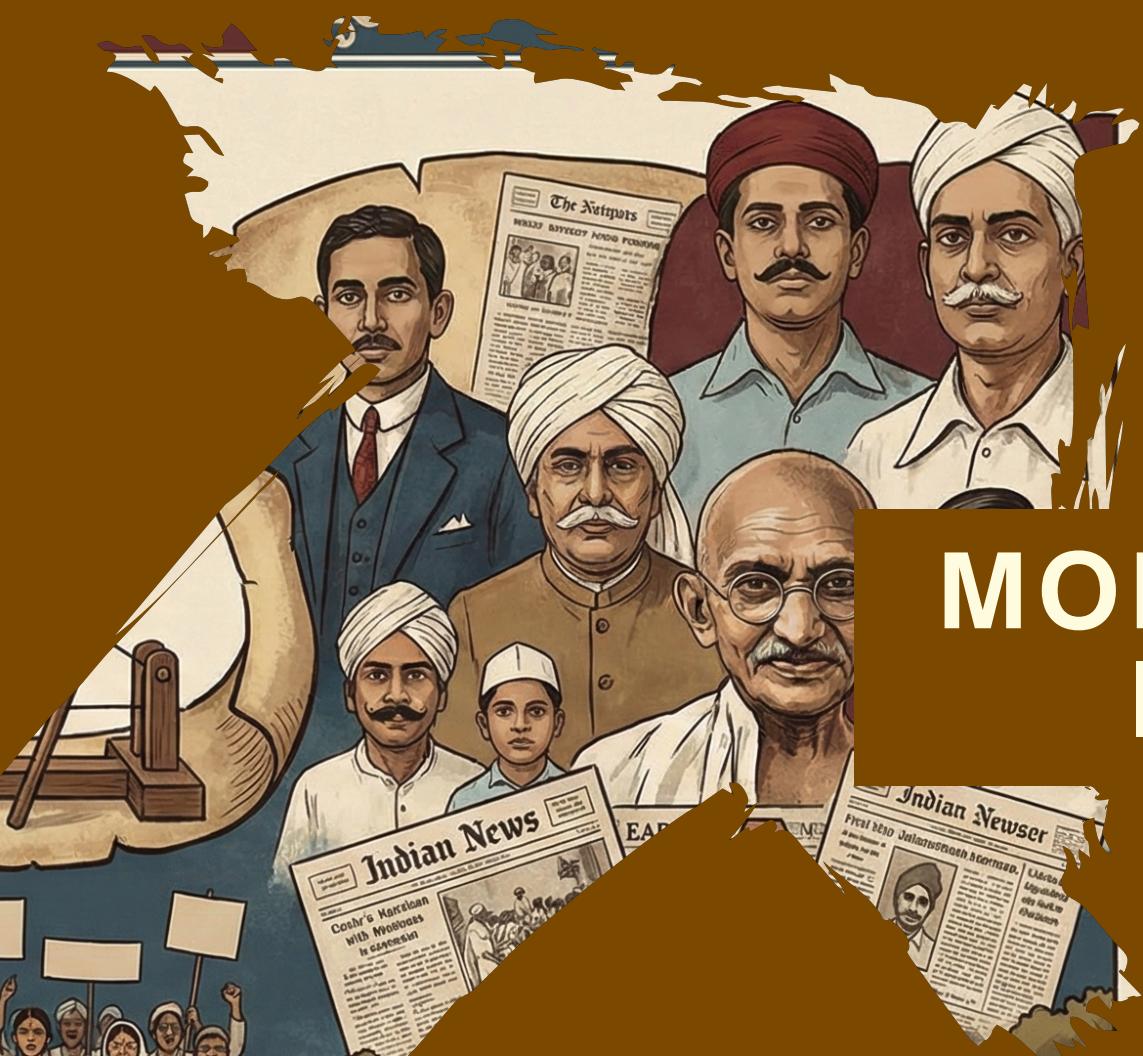


UP-PSC 2025
MAINS-S.I.R.

समग्र INSTANT RECALL

Through Infographics



MODERN
INDIA



MODERN HISTORY

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS IN INDIA

EUROPEAN ADVENT IN INDIA: FACTORS & SEA ROUTE

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR EUROPEAN ADVENT



Advancement in Shipbuilding & Navigation.



Economic Development of Europeans.



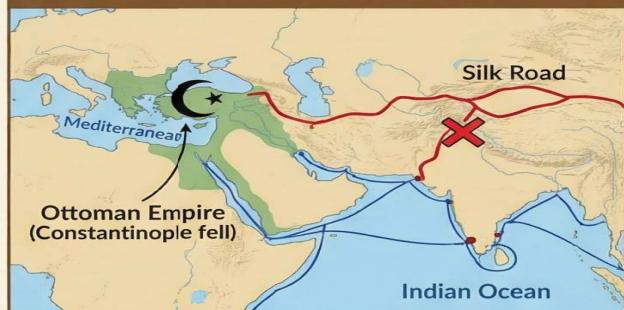
Immense Wealth of India.



Demand for Luxury Indian Commodities (Spices, Calicoes, Silk, Gems, Porcelain, etc.).

Portuguese were first, followed by Dutch, English, Danes, and French.

WHY A SEA ROUTE TO INDIA?



Land Routes Controlled by Arabs & Ottoman Turks; Direct Contact Declined.



Spirit of Renaissance Encouraged Exploration & Discovery.



Growth of European Economy Increased Demand for Indian Goods.

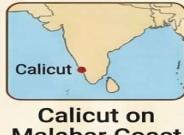


Spain & Portugal Pioneered Discovery (Funded by North Europeans, Genoese Tech & Ships).

CHRONOLOGY OF EUROPEAN CONQUEST (ARRIVAL ORDER: PDEDF)



Portuguese
(1498)



Calicut on
Malabar Coast



Dutch
(1605)



Masulipatnam on
Coromandel Coast



English
(1608)



Surat on
Gujarat Coast



Danish
(1616)



Tranquebar on
Coromandel Coast



French
(1668)



Surat on
Gujarat Coast

PDEDF: P(Portuguese) -> D(Dutch) -> E(English) -> D(Danish) -> F(French)

PORTUGUESE IN INDIA

PORTUGUESE IN INDIA: A Maritime Legacy (1498-1961)

Under the 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas, Portugal and Spain divided the non-Christian world. Portugal claimed lands east of the Atlantic line, reaching India first and remaining there until 1961.

SECTION 1: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA



Maritime Pioneers
First foreign power to reach India via sea, establishing direct European-Asian maritime trade.



Naval Advancements
Introduced improved shipbuilding techniques, including multidecked ships.



Military Innovations
Introduced body armor, matchlock firearms, and systematic infantry drilling.



Cultural Influence
Portuguese missionaries promoted European art, supporting Indian painters, sculptors, and metalworkers, particularly in Goa.

SECTION 2: RELIGIOUS POLICY OF THE PORTUGUESE



Christian Proselytization
Arrived with a strong zeal to promote Christianity.



Religious Persecution
Initially tolerant towards Hindus but later turned hostile after the introduction of the Goa Inquisition; Muslims faced marked persecution.



Jesuit Mission to Akbar
Sent missionaries, including Aquaviva and Monserrate, in 1579 to convert Emperor Akbar to Christianity.

SECTION 3: PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA



Viceroy
Head of the administration, aided by a secretary.



Vedor da Fazenda
Responsible for revenues, cargoes, and dispatch of fleets.



Captains (Fortresses)
Incharge of Portuguese Fortresses, assisted by 'factors'.

SECTION 4: FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECLINE OF THE PORTUGUESE IN INDIA



Loss of Commercial Influence
By the 18th century, Portuguese trade dominance declined.



End of Monopoly on Sea Route
English and Dutch also gained knowledge of the sea route, challenging Portuguese supremacy.



Maratha Resistance
The rise of the Marathas in their vicinity weakened Portuguese regional ambitions.



Administrative Corruption
Rampant corruption, piracy, clandestine trade, and greed within the Portuguese administration led to their downfall.

SECTION 5: PORTUGUESE: RISE AND FALL (TIMELINE)



Arrival of Vasco-da-Gama at Calicut and his grand reception by the local king, Zamorin.

1498



Establishment of the first Portuguese fort at Cochin.

1503



Establishment of the second Portuguese fort at Cannanore.

1505



Defeat of the combined fleet of Gujarat, Egypt and Zamorin by the Portuguese governor Francisco Almeida.

1596



Alfonso Albuquerque, the Portuguese governor, captures Goa from Bijapur.

1510



Declaration of Goa as the Portuguese capital.

1530

Subjugation of Diu.

1535

The Portuguese capture Daman.

1559

Ouster of the Portuguese by the Dutch from South-east Asia.

1596

Loss of Surat to the English.

1612

The Dutch win all Portuguese forts on the Malabar coast to oust the Portuguese.

1663

DUTCH IN INDIA

THE DUTCH IN INDIA: COMMERCIAL EXPANSION, TRADE & DECLINE

A Timeline of Exploration, Economic Dominance, and Ultimate Retreat from the Indian Subcontinent

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION & ESTABLISHMENT (Early 17th Century)



Voyages for Trade

Dutch sailors undertook voyages to the East, primarily for spice and luxury goods.



Formation of VOC (March 1605)

Established by the Dutch Parliament to monopolize Asian trade.

Establishment in India

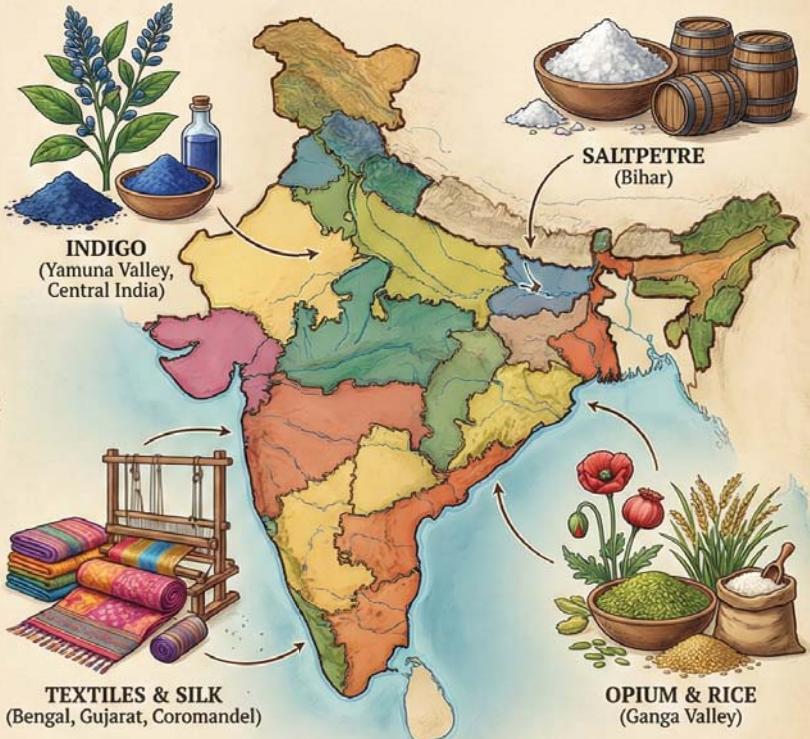


First Factory:
Masulipatnam
(1605)

Later Major Center:
Nagapattinam (1661)

Trade Dominance: The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the leading European trade power in India.

KEY TRADE ITEMS FROM INDIA & THEIR ORIGINS



These commodities were exported across Asia and Europe, fueling the Dutch commercial empire.

DECLINE OF DUTCH POWER IN INDIA (Mid-17th to 18th Century)



Rivalry with the British

Commercial conflicts escalated into direct warfare with the growing British power.



COMPROMISE OF 1667

British withdrew from Indonesia, Dutch exited India (focusing on Spice Islands).



