent representatives included **B.R. Ambedkar**, **Aga Khan III**, **M.R. Jayakar**, **N.M. Joshi**, **Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar**, **Tej Bahadur Sapru**, **Muhammad Iqbal**, **Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas**, and **Jahanara Shahnawaz**.
- **Key Features**
  - **Limited Representation:** With Congress absent, most influential Indian leaders either chose to stay away or had little leverage in the discussions.
  - **Persistent Issues:** The issues of **constitutional reforms** and **minority representation** remained unresolved, as in the previous conferences.
  - **White Paper (March 1933):** The conference's recommendations were published as a **White Paper** in March 1933.
  - **Joint Select Committee:** The recommendations were debated in the **British Parliament**, leading to the establishment of a **Joint Select Committee** to analyse the proposals and draft a new act.
  - **Government of India Act 1935:** Based on the committee's report, a draft Bill was produced in **February 1935**, leading to the enactment of the **Government of India Act in July 1935**.
- **Key Facts About the Round Table Conferences**
  - **Gandhi and Congress** participated only in the **second Round Table Conference**.
  - **Jinnah** participated in the **first and second conferences** but did not attend the third.
  - **B.R. Ambedkar** and **Tej Bahadur Sapru** were the only leaders who participated in **all three conferences**.

### COMMUNAL AWARD (1932)

- **Announcement:** Launched by British PM Ramsay MacDonald on August 16, 1932.
- **Background:** Based on the Indian Franchise Committee's recommendations, also known as the **Lothian Committee**.
- **Provisions:**
  - **Separate Electorates:** Established for **Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed women, and Marathas** in Bombay. This arrangement for the depressed classes was to be made for a period of 20 years.
  - **Reserved Seats:** **71 seats** allocated for depressed classes; seats in provincial legislatures doubled.
  - **Weightage for Minorities:** Muslims received additional representation where they were a minority.
  - **Women's Representation:** **3% of seats** reserved for women in all provinces (except North West Frontier Province).
  - **Double Voting:** Depressed classes had the right to vote in both separate and general electorates.
  - **Labour and Economic Representation:** Seats allocated for **labourers, landlords, traders, and industrialists**.
  - In Bombay province, 7 seats were to be allocated for the Marathas.

### Congress Position and Nationalist Resistance

- **Congress Stance:** Strongly opposed the Communal Award but did not reject or accept it outrightly, emphasising minority consent.
- **Nationalist Opposition:** Leaders, including **Gandhi**, viewed the award as a divisive tactic undermining Indian unity and nationalism.

### Gandhi's Reaction

- **Perception:** Gandhi saw the award as detrimental to both **Hinduism** and the **depressed classes**, perpetuating **untouchability**.
- **Advocacy:** Called for elections through a **common electorate** and emphasised the need to eradicate untouchability.
- **Indefinite Fast:** Gandhi initiated a fast on September 20, 1932, to demand joint electorates with increased reserved seats for depressed classes. **[UPSC 2012]**

### Poona Pact (1932)

- **Agreement:** Endorsed by Ambedkar on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned separate electorates for the depressed classes.
- **Increased Representation:** Raised reserved seats for depressed classes from **71 to 147** in provincial legislatures and **18%** in the Central Legislature.
- **Government Acceptance:** The Pact was recognized as an amendment to the Communal Award.

## Impact on Dalits

- **Political Dynamics:** The Pact turned the depressed classes into political tools for majoritarian **caste Hindu organisations**.
- **Lack of Leadership:** Rendered depressed classes leaderless, undermining authentic representation and reinforcing the **Brahmanical order**.
- **Subordination:** Denied a separate existence within the Hindu social order, hindering progress toward equality.

## Gandhi's Harijan Campaign

- Gandhi launched an intensive campaign against untouchability to counter the British “divide and rule” policy.
- **Formation of Organisations:** **All India Anti-Untouchability League** in September 1932 while Gandhi was imprisoned. **Publication of Harijan:** A weekly launched in January 1933 to raise awareness.
- **Post-Release Actions:** After his release in August 1933, Gandhi moved to the **Satyagraha Ashram** in Wardha, adhering to his vow to remain away from **Sabarmati Ashram** until swaraj (self-rule) was achieved. **Nationwide Tour:** From November 1933 to July 1934, he travelled **20,000 km**, raising funds for the **Harijan Sevak Sangh** and advocating for the eradication of untouchability. **Campaign Activities** Encouraged political workers to participate in social, economic, political, and cultural upliftment activities for Harijans. Undertook two fasts on **May 8 and August 16, 1934**, to highlight the seriousness of untouchability, stirring emotional responses within the nationalist community.

**Opposition Faced:** Orthodox factions disrupted meetings and staged protests. Accused Gandhi of attacking Hinduism and allied with the government against the Congress. In August 1934, the government defeated the **Temple Entry Bill**, reflecting opposition from orthodox Hindu opinion in Bengal regarding minority status under the **Poona Pact**.

## POST-CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

The CDM concluded in 1934, with Gandhi acknowledging its limitations and resigning from the Indian National Congress. After the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement, a two-phase discussion unfolded regarding the future strategy of the nationalists.

## First Stage Debate (1934-1935)

After the **Civil Disobedience Movement**, three perspectives emerged regarding the immediate course of action for nationalists:

- **Constructive Work on Gandhian Lines:** Emphasised focusing on **constructive work** aligned with **Gandhian principles**. Promoted **social reforms**, **rural upliftment**, **Khadi**, and **village industries** to foster **self-reliance** and grassroots empowerment. Strengthening people's

power through constructive activities was seen as crucial to **mobilising millions** in the next phase of the mass struggle.

- **Constitutional Struggle and Participation in Elections:** **Supported by Prominent Leaders:** M.A. Ansari, Asaf Ali, Bhulabhai Desai, S. Satyamurthy, B.C. Roy, and others. **It Proposed engagement in the electoral process** despite prevailing political apathy. **Participation in the Central Legislature elections (1934)** as a means to **sustain political interest** and morale without implying faith in constitutional politics. **Building a political front** to strengthen Congress and prepare the masses for future phases of the struggle. Argued that a **strong council presence** would bring **prestige** and confidence to Congress.
- **Leftist Trend Critical of Constructive Work and Council Entry:** Led by **Nehru** represented a **strong leftist trend** within Congress. It opposed both **constructive work** and **council entry**, arguing they diverted attention from the primary issue of **anti-colonial struggle**. **It believed** the ongoing **economic crisis** and the **masses' readiness** to fight created a **revolutionary situation**, warranting continued **non-constitutionalist mass action** instead of political compromises.
- **Nehru's Vision:** Criticised the withdrawal of the **Civil Disobedience Movement** and council entry as a **spiritual defeat**, representing a retreat from revolutionary ideals. Urged for addressing the **economic and class demands of peasants and workers**, integrating class struggle within Congress through **kisan sabhas** and **trade unions**. Emphasised that a genuine **anti-imperialist struggle** necessitated the inclusion of the masses' class struggles.
- **Opposition to Struggle-Truce-Struggle (S-T-S) Strategy:** Opposed the S-T-S strategy proposed by **Gandhi**, advocating for continuous confrontation with **imperialism** post the Lahore Congress's call for **Purna Swaraj**. Proposed a **Struggle-Victory (S-V)** strategy, emphasising that real power could not be gained through **incremental measures** or constitutionalist phases. Embraced **Marxism**, articulating the Left paradigm through speeches and writings, including addresses at the **Lucknow and Faizpur Congress sessions** in 1936.
- **Acceptance of Council Entry:** Nationalists feared a split in Congress reminiscent of the **Surat split**, while British officials were hopeful for such a division. In response to these tensions, **Gandhi adopted a conciliatory stance** towards proponents of council entry, agreeing to their demand for permission to enter legislatures. Gandhi acknowledged that while parliamentary politics might not directly lead to freedom, members of Congress who could not engage in **satyagraha** or constructive work should not remain idle. They could instead channel their energies through council work, provided they avoided constitutionalism or self-interest. He assured leftist critics

that the withdrawal of the **Civil Disobedience Movement** was not a submission to opportunism or a compromise with imperialism. In **May 1934**, the **All India Congress Committee (AICC)** convened in Patna to establish a **Parliamentary Board** for contesting elections under the Congress banner.

- **Gandhi's Resignation:** In **October 1934**, **Gandhi resigned** from Congress to serve it more effectively in thought, word, and deed due to fundamental disagreements with powerful factions favouring parliamentary politics and Nehru's socialist agenda.
- **Electoral Success and Internal Dynamics:** In the **November 1934 elections** to the **Central Legislative Assembly**, Congress secured **45 out of 75 seats** reserved for Indians, demonstrating its electoral strength. Despite internal differences, various factions within Congress sought to accommodate differing views to maintain party unity and mass appeal, recognizing that suppression of the mass movement was a temporary solution. Colonial policymakers acknowledged the need for a more

enduring strategy to weaken the nationalist movement by integrating significant segments into the colonial constitutional framework.

### Government of India Act, 1935

- **Third Round Table Conference (1932):** Held without Congress; influenced the **Government of India Act, 1935**.
- **Proposed All India Federation**
  - **British Indian Provinces, Chief Commissioner's Provinces, and Princely States** (voluntary participation required for federation).
  - **Condition:** Federation would form if states with significant populations agreed to join.
  - **Outcome:** Federation never materialised due to refusal by many princely states.
- **Residuary Powers:** In the proposed federation, **residuary powers were given to the Governor General**.

[UPSC 2018]

| Aspect      | Federal Level                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Provincial Level                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Executive   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Governor General:</b> Held pivotal authority as <b>Crown's representative</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Reserved Subjects:</b> Foreign affairs, defence, tribal and ecclesiastical matters, handled by Governor General with non-legislature accountable advisors.</li> <li>• <b>Transferred Subjects:</b> Administered by ministers elected by federal legislature; accountable to the legislature with possible resignation if no-confidence motion passed.</li> <li>• <b>Special Powers:</b> Governor General could act on his "individual judgement" regarding special responsibilities.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Provincial Autonomy:</b> Replaced dyarchy, granted <b>legal and financial autonomy</b> (provinces could borrow on their own security). -<b>Governor:</b> Retained control as <b>Crown's representative</b>; could assume full control in crises indefinitely.</li> <li>• Special authority on <b>minorities, civil servants, law and order, British business interests, and princely states</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Legislature | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bicameral Legislature:</b></li> <li>• <b>Upper House (Council of States):</b> 260 members; partially elected and 40% nominated by princely states; a permanent body with <b>one-third retiring every third year</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Lower House (Federal Assembly):</b> 375 members; a portion indirectly elected from provinces, one-third nominated by princely states; <b>five-year term</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Legislative Lists:</b> Powers divided into <b>federal, provincial, and concurrent lists</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Legislative Restrictions:</b></li> <li>• Only <b>20% of the budget is votable</b>.</li> <li>• Governor General held <b>residuary powers:</b> to restore cuts in grants, certify bills, issue ordinances, and veto.[UPSC 2018]</li> <li>• <b>No-confidence motions:</b> Allowed in the Federal Assembly, not in the Council of States.</li> <li>• <b>Communal and Class-Based Electorates:</b></li> <li>• Extended, deepening religious divisions.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Direct Elections:</b> All members directly elected.</li> <li>• <b>Separate Electorates:</b> Implemented as per <b>Communal Award</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Women's Enfranchisement:</b> Equal rights for men and women. [UPSC 2021]</li> <li>• <b>Ministers and Provincial Administration:</b> Headed by a <b>Premier</b>; ministers responsible to legislature, removable by <b>no-confidence vote</b>.</li> <li>• Legislative power over <b>provincial and concurrent lists</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Non-votable Budget:</b> 40% of budget non-votable.</li> <li>• <b>Governor's Powers:</b> Could <b>refuse assent to bills. Promulgate ordinances. Enact Governor's Acts</b> without legislative approval.</li> </ul> |

## Second Stage Debate Within Congress (1937)

The announcement of **provincial assembly elections** in early 1937 **sparked a debate among** nationalists over strategy, focusing on how to oppose the **1935 Government of India Act** without a feasible **mass movement**.

- **Consensus on Elections:** Congress unanimously opposed the **1935 Act** but lacked clarity on the method of opposition. Congress agreed to contest the elections with a **comprehensive political and economic program** aimed at deepening anti-imperialist sentiment.
- **Ideological Divide:** The **left faction** (Nehru, Bose, Congress socialists, communists) opposed forming governments after elections, fearing it would dilute opposition to the **1935 Act** and divert attention from key issues like freedom and **social justice**. They proposed entering the councils to **create deadlocks**, making the Act unworkable, while integrating **workers and peasants** into Congress for a socialist direction.
- **Proponents of office acceptance** argued for a **short-term tactical approach** in legislatures due to the absence of a mass movement. They believed forming provincial ministries could promote **constructive work** despite limited powers.
- **Gandhi's Evolving Stance:** Initially against office acceptance, **Gandhi** shifted by 1936, agreeing to experiment with the formation of **Congress ministries**. In the **Lucknow session (1936)** and **Faizpur session (1937)**, Congress decided to participate in elections but postponed the decision on forming governments until after the elections.

## Congress Rule in Provinces (1937-1939)

In **February 1937**, the **Indian National Congress** formed ministries in 7 of 11 provinces under the **Government of India Act of 1935**, ruling until **October 1939**. This marked a unique phase where Congress operated both as provincial governments and as an opposition to the **Central government** controlled by the British.

- **Congress Manifesto for Elections:** Rejection of the **1935 Act**. Promised **release of prisoners**, removal of **gender and caste-based disabilities**, **agrarian reforms**, including **rent reduction** and **rural debt relief & trade union rights** and the **right to strike**.
- **Congress Performance in Elections**
  - **Enfranchised:** 14% of the population (30.1 million, including 4.25 million women).
  - **Voter turnout:** 15.5 million, including 917,000 women.
  - **Seats won:** 716 out of 1,161 contested (out of 1,585 total).
  - **Majority in most provinces**, except Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP.
  - It emerged as the **largest party** in Bengal, Assam, and NWFP.

- **Congress Ministries Provinces governed:** Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar. Later extended to **NWFP and Assam**.
- **Gandhi's Guidance:** Urged Congress leaders to hold offices "**lightly, not tightly**". Described the offices as "**crowns of thorns**", to be used for advancing **nationalist goals**. Highlighted the opportunity to demonstrate **Indians' capability for self-governance**.

## Work Under Congress Ministries (1937-1939)

The formation of **Congress ministries** in the provinces had a transformative impact on the political climate. Despite **structural limitations**, including restricted powers and financial resources, Congress aimed to showcase its leadership and deliver on the promises of **Swaraj** (self-rule).

- **Civil Liberties Under Congress Rule (1937-1939)**
  - **Repealed emergency powers** (1932), including **Public Safety Acts**.
  - Lifted bans on organisations (**Hindustan Seva Dal, Youth Leagues**), books, and journals.
  - **Removed press restrictions**, restored **blacklisted newspapers**.
  - **Returned confiscated arms, licences**, curbed **police powers**.
  - Released **political prisoners**, revoked **deportation orders** (including **Kakori Conspiracy** revolutionaries).
  - **Restored confiscated land** in Bombay and **pensions** for Civil Disobedience Movement officials.
  - **Shortcomings:** **Arrests of Yusuf Meherally** (Madras, inflammatory speech), **S.S. Batliwala** (Madras, seditious speech). **CID surveillance** on leftists in Bombay (K.M. Munshi).
- **Agrarian Reforms Under Congress Ministries (1937-1939)**
  - **U.P. Tenancy Act (1939):** Full hereditary rights for tenants, limited landlord powers.
  - **Abolished forced labour (begar)** and illegal levies (**nazrana**).
  - **Orissa Tenancy Bill (1938):** Free transfer of occupancy holdings, reduced rent arrears interest (12.5% to 6%).
  - **Debt Relief Acts:** Regulated **moneylenders**, reduced interest, provided relief in **U.P., Orissa**.
  - **Madras Proposals** (T. Prakasam): Recognized **cultivators as landowners**; reforms not enacted due to ministry resignation.
  - **Constraints:** **Limited powers** under 1935 Act, **financial constraints**, need to **conciliate zamindars**. **Opposition** in legislative councils, **complex agrarian structure**.

- **Attitude Towards Labour (1937-1939)**
  - **Pro-Labour Stance:** Promoted **industrial peace**, **worker's rights**, and **conciliation**.
  - **Key Legislation:**
    - ◆ **Industrial Disputes Act (1938):** Promoted **conciliation** over strikes, empowered **Court of Industrial Arbitration**.
    - ◆ **Labour Enquiry Committee** (led by **Rajendra Prasad**): Recommendations included **wage increases**, **maternity benefits**, and **labour recruitment reforms**.
  - **Challenges & Criticism:** Repressive measures (Section 144, arrests) against militant trade union protests. **Nehru's discontent** with repressive actions but supported ministries. **Gandhi's opposition** to violent methods and reliance on colonial laws.
- **Social Welfare Reforms (1937-1939)**
  - **Harijan Advancement:** Laws for **temple entry**, **public facility access**, **scholarships**, and **representation**.
  - **Education:** Focus on **primary**, **technical**, and **higher education**, especially for **Harijans** and **girls**.
  - **Public Health:** Improved **sanitation**, public health measures.
  - **Khadi Support:** Subsidies for **khadi**, **spinning**, and **village industries**.
  - **Prison Reforms:** Improved prison conditions.
  - **National Planning Committee (1938):** **Subhas Chandra Bose** led structured development planning.
- **Extra-Parliamentary Mass Activity**
  - **Mass Engagement:** Literacy campaigns, **Congress police stations**, **panchayats**, **Grievance Committees**. Effective coordination in **Uttar Pradesh**, **village Congress committees**.

### Resignation of Congress Ministries

Resigned in October-November 1939 in protest against Lord Linlithgow's decision to involve India in WWII without public consent. Post-resignation: Increased industrial unrest and difficulty meeting public expectations.

## EVENTS PRECEDING THE SECOND WORLD WAR

### Disarray in the Wake of Civil Disobedience

- **Gandhi's Discontent: Corruption and Indiscipline:** Post-civil disobedience, Gandhi noted a decline in ethical conduct and self-sacrifice within Congress, perceiving a rise in corruption and indiscipline. **Leadership Rivalries:** Infighting and power struggles complicated internal dynamics, with Gandhi lamenting that petty squabbles overshadowed national interests.

- **Membership and Ethics: Bogus Membership:** Gandhi criticised the inflation of membership numbers to manipulate internal elections and steer the movement's direction. **Unethical Practices:** Underhanded tactics to control Congress committees contradicted his principles of honesty and transparency.
- **Gandhi's Philosophy: Need for Internal Cleansing:** He believed Congress should prioritise self-reform and adhere to **Satyagraha** before confronting colonial rule. **Mass Mood:** Sensing fatigue among the masses, Gandhi argued that initiating a movement without widespread support would be ill-timed and ineffective.

### Subhash Bose's Views: Haripura and Tripuri Sessions

- **Bose's Foundation in the Congress:**
  - **Provincial Leadership:** As **President** of the **Bengal Provincial Congress Committee**, Subhash Chandra Bose played a pivotal role in organising **youth** and promoting the **trade union movement**.
- **Ideological Stance and Actions:**
  - **Disagreements with Congress Leadership:** Bose often clashed with other **Congress leaders**, particularly **Gandhi**, over the intensity and nature of the **freedom struggle**.
  - **Opposition to Dominion Status:** Along with **Jawaharlal Nehru**, he opposed the **Motilal Nehru Report** advocating **dominion status**, calling instead for **complete independence**.
  - **Announcement of the Independence League:** Bose announced the establishment of the **Independence League**, highlighting his commitment to immediate and unqualified freedom from **British rule**.
- **The Haripura Congress Session (1938):** In **February 1938**, Bose was unanimously elected **President** during the **Haripura session**, reflecting significant support within the Congress.
- **Vision of Empowerment:**
  - **Congress Ministries as Revolutionary:** In his **presidential address**, Bose emphasised the revolutionary potential of **Congress ministries** at the provincial level.
  - **Economic Planning:** He stressed **economic development** through **planning**, leading to the establishment of a **National Planning Committee**.
  - **Solidarity with the Princely States:** The session resolved to extend **moral support** to those agitating against **autocratic governance** in **princely states**.
  - **Precursor to War:** Recognizing the disturbed **international situation**, Bose foresaw the potential of the approaching **war** to benefit **India's independence struggle**.
- **The Tripuri Congress Session (1939):** Despite Gandhi's reservations, Bose decided to contest for the presidency again, representing progressive and radical ideologies.

- **Election Victory:** He won with substantial support from the **Congress Socialist Party** and **communists**, garnering **1580 votes** against **Pattabhi Sitaramayya 1377**. **Gandhi** acknowledged Bose's victory but regarded Sitaramayya's defeat as his own loss.
- **Gandhi vs. Bose:** Bose's re-election highlighted significant **ideological polarisation** within the Congress. His critique of the **working committee's compromises** with the British led to the resignation of several committee members.
- **Bose at Tripuri:** Despite his poor health, Bose attended the **Tripuri session**, where he called for an **ultimatum** to the British for India's **independence**. He proposed a **six-month ultimatum** to the British, followed by a mass **civil disobedience movement** if unmet.
- **Gandhi's Caution:** Gandhi opposed the **ultimatum**, citing **internal divisions**, **communal discord**, and the Congress's **unpreparedness** for struggle.
- **Resolution and Resignation:** A resolution by **Govind Ballabh Pant** urged Bose to align with **Gandhi's wishes**, reflecting a preference for **Gandhi's leadership**. Despite efforts, Bose could not secure **Gandhi's support** or unify Congress around his **radical vision**. Faced with ideological isolation, Bose resigned in **April 1939**, paving the way for **Rajendra Prasad's** presidency.
- **The Aftermath and Forward Bloc Formation**
  - **Formation of Forward Bloc:** On **May 3, 1939**, Bose, along with his followers, formed the **Forward Bloc** within the Congress in **Makur, Unnao**, aiming to pursue his **radical approach** to achieving **independence**.
  - **Disciplinary Actions:** Following Bose's call for an **all-India protest**, the **Congress Working Committee** took disciplinary action in **August 1939**, as the protest was against the **AICC directive**. Bose was removed from his position as **President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee** and barred from holding any **elective office** in the Congress for **three years**.
  - **Solidarity with China:** At the **Tripuri session**, Congress passed a resolution expressing **solidarity with China** in its fight against **imperialism**, underscoring the Congress's broader **anti-imperialist stance**.
- **Indian Discontent:** This unilateral decision caused discontent within the **Indian National Congress**, the principal voice for India's **independence**.
- **Congress's Conditional Support:** Despite its disapproval of the British action, Congress conditionally supported the **Allied war efforts**. Key **conditions** were:
  - **Post-war Constituent Assembly:** Congress demanded that after the war, a **constituent assembly** be formed to chart the future of a **free India**.
  - **Responsible Government at the Centre:** Congress insisted on the immediate establishment of a **truly responsible government** at the Centre.
- **Viceroy's Rejection:** **Viceroy Linlithgow** rejected these conditions, despite Congress's argument that these steps were crucial to secure **public support** for the war effort.
- **Views of leaders:**
  - **Gandhi** preferred to avoid an **immediate mass struggle**, advocating for **unity** and political work among the masses, leaving space for **negotiation**.
  - **Nehru's Conditional Support:** **Nehru** called for **complete independence** before offering any support to the **British war effort**. His stance was one of **conditional support**, prioritising **sovereignty** over cooperation.
  - **Subhas Bose** and socialists like **Acharya Narendra Dev** and **Jayaprakash Narayan** saw the war as an **imperialist conflict** and proposed a **civil disobedience movement** to push for India's **independence**.
- **CWC Meeting at Wardha (September, 1939):**
  - On **October 23, 1939**, the **Congress Working Committee** rejected Linlithgow's statement, seeing it as continued **imperialism**. The CWC condemned **Fascist aggression**, asserting India couldn't fight for **democratic freedom** while being denied the same. The CWC demanded Britain end **imperialism** and establish **democracy** in India, urging clear **war aims** regarding India's **post-war freedom**.
- **Government's Attitude and Congress Ministries' Resignation**
  - The British government aimed to maintain **colonial control** during WWII.
  - On **October 17, 1939**, **Viceroy Linlithgow** refused to define **war aims** regarding India's **independence**, opting to consult **princely states** and **communities**, which Congress saw as a strategy to **divide** and weaken its authority.
  - In protest, **Congress ministries resigned on 23rd October, 1939** from provinces, signalling a serious escalation in the **nationalist struggle** for **self-determination**. [UPSC 2012]

## SECOND WORLD WAR AND NATIONALISTIC RESPONSE

- **Outbreak of War:** On **September 1, 1939**, **World War II** began when **Germany** attacked **Poland**. On **September 3, 1939**, the **British Government of India** declared India's support for the war without consulting Indian opinion.

- **Ramgarh Session (1940):** At the Ramgarh session in March 1940, under Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress reiterated **complete independence** as non-negotiable, rejecting **dominion status** and considering **civil disobedience** if necessary.

There was consensus on the need for a **movement**, but disagreement on its **form**:

- **Gandhi** favoured continued provincial cooperation and offered **moral support** to the British on a **non-violent basis**.
- **Nehru** insisted on **complete independence** as a precondition for Congress's support for the **war effort**.
- **Subhas Bose** advocated **direct action** against the colonial government, urging India to seize Britain's **vulnerability** during the war.
- **Congress Declaration:** Only **complete independence** would be accepted. **Rejected dominion status** within the imperial structure. Civil disobedience would be launched when deemed necessary.
- **Muslim League's Pakistan Resolution (Lahore, March 1940)**
  - Advocated for the creation of **independent states** in **Muslim-majority areas**.
  - Called for **autonomous and sovereign constituent units**.
  - Demanded **safeguards** for Muslims in **minority areas**.

## AUGUST OFFER (AUGUST 1940)

### Background

Hitler's astounding success and the fall of Belgium, Holland, and France put England in a conciliatory mood. Both Gandhi and Nehru strongly opposed the idea of taking advantage of Britain's position. The Congress was ready to compromise, asking the British government to let it form an interim government during the war period but the government was not interested. It came up with its own offer to get the cooperation of India in the war effort by announcing the August Offer (August 1940) which proposed:

### Key Proposals in the August Offer

- **Dominion Status:** For the first time, dominion status for India was explicitly stated as a post-war objective.
- **Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council:** The council would include a **majority of Indian members** from major political parties.
- **Constituent Assembly:** A post-war constituent assembly, mainly composed of Indians, would decide India's future constitution.
- **Minority Rights Protection:** No future constitution would be adopted without the consent of **minorities**, mainly aimed at assuring the **Muslim League**.

## Responses to the August Offer

- **Congress:** Rejected the offer, viewing **dominion status** as outdated. **Nehru** famously declared it "as dead as a doornail", and **Gandhi** believed it widened the gap between the British and nationalist aspirations.
- **Muslim League:** Welcomed the offer, especially the assurance of a **veto for minorities**, seeing it as a step towards their demand for **partition**.

## INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (1940-41)

- The British government issued **ordinances** restricting freedom of speech, press, and assembly.
- Insisted on no constitutional progress until Congress and the Muslim League reached an agreement.
- **Gandhi** initiated the movement in late 1940, with a **limited satyagraha** strategy.
- **Objective:** Show nationalist strength and patience, protest against the war, and highlight parallels between **Nazism** and British colonial rule.

### Key Features

- **Freedom of Speech:** Satyagrahis demanded freedom to make anti-war declarations.
- **Delhi Chalo Movement:** If not arrested, satyagrahis would march to **Delhi**, escalating the protest.
- **Prominent Satyagrahis:** **Vinoba Bhave** was the first, followed by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- By **May 1941**, around 25,000 people had been arrested for civil disobedience.

## CRIPPS MISSION (MARCH 1942)

The **Cripps Mission**, led by **Stafford Cripps** in March 1942, aimed to secure **Indian cooperation** for the British war effort against the Axis powers, driven by the imminent **Japanese threat** and pressure from Allies to resolve India's political deadlock.

### Main Proposals

- **Dominion Status:** Proposed an Indian Union with dominion status, allowing free relationships within the Commonwealth and participation in the United Nations. **[UPSC 2016]**
- **Constituent Assembly:** Suggested a post-war assembly with elected members from provincial legislatures and nominees from princely states.
- **British Government Conditions:**
  - Provinces not joining the Union could establish a separate constitution. Any Province, which is not prepared to accept the new Constitution would have the right to sign a separate agreement with Britain regarding its future status. **[UPSC 2022]**
  - Negotiation of a treaty for the **transfer of power**.

- **Interim Period:** British retained control over **defence** and the Governor-General's powers.

#### Key Departures from Past Proposals

- Placed the constitution-making process entirely in Indian hands.
- Acknowledged the possibility of provinces forming separate unions and allowed for **exiting the Commonwealth**.
- Offered a preliminary blueprint for partition.

#### Reactions to the Cripps Mission

- **Congress Rejection:** Leaders **Nehru** and **Azad** rejected the proposal for not providing complete independence. Criticised representation methods for princely states and the right to secession, which threatened national unity. Opposed lack of immediate power transfer and the retention of the Governor-General's supremacy.
- **Muslim League Critique:** Opposed the idea of a single Indian Union and criticised the procedures for the constituent assembly, rejecting the denial of Pakistan as a separate nation.

- **Other Groups' Concerns:** Various groups, including **Liberals**, **Hindu Mahasabha**, **Sikhs**, and **depressed classes**, voiced concerns about the right to secession and the potential impact on India's unity.

#### Reasons for Failure

- **Inflexibility:** Cripps's rigid "take it or leave it" stance hampered negotiations.
- **Veto Powers:** Disputes over the Viceroy's veto powers created a deadlock.
- **British Opposition:** Leaders like **Churchill** undermined the mission's effectiveness.
- **Implementation Uncertainties:** Questions regarding the execution and interpretation of the treaty hindered progress.

#### Aftermath

- Gandhi described the proposals as a "**post-dated cheque on a crashing bank**."
- Nehru criticised the mission as a **continuation of autocratic rule**.
- The mission's failure escalated Indian frustrations and fueled the demand for **immediate action** against British imperialism, culminating in the **Quit India Movement**.



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## QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)

The **Quit India Movement**, also known as the **August Revolution**, was launched in response to the **failure of the Cripps Mission (UPSC 2013)**. It called for immediate **British withdrawal** and initiated a **non-violent non-cooperation movement** against any possible Japanese invasion. The movement, endorsed by the **Congress Working Committee (CWC)** on **July 14, 1942**, in **Wardha**, differed from previous campaigns due to its **spontaneous mass participation**. It was a leaderless movement. [UPSC 2011]

- **Slogan:** The rallying cry was “**Quit India**” or “**Bharat Choro**”, symbolising a national call for liberation.
- **Public Militancy and Repression:** Characterised by **unprecedented public courage** and militancy, the movement faced severe repression. The British, prioritising their **war efforts**, imposed **draconian measures** and declared most political activities illegal, framing the movement as **revolutionary** and threatening to colonial rule.
- **Responsible Factors**
  - **Cripps Mission Failure (1942):** Highlighted British reluctance for progress, fueling self-determination demands.
  - **Inflation & Shortages:** Discontent from essential shortages; rumours of British scorched earth policies.
  - **British Setbacks:** Losses in Southeast Asia and Burma increased Japanese invasion fears.
  - **Economic Insecurity:** Bank runs, gold hoarding.
  - **Regional Impact:** Strong in **Eastern U.P.** and **Bihar**, less in **Madras**.
- **Wardha Meeting (July 1942) and the Quit India Movement**
  - **Quit India Resolution:** During the **Congress Working Committee (CWC)** meeting in Wardha, Gandhi was empowered to lead a **non-violent mass movement** for British withdrawal. This **Quit India Resolution**, proposed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and seconded by **Sardar Patel**, was later ratified at the **All India Congress Committee** meeting in **Gowalia Tank, Bombay** on **August 8, 1942**.
    - **Gandhi's Stance:** Gandhi, confident that the moment was opportune, expressed impatience to proceed with the struggle, even if Congress was hesitant. However, the Congress followed his lead, marking unity in the decision for mass action.
  - **'Kurnool Circular' (July 29, 1942):** The Provincial Congress Committee in Andhra issued the 'Kurnool Circular', drafted by Kala Venkat Rao, and sent for CWC approval through Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah. This document outlined strategic directives for the movement, though it was seized by police when the Kurnool Congress Office was raided.
  - **The Quit India Resolution at Gowalia Tank (August 8, 1942) by AICC.** [UPSC 2021]
 

During the **Gowalia Tank** meeting, the Congress adopted the **Quit India Resolution**, which included the following demands and directives:

    1. **Immediate End to British Rule** in India.
    2. **Commitment of Free India** to resist fascism and imperialism.
    3. **Formation of a Provisional Government** post-British withdrawal.
    4. **Sanction of Civil Disobedience** against British rule.
  - **Gandhi's rallying cry, "Do or Die,"** underscored the movement's intensity and urgency. Gandhi's general instructions to different sections were:
    - Gandhi urged unity and nonviolent resistance.
    - **Hindus & Muslims:** Set aside religious differences for Indian unity.
    - **Government Servants:** Stay in service, pledge allegiance to Congress.
    - **Soldiers:** Avoid firing on fellow Indians.
    - **Students:** Leave studies if able to contribute.
    - **Peasants:** Withhold rent from pro-government zamindars.
    - **Princes:** Support masses, ally with anti-government rulers.
  - **Spread of the Quit India Movement**
    - **Preparation & Initial Arrests (Aug 9, 1942):** Gandhi built momentum through civil disobedience, propaganda. British preemptively arrested Congress leaders, declared Congress unlawful under **Criminal Law Amendment Act; Rule 56 of Defence of India Rules** banned public meetings.

- **Aruna Asaf Ali:** Led the movement, hoisted the flag at the **Congress session** on August 9.
- **Public Rampage & Sabotage:** Acts of defiance—hoisting flags, facing arrest. **Sabotage** in **U.P., Bihar:** bridges, railway tracks, telegraph lines.
- **Student & Worker Participation:** Strikes in **Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jamshedpur, Poona;** students led strikes, circulated illegal **news sheets**.
- **Underground Activity:** Leadership went underground, coordinated activities across **Bombay, Poona, Satara, Gujarat, Bihar, Delhi.** **Usha Mehta's Radio:** Established underground radio, maintained morale, evaded detection. [UPSC 2011]
- **Key Figures:** **Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani, R.P. Goenka.**

## Parallel Governments during Quit India Movement

| Parallel Government                                     | Leader                       | Activities                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ballia</b> (August 1942)                             | Chittu Pandey                | Secured the release of numerous Congress leaders; emerged for a week as a parallel government.                                                      |
| <b>Tamluk</b> (Dec 1942 - Sep 1944) - <b>Midnapore</b>  | Jatiya Sarkar                | Engaged in cyclone relief efforts, allocated grants to schools, provided paddy from the affluent to the needy, organised <b>Vidyut Vahinis</b> .    |
| <b>Satara</b> (Mid-1943 - 1945) - <b>"Prati Sarkar"</b> | Y.B.Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. | Established village libraries, created Nyayadan Mandals, conducted prohibition campaigns, and arranged 'Gandhi marriages'; known as "Prati Sarkar." |

## Mass Participation in the Quit India Movement

| Aspect                      | Details                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Youth</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Students, especially from schools and colleges, played a prominent role.</li> </ul>                                                                                      |
| <b>Women</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Women, particularly school and college girls, are actively engaged.</li> <li>● Notable figures included Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, and Usha Mehta.</li> </ul>    |
| <b>Workers</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strikes occurred in cities like Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jamshedpur, Ahmednagar, and Poona. The labour class, however, did not broadly engage.</li> </ul>                      |
| <b>Peasants</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Peasants from various strata were central to the movement.</li> <li>● Attacks were directed at symbols of authority, with no anti-zamindar violence reported.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Government Officials</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lower-level government officials, including police, participated, indicating a decline in loyalty to the British government.</li> </ul>                                  |
| <b>Muslims</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Muslims provided shelter to underground activists, with no communal clashes occurring during the movement.</li> </ul>                                                    |
| <b>Communists</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Communist Party refrained from participation, aligning instead with the British war effort following the Nazi attack on Russia.</li> </ul>                           |
| <b>Muslim League</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Muslim League opposed the movement, expressing concerns over potential minority oppression if the British withdrew.</li> </ul>                                       |
| <b>Hindu Mahasabha</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Hindu Mahasabha boycotted the movement, reflecting its distinct political stance.</li> </ul>                                                                         |
| <b>Princely States</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Princely states exhibited a subdued response to the movement, showing limited engagement.</li> </ul>                                                                     |

## Government's Response to the Quit India Movement

- **August 9, 1942:** All top Congress leaders were arrested and transported to undisclosed locations.
- The **Congress Working Committee, All India Congress Committee, and Provincial Congress Committees** were declared unlawful under the **Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908**.

- Martial law was not implemented, but harsh measures were taken: **baton charges, tear gas, and gunfire** were used on crowds.
- The **death toll** was estimated at around **10,000**.
- **Press freedom** was suppressed, and the **military took control** in numerous cities, with the police and secret service exercising significant authority.
- Defiant villages faced heavy fines and **mass floggings** as punishment.

### Gandhi's Fast (February 1943)

- **Reason:** Gandhi undertook a fast in response to the British government's demand to condemn violence, but he focused his protest against the state's own use of force.
- **Public Reaction:** The fast garnered widespread public support, leading to **domestic and international protests** such as hartals, demonstrations, and strikes.
- **Solidarity:** Three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council resigned in protest.
- **Outcomes:** Boosted **public morale. Strengthened anti-British sentiments.** Allowed for a surge in **political activity.** Exposed the government's **authoritarian actions.**

**Pakistan Day (March 23, 1943):** On March 23, 1943, Pakistan Day was observed, marking a significant milestone in the demand for a separate state for Muslims.

### THE FAMINE OF 1943

- **Worst-hit Regions:** Southwestern Bengal, including **Tamluk-Contai-Diamond Harbour, Dacca, Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali.**
- **Death Toll:** Approximately **1.5 to 3 million** people died due to starvation, malnutrition, and epidemics (malaria, cholera, and smallpox).

**Causes:** Supplies were redirected to feed the British Army. **Disruption of Rice Imports:** Imports from **Burma and Southeast Asia** were halted. **Mismanagement and Profiteering:** The crisis worsened due to **gross mismanagement** and profiteering. Rationing was introduced late and limited to major cities, leaving rural areas without essential support.

### INDIVIDUAL EFFORTS TO RESOLVE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

- **Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)**  
**Initiative:** In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari (CR), a senior Congress leader, proposed a plan, later known as the **Rajagopalachari Formula**, aimed at bridging the Congress-League divide. The formula tacitly acknowledged the League's demand for Pakistan.
  - **Support:** Gandhi endorsed the plan, signalling Congress's willingness to cooperate.

### Key Points of the Rajagopalachari Formula

- **Independence:** The Muslim League would endorse the Congress's demand for independence.
- **Provisional Government:** The League would collaborate with Congress to establish a provisional central government.
- **Plebiscite:** After World War II, a **plebiscite** would allow the people in **Muslim-majority areas** in North-West and North-East India to decide on forming a separate sovereign state.
- **Post-Partition Agreement:** If partition was agreed upon, there would be a **joint agreement** to safeguard defence, commerce, and communications between the new entities.
- **Voluntary Population Transfer:** Any population transfer would be **voluntary**.
- **British Handover:** The formula's implementation depends on **Britain transferring full powers** to India.
- **Jinnah's Position: Opposition**
  - Demanded Congress's acceptance of the **two-nation theory**.
  - Proposed that only **Muslims** in North-West and North-East India, rather than the entire population, participate in the plebiscite.
  - Opposed the idea of a **common centre** for defence and governance.
- **Opposition from Hindu Leaders:** Hindu leaders, particularly **Vir Savarkar**, condemned the Rajagopalachari Plan, viewing it as an acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan.
- **Gandhi-Jinnah Parleys (1944)**  
 After Gandhi's release on May 5, 1944, he proposed negotiations with Jinnah based on the Rajagopalachari (CR) Formula. Jinnah rejected it, accusing Rajagopalachari of "mutilating" the original Lahore Resolution. Gandhi opposed the two-nation theory, advocating for Indian independence for all. Jinnah insisted on Muslims' right to self-determination as a separate nation. Key issues included a plebiscite (rejected by the League) and a common centre for **defence, commerce, and communications.** The talks collapsed after two weeks due to deep ideological differences.
- **Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945)**
  - **Objective:** To establish a provisional arrangement for governance at the centre and ease the tension between Congress and the Muslim League.
  - **Key Provisions of the Pact**
    - ◆ **Equal Representation:** Proposed an **equal number of representatives** from Congress and the Muslim League in the central legislature for the interim government.

- ♦ **Minority Representation:** Reserved **20% of seats** for minorities.
- ♦ **Outcome:** No final agreement was reached, but the pact's emphasis on equal representation indicated a potential shift towards parity between Congress and the League. The failure of the pact, however, underscored the persistent divide in the two parties' visions for India's future.

## WAVELL PLAN (1945)

Post-Europe war, **Churchill's Conservative government** sought a solution for India's future. **Lord Wavell**, Viceroy, began negotiations; Congress were released (June 1945) for talks.

- **Britain's Interest:**
  - **British Elections:** Conservatives wanted to demonstrate commitment to India's constitutional resolution.
  - **War Efforts:** Allied forces urged more Indian support for the ongoing war.
  - **Strategic Redirection:** Aimed at steering Indian efforts in a way beneficial to Britain.
- **Key Features of Wavell Plan:**
  - **Indian Majority:** All executive council members, except **Governor-General** and **Commander-in-Chief**, would be Indian.
  - **Equal Representation:** Caste Hindus and Muslims would have equal representation.
  - **Interim Government:** Under **1935 Government of India Act** framework.
  - **Governor-General's Veto:** Veto power retained but exercised on ministerial advice.
  - **Party Representation:** Joint nominations or separate lists for council members.
  - **Post-War Constitution:** Further discussions on a new constitution would follow after the war.

## SHIMLA CONFERENCE (JUNE 1945)

- **Objective:** To finalise the **Wavell Plan**, focusing on self-governance for India.
- **Positions of Muslim League:**
  - **Nomination Control:** Demanded Muslim council members be League nominees to avoid minority influence from Congress.
  - **Veto Power:** Sought a two-thirds majority veto for decisions affecting Muslim interests.
- **Positions of Congress:**
  - **Representation of All Communities:** Opposed the plan, seeing it as an effort to limit Congress to caste Hindus.
  - **Broad-Based Nominations:** Insisted on the right to nominate members from all communities.

## Breakdown of Talks:

- **Wavell's Mistake:** Declared talks a failure, inadvertently giving the **Muslim League** de facto veto power in council matters.
- **Impact:** Strengthened **Jinnah's influence** and the League's position, as seen in the **1945-46 elections**, highlighting divisions between Congress and the League.

## SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

### Early Life and Education

- **Birth:** January 23, 1897, in **Cuttack, Orissa**.
- **Family Background:** Born into a well-educated family; father **Janakinath Bose** was a prominent lawyer, and his brother, **Sarat Chandra Bose**, was a notable freedom fighter.
- **Education:** An outstanding student, he completed his schooling in **Cuttack** and **Calcutta**, graduating with honours in **philosophy** from **Cambridge University** in **1919**.

### Role in the Indian Independence Movement

- **Involvement with INC:** Joined the **Indian National Congress (INC)**, advocating for immediate independence and opposing **Mahatma Gandhi's** strategy of **non-violence**.
- **INC Presidency:** Elected **President** of the INC in **1938** and **1939**, where he promoted more radical actions and sought to escalate the struggle against British rule.
- **Formation of Forward Bloc:** Resigned from the INC in **1939** due to ideological conflicts, subsequently founding the **Forward Bloc** to advocate for a more aggressive stance against British colonialism.

**Ideology and Vision:** Bose advocated for **complete independence**, anti-imperialism, and a **socialist, secular India**. He supported **armed resistance** against British rule and sought alliances with **Germany** and **Japan** during WWII. Escaping house arrest in **1941**, Bose led the **INA** and established **Azad Hind Radio**. He died mysteriously in a **1945 plane crash**, with his slogan, "**Give me blood, I'll give you freedom**", enduring as a symbol of resistance.

### Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)

- **Formation:** Initially organised by **Captain Indian Army** list July 1941. **Mohan Singh** and **Rash Behari Bose** in **Japan** to combat British rule with **Axis support**.
- **Provisional Government:** Declared the **Azad Hind government** on **October 21, 1943**, in **Singapore**, aiming to rally Indians for independence.

### Rash Behari Bose (1886–1945)

- **Early Life & Activism:** Fled to **Japan** in **1915** after revolutionary activities in India. Founded the **Indian Club** in Tokyo, advocating for independence and opposing Western imperialism.
- **Indian Independence League:** Established **1942**, unifying efforts for freedom. In **1943**, handed over INA leadership to **Subhas Chandra Bose** (Supreme Commander).
- **Health & Death:** Died on **January 21, 1945** after a lung collapse in **February 1944**.

### Ras Behari Ghosh (1845–1921)

- **Early Life & Education:** Born in **Bengal Presidency**, educated at **University of London**, law degree.
- **Political Career:** Congress President **1907 & 1908**, advocated for **self-governance** and **constitutional reforms**. Played key role in **Surat Split (1907)**.
- **Social Reforms:** Promoted **women's education** and **social upliftment** for lower castes.
- **Legacy:** Intellectual contributions, shaping Congress ideology, and laying the foundation for India's freedom struggle.

Note: Both are different.

### INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA): FORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

- **Initiation by Mohan Singh:** In **World War II**, Indian officer **Mohan Singh** refused to join **British** forces in **Malaya**. He sought **Japanese support** to recruit **Indian prisoners of war (POWs)**, successfully forming an army.
- **Recruitment Success:** After the fall of **Singapore**, Singh enlisted about **40,000 men** by the end of **1942**, establishing the INA as a response to the potential **Japanese occupation** of India.
- **Bose's Arrival and Assumption of Command:** Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in **Singapore** in **July 1943** and took control of the INA. He established the **Provisional Government for Free India** on **October 21, 1943**, appointing key members like **H.C. Chatterjee** (Finance) and **Lakshmi Swaminathan** (Women's Department).
- **Declaration of War:** The provisional government declared war on **Britain** and the **United States**, gaining recognition from **Axis powers** and forming the **Rani Jhansi Regiment**, a dedicated women's unit.
- **INA Headquarters:** Moved to **Rangoon** (**January 1944**), rallying recruits with "**Chalo Delhi!**"
- **Andaman & Nicobar:** Given to INA by Japan on **November 6, 1943**, renamed **Shahid Dweep**, **Swaraj Dweep**.
- **Address to Gandhi:** **July 6, 1944**, Bose addressed Gandhi as "**Father of the Nation**" for blessings.

- **Imphal Campaign:** INA battalion under **Shah Nawaz**, faced discrimination, shortages, demoralisation.
- **Crossing into India:** The INA crossed the **Burma border** into India on **March 18, 1944**, advancing toward **Kohima** and **Imphal**.
- **INA Flag Hoisting:** **Colonel Malik** raised the INA flag at **Moirang, Manipur**, on **April 14, 1944**, marking a significant moment in the struggle for independence.
- **Military Administration:** The INA managed military administration at Moirang for **three months** until **Allied forces** reclaimed the territory, leading to the INA's withdrawal on **July 18, 1944**.
- **Japanese Surrender:** Following Japan's surrender on **August 15, 1945**, the INA also surrendered.
- **Bose's Mysterious Death:** Subhas Bose reportedly died in an air crash on **August 18, 1945**, in **Taipei, Taiwan**.
- **Post-War Events:** INA prisoners of war faced **court-martial** upon returning to India, prompting a strong movement for their defence and elevating the issue of Indian independence on the global stage.

### POST-WAR NATIONAL SCENARIO

#### Change in Government's Attitude (June - September 1945)

- **Lifting of the Ban:** In June 1945, the government **lifted the ban** on Congress and released its leaders.
- **Failure of Wavell Plan:** The **Wavell Plan** failed to resolve the **constitutional deadlock**.
- **Labour Party Ascendancy:** In July 1945, the **Labour Party** took power in Britain, with **Clement Attlee** as Prime Minister and **Pethick Lawrence** as Secretary of State for India.
- **Elections Announced:** Elections for **central and provincial assemblies** were announced in August 1945, followed by the plan to convene a **constituent assembly** in September, aligning with the principles of the **Cripps Offer**.

#### Factors Responsible for Change in Government Attitude Post-War

- **Global Power Shift:** UK's decline, rise of **USA** and **USSR**, supporting India's independence.
- **Increased Sympathy:** The Labour government was more sympathetic towards Indian demands.
- **Resource Strain:** The UK's economic struggles, owing **£1.2 billion** to India by **1945**.
- **Anti-Imperialist Sentiment:** Resistance to colonial rule in **Vietnam** and **Indonesia**.
- **Fear of Revolt:** Threat of agrarian uprisings and disaffection among army and INA.
- **Inevitability of Elections:** Post-war elections became unavoidable, prompting British retreat.

## INA TRIALS

At the **September 1945** Congress session in **Bombay**, a strong resolution endorsed the INA cause. Legal defence for INA prisoners was coordinated by leaders including **Bhulabhai Desai**, **Tej Bahadur Sapru**, **Kailash Nath Katju**, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, and **Asaf Ali**. The **INA Relief and Enquiry Committee** provided monetary and food assistance, as well as employment support for affected individuals. Organised efforts for **fund collection** were implemented.

### The INA Agitation: A Landmark Movement

- **Intensified Campaign:** The movement gained widespread support through press coverage, pamphlets, public meetings, and editorials.
- **INA Day (November 12, 1945) & INA Week (November 5-11, 1945):** Celebrated across India.
- **Nationwide Participation:** Involved social groups and political parties from cities like **Delhi**, **Bombay**, **Calcutta**, and regions like **Coorg**, **Balochistan**, and **Assam**.
- **Cross-sector Support:** Film stars, municipal committees, and expatriates contributed.
- **Mass Activities:** Included shop closures, student meetings, kisan conferences, and demands for prisoner release.
- **Broad Support:** Congress, **Muslim League**, **Communist Party**, **Akalis**, **Hindu Mahasabha**, and even loyalist strongholds supported the cause.

### Central Themes and Political Significance

- The movement questioned Britain's right to adjudicate Indian matters, framing the INA issue as an increasingly **"Indian versus British"** narrative.
- Public trials for INA prisoners began, with the first trial at the **Red Fort** in **November 1945**, involving leaders **Prem Kumar Sehgal**, **Shah Nawaz Khan**, and **Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon**, symbolising unity among Indians. [UPSC 2021]
- The deployment of Indian Army units to reinforce **French** and **Dutch** colonial rule in **Vietnam** and **Indonesia** heightened anti-imperialist sentiments among urban populations and the military.

## THREE UPSURGES (WINTER OF 1945-46)

In the winter of 1945-46, heightened nationalist sentiment during the **INA trials** led to significant confrontations with authorities, marked by three key upsurges:

- **November 21, 1945:** Protest in **Calcutta** over INA trials.
- **February 11, 1946:** Demonstrations in **Calcutta** against the seven-year sentence for INA officer **Rashid Ali**.
- **February 18, 1946:** **Bombay Naval Strike** initiated by Royal Indian Navy ratings.

## Three-Stage Pattern of the Upsurges

- **Stage I: Defiance of Authority**
  - **November 21, 1945:** Students, including Forward Bloc and SFI activists, protested at **Dalhousie Square**. They faced police lathi charges, retaliated with stones, resulting in two deaths.
  - **February 11, 1946:** Muslim League students protested **Rashid Ali's** sentence, defying **Section 144** and facing further arrests and lathi charges.
  - **February 18, 1946:** Around **1100 RIN ratings** from **HMIS Talwar** struck against racial discrimination and poor treatment, raising the **tricolour**, crescent, and hammer-and-sickle flags.
- **Stage II: Citywide Participation**
  - **Calcutta and Bombay** faced near paralysis from widespread anti-British sentiment, leading to numerous strikes and attacks on police, shops, and transport hubs.
- **Stage III: National Solidarity**
  - Students organised boycotts and hartals, sparking sympathetic strikes in military establishments across India. The **Royal Indian Air Force** also joined the protests.
  - On **February 23**, the ratings surrendered after assurances from **Patel** and **Jinnah** against victimisation.

## NAVAL MUTINY: THE FINAL STRAW FOR BRITISH COLONIALISM

The **Royal Indian Navy Mutiny** in February 1946 marked a pivotal moment in India's independence struggle. Sailors protested poor conditions and racial discrimination, seeking independence.

The **mutiny** gained widespread support from the **Indian populace**, political leaders, and military factions, including the **Royal Indian Air Force**. It exposed **British vulnerability** and attracted **international pressure**, particularly from the **U.S.** and **Soviet Union**, urging **independence**. The mutiny fostered **unity** between the **Congress** and **Muslim League** and highlighted the impracticality of continued British rule, accelerating the **transfer of power**.

### Evaluation of Impact

- **Militant Spirit:** The upsurges, including the RIN revolt, symbolised the looming end of British rule.
- **British Concessions:**
  - Dec 1, 1946: Trials limited to serious offences.
  - Jan 1947: Pardons for initial INA prisoners.
  - Feb 1947: Withdrawal of Indian soldiers from Indo-China/Indonesia.
  - Finalisation of Cabinet Mission and parliamentary delegation to India.
- **Limited Participation:** Mainly militant groups; urban-focused; British repression mechanisms remained largely effective.

## Congress Strategy

- **Leftist Perspective:** Concern over loss of control, prioritising discipline in an independent India.
- **Uprisings Context:** Viewed as extensions of earlier nationalist movements; Congress refrained from endorsing violent uprisings.
- **Negotiation Focus:** Congress favoured negotiations, Gandhi opposed mutiny, urging resolution through established leadership.

## ELECTION RESULTS (1945–1946)

### Congress Performance

- Secured **91%** of non-Muslim votes.
- Won **57 out of 102** seats in the Central Assembly.
- Achieved majorities in most provinces, except **Bengal, Sindh, and Punjab**; notably held majorities in **NWFP and Assam**.

### Muslim League Performance

- Garnered **86.6%** of Muslim votes and all **30** reserved seats in the Central Assembly.
- Secured majorities in **Bengal and Sindh**, solidifying its position as the dominant party among Muslims.

In **Punjab**, a coalition led by **Khizr Hayat Khan** included Unionists, Congress, and Akalis.

### Key Features of Elections

- Elections exhibited **communal voting** due to separate electorates.
- **Limited Franchise:** Less than **10%** of the population could vote for provinces, and under **1%** for the Central Assembly.

## CABINET MISSION

In February 1946, the **Attlee government** sent a high-powered **Cabinet Mission** to negotiate the **peaceful transfer of power** to India.

- **Members:** **Pethick Lawrence** (Chairman and Secretary of State for India), **Stafford Cripps** (President of the Board of Trade), and **A.V. Alexander** (First Lord of Admiralty).
- **Goal:** To set the framework for British withdrawal and future relations, emphasising the rights of minorities while preventing their veto on majority progress.
- The **Cabinet Mission** arrived in **Delhi** on **March 24, 1946**.
- **Held discussions on:**
  - Formation of an **interim government**.
  - **Constitutional framework** for India.
- **Outcome:** No consensus between **Congress** and **Muslim League** on unity or partition, prompting the mission to propose its **constitutional plan** in **May 1946**. **Rejection of Full-Fledged Pakistan**

### Reasons for rejection:

- **Non-Muslim populations:** 38% in the North-West and 48% in the North-East.
- **Communal self-determination:** Risk of separating **Hindu-majority Bengal** and **Sikh/Hindu-majority Punjab**.
- Disruption of **regional ties** and military security risks.

### Grouping of Provinces

- **Group A:** **Hindu-majority** provinces (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa).
- **Group B:** **Muslim-majority** provinces (Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh).
- **Group C:** **Muslim-majority** provinces (Bengal, Assam).

### Differing Views on Grouping Clause

- **Congress:** Preferred **optional grouping** and feared it would pave the way for **Pakistan**. Opposed **removal of veto power**.
- **Muslim League:** Insisted on **compulsory grouping** as a step towards **Pakistan**.

### Federal Structure and Constituent Assembly

- Proposed a **three-tier government** (provincial, sectional, and union levels).
- The **Constituent Assembly** of **389 members**: 292 from provincial assemblies, 93 from princely states, and 4 from chief commissioner's provinces.
- **Central authority** to control **defence, communication, and external affairs**; provinces to have **autonomy** over other matters.

### Communal Representation and Flexibility

- **Communal issues** in the central legislature to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present.
- Provinces could **exit their groups** after elections, and an **interim government** would form from the **Constituent Assembly**.

### Objections to the Cabinet Mission Plan

- **Congress Objections:** Opposed **mandatory grouping** of provinces like **North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)** and **Assam**. Disagreed with the absence of **elected representatives** from princely states.
- **Muslim League Objections:** Insisted on **compulsory grouping** as a step towards **Pakistan**. Expected to be invited to form the **interim government** after Congress's rejection.

### Acceptance and Rejection of the Plan

- **Muslim League** accepted the plan on **June 6, 1946**.
- **Congress** accepted on **June 24, 1946**.
- **Provincial Elections** held in **July 1946** for the **Constituent Assembly**.
- **Nehru's Statement (July 10, 1946):** Suggested that grouping might not be necessary due to objections from **NWFP and Assam**.

## Muslim League Withdrawal and Direct Action

- On **July 29, 1946**, the **Muslim League** withdrew its acceptance and called for “**direct action**” from **August 16, 1946**, demanding **Pakistan**.
- Consequences:** Violent **communal riots** broke out, notably in **Calcutta, Bombay, Noakhali, Bihar**, and **Garhmukteshwar**, resulting in **thousands of deaths**.

**Note:** Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies. [UPSC 2013]

## THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT

### The Interim Government

- Formation:** A Congress-led Interim Government, headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, was inaugurated on **September 2, 1946**.
- Nehru's Position:** Nehru maintained Congress's opposition to compulsory grouping.
- Functionality:** Despite being termed an “Interim Government”, it primarily functioned as an extension of the former viceroy's executive authority.
- Cabinet Dynamics:** In a final cabinet meeting in **March 1947**, Wavell overruled ministers on key decisions, including the release of **INA** prisoners.

### Inclusion of the Muslim League

- Integration:** Wavell included the Muslim League in the Interim Government on **October 26, 1946**, despite the League's continued advocacy for ‘direct action’ and its rejection of both long-term and short-term Cabinet Mission plans.
- Boycott of Assembly:** The League boycotted the first meeting of the **Constituent Assembly** on **December 9, 1946**.
- Assembly Activities:** The Assembly primarily focused on passing the ‘**Objectives Resolution**’, drafted by Nehru, outlining the ideals of an independent sovereign republic.

### Obstructionist Approach and Ulterior Motives of the League

- The League adopted an obstructionist approach, indicating ulterior motives during a critical phase of governance. The League refused to attend informal cabinet meetings, contesting decisions and appointments made by Congress members. As the finance minister, Liaquat Ali Khan imposed restrictions that hindered the effective functioning of other ministries. The League aimed to promote the cause of Pakistan, viewing its participation in the government as a continuation of the civil war through alternative means.
- Congress Demands:** Congress consistently pressed the British to influence the League's actions or encourage its withdrawal from the Interim Government. In **February**

**1947**, nine Congress cabinet members wrote to the viceroy, demanding the resignation of League members and threatening to withdraw their own nominees. The situation escalated when the League called for the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, indicating a potential crisis ahead.

### Ministers of the Interim Government (September 2, 1946 – August 15, 1947)

| Name                             | Ministry                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vice President</li><li>Executive Council</li><li>External Affairs</li><li>Commonwealth Relations</li></ul> |
| <b>Vallabhbhai Patel</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Home</li><li>Information and Broadcasting</li><li>Baldev Singh</li></ul>                                   |
| <b>Baldev Singh</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Defence</li><li>Dr. John Mathai for Industries and Supplies</li></ul>                                      |
| <b>C. Rajagopalachari</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Education</li></ul>                                                                                        |
| <b>C.H. Bhabha</b>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Work Mines and Power</li></ul>                                                                             |
| <b>Rajendra Prasad</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Agriculture and Food</li></ul>                                                                             |
| <b>Jagjivan Ram</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Labour</li></ul>                                                                                           |
| <b>Asaf Ali</b>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Railway</li></ul>                                                                                          |
| <b>Muslim League Members</b>     |                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Liaquat Ali Khan</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Finance</li></ul>                                                                                          |
| <b>Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Commerce</li></ul>                                                                                         |
| <b>Abdur Rab Nishtar</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Communications</li></ul>                                                                                   |
| <b>Ghazanfar Ali Khan</b>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Health</li></ul>                                                                                           |
| <b>Jogendra Nath Mandal</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Law</li></ul>                                                                                              |

### WAVELL'S 'BREAKDOWN PLAN'

In May 1946, Lord Wavell proposed the **Breakdown Plan** to the Cabinet Mission, aiming for a compromise between “repression” and “scuttle.” Key aspects included:

- Withdrawal of British Forces:** The British Army and officials would retreat to Muslim provinces in North-West and North-East India.

- **Transfer of Power:** Authority over the rest of India would be handed to the Congress.
- **Recognition of Reality:** Acknowledgment that suppressing a Congress-led rebellion was increasingly untenable.
- **Desire for Partition:** Some British officials sought to create a division similar to “Northern Ireland” within Pakistan.

## INDEPENDENCE WITH PARTITION

- From an **imperialist standpoint**, Britain viewed independence as fulfilling its mission to facilitate Indian self-government. **Partition** was perceived as a consequence of the **Hindu-Muslim divide** and the failure to achieve consensus on power transfer.
- A more radical view suggests that independence resulted from **mass actions** in 1946-47, where **Communists** emerged as leaders. However, bourgeois leaders in Congress, fearing a **revolutionary upsurge**, opted for negotiation with the imperialists, leading to a transfer of power that compromised national unity.
- The **Hindu Mahasabha** explored establishing a separate **Hindu province** in West Bengal.
- **Attlee’s Statement (Feb 20, 1947):** On February 20, 1947, Attlee announced that **British rule in India would end by June 30, 1948**, regardless of a constitutional agreement. Power could be transferred either to a central authority or directly to provincial governments, especially in Muslim-majority areas.
  - British responsibilities over princely states would also end without a successor government, hinting at partition, similar to the Cripps Offer. This decision aimed to resolve political deadlock, demonstrate British sincerity, and acknowledge Britain’s declining control, as noted by Lord Wavell.
  - The announcement triggered violence in Punjab, led to the collapse of Khizr Hayat Khan’s coalition, and pushed Congress to accept partition, while the Muslim League saw it as validation of its goals.
- On **March 10, 1947**, **Jawaharlal Nehru** suggested that the **Cabinet Mission’s** implementation was the best solution, with the partition of Punjab and Bengal as the only viable alternative.
- By **April 1947**, **Congress President J.B. Kriplani** expressed a willingness to accept Pakistan to avoid conflict, contingent on a fair partition of Bengal and Punjab.

### Mountbatten as the Viceroy

As Viceroy, **Mountbatten (12, Feb 1947 to 15, Aug 1947)** showed greater decisiveness than his predecessors, benefiting

from a delegation of powers for on-the-spot decisions. He aimed to explore options for unity or division until **October 1947**. However, he quickly recognized the futility of the **Cabinet Mission Plan**, with **Jinnah** adamant about establishing a **sovereign state**.

- **Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947):** Freedom with partition. One major innovation (actually suggested by V.P. Menon) was the immediate transfer of power on the basis of grant of dominion status (with a right of secession), thus obviating the need to wait for an agreement in the constituent assembly on a new political structure.
- Main points the plan were:
  - Legislative Assemblies of **Punjab** and **Bengal** would vote for partition into separate Hindu and Muslim groups. A simple majority in either group would result in the partition of these provinces.
  - In the case of partition, two dominions (**India** and **Pakistan**) and two constituent assemblies would be created.
  - **Sindh** would make its own decision regarding partition.
  - **Referendums** in **NWFP** and the **Sylhet district** of Bengal would determine the fate of these areas.
- **Congress Concessions:** The Congress conceded the demand for a unified India while securing other demands, including:
  - **Princely states** would not be independent but would join either India or Pakistan.
  - Independence for Bengal was ruled out.
  - Accession of **Hyderabad** to Pakistan was ruled out (Mountbatten supported Congress on this).
  - Freedom was set for **August 15, 1947**.
  - A boundary commission would be set up if partition was to be effected.

**Reasoning Behind the Early Date:** The decision to set the transfer of power for **August 15, 1947**, was motivated by Britain’s desire to:

- Secure Congress’ acceptance of dominion status.
  - Evade responsibility for the escalating communal tensions.
- **Reactions to the Mountbatten Plan**
    - **Gandhi’s Response:** Mahatma **Gandhi** expressed deep distress at the partition and urged people to resist acceptance of the plan, emphasising that it contradicted the unity fostered during the freedom movement.
    - **Azad’s Opposition:** **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** vehemently opposed the Congress leadership’s acquiescence to the plan, viewing it as a capitulation to power.

- **Concessions to Muslim League**
  - The **League's** demand for Pakistan was conceded, and the Congress's position on unity was considered to minimise the size of Pakistan.
- **Congress reason for Acceptance of Dominion Status & Partition**
  - **Continuity in Administration:** It allowed for continuity within the bureaucracy and military, crucial for governance.
  - **British Perspective:** For Britain, granting dominion status was a way to maintain India's connection to the **Commonwealth**, given India's economic strength and strategic importance.
  - **Failure to Integrate Muslims:** Struggled to unite Muslim masses for a unified nation.
  - **Urgent Power Transfer:** Needed to prevent communal violence and a failed Interim Government.
  - **Prevention of Balkanization:** Partition avoided fragmentation of princely states.
  - **Exhaustion and Failure to Control Riots:** Congress, fatigued and unable to manage riots, accepted partition as a solution.

### Execution of Mountbatten Plan

- The Mountbatten plan was executed quickly, with legislative assemblies in Bengal and Punjab opting for Partition, resulting in:
  - **Partition Outcomes:** East Bengal and West Punjab became part of **Pakistan**, while **West Bengal** and **East Punjab** remained with **India**.
  - **Referendum in Sylhet:** A referendum in Sylhet led to its incorporation into **East Bengal**.
  - **Boundary Commissions:** Two commissions were established to delineate the new borders, culminating in the publication of the **Radcliffe Line** on **August 17, 1947**, which outlined the demarcation between India and Pakistan.
- **Dickie Bird Plan:** Before the final Mountbatten Plan, a proposal known as the "**Dickie Bird Plan**" was introduced. It suggested that provinces should become independent successor states instead of forming an Indian Union or two dominions. **Nehru** rejected this plan, warning it could lead to the **Balkanization** of India and provoke conflict, resulting in its cancellation.
- **Sir Cyril Radcliffe Commission (UPSC 2014):** Following the decision to partition India, the British established the **Sir Cyril Radcliffe Commission** in **July 1947**. This commission was tasked with demarcating

the boundaries between the newly formed dominions of **India** and **Pakistan**, particularly in Punjab and Bengal.

- **Note:** A delay in announcing the **Boundary Commission Award**, prepared by **Radcliffe**, which was ready by **August 12, 1947**, was intentional. Mountbatten chose to reveal it after **August 15**, thus absolving the British of responsibility for subsequent disturbances.

### Indian Independence Act, 1947

- On **July 18, 1947**, the **Indian Independence Act**, based on the **Mountbatten Plan**, received royal assent after being passed by the **British Parliament** on **July 5, 1947**. Key provisions included:
  - Creation of two independent dominions, **India** and **Pakistan**, effective from **August 15, 1947**.
  - Each dominion would have a **Governor-General** responsible for implementing the Act.
  - Constituent assemblies would exercise legislative powers, resulting in the dissolution of the existing **Central Legislative Assembly** and **Council of States**.
  - Governments operated under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, until new constitutions were adopted.
  - Consequently, **Pakistan** gained independence on **August 14**, while **India** celebrated its freedom on **August 15, 1947**. **M.A. Jinnah** became the first **Governor-General** of Pakistan, and **Lord Mountbatten** continued as the **Governor-General** of India at India's request.

### Integration of States

- **State People's Movement (1946-47)** surge for political rights and representation in **Constituent Assembly**. **Nehru** chaired **All India State People's Conference** in **Udaipur (1945)** and **Gwalior (April 1947)**, stating non-participating states would be treated as hostile.
  - **Phase I - Instrument of Accession:** By **August 15, 1947**, all states except **Kashmir**, **Hyderabad**, and **Junagadh** signed, granting central control over **defence**, **external affairs**, and **communication**.
  - **Phase II - Integration:** Complex integration into **Kathiawar**, **Vindhya**, **Madhya Pradesh**, **Rajasthan**, and **Himachal Pradesh**. **Hyderabad**, **Mysore**, and **Travancore-Cochin** retained boundaries. **Privy purses** offered; some princes became **Governors** or **Rajpramukhs**.

## EVOLUTION OF THE TWO-NATION THEORY

- **1887:** Dufferin and Colvin's anti-Congress strategies included leveraging figures like **Syed Ahmed Khan** to discourage Muslim participation in the Congress, despite some Muslims joining.
- **1906:** The **Shimla Delegation**, led by **Agha Khan**, demanded **separate electorates** for Muslims, leading to the formation of the **All India Muslim League** to support **British loyalty**.
- **1909:** The **Morley-Minto Reforms** granted separate electorates, strengthening communal identities.
- **1915:** The first **All India Hindu Mahasabha** session marked organised Hindu political mobilisation.
- **1912-1924:** The **Muslim League** experienced internal shifts, increasingly adopting a **communal perspective**.
- **1916:** Congress's acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims signified political validation of the **Muslim League**.
- **1920-22:** Muslim involvement in movements like the **Khilafat** continued, but communal elements persisted in their political outlook.
- **1920s:** Communal riots escalated, with reactions from both communities, exemplified by the **Arya Samajists' Shuddhi movement** and Muslim counteractions.
- **1928:** The **Nehru Report** faced backlash from Muslim leaders, leading to **Jinnah's fourteen points**, which intensified communal demands.
- **1930-34:** Limited Muslim participation in the **Civil Disobedience Movement** highlighted divides within nationalist movements.
- **1932:** The **Communal Award** legitimised separate communal demands for Muslims.
- **Post-1937:** The **Muslim League** embraced extreme communalism, influenced by figures like **Rahmat Ali** and **Iqbal**, asserting Muslims as a **separate nation**.
- **March 24, 1940:** The **Lahore Resolution** called for independent states for Muslims in contiguous regions, crystallising the two-nation theory.
- **World War II:** The **British government** gave the League significant power, allowing it to press for a separate **Pakistan**, which was ultimately achieved in **1947**.



# Constitutional, Administrative, and Judicial Developments in British India

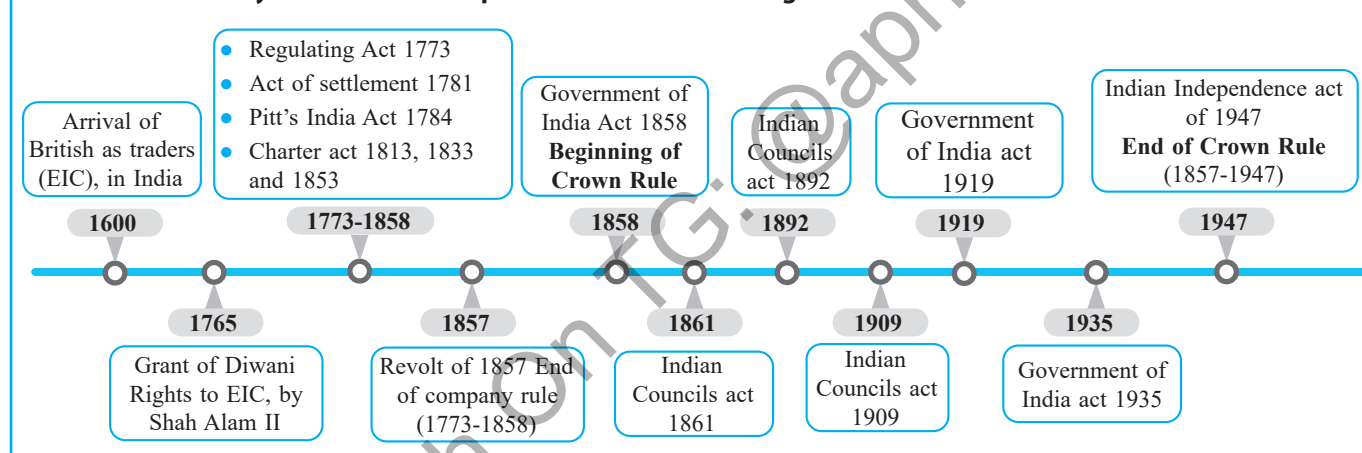
## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA

The **East India Company**, founded in **1600**, transitioned from a trading entity to a governing authority by **1765**. Its rule from **1773 to 1858** and the subsequent **British Crown rule** from **1858 to 1947** led to significant changes in India's constitutional and administrative structures, primarily to further the **British imperial agenda** while inadvertently modernising India's political framework.

### Key Periods of Rule:

- **Company Rule (1773-1858):** Established a governance framework under the East India Company.
- **Crown Rule (1858-1947):** Direct British control that introduced major administrative changes.

### The Acts Enacted by the British are Explained Here in Chronological Order



**Note:** A detailed account of all the acts enacted by the British as per their constitutional developmental efforts has been covered in **UDAAN 2025 Polity Booklet**.

## EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA

- Initially introduced by the **East India Company** for commercial purposes, the civil service evolved into a comprehensive administrative machinery overseeing governance in India.
- The term “**civil service**” was first recorded in **1757**, distinguishing Company employees in commerce from those in the military.
- **1772:** Establishment of the **District Collector** role by Lord **Warren Hastings** to manage local administration.
- **Lord Cornwallis** is recognized as the **founding father of modern Indian civil services**, introducing significant reforms.
- Civil servants were selected by the East India Company directors and trained at **Haileybury College** in London before being assigned to India.
- In **1854**, a shift towards a merit-based civil service was proposed through **Lord Macaulay's report** to the British Parliament's Select Committee.
- The report advocated for:
  - Replacement of the patronage system with a **permanent Civil Service**.
  - Implementation of **competitive examinations** to ensure merit-based recruitment.
- Subsequently, the **Civil Service Commission** was established in London in **1854**, leading to the first competitive examinations in **1855**.

## Key Developments in Indian Civil Services

### 1. Lord Cornwallis (Governor-General, 1786–1793)

- **Establishment and Organization:** Cornwallis was instrumental in organising the civil services and laid the foundation for modern administrative practices.
- **Anti-Corruption Measures:** Increased civil servant salaries, enforced rules against private trade & prohibited acceptance of presents and bribes.
- **Cornwallis Code of Civil Services:** This code emphasised promotions based on seniority and set standards for civil service conduct, marking a significant step towards structured governance.

### 2. Lord Wellesley (Governor-General, 1798–1805):

Established **Fort William College** in 1800 for training civil service recruits & founded **East India College** in 1806 after the Court of Directors' disapproval of Fort William College, where recruits underwent a two-year training program.

### 3. Charter Act of 1853

- **End of Patronage System:** The Act abolished the East India Company's patronage system, introducing recruitment through open competition.
- **Challenges for Indian Aspirants:**
  - Examination conducted exclusively in London, with no local centres in India.
  - The syllabus heavily favoured British candidates, focusing on Greek, Latin, and English.
  - Maximum age limit reduced from 23 to eventually 19 years, further limiting access.
  - Prejudices against Indians led to intense competition among European candidates for lucrative positions.

### 4. Indian Civil Service Act of 1861

- **Formal Establishment of ICS:** This Act created the **Indian Civil Services (ICS)**, with rigorous recruitment through competitive examinations held in England, based on classical studies.
- **Progressive Age Limit Reductions:** The maximum age limit for candidates was gradually lowered, creating additional barriers for Indian aspirants.
- **First Indian to Qualify:** In 1863, **Satyendra Nath Tagore** became the first Indian to pass the ICS examination.
- **Reinforcement of British Control:** The Act limited Indian representation in the ICS and maintained British authority over governance.

## Statutory Civil Service

- **Establishment:** Introduced by **Lord Lytton** in 1878–1879.
- **Quota for Indians:** Allocated **one-sixth** of **covenant posts** to be filled by **Indians** from affluent families.
- **Nominations:** Appointments required **nominations** by local governments and approval from the **Viceroy** and the **Secretary of State**.
- **Outcome:** The system was **unsuccessful** and was eventually **abolished**.

## Aitchison Committee

- **Formation:** Established in 1886 by **Lord Dufferin** following the founding of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885.
- **Key Recommendations:**
  - Abolition of the terms '**covenanted**' and '**uncovenanted**'.
  - Reorganisation of the civil service into three categories:
    - ◆ **Imperial Indian Civil Service** (examination in England).
    - ◆ **Provincial Civil Service** (examination in India).
    - ◆ **Subordinate Civil Service** (examination in India).
  - Raising the **age limit** for candidates to **23**.
  - **Simultaneous Examinations:** Supported conducting civil service examinations simultaneously in **India** and **Britain**; however, this was never implemented.

## Montford Reforms (1919)

- **Simultaneous Exams:** Recommended conducting **simultaneous examinations** in both India and England.
- **Recruitment Quota:** Suggested that **one-third** of recruitments be made in India, to be increased annually by **1.5%**.

## Lee Commission (1924)

- **Recruitment Responsibility:** The **Secretary of State** to continue recruiting for **Indian Civil Service (ICS)** and related services (e.g., **Irrigation branch**, **Indian Forest Service**).
- **Provincial Governments:** Responsible for recruitment in areas like **education**.
- **Direct Recruitment Policy:** **50:50 parity** between **Europeans** and **Indians** in civil service recruitment over **15 years**.
- **Key Recommendations:**
  - Establishment of a **Public Service Commission**.
  - **Simultaneous civil service examinations** in **India** and **England**.
  - **One-third recruitment quota** for **Indians**, progressively increasing.
  - **Secretary of State** to oversee recruitment for ICS and related services.

## Government of India Act (1935)

- **Public Service Commissions:** Recommended the establishment of **Federal** and **Provincial Public Service Commissions**.
- **Indianization:** Despite these recommendations, positions of authority remained largely in **British hands**, and the Indianization of the civil service did not translate to actual **political power** for Indians.

## POLICE AND MILITARY SYSTEM IN BRITISH INDIA

### Mughal and Native States' Governance

- **Autocratic Governments:** Both the **Mughal** rulers and **native states** exhibited autocratic governance without a formal police system.
- **Law and Order Maintenance:**
  - **Faujdar:** Responsible for maintaining law and order.
  - **Amils:** Primarily collected revenue but also addressed rebellious activities.
  - **Kotwal:** In charge of maintaining order in urban areas.
- **Zamindars during Dual Rule (1765-1772):** Entrusted with maintaining law through staff, including thanedars. Many zamindars, however, neglected their responsibilities and were accused of collusion with dacoits.

### Development of Police System

#### Establishment of Faujdar Thana

- **1770:** Abolition of **faujdar** and **amil** institutions.
- **1774:** **Warren Hastings** reinstated **faujdar**s to combat **dacoits** and disorder, supported by **zamindars**.
- **1775:** Establishment of **faujdar thanas** in major towns, supplemented by smaller police stations.
- **1791: Regulation of 1791** defined the powers of **Police Superintendents** for efficient policing.
  - **Cornwallis** increased police **salaries** and offered **rewards** for capturing criminals to enhance integrity and responsiveness.
  - Modernised the **thana system**, with a **daroga** (Indian) and **Superintendent of Police (SP)** overseeing each district, relieving zamindars of policing duties.
- **Zamindars** lost policing authority; they were not accountable for robberies unless complicit.
- **English magistrates** gained control over district police.
- Districts divided into **400-square-mile areas**, each managed by a **Police Superintendent** and constables, centralising authority and improving law enforcement.
- **1808:** **Mayo** appointed an **SP** for each division, assisted by spies (**goyendas**), who sometimes engaged in criminal activities.
- **1814:** The **Court of Directors** abolished **darogas** and their subordinates in all Company territories, except Bengal.
- **Governor-General Bentinck (1828-35):** Abolished the **SP** role, assigning the **collector/magistrate** to lead the police force, leading to poor organisation and an increased burden on collectors.

- Recommendations led to the **Indian Police Act of 1861:**
  - Established a **civil constabulary** while retaining the village watchman system.
  - Created a hierarchy with an **Inspector-General** for provinces, **Deputy Inspector-Generals** for ranges, and **SPs** for districts.
- While successful in reducing crimes like **dacoity** and **thuggee**, police often had an unsympathetic relationship with the public and were used to suppress the **national movement**.

#### Andrew Frazer Commission (1902-03)

- Proposed direct recruitment of senior police officials, establishment of **training schools** for constables and officers, and increasing police force strength in provinces.
- Recommended allowing police to conduct village inquiries, enhancing **salaries**, and creating a **Criminal Intelligence Department** at the Centre.

## MILITARY STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE IN BRITISH INDIA

### Pre-1857 Military Setup

- The military was crucial for British governance, consisting of:
  - **Queen's Army:** Troops part of the Crown's military.
  - **Company's Troops:** Local European and Native regiments led by British officers.
- Post-Battle of Plassey, **Robert Clive** changed recruitment practices, favouring **martial races** from **wheat-producing** regions over those from rice-growing areas.
- **Warren Hastings** emphasised recruiting **high-caste warriors** from **Bihar, Uttar Pradesh**, and focused on **Rajputs** and **Brahman zamindaris**.
- The 1820s saw a decline in cavalry use, with British soldiers adopting **muskets** and **matchlocks**.
- A uniform military culture emerged through **European-style training** and discipline.

### Post 1857 Changes

- The **1857 Revolt** led to significant military reorganisation to prevent uprisings and protect against imperialist threats.
- **Key changes included:**
  - Emphasis on **European dominance** over Indian branches.
  - Fixed ratios of **Europeans to Indians** in armies.
  - Exclusion of Indians from high-tech roles until **World War II**.
  - Limited officer roles for Indians until **1918**; a proposal for 50% Indianized officer cadre by **1952**.

## Policy and Ideology

- The **divide-and-rule principle** and **martial race ideology** shaped the recruitment policies.
- Favouritism towards **Sikhs, Gurkhas, and Pathans**; labelling other groups as non-martial.
- Establishment of **Caste and Communal Companies** aimed to balance representation and prevent nationalist sentiments among troops.
- Restrictions on newspapers and publications limited soldiers' connections with the general populace.

## British Army's Role and Global Ambitions

- The British Army's presence in India began during the **First Carnatic War (1747)**, leading to a permanent military establishment.
- The **General Services Enlistment Act of 1856** mandated sepoys to serve anywhere, clashing with their caste beliefs.
- Post-revolt, the **Royal Peel Commission of 1859** recommended a British to Indian soldier ratio of **1:2.5**, merging East India Company forces with Crown troops.

## JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA

### Pre-Colonial Judicial System in India

- **Lack of Structure and Organization:** The judicial system in pre-colonial India was characterised by absence of established **procedures** and structured **law courts & poor distribution of courts** based on the size of regions.
- **Hindu Dispute Resolution:** Legal matters were primarily resolved by **caste elders, village panchayats, or zamindars**.
- **Muslim Judicial System:** Administered by **qazis**, religious authorities in provincial capitals and larger towns.
- **Rulers' Role:** Kings and emperors were considered the ultimate sources of justice, leading to an **arbitrary** justice delivery process.

### Evolution of Judicial System in British India

- The transition to a **common law system** began with the establishment of **Mayor's Courts** by the **East India Company (EIC)** in 1726:
    - Founded in **Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta**.
    - The **Charter of 1662** authorised the EIC to execute judicial powers in India.
    - The **Charter of 1726** allowed the establishment of Mayor's Courts but did not clarify the Company's jurisdiction over **natives**.
- As the EIC shifted from a trading entity to a ruling authority:
- It began to replace the existing **Mughal legal system** with new judicial elements, reshaping the administration of justice in India.

## Reforms Under Warren Hastings (1772–1785)

- **District Diwani Adalats:**
  - Established for civil disputes, presided by the **Collector**.
  - **Hindu** laws for Hindus; **Muslim** laws for Muslims.
  - Appeals to **Sadar Diwani Adalat**.
- **District Faujdari Adalats:**
  - Created for criminal disputes, managed by Indian officers.
  - Applied **Muslim law**; serious decisions needed approval from **Sadar Nizamat Adalat**.
- **Supreme Court:**
  - Established in **Calcutta** under the **Regulating Act of 1773**.
  - Jurisdiction over all **British** subjects; conflicts with other courts persisted.
- **Authority Expansion:**
  - Established civil and criminal courts in districts (**Mofussil Nizamat Adalat**).
  - Efforts to codify **Hindu** and **Muslim** laws through translations.