THIRD ANGLO-DUTCH WAR (1672-1674)

Skirmishes resumed, further weakening Dutch hold.



BATTLE OF HOOGLY (1759)

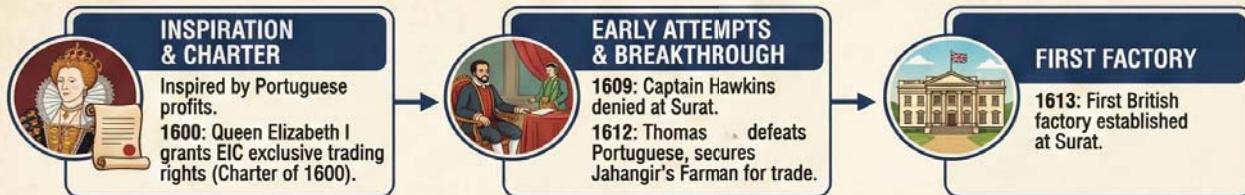
Decisive defeat by the British, marking the final decline in India.

By the end of the 18th century, Dutch commercial and political influence in India had diminished significantly.

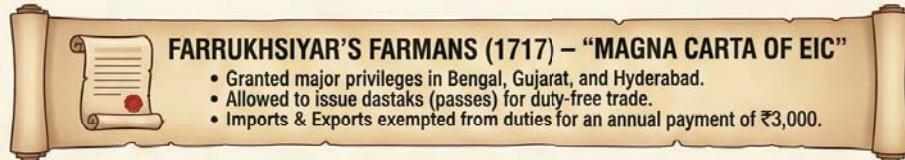
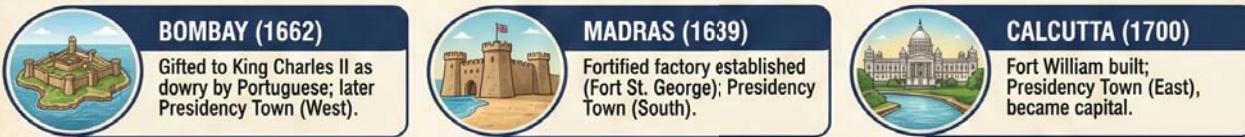
THE ENGLISH IN INDIA

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA: ENTRY, EXPANSION, AND SUCCESS (1600-1717)

1. ENTRY AND ESTABLISHMENT



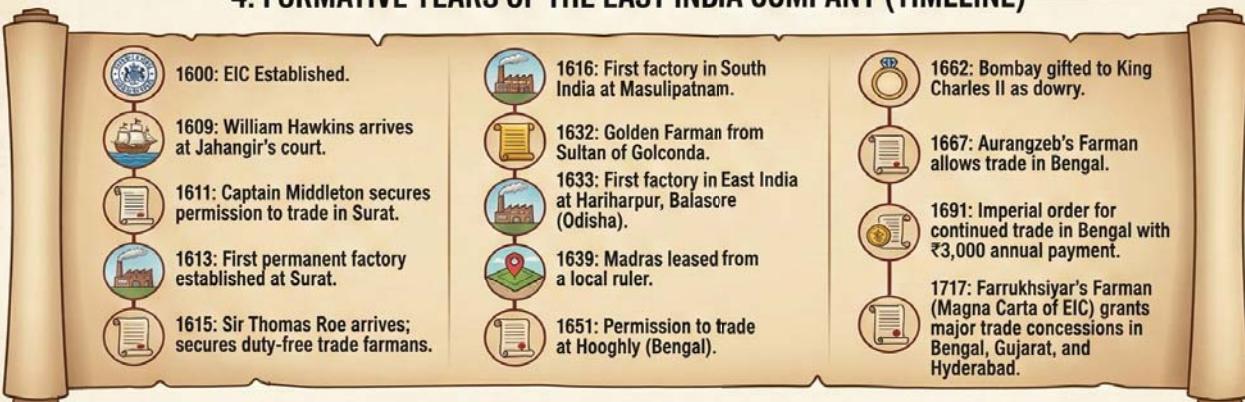
2. EXPANSION AND GROWTH



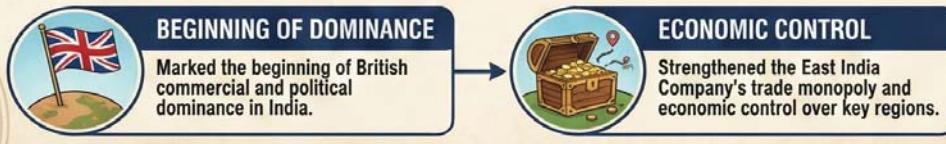
3. WHY THE ENGLISH SUCCEEDED AGAINST OTHER EUROPEANS?



4. FORMATIVE YEARS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY (TIMELINE)



5. SIGNIFICANCE



THE FRENCH & DANES IN INDIA: LATE ARRIVALS & RIVALRIES

THE FRENCH: LAST EUROPEAN POWER



1664: French East India Company established



1667: Francis Caron set up the first French factory at SURAT



1674: Francis Martin founded PONDICHERY, French headquarters



18th Century: Intense Anglo-French rivalry (Carnatic & Bengal)



ANGLO-FRENCH CONFLICT: THE CARNATIC WARS (Causes & Key Events)



COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY:
Both sought dominance over Indian trade.



POLITICAL INSTABILITY:
Power struggles in South India & Bengal created opportunities.



EUROPEAN CONFLICTS:
Rivalry influenced by wars between England and France in Europe.



FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1746–1748)



- Triggered by Austrian War of Succession.
- French (Dupleix) captured MADRAS, returned under Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748).



SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749–1754)



- Succession disputes in Hyderabad & Carnatic.
- Dupleix vs. British (Clive).
- British victory; Dupleix recalled.



THIRD CARNATIC WAR (1757–1763)



- Connected to Seven Years' War.
- BATTLE OF WANDIWASH (1760):** British decisively defeated French.
- Treaty of Paris (1763): Limited French presence.



OUTCOME



British emerged as the dominant colonial power in India.



French influence declined, restricting them to small settlements.



Laid the foundation for British political control over India.

THE DANES: MISSIONARIES OVER MERCHANTS



Danish East India Company established in 1616.

1620: Founded factory at TRANQUEBAR (near Tanjore)



Principal settlement: SERAMPORE (near Calcutta). Known for missionary activities. Settlements sold to British in 1845.



EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA: FOCUS ON THE CONQUEST OF BENGAL

FACTORS AIDING BRITISH EXPANSION



WEAKENING CENTRAL AUTHORITY:
Decline of Mughal Empire, infighting among regional states created power vacuum.



SUPERIOR MILITARY:
Advanced weaponry, disciplined army with regular salaries.



STRONG LEADERSHIP:
Efficient British leadership with a capable second line of command.



FINANCIAL STRENGTH:
Strong financial backing allowed sustained military operations.



BENGAL AS THE FIRST BASE:
Became the British headquarters in India.

BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL: ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE & COMMERCIAL EXPANSION

BENGAL'S ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE



- Richest Mughal Province:** Contributed 60% of British imports from Asia (saltpetre, textiles, silk, rice, etc.).
- Thriving Trade Hub.**



BRITISH COMMERCIAL EXPANSION (Timeline)

By 1630s: Factories set up in Balasore, Hooghly, Kasimbazar, Patna, Dacca.

1690s: Foundation of Calcutta, completing British commercial dominance in Bengal.

1717: Farrukhsiyar's Farman granted trade privileges, including the right to issue Dastaks (free trade passes).

CONFLICTS AND IMPORTANT BENGAL RULERS

CONFLICTS & CHALLENGES



GOVERNOR'S OPPosition:
Bengal's governors resented British privileges, causing huge revenue losses.

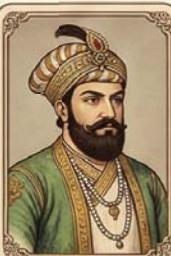


ALIVARDI KHAN (1741–1756):
Defended Bengal from Maratha incursions, but British gained military advantage by fortifying Fort William.



SUCCESSION CRISIS:
Siraj-ud-Daula (1756) succeeded Alivardi Khan, inheriting tensions with the British.

IMPORTANT BENGAL RULERS



1. MURSHID QULI KHAN:
First Diwan of Bengal.



2. SHUJAIDDIN:
Strengthened administration.



3. ALIVARDI KHAN:
Fought Marathas; failed to expel the British before his death in 1756.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY (23 JUNE 1757)

THE RISE OF BRITISH DOMINANCE IN BENGAL: FROM PLASSEY TO MIR KASIM

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY (23 June 1757)

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE

- Misuse of Dastaks: British privileges harmed Nawab's finances.
- Fortification of Calcutta: Fortified without Siraj-ud-Daula's permission.
- Political Interference: Sheltered fugitive Krishna Das.
- Siraj-ud-Daula's Response: Seized Fort William; Black Hole Tragedy (allegedly 123/146 died).

KEY EVENTS & TREACHERY

- Siraj-ud-Daula (Nawab)
- British Reinforcements & Secret Alliances: Clive arrived, conspired with Mir Jafar promising Nawabship.
- Robert Clive (British Commander)

THE BATTLE & TREACHERY

Treachery: Siraj's 50,000-strong army betrayed and defeated by Clive's smaller force.

RESULTS, TRANSITION & TREATY OF 1760

RESULTS OF THE BATTLE

- British Monopoly: Gained control over Bengal's trade & commerce.
- End of Independent Bengal: Mir Jafar became a puppet ruler under British influence.

TRANSITION OF POWER & TREATY OF 1760

- Under British pressure, Mir Jafar resigned (₹1,500 pension).
- Mir Kasim ascending the throne of the throno's torroan.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF 1760 & MIR KASIM'S ASCENDANCY

Territorial Cession Ceded Burdwan, Midnapur, & Chittagong to the British.	Commercial Benefits British secured half the share in Sylhet's chunam trade.	Land Settlement Restriction Tenants restricted from settling in each other's territories.
Financial Obligations Mir Kasim agreed to pay Company's dues and contributed ₹5 lakh for war efforts.	Mutual Defense Agreement Mir Kasim's enemies declared British enemies, and allies, British allies.	

SIGNIFICANCE: This marked the growing British dominance in Bengal, paving the way for further expansion of their rule in India.

BATTLE OF BUXTAR (22 OCTOBER 1764)

THE BATTLE OF BUXTAR & TREATY OF ALLAHABAD: ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH SUPREMACY IN INDIA

BATTLE OF BUXTAR (22 OCTOBER 1764)

CAUSES OF THE BATTLE

- Mir Kasim's Assertion: Refused to be a puppet ruler under British control.
- British Interference: Company meddled in Bengal's governance.

DASTAK MISUSE

- Company's trade permits misused by officials.
- Private trade flourished illicitly.
- Mir Kasim abolished duties; British opposed.
- Economic Conflict: Dispute over transit duties escalated into war (1763).

MIR KASIM'S ALLIANCE

Mir Kasim (Bengal Nawab), Shuja-ud-Daulah (Awadh Nawab), Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor)

Fled to Awadh and allied

BATTLE DETAILS

OPPOSING FORCES: Combined armies of Mir Kasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, & Shah Alam II

VS

British led by Major Hector Munro

OUTCOME: British defeated allied forces, securing decisive victory.

TREATY OF ALLAHABAD (12 AUGUST 1765)

TREATIES BY ROBERT CLIVE

WITH NAWAB OF AWADH (Shuja-ud-Daulah)

- Surrendered Allahabad & Kara to Shah Alam II.
- Paid Rs 50 lakh to Company as war indemnity.
- Granted Balwant Singh (Zamindar of Banaras) full possession of his estate.

- Robert Clive

WITH MUGHAL EMPEROR (Shah Alam II)

- Resided in Allahabad under Company protection.
- Issued farman granting Diwani rights (revenue collection) of Bengal, Bihar, & Orissa to Company in exchange for annual payment of Rs 26 lakh.
- Agreed to provision of Rs 53 lakh for Company in return for nizamat functions (military defence, police, justice administration).

- Robert Clive

STRENGTHENED BRITISH CONTROL OVER INDIA & DIWANI RIGHTS ACQUISITION

Forum IAS

7

DUAL GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL (1765-72)

DUAL GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL (1765-72):
BRITISH CONSOLIDATION & POWER IMBALANCEINTRODUCED BY ROBERT CLIVE – ESTABLISHED
A DUAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

ROBERT CLIVE

Introduced the system after
the Treaty of Allahabad.COMPANY'S ROLE & POWER
(POWER WITHOUT RESPONSIBILITY)

- **DIWANI (Revenue Collection):** Complete control over Bengal's finances, collection, and administration.
- **NIZAMAT (Police & Judicial Functions):** Managed military defence, police, and justice administration through a Deputy Subahdar appointed by the Company.

NAWAB'S ROLE & RESPONSIBILITY
(RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT POWER)

- **NOMINAL HEAD:** Responsible for law and order and general administration.
- **DEPENDENT ON THE COMPANY:** Relied entirely on the Company for funds and military forces for governance.



BRITISH STRATEGY & OUTCOME



BRITISH STRATEGY:

Company had Power without
Responsibility, Nawab had
Responsibility without Power.

OUTCOME:

Strengthened British control
while keeping a façade of Mughal rule,
leading to administrative chaos and
economic exploitation.This system marked a crucial phase in the transition from Mughal authority to British
colonial rule in Bengal, paving the way for direct British administration in 1772.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH PARAMOUNTCY THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

EXTENSION OF BRITISH PARAMOUNTCY THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY (1757-1857)

Process of imperial expansion and consolidation by the English East India Company through conquest and diplomatic/administrative mechanisms



RING FENCE POLICY (1773-1785)



Introduced by: Warren Hastings

Objective: To create buffer zones for protecting British territories.

Features



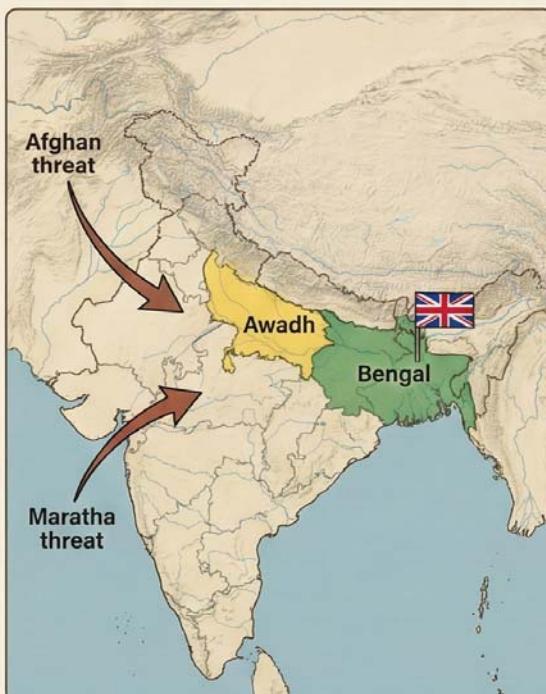
Defense Strategy: British defended neighboring states to safeguard their own frontiers.



Military Assistance: Provided to buffer states against external aggression.



Example: Awadh acted as a buffer zone against Afghan invasions and Maratha attacks on Bengal.



Conclusion

This policy marked the beginning of British intervention in Indian princely states under the guise of protection.

These administrative policies were instrumental in transforming the British East India Company from a trading entity into a paramount political power in India.



SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE (1798-1805)



Introduced by: Lord Wellesley

Objective: To reduce Indian states to a position of dependence on the British.

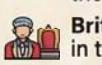
Features



Extension of Ring-Fence Policy: Made Indian states reliant on British protection.



Permanent British Force: Indian rulers had to allow stationing of British troops and pay for their maintenance.



British Resident: A British resident was placed in the ruler's court.



Foreign Relations Restricted: Indian rulers could not hire European officials or negotiate treaties without British consent.



Military Control: Rulers were forbidden from going to war without British approval.



Promise of Protection: British assured defense but claimed non-interference in internal matters.

Stages of Alliance



Company provides troops for protection.



Allied state joins British military campaigns.



Indian rulers pay money instead of troops.



When unable to pay, states were forced to cede territories.

Implementation



First to sign:
Nizam of Hyderabad (1798).



Other Signatories:
Nawab of Awadh (1801), Mysore, Tanjore, Peshwa, Bhonsle of Berar, Sindhias, Rajput states, Bharatpur, Holkars.



Conclusion

This policy strengthened British control and weakened Indian sovereignty, leading to the eventual annexation of many states.

EXTENSION OF BRITISH PARAMOUNTY THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY



Key Policies during the 19th Century



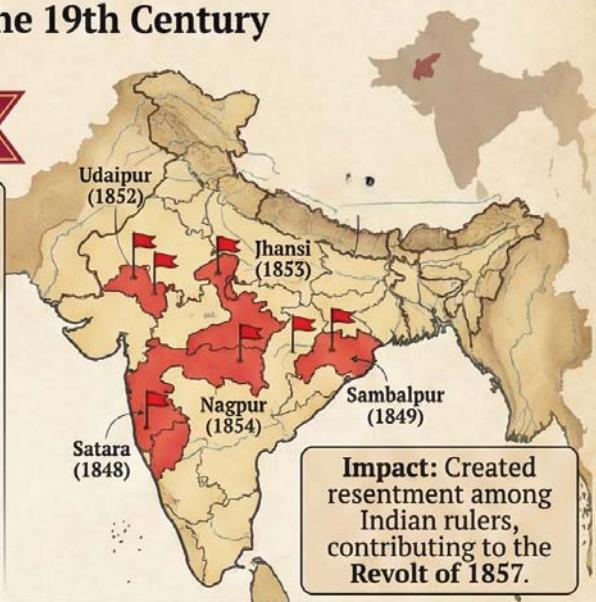
DOCTRINE OF LAPSE (1848-1856)

Introduced by: Lord Dalhousie (not originator).
Objective: To annex Indian states where rulers died without a natural heir.

First applied in 1824 (before Dalhousie) to annex Kittur.

Adopted sons could inherit a ruler's **private property** but not the throne.

The British (paramount power) had the **right to decide** whether to allow the adopted heir or annex the state.



Impact: Created resentment among Indian rulers, contributing to the Revolt of 1857.



POLICY OF PROUD RESERVE (1876-1880)

Introduced by: Lord Lytton

Objective: To maintain scientific frontiers and safeguard British spheres of influence in India.



Focused on **non-intervention** in internal matters of Indian states.



Aimed at strengthening **British frontiers strategically**.



Used as a **diplomatic tool** to assert British supremacy without direct annexation.



Part of **imperial defense strategy** to counter threats from Russia and Afghanistan.



Impact: Contributed to the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878-1880).



POLICY OF MASTERLY INACTIVITY (1864-1869)

Introduced by: Sir John Lawrence.

Objective: Non-interference in Afghan affairs due to lessons from the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842).



Adopted due to Afghanistan's strong **desire for independence**.



No British intervention in Afghan civil wars.



Frontier peace was maintained, provided no Afghan faction sought foreign help.



Focused on **defensive strategy** rather than expansion.



Impact: Avoided unnecessary conflicts and prevented British entanglement in Afghan affairs during this period.

PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH BEFORE 1857

PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH BEFORE 1857

Factors & Key Uprisings: A Prelude to the 1857 Revolt

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR RESISTANCE



COLONIAL EXPLOITATION:

Heavy land revenue, Excessive taxation, Eviction of peasants.



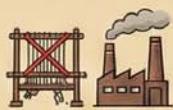
RISE OF INTERMEDIARIES:

Growth of revenue collectors, tenants, moneylenders, increasing rural distress.



TRIBAL DISPLACEMENT:

Expansion of British revenue administration, disrupting traditional systems.



ECONOMIC DECLINE:

Destruction of indigenous industries, promotion of British goods, unemployment.



SOCIAL DISCONTENT:

End of patronage to priestly/scholarly classes, disrupting socio-cultural structures.



FOREIGN RULE:

Alien nature of British rule led to widespread resentment.

FORMS OF PEOPLE'S UPRISINGS

CIVIL UPRISINGS



PEASANT MOVEMENTS



TRIBAL REVOLTS



MILITARY REVOLTS

MILITARY REVOLTS

SANYASI REVOLT (1763-1800)

Context & Nature



- Disastrous Famine of 1770 & Oppressive Policies led to distress in Eastern India.
- Sanyasis & Fakirs (Hindu & Muslim unity) rebelled.

Leaders & Participation



- Leaders: Majnum Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Debi Chaudhurani.
- Debi Chaudhurani highlights women's role.

Region & Legacy



- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's 'Anandamath' inspired by it.
- British suppression under Warren Hastings.

CHUAR UPRISING (1766-1772, 1795-1816)

Region & Causes



Region: Jungle Mahal (Midnapore, Bankura).
Causes: Famine
Enhanced land revenue
Exploitation of local tribes.

Leadership & Nature



- Leadership: Durjan Singh
- Nature: Armed resistance against British colonial policies.



Significance
Early tribal resistance.
'Revolt of the Jungle Mahal' preferred term over derogatory 'Chuar Rebellion'.

Region & Community



Region: Chhotanagpur.
Community: Indigenous Kol tribes.

Causes & Leadership



Causes: Large-scale land transfers to outsiders (Hindu, Sikh, Muslim farmers), displacement.
Leadership: Buddho Bhagat.

Events

1831 attack & killing of ~1,000 outsiders, widespread arson.
British Response: Large-scale military operations, heavy repression to restore order.

Significance

Significance
Major tribal uprising against land policies, highlighting resistance against external exploitation.

PRE-1857 TRIBAL & PEASANT UPRISINGS IN INDIA: A Legacy of Resistance

Key Movements Against British Colonial Rule & Exploitation

HO & MUNDA UPRISINGS (1820-1837) & (1899-1900)

HO UPRISING (1820s-1831)



Region: Singhbhum (now in Jharkhand)



Leadership:
Raja of Parahat

British occupation of Singhbhum;
Resistance against external control.
Initial revolt (to 1827), then
renewed in 1831 with Mundas;
Protest against new farming
revenue policy & Bengali
infiltration.

MUNDA UPRISING (1899-1900) – ULGULAN (Great Tumult)



Region: South of Ranchi,
Chotanagpur



Leadership:
Birsa Munda

Nature: Began as religious, became
political; Aimed at tribal self-rule
& restoration of traditional rights.
Opposition to feudal &
zamindari tenures;
Exploitation by moneylenders
& forest contractors;
Loss of tribal autonomy.

Nature: Began as religious, became
political; Aimed at tribal self-rule
& restoration of traditional rights.
Significance: One of the most
significant tribal uprisings; Led
to awareness & later reforms in
tribal land rights.

TITU MIR'S MOVEMENT (Narkelberia Uprising – 1782-1831)



Region: Bengal



Leadership:
Mir Nathor Ali (Titu Mir)

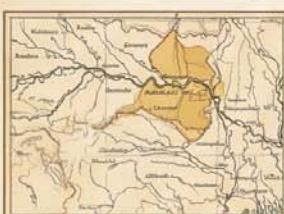


Oppression by Hindu landlords
(beard tax on Faraizis);
Exploitation of peasants &
tenants; Resistance
against British policies
supporting landlords.



Events: Armed resistance by peasants; Considered
the first armed peasant revolt against the British;
Objective: Protection of tenant rights & opposition
to feudal oppression.
Significance: Early instance of organized peasant
resistance; Highlighted socio-religious & economic
grievances of rural Bengal.