## Reforms Under Cornwallis (1786–1793)

- **Introduction of Separation of Powers:** Established a clear division of judicial authority.
- **Abolition of District Faujdari Courts:** Replaced with **Circuit Courts** presided over by European judges in Calcutta, Dacca, Murshidabad, and Patna, serving as appellate courts for civil and criminal cases.
- **Relocation of Sadar Nizamat Adalat:** Shifted to **Calcutta** under the governor-general and members of the **Supreme Council**, assisted by the chief qazi and chief mufti.
- **Transformation of District Diwani Adalat:** Renamed as **District, City, or Zila Court** and overseen by a district judge, limiting the collector's role to revenue administration.
- **Establishment of a Hierarchical Court System:**
  - **Munsiff's Court:** Managed by Indian officers.
  - **Registrar's Court:** Presided over by a European judge.
  - **District Court:** Under the district judge's jurisdiction.
  - **Four Circuit Courts:** Provincial courts of appeal.
  - **Sadar Diwani Adalat:** In Calcutta.
  - **King-in-Council:** For appeals of £5,000 and above.
- **Centralization of Authority:** Cornwallis aimed to streamline administration by empowering Collectors as judges of Diwani Adalats, with expanded magisterial powers to try certain criminal cases.

## William Bentinck (1828–1833)

- **Judicial Reforms:** Abolished **Circuit Courts** (Cornwallis) due to backlog; transferred functions to **collectors**. Established **Sadar Diwani** and **Nizamat Adalats** in **Allahabad** for local justice. Replaced **Persian** with **English** in higher courts; allowed **vernacular languages**.
- **Legal Codification:** Formed **Law Commission** (1833) under **Thomas Macaulay**, leading to the **Indian Penal Code** (1860), **Civil Procedure Code** (1859), **Criminal Procedure Code** (1861).
- **Social Reforms:** Abolished **Sati**, **infanticide**, and suppressed **Thugs**. Promoted **press freedom**, **education**, and **Indian participation** in governance.

## Later Developments in the Indian Legal System (1833–1935)

The period from 1833 to 1935 saw significant reforms in the **Indian legal system** under **British rule**, laying the groundwork for modern judicial practices.

### Key Developments

- **Abolition of Special Privileges (1860):** Europeans in India lost special privileges (except in **criminal cases**), ensuring that all individuals were subject to the same laws, although no **Indian judge** could preside over cases involving Europeans.
- **Establishment of High Courts (1865):** The **Supreme Court** and **Sadar Adalats** were merged to create **High Courts** in **Calcutta**, **Bombay**, and **Madras**, streamlining the judicial process.
- **Creation of the Federal Court (1935):** The **Government of India Act** established a **Federal Court** in 1937 to resolve disputes between governments and hear limited appeals from High Courts, centralising the legal framework.

## ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANISATION

### Post-1857 Reforms

- **Inclusion of Natives:** Indians were integrated into the administration to better understand local customs, improving governance.
- **Reduced Alienation:** Efforts to bridge the gap between rulers and subjects aimed at reducing discontent and preventing uprisings.
- **Imperial Interests:** Reforms were driven by British imperial goals, not Indian welfare.
- **Phase-Based Implementation:** Reforms focused on securing British dominance, safeguarding trade interests against global powers like the U.S. and Japan.
- **Resurgence of Imperialism:** Viceroys like **Lytton**, **Dufferin**, **Lansdowne**, **Elgin**, and **Curzon** implemented reactionary policies to strengthen British control.

## CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION REFORMS POST-1857

### Transfer of Power and End of Dual System

#### Act for Better Government of India (1858)

- Transferred governance from the **East India Company** to the **British Crown** following the **1857 Revolt**.
- A new **Secretary of State** for India, part of the British Cabinet, was established with assistance from a **15-member Council**.
- **Parliament** retained ultimate control, ending the dual system initiated by **Pitt's India Act, 1784**.

#### Viceroyalty and Executive Council (1858)

- The **Governor-General** was now titled **Viceroy**, representing the **Crown** directly in India.
- The Viceroy, supported by an **Executive Council** of department heads, gradually saw a reduction in authority due to the Secretary of State's centralised power.
- This shift enhanced the influence of British **industrialists**, **merchants**, and **bankers** over Indian policy, making administration increasingly reactionary.

#### Government of India Act, 1858

- Enacted to better integrate **Crown authority** over India, it introduced the **Viceroy** title for the Governor-General, symbolising direct **imperial governance**.

#### Indian Councils Act, 1861

- Expanded the **Executive Council** with a **fifth member** and allowed the Viceroy to appoint **6-12 members** for legislative functions.
- **Weaknesses of the Legislative Council:** limited discussions on financial matters, no control over the budget, inability to scrutinise executive actions, dependence on the Viceroy's approval for bills, and limited, elitist representation. Additionally, the Viceroy could issue emergency ordinances.

#### Titles and Proclamations

- **Royal Titles Act, 1876:** Empowered the British sovereign to adopt the title **Empress of India** (or **Kaiser-i-Hind**), marking increased imperial presence.
- **Proclamation of 1877:** Officially declared during the **Delhi Durbar**, further symbolising direct British Crown control.

### Provincial Administration and Legislative Decentralization

#### Legislative Powers Restoration (1861)

- The **Indian Councils Act of 1861** restored legislative powers to **Madras** and **Bombay**, which had been stripped in 1833.
- **Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta** presidencies held more rights than other provinces and were governed by **governors and executive councils** appointed by the Crown, while other provinces were led by lieutenant governors and chief commissioners appointed by the Governor-General.

## Administrative Decentralisation

- **Charter Act of 1833:** This act centralised legislative power, restricting **Bombay and Madras** to proposing laws to the Governor-General-in-Council.
- **Indian Council Act of 1861:** Reversed legislative centralization, granting Bombay and Madras provinces legislative powers, though some actions required prior approval from the **Governor-General**. Legislative Councils were later established in other provinces.
- **Indian Councils Act of 1892 and 1909:** These acts expanded the legislative powers of provincial councils.
- **Government of India Act of 1919:** Introduced **dyarchy**, splitting responsibilities between elected Indian ministers and British officials in provincial governments.
- **Government of India Act of 1935:** Established **provincial autonomy**, granting even more authority to Indian leaders at the provincial level.

## Financial Decentralisation Efforts

- **Lord Mayo (1870):** Introduced fixed funds for specific services like **police** and **education**, marking the start of provincial financial responsibility.
- **Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon:** Continued devolving financial responsibilities to provinces.
- **1877:** Provinces gained control over **excise, land revenue, law, and justice** expenses.
- **1882:** The “Divided Heads” system replaced fixed grants, splitting income from sources like **excise, stamps, and forests** between the central and provincial governments, lasting until the **1919 Government of India Act**.
- **Lord Lytton’s reforms:** Transferred spending responsibilities (e.g., land revenue, law, excise) to provincial governments. Provinces received a fixed share of income from stamps, excise, and income tax, with revenue divided into central, provincial, and shared sources.
- Despite financial decentralisation efforts, the **central government** retained ultimate authority, overseeing provinces closely.
- Both **central and provincial governments** were subordinated to the **Secretary of State and British Government**, maintaining central supremacy over provincial matters.

## Local Administration and Development of Local Government

### Factors Driving the Shift Toward Local Governance:

- **Overcentralization** and **financial strain** prompted Britain to delegate responsibilities to **local bodies**. **European-style civic amenities** were adopted, and **nationalist demands** for better public services influenced British responses. Involving **Indians** in governance and using **local taxes** helped address growing political pressures.

## Evolution of Local Government

- **Acts for Municipalities:** Local governance structures were established through **Acts passed between 1864 and 1868** for Bengal, Madras, Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces (modern-day U.P.).
- **Lord Mayo’s Reforms (1870):** Emphasised self-government and strengthened **municipal institutions** by introducing provincial finance reforms. Subsequent Municipal Acts for Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and other provinces were passed in the early 1870s, though the elective principle remained limited.
- **Lord Ripon’s Reforms (1881-82):** Expanded **local self-government** and promoted the principle of elections. New acts (1883-84) enabled private citizens to chair municipalities, previously a role reserved for executive officers.

### Mayo’s Resolution of 1870

- **Background and Legislative Devolution:** The **Indian Councils Act of 1861** initiated legislative devolution, empowering provincial governments to levy **local taxes** for budgetary balance.
- **Transfer of Departments:** Certain departments, including **education, sanitation, medical relief, and public works**, were transferred to provincial control, marking the beginning of **financial decentralisation** in India.
- **Local Involvement Emphasis:** Lord Mayo emphasised the need for local interest and management to ensure efficient handling of funds in areas such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure.
- **Implementation of Municipal Acts:** Following Mayo’s Resolution, provincial governments in regions like Bengal, Madras, the North-Western Provinces, and Punjab enacted **municipal acts** to operationalize the proposed financial and administrative changes.

### Ripon’s Resolution of 1882

- **Focus on Local Self-Government:** Known as the **father of local self-government in India**, Lord Ripon emphasised developing local bodies for both **administrative improvement** and **political education**.
- **Expansion of Financial Decentralization:** Building on Mayo’s foundation, Ripon sought to empower **urban and rural local bodies** with specific duties and access to revenue sources.
- **Encouragement of Non-Official Participation:** Ripon’s resolution proposed:
  - Non-official members should form the **majority** in local bodies, with chairpersons ideally being non-officials.
  - **Minimising official interference** to oversight, with officials providing approval only for critical actions (e.g., loan approvals, new taxes, significant projects).
  - Introduction of **elections** if considered feasible by officials, paving the way for a more representative structure.

### Royal Commission on Decentralisation (1908)

- **Decentralization Commission Report (1908):** Recommended strengthening local bodies like **District Boards, Sub-District Boards, and Village Panchayats**.
- **Financial Constraints:** The commission identified a critical lack of **financial resources** as a major hindrance to the effective functioning of local bodies.
- **Empowering Village Panchayats:** It emphasised granting more powers to **village panchayats**, including:
  - **Judicial jurisdiction** in minor cases.
  - **Expenditure** on local works, schools, and fuel reserves.
- **Establishment of Sub-District Boards:** Recommended creating **sub-district boards** in each taluka or tehsil with distinct responsibilities and independent revenue sources.
- **Taxation Powers:** The commission urged the removal of restrictions on **taxation powers** for local bodies and the cessation of regular **grants-in-aid** from provincial governments.
- **Municipal Responsibilities:** Suggested that municipalities should take on responsibilities for **primary education** and relieve the government of certain financial burdens.

### Government of India Resolution (1915)

- **Response:** Government's view on Decentralisation Commission's recommendations.
- **Implementation:** Limited progress, local bodies' conditions largely unchanged.

### Resolution of May 1918

- **Prompted by 1917 Announcement (August Declaration):** Shift towards responsible government.
- **Proposed:** Representative local bodies with real authority.

### Under Dyarchy (1919)

- **Montfort Report (1918):** Advocated for increased popular control over local bodies and reduced external oversight.
- **Government of India Act 1919:** Local self-government as 'transferred' subject; finance 'reserved'.
- **Tailored Institutions:** Provinces to create local bodies suited to needs.

### Simon Commission Report (1930)

- **Findings:** Limited village panchayat progress; improvements in some provinces.
- **Recommendations:** More provincial control, local tax imposition.

### Government of India Act (1935)

- **Provincial Autonomy:** Strengthened local self-governance.
- **Finance:** Popular ministries controlled funds; abolished tax separation.
- **Legislative Framework:** New laws granting authority to local bodies.

### Post-1935 Challenges

- **Financial Constraints:** Continued limitations.
- **New Restrictions:** Local tax limitations.
- **Neglect of Recommendations:** Provincial governments ignored liberal taxation powers.

### Constitutional Provisions

- **Article 40:** Direct establishment of village panchayats.
- **73rd & 74th Amendments:** Strengthened local governance.

## BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY IN INDIA

British foreign policy in India, shaped by **imperialistic objectives**, led to numerous conflicts with neighbouring countries. Key elements include:

- **Political Consolidation:** The British aimed to establish **geographical frontiers** for internal cohesion, resulting in border clashes, particularly with **Afghanistan** during the First (1839-42) and Second Anglo-Afghan Wars (1878-80). This was part of creating a **buffer state** against Russian expansionism.
- **Expansion of Commercial Interests:** Protecting and expanding British **commercial interests** often clashed with other European powers, notably **Russia** and **France**. The **Great Game** illustrates this rivalry, intensified by events like the **Crimean War** (1853-56), which threatened British interests in India.
- **Cost to India:** The financial and human costs were primarily borne by Indians. For example, the **Second Anglo-Afghan War** saw over **16,000 British casualties** and severely disrupted local economies.
- **Transformation of the East India Company:** The **East India Company** evolved from a trading entity into a political power, especially in **Bengal**. After the **Battle of Plassey** in 1757, it controlled Bengal, deposing Nawabs and exercising significant influence over local governance (*Chandra, 2008*).
- **Resource Exploitation:** The Company's policies led to substantial **wealth extraction**. R.C. Dutt estimated that from 1757 to 1765, the Company extracted around £6 million from Bengal, nearly four times its total annual revenue, impoverishing India while fueling the British economy (*Dutt, 1905*).

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF FAMINE POLICY

A **famine** is marked by widespread food scarcity due to factors like **war, natural disasters, crop failures, poverty, economic disasters, or government policies**. This often leads to **malnutrition, starvation, epidemics, and increased mortality**.

- **Famines Under the Company's Rule (1769-1857):** The **East India Company** oversaw twelve famines and four severe scarcities, including:

- **1769-70, Bengal:** One-third of the population died; no relief measures were taken, Company servants profited from the rice trade.
- **1781-82, Madras & 1784, North India:** Specific details not recorded.
- **1792, Madras:** Relief works initiated.
- **1803, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:** State grants revenue remissions, loans, advances to landowners, and offers a grain bounty in certain cities
- **1833, Guntur:** 200,000 deaths in a population of 500,000.
- **1837, Upper India:** Public works projects but limited aid to vulnerable groups.
- **Company Response:** No general famine relief system existed. Provincial governments attempted various relief measures, such as grain storage and penalties on hoarding.
- **Famines Under Crown Administration (1858-1947)**
  - **1860-61 (Delhi-Agra Region):** The first official inquiry into famine led by Colonel Baird Smith; however, no effective relief principles were established.
  - **1866 (Orissa Famine):** Despite warnings, the government failed to prepare, adhering to free trade principles, resulting in approximately 1.3 million deaths.
  - **1868 (Northern and Central India):** Relief efforts were inadequate compared to the widespread suffering, leading to significant mortality.
  - **1876-78 (North India):** Affected over 58 million people with around 5 million deaths. The government's minimal response highlighted its negligence.
  - **1896-97:** Nearly every province was affected, with around 34 million impacted. Relief operations were insufficient, especially in the Central Provinces.
  - **1899-1900:** About 28 million were affected; delayed relief efforts overwhelmed available systems.
  - **1901-08:** Multiple famines occurred, notably severe in 1906-07 and 1907-08.
- **Bengal Famine of 1942-43:** Caused by crop failures, wartime conditions, disrupted rice imports, and trade restrictions, this famine resulted in massive loss of life.
- **Famine Commissions and Policies in Colonial India**
  - **Famine Commission of 1880 (Headed by Sir Richard Strachey):** The Commission noted that prior to the late 18th century, the British had no **obligation** or **means** to provide **relief** during famines.
  - **Famine Code (1883):** Set **precautionary measures** during normal times and instructions for imminent relief campaigns.
    - ◆ Allowed for the designation of districts as **scarcity** or **famine areas**.

- ◆ Outlined **duties** of officials once a famine was declared, including recommendations for **land revenue** suspensions.
- ◆ Cost-sharing between **provincial** and **central governments** for famine relief.
- ◆ Established **migration facilities** for cattle during droughts.

**Note:** Famine commissions are covered in Chapter- 13

## BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS PRINCELY STATES

The princely states, or Indian states, comprised **562 princely entities** covering an area of **712,508 square miles**. These ranged from minuscule states like **Bilbari**, with a population of only **27**, to larger entities like **Hyderabad**, comparable in size to Italy and home to **14 million** people.

The British adopted a **two-fold policy** towards princely states, aiming for their subordination to British authority while using them as protective entities for the empire, referred to as the **policy of subordinate union**.

## Evolution of Relations Between British Authority and Indian States

During the period from **1757 to 1857**, the **East India Company** reinforced its power in India using a dual strategy: military conquest and diplomatic tactics. Key approaches included **Warren Hastings' Ring-Fence policy**, **Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance**, and **Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse**.

### Policy of Initial Isolationism (Pre-1740)

- Early British presence focused on **commerce** and **cooperation** with native rulers.
- Reluctance to pursue aggressive policies to avoid conflict as foreigners in India.

### Company's Rise to Political Power (1740–1765)

- **Anglo-French Rivalry: Capture of Arcot (1751) and Battle of Plassey (1757)** marked the rise of the **East India Company**.
- **Diwani of Bengal:** After the **Battle of Buxar (1764)**, the Company gained **Diwani of Bengal, Bihar**, and through the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)**, thus consolidating.

### Policy of Ring Fence (1765–1813)

- **Warren Hastings:** Devised the **Ring Fence Policy** to create **buffer zones** protecting British territories from external threats like **Marathas, Mysore, and Afghan invaders**.
- **Military Support:** Promised military aid to buffer states like **Hyderabad and Mysore** in exchange for payment to British forces.

### Subsidiary Alliance (1798–1805)

- **Lord Wellesley** expanded the Ring Fence policy with the Subsidiary Alliance to curb **French resurgence** and maintain British dominance.
- **States under Subsidiary Alliance:** Hyderabad (1798-1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), and the Nawab of Awadh (1801). The Maratha Confederation, inclusive of figures like Peshwa Baji Rao II (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Raja of Berar (1803), Scindia (1804), Gaekwads and Bharatpur (1818), Jodhpur (1818), Jaipur (1818) & Holkars (1818) last.
- **Provisions:** Indian rulers had to allow **British forces** within their territories and maintain them. Rulers had to host a **British Resident** and get **British approval** for foreign relations.
- **Evolution:** The system solidified British control and subjugated regional states, including **Hyderabad, Awadh, and Marathas**.

### Doctrine of Lapse (1848–1856)

- **Lord Dalhousie:** Applied the Doctrine of Lapse aggressively to annex states without a direct heir.
- **Premise:** States without a biological heir or adoption of a son could be annexed by Britain, claiming support from **Hindu law**.
- **Annexed States:** Included **Satara** (1848), **Jhansi, Nagpur** (1854), **Sambhalpur, Baghat**, and others.
- **Misgovernance:** Nawab Wajid Ali Shah overthrown and **Awadh** annexed (1856) on misgovernance grounds.

### Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813–1857)

- **Charter Act of 1833:** Ended the Company's **commercial** functions but retained **political control** over Indian states.
- **Paramountcy:** Indian states had to accept **British supremacy** while retaining some **internal sovereignty**.
- **Annexation Encouraged:** In 1834, the **Board of Directors** supported annexations, leading to the acquisition of **Satara and Nagpur** under **Dalhousie**.

### Policy of Subordinate Union (1857–1935)

- **Post-1857 Revolt:** The British Crown took direct control of India, shifting from annexation to **punishment** and **deposition** of rulers.
- **End of Mughal Rule (1858):** Mughal sovereignty ended, and succession required **Crown approval**.
- **Subordination:** States had to cooperate with British authorities, and the Crown retained the right to intervene in both **internal** and **external** matters for the welfare of the state and British interests.
- **Modern Communication:** Advancements in **railways, telegraphs, and postal systems** facilitated increased British intervention and control over Indian states.

- **Curzon's Approach (Pre 1905):** Lord Curzon expanded the interpretation of historical treaties, positioning princes as public servants expected to collaborate with the Governor-General in administering Indian governance. His approach included a policy of **patronage and intrusive surveillance**, wanted to establish a direct relationship where the states would become uniformly dependent on British rule. This view contrasted with previous feudal or federal relations, aiming to create a consistent and integrated Indian political system.
- **Developments Post-1905:** In response to rising political unrest and revolutionary sentiments, a **policy of cordial cooperation** was implemented. The **Montford Reforms** of 1921 led to the creation of a **Chamber of Princes** (Narendra Mandal) as an advisory body. Key aspects included:
  - **Classification of States:** Indian states were categorised into three groups:
    - ◆ **Directly represented:** 109 states.
    - ◆ **Represented through representatives:** 127 states.
    - ◆ **Feudal holdings or jagirs:** Recognized as such.
- **Butler Committee (1927):** To Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States (princely states and the British government) the **Butler Committee** was established. [UPSC 2017]. Its recommendations included:
  - **Supremacy of Paramountcy:** Paramountcy must remain supreme and adapt to the evolving needs of the states.
  - **Consent for Transfer:** States should not be handed over to an Indian government responsible to an Indian legislature without the consent of the states.

### Policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947)

- **Government of India Act, 1935**
  - Proposed a **Federal Assembly** with **125 out of 375 seats** for princes and a **Council of States** with **104 out of 160 seats**.
  - Required **ratification** by states representing over **half the population**, but this scheme never materialised.
  - Following the outbreak of **World War II** in September 1939, the proposal was abandoned.

### Integration and Merger

- **Integration of States (1946-47)**
  - **State People's Movement:** Demanded political rights and Constituent Assembly representation.
  - **Nehru's Leadership:** Led sessions in **Udaipur** (1945) and **Gwalior** (April 1947), warning states opposing accession.
  - **Vallabhbhai Patel's Role:** Took charge of the States **Department** (July 1947), overseeing integration in two phases.

- **Phase I: Instrument of Accession**
  - **By August 15, 1947:** All states except **Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagarh** signed the **Instrument of Accession**, recognizing central authority over **Defense, External Affairs, and Communication**.
- **Phase II: Integration of States**
  - States integrated into provinces or formed new units: **Kathiawar Union, Vindhya, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh**.
- **Features: Privy purses** to princes. Princes appointed as **Governors and Rajpramukhs**.

**Failed Negotiations and State Sovereignty:** Cripps Mission (1942), Wavell Plan (1945), Cabinet Mission (1946), and Attlee's statement (Feb 1947) failed to resolve the deadlock, leaving states exploring sovereignty.

### Plebiscite and Army Action

1. **Junagarh:** Muslim Nawab favoured Pakistan, plebiscite favoured **India**.

2. **Hyderabad:** Desired sovereignty, signed **Standstill Agreement** (Nov 1947), violence led to **Indian intervention** (1948), accession in **Nov 1949**.
3. **Kashmir:** Hindu **prince** delayed accession, signed **Instrument of Accession** (Oct 1947) after **Pakistani invasion**, Indian troops defended, **Article 370** granted special status.

**Challenges:** Transforming states into **viable units** and absorbing into **constitutional units**.

- **Solutions:**
  - **216 smaller states** merged into provinces (**39 states** in **Orissa, Chhattisgarh**).
  - **61 states** centrally administered.
  - Formed **Kathiawar, Matsya, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, and Travancore-Cochin** (later **Kerala**).
- **Seventh Amendment (1956):** Abolished **Part-B states**, integrated into uniform structure.



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## THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE

The Indian Renaissance was a 19th-century movement that reshaped India's cultural, social, and intellectual landscape, laying the foundation for independence.

- **Factors Driving Socio-Religious Reform Movements:** Colonial rule introduced **Western education**, promoting **liberty, equality, and democracy**, while **Christian missionaries** advanced **cultural exchange**. Social issues like **sati, child marriage, polygamy, and caste discrimination** spurred reforms, with **British rationalism** exposing India's stagnation. Scholars rediscovered India's ancient heritage, fostering **national pride** and reform. Rising **nationalism** called for **social reforms** to modernise and unify the nation. **Women's oppression**, highlighted by **sati and child marriage**, became a central issue, with reformers like **Raja Rammohan Roy** advocating for **women's rights**.
- **Ideological Foundations:**
  - **Rationalism:** Reformers like **Rammohan Roy** promoted reason, advocating **widow remarriage** and opposing **child marriage and polygamy**.
  - **Religious Universalism:** Leaders like **Roy, Syed Ahmed Khan, and Keshub Chandra Sen** emphasised **unity, equality**, and criticised **caste discrimination**.
  - **Humanism:** Focused on **human welfare** and moral values, seeing **religion** as a tool for societal progress.

### Two Strands of Reform Movements

1. **Reformist Movements:** **Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, and Aligarh Movement**. Focused on **religious reform** and emphasised **reason and conscience** over tradition.
2. **Revivalist Movements:** **Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, and Deoband Movement**. Aimed to **restore religious purity** and drew heavily on **traditional practices**.

## WOMEN'S ISSUES AND REFORMS

### Abolition of Sati

- **Raja Rammohan Roy** and **William Bentinck** played critical roles in abolishing **Sati**. Due to Roy's efforts, **Regulation XVII of 1829** under the Bengal Code declared Sati illegal, viewing it as **"murder according to every shastra."**
- **Historical Efforts:** Earlier restrictions were seen under the **Portuguese, Dutch, and French** in the 16th century. **Akbar**, the Mughal emperor, issued orders against coerced Sati in 1582.

### Ban on Infanticide

- **Infanticide**, a grave practice especially among **Bengalis and Rajputs**, was driven by economic concerns and societal pressures.
- **Bengal Regulations of 1795 (Regulation XXI) and 1804 (Act III)** classified infanticide as murder to discourage this practice.
- **Birth Registration Act, 1870:** Required parents to record every birth and verify female children to reduce infanticide, particularly in regions where it was practiced covertly.

### Legalisation of Widow Remarriage

- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**, as the Principal of Sanskrit College, researched ancient texts and demonstrated widow remarriage was permitted by **Vedic scriptures**. With 987 signatories, he petitioned the government, leading to the **Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, 1856 (Act XV of 1856)**, which legalised widow remarriage and recognized children from these unions as legitimate, although its impact was limited in Bengal.
- In Western India, **D.K. Karve** championed widow remarriage, married a widow himself in 1893, and became the **Widow Remarriage Association's secretary**. He established a **Widows' Home in Pune (1896)** for vocational training and in 1916, founded the **Indian Women's University** in Bombay.

- Reformers **Veeresalingam Pantulu** (Madras), **Jagannath Shankar Seth**, **Bhau Daji**, **Vishnu Shastri Pandit**, **Karsondas Mulji**, **B.M. Malabari**, **Narmad Dave**, **Justice Govind Mahadeo Ranade**, **K. Natarajan**, **Jyotiba Phule**, and **Savitribai Phule** promoted widow remarriage and women's rights across India.

## Ban on Child Marriage

- **Native Marriage Act (Civil Marriage Act), 1872:** Prohibited marriage for girls below 18 and boys below 21. However, it did not apply to **Hindus, Muslims**, or other recognized faiths, limiting its reach.
- **B.M. Malabari**, a Parsi reformer, led efforts to end child marriage, which, along with **Rukhmabai's** landmark case, led to the **Age of Consent Act, 1891**—raising the minimum marriage age for girls to 12.
  - **Rukhmabai Raut**, India's first female physician and child marriage reformer, married at 11 to Dadaji Bhikaji, contested her marriage's validity. After her appeal was lost in 1887, public outcry led Queen Victoria to intervene, avoiding her imprisonment. The **Rukhmabai Defence Committee**, with **Behramji Malabari** and **Ramabai Ranade**, highlighted her case, inspiring the **Age of Consent Act, 1891**.
- **Sharda Act/Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929:** Increased the marriage age to 18 for boys and 14 for girls; effective in 1930.
- **Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978:** Raised marriage age to 18 for girls and 21 for boys in independent India.

## Women's Education

**19th-Century Misconceptions:** Female education faced resistance due to beliefs that it was contrary to Hindu scriptures and would lead to widowhood, which reformers actively sought to dispel.

- **Early Initiatives:**
  - **Calcutta Female Juvenile Society (1819):** Established by Christian missionaries as one of the first organisations for girls' education in India.
  - **Bethune School (1849):** Founded by **J.E.D. Bethune** in Calcutta, marking a milestone in women's education and encouraging similar efforts across the region.
  - **Charles Wood's Despatch (1854):** Supported by Lord Dalhousie, this despatch highlighted the need for educating women as part of broader educational reforms.
- **Prominent Advocates:**
  - **Jagannath Shankarsheth:** A founder of the **School Society and Native School of Bombay**; he promoted girls' education and opened an English-Marathi school in Girgaum, Maharashtra.

- **Bhau Daji Lad:** First Indian president of the **Students' Literary and Scientific Society** and an active promoter of girls' schools in Maharashtra.
- **Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule:** Opened the **first girls' school in Bhide Wada, Pune (1848)**. Savitribai Phule taught alongside **Fatima Sheikh** and **Sagunabai** and even established a **night school**.
- **Cornelia Sorabji:** The first woman to graduate from Bombay University (1887), she advocated for women's access to higher education.
- **Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar:** Instrumental in establishing girls' schools across Bengal and challenging misconceptions that female education was against Hindu scriptures.
- **Notable Institutions:**
  - **Alexandra Society (1863):** Formed by Parsis to educate Parsi girls.
  - **Women's Medical Service (1914):** Focused on training nurses and midwives, playing a vital role in women's healthcare education.
  - **Indian Women's University (1916):** Founded by **Professor D.K. Karve** to provide higher education for women.
  - **Lady Hardinge Medical College (1916):** Opened in Delhi to train women in medical sciences.

## Women's Organisations

- **Arya Mahila Samaj (1882):** Founded by **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati** to advocate for women's rights and education. Her efforts led to the inclusion of medical education for women at **Lady Dufferin College**.
- **Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad) (1904):** Established by **Ramabai Ranade** in Bombay under the **National Social Conference**, focusing on social reforms for women.
- **Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1910):** **Sarla Devi Chaudhurani** convened the first meeting in Allahabad, marking it as the first major women-led organisation in India. It aimed to improve women's education, abolish the purdah system, and elevate women's socio-economic and political status. Sarla Devi likened the struggle to live "under the shade of Manu."
- **National Council of Women in India (1925):** Formed with significant contributions from **Meherbai Tata**, along with **Cornelia Sorabji**, **Tarabai Premchand**, **Shaffi Tyabji**, and **Maharani Sucharu Devi**. The council addressed issues such as the purdah system, caste restrictions, and women's lack of education. Although some critics viewed their approach as elitist, they made vital contributions to social reform.

- **All India Women's Conference (AIWC) (1927):** Founded by **Margaret Cousins**, with the first meeting at Fergusson College, Pune. Founding members included **Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad**, **Rani Sahiba of Sangli**, **Sarojini Naidu**, **Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya**, and **Lady Dorab Tata**. AIWC promoted social justice, equal rights, and equitable distribution of resources, regardless of gender or birth.

## Key Legislations for Women's Rights and Empowerment

- **Sarda Act (1929)**, **Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (1937)**, **Factory Act (1947)**, **Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act (1954)**, **Special Marriage Act (1954)**, **Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act (1956)**, **Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (1956)**, **Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women Act (1958)**, **Maternity Benefits Act (1961)**, **Dowry Prohibition Act (1961)**, **Equal Remuneration Act (1976)**.

## Women Movements and Personalities

| Movement/Event                                         | Key Women Personalities                              | Contributions/Significance                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1872 - <b>Early Feminist Movement</b>                  | Dr. Rakhmabai                                        | Dr. Rakhmabai's legal battle against child marriage led to the Age of Consent Act in 1891, and she became one of the first female doctors in colonial India.                                        |
| 1872 - <b>Kuka Movement</b>                            | Women of the Kuka Community                          | Women in the Kuka community in Punjab actively participated in protests against British rule, providing significant support for the movement.                                                       |
| 1905 - <b>Partition of Bengal</b>                      | Swarnakumari Devi, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani           | Swarnakumari Devi and Sarala Devi Chaudhurani were key figures in the protests against the Partition of Bengal and played an important role in the Swadeshi movement.                               |
| 1916 - <b>Home Rule Movement</b>                       | Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins                       | Annie Besant led the Home Rule League, while Margaret Cousins co-founded the Women's Indian Association, advocating for women's suffrage across regions like Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and U.P. |
| 1917 - <b>Women's Indian Association</b>               | Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa, Margaret Cousins | The Women's Indian Association, founded by these women, worked towards women's suffrage and social reforms, beginning in Madras.                                                                    |
| 1919 - <b>Rowlatt Satyagraha</b>                       | Kasturba Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu                      | Kasturba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu were instrumental in protesting the Rowlatt Act and participating in the Satyagraha against repressive British laws.                                             |
| 1921 - <b>Non-Cooperation Movement</b>                 | Basanti Debi, Suniti Devi                            | Basanti Debi was the first woman to be arrested for the movement, and Suniti Devi promoted the spinning of khadi and the boycott of foreign goods in Bengal.                                        |
| 1925 - <b>Trade Union Movements</b>                    | Anasuya Sarabhai                                     | Anasuya Sarabhai founded the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, advocating for labour rights and better working conditions for textile workers.                                                  |
| 1927 - <b>All India Women's Conference (AIWC)</b>      | Margaret Cousins                                     | Margaret Cousins was a central figure in founding the AIWC, which promoted women's education, social rights, and economic empowerment.                                                              |
| 1929 - <b>Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarda Act)</b> | Muthulakshmi Reddi                                   | Muthulakshmi Reddi, the first woman legislator in Chennai's Legislative Council, played a crucial role in advocating for the Child Marriage Restraint Act.                                          |
| 1930 - <b>Salt Satyagraha</b>                          | Sarojini Naidu, Mithuben Petit                       | Sarojini Naidu led the Dharasana Salt Works raid, and Mithuben Petit was also a prominent participant in the Salt Marches.                                                                          |
| 1930s - <b>Revolutionary Movement</b>                  | Santi Ghose, Suniti Chaudhuri                        | Santi Ghose and Suniti Chaudhuri were involved in the assassination of a British district magistrate, marking the entry of women into revolutionary activities.                                     |

|                                            |                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1930s - <b>Civil Disobedience Movement</b> | Usha Mehta, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay                                                       | Usha Mehta ran the secret Congress Radio, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was arrested for promoting self-reliance through handicrafts and selling contraband salt.                                                                                                                                      |
| 1942 - <b>Quit India Movement</b>          | Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kriplani, Matangini Hazra, Kasturba Gandhi, Parbati Giri, Bina Das | Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the Indian flag at Gowalia Tank, while Sucheta Kriplani organised protests. Matangini Hazra became a martyr, and Kasturba Gandhi participated in multiple protests. Parbati Giri provided humanitarian services, and Bina Das attempted to assassinate the Governor of Bengal. |
| 1943 - <b>Bengal Famine</b>                | Kalyani Das, Bina Das                                                                      | Kalyani Das and Bina Das played vital roles in famine relief efforts and contributed to the fight for India's independence.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 1947 - <b>Partition of India</b>           | Rameshwari Nehru, Mridula Sarabhai                                                         | Rameshwari Nehru and Mridula Sarabhai focused on refugee rehabilitation and women's welfare in the aftermath of Partition.                                                                                                                                                                            |

## CASTE ISSUES AND REFORMS

### Caste as an Oppressive Force

- **Chatur Varnashrama** created rigid caste hierarchies, dictating **social status**, **education**, **land ownership**, **marriage**, and access to **profession**.
- **Untouchability** harms **human dignity**, restricting **social mobility**.
- **Lower castes** followed religious reformers, while **upper-caste Hindus** led **19th-century socio-religious reforms**, with limited success.

### Colonial India and Social Awakening

- British rule spurred **social and political awakening**, particularly among **marginalised communities**.
- **Lower caste movements** sought **social justice** and equality.

### Caste System and Colonialism

- The caste system caused **discrimination** and **poverty**, intensified by **colonial oppression**.
- **Lower castes** faced a **double burden** under both caste and British rule.

### Factors Driving Caste Movements

- **Divide and rule** policies heightened **caste awareness**.
- **Western education** and **legal reforms** (Indian Penal Code, 1861; Criminal Procedure Code, 1872) promoted **equality**.
- **Railway expansion** and **national unity** challenged caste hierarchies, fueling movements for **equality** and **social change**.

### Lower Caste Movements in Colonial India

| Movement                                                                          | Key Contributions and Facts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <b>Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) [1873] Maharashtra (UPSC 2016)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Jyotirao Phule</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Social justice, education for lower castes and women</li> <li>• <b>Leadership:</b> Malis, Telis, Kunbis</li> <li>• <b>Critique of Caste:</b> Brahmanical Tyranny: Exploitation through religion</li> <li>• <b>Symbols:</b> Rejected Lord Rama, promoted Rajah Bali</li> <li>• <b>Vision:</b> Abolition of caste, equality, human dignity</li> <li>• <b>Women's Rights &amp; Education:</b> Girls' school with Savitribai Phule. Widow remarriage movement, widow shelter (1854)</li> <li>• <b>Political Engagement:</b> Poona Municipal Committee (1876)</li> <li>• <b>Legacy: Impact:</b> Social justice, inclusivity, Western India</li> </ul> |

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| <b>Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement</b><br><b>[1903, Kerala]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Sree Narayana Guru (1854-1928). Ezhavas (toddy-tappers) faced <b>untouchability</b>, <b>denied education</b>, and <b>temple entry</b> in Kerala.</li> <li>• <b>Catalyst:</b> 1888 symbolic act at <b>Aruvippuram</b>, where Guru installed a <b>Sivalinga</b> from Neyyar River to challenge <b>caste-based practices</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Formation of Movements: 1889:</b> Aruvippuram Kshetra Yogam</li> <li>• <b>1903:</b> SNDP Yogam registered under the <b>Indian Companies Act</b> with <b>Guru</b> as permanent chairman and <b>Kumaran Asan</b> as general secretary.</li> <li>• <b>Views on Caste:</b> Advocated for <b>religious equality</b>, <b>caste abolition</b>, and <b>human unity</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Famous slogan:</b> “One religion, one caste, one god for mankind” Criticised Congress and <b>Gandhi</b> for not addressing <b>caste discrimination</b>.</li> <li>• Inscribed on the <b>Aruvippuram temple wall</b>: “No dividing walls of <b>caste</b> or <b>race</b>, live in <b>brotherhood</b>.”</li> <li>• <b>Contributions:</b> Promoted <b>social mobility</b> for Ezhavas in <b>education</b>, <b>government jobs</b>, <b>temple entry</b>, and <b>political representation</b>. Played a key role in forming <b>social justice</b> coalitions for <b>backward castes</b> in Kerala.</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> Led to <b>structural changes</b> in Kerala’s power dynamics, challenging <b>caste-based discrimination</b> and fostering unity for <b>social justice</b>.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Justice Movement/Party</b><br><b>[1916; Madras]</b>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Dr. T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, C.N. Mudaliar <b>Indian Liberation Federation (SILF)</b> formed in 1916 to challenge <b>Brahmin dominance</b> in <b>government service</b>, <b>education</b>, and <b>politics</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> Led to <b>reservations</b> for various communities through government orders. <b>Significance:</b> First <b>non-Brahmin</b> political organisation in <b>South India</b>, advocating for <b>social equality</b> and <b>non-Brahmin representation</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Formation of Justice Party:</b> Represented <b>non-Brahmin interests</b> and <b>social justice</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Periyar’s Leadership (1937-1944):</b> Became <b>President</b> in 1937 and spearheaded <b>anti-Brahminism</b> and <b>social reform</b>.<br/>Criticised <b>Hinduism</b>, <b>Laws of Manu</b>, and <b>Puranas</b> as inhumane.<br/><b>Iconic Actions:</b> Removed <b>caste name-boards</b> from hotels, <b>desecrated Hindu idols</b> and cut <b>sacred threads</b> worn by Brahmins, Advocated for the end of <b>Brahmanical Hinduism</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Motto:</b> “Some things cannot be mended, only ended.”</li> <li>• <b>Evolution: 1944:</b> Renamed <b>Dravida Kazhagam (Dravidian Federation)</b> &amp; <b>1949:</b> Became <b>Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)</b> under <b>C.N. Annadurai</b>, continuing Periyar’s agenda.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Nair Movement</b><br><b>[1891; Kerala]</b>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Key Leaders:</b> C.V. Raman Pillai, K. Rama Krishna Pillai, and M. Padmanabha Pillai.</li> <li>• <b>Context:</b> The movement emerged in response to <b>Brahmin dominance</b> in Kerala.</li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> C.V. Raman Pillai: Established the <b>Memorial</b> to challenge Brahminical authority. M. Padmanabha Pillai: Founded the <b>Nair Service Society (NSS)</b> to uplift the <b>Nair community</b> and ensure their rights and social mobility.</li> <li>• <b>Significance:</b> The movement aimed at securing <b>social equality</b> for <b>non-Brahmin</b> communities, particularly the <b>Nairs</b>, against Brahminical hegemony.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Self-Respect Movement</b><br><b>[1925; Tamil Nadu]</b>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> E.V. Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar), Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>• <b>Goal:</b> Reject <b>Brahminical customs</b>, challenge caste hierarchy, and promote <b>rationalism</b></li> <li>• <b>Key Actions:</b> Criticised <b>Brahmin priests</b> as agents of oppression. Advocated for <b>alternative wedding ceremonies</b> and <b>women’s liberation</b>. Mobilised <b>marginalised communities</b> against caste injustice.</li> <li>• <b>Associated Journal:</b> Kudi (1910).</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> Reshaped <b>social fabric</b> in Tamil Nadu. <b>Formed Justice Party</b>. Pushed for <b>egalitarianism</b> and <b>social justice</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Movement                                                           | Key Contributions and Facts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <b>Nadar Movement [1910; Tamil Nadu]</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Origin:</b> Shanans, an untouchable caste of agricultural labourers in Tamil Nadu. <b>Transformation:</b> By the late 19th century, they became a prosperous mercantile class, adopting the title 'Nadars' to claim <b>Kshatriya status</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Counter social prejudice and advance welfare for the <b>Nadar community</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Key Organisation:</b> <b>Nadar Mahajan Sangam</b> (established in 1910).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>The Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement [1924; Maharashtra]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> <b>B.R. Ambedkar</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Elevate the <b>Mahar community</b> (untouchables) in Maharashtra.</li> <li>• <b>Key demands:</b> Access to public places, temple entry, abolition of <b>Mahar Watan</b>, and separate representation in the legislative council.</li> <li>• <b>1927:</b> <b>Bahiskrit Bharat Samaj Samta Sangh</b> initiated by the <b>Depressed Classes Institution</b> (Marathi fortnightly).</li> <li>• <b>1942:</b> <b>Caste Federation</b> formed to advocate for untouchables' rights.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Congress' Harijan Movement [1917 onwards]</b>                   | <p><b>Key Leaders:</b> <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b>, <b>Madan Mohan Malviya</b>, <b>Jamnalal Bajaj</b>.<br/> <b>Objective:</b> Abolish <b>untouchability</b> and elevate the social status of Dalits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1917:</b> Congress passed a resolution advocating for the abolition of untouchability and urged the elimination of customs-imposed disabilities on Dalits.</li> <li>• <b>1929:</b> Formation of the <b>Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee</b> within Congress, led by <b>Madan Mohan Malviya</b> and <b>Jamnalal Bajaj</b>.</li> <li>• <b>1932:</b> <b>All-India Anti-Untouchability League</b> established by <b>Gandhi</b> to further the cause.</li> <li>• <b>Journal:</b> <b>Harijan</b>, published by <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Kaivartas' Movement [1897 onwards; Midnapore, Bengal]</b>       | <p>The establishment of the Jati Nirdharan Sabha in 1897 and the Mahishya Samiti in 1901 Marked the initial steps toward the evolution of the Kaivartas' identity, ultimately forming the cohesive identity of Mahishyas.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)</b>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Location:</b> Vaikom, Northern Travancore.</li> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> <b>K.P. Kesava</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Challenge the denial of <b>untouchables</b> access to <b>temples</b> and <b>public roads</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Support:</b> National attention, with <b>Jathas</b> (processions) from <b>Punjab</b> and <b>Madurai</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b> visited Kerala to show solidarity.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Temple Entry Movement (1924-1938)</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vaikom Satyagraha (1924):</b> <b>Leader:</b> <b>K.P. Kesava</b></li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Demand for the opening of Hindu temples and public roads to untouchables.</li> <li>• <b>Support:</b> Reinforced by <b>Jathas</b> (processions) from <b>Punjab</b> and <b>Madurai</b>. <b>Gandhi</b> visited Kerala in support of the movement.</li> <li>• <b>Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931) Leaders:</b> <b>K. Kelappan</b> and poet <b>Subramaniam Tirumambu</b> (the 'singing sword of Kerala')</li> <li>• <b>Event:</b> 16 volunteers led by Tirumambu marched to <b>Guruvayur</b> to challenge temple entry restrictions for untouchables.</li> <li>• <b>Notable Satyagrahis:</b> <b>P. Krishna Pillai</b>, <b>A.K. Gopalan</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Travancore Proclamation (1936):</b> <b>Maharaja of Travancore</b> issued a proclamation allowing all Hindu castes access to government-controlled temples.</li> <li>• <b>Temple Entry in Madras (1938):</b> <b>Leader:</b> <b>C. Rajagopalachari</b>; <b>Expansion:</b> Madras administration followed suit, expanding the movement's influence across southern India.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Gopal Baba Walangkar</b>                                        | <p><b>Initiative:</b> Founded <b>Anarya Dosh Parihar Samaj</b> and published '<b>Vital Vidhwansak</b>' to protest against Brahmanism.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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| <b>Iyothee Thass (Tamil Nadu)</b>  | <b>Advocacy:</b> Promoted <b>Siddha medicine</b> , <b>Buddhist conversion</b> , and founded <b>Dalit Mahajan Sabha</b> .                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Aruvippuram Movement (1888)</b> | <b>Key Event:</b> Lower-caste members consecrated a <b>Shiva idol</b> in a temple, challenging caste restrictions. <b>Sri Narayana Guru</b> played a key role.                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Vokkaliga Sangha (1905)</b>     | It was initiated as an <b>anti-Brahmin movement</b> in Mysore, challenging the prevailing social hierarchy. T.Byanna was the Sangha's first president, and the Maharaja of Mysore, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, and Diwan V.P. Madhava Rao was the association's patron and vice-patron, respectively. |

## SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS

### Socio-Cultural Reform Movements Among Hindus

| Movement/Organisation [Year & Place]                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <b>Swaminarayan Sampraday</b> [Early 19th Century, Gujarat] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Swami Sahajanand (Ghanashyama) (1781–1830)</li> <li>• <b>Beliefs and Teachings:</b> Advocated <b>monotheism</b> and a belief in a theistic god, <b>protested</b> against certain practices in <b>Vaishnavism</b>, prescribed a <b>moral code</b> for personal conduct.</li> <li>• Promoted <b>vegetarianism</b> and discouraged the consumption of <b>liquor and drugs</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Inclusivity:</b> Open to all individuals, regardless of <b>caste</b> or <b>creed</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Brahmo Samaj</b> (Earlier Atmiya Sabha) [1828, Calcutta] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833)</li> <li>• <b>Key Developments:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Adi Brahmo Samaj:</b> Established by <b>Debendranath Tagore</b>, focused on expanding Rammohan Roy's teachings.</li> <li>○ <b>Brahmo Samaj of India:</b> Led by <b>Keshub Chandra Sen</b>, with a broader, more organised structure.</li> <li>○ <b>Sadharan Brahmo Samaj:</b> Formed by those who seceded from Keshub Chandra Sen's group, emphasising a more inclusive approach.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Monotheism:</b> Promoted belief in one God and purified Hinduism.</li> <li>• <b>Core Principles:</b> The movement emphasised <b>reason</b>, upheld the <b>Vedas</b> and <b>Upanishads</b>, rejected <b>idolatry</b>, <b>sacrifices</b>, <b>priesthood</b>, <b>reincarnation</b>, and <b>meditation</b>. It critiqued <b>Sati</b> and promoted <b>human dignity</b> and <b>social reforms</b>. [UPSC 2012]</li> <li>• <b>Associated Journals:</b> Raja Rammohan Roy: <i>Sambad Kaumudi</i>, <i>Mirat-ul-Akbar</i></li> <li>• <b>Debendranath Tagore:</b> <i>Tattva Bodhini Patrika</i>, <b>Keshub Chandra Sen:</b> <i>Indian Mirror</i></li> <li>• <b>Sadharan Brahmo Samaj:</b> <i>Tattva Kaumudi</i>, <i>The Indian Messenger</i>, <i>The Sanjibari</i>, <i>Navyabharat</i>, <i>Prabasi</i></li> </ul> |
| <b>Paramahansa Mandali (1849)</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founded by:</b> Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram (Maharashtra)</li> <li>• <b>Focus:</b> Reforming Hindu religion and society, linked to <b>Manav Dharma Sabha</b></li> <li>• <b>Ideology:</b> Worship one god, love, moral conduct, freedom of thought, rationality. Break caste rules, promote <b>widow remarriage</b>, support <b>women's education</b></li> <li>• <b>Branches:</b> Poona, Satara, other towns in Maharashtra.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| Movement/Organisation [Year & Place]                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <b>Young Bengal Movement [1830's Calcutta]</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Henry Louis Vivian Derozio</li> <li>• <b>Key Figures:</b> Rasik Krishna Mullick, Tarachand Chucker-vati, Krishna Mohan Banerjee</li> <li>• <b>Ideology:</b> Opposed societal vices, advocated for <b>truth, freedom, and reason</b>. Pushed for <b>women's rights</b>, education for women. Established <b>Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge</b></li> <li>• <b>Journals:</b> Janavesan, Hesperus, The Calcutta Library Gazette, India Gazette (edited by Derozio)</li> <li>• <b>Demands:</b> Indian representation in higher services, protection for <b>ryots</b> &amp; fair treatment of Indian labour abroad, revision of Company's charter, <b>freedom of the press, trial by jury</b></li> </ul> |
| <b>Dharma Sabha [1830, Calcutta]</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Radhakanta Deb (1794-1876)</li> <li>• <b>Ideology:</b> Countered <b>Brahmo Samaj</b>, supported <b>orthodoxy</b>, opposed radical and liberal reforms, including the abolition of <b>sati</b>, promoted <b>Western education &amp; celebrated Indian culture's importance and pride</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Bharat Dharma Mahamandal (1902)</b>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya</li> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> Manage <b>Hindu religious institutions &amp; Promote Hindu education</b></li> <li>• <b>Formation:</b> Evolved from a coalition of organisations defending orthodox Hinduism (e.g., <b>Sanatana Dharma Sabha, Dharma Maha Parishad, Dharma Mahamandali</b>). Combined in <b>1902</b> to form <b>Bharat Dharma Mahamandal</b> with headquarters at <b>Varanasi</b>. <b>Opposition:</b> Defended against <b>Arya Samajists, Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Tattvabodhini Sabha [1839, Calcutta]</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> Debendranath Tagore</li> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> Response to the expansion of <b>Christianity</b> in India, promote <b>Vedantism</b> and <b>indigenous culture</b>, focus on developing <b>Bengali language</b> and texts in various subjects. <b>Notable Followers:</b> <b>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Akshay Kumar Dutt, and supporters of Rammohun Roy and Derozio</b></li> <li>• <b>Key Publications:</b> <b>Tattvabodhini Patrika</b> (promoted the study of India's past with a rational approach)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Students Literary and Scientific Society [1848]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> Debate on <b>popular science</b> and <b>social issues</b>. Promote the study of <b>literature</b> and <b>science</b>. Advocate for the use of <b>vernacular languages</b> in education.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Radhaswami Movement [1861, Agra]</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Tulsi Ram (Shiv Dayal Saheb); Core beliefs include <b>belief in one supreme being, guru supremacy</b>, and the practice of <b>Satsang</b> (community of pious individuals). It emphasises a <b>simple social life, spiritual fulfilment alongside material life</b>, and acknowledges that <b>all religions are true</b>, rejecting belief in <b>temples or sacred places</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Veda Samaj [1864, Madras]</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Sridharalu Naidu and Keshab Chandra Sen</li> <li>• <b>Influence:</b> Heavily influenced by <b>Brahmo Samaj</b>, particularly its <b>theistic principles</b>. <b>Key beliefs and actions</b> include viewing <b>marriage</b> and <b>funeral rituals</b> as routine, not religious, advocating the <b>elimination of sectarian beliefs</b>, and promoting the <b>gradual eradication of caste distinctions</b>. The movement <b>embraced diverse viewpoints</b>, opposed <b>polygamy</b> and <b>child marriage</b>, and actively supported <b>widow remarriage</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                        |

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| Prarthana Samaj [1867, Bombay]                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Atmaram Pandurang, with help from Keshab Chandra Sen</li> <li>• <b>Key Mentors:</b> Mahadeo Govind Ranade, RG Bhandarkar</li> <li>• <b>Core beliefs:</b> <b>Monotheism</b>, <b>women's upliftment</b>, and <b>abolition of caste and religious orthodoxy</b>. Promoted <b>devotion to one deity</b>, opposed <b>polytheism, idol worship</b>, and <b>priestly dominance</b>, and updated <b>Hindu practices</b>. Inspired by <b>Buddhism</b> and <b>Christianity</b>, focused on <b>universal spiritual truths</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Social Reform Agenda:</b> Disapproval of caste system, women's education, Widow remarriage &amp; raising the age of marriage for both genders</li> <li>• <b>Important Figures:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined in 1870, boosting its popularity</li> <li>○ <b>Dhondo Keshav Karve</b> and <b>Vishnu Shastri</b> contributed to the <b>Widow Remarriage Movement</b> and the <b>Widows' Home Association</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Precursor:</b> <b>Paramahansa Sabha</b>, promoting liberal ideas and caste/community breakdown.</li> </ul> |
| Indian Reform Association [1870, Calcutta]                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Keshub Chandra Sen</li> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> Build public consensus against <b>child marriages</b> Elevate the <b>social status of women</b> Advocate for the <b>legalisation of marriages</b> following the <b>Brahmo tradition</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Arya Samaj [1875, Bombay]                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Dayanand Saraswati (originally Mula Shankar)</li> <li>• <b>Slogan:</b> "Back to the Vedas"</li> <li>• <b>Key ideas:</b> Rejected <b>rituals, Brahminical dominance, idol worship</b>, and <b>superstitions</b>. Promoted <b>social reform, women's rights</b>, and <b>social equality</b>, challenging <b>untouchability</b> and the <b>caste system</b>. Used <b>Hindi</b> to reach Northern India, established <b>Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools</b>, and contributed to the <b>national movement</b> with values of <b>self-respect</b> and <b>self-reliance</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Theosophical Society [1875, New York, later 1882, Adyar, Madras] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831-91), Col. H.S. Olcott (1832-1907)</li> <li>• <b>Key Figures:</b> Annie Besant (<b>President</b>) (UPSC 2013)</li> <li>• <b>Key ideas:</b> Inspired by <b>Upanishads, Vedanta</b>, and ancient philosophies. Aimed at <b>religious revival</b> and <b>social reform</b>, advocating the revival of <b>Hinduism, Zoroastrianism</b>, and <b>Buddhism</b>. Recognized <b>transmigration of the soul</b>, preached <b>universal brotherhood</b>, promoted <b>women's advancement</b>, and fought against <b>untouchability</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Deccan Education Society [1884, Pune]                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> M.G. Ranade, Lokmanya Tilak, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Advance <b>education</b> as a tool for <b>social change</b></li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> Contributed to <b>education</b> and <b>culture</b> in <b>Western India</b> &amp; established</li> <li>• <b>Ferguson College, Pune</b> (1885)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Seva Sadan [1885, Bombay]                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Behramji M. Malabari</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Advocate against <b>child marriage</b>, promote <b>widow remarriage</b>, and support women exploited and abandoned by society</li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> Influenced the enactment of the <b>Age of Consent Act</b>, Focused on providing <b>education, medical care</b>, and <b>welfare services</b> to women across all castes, Malabari edited the <b>Indian Spectator</b>, Founded with <b>Diwan Dayaram Gidumal</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| Movement/Organisation [Year & Place]                                                        | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <b>Indian National Social Conference</b><br>[1887, Bombay]                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> M.G. Ranade, Raghunath Rao</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Unite progressive Indian thought on <b>social issues</b>; similar to the Indian National Congress' role in politics. Indian National Congress did not want to include social reforms in its deliberations and decided to form a separate body for such a purpose. [UPSC 2012]</li> <li>• <b>Mission:</b> To fortify social reform forces by gathering representatives from various Indian associations and movements &amp; convened annually, starting in <b>Madras</b>, alongside the Indian National Congress meetings</li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> Served as the <b>social reform wing</b> of the Indian National Congress, launched the '<b>Pledge Movement</b>' against <b>child marriage</b>, advocated for <b>inter-caste marriages</b>, opposed <b>polygamy</b> and <b>kulinism</b> (old men marrying young girls)</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Deva/Dev Samaj</b> [1887, Lahore]                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Shiva Narain Agnihotri</li> <li>• <b>Core Beliefs:</b> Closely aligned with the <b>Brahmo Samaj</b> in terms of religious philosophy &amp; advocated for <b>righteous living</b>, emphasising moral behaviour and spiritual discipline</li> <li>• <b>Social Code:</b> Opposed <b>bribery, gambling, alcohol consumption</b>, and <b>non-vegetarian food</b> &amp; promoted <b>non-violence</b> and ethical living</li> <li>• <b>Teachings:</b> Compiled in the book <b>Deva Shastra</b></li> <li>• <b>Reform Agenda:</b> Strong opposition to <b>child marriage</b></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Madras Hindu Association</b><br>[1892, Madras]                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Viresialingam Pantulu</li> <li>• <b>Core Focus:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Social Purity Movement</li> <li>○ Opposition to the Devadasi system</li> <li>○ Efforts to alleviate the oppression of widows</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Ramakrishna Mission</b> [1897, Bengal (centres at Belur and Mayavati were focal points)] | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Dutta)</li> <li>• <b>Guru:</b> Ramakrishna Paramahansa (Gadadhar Chattopadhyay)</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> Rejuvenation of <b>Hinduism</b> through <b>Vedanta</b> and ancient texts. Opposed <b>caste restrictions, oppression</b>, and <b>superstitions</b>. Focused on <b>uplifting women</b> and restructuring the <b>education system</b>. Promoted <b>renunciation</b> and practical <b>spirituality</b> through the <b>Ramakrishna Math and Mission</b>. Advocated <b>service of humanity</b> as devotion to <b>God</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Headquarters:</b> Belur (near Calcutta)</li> <li>• <b>Important Concepts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Oneness of all religions:</b> "As many faiths, so many paths."</li> <li>○ <b>Service to mankind</b> as service to God: "Service of man is the service of God."</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Monastic Focus:</b> Both the <b>Ramakrishna Math</b> and <b>Mission</b> operated as separate but complementary organisations.</li> </ul> |
| <b>The Servants of India Society</b><br>[1905, Bombay]                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Gopal Krishna Gokhale, with support from M.G. Ranade</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Focused on <b>famine relief</b> and improving the welfare of <b>tribals</b>, with a strong emphasis on <b>economic upliftment</b> and <b>employment for women</b>.</li> <li>○ Trained <b>national missionaries</b> to promote the true interests of the Indian people, using <b>constitutional means</b> and preparing <b>selfless workers</b> dedicated to India's cause.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Publications:</b> In 1911, the society began the publication of <b>Hitavada</b>, a newspaper to project its views and efforts.</li> <li>• <b>Leadership After Gokhale's Death:</b> After Gokhale's death in 1915, <b>Srinivasa Shastri</b> took over as president, continuing the society's work.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| <b>Poona Seva Sadan [1909, Pune]</b>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade (wife of M.G. Ranade)</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> Focused on <b>educational advancements for women</b> and the <b>betterment of widows' conditions</b>. &amp; Worked towards <b>empowering women</b> and improving their societal status.</li> </ul>                                                                                      |
| <b>Nishkam Karma Math (Monastery of Disinterested Work) [1910, Pune]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Dhondo Keshav Karve</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Established the <b>women's university</b> in Pune, now part of <b>Mumbai University</b>.</li> <li>○ Emphasised the importance of <b>women's education</b> and <b>self-reliance</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                         |
| <b>Social Service League [1911, Bombay]</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Narayan Malhar Joshi</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> Improved conditions for the <b>common masses</b> through <b>social welfare</b> activities like <b>schools, libraries, and cooperative societies</b>. Supported <b>legal aid, excursions for slums, medical relief, and boys' clubs</b>. Key role in founding the <b>All India Trade Union Congress</b> in 1920.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Seva Samiti [1914, Allahabad]</b>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Hridayanath Kunzru</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> Focused on <b>enhancing the status of suffering classes</b> through social service and education.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>The Indian Women's Association [1917, Madras]</b>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Annie Besant</li> <li>• <b>Key Objectives:</b> Worked towards the <b>upliftment of Indian women</b> by organising annual conferences, such as the <b>All India Women's Conferences</b>. Advocated for women's rights and social reforms across India.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |

### Socio-Cultural Reform Movements Among Muslim

| Movement/Organisation [Year & Place]                                                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <b>Wahabi Movement [1820s onwards, Rohilkhand, Kabul, NWFP, Bengal, Central Provinces]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leaders:</b> Syed Ahmad of Rai Bareilly (founder), Vilayat Ali, Shah Muhammad Hussain, Farhat Hussain, Inayat Ali (all from Patna).</li> <li>• <b>Regions:</b> Rohilkhand, Kabul, NWFP, Bengal, Central Provinces.</li> <li>• <b>Influences:</b> Inspired by Abdul Wahab (Arabia) and Shah Waliullah (1702–63).</li> <li>• <b>Objectives:</b> The movement sought to revive authentic Islam and Arabian culture as it existed during the Prophet's time. It opposed Western influences on Islam and emphasised the importance of individual conscience in religious matters.</li> <li>• <b>Political Engagement:</b> Initially directed at the Sikhs in Punjab, the movement later shifted focus against the British after the annexation of Punjab (1849).</li> <li>• <b>Role in 1857 Revolt:</b> Played a significant role in spreading anti-British sentiments and mobilising resistance.</li> </ul> |
| Movement/Organisation [Year & Place]                                                       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Titu Mir's Movement (1831)</b>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> Syed Mir Nisar Ali (Titu Mir), a disciple of Syed Ahmad Bareilly and follower of Wahabism.</li> <li>• <b>Focus:</b> Advocated for the implementation of <b>Sharia</b> principles in Bengal and organised Muslim peasants against <b>Hindu landlords</b> and <b>British indigo planters</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Conflict:</b> Titu Mir's movement, although not as militant as portrayed, led to a confrontation with British police in 1831, which resulted in his death.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

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| <b>Faraizi Movement (1818-19)</b>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Haji Shariatullah, and later led by his son <b>Dudu Mian</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Initial Focus:</b> The movement sought to spread a reinterpretation of Islam and eradicate un-Islamic practices, especially in <b>East Bengal</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Transformation into Revolutionary Movement (1840):</b> After the British conquest of the region, the movement transformed into a revolutionary force. <b>Dudu Mian</b> organised a <b>paramilitary force</b> to challenge <b>Hindu landlords</b> and <b>Indigo planters</b> who exploited poor peasants.</li> <li>• <b>Organisational System:</b> Dudu Mian developed an organisational structure from the <b>village</b> level to the <b>provincial</b> level, with <b>khalifa</b> (authorised deputies) overseeing each region.</li> <li>• <b>Militant Phase:</b> The movement also led to a rebellion against injustice, with the swift reaction of landlords uprooting the socio-economic foundation of the region.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Taayuuni Movement [Dacca, 1839]</b>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> Karamat Ali Jaunpuri.</li> <li>• <b>Influences:</b> The movement was founded on the teachings of <b>Shah Waliullah</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Opposition to Faraizi Movement:</b> It stood in opposition to the <b>Faraizi Movement</b>, offering a more traditionalist religious stance without the revolutionary and social reform goals that the Faraizi Movement pursued.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>The Mohammedan Literary Society of Calcutta (1863)</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Leader:</b> Abdul Latif.</li> <li>• <b>Aim:</b> To promote <b>modern education</b> and <b>scientific knowledge</b> among Muslims. To eradicate social practices like <b>polygamy</b> among the upper and middle-class Muslims.</li> <li>• <b>Hindu-Muslim Unity:</b> The society also played a pivotal role in fostering <b>Hindu-Muslim unity</b>, aiming to bridge divides and promote social cohesion among different communities in Bengal.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>The Deoband School of Islamic Theology [Saharanpur, UP-1866]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founded by:</b> Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi (1832–80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828–1905) in <b>Saharanpur, UP</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Key Figures:</b> Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Shibli Numani.</li> <li>• <b>Core Ideals:</b> A revivalist movement focusing on <b>Quranic teachings</b>, rejecting <b>Western education</b>, and advocating a <b>liberal interpretation of Islam</b>. It supported the <b>Indian National Congress</b> and issued a <b>1888 fatwa</b> against <b>Syed Ahmed Khan's</b> associations.</li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> Mahmud-ul-Hasan fused <b>Islamic principles</b> with <b>nationalism</b>. Jamiat-ul-Ulema upheld <b>Muslim rights</b>. Shibli Numani supported <b>English, European sciences</b>, and <b>Hindu-Muslim unity</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Aligarh Movement (1875)</b>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Syed Ahmed Khan (1817–98).</li> <li>• <b>Key Contributions:</b> Promoted <b>religious reform</b> through <b>rational inquiry</b> in religion, emphasising <b>scientific and rational outlook</b>. Recognized the value of <b>Western education</b> and aimed to <b>socially reform</b> Muslims. Played a pivotal role in founding the <b>Scientific Society</b> in 1864. <b>Associated Journal:</b> Tahziz-al-Akhlaq (Urdu).</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Ahmadiyya Movement (1889)</b>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1839–1908).</li> <li>• <b>Core Beliefs:</b> Promoted <b>human rights, tolerance</b>, and <b>separation of mosque and state</b>, opposed <b>jihad</b>, favoured <b>Western education</b>, <b>Mirza Ghulam Ahmad</b> claimed to be the <b>Messiah</b>, ending religious wars, Criticised for <b>mystical elements</b>, akin to the <b>Bahai faith</b>. The <b>Ahmadiyya community</b> is the only Islamic sect that holds the belief that the <b>Messiah</b> has already arrived in the form of <b>Mirza Ghulam Ahmad</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| Socio-Cultural Reform Movements Among Sikhs & Parsis    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Namdhari or Kuka Movement [1841-71, NWFP, Bhain]</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh.</li> <li>• <b>Core Ideals:</b> The movement was a religio-political revival within the Sikh community, emphasising worship of one God through prayer and meditation as outlined in the <b>Rehatnamas</b>. It opposed social issues like the <b>caste system</b>, <b>infanticide</b>, and <b>early marriage</b>, while promoting <b>Anand Marriage</b> ceremonies for egalitarian practices.</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> The movement played a significant role in reforming social practices within the Sikh community and challenging traditional practices that were seen as corrupt.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Singh Sabha Movement (1873)</b>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Thakur Singh Sandhawalia and Giani Gian Singh.</li> <li>• <b>Core Objectives:</b> The movement aimed to re-establish <b>Sikhism</b> in its original form by publishing religious literature, promoting the use of <b>Punjabi</b>, and reintegrating <b>Sikh apostates</b>. It sought to involve <b>Englishmen</b> in Sikh educational efforts and establish a network of <b>Khalsa schools</b> across <b>Punjab</b> to provide modern education and counter external influences, including Christian missionaries, <b>Brahmo Samaj</b>, <b>Arya Samaj</b>, and <b>Muslim Maulvis</b>. Its significance lies in advancing Sikh education and defending <b>Sikhism</b> from external threats.</li> </ul>                                                   |
| <b>Akali Movement (1920-25)</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Origins:</b> An offshoot of the <b>Singh Sabha Movement</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Objective:</b> Aimed to <b>liberate Sikh gurudwaras</b> from the control of <b>corrupt Udasi mahants</b>, whose positions had become <b>hereditary</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Achievements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1922:</b> Passed the <b>Sikh Gurdwaras Act</b> (amended in 1925), granting control of gurudwaras to the <b>Sikh masses</b> and empowering the <b>Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC)</b> as the <b>apex governing body</b> for gurudwara administration.</li> <li>• <b>Characteristics:</b> <b>Non-violent, non-cooperation movement</b> launched in 1921., While it was <b>regional</b>, it was <b>not communal</b>.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Nirankari Movement (1851)</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founder:</b> Baba Dayal Das.</li> <li>• <b>Core Ideals:</b> The movement <b>opposed idol-worship</b> and <b>veneration of tombs</b>, rejected the <b>militant Khalsa brotherhood</b>, and accepted the <b>living Gurus</b> as spiritual leaders. It also <b>simplified and standardised rituals</b> for birth, health, and marriage.</li> <li>• <b>Impact:</b> The Nirankari Movement emphasised the <b>individual's connection to God</b> and sought to make Sikh religious practices more <b>accessible</b> and <b>relevant</b>.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>The Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha [1851]</b>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Founders:</b> Dadabhai Naoroji, Nauroji Furdonji, and S.S. Bengalee.</li> <li>• <b>Core Objectives:</b> The movement aimed to <b>reform orthodox Parsi practices</b>, focusing on <b>modernising social customs</b>, improving <b>women's education</b>, and <b>reforming marriage practices</b>. It advocated for restoring <b>Zoroastrianism's purity</b> and implementing <b>uniform laws</b> on inheritance and marriage within the Parsi community.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



## INTRODUCTION

The British expansion in India faced widespread resistance from various social groups, including **peasants, artisans, tribals, military personnel, and ruling classes**. This resistance unfolded in multiple forms—**civil rebellions, tribal uprisings, peasant revolts, and military mutinies**—both before and after 1857.

## IMPORTANT CIVIL REBELLIONS AT A GLANCE

| Name & Year (Region)                                                | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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| <b>Sanyasi Revolt</b><br>(1763-1800, Bengal & Bihar)                | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Majnum Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Debi Chaudharani.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> The 1770 Bengal famine, high revenue demands by British officials, dispossession of zamindars, and widespread exploitation. Both Hindu and Muslim sanyasis united against British oppression.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppressed by military action under Warren Hastings.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Inspired by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's <i>Anandamath</i>, with the patriotic anthem "Vande Mataram."</p> |
| <b>Moamarias Revolt</b><br>(1769-1799, Assam)                       | <p><b>Leader:</b> Aniruddhadeva.</p> <p><b>Causes:</b> Discontent with the Ahom kingdom's policies, British interference destabilised the region.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> British assisted Ahoms in suppressing the revolt but failed to prevent the later Burmese invasion.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The Ahom kingdom weakened, eventually leading to British annexation of Assam.</p>                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti</b><br>(1781, Uttar Pradesh) | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Zamindars, cultivators, with complaints against British agent Alexander Hannay.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Excessive revenue demands imposed by Hannay.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> British military intervention led to Hannay's dismissal and the end of the Izara system.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Zamindars regained control, exposing the flaws of British revenue farming.</p>                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Midnapore and Dhalbhum Revolt</b> (1766-74, Bengal)              | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Damodar Singh, Jagannath Dhal.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Resentment against the new revenue system imposed by the British.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppressed by British forces.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The revolt consolidated British control, further marginalising local zamindars.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Poligars' Revolt</b><br>(1795-1805, Tamil Nadu)                  | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Kattaboman Nayakan, Oomanthurai.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> British revenue policies and loss of autonomy by local chieftains or Poligars.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Revolt was suppressed, with Kattaboman executed.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Kattaboman became a regional hero symbolising resistance against British policies.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ganjam and Gumsur Uprising</b><br>(1800, 1835-37, Orissa)        | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Local zamindars and peasants.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Oppressive taxation and harsh revenue policies.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> British suppression.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Established British authority in Ganjam and Gumsur.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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| <b>Palamau Uprisings<br/>(1800-02, Jharkhand)</b>            | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Tribal chieftains and peasants Bhukhan Singh.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Exploitation through revenue collection and loss of tribal autonomy.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppression by British forces.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> British strengthened control over Chhotanagpur and weakened tribal resistance.</p>                                                         |
| <b>Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja Revolt (1797-1805, Kerala)</b> | <p><b>Leader:</b> Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, supported by Nairs, Mappilas, and Pathans.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Discontent with British tax policies and Wayanad dispute.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> British suppression with Pazhassi Raja's eventual death.</p> <p><b>Significance:</b> Symbol of resistance in Kerala and legacy of local resistance against British imperialism.</p> |
| <b>Vizianagaram Rebellion<br/>(1794, Andhra Pradesh)</b>     | <p><b>Leader:</b> Raja of Vizianagaram.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> British revenue demands, loss of autonomy, and broken promises by the British.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Raja was killed; British later reconciled with his son.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Vizianagaram was brought under direct British influence.</p>                                                                     |
| <b>Awadh Civil Rebellion<br/>(1799, Eastern UP)</b>          | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Zamindars and peasants.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> British interference in Awadh's traditional administrative setup.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppressed by British military.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Awadh's local control diminished under British influence.</p>                                                                                                      |
| <b>Haryana Uprisings (Bhiwani)<br/>(1803 onwards)</b>        | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Local chieftains and peasants.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Cession of Haryana to the British following the Treaty of Surji-Arjungaon.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppressed by British forces.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Haryana integrated into British India, establishing British administration.</p>                                                                      |
| <b>Vellore Mutiny<br/>(1806, Tamil Nadu)</b>                 | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Indian sepoys.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> British military dress code perceived as religious insult, banning traditional attire.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Mutiny suppressed; British withdrew the dress code.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Led to sensitivity in British policies regarding Indian religious practices.</p>                                                   |
| <b>Bundelkhand Disturbances<br/>(1808-12)</b>                | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Local chieftains and peasants.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Resentment over contractual obligations (Ikarnamahs) imposed by the British.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppression by British forces.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Consolidated British power in Bundelkhand.</p>                                                                                                    |
| <b>Dewan Velu Thambi Revolt<br/>(1808-1809, Travancore)</b>  | <p><b>Leader:</b> Dewan Velu Thambi, supported by Nair troops.</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Objections to British subsidiary alliance and tax burdens.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppression led to Thambi's death.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Marked a significant local resistance, and British dominance in Travancore was reaffirmed.</p>                                                     |
| <b>Parlakimedi Uprising<br/>(1813-34, Odisha)</b>            | <p><b>Leaders:</b> Local tribal leaders and zamindars. (Narayan Deo and Gajpati Deo)</p> <p><b>Cause:</b> Excessive land and revenue taxes.</p> <p><b>Response:</b> Suppression, administrative adjustments by British.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Parlakimedi formally integrated into British control.</p>                                                                            |

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| <b>Bareilly Rising</b><br>(1816, Uttar Pradesh)                    | <b>Leaders:</b> Zamindars and peasants (Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz).<br><b>Cause:</b> Discontent with British-imposed police tax.<br><b>Response:</b> Suppression, with leaders captured or executed.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Highlighted widespread discontent against colonial taxation policies.                               |
| <b>Paika Rebellion</b><br>(1817, Odisha)                           | <b>Leader:</b> Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar.<br><b>Cause:</b> Forced land dispossession, revenue demands, currency devaluation.<br><b>Response:</b> Suppression with leaders arrested or executed.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Demonstrated early anti-British sentiment; later led to minor tax and land reforms in the region. |
| <b>Kutch Rebellion</b><br>(1816-1832, Gujarat)                     | <b>Leader:</b> Maharaja Bharamal II.<br><b>Cause:</b> British interference in Kutch's administration.<br><b>Response:</b> Military action followed by reconciliation.<br><b>Outcome:</b> British influence limited, with some autonomy preserved for Kutch rulers.                                                     |
| <b>Waghera Rising</b><br>(1818-1820, Gujarat)                      | <b>Leader:</b> Waghera chieftains.<br><b>Cause:</b> Dispute over Baroda's fortification.<br><b>Response:</b> Ended with a peace treaty.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Set a precedent for negotiated solutions to conflicts involving local rulers.                                                                               |
| <b>Wahabi Movement</b><br>(1830-1861, Bengal, Bihar, NWFP, Punjab) | <b>Leaders:</b> Syed Ahmed, Titu Mir.<br><b>Cause:</b> Islamic revivalism with anti-British objectives.<br><b>Response:</b> Military suppression of Wahabi cells.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Spread anti-colonial ideology, influencing future freedom movements.                                                              |
| <b>Satara Revolt</b><br>(1840, Maharashtra)                        | <b>Leaders:</b> Dhar Rao Pawar, Narasingh Petkar.<br><b>Cause:</b> Deposition of Chhatrapati Pratapsingh by the British.<br><b>Response:</b> Suppression by British.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Fuelled Maratha resentment and resistance against British policies.                                                            |
| <b>Gadkari Revolt</b><br>(1844, Maharashtra)                       | <b>Leaders:</b> Gadkari community.<br><b>Cause:</b> Loss of land, privileges under British revenue policies.<br><b>Response:</b> Suppressed by the British.<br><b>Outcome:</b> Extended British control over Marathas; showcased the resistance of traditional classes.                                                |

## TRIBAL REVOLTS AT A GLANCE

The most common factor for tribal movements was the complete disruption of the old agrarian order of the tribal communities. [UPSC 2011]

| First Phase (1795 - 1860)                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Leader(s) & Year & Region                                                                                 | Reason(s) & Features/Developments                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Pahariya Rebellion</b> (1778, Rajmahal Hills)<br><b>Leader:</b> Raja Jagannath                         | Resistance to British-imposed settled agriculture.<br>Disruption of traditional raiding practices and tribute collection.<br>British intervention and concessions to local chiefs.                    |
| <b>Revolt of Tilka Manjhi</b> (1778-1785, Santhal Pargana)<br><b>Leader:</b> Tilka Manjhi (Jabra Paharia) | Opposed British efforts to undermine tribal traditions.<br><b>Tilka Manjhi</b> led guerrilla attacks, looting the British treasury.<br>Defeated in 1785; symbolised resistance against colonial rule. |

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| <b>Chuar Uprising</b> (1766-72, 1795-1816)<br>Jungle Mahal Rebellion, Bengal)<br>Leaders: <b>Durjan Singh, Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh, Lachman Singh, Jagannath Singh</b> | Caused by increased taxes and the Permanent Settlement.<br>Local tribals like the Chuar resisted British economic control.<br>Rebellions across Bankura, Midnapore, and Manbhum.<br>Suppressed by British forces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Tamar Revolts</b> (Oraon and Munda, 1798; 1914-15, Tamar, Chhotanagpur)<br>Leaders: <b>Bholanath Sahay</b> (1798-1832);<br>Jatra Bhagat, Balram <b>Bhagat</b> (1914-15)    | Caused by economic exploitation of tribals, loss of tribal lands to landlords and moneylenders and interference and undermining of tribal cultural practices.<br>The revolt was marked by violent clashes between the Mundas and British forces.<br>The Tamar region became a center of resistance, with tribal warriors attacking revenue officials, zamindars, and police posts.<br>The British crushed the revolt with military force, arresting and executing key leaders. |
| <b>Bhil Uprising</b> (1817-19, Western Ghats, Khandesh, South Rajasthan)<br>Leader: <b>Govind Guru (1913 Mangarh Massacre)</b>                                                | Bhils resisted British control over mountain routes and tribute systems.<br>Grievances over economic hardship from colonial policies. Rebellions spread across Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh. Suppressed by British forces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Ramosi Uprising</b> (1822–1829, Western Ghats, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh)<br>Leaders: <b>Chittur Singh, Umaji Naik, Bapu Trimbakji Sawant</b>                 | Former Maratha soldiers led revolts after the loss of power post-Maratha defeat. Resistance to British annexation of Satara. Rebellions in Western Ghats and Maharashtra. British forces eventually quelled the uprisings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Ahom Revolt</b> (1828-1833, Assam)<br>Leaders: <b>Gomadhar Konwar, Dhanjay Borgohain, Jairam Khargharia Phukan</b>                                                         | British violations of the Treaty of Yandaboo (1826) led to resistance.<br>Ahom nobility opposed British annexation and interference. Uprisings aimed at regaining sovereignty. Suppressed by the British military.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Kol Mutiny</b> (1831-32, Chotanagpur region)<br>Leader: <b>Buddho Bhagat</b>                                                                                               | Resistance to British revenue policies and exploitation. Grievances centred on land rights and British interference. Rebellions ultimately suppressed by British forces.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Santhal Rebellion</b> (1855-56, Rajmahal Hills)<br>Leaders: <b>Sidhu Murmu, Kanhu Murmu</b>                                                                                | Resistance to British land revenue policies and exploitation by zamindars. Initial successes in capturing territory. Suppressed by British forces but marked as a symbol of tribal resistance.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Khond Uprising</b> (1837-56, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh)<br>Leader: <b>Chakra Bisoi</b>                                                                                        | Opposition to British efforts to abolish tribal customs. Resistance to British intrusion in local governance and social practices. Guerrilla warfare tactics used. Subdued by the British but important in highlighting tribal discontent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Koli Uprising</b> (1822-29, Maharashtra; 1857, Gujarat)<br>Leaders: <b>Ramji Bhangre (1822-29), Maganlal Bhukhan, Dwarakadas, Jetha Madhavji (1857)</b>                    | Grievances over taxation, land loss, and British economic control.<br>Uprisings in Maharashtra and Gujarat, including during the 1857 revolt.<br>Crushed by British military forces but indicated widespread colonial discontent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

## Second Phase (1860-1920)

| Leader(s) & Year                                                                                                                        | Reason(s), Features, and Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <b>Ho and Munda Revolt</b> (1820-37; 1890s, Singhbhum & Ranchi, Chotanagpur region)<br>Leader: <b>Raja of Parahat (Ho), Birsa Munda</b> | <p>In 1765, Chotanagpur came under British control as part of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The Raja of Singhbhum initially sought protection from the British in 1767 but acknowledged British feudal control in 1820.</p> <p><b>The Hos</b>, initially allied with the British, eventually broke their alliance and united with the Mundas, leading to the Kol Uprising (1831-33). The rebellion targeted dikkus (non-Adivasi landowners) through violence, including the burning of houses and significant casualties. The British land policies undermined the traditional system, such as the Khuntkatti system (joint tenures), and missionary activities undermined their traditional culture. The exploitation of land by moneylenders intensified their suffering. <b>Birsa Munda (1890s)</b> became a prominent leader, promoting social reforms like abstinence from alcohol and witchcraft, cleanliness, and social reforms. Led armed rebellion against British authorities with a goal to liberate tribal communities from British oppression and exploitation.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b> The <b>Ulgulan movement</b> severely shook British rule in the region. The Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908) was enacted to protect tribal rights. Legacy: Birsa Munda is revered as a tribal hero and a symbol of resistance against colonial oppression.</p> |
| <b>Naikada Movement</b> (1860s, Madhya Pradesh & Gujarat)<br>Leader: <b>Unspecified</b>                                                 | Revolt against British authority and <b>upper-caste Hindus</b> . Tribal areas resisted the increasing dominance of British and upper-caste interests. Focused on challenging the colonial and caste oppression in these regions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Kharwar Rebellion</b> (1870s, Bihar)<br>Leader: <b>Unspecified</b>                                                                   | The <b>Kharwar tribes</b> revolted to assert their traditional rights and resist British revenue policies. Focused on opposition to the British revenue settlement activities.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Bhuyan and Juang Rebellions</b> (Late 19th to early 20th century, Odisha) Leader: <b>Ratna Nayak, Dharni Dhar Nayak</b>              | Resistance against British-imposed forest policies. <b>The Bhuyan and Juang tribes</b> resisted British encroachment and restrictive policies on tribal forests.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Bokta Rising</b> (1858-1895, Chotanagpur)<br>Leader: <b>Unspecified</b>                                                              | Extended period of revolts by the <b>Bokta community</b> against British policies and land exploitation. The community fought for land rights and against colonial policies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Koya Rebellion</b> (1879-80, Eastern Godavari tract of Andhra Pradesh and Malkangiri region in Odisha)<br>Leader: <b>Tomma Dora</b>  | <p>Erosion of customary rights over forests, heavy taxes on timber and grazing, police exactions, and exploitations by moneylenders, along with new excise regulations on toddy production.</p> <p><b>Tomma Dora</b> led a major revolt in 1880, seizing a police station, defeating a British contingent, and gaining the title of “King” of Malkangiri. Following Tomma Dora’s demise, <b>Raja Anantayyar</b> organised another revolt in 1886.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Khonda Dora Campaign</b> (1900, Dabur Region, Visakhapatnam)<br>Leader: <b>Korra Mallaya</b>                                         | <p>Korra Mallaya organised the Khonda Doras to oppose British incursions in the region.</p> <p>Led mobilisation efforts to protect local resources, autonomy, and resist British exploitation.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Bastar Revolt</b> (1910, Jagdalpur)<br>Leader: <b>Unspecified</b>                                                                    | <p>A significant tribal uprising against feudal exploitation and forest levies. Tribes protested colonial exploitation and feudal structures that infringed on tribal land rights.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| <p><b>Tana Bhagat Movement</b> (1914-1920, Oraon tribes, Chotanagpur, Jharkhand)</p> <p>Leaders: <b>Jatra Bhagat/Balram bhagat</b></p>            | <p>Economic exploitation by landlords, moneylenders, and the British. Swaraj (freedom) signified liberation from British oppression and local exploitation.</p> <p>Focused on eradicating social practices like the worship of ghosts, spirits, and exorcism. Influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence and satyagraha philosophy.</p> <p><b>Jatra Bhagat</b>, claiming divine ordination, led the movement, which started in 1914. The movement used non-violent methods such as satyagraha, influencing resistance before Gandhi's</p> <p>Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement became a significant part of tribal resistance. In 1921, the <b>Tana Bhagats</b> allied with Congress, strengthening the wider independence struggle.</p>                                                                                                                          |
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| <b>Third Phase (1920-1947)</b>                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Leader(s) & Year                                                                                                                                  | Reason(s), Features, and Impact                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Rampa Rebellion</b> (Manyam Rebellion) (1922-1924, Koyas of Godavari Agency, Andhra Pradesh)</p> <p>Leader: <b>Alluri Sitarama Raju</b></p> | <p>The revolt was a response to British imposition of forced labour, restrictions on gathering minor forest produce, and prohibition of traditional agricultural practices.</p> <p>In August 1922, <b>Alluri Sitarama Raju</b> led a three-day assault on police stations in Godavari Agency, successfully seizing 26 carbine rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition. Raju mobilised the Adivasis against British police, forest, and revenue officials. Raju's efforts were centred on resisting the Madras Forest Act of 1882, asserting the tribal rights to forest produce. His leadership inspired a fierce rebellion and significant tribal mobilisation against the British in the region.</p> <p><b>Legacy:</b> His resistance continued until his capture and execution in 1924, cementing his role as a martyr in the fight against British colonial rule.</p> |
| <p><b>Chenchu Tribal Movement</b> (1921-1922, Nallamalai Forests, Andhra Pradesh)</p> <p>Leaders: <b>Venkattappaya, K. Hanumanthu</b></p>         | <p>The movement was driven by tribal opposition to British control over forests. <b>Venkattappaya</b> and <b>K. Hanumanthu</b> connected with Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement, leading to forest satyagraha.</p> <p>The <b>Chenchus</b> engaged in non-violent resistance, allowing their cattle to graze freely in the forest in defiance of British fees. The movement spread to <b>Palnad</b>, where the people declared Swaraj and confronted the police. This was part of the larger tribal response to British impositions during the 1920s, aligning with broader nationalist movements. The movement showcased tribal resistance and their role in the Indian independence struggle.</p>                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <p><b>Rani Gaidinliu's Naga Movement</b> (1930s, Zeliangrong Territory, Manipur)</p> <p>Leader: <b>Rani Gaidinliu</b></p>                         | <p>The <b>Heraka movement</b>, led by Haipou Jadonang, was a socio-religious movement advocating for Naga self-(Naga Raj) and resistance against British missionaries and their efforts to convert the tribes to Christianity. <b>Rani Gaidinliu</b>, after embracing Gandhian principles, initiated an open rebellion against British rule at the age of 17.</p> <p>The <b>Naga tribes</b> refused to pay taxes and cooperate with the British. The movement had reformist religious objectives but also strong political undertones challenging British rule. The British authorities, fearful of the movement's growing influence, arrested and executed Jadonang in 1931. Gaidinliu was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment. Despite repression, the movement had lasting cultural and political impacts on Naga resistance.</p>                    |
| <p><b>Gond Uprising</b> (1940s)</p> <p>Leader: <b>Unspecified</b></p>                                                                             | <p>The Gond Uprising was focused on uniting the followers of Gond Dharma against British rule. The movement emphasised tribal unity and religious identity as tools to oppose British oppression. The uprising was part of the broader tribal resistance in central India against colonial authority.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| Movements in North-East                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tribal Revolt/Uprising (Year, Region, Leader(s))                                           | Reason(s) & Features/Developments                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Khasi Uprising</b> (up to 1833, Garo & Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya – <b>Tirath Singh</b> ) | Resistance against the entry of outsiders, including Englishmen and Bengali labourers. Widespread but ultimately suppressed by 1833, involving multiple hill tribes like Khasis, Garos, Khamptis, and Singphos.         |
| <b>Singphos Rebellion</b> (1830 onwards, Assam – <b>Nirang Phidu</b> )                     | Resentment towards British control, targeting British officials. Notable rebellion in 1839, leading to the death of a British political agent. Another significant revolt in 1843 with an attack on a British garrison. |
| <b>Kukis Revolt</b> (1917-1919, Manipur)                                                   | Opposition to British labour recruitment policies during World War I. Widespread revolt as Kukis resisted the exploitation of their people for war-related labour.                                                      |
| <b>Zeliangsong Movement</b> (1920s, Manipur – Zemi, Liangmei, Rongmei tribes)              | Reaction to British failure to protect them during the Kuki revolt. A tribal alliance emphasising unity and rights among the Zemi, Liangmei, and Rongmei tribes.                                                        |
| <b>Naga Movement</b> (1905-1931, Manipur – Jadonang)                                       | Aimed at establishing an independent 'Naga Raj.' Led the Nagas against British authority, promoting political autonomy and cultural preservation.                                                                       |
| <b>Synteng Rebellion</b> (1860-62, Jaintia Hills)                                          | Resistance against British interference in the Jaintia Hills. Tribes of Jaintia Hills mounted armed resistance against colonial policies.                                                                               |
| <b>Phulaguri Peasant Rebellion</b> (1861, Assam)                                           | Revolt against exploitative British policies. One of the early anti-British peasant uprisings in Assam.                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Revolt of the Saflas</b> (1872-73, Assam)                                               | Uprising against British-imposed forest and revenue policies. The Safla community organised resistance against British control.                                                                                         |
| <b>Kacha Naga Uprising</b> (1882, Cachhar)                                                 | Protested against colonial exploitation and encroachment into tribal lands. Demonstrated the determination of the Kacha Nagas to protect their land rights.                                                             |
| <b>Khampti Rebellion</b> (1839-1842, Assam)                                                | Resistance against British dominance and disruption of local governance. Fierce uprisings against British officials in Assam.                                                                                           |
| <b>Lushais Revolt</b> (1842-1844, Manipur)                                                 | Reaction to British alliances and exploitation. Marked by multiple attacks on British-allied villages, reflecting tribal discontent.                                                                                    |

### MILITARY UPRISINGS BEFORE 1857

Military uprisings before 1857 laid the groundwork for the **Indian Rebellion of 1857** by revealing deep-seated discontent among Indian soldiers, or sepoys, due to various grievances. Although localised, these revolts foreshadowed the larger rebellion and highlighted the sepoys' dissatisfaction with British policies and practices.