THE SANTHAL REBELLION (1855-56)



Region: Rajmahal Hills (Bihar)



Leadership:
Sidhu and Kanhu
(Santhal brothers)



Oppression by zamindars &
moneylenders;
Exploitative revenue system
& land dispossession;
Support of British
administration (police)
to landlords.



Events, Outcome & Significance

Events: Santhals revolted against zamindars & moneylenders;
Declared end to Company rule, proclaimed autonomy;
Transformed into anti-British rebellion.
Outcome: Brutally suppressed by British by 1856.
Significance: One of the first organized tribal uprisings
against British rule; Highlighted peasant grievances &
colonial exploitation.

KHOND UPRISINGS (1837-1856)



Region: Odisha, Srikakulam &
Visakhapatnam



Leadership:
Chakra Bisoi



British interference in tribal
customs (suppression of
human sacrifice); Imposition
of new taxes; Entry of
zamindars into tribal areas.



Events, Outcome & Significance

Events: Revolt led by Khonds, supported by Ghumsar, Kalahandi,
& other tribes; Armed resistance against British authority.
Outcome: Rebellion weakened with Chakra Bisoi's
disappearance; Eventually suppressed.
Significance: One of the earliest tribal uprisings against
colonial policies; Resistance to socio-religious & economic
disruptions caused by British rule.

These uprisings, though often localized and suppressed, were crucial precursors to larger national movements, demonstrating early, organized resistance against the economic, social, and political disruptions of British colonial rule in India.

TRIBAL & PEASANT REVOLTS IN BRITISH INDIA: KOYA, BHIL, KOLI, & RAMOSI

KOYA REVOLTS (EASTERN GODAVARI TRACT)



LEADERSHIP:

Early (1803-62) by Koya & Khonda Sara Chiefs;
Major (1879-80) by **TOMMA SORA**



CAUSES:

- Oppression by police & moneylenders
- New regulations restricting tribal autonomy
- Denial of customary rights over **FOREST LANDS**



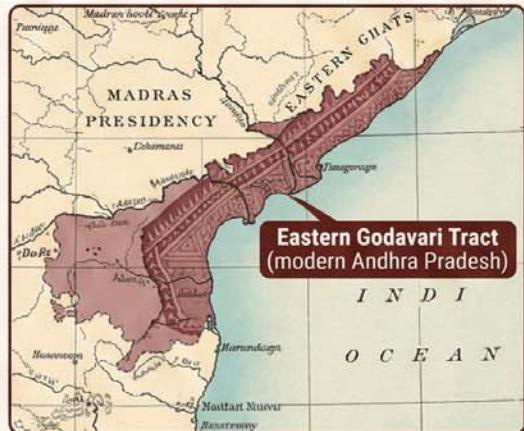
EVENTS:

- Uprisings in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861, 1862
- Major rebellion in 1879-80 under Tomma Sora

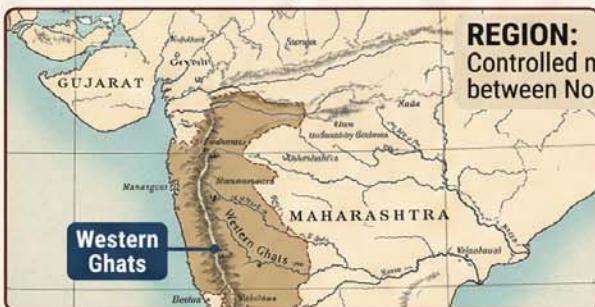


OUTCOME & SIGNIFICANCE:

- Eventually suppressed by British
- Highlighted resistance against colonial exploitation
- Protested loss of traditional rights & economic hardships



BHIL REVOLTS (WESTERN GHATS)



REGION:

Controlled mountain passes between North & Deccan



LEADER:
GOVIND GURU

REASON:

Famine, Economic distress, Misgovernment



EVENTS:

Revolted against Company rule in 1817-19



KOLI RISINGS (NEIGHBOURHOOD OF BHILS)



REASON:

Large-scale unemployment

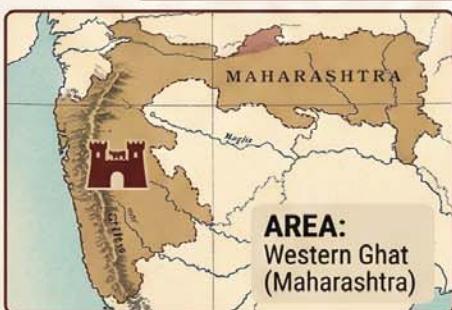


EVENTS:

Rose in rebellion against Company's rule in 1829, 1839, 1844-48



RAMOSI RISINGS (WESTERN GHATS, MAHARASHTRA)



LEADERS:
CHITTUR SINGH, UMAJI NAIK, BAPU TRIMBAKJI SAWANT

REASON:

Resented British **ANNEXATION** of Maratha territories;
Loss of meaningful **EMPLOYMENT**



OBJECTIVE: Organized Ramosi peasants and thought
of establishing **HINDU RAJ**



MAJOR ANTI-BRITISH UPRISEINGS IN COLONIAL INDIA (EARLY 19TH CENTURY)



PAIKA REBELLION (1817)

Leader: Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar, Raja of Khurda

Region: Odisha

Causes

-  50% Land Tax Increase
-  200% Salt Tax Price Hike
-  Cowrie Ban, Silver Mandated (80% transactions affected)

Events



Mobilized 4,000 rebels, briefly expelled British from Khurda (Mar 1817). Used guerrilla tactics.

Outcome



5,000+ Troops Deployed, hundreds killed/imprisoned.

FORCED REFORMS:
Tax arrears waived (₹2 lakh), Assessments dropped (20%), Estate sales suspended, Fixed tenures introduced.

Paikas (approx. 10,000 hereditary militia) held 50,000+ acres rent-free. British occupation & Raja's deposition stripped authority.



KOLHAPUR & SAVANTVADI REVOLTS (1844-1845)

Participants

Gadkaris (Maratha warrior class, ~2,000) stationed in forts.

Trigger

British administrative changes disband garrisons, leaving 70% jobless.

Trigger

1845: Gadkaris revolted, captured Samangarh & Bhudargarh forts (held for 3+ months).

Actions

Savantvadi Unrest

Prior revolts (1830, 1836, 1838 - ruler ousted, affecting 10,000+).

1845: Locals briefly seized towns.

British Response

By 1846, 50+ New Laws enacted (curfews, disarmament) to restore control.



WAHABI MOVEMENT (1820s-1830s)

Movement Regions



Founder

Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (influenced by Abdul Wahab & Shah Waliullah).

Purpose



Islamic revivalist, purge Western influences, revive Prophet-era purity. Rallied 20,000+ followers.

Impact

Clashed with British forces (1831). Syed Ahmed killed in Battle of Balakot, yet persisted as an ideological force.



KHASI UPRISING (1829-1833)

Cause

British plan for 120-mile road (Brahmaputra Valley to Sylhet) employing 1,500 outsiders.

Leader

Tirath Singh

Resistance

Khasis, Garos, Khamptis, Singphos (~5,000 fighters) united to expel intruders, sparking mass revolt (1830).

Suppression

By 1833, British used 3,000 troops & artillery to end it (200+ rebel losses).



SINGPHOS REBELLION (1830-1843)

Initial Revolt

Feb 1830: Singpho force (300) attacked British posts, quelled within weeks.

Key Events

 1839: Killed British Political Agent, disrupting administration.

 1843: Chief Nirang Phidu led 500-strong assault, killed 20 soldiers.

Persistence

Over a dozen skirmishes occurred between 1830 and 1843, showcasing sustained defiance.

MAJOR ANTI-BRITISH AGRARIAN REVOLTS (1820s-1921)

PAGAL PANTHIS (1825-1835)



BENGAL REGION (Historical)



REGION:
Bengal



LEADERS:
Karam Shah &
Tipu Shah



CAUSE: Rent increases of up to 40% by zamindars & British officials.



ACTIONS: Captured Sherpur (1825), with over 1,000 followers. Resisted oppressive taxes affecting 15,000 peasants.



OUTCOME: By 1835, British forces arrested hundreds, ending the movement.



Impact: Highlighted peasant discontent against feudal and colonial exploitation.

FARAIZI REVOLT (1820s-1857)



EASTERN BENGAL (Historical)



ORIGIN: Founded by Haji Shariat Allah in Faridpur (1820s).



GOALS: Advocated radical reforms in religion, society, and politics. Grew to 50,000 followers by the 1840s.



LEADERSHIP: Dadu Mian (1819-60) aimed to expel British forces, targeting 20 districts.



SUPPORT: Championed tenants, clashing with zamindars over rents affecting 30% of farmland.



DURATION & IMPACT: Disrupted British rule from 1838 to 1857. Many joined the Wahabi Movement post-1850.

Significance: Fused religious reform with anti-colonial and anti-feudal struggle.

MOPLAH UPRIISINGS (Malabar Rebellion)



MALABAR REGION (Historical)



REASON: Increased revenue demands (+30% in 1830-1850), shrinking field sizes, and official oppression fueled unrest among Muslim peasants.



TIMELINE (1836-1854): 22 rebellions erupted, involving over 10,000 peasants, though none succeeded.



SECOND UPRISING (1921): Organized by Congress & Khilafat supporters during Non-Cooperation Movement. Mobilized over 15,000 Moplahs. Violence erupted, leaders withdrew support.



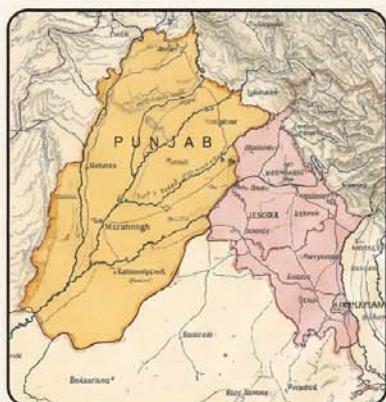
OUTCOME: Suppressed by British forces with over 2,000 arrests. Highlighted deep agrarian discontent.



Legacy: Complex movement with agrarian and anti-colonial roots, later entangled with political dynamics.

MAJOR SOCIO-POLITICAL & PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA (Mid-19th to Late-19th Century)

KUKA MOVEMENT (1840-1872)



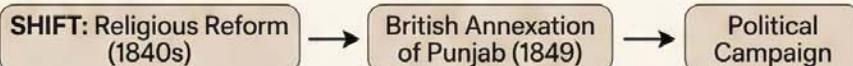
WESTERN PUNJAB
(Historical)



Founder:
Bhagat Jawahar Mal
(Sian Saheb)



Key Leader:
Baba Ram Singh
(Namdhari Sect)



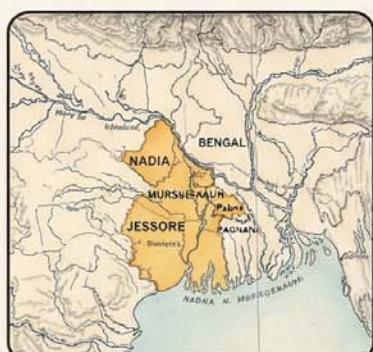
PRINCIPLES & GOALS

- ☛ Abolished Caste Discrimination
- ☛ Opposed Intoxicants (Meat/Alcohol/Drugs)
- ☛ Promoted Women's Rights (Intermarriage, Widow Remarriage)
- ☛ Expel British & Restore Sikh Rule
- ☛ Swadeshi (Hand-woven clothes) & Boycott (British goods/laws)



LEGACY: By 1872, 66 Kukas executed by cannon fire. Pioneered Swadeshi & Non-cooperation ideas.