#### Causes

- **Discrimination:** Sepoys faced **unequal pay** and **limited promotions** compared to British soldiers.
- **Mistreatment:** Frequent **abuse** by British officials fueled resentment.
- **Foreign Service Allowance Denial:** Sepoys were not compensated when sent to distant postings.
- **Religious Concerns:**
  - **General Service Enlistment Act (1856):** Required sepoys to serve overseas, conflicting with **high-caste Hindus' religious beliefs**.
  - Other instances, like the **replacement of the turban** with a leather cockade (1806) or orders to cross the sea, leading to **loss of caste**.
- **Alignment with Civilian Grievances:** Sepoys shared the **social, religious, and economic discontent** affecting the wider Indian population.

#### Major Pre-1857 Mutinies

- **Bengal Sepoy Mutiny (1764):** Early signs of sepoy unrest.
- **Vellore Mutiny (1806):** Revolt in response to interference with **social and religious practices**; rebels raised the Mysore flag.
- **47th Native Infantry Mutiny (1824):** Occurred over forced deployment.
- **Grenadier Company Revolt (1825, Assam)** and **Sholapur Mutiny (1838).**
- **Mutinies of the 34th, 22nd, 66th, and 37th Native Infantry (1844–1852):** Sporadic revolts across different regiments.

## PEASANT MOVEMENTS

During the pre-independence period, **peasant movements** in India surged due to economic hardships and political awareness, focusing on **tenancy rights**, **fair rents**, and **debt relief**.

- **Factors Leading to Peasant Movements in Colonial India**

- **Stagnation of Agriculture:** No investment in agriculture, neglected irrigation, lack of modern techniques → Low productivity.
- **Land Revenue Policies:**
  - ◆ **Zamindari (1793)** - High fixed revenue; exploited peasants.
  - ◆ **Mahalwari (1819)** - Village-based revenue; community responsibility.
  - ◆ **Ryotwari (1820)** - Direct peasant-government link; high rent.

- **Commercialization of Agriculture:** Shift to cash crops (cotton, jute) → Food insecurity, landless labourers, uneven benefits.
- **Indebtedness:** Heavy taxes → Forced loans from moneylenders at high interest → Land loss, tenant status.
- **Famines:** Recurrent famines and economic depression → Uprisings.
- **Social Inequality:** Caste-based discrimination; exploitation of lower castes.
- **Rise of INC & Charismatic Leaders:** INC, leaders (Gandhi, Gaidinliu, Birsu Munda) inspired peasant mobilisation.
- **Emergence of Organizations:** From 1922 to 1927, several organisations formed to support peasants and workers, including **Labour Swaraj Party** (Bengal), **Congress Labour Party** (Bombay), **Kirti Kisan Party** (Punjab) & **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan** (Madras). This era also saw around **200 strikes** in the early 1920s, with journals like **Gana Vaani** and **Mehnatkash** mobilising support.

## IMPORTANT PEASANT MOVEMENTS

### First Phase: Peasant Movements Before 1857

| Movement Year & Region<br>Leader(s)                                                                                                    | Causes and Consequences                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <b>Sanyasi Revolt</b><br>1763-1800, Bengal<br>Leaders: <b>Maznoon Shah; Bhawani Pathak, Devi Choudhurani</b>                           | <b>Cause:</b> British restrictions on pilgrimages to sacred Hindu and Muslim sites. The Bengal Famine of 1770 sparked widespread discontent.<br><b>Participants:</b> Landless peasants, displaced zamindars, disbanded soldiers, impoverished masses. Active involvement of Sanyasis and Fakirs.<br><b>Character:</b> Attacks on British factories, seizing goods, cash, arms, ammunition. Unified resistance with Hindu and Muslim monks against British rule.<br><b>British Response:</b> Led by Warren Hastings.<br><b>Cultural Impact:</b> Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novel <i>Anandmath</i> captured the revolt's essence. |
| <b>Narkelberia Uprising</b><br>1782-1831, West Bengal<br>Leaders: <b>Mir Nithar Ali</b> (Titu Mir)                                     | <b>Cause:</b> Muslim tenants' resistance against Hindu landlords imposing a beard tax on Faraizis. Opposition to British Indigo planters.<br><b>Nature:</b> Armed uprising, considered the first peasant revolt against the British.<br><b>Evolution:</b> Transformed into a religious conflict, merging with the Wahabi Movement. The Wahabi Movement had broader religious and socio-political aims.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Pagal Panthis (of Hajong and Garo tribes) 1825-1833</b> , Mymensingh, earlier in Bengal<br>Leaders: <b>Karam Shah and Tipu Shah</b> | <b>Cause:</b> Resistance against zamindar oppression and unjust rent claims. Movement aimed at shielding peasants from exploitation by zamindars.<br><b>Nature:</b> Semi-religious peasant uprising led by religious mendicants, the Pagal Panthis.<br><b>Outcome:</b> The government responded with a rent reduction and other concessions. The movement divided, leading to a return of peace. Tipu Shah and insurgents were apprehended and tried by the British.                                                                                                                                                                |

## Second Phase: Peasant Movements After 1857

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| <p><b>Indigo Revolt 1859-60; Nadia, Bengal</b><br/>[UPSC 2020]<br/>Leaders: <b>Bishnucakaran Biswas and Digambar Biswas (Biswas brothers) of Nadia, Rafique Mondal of Malda and Kader Molla of Pabna</b></p> | <p><b>Cause:</b> Peasant resistance against coerced indigo cultivation for European planters. Exploitation through fraudulent contracts, coercion, and threats.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Peasants attacked indigo factories with spears and swords. Physical and economic resistance, including rent strikes. Significant in Pabna district.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> British response: Indigo Commission (1860) to address abuses. Victory for peasants, as indigo cultivation declined by 1860.</p> <p><b>Cultural Impact:</b> <i>Neel Darpan</i> (1860) by Dinabandhu Mitra, and articles in <i>The Hindu Patriot</i> by Harish Chandra Mukherjee raised awareness of the peasants' plight. Indigo cultivation in India declined by the beginning of the 20th century because of its unprofitability in the world market because of new inventions.<br/>[UPSC 2020]</p>                    |
| <p><b>Deccan Peasants' Uprising 1875; Poona, Satara and Ahmednagar</b><br/>Leaders: <b>Maratha Peasants</b></p>                                                                                              | <p><b>Cause:</b> Ryotwari system's exploitation of peasants, favouring moneylenders (Vanis) over cultivators (Kunbis). High taxation, increased land revenue, and economic hardships (e.g., cotton price collapse, poor harvests). Peasants' resistance to oppressive debt contracts and mortgage bonds. <b>Nature:</b> Social boycott of moneylenders, particularly Marwari and Gujarati outsiders. Violent attacks on moneylenders' homes and shops; destruction of debt bonds. Spread across Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Satara.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Government repression and eventual passing of the <b>Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act</b> (1879) to protect peasants. Support from Maharashtra's intelligentsia for the peasant cause.</p>                                                                                                                               |
| <p><b>Pabna Movement 1873-1885; Pabna, East Bengal (Bangladesh)</b><br/>Leaders: <b>Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Nath Pal, Khodi Mollah;</b></p>                                                                | <p><b>Cause:</b> Illegal property seizure, arbitrary rent hikes, and coercive eviction tactics by zamindars. Exploitation of tenants despite <b>Act X of 1859</b>, which granted immunity from eviction. Oppression through forcible evictions, crop seizures, and prolonged litigation.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Formation of <b>Agrarian League</b> (1873) in Yusufshahi Pargana, aimed at organising rent strikes, raising funds for legal battles, and holding mass meetings. Armed resistance and legal challenges against oppressive zamindar practices.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> Government military suppression of the movement. <b>Bengal Tenancy Act</b> (1885) passed, offering legislative protection for tenants. Intellectual support from figures like <b>Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutt</b>, and the <b>Indian Association</b> under <b>Surendra Nath Banerjee</b>.</p> |
| <p><b>Ramosi Uprising 1877-87; Maharashtra</b><br/>Leaders: <b>Vasudev Balwant Phadke</b></p>                                                                                                                | <p><b>Cause:</b> Protest against the British government's oppressive land tax policies and neglect during the <b>Deccan famine of 1776-1777</b>. Peasants faced severe hardship, and Phadke aimed to alleviate their suffering.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Phadke, lacking funds, turned to <b>raiding government treasuries</b> to create an army and support the villagers. The first raid occurred in <b>Dhamari</b> (Pune district) targeting income tax stored in a home. <b>Treasury raids</b> occurred in <b>Shirur</b> and <b>Khed talukas</b> to support starving communities.</p> <p>Phadke strategically disabled British communication lines during his raids.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The uprising weakened when British forces ambushed and fatally shot <b>Naik</b>, a leader of the movement.</p>                                                                              |
| <p><b>Punjab Peasants' Revolt Last decade of 19th Century; Punjab</b><br/>Leaders: <b>Unspecified</b></p>                                                                                                    | <p><b>Cause:</b> <b>Punjab Land Alienation Act (1900)</b> aimed to restrict land ownership transfers, especially targeting the alienation of land from peasants to non-agricultural classes. The Act imposed a 15-year limit on land transactions, prohibiting urban professionals and traders from buying land from peasants.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

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| <b>Champaran Satyagraha 1917; Champaran, Bihar</b><br><b>Leaders: Mahatma Gandhi, J.B. Kripalani, Babu Brajkishore Prasad and Babu Rajendra Prasad</b>   | <p><b>Cause:</b> The ‘<b>Teen Kathia</b>’ system forced tenant farmers to cultivate indigo on <b>three-twentieths of a bigha</b> of their land for British planters, leading to severe financial losses for peasants. Peasants had the option to endure the system or pay higher rents to abandon indigo cultivation.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Gandhi initiated <b>satyagraha</b> (peaceful civil disobedience) against exploitation.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The government responded by inviting Gandhi for talks and appointing him to a committee. The <b>committee’s findings</b> led to the <b>abolition of the Teen Kathia system</b>.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Kheda Satyagraha 1918; Kheda, Gujarat</b><br><b>Leaders: Mahatma Gandhi</b><br><b>Leaders me add karo : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mohanlal Pandya</b> | <p><b>Cause:</b> <b>Poor harvests</b> in 1917-18 and rising prices of essential goods worsened the economic strain on peasants. <b>Revenue remission demands</b> were ignored by the colonial government.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Gandhi decided to initiate <b>Satyagraha</b> after the government failed to address peasants’ demands. Local leaders like <b>Mohanlal Kameshwar Pandya</b> were arrested for defying government orders.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The government responded by <b>instructing restraint</b> in revenue collection and refraining from land confiscation. The movement successfully led to some relief for the peasants, recognizing the need for Indian support during British war efforts.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>The Kisan Sabha Movement (1918–1921)</b>                                                                                                              | <p><b>Background:</b> After the <b>1857 revolt</b>, <b>Awadh taluqdars</b> regained control and imposed high rents and oppressive practices. The <b>Home Rule Movement</b> and activists like <b>Gauri Shankar Mishra</b> and <b>Indra Narayan Dwivedi</b> led the formation of Kisan Sabhas in <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> The <b>United Provinces Kisan Sabha</b> was established in <b>February 1918</b>, with support from <b>Madan Mohan Malaviya</b>. By <b>June 1919</b>, the Sabha had expanded to 450 branches.</p> <p><b>Awadh Kisan Sabha (1920):</b> The movement urged peasants to <b>refuse till bedakhali land</b>, not to offer unpaid labour, and to resolve disputes through panchayats. <b>Repression</b> by the government led to the decline of the movement, and the <b>Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act</b> further contributed to its end.</p>                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Eka Movement 1921; Awadh, Uttar Pradesh</b><br><b>Leaders: Madari Pasi and Baba Ramchandra</b>                                                        | <p><b>Cause:</b> <b>Economic distress</b> caused by <b>high rents</b>, forced labour, and corruption by intermediaries like <b>thekedars</b>. The movement was sparked by <b>drought, food shortages</b>, and the effects of the <b>Spanish flu</b>.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Initially aligned with Congress and <b>Khilafat</b> campaigns, the movement followed Gandhian principles of <b>social boycotts</b>, picketing, and peaceful protests. As the movement became more <b>militant</b>, Congress and Khilafat leaders distanced themselves, and it became independent.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> <b>Repression</b> by authorities led to the movement’s <b>collapse</b> by March 1922.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Mappila Uprising 1921; Malabar region, Kerala</b><br><b>Leaders: Mappila tenants (no specific leader noted)</b>                                       | <p><b>Cause:</b> <b>Oppression by upper-caste Hindu landlords</b> and <b>British land laws</b> in the 19th century, stripping Mappilas of customary land rights. Peasants were subjected to <b>high rents, oppressive fees</b>, and <b>insecure tenures</b>. The <b>Khilafat movement</b> and Congress support for tenants’ grievances laid the groundwork for the revolt.</p> <p><b>Nature:</b> Initially focused on <b>anti-government</b> and <b>anti-landlord</b> sentiments, the rebellion evolved into a <b>communal conflict</b>. Following the arrest of key leaders like <b>Ali Musaliar</b>, the movement turned increasingly <b>violent</b>, with <b>Hindus</b> targeted due to their perceived support of the authorities.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> The <b>British imposed martial law</b> and created the <b>Malabar Special Police</b> to suppress the rebellion. By <b>December 1921</b>, the movement ended, marked by its <b>communal turn</b> and repression, signalling the collapse of Mappila resistance.</p> |
| <b>Bardoli Satyagraha 1928; Surat, Gujarat</b>                                                                                                           | <p><b>Cause:</b> Peasant protest against a 30% tax hike imposed by the Bombay Presidency amidst famine and flood.</p> <p><b>Key Demands:</b> Appointment of an independent tribunal for a fresh assessment of taxes. Acceptance of the previous tax amount as full payment.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

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| <p><b>Leaders: Vallabhbhai Patel, Chunnilal Mehta and Mehta brothers</b></p>                                                                                                       | <p><b>Key Events:</b></p> <p><b>January 1926:</b> Authorities proposed a 30% increase in land revenue, leading to farmer unrest.</p> <p><b>February 1926:</b> Vallabhbhai Patel took charge, earning the title “Sardar” from Bardoli women.</p> <p><b>Peasant Mobilisation:</b> Formation of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee, publication of the <b>Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika</b>, establishment of worker’s camps, and social boycotts of opponents.</p> <p><b>Women’s Role:</b> Significant involvement in the movement, using bhajan mandalis, holy imagery, and communication with Adivasis.</p> <p><b>Political Support:</b> K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in solidarity.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> By <b>June 1928</b>, the British government reached a settlement mediated by Chunnilal Mehta. The government formed a committee, which recommended a smaller tax increase of 6.03%.</p> |
| <p><b>All India Kisan Sabha 1936, Formed at Lucknow Session of Indian National Congress (INC)</b></p> <p><b>Leaders: Swami Sahajananda Saraswati</b></p> <p><b>[UPSC 2019]</b></p> | <p><b>Cause:</b> Formation of Kisan Sabhas to protect tenants’ rights and advocate for the abolition of zamindari.</p> <p><b>Key Events:</b></p> <p><b>1936:</b> The All India Kisan Sabha was established to address the plight of peasants.</p> <p><b>Manifesto:</b> Called for the abolition of zamindari and the recognition of tenants’ occupancy rights.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b> Kisan Sabha organised nationwide movements and led to key agrarian reforms after the <b>1937 elections</b>, such as fixing interest rates, reducing rent increases, granting tenant status in UP, and restoring bakhasht lands in Bihar.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <p><b>Bakasht Movement 1936, Bihar</b></p> <p><b>Leaders: Swami Sahajananda Saraswati</b></p>                                                                                      | <p><b>Cause:</b> Resistance against the forced displacement of tenants from <b>Bakasht lands</b> (lands previously settled by peasants), and against oppressive landlords.</p> <p><b>Key Events:</b> The movement gained widespread support across Bihar.</p> <p><b>1938:</b> Resolution passed by the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha at its annual conference in <b>Waini</b> to protest against zamindars.</p> <p><b>Impact:</b> The Bihar Tenancy Act and Bakasht Land Tax were enacted to address these issues.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <p><b>Tebhaga Movement 1946–47, Bengal</b></p> <p><b>Leaders: Poor peasants and tenants and bargadars or share-croppers (Bengal)</b></p> <p><b>[UPSC 2013]</b></p>                 | <p><b>Cause:</b> Sharecroppers’ demand for a fair redistribution of the harvest, seeking a two-thirds share for themselves and one-third for landlords. <b>[UPSC 2013]</b></p> <p><b>Key Participants:</b> Poor peasants, <b>bargadars</b> (sharecroppers), and peasants’ organisations.</p> <p><b>Key Events:</b></p> <p><b>1946:</b> The Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha advocated for the implementation of Tebhaga on the basis of the <b>Flood Commission</b> report.</p> <p><b>Slogan:</b> “Nij khamare dhan tolo” (Take your produce to your own threshing floor).</p> <p><b>Support Base:</b> The movement gained widespread participation, especially among <b>Rajbanshis</b> (a low-caste tribal group) and Muslims in Bengal.</p> <p><b>Outcome:</b> 40% of peasants gained the two-thirds share; however, the movement faced repression and limited success in East Bengal.</p>                                                 |
| <p><b>Telangana Insurrection 1946-51, Hyderabad</b></p> <p><b>Leaders: Communist Party of India</b></p>                                                                            | <p><b>Cause:</b> The exploitation of peasants by <b>Jagirdars</b> and <b>Deshmukhs</b> (landlords) under the Nizam’s rule, alongside oppressive economic policies like forced labour (Vetti) and high taxes.</p> <p><b>Key Events:</b></p> <p><b>1940:</b> The formation of <b>Jagir Ryotu Sangham</b> to address peasant issues.</p> <p><b>1946:</b> A guerrilla-style armed struggle emerged, supported by the <b>CPI</b>, with attacks on landlords and <b>Razakars</b> (Nizam’s stormtroopers).</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> The movement led to abolition of Vetti, land distribution, and debt settlement.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## Peasant Mobilization Across Indian Provinces

| Region/ Key Organizations and Leaders                                                                                                                               | Major Campaigns and Key Events Impact and Successes                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kerala<br>Organisation: <b>Congress Socialist Party, Karshak Sanghams</b> (peasants' organisations)                                                                 | In 1938, peasants advocated for an amendment to the Malabar Tenancy Act (1929) for better rights and protections for tenant farmers.<br><b>Impact:</b> Mobilised for tenants' rights in Kerala.                                                                                                         |
| Andhra Pradesh<br>Organisation: <b>India Peasants' Institute (founded by N.G. Ranga, 1933), Summer Schools (by P.C. Joshi, Ajoy Ghosh, R.D. Bhardwaj)</b>           | Summer Schools focused on economic and political education for peasants. Electoral defeats of zamindars helped facilitate peasant mobilisation.<br><b>Impact:</b> India Peasants' Institute worked to spread awareness.                                                                                 |
| Bihar<br>Organisation: <b>Bihar Kisan Sabha Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankritayan, Panchanan Sharma, Jamun Karjiti</b> | Provincial Kisan Conference (1935) adopted anti-zamindari slogans. Bakasht land issue created a rift with Congress.<br><b>Impact:</b> Played a significant role in shaping agrarian policies in Bihar. Lost momentum by August 1939, but laid the foundation for future struggles.                      |
| Punjab<br>Organisation: <b>Kirti Kisan Party, Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Akalis, Punjab Kisan Committee</b>                                                      | Focused on land revenue issues in Amritsar and Lahore. Protests against water rate hikes in canal colonies like Montgomery and Multan.<br><b>Impact:</b> Successful strikes led to concessions from authorities. Significant mobilisation in Shekhupura, Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, and Lyallpur. |
| AIKS Split<br>Leaders: <b>Swami Sahajanand, Indulal Yagnik, N.G. Ranga</b>                                                                                          | The split occurred due to a pro-war stance during World War II. The Kisan Sabha continued despite the split.<br><b>Impact:</b> Kisan Sabha continued relief work during the 1943 famine.                                                                                                                |

## Working Class Movements

The late 19th century saw the rise of modern **industry** in India, particularly in **coal, cotton, and jute**, forming the backbone of the Indian **working class**. **Labourers, factory workers, and miners** faced harsh **exploitation**, with poor **wages**, long hours, and unsafe conditions, while their struggle was intertwined with the fight for **independence**.

### Foundation of Modern Industries (1850-1870)

- **Railway Minute of 1853:** Machinery introduced, leading to the development of railways, coal, cotton, jute, and tea industries.
- **First Cotton Mill:** Bombay, 1854; **First jute mill:** Calcutta, 1855.
- By **1901**, 584,000 factory workers in India.

### Early Initiatives to Improve Working Conditions

- **Sasipada Banerjee (1870):** Founded the *Bharat Shramjeevi* and established a workingmen's club to advocate for labour rights.
- **Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee (1878):** Proposed a bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to improve working conditions for labourers.
- **Narayan Meghajee Lokhande (1880):** Played a pivotal role in founding the *Deenbandhu* newspaper and establishing the **Bombay Mill and Millhands Association**, which advocated for workers' rights.

[UPSC 2018]

- **Great Indian Peninsular Railways Strike (1899):** Workers of the Great Indian Peninsular Railways went on strike, receiving strong support from nationalist newspapers like Tilak's *Kesari* and *Maharatta*.

### Major Factory Acts During British Rule

- **Factory Act of 1881** [UPSC 2017]
  - **Regulation of Working Hours:** Set maximum working hours at 11 hours/day for women and children.
  - **Age Restrictions:** Prohibited the employment of children under 7 years of age and raised the minimum age for children to work to 12 years.
  - **Safety Measures:** Required dangerous machinery to be fenced for protection.
  - **Rest Periods:** Mandated a 13-hour rest period between shifts for women and children.
  - **Inspections and Records:** Factory owners were required to maintain employment and safety records, subject to inspection by government-appointed inspectors.
- **Factory Act of 1891**
  - **Regulation of Working Hours:** Reduced maximum working hours for children to 7 hours a day and raised the minimum working age to 9 and maximum to 14 years.

- **Restrictions on Employment:** Prohibited the employment of children under 7 years of age and limited the workday for women and children to 11 hours.
- **Overtime Wages:** Mandated overtime compensation for work beyond regular hours.
- **Safety Standards:** Included provisions for safety measures in factories to protect workers.
- **Night Work for Children:** Banned the employment of children in factories at night to protect their health.
- **Factory Inspections and Record-Keeping:** Established a system of inspections and required factory owners to maintain detailed records.
- **Factory Acts for the Jute Industry (1909 & 1911)**
  - Specifically focused on regulating working hours and improving safety standards in the jute mills.

## Emergence of Political Consciousness

The early 20th century marked the rise of **political consciousness** among India's working class, with key events highlighting their growing awareness and activism.

- **1908 Political Strike in Bombay**
  - Workers organised a **political strike** for nearly a week in response to the conviction and imprisonment of **Lokamanya Tilak**.
  - This strike highlighted the growing political engagement of Indian workers, attracting attention from international figures like **Lenin**, who recognized the Indian proletariat's **class-consciousness** and potential for **political mass struggle**.
- **During the Swadeshi Movement**
  - The **Swadeshi Movement** (nationalist upsurge promoting locally-made goods) saw active **worker participation** in **political and industrial struggles**.
  - **Strikes:** Leaders like **Ashwini Coomarp Banerjee**, **Prabhat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri**, **Premtosh Bose**, and **Apurba Kumar Ghosh** organised strikes in industries such as government printing presses, **railways**, and **jute**. These strikes were linked to broader nationalist objectives.
  - **Trade Unions:** Early attempts to form **trade unions** were made, though they had limited initial success. These unions aimed to organise workers for better rights and welfare.
    - **Leader's Role:** **Subramaniya Siva** and **Chidambaram Pillai** led significant strikes in **Tuticorin** and **Tirunelveli**, addressing local grievances. Both were arrested for their activism.
- **Formation of the Chennai Labour Union (1918):** **B.P. Wadia** established the **Chennai Labour Union**, the first Indian **trade union** to operate on modern lines, marking a milestone in labour organisation.

- **Formation of All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**  
**Establishment (1920):** AITUC was founded on **October 31, 1920**, to organise the growing discontent among workers.
  - **Lala Lajpat Rai**, President of the Indian National Congress, became its **first president**, emphasising the connection between **capitalism** and **imperialism**.
  - **Dewan Chaman Lal** served as the **first general secretary**.
- **Influential Leaders:** The movement had strong connections with prominent leaders like **C.R. Das**, **V.V. Giri**, **Sarojini Naidu**, **J.L. Nehru**, and **Subhas Bose**, who presided over AITUC's sessions.

## AITUC's Early Orientation

- **Social Democratic Influence:** Initially, AITUC was influenced by the **British Labour Party's social democratic ideals**, with leaders like **N.M. Joshi** advocated for **economic improvements** rather than extensive **political activities**.
- **Gandhian Influence:** Over time, the **Gandhian philosophy** of **non-violence**, **trusteeship**, and **class collaboration** shaped the movement, leading to fewer **strikes** and more **cooperative efforts**. Gandhi helped organise the **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (1918)**, securing a **27.5% wage increase** for workers (later raised to **35%**).

## Key Developments

- **Gaya Congress Session (1922):** The Congress welcomed the formation of AITUC, forming a committee to support its activities.
- **C.R. Das's Advocacy:** C.R. Das argued that Congress should include the **workers** and **peasants** in the **freedom struggle** to prevent them from becoming alienated from the movement.

## Trade Union Act of 1926

- The **Trade Union Act of 1926** legalised trade unions, granting them recognition and regulating their activities. It required at least seven members for registration, provided immunity from civil and criminal liability for legitimate actions, and allowed unions to own property. However, the Act restricted unions from using funds for political purposes, limiting their activities to economic grievances only.

## Communist Influence and Legislative Restrictions (Late 1920s)

The rise of **communism** in the late 1920s significantly influenced the **Indian trade union movement**, giving it a more **militant and revolutionary** tone. The **Girni Kamgar Union** led a **six-month strike** at the **Bombay Textile Mills** in 1928, marking a period of intense **industrial unrest** driven by communist ideologies.

- **Communist Leaders:** Key figures such as **Sohan Singh Joshi**, **P.C. Joshi**, **Muzaffar Ahmed**, and **S.A. Dange** played a central role in the **communist-influenced** trade union movement.
- **International Influence:** The **4th Congress of the Communist International** urged the AITUC to not just demand fair wages, but to focus on **overthrowing capitalism and imperialism**. AITUC later affiliated with the **Pan-Pacific Secretariat** and the **Third International** in **Moscow**.
- **Moderate Response:** In response to the radical shift, moderates led by **N.M. Joshi** formed the **All India Trade Union Federation (AITUF)** in 1931, after withdrawing from the AITUC.
- **Government Response:** To curb the growing strength of the radicalised trade union movement, the British government implemented several **legislative restrictions**.
- **Trade Disputes Act (TDA), 1929:**
  - **Compulsory Appointment of Courts of Inquiry** and **Consultation Boards** to settle industrial disputes.
  - **Illegal Strikes:** Strikes in **public utility services** (like railways, posts, water, and electricity) were **made illegal** unless individual workers gave a **one-month notice**.
  - **Prohibited Coercive Actions:** The Act forbade coercive or purely political trade union activities, including **sympathetic strikes**. [UPSC 2017]
- **Public Safety Ordinance (1929):** This ordinance, introduced in the **Legislative Assembly in 1928** and enacted in 1929, was aimed at regulating and limiting **labour movements** and **public safety** concerns.
- It provided for a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes. [UPSC 2017]

## Trade Unions Under Congress Ministries (1937-1947)

- **Increased Unions:** 296 unions by 1938
- **Kanpur Workers' Strike (1937):** 10,000 workers, 55-day strike
- **Labour Enquiry Committee:** Chaired by Babu Rajendra Prasad

**Legislative Reforms:** Bombay Industrial Disputes Act (1938), Bombay Shop Assistants Act (1939), C.P. Maternity Act (1939)

**Committees:** Labour enquiry committees formed by Congress-led provincial governments

## Post-1931 and Congress Ministries

- **N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC** to set up the **All India Trade Union Federation in 1931**.
- In **1935**, the communists rejoined the AITUC.
- The left front now included communists, Congress socialists, and leftist nationalists like Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose.
- AITUC supported Congress candidates in the 1937 elections.
- Congress ministries were generally sympathetic to workers' demands, passing favourable labour legislation.

## Second World War and Post-Independence

- Initially, **workers opposed the war**, but communist support shifted after Russia's involvement.
- The communists didn't support the Quit India Movement and advocated the policy of industrial peace.
- Workers participated in the post-War national upsurges, and in 1945, the dock workers of Bombay and Calcutta refused to load ships taking supplies to the warring troops in Indonesia. They went on strikes in support of the **Naval Ratings** in 1946.



# British Policies and their Economic Impacts

## PHASES OF ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION OF COLONIAL INDIA

The economic narrative of colonial India is shaped by **British policies** that significantly impacted its development. This overview highlights the three distinct phases of **economic exploitation** identified by **Marxist historians**, particularly **Rajani Palme Dutt**. [UPSC 2015]

- **First Stage: Merchant Capital (1757-1813)**  
**Objectives:** Monopoly over trade, control of revenues, and elimination of rivals.  
**Methods:** Buying low and selling high, political dominance in key regions.  
**Impact:** Minimal societal changes, with traditional structures intact; 2-3% of Britain's national income funded its industrial revolution.
- **Second Stage: Colonialism of Free Trade (1813-1860s)**  
**Key Features:** British markets for goods, Indian raw materials, and capital investments in plantations and industries.  
**Reforms:** Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari system, and administrative expansions.  
**Education & Taxation:** Modern education for a cheap workforce, increased taxation burden on peasants.
- **Third Stage: Finance Capital (1860s-1947)**  
**Objectives:** Consolidation of control to prevent rivals, investment under the guise of "trusteeship".  
**Ideological Shift:** Abandonment of self-governance for Indians, justifying British rule through geography, race, and culture (the "White Man's burden").

## ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH COLONIAL POLICIES IN INDIA

- **Deindustrialization:** Decline of textile industries, India shifted from exporter to importer. **High tariffs** (up to 80%) post **Charter Act of 1813** restricted exports, leading to the collapse of local crafts. [UPSC 2012]
- **Drain of Wealth:** 2-3% of Britain's national income financed the industrial revolution in Britain, exploiting Indian resources.
- **Industrial Stagnation:** British policies restricted local shipbuilding and steel industries. **Late industrialization** saw foreign-owned industries dominate.

- **Impoverishment of Peasantry: Permanent Settlement (1793)** imposed high rents, leading to **debt cycles** with **moneylenders**. **Zamindars** exploited peasants.
- **Commercial Agriculture:** Shift to cash crops like **cotton** and **jute** in the late 19th century caused **agrarian distress**, high debt, and fluctuating market prices. [UPSC 2018]
- **Land Ownership Shift:** Emergence of **absentee landlords** and **intermediaries** due to the decline of traditional zamindars.
- **Disintegration of Village Economy:** Traditional governance undermined; **Patel** became a revenue collector, while **private property** transformed land into a commodity.
- **New Social Classes:** Rise of **landlords**, **moneylenders**, **traders**. The **rural proletariat** (poor peasants, **subtenants**, and **labourers**) emerged as a new class.
- **Global Market Link:** India integrated into global markets, supplying **raw materials** like **cotton** and **jute** to British industries.
- **Capitalist Foundations:** British policies facilitated **capitalist development**, **commercialization of agriculture**, and improvements in **transportation** for foreign interests.
- **Stunted Industrial Growth:** Delay in industrialization, with **foreign control** and lack of local enterprise.
- **Poverty and Unrest:** The economic exploitation led to widespread **poverty** and **unrest**, contributing to India's **independence** movement.

## CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC DRAIN

- **Wealth Outflow:** *Drain* signifies the continuous outflow of wealth from India to England without sufficient economic returns, viewed as an indirect tribute imposed by British imperialism.
- **Mercantilist Principles:** The drain aligns with **mercantilist** theories, where an unfavourable trade balance causes gold and silver to leave India. Prior to the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**, the East India Company imported bullion to balance trade deficits.
- **Post-Plassey Shift:** After the **Battle of Plassey**, wealth drained as the Company established monopolistic control through:
  - Profits from Land Revenue Policies
  - Monopolistic Trade Practices
  - Exactions by Company Officials

- **Investment Model:** Surplus was labelled as *investment*, purchasing exportable goods without returns for the local economy.
- **Charter Act of 1813:** This act separated the Company's territorial and commercial revenues, leading to *unrequited* exports. It ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India except for trade in tea

and trade with China. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company. [UPSC 2019]

- **Trade Balance:** Until **World War II**, India maintained a favourable trade balance, but political reasons drained a portion of the national product, limiting local consumption and capital formation.

## Constituents of Economic Drain in Colonial India

| Constituent                                        | Definition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Data                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Home Charges                                       | Home charges refer to the expenses incurred in England by the Secretary of State on behalf of India, primarily serving British interests.<br>Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India. [UPSC 2011]               | <b>Pre-Revolt (before 1857):</b> 10% to 13% of India's average revenues.<br><b>Post-Revolt (1897-1901):</b> Increased to 24%, reaching £17.36 million in 1901-02 and 40% by 1921-22.<br><b>Components Dividends:</b> £630,000 annually to shareholders until 1874.<br><b>Public Debt Interest:</b> Debt rose from £70 million to £224 million in 1990 benefiting British interests.<br><b>Civil &amp; Military Costs:</b> Significant burden on India.<br><b>Supplies from England:</b> 10% to 12% of home charges (1861-1920). |
| Interest on Foreign Capital Investments            | Interest and profits from private foreign capital represented another significant outflow from India's national income.<br><b>Civil and Military Costs:</b> It included pensions and forloughs of British officers, payment to British war office etc | Annual payments during the inter-war period ranged from Rs. 30 crores to 60 crores per annum, hindering indigenous industrial development.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Foreign Banking, Insurance, and Shipping Companies | Significant outflows for services rendered by foreign firms.                                                                                                                                                                                          | Drained resources and stunted growth of local enterprises, exacerbating the economic drain.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

## Economic Critique of the Drain of Wealth

Pioneering Analysts as economic critique were: **Dadabhai Naoroji (Poverty and Un-British Rule in India),**

**Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, Romesh Chandra Dutt (Economic History of India), Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramania Iyer, and Prithwishchandra Ray.**

[UPSC 2015]

### Economic Drain of Wealth Theory

The Drain of Wealth from India to England is a critical critique of British colonial policy, emphasised by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and **R.C. Dutt**, highlighting its detrimental effects on India's economy and social structure.

- **Critique of Trade and Railways**
  - Foreign trade patterns favoured the import of finished goods and export of raw materials.
  - Railway development was not coordinated with India's industrial needs, leading to a commercial rather than an industrial revolution.
  - Railways enabled foreign goods to outsell indigenous products, benefitting British interests.

- **G.V Joshi** remarked, "Expenditure on railways should be seen as an Indian subsidy to British Industries".

- **Critique of One-Way Free Trade and Tariff Policy**

- Impact of One-Way Free Trade led to the Ruination of Indian handicrafts due to unequal and unfair competition. Guided Tariff Policy was influenced by British capitalist interests.
- Finance and Taxation burden the poor, spare British capitalists and bureaucrats.
- Reduction of land revenue, abolition of salt tax, imposition of income tax, and excise duties was on consumer goods consumed by the rich middle classes.

### Important Keywords Related to Colonial Economic Policy

- **Aurang:** A Persian term for a warehouse where goods were collected before sale.
- **Bania:** Derived from the Sanskrit word *vanij*, meaning 'merchant'; Banias acted as intermediaries for European merchants in Bengal.

- **Mirasdar:** An Urdu term for hereditary landowners recognized as sole proprietors under the **Ryotwari** settlement, stripped of tenant rights and unable to sell their land. [UPSC 2020]

## LAND REVENUE POLICIES

The **British imperial rulers** significantly transformed India's agrarian structure, introducing new **land tenures** and increasing state demands for **land revenue**. These changes initiated a distorted era of modernization, impacting the rural economy and social relationships.

### Pre-British Agrarian Structure

- **Village Communities:** Self-governing units, no absolute land ownership.
- **Rights of Cultivators:** Tenure secured by sharing produce with overlords.
- **Role of Patil:** Managed revenue, land allocation, and irrigation with **Panchayat**.

### British Economic Motives

- **Maximising Gains:** Focused on **land revenue**, treating India as an estate.
- **Revenue Sources:** Relied on land revenue, neglecting **village systems**.
- **Consequences:** **Agricultural decline**, **abandoned lands**, **famines**, and policy re-evaluation.

### Types of Land Tenures

The British established three main land tenure systems:

1. **Zamindari Tenure:** Covered about **19%** of British India.
2. **Mahalwari Tenure:** Extended to nearly **30%**.
3. **Ryotwari Tenure:** Comprising approximately **51%** of the area.

### The Zamindari System

After acquiring **Diwani Rights** in 1765, the British recognized the importance of agriculture, previously dominant in rural India. They introduced new land tenures and revenue systems, leading to economic difficulties, a decline in productivity, and exploitation.

### Warren Hastings' Revenue System (1769-70)

- **Izaredar/Ijaradari is System:** Introduced a **farming system** where contractors bid to collect land revenue for five years, later reduced to one year (1777).
- **Key Issues:**
  - **Exploitation:** Contractors focused on profit, disregarding peasants' welfare.
  - **Unrealistic Bids:** Exceeded the land's productive capacity, causing financial distress.
  - **Corruption:** Traditional zamindars were discouraged from bidding, leading to removal and rampant corruption.

These flaws prompted reforms under **Lord Cornwallis**, who eventually replaced it with the **Permanent Settlement**.

### The Permanent Settlement (1793)

- Proposed by **Philip Francis** in 1776, this system was introduced by **Lord Cornwallis** in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, and parts of Madras. [UPSC 2011]
- Covered **19%** of British India.
- **Zamindars** were given **proprietary rights** over land in exchange for a fixed annual revenue to be paid to the government.

#### Key Features

- **Fixed Revenue:** Land revenue was fixed permanently.
- **Zamindari Rights:** Zamindars could sell, mortgage, or transfer land and retained **one-tenth to one-eleventh** of revenue collected.
- **Sunset Clause (1794):** If zamindars failed to pay taxes, their estates could be auctioned and can be removed from zamindari. [UPSC 2024]

#### Shortcomings

- **High Revenue:** Set at a high rate (89% in Bengal), causing financial stress on zamindars.
- **Sub-infeudation:** Led to the division of estates, absentee-landlordism, and exploitation of peasants.
- **Peasant Exploitation:** Tenants faced high rents, loss of occupancy rights, and harassment by zamindars.
- **Neglect of Agriculture:** Zamindars focused on revenue collection, not improving agriculture.

#### Impact on Zamindars and Peasants

- **Zamindars:** Gained ownership rights but faced financial pressures due to the fixed revenue demand.
- **Peasants:** Lost traditional rights and suffered from high rents and evictions.

#### Later Modifications

- **Bengal Rent Acts (1859, 1885):** Granted some occupancy rights to tenants but did not fully address the imbalance between zamindars and peasants.
- Scholars like **Daniel Thorner** criticised the system, arguing that **absolute ownership** was a myth, and the high revenue demands resulted in frequent auctions of zamindari estates.

### The Mahalwari System (1819-1822)

- **Introduction:** Recommended by **Holt Mackenzie** in 1819 and formalised under **Regulation VII of 1822**, the **Mahalwari System** aimed to establish land revenue settlement in **Northern India**.
- **Challenges:** It faced issues like **complex surveys**, **high revenue demands**, and **harsh extraction methods**, worsened by the **Agricultural Depression of 1828**.

#### Key Features

- **Primary Unit:** Revenue assessment was based on the **mahal** (village or group of villages), with land collectively owned by the **village community**.

- **Collection Responsibility:** The **village headman** was responsible for revenue collection and payment.
- **State Revenue Share:** Initially set at **66%** of rental value, it was later reduced to **50%**.
- **Rent System:** Introduced **average rents** for different soil types, with periodic assessments.

#### Shortcomings

- **Record-Keeping Issues:** The need to **record all rights** proved impractical.
- **Inaccurate Calculations:** Official assessments were often **manipulated**, leading to high taxes and village community breakdown.
- **Cultivator Dispossession:** Many cultivators faced **dispossession**, resulting in poverty and unrest during the **Revolt of 1857**.
- **Economic Perspective:** The system was primarily designed for the **British**, leading to economic hardships and unequal land ownership.

- **Regulation of 1822:** Regulation VII of 1822 set land revenue at **80%** for zamindars and **95%** for common tenancy, ultimately failing due to high demands.
- **Merttins Bird:**
  - **Regulatory Reforms:** Regulation IX of 1833 simplified procedures and established average rents based on soil classes.
  - **Implementation Leadership:** Merttins Bird fixed state demands at **66%** for a **30-year settlement**, concluding under **James Thomson** (Lt. Governor, 1843-53).
- **Issues and Saharanpur Rules of 1855**
  - **Harsh Rental Demand:** The **66%** rental demand caused widespread dissatisfaction.
  - **Revised Rules:** Lord Dalhousie's **Saharanpur Rules of 1855** limited state demand to **50%**, but officers often evaded these regulations.
  - **Impact on Agriculture:** These practices negatively affected agricultural classes, contributing to discontent during the **Revolt of 1857-58**.

### The Ryotwari System: Overview and Implementation

- The **Ryotwari System** was introduced in **1792** by **Thomas Munro** and **Captain Alexander Read** in the **Baramahal** region of the **Madras Presidency**.  
[UPSC 2017]
- Officially formalised in **1820**, the system aimed to maximise revenue collection directly from farmers (ryots) without intermediaries. It imposed a tax of **one-third of the gross produce**, influenced by **utilitarian ideas** and **David Ricardo's** theory of rent.

- **Key Features:** The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government. The government gave **Pattas** to the Ryots. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.  
[UPSC 2012]

- **Ownership Rights:** Ryots held ownership and occupancy rights over land, with no limits on ownership and the ability to sublet, transfer, or sell.
- **Direct Tax Payment:** Taxes were paid directly to the Company, ranging from **45% to 55%** of estimated production.
- **Non-Permanent Settlement:** The system involved periodic revisions of revenue assessments, which could lead to abrupt changes in tax obligations.
- **Land Utilisation:** While theoretically free to cultivate, land use was often influenced by external pressures.
- **Confiscation Policy:** Non-payment of taxes could result in the confiscation of land.
- **No relaxation or exemption** even during bad harvest or natural calamity.  
[UPSC 2024]

### Challenges and Coercion

- **Arbitrary Taxation:** Peasants faced arbitrary fines based on previous payments, creating financial distress.
- **High Tax Burden:** The tax rate of **one-third of gross produce** equated to economic rental, causing widespread poverty among ryots.
- **Coercive Measures:** Tax collection often involved coercion and torture, leading to a cycle of debt to moneylenders.
- **Madras Torture Commission Report (1855):** Documented systemic corruption, bribery, and coercion among officials.

### Reforms and Agricultural Prosperity

- **Scientific Surveys (1855):** An extensive survey and reassessment reduced the tax burden on ryots, aiming to improve agricultural conditions.
- **Reformed Settlement (1864):** Set the revenue rate at **50%** of net produce for **30 years**, fostering agricultural prosperity despite famines in **1865-66** and **1876-78**.

### Expansion of the Ryotwari System

- **Geographic Spread:** The system expanded into the **Bombay Presidency** after the conquest of the Peshwa's territory in **1818**, with a state demand initially fixed at **55%** based on faulty surveys.
- **Improvements by Wingate and Goldsmith:** Enhanced the system by **1836**, extending it to **Berar**, **East Bengal**, parts of **Assam**, and **Coorg**.

## Regional Impact

- **Land Settlements in Madras:** Baramahal district's 50% state demand caused peasant hardship. **Thomas Munro's Reforms** extended the **ryotwari system**, but high demands worsened economic distress. The **Madras famine (1867-78)** exposed system failures, exacerbating peasant suffering.
- **Land Settlements in Bombay:** Ryotwari system eliminated landlords, fostering direct state-ryot relations. **Elphinstone and Chaplin** recommended reforms for better tax collection and recognized village communities' importance. **Wingate's Survey (1835-47)** based revenue assessments on geology, but guesswork led to penalties and unrest. **Agrarian Riots (1875)** led to the **Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879)**, which failed to resolve excessive state demands.

## COLONIAL POLICY ON INDUSTRY

- **Deindustrialization:** British policies aimed to prevent industrialization, maintaining India as an agricultural base for Britain.
- **Infrastructure Development:** However, imperial needs led to the construction of roads, railways, and communication systems, laying the groundwork for modern industry.

### Impact of Industrial Revolution on Indian Indigenous Industry

- **Decline of Handicrafts:** Traditional cottage and handicraft industries in India declined under British rule.
- **Textile Competition:** Cheap British textiles flooded Indian markets by the 1830s. Indian textiles faced heavy import duties in Britain. British textiles took over European, American, and African markets.
- **Machine-Made vs. Handcrafted:** Machine-made British textiles were cheaper and of higher quality than Indian products.
- **Economic Dependency:** India became a source of raw materials for Britain. India turned into an economic colony for British manufactured products.
- **Patron Decline:** Loss of support from kings, chieftains, and zamindars weakened the handicraft sector.
- **Industrial Foundations:**
  - **Railways:** First railway line in 1853 (Bombay to Thane).
  - **Cotton Mills:** First cotton mill, **Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company** in 1854 by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. [UPSC 2020]

## Growth of Indian Capitalist Enterprise

- **Textile Industry Focus:** The textile sector, especially in Bombay, saw early entrepreneurial activity from Parsis and Gujaratis, facing competition from British imports and hostile colonial policies.

- **Challenges:** The industry faced numerous obstacles:
  - Competition from British textile products.
  - Discriminatory tariffs and policies.
  - Limited access to credit from European-dominated banks.
  - Favourable freight rates for British goods.
  - Dependence on imports for equipment.
- **Resilience:** Despite these challenges, Indian industrialists, spurred by the Swadeshi Movement, adopted cost-reduction strategies and promoted Indian-made goods.
- **Tata Iron and Steel Company:** Founded by Jamshedji Tata in 1907, it marked a significant milestone in Indian industry, producing pig iron and steel in subsequent years.
- **Growth in Other Industries:** By the late 19th century, industries such as jute, coal, and plantations (indigo, tea, coffee) began to expand, although many were still under British control and investment.
- **Impact of the First World War:** The war boosted Indian industries by reducing foreign imports and increasing government demand for supplies. Raw material prices dropped, benefiting manufacturers, while wages stagnated, keeping production costs low. Politically, the war triggered demands for self-sufficiency and local industry protection. The British response included supporting industrial development, with the **Industrial Commission (1916)** exploring opportunities for Indian capital, and the **Indian Munitions Board (1917)** advocating for domestic military production.

## Protection During the Interwar Period (1918-1939)

**Growing Need for Economic Self-Sufficiency:** The interwar period saw increased awareness of the importance of protecting Indian industries from foreign competition.

- **Key Measures Implemented**
  - **Stores Purchase Committee (1919):** Formed to ensure guaranteed minimum orders for government purchases, aimed at supporting local industries and boosting domestic production.
  - **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms:** Introduced a policy favouring fiscal autonomy for India, reducing interference from the Secretary of State for India in fiscal matters agreed upon by the Government of India and its Legislature.
  - **Fiscal Commission (1921-1923):** Established under Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola to assess and recommend fiscal protection for nascent industries. Introduced a **Triple Formula** for protection:
    - ◆ Industries must possess natural advantages (raw materials, labour, market).
    - ◆ Industries require protection to develop at an optimal pace.
    - ◆ Industries should be capable of competing globally without protection in the future.

- **Establishment of a Tariff Board:** Recommended by the Fiscal Commission to evaluate applications for fiscal protection, playing a crucial role in determining which industries would be safeguarded.

### Protection for Various Industries

- The Government of India also adopted the **Imperial Preferences system** from the Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932), which involved concessional tariffs among British Empire members.  
However, it was not renewed in 1936 due to its unfavourable impact on India.
- Despite obstacles such as the **overvalued rupee**, the **Great Depression** of 1929-30, and the Imperial Preference System, Indian industry made significant progress from **1923 to 1939**. These protective measures contributed to the **economic development** of India by fostering domestic industries.

### Industrial Development, State Policy, and Indian Capitalist Class (1939-1947)

The period from **1939 to 1947**, marked by the **Second World War**, had profound effects on **industrial development**, **state policy**, and the **Indian capitalist class**.

- **Impact of World War II:** The war caused scarcity for the general population but generated super profits for Indian businessmen due to a halt in industrial imports. Traders increased profits through speculation, hoarding, and black-marketing.
- **Limited New Ventures:** War restrictions hindered the establishment of new industries.
- **Capital Activity:** Existing enterprises expanded, creating **Joint Stock Companies**, banks, and **life insurance companies**.
- **Collaborative Ventures:** Increased partnerships between Indian and foreign capitalists emerged, along with diversification into sectors like **banking** and **speculation**.
- **Government's Tariff Board (1945):** The Tariff Board evaluated industry protection claims with more liberal guidelines. Industries had to demonstrate sound business principles and the potential for independent development to qualify for protection.
- **Strengthening of the Indian Capitalist Class:** The capitalist class gained strength from the nationalist movement, providing financial backing. By independence, it had become a significant socio-economic force, capable of shaping political decisions.


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## COMMITTEES/COMMISSIONS IN INDIA BEFORE INDEPENDENCE

During their rule in India, the British established numerous committees and commissions across various fields, including education and law enforcement. These commissions were created to implement reforms and modernise operational structures within the British Empire. Let us have a look at the British Indian committees and commissions established for judicial, administrative, and social reforms.

| Committee/Commission/Year/Chairman                                                                    | Objectives                                                                                                                                                                                      | Governor General/Viceroy |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Agriculture &amp; Irrigation</b>                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                          |
| <b>Madras Agricultural Committee-</b> 1890                                                            | To examine the necessity of abandoning attempts to teach the ryot until more is known about his practices and conditions.                                                                       | Lord Lansdowne           |
| <b>Scott-Moncrieff Commission-</b> 1901<br>Chairman: <b>Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff</b>                 | To plan for the expenditure on irrigation.                                                                                                                                                      | Lord Curzon              |
| <b>Maclagan Committee-</b> 1914-15<br>Chairman: <b>Maclagan</b>                                       | To advise on cooperative finances.                                                                                                                                                              | Lord Hardinge II         |
| <b>Linlithgow Commission-</b> 1928<br>Chairman: <b>Linlithgow</b>                                     | To study the problems of agriculture.                                                                                                                                                           | Lord Irwin               |
| <b>Education</b>                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                          |
| <b>Hunter Commission-</b> 1882<br>Chairman: <b>William Hunter</b>                                     | To study the development in education.                                                                                                                                                          | Lord Rippon              |
| <b>University Commission-</b> 1902<br>Chairman: <b>Thomas Raleigh</b>                                 | To study the universities and introduce reforms.                                                                                                                                                | Lord Curzon              |
| <b>Calcutta University Commission-</b> 1917<br>Chairman: <b>Michael Sadler</b>                        | To study the conditions of the university.                                                                                                                                                      | Lord Chelmsford          |
| <b>Hartog Committee-</b> 1929<br>Chairman: <b>Philip Hartog</b>                                       | It focused on reviewing the state of education in India. It was a part of broader efforts to examine the results of educational reforms initiated after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919. | Irwin                    |
| <b>Sargent Plan-</b> 1944<br>Chairman: <b>John Sargent</b>                                            | To raise the standards of education to match those in Britain.                                                                                                                                  | Lord Wavell              |
| <b>Governance</b>                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                          |
| <b>Hunter Committee Report (Disorders Inquiry Committee)-</b> 1919<br>Chairman: <b>William Hunter</b> | To investigate the Punjab disturbances.                                                                                                                                                         | Lord Chelmsford          |
| <b>Muddiman Committee-</b> 1924<br>Chairman: <b>Sir Alexander Muddiman</b>                            | To examine the working of diarchy under the Montague-Chelmsford reforms.                                                                                                                        | Lord Reading             |
| <b>Butler Commission-</b> 1927<br>Chairman: <b>Sir Harcourt Butler</b>                                | To examine the relationship between Indian states and the British Crown.                                                                                                                        | Lord Irwin               |
| <b>Simon Commission-</b> 1928<br>Chairman: <b>Sir John Simon</b>                                      | To investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new reforms.                                                                                                                   | Lord Irwin               |

| Economic Commissions/Committees                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Whitley Commission- 1929</b><br>Chairman: <b>JH Whitley</b>                   | To study the condition of labour in Industries and gardens.                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Lord Irwin            |
| <b>Indian Measurement Committee- 1935</b><br>Chairman: <b>L.F. Harmand</b>       | To arrange for the inclusion of labour in the Federal Assembly.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Lord Willingdon       |
| <b>Sapru Commission(Unemployment)- 1935</b><br>Chairman: <b>Tej Bahdur Sapru</b> | To address unemployment issues in the United Provinces.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Lord Linlithgow       |
| <b>National Planning Committee- 1938</b><br>Chairman: <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>    | To prepare an economic plan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Congress committee    |
| <b>Chatfield Commission (Army)- 1939</b><br><b>Lord Chatfield</b>                | To assess the army's needs and reforms.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Lord Linlithgow       |
| <b>Floud Commission (Tenancy Issues)- 1940</b><br>Chairman: <b>Francis Floud</b> | To investigate tenancy issues in Bengal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Lord Linlithgow       |
| Famine                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                       |
| <b>Famine Inspection Commission 1943-44</b><br>Chairman: <b>John Woodhood</b>    | To investigate the events of the Bengal famine.                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Lord Wavell           |
| <b>Campbell Commission- 1866</b><br>Chairman: <b>Sir George Campbell</b>         | To investigate the causes of famine in Odisha and suggest ways to prevent its recurrence. It blamed the government machinery for the tragedy and suggested relief measures.                                                                                        | Lord Lawrence         |
| <b>Strachey Commission- 1880</b><br>Chairman: <b>Richard Strachey</b>            | To provide recommendations, including the formulation of a Famine Code, development of irrigation facilities, suspension of land revenue collection during famines, collection of data about Indian agriculture and peasantry, and establishment of a Famine fund. | Lord Lytton           |
| <b>Lyll Commission- 1897</b><br>Chairman: <b>James Lyall</b>                     | To recommend the development of irrigation facilities.                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Lord Elgin            |
| <b>MacDonnell Commission- 1900</b><br>Chairman: <b>Anthony MacDonnell</b>        | To recommend changes based on findings from recent famines, emphasising that the official machinery dealing with a famine must operate year-round to control food grain scarcity effectively.                                                                      | Lord Curzon           |
| Law                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                       |
| <b>First Law Commission- 1834</b><br>Chairman: <b>Lord Macaulay</b>              | To recommend the codification of the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and other matters.                                                                                                                                                                   | Lord William Bentinck |
| <b>Second Law Commission- 1853</b><br>Chairman: <b>Sir John Romilly</b>          | To recommend the Indian Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Contract Act, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                     | Lord Dalhousie        |
| <b>Third Law Commission- 1861</b><br>Chairman: <b>Sir John Romilly</b>           | To recommend the Indian Evidence Act, the Transfer of Property Act, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Lord Canning          |
| <b>Fourth Law Commission- 1879</b><br>Chairman: <b>Dr. Whitley Stokes</b>        | To recommend codes on Negotiable Instruments, Trusts Law, Transfer of Property, Easements, Criminal Procedure, and Civil Procedure.                                                                                                                                | Lord Lytton           |

| Currency                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Herschell Committee-</b> 1893<br>Chairman: <b>Herschell</b>                                           | To provide suggestions regarding currency.                                                                                                                                                                                              | Lord Lansdowne                                     |
| <b>Henry Fowler Commission-</b> 1898<br>Chairman: <b>H. Fowler</b>                                       | To provide suggestions on currency.                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Lord Elgin                                         |
| <b>Babington Smith Commission-</b> 1919<br>Chairman: <b>Babington Smith</b>                              | To investigate the state of Indian currency and suggest reforms.                                                                                                                                                                        | Lord Chelmsford                                    |
| <b>Hilton Young Commission-</b> 1926<br>Chairman: <b>Edward Hilton Young</b>                             | To review currency policies.                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Lord Linlithgow                                    |
| Civil Service                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                    |
| <b>Aitchison Commission-</b> 1886<br>Chairman: <b>Charles Aitchison</b>                                  | To involve more Indians in the Civil Service.                                                                                                                                                                                           | Lord Dufferin                                      |
| <b>Fraser Commission-</b> 1902<br>Chairman: <b>Fraser</b>                                                | To investigate the working of police.                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Lord Curzon                                        |
| <b>Royal Commission on Civil Service -</b> 1912<br>Chairman: <b>Lord Islington</b>                       | To recommend giving 25% of high posts to Indians.                                                                                                                                                                                       | Lord Hardinge                                      |
| <b>Lee Commission-</b> 1924<br>Chairman: <b>Lord Lee</b>                                                 | To remove defects in the Civil Service.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Lord Reading                                       |
| Other Committees/Commissions                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                    |
| <b>Shore Committee-</b> 1914                                                                             | To fight for the rights of the passengers of the Komagata Maru Incident of 1914.                                                                                                                                                        | Hussain Rahim, Sohan Lal Pathak, and Balwant Singh |
| <b>Lottery Committee-</b> 1817                                                                           | Assisted the government in the task of town planning in Calcutta.                                                                                                                                                                       | Lord Hastings                                      |
| <b>Opium Commission-</b> 1893                                                                            | To investigate the effects of opium on health.                                                                                                                                                                                          | Lord Lansdowne                                     |
| <b>Rowlatt Committee-</b> 1917<br>Chairman: <b>Sydney Rowlatt</b>                                        | A Sedition Committee which authorised the arrest, for 2 years without trial, of any person suspected of terrorism living in British India.                                                                                              | Lord Chelmsford                                    |
| <b>Southborough Committee OR Indian Franchise Committee-</b> 1918-19<br>Chairman: <b>Francis Hopwood</b> | To decide on the issue of franchise.                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Lord Chelmsford                                    |
| <b>Feetham Function Committee-</b> 1918-19<br>Chairman: <b>Richard Feetham</b>                           | It proposed a suggested allocation of subjects between the Center and the Provinces, addressing the division of provincial subjects into Reserved and Transferred categories as well.                                                   | Lord Chelmsford                                    |
| <b>Indian Jail Reforms Committee-</b> 1919<br>Chairman: <b>Sir Alexander Cardew</b>                      | To improve the conditions of prisoners.                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Lord Chelmsford                                    |
| <b>Sandhurst Committee-</b> 1926<br>Chairman: <b>Andrew Skeen</b>                                        | To suggest Indianization of the Indian Army.                                                                                                                                                                                            | Lord Reading                                       |
| <b>Indian Franchise Committee OR Lothian Committee-</b> 1932<br>Chairman: <b>Lothian</b>                 | The Communal Award of 1932, rooted in the conclusions of the Lothian Committee, instituted distinct electorates and allocated reserved seats for minorities. Notably, the depressed classes were accorded seventy-eight reserved seats. | Lord Willingdon                                    |

## EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION IN COLONIAL INDIA

### Overview of British Educational Policy

- The British educational policy in India was **dualistic**, focusing on promoting **western education** and the **English language** while limiting indigenous, oriental educational systems.
- This approach became known as the **Downward Filtration Theory** and influenced subsequent policies and commissions, notably the **Hunter Commission**.

### Company Rule and Initial Educational Initiatives

The East India Company, primarily focused on trade, showed **minimal interest in education** (Until 1813).

A few limited initiatives by individuals are as follows:

[UPSC 2018]

- Calcutta Madrasah (1781):** **Warren Hastings** established it for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- Sanskrit College (1791):** **Jonathan Duncan** set it up at **Benaras** for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- Fort William College (1800):** **Wellesley** established it to train civil servants of the Company in the languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802). [UPSC 2020]

| Name of College                                    | Founder                                                                                  | Year of Establishment | Details                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Calcutta Madrasah                                  | Warren Hastings                                                                          | 1781                  | First institution for the study of Muslim culture and traditions in India.          |
| Sanskrit College (Varanasi)                        | Jonathan Duncan                                                                          | 1791                  | Focused on Sanskrit studies and ancient Indian learning.                            |
| Hindu College (Calcutta)                           | David Hare                                                                               | 1817                  | One of the first institutions to introduce Western education in India.              |
| Vedanta College (Calcutta)                         | Raja Ram Mohan Roy                                                                       | 1825                  | Aimed at synthesising Western learning with Vedantic ideals.                        |
| Bethune School (Calcutta)                          | Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (Established by J.E. Bethune)                                  | 1849                  | First school for girls in Calcutta, promoted by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.          |
| Three Universities (Calcutta, Madras, Bombay)      | Lord Canning (Governor General)                                                          | 1857                  | Established as part of the British policy to educate Indians.                       |
| Thomson College of Civil Engineering (IIT Roorkee) | James Thomson                                                                            | 1847                  | Renowned institution for engineering education, now part of IIT Roorkee.            |
| Central Hindu School - (Banaras)                   | Annie Besant (Established, converted to Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malviya) | Date not specified    | Initially set up as a school, later became part of Banaras Hindu University.        |
| Muhammadian Anglo-Oriental College (MAO) - Aligarh | Sayyid Ahmad Khan                                                                        | 1875                  | Later became Aligarh Muslim University, pivotal in Muslim education.                |
| National Muslim University                         | Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi (Later transferred to Delhi, became Jamia Millia Islamia)          | Date not specified    | Initially founded in Aligarh, later moved to Delhi.                                 |
| New English School (Bombay)                        | Vishnushastri Chiplunkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, M.B. Namjoshi, G.G. Agarkar               | 1880s                 | Later became Fergusson College, a major institution in Pune.                        |
| National Council of Education (Calcutta)           | Aurobindo Ghosh                                                                          | 1906                  | Established to promote national education, under the leadership of Aurobindo Ghosh. |
| SNDT Women's University                            | Maharishi Karve                                                                          | 1916                  | Focused on women's education, founded by Maharishi Karve.                           |

## CHARTER ACT OF 1813: A MODEST BEGINNING

- Incorporated the principle of promoting knowledge of **modern sciences**, allocating **one lakh rupees annually** for education, though implementation was delayed until **1823**. [UPSC - 2018]
- **Raja Rammohan Roy** influenced funding for **Calcutta College (1817)**, established by **educated Bengalis** to provide **English education** in **Western humanities** and **sciences**.
- The government established three **Sanskrit colleges** in **Calcutta, Delhi, and Agra**.

### Orientalist - Anglicist Controversy

#### A 19th-century debate on education:

- **Orientalists** supported **traditional Indian learning**, while **Anglicists** favoured a **Western-focused education**. [UPSC 2018]
- Disagreement among Anglicists included the **medium of instruction**, divided between **English** and **vernacular languages**.

### Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)

- Lord Macaulay held the view that **"Indian learning was inferior to European learning"**.
- It settled in **favour of Anglicists**. **English** became the **medium** in schools and colleges, **neglecting mass education** and government resources dedicated to **Western sciences and literature**.
- It planned to **educate a small section of upper middle classes** who would act as interpreters and be **"Indian in blood and colour but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect"**. This was known as the **Downward Filtration Theory**.

### Thomson's Village Education (1843-53)

- James Thomson (lieutenant governor of North-West Provinces) introduced **vernacular-based village education**, teaching practical subjects to Revenue and Public Works Department personnel.

### Charles Wood's Despatch (1854)-Governor-General: Lord Dalhousie

- **Objective:** To develop a structured educational policy in India.
- **The Magna Carta of English Education** [UPSC 2018]
- **Key Recommendations:**
  - **Western Education:** Emphasised **European sciences, arts, philosophy, and literature** as core to the curriculum, promoting **liberal education**.
  - **Primary Medium:** Recommended **English** as the primary medium for higher education, while also stressing the importance of **vernacular languages** for reaching the masses.

- **Institutional Structure:** Proposed primary schools in villages, Anglo-Vernacular high schools at the district level, and affiliated colleges.
- **Grants-in-Aid System:** Suggested a system to support private initiatives in education, contingent upon maintaining **quality standards** and hiring qualified teachers.

## POST-WOOD'S DESPATCH DEVELOPMENTS (LATE 19TH CENTURY)

- **Establishment of Universities** (1857) in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras universities.
- The **Bethune School**, founded by **J.E.D. Bethune** at Calcutta (1849). Bethune was the President of the Council of Education, and due to his effort, girls' schools were set up on a sound footing and brought under the government's grants-in-aid and inspection system.
- **Technical Institutes** like the Agriculture Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and the Engineering Institute at Roorkee were established.
- The dominance of ideals in Wood's Despatch (19th Century) led to the **Westernization of the education system** with European-run institutions.
- Also, missionary enterprises and private Indian efforts gradually emerged.

### Hunter Commission (1882)-Governor-General: Lord Ripon

- **Objective:** To review the implementation of Wood's Despatch and assess elementary education in British India.
- **Key Recommendations:**
  - **Dual Track in High School Education:** Advocated two types of secondary education, focusing on **vocational and commercial training** alongside **literary studies** for university admission.
  - **Primary Education Emphasis:** Emphasised **primary education** in local languages with practical subjects, promoting **private efforts** but under public provision.
  - **Decentralisation:** Recommended that **district and city boards** take charge of primary education.
  - In the coming years, there was rapid growth and expansion of secondary and collegiate education with the participation of Indians. Teaching-cum-examining universities were set up, such as **Punjab University (1882)** and **Allahabad University (1887)**.

### Indian Universities Act, 1904

- The **Raleigh Commission (1902)** was set up to go into the conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working.
- The commission precluded reporting on primary or secondary education.

Based on the committees recommendations the Indian Universities Act, 1904 was passed with the following provisions:

- Universities are instructed to **prioritise study and research**.
- Reduced the number of university fellows and increased government nomination.
- The government gained the power to veto and amend university regulations.
- Stricter condition for affiliation of private colleges.
- Sanctioned funds (5 lakh per annum) for the improvement of higher education and universities.
- **Curzon** justified these measures in the name of quality and efficiency, but actually sought to restrict education and to discipline the educated towards loyalty to the government. Nationalists saw it as an attempt to strengthen imperialism.
- **Gokhale** referred to it as a “retrograde measure.”

### Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913)

The **Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913)** marked an important step influenced by **Baroda's Compulsory Primary Education (1906)** and **Gokhale's Resolution of 1910**. These developments, pushed by national leaders, aimed to introduce structured reforms in education.

#### Gokhale's Resolution of 1910

- **Compulsory Primary Education:** Proposed making primary education mandatory in areas where at least **35%** of **6-7-year-old boys** were already receiving instruction.
- **Cost Sharing:** Allowed **state governments and local authorities** to determine the financial contributions for education costs.
- **Central Education Department:** Recommended establishing a **separate department of education** under the **central government** to oversee compulsory education.
- **Education Secretary:** Suggested appointing a **Secretary for Education** to monitor progress and prepare budget reports.
- Gokhale withdrew the resolution based on **government assurances** to address educational reforms. [UPSC 2018]

#### Government Response and Policy Outcomes

- **Compulsory Education:** The government declined direct responsibility for compulsory education but committed to reducing **illiteracy**. Provinces were encouraged to provide **free elementary education** for the **poor and marginalised sections**.
- **Support for Private Efforts:** Promoted **private initiatives** in education and prioritised enhancing the **quality of secondary schools**.
- **Provincial Universities:** Recommended establishing a **university in each province** to expand higher education access.

### Women's Education

- **Practical Curriculum:** Suggested a **practical utility-focused curriculum** for girls, minimising emphasis on **examinations**.
- **Increase in Women Teachers:** Advocated for hiring more **female teachers and inspectors** to support women's education and improve its quality.

### Sadler University Commission (1917-1919)

**Chairman:** Michael Sadler

**Objective:** The commission was initially set up to study **Calcutta University** but its recommendations were applicable to other universities as well. It reviewed the entire field of education, from school to university. The key recommendations included:

- **12-Year Schooling System:** Advocated for a **12-year school course**, where students would enter university after an **intermediate stage** (instead of matriculation) for a **three-year degree course**.
  - This was intended to:
    - ◆ Better prepare students for university.
    - ◆ Relieve universities from a large number of below-university standard students.
    - ◆ Provide **collegiate education** for those not intending to go to university.
- **Separate Board for Secondary Education:** Proposed the creation of a **separate board for secondary and intermediate education** to control and administer these stages of education.
- **University Autonomy:** Suggested a centralization of universities as **autonomous bodies**, advocating for less rigidity in university regulations.
- **Female and Technical Education:** Recommended extending **female education**, promoting **applied scientific and technological education**, and improving **teachers' training**, including for **vocational colleges**.

#### Impact:

- From **1916 to 1921**, **seven new universities** were established, including those in **Mysore, Patna, Benaras, Aligarh, Dacca, Lucknow, and Osmania**.
- Universities increased in number, with more **teaching and residential universities**.
- **Honours courses** were introduced, leading to increased academic activities in universities and colleges.
- New **academic councils** were created for university governance, improving **internal administration**, including curriculum construction, examination, and research.
- The **Inter-University Board** was established in **1925** to facilitate coordination among universities.
- For the first time, **student welfare** became an important concern in universities, with **students' welfare boards** established in each university. [UPSC 2017]

| University Name               | Established In |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Banaras Hindu University      | 1916           |
| Mysore University             | 1916           |
| Patna University              | 1917           |
| Osmania University, Hyderabad | 1918           |
| Aligarh University            | 1920           |
| Lucknow University            | 1921           |
| Dacca University              | 1921           |
| Delhi University              | 1922           |
| Andhra University             | 1926           |
| Agra University               | 1927           |
| Annamalai University          | 1929           |

### Education Under Dyarchy (1919)

Following the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**, **responsibility for education was transferred to provincial ministries**. This period marked a significant shift towards decentralisation in the administration of education. [UPSC 2019]

### Hartog Committee (1929)

**Chair:** Phillip Hartog, Appointed by the **Simon Commission**, the committee was set up to assess the deteriorating educational standards in India. Its key recommendations were:

#### Primary Education

- **Government Control:** Advocated for **government control and inspection** of **primary schools** to address issues of **stagnation** and **wastage**.
- **Local Relevance:** Suggested that the curriculum should be suited to the local environment and needs, with subjects having **practical value** for students.
- **Teacher Improvement:** Recommended **refresher courses** and **training programs** for primary school teachers.
- **Community Centres:** Proposed that primary schools should also function as **community centres**, offering **adult education**, **medical relief**, and **recreational facilities** for rural areas.

#### Secondary Education

- **Diversified Curriculum:** Criticised the **exam-focused** secondary education system and advocated for a **more diversified curriculum**, including **industrial** and **commercial subjects**.

#### Higher Education

- **Affiliated Universities:** Recommended the establishment of **affiliated universities** alongside unitary models and improvements in university **libraries** and the introduction of **honours courses**.
- **Admission by Aptitude:** Advocated for **admissions based on abilities and aptitudes** rather than rote memorization.

### Women's Education

- **Equal Importance:** Proposed giving **equal importance** to **boys' and girls' education**.
- **Female Teachers:** Suggested the establishment of more primary schools for girls and emphasised training **women for teaching jobs**.
- **Curriculum Changes:** Recommended that the **secondary school curriculum for girls** should include subjects like **hygiene**, **home science**, and **music**.

**Impact:** The committee's recommendations contributed to the **improvement of primary and secondary education** in India, and led to the creation of more **affiliated colleges**. [UPSC 2016]

### Sargent Plan of Education (1944)

**Objective:** Drafted by **Sir John Sargent**, the Government of India's Educational Advisor, the plan aimed to improve **Indian education** post-World War II. Key recommendations included:

- **Free Pre-primary Education:** Advocated for **free pre-primary education** for children aged **3-6 years**, with **trained female teachers**.
- **Compulsory Education (6-11 years):** Recommended **universal, compulsory, and free education** for children aged **6-11 years**, focusing on **learning through education** and **physical training**.
- **Six-Year High School Education:** Proposed **six years of high school education** for children aged **11-17 years**, with both **academic** and **vocational streams**. **Mother tongue** would be the medium of instruction, and **English** would be the compulsory second language.
- **University Education:** After completing the higher secondary exam, a **three-year university degree** was proposed, with improvements in **university standards** and a change in **admission procedures** to allow capable students to enter.
- **Financial Assistance for Poor Students:** Suggested that **financial assistance** be provided to poor students to ensure equal access to education.
- **Improvement of Teachers:** Stressed that **teachers** should be **competent**, with improved **service conditions**.
- **Research and Post-Graduate Education:** Focused on **high standards** in **post-graduate studies** and **applied research**.
- **All-India Coordination:** Proposed the creation of an **all-India body** like the **University Grants Committee** in England to coordinate university activities.
- **Additional Provisions:** Called for the **liquidation of adult illiteracy**, the promotion of **adult education**, **medical check-ups in schools**, and **special education** for the **physically handicapped**.

**Impact:** This plan laid the foundation for the development of **compulsory and free education** and **teacher training** programs in India. [UPSC 2020]

### Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)

**Initiated by:** Congress under the **Zakir Hussain Committee**

**Principle:** The **Nai Talim** or ‘**learning through activity**’ scheme was rooted in **Gandhian philosophy** and aimed at promoting **practical skills** through education.

#### Key Features:

- **Free and Compulsory Education:** Advocated for free and compulsory education for children for first 7 years of school.
- **Mother Tongue and Hindi:** Education was to be conducted in the **mother tongue**, with **Hindi** taught in areas where it was not the local language.
- **Community Engagement:** Encouraged **community participation** through **service activities** around schools.
- **Curriculum:** Included **mathematics, general science, social studies, painting, music, and physical education**, while excluding **religious education**.

**Impact:** This scheme aimed to integrate **practical skills** with education, but due to **World War II** and the **resignation of Congress ministries** in 1939, its development was **limited**. [UPSC 2015]

**Note:** Following factors were responsible for introduction of English Education in India under Charter Act of 1813, General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823 & Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy [UPSC 2018]

## DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PRESS

The **Indian press** has significantly influenced public opinion, government policies, and awareness of both domestic and international events. Its role has evolved over time to meet the needs of society and the government.

### Background

- **Portuguese** introduced printing in **India** in **1557** with the **Jesuits of Goa** publishing the first book.
- **1684:** The **East India Company** established a press in **Bombay**. However, no newspapers were published in the Company’s territories for nearly a century, mainly to suppress news of misconduct.

### Pioneers in Indian Journalism

- **1776:** **William Bolts**, after being censured by the Company, tried to publish a newspaper to expose its wrongdoings, but was stopped by the authorities.
- **1780:** **James Augustus Hickey** launched **The Bengal Gazette**, the first Indian newspaper. It was known for its **outspoken criticism** of the government. Hickey’s press was seized in **1782** due to his attacks on officials.

### Early Nationalists’ Efforts for Press Freedom

- **1824:** **Raja Rammohan Roy** protested against press restrictions, beginning the call for press freedom.

- **1870–1918:** The press played a key role in the **nationalist movement**, using newspapers like **The Hindu**, **Bengalee**, and **Amrita Bazar Patrika** for **political propaganda** and **education**.
- Journalists like **G. Subramania Aiyar**, **Dadabhai Naoroji**, and **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** shaped the press’ role in political engagement and education.
- **Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code:** Penalised sedition, punishing those attempting to incite disaffection against the British government. Nationalist journalists developed strategies like starting critical writings with loyalty statements or quoting foreign sources to bypass restrictions.
- Despite laws like **Section 124A** (sedition), nationalist journalists overcame legal hurdles, and the **Vernacular Press Act of 1878** targeted nationalist publications, demonstrating ongoing struggles for **press freedom**.

### Evolution of Indian Press, Related Acts, and Regulations

- **Censorship of Press Act, 1799:** By Lord Wellesley, anticipating a French invasion. Imposed strict press restrictions, including pre-censorship. Publishers had to submit material for government approval. Violation led to immediate deportation.
  - **Expansion (1807):** Applied to journals, pamphlets, and books.
  - Under Lord Hastings, pre-censorship was abolished in 1818, though guidelines were set for editors to prevent the publication of content undermining government authority.
- **Licensing Regulations, 1823:** By Acting Governor-General John Adams. Required a licence for operating a printing press. A fine of Rs. 400 or imprisonment for unlicensed printing; magistrates could seize unlicensed presses. Primarily aimed at Indian-language newspapers and those edited by Indians. Raja Ram Mohan Roy’s “Mirat-ul-Akbar” was forced to stop publication, and only a few newspapers continued in Calcutta.
- **Press Act of 1835 (Metcalf Act):** Charles Metcalfe repealed the 1823 regulations, becoming known as the “**Liberator of the Indian Press**.” Required printers and publishers to provide accurate details about their premises. Allowed cessation of operations by declaration. This led to a rapid expansion of newspapers across India. The more liberal approach lasted until 1856.
- **Licensing Act, 1857:** Introduced after the 1857 revolt as an emergency measure. Reinforced licensing requirements; government had the power to revoke licences and halt the publication or circulation of materials. It was a temporary measure, lasting one year, but Charles Metcalfe’s previous regulations remained in place.
- **Registration Act, 1867:** Replaced the Metcalfe Act of 1835 and focused on regulation instead of restriction. Required every book or newspaper to display the printer’s name, publisher, and place of publication. A copy had to

be submitted to the local government within a month. Continued amendments in 1890, 1914, 1952, and 1963. Introduced in parallel with **Section 124-A** of the Indian Penal Code, which addressed sedition.

- **The Vernacular Press Act, 1878:** The vernacular press, especially after the 1857 revolt, became increasingly vocal in criticising the British government. Public discontent grew due to the 1876-77 famine and extravagant government spending during Lord Lytton's administration. The Vernacular Press Act was introduced to curb "seditious writing" in vernacular languages.

#### Provisions of the Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- Empowered **District Magistrates** to compel printers and publishers to enter bonds, preventing publications from inciting disaffection or fostering antipathy.
- **No Right of Appeal:** Decisions made by Magistrates were final and unappealable in court.
- **Censorship:** The press could submit content to a government censor for approval to avoid punishment.
- **Confiscation of Equipment:** Repeated violations could result in the seizure of printing presses and equipment.
- **Security Deposit:** Publishers could be forced to deposit security that would be forfeited if regulations were violated.
- **Discrimination:** The Act treated the vernacular press more harshly than the English press, earning the derogatory term "Gagging Act."
- **Repeal and Aftermath: Pre-censorship Clause Removed (1878)** following objections by Lord Cranbrook, the pre-censorship clause was removed. A **Press Commissioner** was appointed to provide accurate news to the press.
- Under **Lord Ripon**, the Vernacular Press Act was **repealed (1882)** after widespread protests, as the justification for it no longer held.