INDIGO REVOLT (1859-1860)



BENGAL PRESIDENCY
(Historical)



Leaders: Bishnu Biswas & Digambar Biswas

REASON & DETAILS

- ☛ Poor Yields → Land Loss & Debt Trap (+200% Debt)
- ☛ Forced Cultivation for Blue Dye (Europe Demand)
- ☛ Peasant Strike: 50,000+ refused contracts
- ☛ Spread to Murshidabad & Jessor
- ☛ Supported by Zamindars (e.g., Raja Ram Mohan Roy's kin)

OUTCOME

- ☛ Indigo Commission (1860) found Coercion
- ☛ Nov 1860 Notification: Peasants Freed from Compulsion
- ☛ Play: Neel Darpan exposed plight

PABNA RIOTS (1873)



PABNA REGION
(Historical)



Leaders: Khoodi Mullah & Shambhu Pal

REASON & ACTIONS

- ☛ Illegal Rent Hikes (+50% by Landlords)
- ☛ Agrarian League formed in Yusufshahi Pargana
- ☛ 20,000+ Peasants involved
- ☛ Raised ₹10,000 for Legal Battles
- ☛ Held Mass Meetings (Non-violent Resistance)

OUTCOME

- ☛ Led to Bengal Tenancy Act 1885
- ☛ Capped Rents & Secured Tenant Rights

MAJOR PEASANT & TRIBAL REVOLTS IN COLONIAL INDIA (19th & Early 20th Century)

DECCAN RIOTS (1875)



Area: Western Ghats (Pune, Satara, Ahmednagar)

CAUSE & EVENTS	
	COTTON PRICES FALL (40% POST-AMERICAN CIVIL WAR)
	PEASANT DEBT (Doubled by Moneylenders)
	REVENUE DEMAND (Rose by 50%)
	OVER 30,000 PEASANTS (Attacked moneylender homes, burned records across 33 villages)

LEADERSHIP, SUPPORT & OUTCOME



Leader: Traditional Headman Patel

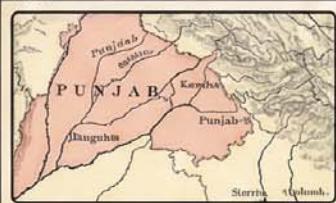


Support: Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (Justice Ranade) aided them



Outcome: AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT 1879 (Eased loan repayments, barred arrests for nonpayment)

PUNJAB PEASANT REVOLTS (1885)



Area: Punjab

REASON	
	FEAR OF LAND LOSS (Due to Revenue Hikes)
	REVENUE HIKES (Averaging 25%)

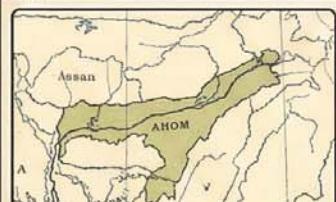
OUTCOME



Outcome: PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION ACT 1900

(Regulated land sales/mortgages, protecting over 1 million peasant holdings)

AHOM REVOLT (1828)



Area: Assam

LEADERS & REASON	
	Leaders: Gomdhar Konwar & Maharaja Purandhar Singh
	Reason: BRITISH BETRAYAL (Post-Burmese War, 1824-1826; Reneging on promises to restore Ahom rule)

OUTCOME



Outcome: CRUSHED BY 1830 (Over 500 rebels arrested)

MOPILLAH REBELLION (MALABAR REBELLION, 1921)



Area: Malabar, Kerala

REASON & EVENTS	
	REASON: LAND TAX HIKES (Up by 35%) & TENURE INSECURITY
	LANDLORD EXPLOITATION (Of poor peasants)
	EVENTS: BEGAN AS KHILAFAT PROTEST (20,000 participants); Turned violent against Hindus & British (Killing over 100)

LEADERSHIP & OUTCOME



Leaders: Sayyed Alwi & Sayyid Fazi



Outcome: MARTIAL LAW IMPOSED; 2,337 REBELS ARRESTED BY 1922

MAJOR GANDHIAN & PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN BRITISH INDIA (Early 20th Century)

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA (1917)



Area: Champaran, Bihar

LEADER & TYPE



Leader: Mahatma Gandhi (with associates)



Type: India's first civil disobedience movement

REASON & IMPACT



$$3 = \frac{3}{20th} \text{ of land}$$

Reason: TINKATHIA SYSTEM (Mandatory indigo cultivation; affected 80% of peasants)



Impact: CHAMPARAN AGRARIAN ACT 1918 (Abolished the system)

KHEDA SATYAGRAHA (1921)



Area: Kheda, Gujarat

REASON & TYPE



Reason: CROP FAILURE & PLAGUE EPIDEMIC (High taxes up by 23% unpayable)



Type: First non-cooperation movement

LEADERS & IMPACT



Leaders: Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Impact: OVER 10,000 PEASANTS RESISTED

(Tax relief followed; Inspired Gujarat and beyond)

EKA MOVEMENT (1921)



Area: Hardoi, Bahrach, United Provinces

REASON & LEADER



Reason: RENTS 50% ABOVE RECORDED RATES (Burdened tenants)



Leader: Madari Pasi

DETAILS & OUTCOME



Details: OVER 5,000 PEASANTS DEMANDED FAIR RENTS



Outcome: SUPPRESSED BY 1922

THE REVOLT OF 1857

MAJOR CAUSES OF THE 1857 REVOLT:

'THE REVOLT OF 1857: INDIA'S FIRST WAR OF INDEPENDENCE'

Monumental uprising against the British East India Company, uniting diverse Indian segments.



ECONOMIC CAUSES: DEVASTATION & EXPLOITATION



COLLAPSE OF TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:

- British policies devastated India's fabric.
- Charter Acts (1813, 1833) opened markets.
- Local trade reduced by 60% (1800-1850).



LAND REVENUE POLICIES

- Harsh systems (Permanent, Ryotwari).
- Land taxes increased up to 50% in some regions, affecting 70% of peasants.
- 30% decline in agricultural output by 1850.



INDUSTRIAL DECLINE

- Influx of British goods crippled handicrafts.
- Bengal's cotton textile production dropped by 80% (1800-1850), leaving millions jobless.



DRACONIAN LAND REFORMS

- Aggressive land policies confiscated over 20 million acres by 1857, reducing zamindars to tax collectors.



POLITICAL CAUSES: ANNEXATION & MARGINALIZATION



TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

- Doctrine of Lapse, Subsidiary Alliance.
- Seized over 12 princely states (e.g., Satara 1848, Jhansi 1853, Nagpur 1854) between 1840-1856, displacing local rulers.



UNJUST POLICIES

- Favored British merchants.
- By 1857, over 50% of India's landmass was under direct British control.



SUPPRESSION OF MUGHAL AUTHORITY

- Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar reduced to a pensioner.
- Annual stipend cut to ₹12 lakh by 1850; heirs denied succession rights.

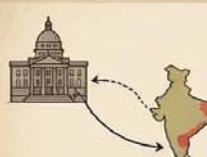


ADMINISTRATIVE CAUSES: CORRUPTION & DISCONNECT



ABSENTEE RULE

- Governance operated from London, creating disconnect. Absentee sovereignty delayed responses to local grievances.



WIDE-SPREAD CORRUPTION

- Administration riddled with corruption. Historical records suggest 40% of cases in local courts and police stations involved bribery by 1850.



EXPLOITATION

- Lower-tier officials exploited peasants and traders. Tax collectors reportedly extorted up to 25% extra beyond official rates.



SOCIO-RELIGIOUS CAUSES: CULTURAL INTERFERENCE & PREJUDICE



CULTURAL INTERFERENCE

- British reforms (Abolition of Sati 1829, Widow Remarriage Act 1856, women's education) perceived as assaults on Indian traditions.



RACIAL PREJUDICE

- Native Indians faced overt discrimination. British officials often paid five times more than Indian counterparts for similar roles.



MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES

- Charter Act of 1813 allowed free missionary operation. Over 10,000 Indians converted by 1850, stoking fears of forced proselytization.



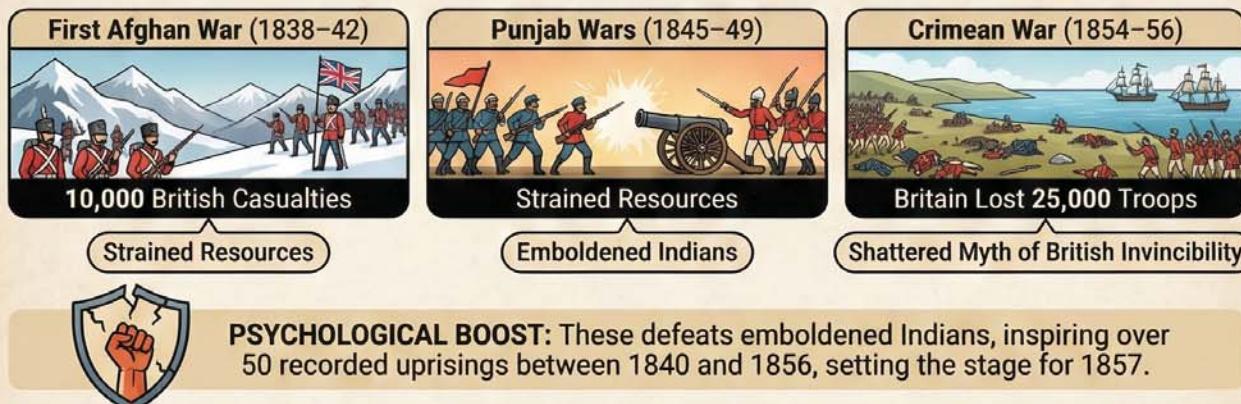
TAXATION OF SACRED SITES

- Taxes on mosques and temples, generating ₹5 lakh annually by 1855, offended religious sentiments.

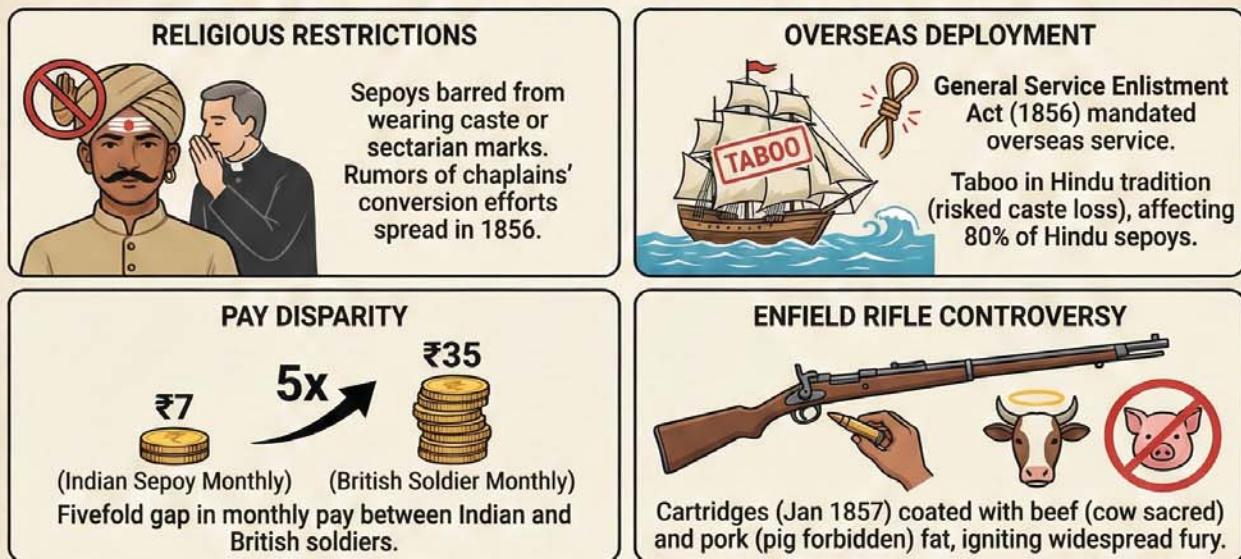
These cumulative grievances fueled a nationwide movement challenging British dominance, led by iconic figures, leaving an indelible mark on India's history.