### Development After 1882

- **Surendranath Banerjee (1883):** The first Indian journalist to be imprisoned for criticising a judge in **The Bengalee**. He was jailed for criticising the insensitivity of a Calcutta High Court judge towards Bengali religious sentiments.
- **Section 124A Amendment (1898):** The amendment expanded sedition laws, making it a criminal offence to bring contempt upon the Government of India or incite hatred between classes.

### Repression Against National Journalists During the Extremist Phase

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Role:** Through his newspapers *Kesari* and *Maharatta*, and initiatives like the **Ganapati** and **Shivaji festivals**, Tilak promoted **anti-imperialist sentiments**. Led the **boycott of foreign cloth** (1896) and **no-tax movement** (1897) in Maharashtra, protesting British policies.

- **Plague Unrest (1897):** Supported government anti-plague measures, but the harsh methods sparked public discontent and led to the **Chapekar brothers' assassinating British official Rand**.
- **Sedition Charges Against Tilak:** Arrested for publishing a **poem** and delivering a **speech** justifying **Shivaji's actions**, resulting in an **18-month** prison sentence. His imprisonment sparked nationwide protests, elevating him as **Lokmanya** ("Respected by the People").

### Repressive Laws During the Swadeshi Movement

- **Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908:** Aimed to suppress **Extremist nationalist press** and authorised **magistrates** to seize **press property** for publishing inflammatory material. Tilak was arrested under this act, leading to **nationwide protests**.
- **Indian Press Act, 1910:** Empowered **local governments** to demand **security** from publishers and confiscate presses for objectionable content.

### Defence of India Rules (First World War)

- Used to suppress **political dissent** under **wartime security**, **censorship** was intensified, especially against **Congress-related activities**.
- **Press Committee of 1921:** **Tej Bahadur Sapru** chaired the committee, recommending the **repeal** of the **Press Acts of 1908 and 1910**, signalling a shift in press regulation.

### Press Act During the Civil Disobedience Movement

- **Press Ordinance of 1930:** This ordinance aimed to "provide for the better control of the Press" and revived the provisions of the **Press Act of 1910**.
- **Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931:** In 1931, the **Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act** was introduced, giving provincial governments broad powers to suppress media related to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - **Section 4 (1):** Penalised activities that incited violence or supported individuals involved in violent crimes.
  - **Criminal Amendment Act of 1932:** Expanded the powers of the Act, criminalising a wider array of activities undermining government authority.

### During the Second World War

The **Defence of India Rules**, enacted during World War II, led to stricter censorship and increased government control over the press.

- **Pre-Censorship:** All content had to be approved by government authorities before publication, restricting any critical or nationalist viewpoints.
- **Press Emergency Act:** Reinforced by the re-enactment of the **Press Act of 1910**, this act allowed authorities to demand financial security from publishers and close down non-compliant newspapers.
- **Official Secrets Amendment:** Prohibited the publication of sensitive government information, with penalties for any disclosure.

### Press Enquiry Committee (1947)

In 1947, the **Press Enquiry Committee** was formed to reassess press laws in light of India's transition to independence and the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

#### Key Recommendations

- **Repeal of the Indian Emergency Powers Act, 1931:** Abolishing laws used to suppress political movements and dissent.
- **Amendments to the Press and Registration of Books Act:** To align with democratic principles and promote press freedom.
- **Changes to IPC Sections 124-A and 153-A:** To protect free expression and prevent misuse against dissent.

- **Repeal of the Indian States Protection Acts:** Aimed at promoting democratic freedoms in princely states.

**Other Legislative Developments:** Over time, additional acts further shaped the regulatory environment of the Indian press, including:

- The Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951
- Press Commission, 1952
- The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954
- The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955
- The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956
- The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publications) Act, 1960

### Newspapers and Journals

| Newspaper/Founder                                                                                         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Bengal Gazette, also known as Original Calcutta General Advertiser (1780)</b><br>James Augustus Hickey | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.<br>The first newspaper published in India in English. It was known for its provocative journalism and outspoken criticism of the British East India Company.            |
| <b>Madras Courier (1784/85)</b><br>Richard Johnston                                                       | Place of Publication - Madras. It was the first newspaper to be published from Madras.                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>India Gazette (1787)</b><br>Henry Louis Vivian Derozio                                                 | Place of Publication - Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Bombay Herald (1789)</b>                                                                               | Place of Publication-Bombay. It was the first newspaper to be published from Bombay. In English, it came with the title Indian Herald.                                                                                                      |
| <b>Bengal Gazette (1818)</b><br>Harish Chandra Ray                                                        | Place of Publication- Calcutta. It was the first Bengali newspaper.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Sambad Kaumudi (1821)</b><br>Raja Ram Mohan Roy                                                        | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>A Bengali weekly newspaper that promoted social and religious reform. It played a significant role in the development of Bengali journalism and the Indian freedom struggle. |
| <b>Mirat-ul-Akbar (1822)</b><br>Raja Ram Mohan Roy                                                        | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>It was the first Persian language journal that discussed current events and social issues.                                                                                   |
| <b>Jam-i-Jahan Numah (1822)</b>                                                                           | Place of Publication - Calcutta.<br>It was the first Urdu language paper.<br>It was run by an English Firm.                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Banga-Duta (1822)</b><br>Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore                                      | Place of Publication - Calcutta.<br>It was a weekly, published in 4 different languages i.e., English, Bengali, Persian and Hindi.                                                                                                          |
| <b>Bombay Samachar (1822)</b><br>Fardunjee Marzban                                                        | Place of Publication - Bombay.<br>It was the first newspaper in Gujarati.                                                                                                                                                                   |

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| <b>Bangadarshan(1873)</b><br>Bankim Chandra Chatterji                                                       | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>In Bengali Language                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Bombay Times (1838)</b><br>Thomas Bennett.                                                               | Place of Publication - Bombay.<br>It later, from 1861, came to be known as Times of India and is published till date. Founded by Robert Knight but actual publication started by Thomas Bennett.                                                                                     |
| <b>Hindu Patriot (1853)</b><br>Girishchandra Ghosh                                                          | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Later, Harishchandra Mukherji became owner-cum-editor.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Rast Goftar (1851)</b><br>Dadabhai Naoroji                                                               | Place of Publication - Bombay. Spread - Bombay, Gujarat, and Sindh.<br>A Gujarati fortnightly newspaper that advocated for Indian economic and political rights. Naoroji used the newspaper to educate Indians about their rights and to mobilise them against British rule.         |
| <b>Voice of India (1883)</b><br>Dadabhai Naoroji                                                            | Place of Publication - Bombay<br>It was later incorporated into the Indian Spectator                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>East Indian (19th Century)</b><br>Henry Louis Vivian Derozio                                             | It was a daily newspaper.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Som Prakash (1858)</b><br>Dwarkanath VidyaBhushan                                                        | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>A Bengali weekly newspaper that promoted social, political and educational reforms. It was used to advocate for women's rights, education, and widow remarriage.                                                      |
| <b>Indian Mirror (1862)</b><br>Devendra Nath Tagore and Man Mohan Ghosh                                     | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar<br>It was an English, fortnightly newspaper that advocated for Indian self-rule, while criticising the British colonial rule and its policies.                                                                            |
| <b>The Bengalee (1862)</b><br>Started by Girish Chandra Ghosh and later taken over by Surendranath Banerjee | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>It was known for its critical stance against the British colonial government. It published articles on the economic exploitation of India, the political repression of Indians, and the social evils of British rule. |
| <b>The Pioneer (1865)</b><br>George Allen                                                                   | Place of Publication - Allahabad<br>Spread - United Provinces                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>National Paper (1865)</b><br>Devendranath Tagore                                                         | Place of Publication - Calcutta                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Amrita Bazar Patrika (1868)</b><br>Sisir Kumar ghosh and Motilal Ghosh                                   | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar<br>It was Bengali in the beginning, however later it became English. It became a leading voice for bengali middle class                                                                                                   |
| <b>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq (1871)</b><br>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan                                                       | Place of Publication - Aligarh. Spread - North India.<br>An Urdu language journal that advocated for women's education, reform in Muslim family law, and the modernization of Muslim society.                                                                                        |
| <b>Indian Statesman (1875)</b><br>Robert Knight                                                             | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>It was later renamed as The Statesman                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>The Hindu (1878)</b><br>G.S. Iyer, Vir Raghavacharya and Subba Rao Pandit                                | Place of Publication - Madras. Spread - Madras and Mysore.<br>It was initially a weekly newspaper; known for its moderate political view.                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Swadeshamitran (1882)</b><br>G. Subramaniya Iyer                                                         | Place of Publication - Madras<br>One of the earliest Tamil newspapers and the longest in print.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>The Advocate (1878)</b><br>G.P. Verma                                                                    | Place of Publication - Lucknow<br>Spread - United Provinces                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| Newspaper/Founder                                                                                                                                   | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Kesari (1881)</b><br>Bal Gangadhar Tilak                                                                                                         | Place of Publication - Poona. Spread - Bombay and Central India.<br>A Marathi daily newspaper that advocated for Indian self-rule.<br><b>Mahratta (1881):</b> An English weekly                                           |
| <b>The Tribune (1881)</b><br>Dayal Singh Majeetia                                                                                                   | Place of Publication - Lahore. Spread - Punjab and North India.<br>It was a daily newspaper                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Arya Gazette (1882)</b><br>Pandit Dayanand Saraswati                                                                                             | Place of Publication - Lahore. Spread - Punjab and North India.<br>It was published in both English and Hindi, and it promoted the ideals of the Arya Samaj, such as social reform, religious education, and Hindu unity. |
| <b>Akhbar-i-Am (1886)</b><br>Maulavi Zakaullah                                                                                                      | Place of Publication - Lahore<br>Spread - Punjab and North India                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Gaujrat and the Gujratis (1882)</b><br>Behramji Malabari                                                                                         | Place of Publication - Bombay<br>Spread - Bombay and Gujarat                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Paridasak (1886)</b><br>Bipin Chandra Pal (publisher)                                                                                            | It was a weekly                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Sudharak (1888)</b><br>Gopal Krishna Agarkar                                                                                                     | Place of Publication - Poona. Spread - Bombay and Central India.<br>A Marathi language newspaper that promoted social reform.                                                                                             |
| <b>Hitavada (1911)</b><br>GK Gokhale                                                                                                                | Place of Publication - Nagpur. Spread - central India<br>It was published in both English and Marathi. It advocated for social reform and economic development                                                            |
| <b>Indu Prakash(1888)</b><br>Gopalhari Deshmukh                                                                                                     | Place of Publication - Poona<br>Spread - Bombay and Central India                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>The Leader (1907)</b><br>Madan Mohan Malviya                                                                                                     | Place of Publication - Allahabad<br>Spread - United Provinces                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Prabuddha Bharat (1896)</b><br>P. Aiyasami, B. R. Rajam Iyer, G. G. Narasimhacharya, and B. V. Kamesvara Iyer at the behest of Swami Vivekananda | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Spread - India and the world<br>An English language monthly journal that promoted Hindu philosophy and culture.                                                                        |
| <b>Udbodhana (1899)</b><br>Swami Vivekananda                                                                                                        | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Spread - India and the world                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Indian Opinion (1903)</b><br>M.K Gandhi                                                                                                          | Place of Publication - Durban, South Africa. Spread - South Africa and India.<br>A weekly newspaper that advocated for rights of Indian immigrants.                                                                       |
| <b>Young India (1919)</b><br>M.K Gandhi                                                                                                             | Place of Publication - Ahmedabad. Spread - Bombay Presidency.<br>A weekly journal that promoted Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience                                                                |
| <b>Nav Jeevan (1929)</b><br>M.K Gandhi                                                                                                              | Place of Publication - Ahmedabad. Spread - Bombay.<br>A Gujarati language weekly that promoted social reforms and Gandhi's philosophy.                                                                                    |
| <b>Harijan (1932)</b><br>M.K Gandhi                                                                                                                 | Place of Publication - Ahmedabad. Spread - Bombay.<br>An English and Hindi weekly journal that advocated for the rights of Dalits.                                                                                        |

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| <b>Sandhya (1906)</b><br>Brahmabandhab Upadhyay                                                        | Place of Publication-Bengal                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Kal (1906)</b><br>Shivram Mahadev Paranjape                                                         | Place of Publication- Maharashtra<br>Spread - Bombay and Central India                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>The Mussalman (1906)</b><br>Zafar Ali Khan                                                          | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Spread - Bengal and Bihar                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Yugantar (1906)</b><br>Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendra Dutta                                     | Place of Publication - Bengal.<br>It was a political weekly that served as the propaganda organ for revolutionary organisation Anushilan Samiti. It expounded and justified revolutionary violence against British Raj as a political tool for independence. |
| <b>The Karmayogi (1909)</b><br>Aurobindo Ghosh                                                         | Place of Publication - Puducherry<br>Spread - India and the world. It was published in English                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Kudi Arasu (1910)</b><br>E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)                                           | In Tamil language                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Comrade (1911)</b><br>Maulana Mohammad Ali                                                          | Place of Publication - Calcutta. Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>An English language weekly that advocated for Indian self-rule and Muslim rights.                                                                                                             |
| <b>Al-Balagh (1912)</b><br>Abul Kalam Azad                                                             | Place of Publication - Calcutta.<br>Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>An Urdu weekly that supported Indian self-rule and Muslim rights                                                                                                                           |
| <b>The Azad (1912)</b><br>Abul Kalam Azad                                                              | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Spread - Bengal and Bihar. Published in Urdu                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Al-Hilal (1912)</b><br>Abul Kalam Azad                                                              | Place of Publication - Calcutta<br>Spread - Bengal and Bihar.<br>An Urdu weekly newspaper that promoted Islamic thoughts and culture                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Pratap (1913)</b><br>Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi                                                       | Place of Publication - Kanpur<br>Spread - United Provinces                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Bombay Chronicle (1913)</b><br>It was started by Firoze Shah Mehta and was edited by B. G. Horniman | Place of Publication - Bombay<br>Spread - Bombay and Gujarat<br>It was a daily newspaper                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>New India (1914)</b><br>Annie Besant                                                                | Place of Publication - Madras<br>Spread - Madras and Mysore                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Independent (1919)</b><br>Motilal Nehru                                                             | Place of Publication - Allahabad<br>Spread - United Provinces                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Hindustan Times (1920)</b><br>Sunder Singh Lyallpuri. Later edited by K M Panikkar                  | Place of Publication - Delhi<br>Spread - All India.<br>An English language daily newspaper, it was used as part of the Akali Dal Movement                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Mook Nayak (1920)</b><br>B.R. Ambedkar                                                              | Place of Publication - Bombay<br>Spread - Bombay. A Marathi language weekly that advocated for rights of Dalits                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)</b><br>B.R. Ambedkar                                                       | A Marathi fortnightly                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>The Swarajya (1921)</b><br>C. Rajagopalachari                                                       | Place of Publication - Madras<br>Spread - Madras and Mysore. Published in English                                                                                                                                                                            |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>The Milap (1923)</b><br>M K Chand                                      | Place of Publication - Lahore                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Kranti (1927)</b><br>S.S. Mirajkar, K.N. Joglekar, S.V. Ghatе          | Place of Publication - Maharashtra                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Langal and Ganabani (1927)</b><br>Gopu Chakravarti and Dharani Goswami | Place of Publication - Bengal                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>The Forward (1933)</b><br>C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer                          | Place of Publication - Bombay<br>Spread in Bombay and Gujarat                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Free Hindustan (1936)</b><br>Tarak Nath Das                            | Place of Publication - Canada and USA.<br>Spread in India and the world. An English language journal that advocated for self-rule and international cooperation.                                                                         |
| <b>Hindustan Dainik (1936)</b><br>Madan Mohan Malaviya                    | Place of Publication - Lucknow.<br>Spread in the United Provinces. A hindi language daily newspaper that advocated for Hindu nationalism.                                                                                                |
| <b>Bandi Jivan</b><br>Sachindranath Sanyal                                | Place of Publication - Bengal                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>National Herald (1938)</b><br>Jawaharlal Nehru                         | Established in Lucknow.<br>It was founded as a tool to win independence. It was banned by the British government in 1942 during the Quit India movement till 1945.                                                                       |
| <b>Indian Sociologist</b><br>Shyamji Krishnavarma                         | Place of Publication - London                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Bande Mataram</b><br>Madam Bikaji Cama                                 | Place of Publication - Paris                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Talvar</b><br>Virendranath Chattopadhyaya                              | Place of Publication - Berlin                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Ghadar</b><br>Lala Hardayal                                            | Place of Publication - San Francisco.<br>The Ghadar Party put out this weekly, meaning revolt, using a small hand press. It first came out in Urdu, then Gurumukhi. Later it was also published in Gujarati, Hindi, English, German etc. |



## INDIAN PERSONALITIES

### Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833)

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, known as the “**Father of the Indian Renaissance**”, was a progressive thinker and social reformer who pioneered movements in **monotheism, women’s rights, social equality, and education**. His advocacy for rationality and reform left an enduring impact on Indian society and religion.

#### Religious & Social Reforms

- **Monotheism:** Authored *Gift to Monotheists* (1809) and translated **Vedas** to promote **monotheism** in Hinduism.
- **Atmiya Sabha (1814):** Founded to propagate **monotheism**, resist **idolatry**, superstitions, and caste rigidities.
- **Brahmo Samaj (1828):** Established to worship an **eternal, formless being**, rejecting **polytheism, idolatry**, and **caste discrimination**.
- **Anti-Sati Campaign:** Started in 1818; led to **Sati Regulation Act** (1829), criminalising the practice.
- **Women’s Rights:** Opposed **polygamy**, advocated for **inheritance rights, widow remarriage**, and **women’s education**.

#### Educational Contributions

- Supported **Hindu College** (1817) with **David Hare**, focusing on **Western sciences**.
- Founded **Vedanta College** (1825), blending **Indian and Western education**.
- Assisted **Alexander Duff** in establishing **Scottish Church College** (1830).

#### Ideological Views on Religion

- Embraced **rationalism** and **scientific thought**, influenced by **Western ideas**.
- Criticised **orthodox Hinduism** and **polytheism**, aimed to integrate **Islamic monotheism** with **Vedanta**.
- Authored *Precepts of Jesus* (1820), promoting **religious tolerance** and distinguishing the **moral philosophy** of the **New Testament** from miracles.

#### Political and Economic Reforms

- Advocated for **Indianization** of superior services and **judicial equality** between Indians and Europeans, with **trials by jury**.

- Critiqued **Bengali zamindars**, supported fixing of **minimum rents** and advocated for **separation of executive and judiciary**.
- Called for reduction in **export duties** on Indian goods to improve India’s global trade position.
- **Support for Press Freedom:** Founded journals: **Brahmanical Magazine** (1821), **Samvad Kaumudi** (1821) (Bengali weekly), **Mirat-ul-Akbar** (Persian weekly).

**Legacy & Influence:** Published *Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin* (1803), criticising irrational practices in **Hinduism**. **Tagore** described him as a “**Bharat Pathik**”, symbolising **Indic civilization’s** values of **tolerance** and **pluralism**.

### Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941), known as **Gurudev, Kabiguru, and Biswakabi**, was a celebrated Bengali poet, novelist, and painter who introduced Indian culture to the West. Tagore emphasised **unity in diversity** as key to national integration and is credited with giving Gandhi the title “Mahatma”.

#### Unity and Integrity Efforts

- Composed “**Banglar Mati Banglar Jol**” to unite Bengalis post-Partition (1905).
- His song “**Amar Sonar Bangla**” (now Bangladesh’s national anthem) fostered national identity.
- Launched **Rakhi Utsav**, promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.

#### Cultural Contributions

- Composed over **2000 songs** known as **Rabindra Sangeet**.
- Created **2000+ paintings** blending **Expressionism** and **primitive art**.
- Authored **India’s national anthem** and advanced modernist art in India.
- Renounced his **knighthood** after the **Amritsar massacre** (1919).
- Translated the Indian National Anthem to English in **Madanapalle**. [UPSC 2021]

**Educational Contributions:** Founded **Shantiniketan School** (1901) and **Visva-Bharati University** (1921) promoting creative, experiential learning.

## Awards

- **Nobel Prize** in Literature (1913) for *Gitanjali*.
- **Knight Commander of the British Empire** (1915), later renounced.
- Posthumous **Pride of India** award (2019).

## Key Works

- **Gitanjali, Ghare-Baire, Gora, Manasi, Balaka, Sonar Tori**
- **Ekla Chalo Re** – A symbol of resilience.

## Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856–1920), a key figure in India's independence movement and known as the “**Father of Indian Unrest**”, was a leader in the **Lal-Bal-Pal** trio. He promoted **Swaraj** (self-rule) as essential for India's freedom.

### Political Strategy

- Advocated **mass mobilisation, Swadeshi** (self-reliance), and **boycotts** of British goods.
- Co-founded the **All India Home Rule League** (1916) to unite educated Indians for self-rule.
- **Lucknow Pact** (1916): Aligned with the Muslim League for Hindu-Muslim unity.

### Ideology

- Used **Ganesh Chaturthi** and **Shiv Jayanti** to inspire national unity.
- Stressed **Swaraj** as essential, declaring, “Swaraj is my birthright.”
- Emphasised a cultural revival alongside political freedom.

**Educational Contributions:** Co-founded the **Deccan Education Society** (1884) and **Fergusson College** (1885) to promote Indian education and languages.

**Journalism and Writings:** Founded **Kesari** and **Maratha** newspapers to spread nationalist ideas.

Authored **Gita Rahasya** and **The Arctic Home in the Vedas**.

**Freedom Struggle:** Led **Swadeshi movements** and spent six years in **Mandalay Prison**. Directed the **Indian Home Rule Movement** to promote self-governance.

**Critique of British Rule:** Exposed British exploitation and demanded **complete independence** with his slogan: “Swaraj is my birthright.”

## Jyotirao Phule (1827-1890)

- **Satyashodhak Samaj (1873):** Phule founded this society to challenge the caste system, promote equality, and uplift marginalised groups, especially lower castes and women.
- **Education for All:** In 1848, Phule opened a school for girls from low and untouchable castes, pioneering education for the oppressed.
- **Caste and Gender Equality:** A fierce critic of the caste system, Phule advocated for the empowerment of untouchables and women.
- **Challenging Brahminical Ideals:** He disputed the Brahminical superiority narrative, promoting unity among lower castes and rejecting Aryan dominance.

## Key Works:

- **Gulamgiri (1873):** A critique of caste-based oppression and slavery.
- **Shetkaryacha Asud (1881):** Focused on the struggles of farmers.
- **Tritiya Ratna (1855)** and **Powada (1869)**.

**Key Institutions:** Established the **Native Female School (1863)** in Pune and the **Society for Promoting Education of Mahars, Mangs**, and other lower castes.

## Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Bhimrao Ambedkar, born on **April 14, 1891**, in **Mhow**, into the **Mahar caste**, which was considered untouchable.

### Foundation of the ‘Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha’

- **Establishment:** In 1924, **Ambedkar** founded the **Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha** in **Bombay**, aimed at the moral and material upliftment of the untouchables.

**Note: Established:** All India Scheduled Castes Federation & the Independent Labour Party. **[UPSC 2012]**

### Role in National Politics and the Poona Pact

- **Entry into Politics:** In 1930, **Ambedkar** began advocating for **separate electorates** for untouchables, emerging as a key figure in national politics.
- **Round Table Conferences (1930-1932):** As a delegate, he fought for the rights of the untouchables, leading to the **Communal Award** in 1932, which granted separate electorates to the **Depressed Classes**.
- **Poona Pact:** After **Gandhi's** fast unto death, the **Poona Pact** was signed on **September 24, 1932**, which reserved seats for the **Depressed Classes** within general constituencies as a compromise.

### Scheduled Caste Federation

- **Formation:** In 1942, **Ambedkar** established the **Scheduled Caste Federation**, a political party aimed at representing the interests of the lower castes.

### Ambedkar's Role in Constitutional Development

- **Constituent Assembly:** **Ambedkar** played a pivotal role in framing the **Indian Constitution** as its principal architect. His contributions enshrined **equality, liberty, and fraternity**, abolishing **untouchability**.
- **Hindu Code Bill:** He worked on the **Hindu Code Bill** to modernise **Hindu law**, though it faced resistance from conservatives.

### Literary Works

- **Books:**
  - The Problem of the Rupee – Its Origin and its Solution.
  - States and Minorities, Emancipation of the Untouchables.
  - Annihilation of Caste, Buddha or Karl Marx.
  - The Untouchable: Who Are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables.
  - Buddha and His Dhamma, The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women.

### • Journals:

- **Mooknayak** (1920), focused on the plight of the **untouchables** and the **lower castes**.
- **Bahishkrit Bharat** (1927), dedicated to the **exclusion** of **untouchables** and their **social rights**.
- **Samatha** (1928), advocated for **equality** and **justice** for the **oppressed** castes.
- **Janata** (1930), aimed at **mobilising** the **lower castes** and the **marginalised** for **social** and **political rights**.

## Jawaharlal Nehru

Regarded as the “architect of modern India,” Nehru was a nationalist leader, social democrat, humanist, and visionary.

### Nehru's Views on Economy

- **Economic Modernism:** Advocated for **rapid industrialization** to combat poverty.
- **Mixed Economy:** Promoted a blend of **capitalism** and **socialism** to balance economic progress with social welfare.
- **Planned Development:** As Chairman of the **National Planning Committee** (1938), Nehru emphasised the importance of **planned economic development** to address **poverty** and **social inequality**.

### Political Strategy and Leadership

- **Non-Violent Struggle:** A key figure in the **Indian National Congress**, Nehru championed **non-violent civil disobedience** led by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- **Strategic Leadership:** Played a pivotal role in negotiating with the British for India's independence.

### Nehru as India's First Prime Minister

- **Constitution and Republic:** On **January 26, 1950**, India became a sovereign democratic republic with the adoption of the **Indian Constitution**.
- **Non-Aligned Movement:** Promoted India's policy of neutrality during the **Cold War**, opting not to align with any superpower.
- **Children's Day:** November 14, Nehru's birthday, is celebrated as **Children's Day** in honour of his love for children and his efforts to improve their welfare.

### Books Written by Nehru

- The Discovery of India
- Glimpses of World History
- An Autobiography
- Letters from a Father to His Daughter

## Dadabhai Naoroji

**Born on, 4 September 1825, Navsari.** The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of the Indian National Movement was that he exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British. [UPSC 2012]

### Political Contributions

- **Vice-President:** Bombay Presidency Association (1885).
- **Member of Parliament:** First Indian in the House of Commons (1902), Liberal Party, Central Finsbury.
- **Key Organisations:** Indian National Congress, East India Association, Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay.

### National Freedom Struggle

- **Key Roles:** Founded East India Association (1866), President of Indian National Congress (1886, 1893, 1906).
- **Royal Commission:** Member on Indian expenditure (1895).
- **Publications:** The Duties of the Zoroastrians on purity in thought, speech, and action.

## Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**Born on 31 October 1875, Nadiad**

- **Title:** “Iron Man of India”
- **Celebration:** National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Diwas)

### Political Contributions

- Key leader in the Indian National Congress and the Indian independence movement.
- **Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Led the movement against British salt laws.
- **Karachi Congress Session (1931):** Chaired the session where Gandhi was chosen to represent India at the Second Round Table Conference.
- **Second Round Table Conference (1931):** Represented India to discuss its political future.
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** Key leader in the movement, leading to his imprisonment until 1945.

### Key Contributions Post-Independence

- **Integration of Princely States:** Responsible for unifying over 500 princely states into the Indian Union.
- **Reorganisation of States:** Reformed India's states, creating new states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Civil Service Reforms:** Modernised India's civil services with performance-based assessments.
- **Agricultural and Irrigation Reforms:** Oversaw significant irrigation projects, like the Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- **Public Safety:** Established the Indian Police Service, ensuring law and order.

### Role in National Freedom Struggles

- Advocate of Indian nationalism and sovereignty.
- Participated in **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)** and was pivotal in the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)**.
- Imprisoned multiple times due to his active role in the independence struggle.

## Statue of Unity

- **Inaugurated:** October 31, 2018, marking his 143rd birth anniversary.
- **Tallest statue in the world:** 182 metres tall, surpassing China's Spring Temple Buddha.
- **Recognition:** Added to the **Eight Wonders of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization** in January 2020.

## E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)

- **Born:** 1879, Erode, Tamil Nadu.
- **Self-Respect Movement (1921):** Empowered marginalised communities, challenged **Brahminical dominance**. [UPSC 2019]
- **Advocate of Rationalism:** Opposed religious dogma, superstition, and caste-based discrimination.
- **Dravidar Kazhagam (1944):** Rebranded **Justice Party**, foundation for **DMK** and **AIADMK**.
- **Education:** Promoted **Tamil** as medium of instruction, focused on **social justice** and **rationalism** in curriculum.
- **Legacy:** Influential in **social reform**, **anti-caste movement**, and **Dravidian politics**.

## Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- **Born:** December 25, 1876, Karachi.
- **Barrister:** Trained at **Lincoln's Inn**, London.
- **Political Shift:** From **Congress** to **Muslim League** (1916–1940).
- **Lahore Resolution (1940):** Demand for **Pakistan**, a Muslim state.
- **Partition of India (1947):** Advocated for **two-nation theory**, led to **Pakistan's creation**.
- **Key Contributions:**
  - **Salt Tax** opposition.
  - Instrumental in the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**, **All-India Muslim League**.
  - **14-Point Plan** for Muslim rights.
  - **Simla Deputation (1906)** on Muslim representation.
- **Views on Nationalism:** Emphasised Muslim **distinct identity** and **two-nation theory**.
- **Legacy:** Pakistan's first **Governor-General**, passed away September 11, 1948.

## Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

- **Born:** November 11, 1888, Mecca, Saudi Arabia.
- **Key Contributions:**
  - **Indian National Congress:** Served as President, strong advocate of **Hindu-Muslim unity**, opposed **Partition**.
  - **Al-Hilal & Al-Balagh:** Journals promoting unity, banned by the British for separatist views.
  - **Opposition to Partition:** Actively opposed **Bengal's Partition (1905)**, expanded revolutionary activities.
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement:** Supported in 1920, became **youngest Congress President (1923)**.
  - **Salt Satyagraha:** Arrested in 1930, jailed for 1.5 years.

## Views on Education:

- Advocated for **universal, liberal education**; emphasised blending **Eastern** (spirituality) and **Western** (societal progress) ideals.
- Key role in founding **Jamia Millia Islamia (1920)**, **IIT**, **IISc**, **UGC**, and **Planning** institutes.
- Authored "**India Wins Freedom**", "**Basic Concept of Quran**".

## Modernity & Nationalism:

- Rejected **Taqliq** (conformity), embraced **Tajdid** (innovation).
- Influenced by **Pan-Islamic** thinkers like **Jamaluddin Afghani**, and **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.
- Advocated **non-violence** and **civil disobedience** for political change.

## Post-Independence:

- **First Education Minister (1947-1958).**
- **Cultural Contributions:** Founded **Sahitya Academy**, **Sangeet Natak Academy**, **Lalit Kala Academy**.
- Awarded **Bharat Ratna (1992)** posthumously.

## Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902)

- **Early Life and Education:** Born as **Narendranath Datta** on **January 12, 1863**, in **Calcutta** to **Vishwanath Datta** (lawyer) and **Bhubaneswari Devi** (housewife).

## Philosophical and Spiritual Journey

- Joined the **Ramakrishna Mission**, inspired by **Ramakrishna Paramhansa**.
- Advocated for **neo-Vedanta**, blending **spirituality** with **material progress**, emphasising the fusion of **spiritualism** and **materialism**.
- Introduced **Vedanta** and **Yoga** to the West.
- Stressed **man-making education** for **national rejuvenation**.

## Key Contributions

- **1893 World Parliament of Religions, Chicago:** Delivered a historic speech, presenting **Indian spirituality** and calling for balance between **spiritualism** and **materialism**.
- Founded **Ramakrishna Mission (1897)**, focusing on **education**, **women's empowerment**, **health**, **tribal welfare**, and **relief**.
- Promoted a **holistic approach** to life, blending **spirituality** and **practical knowledge**.

## Nationalism

- Emphasised **cultural** and **spiritual unity** over political nationalism.
- Believed India's **spiritual** and **cultural reawakening** would lead to its resurgence.
- Advocated for **social action**, **service to humanity**, and **practical knowledge**.

## Caste and Social Reforms

- Acknowledged issues in the **caste system**, promoting **unity** through **spiritual awakening** and **education**.
- Advocating that **service to humanity** is akin to **worship of Siva**.

## Legacy and Impact

- Known as the “maker of **modern India**” (Subhas Chandra Bose).
- **National Youth Day** is observed on his birth anniversary, **January 12**.
- Established **Belur Math** (1899) as his permanent residence and a centre for spreading his teachings.
- Embraced **science** and **technology** for humanity’s service, highlighting **social action** and **practical knowledge**.

## Swami Dayananda Saraswati (1824–1883)

Born in **Tankara, Gujarat** on February 12, 1824, Swami **Dayananda Saraswati** or **Mulchand** was a prominent **social and religious reformer**.

### Key Contributions

- **Arya Samaj**: Founded in **1875** in **Bombay** (later moved to **Lahore**), the Arya Samaj sought to **revitalise Hinduism** and promote **social reform** based on **Vedic principles**.
- “**Back to the Vedas**”: Popularized this slogan, advocating a return to **Vedic teachings** and rejecting later additions like the **Puranas** and **superstitions**.
- **Philosophy**: He believed in the distinctness of **God, soul, and matter** (Prakriti), and emphasised **individual interpretation** of the scriptures. He criticised **ignorant priests** and **idol worship**.
- **Social Reform**: Advocated for a **casteless, classless society, gender equality**, and the abolition of **caste-based discrimination**.
- **Education**: Established the **Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) Schools** in **1886**, aiming to **transform the educational system** by incorporating **Vedic principles**. The first DAV school was founded in **Lahore**, with **Mahatma Hansraj** as its headmaster.
- **1893**: **DAV College** split into the **College Party** (English education, non-vegetarianism) and **Mahatma Party** (indigenous education, vegetarianism).
- Founded **Gurukul Kangri** to focus on **Vedic and Sanskrit** education.
- **Views on British Rule**: Criticised British rule for weakening India’s **spiritual and cultural traditions**.

### Vision

- Advocated for **Swaraj** and a **unified India** based on **Vedic principles**.
- Supported caste based on **occupation** and **merit**, not birth.
- Promoted **Vedic education** for **social upliftment**.
- Initiated the **Shuddhi Movement** for **reconversion to Hinduism**.

## Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817–1898)

- **Career**: Loyalist in the British judicial service, knighted in 1888, and member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- **Key Ideas**: Advocated reconciling **Western education** with **Quranic teachings** and believed religion should evolve with time. Promoted **women’s education**, opposed **purdah, polygamy**, and **piri-muridi** system. Emphasised the **unity of religions** and the **common interests** of Hindus and Muslims.
- **Contributions**: Founded the **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College** (Aligarh Muslim University) in 1875. Wrote **Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq** to promote **social reform** and modern education.
- **Legacy**: Initially focused on **Muslim unity and education**, later associated with British **divide-and-rule** policies, fostering a separate Muslim identity.

## M.N. Roy (1887–1954)

- **Political Phases**:
  - **Nationalist and Revolutionary (up to 1919)**: Associated with the ‘Yugantar’ organisation, opposed peaceful methods of the Indian National Congress, and supported revolutionary violence.
  - **Communist (post-1919)**: A founding member of the **Communist Party of India**, advocated for Marxism, and promoted socialist economic principles.
  - **Radical Humanist**: Later distanced himself from Marxism, evolving into a radical humanist with a focus on global anti-imperialism and social justice.
- **Key Contributions**: Drafted the **People’s Plan** (1945), focusing on nationalising agriculture and production, and promoting rapid infrastructure development. Advocated for socialist reforms to combat economic inequality and concentrated wealth. Instrumental in the **League Against Imperialism** (1927) and supported anti-imperialist movements worldwide.

## Sri Aurobindo Ghosh (1872–1950)

Born in Kolkata, he studied at Cambridge and became proficient in classical and modern European languages. He also studied Yoga and Sanskrit.

- **Political Involvement**
  - Advocated for **radical resistance** and **armed struggle** for India’s **independence**.
  - Co-founded **Anushilan Samiti** (1902) and edited **Bande Mataram**.
  - Arrested in **1908** for the **Alipore Bomb Case**.
  - Opposed **1905 Partition of Bengal**; key in **Swadeshi Movement** and **Swaraj** goals.
- **Shift to Spirituality**: After imprisonment, moved to **Pondichéry** in **1910** and focused on **spirituality**. Founded **Sri Aurobindo Ashram** (1926) and developed **Integral Yoga**, blending **self-realisation** with **social change**.

- **Literary and Philosophical Contributions:** Writings include **Essays on the Gita**, **The Life Divine**, **The Synthesis of Yoga**, and **Savitri**. **Integral Yoga** emphasised human consciousness and the link between **spirituality** and **social transformation**.

#### Lala Lajpat Rai (1865–1928)

- **Early Life:** Born in **Punjab**, influenced by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati** and the **Arya Samaj**. Studied law in **Lahore**, later practised in **Hisar**, and founded the **Hisar Bar Council**.
- **Political Contributions:**
  - Leader of the **extremist faction** in the Indian National Congress, advocating for **direct action** and **militant resistance**.
  - Opposed the **partition of Bengal** (1905), deported to **Burma** in 1907, and returned after lack of evidence.
  - Founded **Indian Home Rule League of America** (1916), supporting India's independence globally.
  - President of **All India Trade Union Congress** (1920) and supported **Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement**.
- **Key Actions:** Protested against the **Rowlatt Act** and the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**. Elected **Deputy Leader** of the **Central Legislative Assembly** (1926) and rejected the **Simon Commission** (1928).
- **Literary and Social Contributions:** Authored works like **"Young India"** and biographies of figures like **Mazzini** and **Shivaji & Shrikrishna**. [UPSC 2018] Founded the **Servants of the People Society** (1921) and co-founded **Punjab National Bank** (1894).
  - **Ideology:** Advocated for **revolutionary methods**, **social welfare**, and **national unity**, supporting the **Ghadar Movement** and **economic self-reliance**.

#### Rajendra Prasad (1884–1963)

Born in **Siwan**, Bihar, to a scholarly family. Studied at **Presidency College, Calcutta**, earning an M.A. in Economics. Involved in the **Dawn Society** and **Bihari Students Conference** (1906). Worked as a teacher, lawyer, and earned a doctorate from **Allahabad University**.

- **Political Contributions:** Follower of **Gandhi's** non-violence, became **Congress President** (1934). Arrested in the **Quit India Movement** (1942). Served as **Minister of Food and Agriculture** (1946) and emphasised **agricultural self-sufficiency**. Elected **India's first President** (1950), re-elected in **1952** and **1957**.
- **Freedom Struggle:** Joined **Congress** (1911), influenced by **Gandhi**. Contributed to **Champaran** (1918), **Non-Cooperation Movement** (1920), and led **relief efforts** during the **1934 Bihar** and **1935 Quetta Earthquakes**.
- **Presidency:** Focused on **economic development**, **agriculture**, and **national unity**. Shaped the **Indian Constitution** and chaired key committees.

#### Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883–1966)

- **Early Life & Education:** Born in **Bhagur, Maharashtra**, studied at **Fergusson College, Pune**. Influenced by leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, **Lala Lajpat Rai**, and **Bipin Chandra Pal**.
- **Revolutionary Activities:** Co-founded **Mitra Mela** (1899) and **Abhinav Bharat Society** (1904). Associated with **India House (UK)** and **Free India Society**, inspired by **Giuseppe Mazzini**.
- **Imprisonment:** Arrested in **1909** for plotting armed revolt against British rule, sentenced to **50 years** in **Cellular Jail, Andaman**. Died in **1966** after a hunger strike.
- **Political Views:** Advocated **militant nationalism** and **armed resistance** against British rule. Coined the term **"First War of Independence"** for the 1857 revolt. Emphasised **economic self-reliance** and indigenous industries.
- **Nationalism:** Focused on **Hindutva**, unity of Hindus, and a strong Indian identity. Authored **"Hindutva: Who is Hindu?"** and **"History of the War of Indian Independence"**.
- **Leadership:** Led the **Hindu Mahasabha** (1937–43). Supported **caste unity** and **national integration** to counter British rule.

#### Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya (1916–1968)

- **Early Life & Education:** Born on **September 25, 1916**, Pt. Upadhyaya lost his parents early but excelled academically. Joined **RSS** during his student years and became a full-time RSS worker in **1942**.
- **Contributions & Leadership:** Played a key role in the **Bharatiya Jana Sangh**, founded by **Syama Prasad Mukherjee**. After Mukherjee's death in **1953**, he led the party for 15 years, significantly expanding its reach. Developed the party's ideology and led a historic **1967 session**.
- **Economy:** Advocated for a **mixed economy** combining elements of **socialism** and **capitalism**, with an emphasis on **welfare for all**. Introduced the philosophy of **Integral Humanism**, balancing material and spiritual aspects.
- **Publications & Journalism:** Established publications such as **"Panchajanya"** and **"Swadesh"**. Served as an editor and contributor to **Rashtra Dharma**, **Panchjanya**, and **The Organiser**. Advocated for honest, untainted journalism.
- **Literary Contributions:** Wrote several notable books, including **"Samrat Chandragupt"**, **"Jagatguru Shankaracharya"**, and **"Integral Humanism"**. His works explored India's **Five-Year plans** and the role of traditional values in modern governance.

#### Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1895–1982)

- **Early Life:** Born in Maharashtra, influenced by **Mahatma Gandhi's** principles of **non-violence** and **equality**.

- **Opposition to British Rule:** Participated in **non-cooperation** and **satyagraha**, imprisoned for non-violent resistance, and became the first **Individual Satyagrahi**.
- **Economic Views:** Advocated **Gram Swaraj**, **self-sufficiency**, **Khadi** production, and **Swadeshi** goods. Imprisoned in 1932.
- **Bhoodan Movement:** Walked across India to collect **land donations** for landless people, leading to the distribution of **4.4 million acres**.
- **Nationalism:** Promoted **Sarvodaya** (welfare for all) and equality.
- **Social Reform:** Advocated **simplicity**, **self-discipline**, and **service**. Founded **Ashrams** and **Brahma Vidya Mandir** for women.

#### Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884)

- **Role:** Appointed **Acharya** of Brahmo Samaj (1858), spread ideas outside Bengal, promoted **inter-caste marriage**, and criticised the **caste system**.
- **Controversies:** Expelled in 1865; marriage of his **13-year-old daughter** to the **Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar** in 1878 led to a **split** in Brahmo Samaj.
- **Initiatives:** Founded the **Indian Reform Association** (1870), established the **Tabernacle of New Dispensation**, and contributed to the establishment of **Dayal Singh College** in Lahore (1910). [UPSC 2016]
- **Opposition:** His reforms led to the creation of **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** by followers like **Ananda Mohan Bose** and others.

#### Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-1891)

- **Reforms:** Principal of **Sanskrit College** (1850), promoted **widow remarriage**, opposed **child marriage** and **polygamy**, and supported **women's education**.
- **Legacy:** Integrated **Indian** and **Western** thought, created a **new Bengali primer**, and evolved a modern prose style.
- **Bethune School:** As Secretary with Hindu Female School which later came to be known as Bethune Female School (established 1849, renamed 1856) for girls' education. [UPSC 2021]

#### Balshastri Jambhekar (1812-1846)

- **Contributions:** Founded the newspapers **Darpan** (1832) and **Digdarshan** (1840), advocated for a scientific approach to life.
- **Institutions:** Founded **Bombay Native General Library**, **Native Improvement Society**, and was **professor of Hindi** at **Elphinstone College**.
- **Legacy:** Known as the **father of Marathi journalism** and worked at the **Colaba Observatory**.

#### Gopal Baba Walangkar (1840-1900)

- Born in a **Mahar** family in Maharashtra, Walangkar worked to uplift Dalits.

- Influenced by **Jyotiba Phule**, he founded the **Anarya Dosh-Parihar Mandali** and advocated for **Mahar** recruitment in the army.
- Published journals **Vital Vidhvansak** (1888) [UPSC 2020] and **Vital Viduvansan** (1889) on caste issues.
- Authored **Hindu Dharma Darpan** (1894) and contributed to journals like **Sudharak** and **Deenbandhu**.

#### Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar (1869-1912)

- Marathi historian, writer, and social reformer.
- Advocated for **women's education** and **caste abolition**.
- Edited and published '**Prabhakar**', a prominent Marathi newspaper.
- Contributed to **Marathi literature** and **historical research**, focusing on **Maratha history**.
- Influenced intellectual reforms in **19th-century Maharashtra**.
- "**Deshar Katha**" written during the freedom struggle, It warned against the Colonial States hypnotic conquest of the mind. It inspired the performance of swadeshi street plays and folk songs. [UPSC 2020]

#### Kisan Faguji Bansod (1879-1946)

- Born in a **Mahar** family in **Nagpur**, Bansod focused on educating Dalit children.
- Founded the **Chokhamela girls' school** and published journals like **Nirashrit Hind Nagar** and **Majur Patrika**.
- Secretary of the **All India Depressed Classes Conference** in 1920.
- Influenced by **Bhakti cult**, **Brahmo Samaj**, and **Prarthana Samaj**.

#### Vitthal Ramji Shinde (1873-1944)

- Born in a Marathi family, Shinde was influenced by **Tukaram**, **Eknath**, and **Ramdas**.
- Founded a **night school** in Pune (1905) and **Depressed Classes Mission** in Bombay (1906).
- Advocated for **special representation** for untouchables in the **Southborough Franchise Committee** (1919).
- Participated in the **Civil Disobedience Movement**, imprisoned in **Yerwada Central Jail**.
- Author **Bharatiya Asprushyatecha Prashna**.

#### Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823-1892)

- Known as **Lokhitwadi**, he was a rationalist and social reformer from Maharashtra.
- Worked as a judge under the British Raj and contributed to the **Prabhakar** journal.
- Advocated for **reorganisation** of society based on **rationalism**, **secularism**, and **equality**.
- Founded journals **Hitechhu**, **Gyan Prakash**, **Indu Prakash**, and **Lokhitawadi**.

### Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856–1895)

- A prominent **educationist**, co-founder of **Deccan Education Society**, **Fergusson College**, and **New English School**.
- First editor of **Kesari**, **Lokmanya Tilak's** journal.
- Started the periodical **Sudharak**, addressing **untouchability** and the **caste system**.

### Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988)

- **Role:** Frontier Gandhi, leader of the **Khilafat Movement**.
- **Contributions:** Advocated for non-violence, education, and the rights of Pashtuns. His **Khudai Khidmatgar** movement emphasised unity and non-violence in the fight for independence.
- **Legacy:** Khan's movement is a lasting symbol of peaceful resistance and social reform in the Pashtun regions.

### Madan Mohan Malaviya (1861-1946)

**Early Life and Education:** Born on **December 25, 1861**, in **Allahabad**, educated at **Allahabad University**, became a prominent **lawyer** and **educator**.

#### Political Career:

- Key leader of **Indian National Congress**, **President** (1909, 1918).
- Opposed **Partition of Bengal** (1905), supported **Swaraj** and **Hindu-Muslim unity**.
- Active in **Non-Cooperation Movement**.

**Educational Contributions:** Founded **Banaras Hindu University (BHU)** in **1916**. Advocated for **national education**, blending **Indian culture** with **modern learning**. Promoted **Indian languages** in education.

**Legacy:** Known as **Mahamana**, his efforts were central to **India's intellectual and cultural revival**. Awarded **Bharat Ratna** in **2014** for his contributions to **education** and **nation-building**.

### Surendranath Banerjee (1848–1925)

- **Born:** November 10, 1848, **Calcutta**.
- **Education:** **Presidency College**, **University College London**.
- **Key Roles:** Founder of **Indian Association** (1876), **President of INC** (1895, 1902).
- **Political Stance:** Advocate for **constitutional reforms**, **Indianization** of services, **self-rule**.
- **Contributions:** Promoted **civil service reforms**, **women's education**, and **universal education**. Edited **The Bengalee** and **The Indian Mirror**.

### Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)

- **Career:** Teacher, scholar, and social reformer; a founding member of **Indian National Congress (INC)**.
- **Key Contributions:**
  - Founded **Fergusson College** (Pune), promoting **modern education**
  - Advocated for **Morley-Minto Reforms** (1909), increasing **Indian political participation**

- Supported **economic self-reliance** and established the **Indian Industrial Commission**
- **International diplomacy:** Raised India's issues in **England** to gain global support
- **Legacy:** Influenced leaders like **Gandhi**, **Tilak**, and **Lajpat Rai**. Emphasised **nonviolent reform** and **grassroots empowerment**

### Birsa Munda:

- **Birth:** November 15, 1875, **Chhotanagpur** (now **Jharkhand**), **Munda tribe**.
- **Death:** June 9, 1900, in British custody under suspicious circumstances.
- **Influences:** Exposure to **Vaishnavism**, **Christianity**, and **tribal beliefs**; later returned to tribal traditions.
- **The Munda Rebellion (Ulgulan):** British policies—land alienation, high taxation, forced conversions—caused tribal unrest. He led the **Munda Rebellion** ("Ulgulan") to reclaim land rights and resist British control. He raised **white flag** for **Munda Raj**; used **guerrilla warfare** to unite tribal groups.
- **Achievements:**
  - **Land Rights:** Rebellion led to the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908)**, protecting tribal land.
  - **Religious Reform:** Founded **Birsait Sect**, blending **tribal traditions** with **Hinduism** and **Christianity**.
  - **Cultural Icon:** Revered as **Birsa Bhagwan**, inspiring future tribal movements
- **Legacy:** **Birsa Munda Jayanti** (Nov 15) and **Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas** honour his legacy. Recognized as a **freedom fighter** by the Indian Government, especially in **Jharkhand** and **Odisha**.
- **150th Birth Anniversary:** **PM Modi** released a **stamp** and **coin** on **Nov 15, 2024** and the government launched nationwide celebrations from November 15–26, 2024 and **2025** has been declared as **Janjatiya Gaurav Varsh** to honour his contributions.

## PROMINENT WOMEN LEADERS

- **Bhima Bai Holkar (1817):** Queen of **Indore** and a significant figure in the **Maratha resistance** against the British during the **First Anglo-Maratha War**.
- **Rani Channama of Kittur (1824):** Known as the "Lioness of Kittur," Queen of **Kittur**, in 1824, she led her forces in a fierce battle against the **British East India Company's** attempt to annex her kingdom.
- **Rani Begam Hazrat Mahal (1857):** Wife of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** of **Awadh**, she led resistance forces in **Lucknow** and fought valiantly against **British troops** during the uprising.
- **Maharani Velu Nachiyar (1730-1796):** Queen of **Sivaganga** in **Tamil Nadu**, she led a successful rebellion and recaptured it using **guerrilla warfare** tactics after the British seized her kingdom.

- **Rani Gaidinliu (1915-1993):** Born in 1915, **Rani Gaidinliu** was a **Naga** spiritual and political leader. At the age of **16**, she led a **movement** against British rule in **Nagaland**, advocating for the preservation of **Naga culture**. Gaidinliu's resistance remains a defining symbol of **Naga nationalism** and anti-colonial sentiment.
- **Rani Lakshmi Bai:** Born in **1828** in **Varanasi**, **Rani Lakshmi Bai** was the **queen** of **Jhansi** and one of the most iconic figures in the **Indian Revolt of 1857**.  
**Role in the Revolt of 1857:** She led her troops against British forces with exceptional courage, fighting till the **end** when Jhansi fell to the British in 1858. Rani Lakshmi Bai remains an enduring symbol of **bravery** and **resilience**, often called the "Warrior Queen."
- **Rani Tace Bai:** She joined the forces led by Rani Lakshmi Bai and fought against the British in the Jhansi region.
- **Jhalkari Bai (1830–1858):** She joined the Jhansi Army under Rani Lakshmi Bai. During the 1857 Revolt, she impersonated Rani Lakshmi Bai to mislead British forces, playing a key role in defending Jhansi.
- **Rani Jindan Kaur:** As the youngest wife of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh, the last ruler of the Sikh Empire, she actively opposed British attempts to annex Punjab, using political and military strategies.
- **Baiza Bai:** As the wife of the Maratha ruler of Nagpur, she led a strong rebellion against British forces, organising military campaigns and displaying leadership against British encroachment.
- **Rani Durgavati (1524–1564):** Queen of Gondwana, Durgavati was a skilled leader from the Gond tribe. She resisted the Mughals under Emperor Akbar in 1564, leading her forces valiantly before being defeated.
- **Ahilya Bai Holkar (1725–1795):** Queen of Indore, she succeeded her husband, Malhar Rao Holkar, and became a capable ruler.
- **Pritilata Waddedar:** She was a revolutionary and activist, who played a key role in the **raid** on the **Chittagong armoury**, aiming to seize weapons from the British. She died in an attempt to evade capture.
- **Kalpana Dutta:** She played a key role in the **Chittagong raid**, organising protests and supporting the **nationalist movement**.
- **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit:** Born in **1900**, **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit** was an influential diplomat and the sister of **Jawaharlal Nehru**. She actively participated in the **freedom movement** and later became India's first female **ambassador**, serving in various countries, including the **United States** and **Soviet Union**. Pandit was the first woman to preside over the **United Nations General Assembly** and is remembered for her **contributions** to Indian **diplomacy**.

- **Bhikaji Cama (1861-1936)**

- **Role:** Revolutionary and prominent freedom fighter.
- **Contributions:** Designed India's first national flag in 1907, symbolising unity and independence. Cama's involvement in anti-colonial movements abroad and her contributions to the Indian independence struggle were pivotal.

- **Savitribai Phule (1831-1897)**

- **Advocacy for Women:** Founded the **Mahila Seva Mandal** to raise awareness about **women's rights**, campaigned against widow mistreatment, and advocated for **widow remarriage**.
- **Social Reforms:** Organized a **barber's strike** to oppose the practice of **shaving widows' heads**, and co-founded **Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha** in 1863 to prevent **infanticide**.
- **Literary Contributions:** Wrote poetry, with collections like **Kavyaphule** and **Bavankashi Subodh Ratnakar**.
- **Leadership:** Took over the leadership of **Satyashodhak Samaj** after **Jyotirao's death**, continuing his social reform work.

## WOMEN LEADERS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- **Sarojini Naidu (1879-1949)**

- **Role:** First woman President of the Indian National Congress (1925).
- **Contributions:** Played a vital role in the Salt March, Quit India Movement, and women's suffrage.
- **Legacy:** Became the first woman governor in independent India (U.P.).
- **Famous Work:** "The Nightingale of India" due to her poetic talents.

- **Dakshayani Velayudhan (1912-1978)**

- **Role:** First Dalit woman to serve in the Constituent Assembly.
- **Contributions:** Focused on social justice and equal rights for marginalised communities.
- **Advocacy:** Championed the cause of Dalit empowerment and women's rights.
- **Significance:** Represented the cause of Dalits in post-independence India.

- **Begum Aizaz Rasul (1909-2001)**

- **Role:** One of the few Muslim women in the Constituent Assembly.
- **Contributions:** Played a key role in securing minority rights in the Constitution.

- **Post-Independence:** Served as a member of the Planning Commission, emphasising the need for women's development in rural areas.
- **Legacy:** Actively participated in women's and minority welfare.
- **Hansa Jivraj Mehta (1897-1995)**
  - **Role:** Feminist and social reformer.
  - **Contributions:** Advocated for gender equality, social justice, and women's education in the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Post-Independence:** Founded the All India Women's Conference (AIWC).
  - **Legacy:** Instrumental in framing gender-equal rights in the Constitution and later in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- **Leela Roy (1900-1970)**
  - **Role:** Freedom fighter, social worker, and educator.
  - **Contributions:** Worked for women's education, particularly in rural areas.
  - **Advocacy:** Focused on the empowerment of women through vocational education.
  - **Legacy:** Pioneered reforms for women's rights and gender equality.
- **Durgabai Deshmukh (1909-1981)**
  - **Role:** Social reformer and Gandhian activist.
  - **Contributions:** Focused on women's education and social welfare policies in post-independent India. Established the Andhra Mahila Sabha and advocated for women's rights in rural areas. Chairperson of the **National Council on Women's Education** (1958–1974).
- **Ammu Swaminathan (1894-1978)**
  - **Role:** Prominent social worker and politician.
  - **Contributions:** Worked on reforming child marriage laws and promoting education for girls.
  - **Legacy:** Awarded the title 'Mother of the Year' for her significant social contributions.
- **Renuka Ray (1904-1997)**
  - **Role:** Social reformer and politician.
  - **Contributions:** Key advocate for social justice and women's rights, particularly focusing on backward classes.
  - **Post-Independence:** Played a role in the development of rural education policies and served as a member of the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Legacy:** Pioneered reforms in social welfare.
- **Kamla Chaudhry (1908-1970)**
  - **Role:** Freedom fighter and social activist.
  - **Contributions:** Focused on the upliftment of the working class and women's empowerment. Strong advocate of social reform and women's active participation in governance.
- **Purnima Banerjee (1911-1951)**
  - **Role:** Social worker and political activist.
  - **Contributions:** Focused on rural women's welfare and vocational training.
  - **Legacy:** Promoted grassroots activism and worked towards women's economic independence.
- **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (1887-1964)**
  - **Role:** Prominent politician and social worker.
  - **Contributions:** Advocate for a Uniform Civil Code and education for women.
  - **Post-Independence:** India's first Health Minister, spearheaded public health reforms.
  - **Legacy:** Played a crucial role in establishing the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS).
- **Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit (1900-1990):** First woman **UN General Assembly President** (1953), India's first female **ambassador**, advocate for **women in diplomacy**.
- **Annie Mascarene (1902-1963)**
  - **Role:** Lawyer, social reformer, and politician.
  - **Contributions:** Played a significant role in legal reforms, particularly the Hindu Code Bill.
  - **Legacy:** Advocated for women's rights and played a major role in the movement for gender equality in India.
- **Sucheta Kriplani (1908-1974)**
  - **Role:** Freedom fighter and political leader.
  - **Contributions:** First woman to sing "Vande Mataram" in the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Post-Independence:** Became the first woman Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1963-67).
  - **Legacy:** Advocate for women's education and social reforms.
- **Malati Choudhury (1904-1998)**
  - **Role:** Member of the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Contributions:** Advocate for women's participation in public life and social welfare.
  - **Legacy:** Played a significant role in promoting the importance of education for women in rural areas.

### PERSONALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- **Syed Haider Raza:** Popularized the movement in **Delhi**, rallying support for indigenous industries.
- **Chidambaram Pillai:** Spread the movement to **Madras** (now Chennai), organising a strike at the **Tuticorin Coral Mill** and founding the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company**.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal:** A prominent extremist leader, he advocated for Swadeshi in **urban India** and served as the editor of *New India* newspaper, which played a critical role in galvanising support for the cause.

- **Laikat Hossain:** From **Patna**, he proposed the **boycott** strategy and organised the **East Indian Railway Strike** in 1906. Hossain's fiery Urdu writings rallied Muslims to the cause of Swadeshi.
- **Shyamsunder Chakrabarti:** A swadeshi leader who contributed to organising strikes in Bengal, fostering the nationalist sentiment.
- **Ramendra Sunder Trivedi:** Played a symbolic role by advocating for the **arandhan** (keeping the hearth unlit) on the day the **Partition of Bengal** was enacted, marking the protest.
- **Ashwini Kumar Dutt:** Established the **Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** and led Muslim peasants in Barisal in Swadeshi protests.
- **Promotha Mitter & Barindrakumar Ghosh:** Together with **Jatindranath Bannerji**, they founded the **Anushilan Samiti** in **Calcutta**, promoting revolutionary activities under the guise of a cultural association.
- **Abdul Halim Guznavi:** A **zamindar and lawyer**, he set up indigenous industries and helped Aurobindo Ghosh extend revolutionary activities beyond Bengal. His efforts were aided by **Abul Kalam Azad**.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji:** Declared in the **1906 Congress session** that the **goal of the Congress** was to achieve **Swaraj** through Swadeshi.
- **Acharya P.C. Roy:** Set up the **Bengal Chemicals Factory** to promote Swadeshi and national self-reliance.
- **Mukunda Das, Rajanikanta Sen, and Dwijendralal Roy:** Composed songs that became anthems of the Swadeshi movement, adding to the cultural vigour of the protest.
- **Ashwini Coomar Banerjee:** Led the **Indian Millhands' Union** at **Budge-Budge** to advocate for workers' rights in the Swadeshi context.
- **Satish Chandra Mukherji:** Promoted indigenous control over education through his **Dawn Society**, which supported the Swadeshi cause.
- **Motilal Ghosh:** Used the **Amrita Bazar Patrika** to publish articles advocating for **extremism** and the **Swadeshi Movement**.
- **Brahmabandhab Upadhyay:** Through his **Sandhya** and **Yugantar** publications, popularised **Swaraj** and the **Swadeshi Movement** among revolutionary groups in Bengal.
- **Jogendrachandra:** Established a fund to send students abroad for **technical and industrial training**, aimed at bolstering indigenous industries.
- **Kunwarji Mehta and Kalyanji Mehta:** Organized **Patidar Yuvak Mandal** to spread the Swadeshi message in Gujarat.
- **Lala Harkishan Lal:** Promoted the movement in **Punjab** through the **Brahmo Samaj** and played a critical role in founding **Punjab National Bank**.
- **Muhammed Shafi and Fazal-i-Husain:** Leaders of the **Muslim Swadeshi movement** in **Punjab**, focused on constructive work rather than boycott.
- **V. Krishnaswami Iyer:** Led the '**Mylapore**' group in **Madras** but was opposed by **G. Subramaniya Iyer, T. Prakasam**, and **M. Krishna Rao**, who were also active in the Swadeshi cause.
- **Subramaniya Bharati:** A poet and revolutionary, he played a crucial role in arousing Tamil nationalism through his writings.
- **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki:** Revolutionaries who carried out the **Kennedy Murder** in 1908 as part of the Swadeshi movement's more radical faction.
- **Pulin Das:** Headed the **Deccan Anushilan** group, involved in major revolutionary actions, including the **Barrah Dacoity**.
- **Sachindranath Sanyal:** A revolutionary leader from **Benaras**, who organised through connections with the **Mokhodacharan Samadhyay** group.
- **Savarkar brothers:** Founders of **Mitra Mela** in 1899, they were central to the **extremist** faction of the Swadeshi movement in **Maharashtra**.

### PERSONALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- **C.R. Das**, who moved the non-cooperation resolution at the **Nagpur Congress** in 1920. He renounced his law practice, inspiring others such as **Motilal Nehru, M.R. Jayakar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari**, and **T. Prakasam** to do the same. **Das's subordinates**, such as **Birendranath Samsal, J.M. Sengupta**, and **Subhas Chandra Bose**, played crucial roles in spreading the movement and uniting Hindus and Muslims.
- **Ali Brothers** (**Shaukat Ali** and **Muhammed Ali**), as **Khilafat** leaders, supported Gandhi's efforts, urging Muslims to boycott the British Army. Their arrest in 1921 sparked further protests.
- **Basanti Debi**, wife of **C.R. Das** became one of the first women to be arrested in the movement in 1921.
- **Alluri Sitaram Raju**, who led tribal revolts in **Andhra Pradesh**, aligning their demands with the non-cooperation cause.
- **Premchand**, the famous writer, resigned his school position and became a vocal supporter through his contributions to the journal **Aaj**.
- **Baba Ramchandra** led peasants in **Awadh**, helping integrate their revolt with the larger movement.
- **Swami Vishwanand** and **Swami Darsananand** organised coal miners in **Raniganj-Jharia** for non-cooperation, emphasising labour struggles.

- **S.A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, and V.D. Sathaye** was influenced by socialist ideologies and actively promoted non-cooperation despite disagreements with Gandhi's methods.
- **Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya** opposed local government plans in **Chirala-Perala** and led no-tax movements in the **Guntur district**.

### PERSONALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE & QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- **C. Rajagopalachari** led a salt march from **Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam** in Tamil Nadu, expressing solidarity with the movement; he was arrested on April 30, 1930.
- **K. Kelappan**, a Nair Congress leader, organised the **Vaikom Satyagraha** and led a march from Calicut to Payanneer, defying salt laws in Kerala.
- **P. Krishna Pillai** defended the national flag on Calicut beach and later established the Kerala Communist Movement.
- **Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan** formed the **Khudai Khidmatgars** (Red Shirts), a non-violent revolutionary group significant in northwest India's anti-colonial efforts.
- **Surya Sen** led the **Chittagong Armoury Raid**, setting up a provisional government, symbolising militant resistance within the broader movement.
- **Abbas Tayabji** took over the movement's leadership after Gandhi's arrest but was also detained shortly thereafter.
- **Ambalal Sarabhai and Kasturbhai Lakhai** collaborated with Motilal Nehru to garner support among Bombay's mill-owners and industrialists.
- **G.D. Birla, Jamnalal Bajaj, and Industrialists** financially supported the movement. Bajaj served as treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee, while others advocated for Indian control over trade policies.
- **Chandraprabha Saikiani** encouraged Kachari villagers in Assam to **defy forest laws**, expanding the movement's scope to indigenous communities.
- **Subhash Chandra Bose and J.M. Sengupta** led the Bengal Congress faction, creating parallel organisations for civil disobedience and dissenting when the movement was paused.
- **Kalka Prasad** mobilised a **no-rent campaign** in Rai Bareilly, empowering local communities against economic exploitation.
- **Shanti and Suniti Chaudhari** assassinated the district magistrate of Tippera, marking a militant response within women's participation in the movement.
- **Sheikh Abdullah** led an agitation in Kashmir, attacking the **Srinagar jail** and collaborating with Jammu Hindus against the monarchy.
- **Mohammed Yasin Khan** organised the **Meos** community in Punjab, resisting revenue hikes and labour demands.
- **K.M. Ashraf** contributed as India's first Marxist historian, aligning with the movement to bridge nationalism with socialism.
- **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** allied with Gandhi, though he later distanced himself over Gandhi's **Harijan campaign**, forming the Congress Nationalist Party.
- **Satyamurthy, Bhulabhai Desai, M.A. Ansari, and B.C. Roy** advocated for re-entering electoral politics and suggested a revived Swarajya Party within Congress.
- **Jayaprakash Narayan and Congress Socialists** introduced leftist ideology into Congress, influencing policies and the freedom struggle.
- **N.V. Gadgil** supported temple entry movements and allied with the **non-Brahmin Satyashodhak Samaj** against social discrimination.
- **Gopabandhu Chaudhuri** popularised the Civil Disobedience Movement in **Orissa**, leading salt protests in coastal regions.
- **Jadunandan Sharma** sparked the **Kisan Sabha Movement** in Bihar, rallying rural farmers in Gaya district.
- **Duggirala Balaramakrishnaya** led a **no-revenue campaign** in Andhra Pradesh and composed the Telugu song **Gandhi Gita**.
- **N.V. Rama Naidu and N.C. Ranga** organised **forest satyagraha** in Venkatagiri, Nellore, to resist colonial forestry policies.
- **Mannu Gond and Chaitu Koiku** led **forest satyagraha** in Betul, highlighting indigenous rights within the movement.
- **B.T. Ranadive, S.V. Deshpande, Abdul Halim, and Somnath Lahiri** organised labour strikes, promoting **worker rights** and trade unionism.



## GOVERNOR GENERALS AND VICEROYS

| Name and Period                                         | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <b>Robert Clive</b><br>1757 to 1760 and<br>1765 to 1767 | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Battle of Plassey (1757) - Battle of Buxar (1764).</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> First British Governor of Bengal Presidency.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Warren Hastings</b><br>(1773-1785)                   | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Rohilla War (1774), First Maratha War (1775-1782) and Treaty of Salbai (1782), Second Mysore War (1780-1784)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Regulating Act of 1773, Act of 1781 (clarification of jurisdictional powers), Pitt's India Act of 1784, Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)</p> <p>Established Calcutta Madrasa <span style="float: right;">[UPSC 2018]</span></p> <p><b>Administrative Reforms:</b> Abolished the <b>Dual System</b>; <b>revenue management</b> taken over by the <b>President and Council</b>; <b>Board of Revenue</b> established; <b>treasury</b> moved to <b>Calcutta</b>; <b>Nawab's allowance</b> cut; payments to <b>Emperor Shah Alam</b> stopped.</p> <p><b>Revenue Reforms:</b> Initiated <b>five-year land revenue settlement</b>; replaced corrupt <b>Collectors</b>; reverted to <b>annual settlements</b> favouring <b>zamindars</b>; aimed for <b>centralization</b>, leading to poor revenue collection.</p> <p><b>Judicial Reforms:</b> Established <b>Diwani</b> and <b>Faujdari Adalat</b>; created a <b>Supreme Court</b>; <b>jurisdiction</b> conflicts persisted; codified <b>Hindu</b> and <b>Muslim laws</b>.</p> <p><b>Commercial Reforms:</b> Reduced <b>custom houses</b>; standardised <b>duties</b>; regulated <b>dastaks</b>; protected <b>weavers</b>; fostered trade with <b>Bhutan</b> and <b>Tibet</b>.</p> |
| <b>Lord Cornwallis</b><br>(1786-1793)                   | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Third Mysore War (1790-1792) - Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Cornwallis Code (1793); Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793); Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services. Separated revenue from justice administration.</p> <p><b>Administrative Reforms:</b> Europeanised administration; focused on <b>capability</b> and <b>integrity</b>; Abolished low wages and excessive perks; advocated for <b>merit-based</b> appointments. Separated <b>commercial</b>, <b>judicial</b>, and <b>revenue</b> services.</p> <p><b>Judicial Reforms:</b> Reduced revenue districts from <b>35 to 23</b>; Collectors gained <b>magisterial powers</b>. Established <b>four circuit courts</b>; finalised reforms as the <b>Cornwallis Code</b> in <b>1793</b>.</p> <p><b>Police Reforms:</b> Removed police power from <b>Zamindars</b>; empowered District Judges.</p> <p><b>Commercial Reforms:</b> Addressed corruption; streamlined procurement through <b>Commercial Residents</b>. Ensured <b>fair treatment</b> for weavers and Indian labourers.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Sir John Shore</b><br>(1793-1798)                    | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Battle of Kharda (1795)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Charter Act of 1793 (regulation of the East India Company).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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| <b>Lord Wellesley<br/>(1798-1805)</b>        | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Fourth Mysore War (1799) - Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805) and Treaty; Treaty of Bassein (1802)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Initiated Subsidiary Alliance; Nizam Ali of Hyderabad was the first to accept it (1798); Formed Madras Presidency; Wellesley established the Fort William College at Calcutta to train British civilians for administrative purposes in India. <b>[UPSC 2020]</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Sir George Barlow<br/>(1805-1807)</b>     | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Vellore Mutiny (1806)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Lord Minto I<br/>(1807-1813)</b>          | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Lord Hastings<br/>(1813-1823)</b>         | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Anglo-Nepal War (1814-1816) - Treaty of Sagauli (1816); Third Maratha War (1817-1819) - Treaty with Sindhia (1817)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Adopted interventionist policies; forced settlements on Peshwa and Scindia. Introduced Ryotwari settlement in Madras (1820).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Lord Amherst<br/>(1823-1828)</b>          | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> First Burmese War (1824-1826); Capture of Bharatpur (1826)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Lord William Bentinck<br/>(1828-1835)</b> | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Annexation of Mysore (1831); Annexation of Coorg (1834); Treaty with Ranjit Singh (1831)</p> <p><b>Note:</b> Charter Act, 1833 designated the Governor General of Bengal as the Governor General of India. <b>[UPSC 2023]</b></p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Suppression of Thuggee (1830), Charter Act of 1833, Introduced state railways and the Ganges Canal (1854), Regarded as the “Father of Modern Western Education in India.”</p> <p><b>Social Reforms:</b> <b>Abolition of Sati:</b> Banned by the <b>Bengal Sati Regulation (1829)</b>, <b>Female Infanticide:</b> Made illegal and punishable.</p> <p><b>Discrimination Removal:</b> Charter Act (1833) allowed Indians to hold public office.</p> <p><b>Educational Reforms:</b> Promoted <b>English education</b>; formed the <b>Committee of Public Instruction</b>. Endorsed <b>Macaulay’s</b> English medium recommendation. Established <b>Calcutta Medical College (1835)</b>.</p> <p><b>Financial Reforms:</b> Reduced military salaries; streamlined administration. Regularised <b>opium trade</b>; implemented revenue settlements; Achieved <b>Rs. 1.5 million</b> budget surplus.</p> <p><b>Administrative Reforms:</b> Abolished <b>Cornwallis provisions</b>. Introduced local languages in lower courts; English in higher courts.</p> |
| <b>Lord Metcalfe<br/>(1835-1836)</b>         | <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> New press law removing restrictions on the press in India (1835). Known as the “<b>Liberator of the Indian Press</b>”.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Lord Auckland<br/>(1836-1842)</b>         | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> First Afghan War (1838-1842); Death of Ranjit Singh (1839)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <b>Lord Ellenborough<br/>(1842-1844)</b>     | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Annexation of Sindh (1843); War with Gwalior (1843)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Lord Hardinge I<br/>(1844-1848)</b>       | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-1846) - Treaty of Lahore (1846).</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Social reforms against female infanticide and human sacrifice.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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| <b>Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)</b>     | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849) - Annexation of Punjab (1849); Annexation of Lower Burma (1852)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Doctrine of Lapse, Ganges Canal (1854), Widow Remarriage Act (1856).</p> <p><b>Administrative Reforms:</b> Appointed a <b>Lieutenant Governor</b> for Bengal, centralising administration. Designated <b>commissioners</b> for newly acquired territories.</p> <p><b>Military Reforms:</b> Established <b>Simla</b> as the army headquarters; relocated troops by <b>1865</b>. Increased the number of <b>English soldiers</b>; formed three new regiments. Integrated <b>Sikh</b> and <b>Gurkha</b> forces into the army.</p> <p><b>Educational Reforms:</b> Approved the <b>Thomsonian system</b> for vernacular education in <b>1853</b>. Implemented <b>Wood's Despatch</b> for educational expansion, including universities. Established examining universities in <b>Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay</b>.</p> <p><b>Railways, Telegraphs, and Postal Services:</b> Initiated a <b>nationwide railway network</b>; first line completed in <b>1853</b>. Established a <b>Telegraph Department</b>; extensive telegraph coverage; Enacted the <b>Post Office Act of 1854</b> for organised postal services.</p> <p><b>Public Works Department:</b> Created a specialised <b>Public Works Department</b> for infrastructure projects. Restored the <b>Grand Trunk Road</b> and initiated major irrigation projects.</p> <p><b>Trade:</b> Advocated for <b>free trade</b>; facilitated British trade by expanding docks in major ports.</p> |
| <b>Lord Canning (1856-1862)</b>       | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Revolt of 1857; White Mutiny by European troops (1859).</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Establishment of universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay (1857). Passed War Rearmament Act (1856), managed the Revolt of 1857, and enacted the Act of 1858, dissolving the East India Company; Indian Councils Act (1861); a significant constitutional development; introduced income tax for the first time in India.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Lord Elgin I (1862-1863)</b>       | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Wahabi Movement (revolts against British rule)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Lord John Lawrence (1864-1869)</b> | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Bhutan War (1865)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Set up High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1865). Improved telegraphic communication with Europe, expanded canals and railways.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Lord Mayo (1869-1872)</b>          | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Opening of Rajkot College; Establishment of Statistical Survey of India</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Department of Agriculture and Commerce established; Introduction of state railways. Financial decentralisation, establishment of Mayo College, and organised the Statistical Survey of India. The only Viceroy assassinated in office.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Lord Northbrook (1872-1876)</b>    | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Visit of Prince of Wales (1875); Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda; Kuka Movement.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Lord Lytton (1876-1880)</b>        | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Famine of 1876-78; Second Afghan War (1878-1880)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Royal Titles Act (1876); Vernacular Press Act (1878); Arms Act (1878). Abolished duties on British goods, held the Grand Durbar in Delhi during famine.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Lord Ripon (1880-1884)</b>         | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> First Factory Act (1881); Continuation of financial decentralisation</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> <b>Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1882)</b>, <b>Factory Reforms (1881)</b>, <b>Ilbert Bill Debate (1883)</b>: Indian judges, British offenders, opposition, reintroduced (1884). <b>Local Self-Government (1882)</b>.</p> <p><b>Educational Reforms:</b> <b>Hunter Commission, 1882</b></p> <p><b>Land and Tenancy Reforms:</b> Rent Commission, peasant unrest, Bengal Tenancy Act (1885).</p> <p><b>Economic Reforms:</b> Financial decentralisation, revenue categorization, provincial control.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)</b>      | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Third Burmese War (1885-1886)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885); Oversaw the annexation of Burma.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894)</b>     | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Second Factory Act (1891); Indian Councils Act (1892); Formation of Durand Commission (1893)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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| <b>Lord Elgin II (1894-1899)</b>    | <b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Famine (1896-1897); Plague (1897) and Assassination of Rand by Chapekar brothers                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Lord Curzon (1899-1905)</b>      | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> <b>Curzon-Kitchener Clash:</b> Military authority dispute; Curzon resigns (1905); <b>Younghusband Expedition (1904):</b> Military mission to Tibet.</p> <p><b>Partition of Bengal (1905):</b> Divided region; Hindu resistance; reversed (1911).</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b></p> <p><b>Agriculture Reform: Punjab Land Alienation Act (1900):</b> Limits land transfer to money-lenders; <b>Co-operative Credit Societies Act (1904):</b> Supports peasants against high-interest loans. <b>Scott Moncrieff Commission (1901):</b> ₹4.5 crore for irrigation.</p> <p><b>Economic Reform: Currency:</b> British currency legal tender; ₹15 = £1. <b>Salt Tax:</b> Reduced rate.</p> <p><b>Commerce &amp; Industry Dept:</b> Oversees industrial interests.</p> <p><b>Judicial Reforms: Calcutta High Court:</b> More judges; higher salaries.</p> <p><b>Army Reforms: Reorganisation:</b> Northern/Southern Commands; increased spending. <b>Kitchener Test:</b> Army assessment.</p> <p><b>Railways: Railway Commission (1901):</b> Extended lines; established Railway Board.</p> <p><b>Famine Response: MacDonnell Commission:</b> Employment for wages; tax relief.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Post-Famine Investigation:</b> Recommends preventive measures.</li> </ul> <p><b>Key Acts/Commissions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Calcutta Corporation Act (1899):</b> Reduced elected officials.</li> <li>• <b>Police Commission (1902):</b> Police reforms; Indian appointments.</li> <li>• <b>Universities Commission (1902):</b> University oversight.</li> <li>• <b>Indian Universities Act (1904):</b> Government control over universities.</li> <li>• <b>Monuments Act (1904):</b> Archaeological preservation.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Lord Minto II (1905-1910)</b>    | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Foundation of Muslim League (1906); Surat Split of Congress (1907)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Morley-Minto Reforms or Indian Councils Act (1909).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)</b> | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Transfer of capital to Delhi (1911) and Delhi Darbar (1911); Bomb attack on Viceroy (1912); Komagata Maru incident (1914)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)</b>  | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Lucknow Pact (1916); Champaran Satyagraha (1917) Montagu Declaration (1917) - Kheda Satyagraha (1918); Rowlatt Act (1919) and Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919).</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Lord Reading (1921-1926)</b>     | <b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Moplah Rebellion (1921); Chauri Chaura incident (1922); Kakori Train Robbery (1925)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Lord Irwin (1926-1931)</b>       | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Simon Commission (1927); Nehru Report (1928) Deepavali Declaration (1929) - Civil Disobedience Movement (1930); First Round Table Conference (1930)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)</b>  | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Second Round Table Conference (1931) - Poona Pact (1932) - Formation of Congress Socialist Party (1934)</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Communal Award and Gandhi's protest fast (1932).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943)</b>  | <p><b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Third Round Table Conference (1932); Second World War (1939); Lahore Resolution (1940); Cripps Mission (1942); Quit India Movement August Offer (1940);</p> <p><b>Key Reforms/Initiatives:</b> Longest-serving Viceroy; declared India at war without consulting Congress.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Lord Wavell (1943-1947)</b>      | <b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> INA Trials (1945); Simla Conference (1945); Wavell Plan and Simla Conference (1945). Cabinet Mission (1946); Direct action day (1948); end of World war 2(1945).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>Lord Mountbatten (1947)</b>      | <b>Key Events &amp; Wars:</b> Partition of India; Independence of India (15 August 1947); Last Viceroy; facilitated partition and transfer of power.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

## FOREIGN CONTRIBUTORS TO INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE

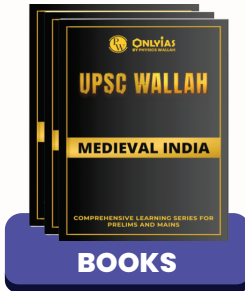
- **Annie Besant**, born in London on October 1, 1847, was associated with the **Theosophical Society** and arrived in India in 1893. She promoted Hinduism and Theosophy, founded the **Home Rule League** with Lokmanya Tilak in 1916, and established the Central Hindu School in Benaras, which later became **Banaras Hindu University**. Advocating for self-rule, she spread her ideas through publications like *New India* and *Commonweal* and presided over the 1917 Congress session. [UPSC 2013]
- **Charles Freer Andrews**, known as the “English friend of the freedom struggle,” was a British priest and ally of Gandhi. He convinced Gandhi to return to India in 1915, supported the **Vaikom Satyagraha (1919)**, and helped B.R. Ambedkar formulate Dalit demands (1933). Andrews also assisted Gandhi in negotiations at the Second London Round Table Conference, earning the title “**Dinbandhu**” for his compassion for the poor.
- **Madeleine Slade**, or Mirabehn, daughter of a British admiral, joined Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram in 1925 and defended India's independence internationally. She attended the 1931 **London Round Table Conference**, promoted non-violence, and was arrested during the civil disobedience movement. In 1981, she received the **Padma Vibhushan**.
- **Satyananda Stokes** (Samuel Evans Stokes), an American inspired by the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, joined the Indian freedom struggle and was imprisoned. He introduced **apple cultivation in Himachal Pradesh** and promoted education.
- **Sister Nivedita** (Margaret Elizabeth Noble), an Irish follower of **Swami Vivekananda**, supported women's education and nationalism, participated in the Swadeshi Movement, criticised British racial policies, and worked during famines.

- **Alfred Webb**, an Irish associate of Dadabhai Naoroji, was the **third non-Indian to preside over the Indian National Congress (INC)**, and emphasised the economic drain by the British.
- **George Yule**, a British national and **first non-Indian to preside over the INC**, advocated legislative reforms and broader representation in councils.
- **William Wedderburn**, a Scottish civil servant, focused on hunger, poverty, and agricultural credit. He entered the British Parliament as a Liberal MP in 1893 and formed the **Indian Parliamentary Committee** to support Indian issues.
- **Margaret Cousins**, born in Ireland in 1878, founded the **Women's India Association (WIA)** in 1917, campaigned for women's voting rights in 1919, launched Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay's Madras Legislative Council campaign, and set the tune for Rabindranath Tagore's *Jana Gana Mana*, India's national anthem.

**Note:** **Alexander Rea, A.H. Longhurst, Robert Sewell, James Burgess, and Walter Elliot** were notable figures involved in **archaeological excavations**. Alexander Rea, a British archaeologist, focused his work in southern British India and is recognized for discovering a sarcophagus in the hillocks of Pallavaram, Tamil Nadu. Albert Henry Longhurst, also a British archaeologist and art historian, conducted significant work in both India and Ceylon. He was the brother-in-law of **Sir John Marshall**, who served as the **Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India** from 1902 to 1928. In October 1913, Longhurst was appointed Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India's Southern Circle. [UPSC 2023]

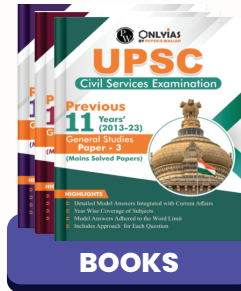


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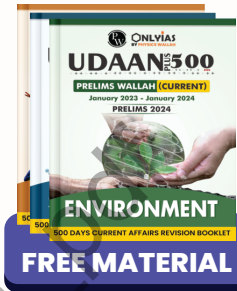
**BOOKS**

**11 Year PYQs Solution (Prelims + Mains)**



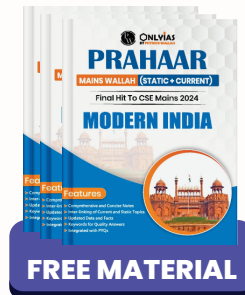
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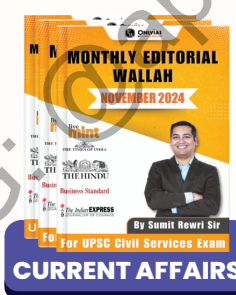
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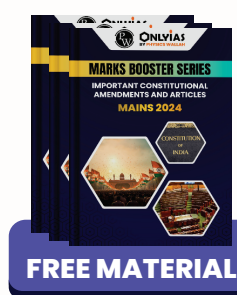
**CURRENT AFFAIRS**

**Monthly Current Affairs Magazine**



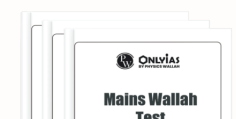
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