PRELUDE TO THE 1857 REVOLT: EXTERNAL FACTORS, SEPOY DISCONTENT, & OUTBREAK

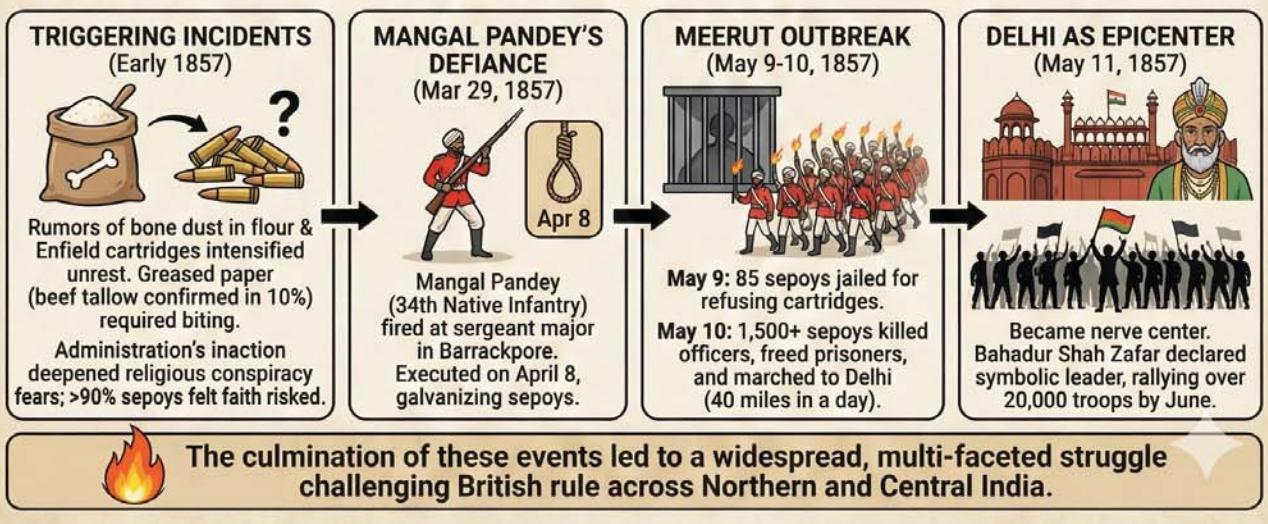
I. INFLUENCE OF EXTERNAL EVENTS: SHATTERING THE MYTH OF INVINCIBILITY



II. DISCONTENT AMONG SEPOYS: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL, & ECONOMIC GRIEVANCES



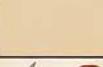
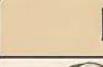
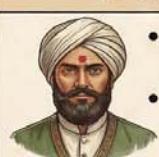
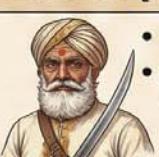
III. BEGINNING AND SPREAD OF THE REVOLT: FROM SPARK TO INFERNO



STORM CENTERS AND LEADERS OF THE REVOLT

STORM CENTERS AND LEADERS OF THE 1857 REVOLT

Spanning from **Patna** to **Rajasthan**, with major hubs challenging British rule.
Key Leaders and Outcomes.

DELHI	LUCKNOW	KANPUR
  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahadur Shah Zafar (Nominal Head), General Bakht Khan (Operational Leader) <p> May 11, 1857: Sepoys seized Delhi  Bolstered by 10,000 Bareilly troops  British recaptured in Sept 1857 (1,500 British casualties)</p>	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begum Hazrat Mahal • June 4, 1857: Rebellion erupted <p> 15,000 mutinous sepoys & former Awadh army  British regained control in March 1858 (2,000 British casualties)</p>	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nana Saheb • June 5, 1857: Captured Kanpur, declared Peshwa <p> Denied ₹80,000 pension  British retook July 16 (500 rebels executed)  Tantia Tope fought until April 1859</p>
JHANSI	BAREILLY	BIHAR (ARRAH)
  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rani Laxmibai • The warrior queen <p> June 1857: Led revolt; annexed via Doctrine of Lapse  Declared, 'I will not give up my Jhansi.'  Expelled March 1858; Died fighting in Gwalior (June 17, 1858)</p>	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khan Bahadur Khan • Rohilla leader <p> May 1857: Amassed 40,000 soldiers  Dissatisfied with meager pension  British crushed in May 1858 (5,000+ rebel losses)</p>	  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kunwar Singh • Zamindar Jagdishpur Fort <p> July 1857: Joined Dinapore sepoys (70 years old)  Led 3,000 fighters; Siege of Arrah victory  Died April 26, 1858, after being wounded</p>
  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiery preacher • Maulvi Ahmadullah <p> May 1857: Mobilized 10,000 troops  Killed in battle, June 1858; remained a revered figure</p>		

KEY CENTERS: LEADERS & BRITISH OFFICIALS

CENTRE OF REVOLT	INDIAN LEADER	BRITISH OFFICIAL
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, General Bakht Khan	John Nicholson
Kanpur	Nana Saheb	Sir Colin Campbell
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	Sir Colin Campbell
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor and Eye
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah	
Jhansi & Gwalior	Rani Laxmibai, Tatya Tope	General Hugh Rose
Baghpat	Shah Mal	
Barrackpore	Mangal Pandey	
Allahabad And Banaras	Maulvi Liyakat Ali	Colonel Oncell

SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT OF 1857

SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT OF 1857 AND REASONS FOR ITS FAILURE

I. SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT OF 1857
(Timeline & Key Facts)MAY 1857:
Revolt Erupts
(Meerut)JULY 8, 1858:
Lord Canning Declares Peace
(14 Months after Eruption)DEC 1859:
British Authority Fully
Restored Across IndiaTROOPS DEPLOYED:
Over 50,000 British troops
+ Loyal Indian RegimentsREBEL LOSSES:
Estimated 100,000 killed,
captured, or dispersedBRITISH ADVANTAGE:
Superior Firepower (Artillery)
& Telegraphic Communication
(Since 1851)KEY CENTERS
RECLAIMED:
Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur

II. REASONS FOR THE REVOLT'S FAILURE

LIMITED NATIONAL PARTICIPATION



- Confined to **NORTHERN INDIA** (UP, Bihar, parts of Central India)
- Covered only ~25% of British Territory (~600,000 sq. miles)
- SOUTHERN & EASTERN** Regions (Madras, Bengal) largely unaffected
- OVER 70% OF INDIA'S POPULATION UNINVOLVED**

NON-PARTICIPATION OF KEY GROUPS



- MERCHANTS & URBAN ELITES** either remained neutral or aided British
- PRINCELY STATES** (e.g., Hyderabad, Mysore) stayed away
- SIKH RULERS OF PUNJAB** provided 15,000 troops to British (fearing Mughal revival)

RESOURCE DISPARITY



- REBELS OUTMATCHED IN MATÉRIEL**
Indian fighters used outdated weapons (swords, spears, limited muskets)
- ONLY ~10% EQUIPPED WITH FIREARMS**
- BRITISH HAD ENFIELD RIFLES & ARTILLERY;**
Firepower advantage nearly 5:1 (e.g., Siege of Delhi)

ABSENCE OF UNIFIED LEADERSHIP



- POOR ORGANIZATION & NO CENTRALIZED COMMAND**
- OVER 20 INDEPENDENT LEADERS** operated without coordination
- DILUTED EFFORTS**; e.g., Nana Saheb (Kanpur) and Rani Laxmibai (Jhansi) fought separately
- NO OVERARCHING STRATEGY**

LACK OF VISIONARY IDEOLOGY



- NO UNIFIED POLITICAL GOAL** or Alternative to British Rule
- FRAGMENTED MOVEMENT** due to varied grievances (Sepoys: religious freedom; Zamindars: land rights; Peasants: taxes)
- ONLY ~10% OF REBEL PROCLAMATIONS** mentioned a broader vision
- LACKED A FORWARD-LOOKING PLAN**

CONSEQUENCES OF THE REVOLT

CONSEQUENCES OF THE REVOLT OF 1857: THE SHIFT TO CROWN RULE AND REFORMS

THE END OF EAST INDIA COMPANY RULE (1858)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858

Enacted by British Parliament, terminated East India Company's rule after 258 years. Power shifted to the BRITISH CROWN.

Formalized by Lord Canning's Proclamation on November 1, 1858, at a Grand Durbar in Allahabad (5,000+ dignitaries attended).



VICEROY SYSTEM

Governor-General retitled VICEROY, symbolizing Queen Victoria's direct authority. Lord Canning became the FIRST VICEROY, overseeing a bureaucracy of 1,500 British officials by 1860.



END OF DUAL GOVERNANCE

Board of Control and Court of Directors abolished, streamlining control under the Crown. Reduced administrative overlap by 40%.



SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

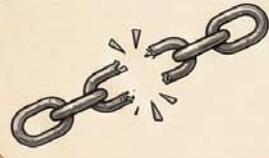
New office established in London. SIR CHARLES WOOD appointed as the FIRST Secretary of State in 1859. Answerable to Parliament, wielded supreme authority over Indian affairs, supported by a 15-member INDIA COUNCIL.





ABOLITION OF DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

Doctrine of Lapse (responsible for annexing 10+ states since 1848) SCRAPPED. Right to adopt heirs recognized, restoring confidence among 200 princely states by 1860.





INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1861

Following Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858), aimed to open civil services to Indians. By 1865, ONLY 5% of posts (approx. 50 out of 1,000) held by Indians, reflecting limited implementation.



ARMY REORGANIZATION (1861)

OLD
Company Troops: 40,000 European, High Indian ratio (5:1)

NEW
Crown Service: 40,000 European transferred, Indian-to-European ratio reduced to 2:1 by 1863, Total force: 200,000 soldiers.

The Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 transferred Company's European troops to Crown service, changing troop ratios.

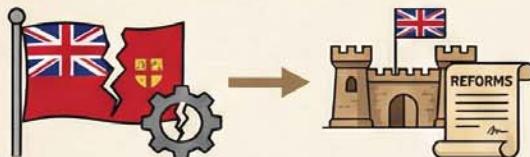




SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT

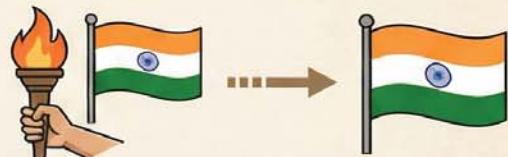
THE REVOLT OF 1857:
SIGNIFICANCE & DIVERSE PERSPECTIVES

I. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REVOLT

FOR THE BRITISH:
A CRUCIAL LESSON & REFORMS

Exposed major flaws in Company's governance and military structure. Led to immediate reforms in both administration and defense strategies.

FOR INDIANS: INSPIRATION & FUTURE FOUNDATION



Played a significant role in shaping the future struggle for independence; inspired generations to fight against colonial rule.

EDUCATED MIDDLE CLASS:
A DIFFERENT PATH

Favored peaceful and structured methods over violent rebellion; distanced itself from the armed resistance.

LONG-TERM IMPACT:
LOCALIZED RESISTANCE

Despite failure, laid the foundation for localized resistance movements, which later contributed to the broader national freedom struggle.

II. VIEWS ON THE 1857 REVOLT: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

V.D. SAVARKAR'S VIEW



VIEW: "first war of Indian independence."

R.C. MAJUMDAR & S.N. SEN'S JOINT VIEW



VIEW: "Not an organised 'national' revolt".

R.C. MAJUMDAR'S INDIVIDUAL VIEW



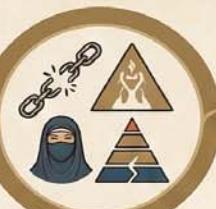
VIEW: "Neither first, nor National War of Independence".

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS: KEY CHARACTERISTICS

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS: KEY CHARACTERISTICS

Driving Forces, Ideological Foundations, and Focus Areas of 19th-Century Indian Reform

REASONS BEHIND THE EMERGENCE OF REFORM MOVEMENTS

**COLONIAL INFLUENCE:**
Foreign rule acted as a catalyst for change.**SOCIAL EVILS:**
Ignorance, superstition, idolatry, subjugation of women, oppressive caste system.**EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS:**
Modern education expanded awareness of global ideas.**WESTERN IMPACT:**
Exposure to Western values spurred reformist zeal.**NATIONALIST AWAKENING:**
Growing national pride and democratic ideals fueled movements.

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL AND IDEOLOGICAL REFORM

SOCIAL FOUNDATION

Driven by the newly emerging **MIDDLE CLASS** and **INTELLECTUALS** educated in Western systems.

IDEOLOGICAL PILLARS

**LOGICAL REASONING****UNIVERSAL SPIRITUALITY****HUMAN DIGNITY****NON-RELIGIOUS GOVERNANCE**
(Secularism)

FOCUS AREAS OF SOCIAL REFORM

ENHANCING THE SOCIETAL POSITION OF WOMEN



Shaped by ideals of human equality. Addressed societal injustices rooted in tradition.

ELIMINATING BARRIERS CAUSED BY UNTOUCHABILITY

**DUAL OBJECTIVE**

Closely tied to religious restructuring. Challenged justifications for discrimination.

NOTABLE REFORMERS WHO CHAMPIONED THESE CAUSES



Jyotiba Phule



Gopalhari Deshmukh (Lokhitwadi)



K.T. Telang



B.M. Malabari



Savitribai Phule



Sri Narayana Guru



E.V. Ramaswami Naicker (Periyar)



B.R. Ambedkar

STRUGGLE TO ELEVATE WOMEN'S STATUS

THE 19TH CENTURY MOVEMENT TO ELEVATE WOMEN'S STATUS IN INDIA

THE STRUGGLE: WOMEN'S STATUS IN SOCIETY
(Pre-Reform Era)

SUBORDINATE ROLE



- Relegated to a lowly position.
- Viewed as lesser than men.
- Lacking an independent identity.

OPPRESSIVE PRACTICES

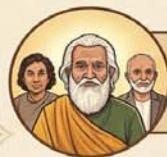


- Faced suppression through: Veil System, Child Marriages, Prohibition of Widow Remarriage, Sati Practice, Polygamy.

DEPENDENCY & ILLITERACY



- Heavily relied on male family members.
- Access to education largely withheld (Both Hindu & Muslim women).

REFORMIST EFFORTS:
A CAMPAIGN FOR EQUALITY & JUSTICE

Essential to improve women's standing.

Based on principles of INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS & EQUALITY.

Asserted religious teachings did not endorse inferiority.

Dismantled dehumanizing traditions through reasoned arguments.

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S POSITION
(Key Legislative & Social Actions)ABOLITION OF SATI
(1829)

- Eradicated largely due to Raja Ram Mohan Roy's efforts.
- Supported by Lord William Bentinck.
- **REGULATION XVII OF 1829** (Bengal Code) enacted.
- Declared Sati ILLEGAL & punishable as Criminal Homicide.
- Significant step toward saving women's lives.

PREVENTION OF FEMALE INFANCIIDE
(1795, 1804, 1870)

- Addressed prevalence due to poverty & societal pressures.
- **BENGAL REGULATIONS OF 1795 & 1804**: Declared it an offense equivalent to MURDER.
- **ACT OF 1870**: Mandated registration of all births. Established system to monitor female infants to ensure safety.
- Verified girls' well-being for up to 10 years after birth.

KEY REFORMS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

(19th-20th Century):

Widow Remarriage, Child Marriage Control, and Education



WIDOW REMARRIAGE



Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820-91)



Pivotal role in passing the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856.

Legalized widow remarriage & legitimized children, citing Vedic texts.

HINDU WIDOWS' REMARRIAGE ACT, 1856

Organizations & Advocates

Vishnu Shastri Pandit



Established WIDOW REMARRIAGE ASSOCIATION (1850s) to advance reform.



D.K. Karve

Devoted life to Hindu widows' welfare, served as secretary of Widow Remarriage Association. Founded India's first women's university (1916) for education & dignity.

Other Advocates



Advocated for widow remarriage:

B.M. Malabari

Narmad

Justice Govind Mahadeo Ranade

K. Natarajan

CONTROL OF CHILD MARRIAGE



Legislative Efforts Timeline

1872

NATIVE MARRIAGE ACT (CIVIL MARRIAGE ACT)

- Initial legislative effort; did not apply to Hindus, Muslims, or other recognized faiths.

1891

AGE OF CONSENT ACT, 1891

- Led by B.M. Malabari (Parsi Reformer). Prohibited marriage of girls under 12 years.

1930

SHARDA ACT, 1930

- Raised marriage age: Boys to 18, Girls to 14.

1978

CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1978 (Independent India)

- Further increased age: Boys to 21, Girls to 18.

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN



EDUCATION FOR WOMEN



Pioneers & Institutions

Christian Missionaries (1819)



Pioneered women's education, established Calcutta Female Juvenile Society (1819).

J.E.D. Bethune



Founded the BETHUNE SCHOOL, a key center for girls' education.

Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar



Supported over 35 girls' schools in Bengal, recognized as a trailblazer.

Charles Wood's Despatch (1854)

Emphasized the need for women's education, laying groundwork for policy changes.

Professor D.K. Karve (1916)



Established the INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (1916), a leading institution for higher education.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

PIONEERING WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN INDIA (Early 20th Century)

Key Foundations for Education, Social Reform, and Empowerment

1904: BHARAT MAHILA PARISHAD (Ladies Social Conference)



- Founder: Ramabai Ranade.
- Location: Bombay.
- Operated under National Social Conference.
- Objective: Promoted social reform and upliftment of women within the broader national movement.

1910: BHARAT STREE MAHAMANDAL



- Founder: Sarla Devi Chaudhurani.
- Location: Allahabad (First meeting convened).
- Significance: First major Indian women's organization founded by a woman.
- Goals: Promote women's education, abolish purdah system, enhance socio-economic and political status across India.

ARYA MAHILA SAMAJ (Early 20th Century)



- Founder: Pandita Ramabai Saraswati.
- Mission: Dedicated to the welfare, education, and advancement of women, especially widows and the destitute.

1925: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN IN INDIA



- Formation: Established in 1925.
- Affiliation: Formed as a branch of the International Council of Women (ICW), linking Indian women's issues to the global stage.

1927: ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE (AIWC)



- Founder: Margaret Cousins.
- Inaugural Conference: Ferguson College, Pune.
- Distinct Feature: Likely the first women's organization with a clear egalitarian approach, advocating for comprehensive rights and equality.

STRUGGLE AGAINST CASTE-BASED EXPLOITATION

STRUGGLE AGAINST CASTE-BASED EXPLOITATION

Discriminatory Four-Tier System; Untouchables (Dalits) Most Adversely Affected.
A Chronicle of Reform & Resistance.

IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

UNIFORM LEGAL SYSTEM

Principle of equality before law established. By 1850, eroded authority of caste panchayats & judicial roles.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OPENED

Opened to all castes. By late 19th C., >10% lower caste individuals entered government jobs.

SECULAR EDUCATION SYSTEM

Introduced in 1830s, diminished distinctions. Offered learning irrespective of birth. >1 Million students by 1900.

ROLE OF SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS



PROMOTED EDUCATION

Established >200 schools for lower castes by 1900, educating thousands.



CHALLENGED RESTRICTIONS

Dismantled hierarchy through awareness & humanitarian ideals. Influenced >50,000 by early 20th C.

INFLUENCE OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT



INSPIRATION FROM LIBERTY & EQUALITY

Opposed divisive forces. Leaders condemned caste oppression.

MASS MOBILIZATION

Rallied diverse communities. By 1920, mobilized >2 Million people, fostering collective identity.

AWAKENING AMONG LOWER CASTES

JYOTIBA PHULE
(Maharashtra)

Campaign against Brahmin domination. Prioritized education, esp. for girls. Founded >20 schools by 1870s.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR
(Lifelong Crusader)

Led Mahad Satyagraha (1927), mobilizing >3,000 for water access. Founded Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924), All India Scheduled Castes Federation (1942). Emphasized Self-Help, Self-Respect.

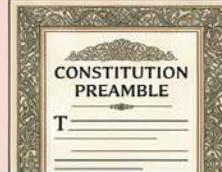
E.V. RAMASWAMY NAICKER
(South India)

Led Self-Respect Movement (1920s). Rejected caste hierarchies. Slogan evolved to "no religion, no caste, no God for mankind". Inspired >100,000 followers by 1930s.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

ARTICLES 14-17:
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Enshrined equality and non-discrimination based on caste.

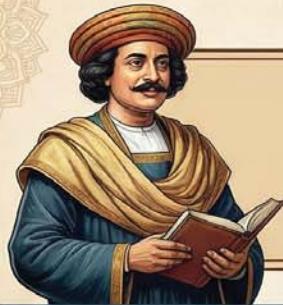
ABOLITION OF
UNTOUCHABILITY

Abolished untouchability. Impacted >50 Million Dalits. Ensured legal protections, laying foundation for equitable society.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS

A GENERAL SURVEY OF SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS: 19TH CENTURY INDIA

Transformative period challenging traditions and promoting rationality, equality, and human dignity.



RAJA RAMMOHAN ROY (1772-1833): FATHER OF THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE & MAKER OF MODERN INDIA

BELIEFS & PHILOSOPHY



Championed scientific approach, human dignity, social equality, and monotheism. Believed in a singular divine entity grounded in reason.

- Authored "Gift to Monotheists" (1809).

ORGANIZATIONS FOUNDED



- ATMIYA SABHA (Society of Friends), Calcutta (1814): Promoted Vedantic monotheism, fought idolatry, caste rigidity, and meaningless rituals.
- BRAHMO SABHA (later Brahmo Samaj) (August 1828): Purified Hinduism, emphasized monotheistic worship.

SOCIAL REFORMS: ANTI-SATI CAMPAIGN



- Opposed Sati (widow immolation) from 1818. Argued against it using sacred texts, humanity, reason, and compassion.
- Efforts culminated in REGULATION XVII OF 1829, criminalizing Sati. Also opposed polytheism.

EDUCATIONAL INITIATIVES



- HINDU COLLEGE (1817): Pioneering institution blending Indian and Western learning.
- VEDANTA COLLEGE (1825): Offered Indian philosophy alongside Western sciences, educating over 500 students by the 1830s.

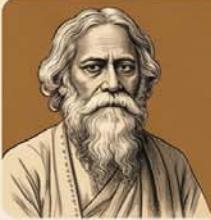
LINGUISTIC & MEDIA CONTRIBUTIONS



- Polyglot fluent in 12+ languages (Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew).
- Bold advocate for PRESS FREEDOM.
- Published journals in Bengali, Hindi, English, and Persian, reaching over 10,000 readers by the 1820s to educate and voice grievances.



PIONEERS OF SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM: BENGAL & BOMBAY (19TH CENTURY)



DEBENDRANATH TAGORE
(1817-1905)

Revitalized Brahmo Samaj & Cultural Heritage



LEADERSHIP ROLE

Joined Brahmo Samaj in 1842, revitalized its mission.
Founded **Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839)** and **Tattvabodhini Patrika (Journal)** in Bengali.
Systematically studied India's cultural heritage.
Journal circulation: 5,000 by 1840s.



REFORM AGENDA

Supported widow remarriage, women's education, and abolition of polygamy.
Aligned with Samaj's ethical monotheism and social justice.
Leadership preserved original ideals amid growing radicalism.



KESHAB CHANDRA SEN (1838-1884)

Popularized Brahmo Samaj & Radical Reform



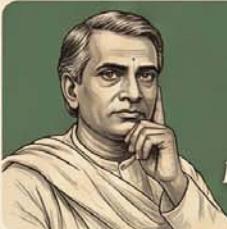
ROLE IN BRAHMO SAMAJ

Appointed Acharya in 1858.
Popularized the movement beyond Bengal, establishing branches in United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, Madras, and smaller towns.
Membership grew to 20,000+ by the 1870s.



RADICAL REFORMS & SPLIT

Opposed the caste system and championed inter-caste marriages.
Radical views led to dismissal as Acharya in 1865.
Founded **Brahmo Samaj of India (1866)**; Tagore's group became **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.



ATMARAM PANDURANG (1823-1898)

Founder of Prarthana Samaj & Social Reform



PRARTHANA SAMAJ (1867)

Established with Keshab Chandra Sen's assistance in Bombay.
Prioritized social reforms over religious dogma.
Drew inspiration from the bhakti tradition.



FOUR-POINT AGENDA

1. Abolishing caste system.
2. Promoting women's education.
3. Encouraging widow remarriage.
4. Raising marriage age for both genders.

Influenced 15,000+ followers in western India by 1880s, emphasizing monotheism and ethical living.



HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO (1809-1831)

Young Bengal Movement & Radical Intellectual



YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT

Sparked a radical intellectual trend among Bengal's youth during late 1820s/early 1830s.
Teacher at **Hindu College (1826-1831)**.
Inspired 200+ students to embrace free thinking, rationality, and questioning authority.



IDEALS & DEMANDS

Promoted liberty, equality, and freedom; opposed decadent customs.
Followers (Derozians) supported women's rights, education, higher-grade jobs for Indians, protection for peasants, better treatment for Indian laborers abroad, charter revisions, press freedom, and jury trials.

Legacy: Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge (1838) advanced these ideals. Derozians hailed as "pioneers of modern Bengal civilization", influencing 50,000+ individuals by mid-19th century.

PIONEERS OF SOCIAL & EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN 19TH CENTURY INDIA



ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR
(1820-1891)



WIDOW REMARRIAGE MOVEMENT

Launched campaign, leading to Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856. Legalized remarriage, benefiting over 10,000 widows by the 1870s.



LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Wrote 'Bahubivah' (1870s), a critique of polygamy, reaching over 5,000 readers.



EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta (1850). Introduced Western thought, opened to non-Brahmins, educating 300+ diverse students by 1860s.



WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Established 35 girls' schools; Secretary of Bethune School, impacting over 1,000 female students by 1880s.



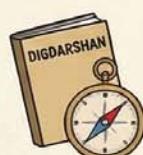
BALSHASTRI JAMBHEKAR
(1812-1846)



JOURNALISTIC PIONEER

Father of Marathi Journalism.

Launched 'Darpan' (1832), Marathi-English weekly, awakening public consciousness. Circulation 2,000 by 1840s.



SOCIAL ADVOCACY

Promoted scientific awareness and history through 'Diddarshan', influencing over 3,000 readers. Laid groundwork for rational discourse.



JYOTIBA (JYOTIRAO) PHULE
(1827-1890)



BACKGROUND & MISSION

Born in Satara. Fought upper caste domination. Founded Satyasodhak Samaj (1873) for lower caste & women's education. 10,000+ members by 1880s.



LITERARY WORKS

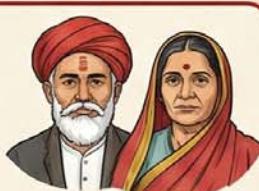
Critiqued caste oppression in books like 'Gulamgiri' (1873), reaching over 7,000 readers.



WOMEN'S WELFARE

Supported widow remarriage, opened a widow home (1854), aiding 200+ widows. Earned the title 'Mahatma'.

PARAMAHANSA MANDALI
(Founded 1849)



ORIGINS AND LEADERS

Founded in Maharashtra by Dadoba Pandurang & Mehtaji Durgaram. Branches in Poona, Satara, etc., with 5,000+ members by 1860s.



OBJECTIVES

Aimed to dismantle caste barriers, encouraged freedom of thought. Established Bombay Native General Library & Native Improvement Society, educating 1,500 students by 1870s.

PIONEERING INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMERS (19TH & 20TH CENTURY)

GOPALHARI DESHMUKH LOKAHITAWADI (1823-1892)



RATIONALIST REFORMER & JOURNALIST



- Pen name: LOKAHITAWADI. Wrote for weekly PRABHAKAR (1840s), advocating rational principles & secular values.
- Reached over 4,000 readers.



"IF RELIGION DOES NOT SANCTION SOCIAL REFORM, THEN CHANGE RELIGION."

BOLD STANCE & CRITICISM



Launched HITECHHU, co-founded GYAN PRAKASH, INDU PRAKASH, LOKAHITAWADI. Influenced over 8,000 individuals by 1870s.



Denounced caste system & Hindu orthodoxy; pushed for humanism-based society.

GOPAL GANESH AGARKAR (1856-1895)



EDUCATIONALIST & JOURNALIST



- Co-founded NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL (1880), DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY (1884), FERGUSSON COLLEGE (1885).
- Educated over 3,000 students by 1890s.

JOURNALISTIC ROLE & CRITIQUE



First editor of KESARI (1881).

Launched SUDHARAK periodical, opposing untouchability & caste system. Circulation over 2,500 by 1890s.



Criticized blind adherence to tradition & glorification of the past; advocated progressive reforms.

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE (1866-1915)



SOCIAL SERVICE & POLITICAL LEADER



- Guided by M.G. Ranade.
- Founded SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY (1905) to promote social service & education.
- Trained over 200 volunteers by 1915.

POLITICAL ROLE & INFLUENCE



Liberal leader of INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS; influenced national discourse.



Society's newspaper, HITAVADA (launched 1911), reached over 5,000 readers by 1920s. Srinivasa Shastri assumed leadership after his death.

NARAYAN MALHAR JOSHI (1879-1955)



SOCIAL SERVICE & LABOR ADVOCATE



- Established SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE in Bombay to improve living & working conditions.
- Organized over 50 schools & libraries by 1920s.

LABOR ADVOCACY & WELFARE



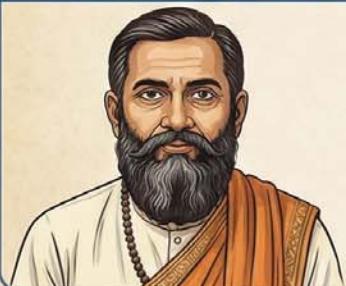
- Founded ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS (1920), advocating for workers' rights.
- Impacted over 100,000 laborers by 1930s.



Initiatives included day nurseries & cooperative societies, enhancing community welfare.

PIONEERING INDIAN SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMERS (19TH & 20TH CENTURY)

SHIV NARAYAN AGNIHOTRI (1850-1929)



DEV SAMAJ
FOUNDING
(1887, LAHORE)



TEACHINGS

Established Dev Samaj; religious & social reform society. Over 5,000 members by 1900s. Emphasized eternity of soul & guru supremacy. Doctrines compiled in **DEVA SHASTRA**. Guided over 10,000 followers by 1920s, promoting ethical living over ritualism.

RADHAKANT DEB (1784-1867)



DHARMA SABHA
(1830)



DUAL STANCE
ON REFORM

Founded Dharma Sabha to preserve traditional socio-religious norms. Opposed progressive reforms like abolition of Sati. Supported Western education, including for girls. Established over 20 schools by 1850s, reaching 3,000 students.

TULSI RAM (SHIV DAYAL SAHEB) (1818-1878)



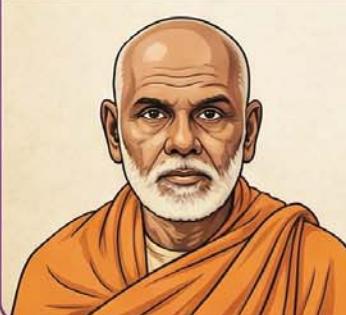
RADHASWAMI
MOVEMENT
(1861, AGRA)



CORE
BELIEFS

Known as Shiv Dayal Saheb, a banker. Founded Radhaswami Movement. Over 7,000 followers by 1870s. Blended spirituality with practical living. Emphasized belief in one supreme being, guru supremacy, satsang (pious gatherings). Spiritual attainment without renouncing worldly duties; influenced over 20,000 by 1880s.

SREE NARAYANA GURU SWAMY (1856-1928)



SNDP & ARUVIPPURAM
MOVEMENTS

Launched SNDP (Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana) Movement in Kerala. Focused on Ezhavas; sought education & temple entry rights. Grew to 50,000 members by 1920s. Initiated Aruvippuram Movement (1888) by installing a Shivalinga, defying caste restrictions. Founded Aruvippuram Kshetra Yogam (1889), fostering progress for over 20,000 by early 20th century.

KEY SOCIO-POLITICAL & RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN INDIA

(18th-20th Century)



VOKKALIGA SANGHA (1905)

- ANTI-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT (Mysore)
- Launched by Vokkaliga community to challenge Brahmin dominance in administration & society.
- Mobilized over 10,000 members by the 1910s.
- Demand: Equitable opportunities.



JUSTICE MOVEMENT (1917)

- NON-BRAHMIN ADVOCACY (Madras Presidency)
- Leaders: C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja.
- Sought jobs & legislative representation.
- Madras Presidency Association formed (1917).
- Influenced over 30,000 supporters by the 1920s.



SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT (Mid-1920s)

- ORIGINS & LEADER: E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar).
- Rejected Brahminical religion/culture as exploitation tools.
- OBJECTIVES: Dismantle priestly authority (weddings without priests), Challenge caste hierarchies & orthodox rituals.
- Impact: 100,000+ followers by 1930s; impacted 50,000 marriages by 1940s.



TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT (1924-1938)

- VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA (1924): Kerala, opened roads to untouchables (5,000+ participants).
- GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA (1931): Led by Subramaniyam Tirumambu, inspired by K. Kelappan.
- LEGISLATIVE SUCCESS: Travancore Maharaja opened temples (1936), Madras administration (1938).
- Rooted in Gandhian non-violence & Satyagraha.



INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE (1887)

- FOUNDING & FOCUS: Established by M.G. Ranade & Raghunath Rao. Addressed critical social issues.
- LAUNCHED PLEDGE MOVEMENT: Encouraged vow against child marriage.
- 10,000+ people took the pledge by the 1890s.
- Emphasized progressive reform within Hindu society.

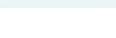


WAHABI/WALLIULLAH MOVEMENT (18th-19th Century)

- ORIGINS & IDEOLOGY: Inspired by Shah Walliullah, Popularized by Shah Abdul Aziz & Syed Ahmed Barelv.
- Revivalist response to Western influences.
- ROLE IN 1857 REVOLT: Key role in spreading anti-British sentiment.
- Mobilized 50,000+ supporters across North India to resist colonial rule.

SIGNIFICANCE OF REFORM MOVEMENTS

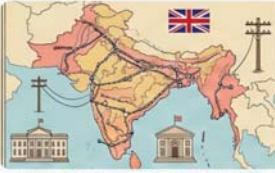
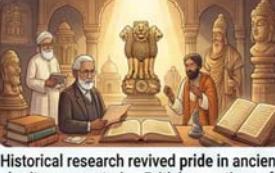
SIGNIFICANCE OF REFORM MOVEMENTS: A DUAL PERSPECTIVE

POSITIVE ASPECTS	NEGATIVE ASPECTS
 Liberation from Fear: Freed from rigid conformity.	 Narrow Social Base: Limited impact, restricted to elites.
 Personalized Worship: Religion as introspective practice.	 Encouraged Mysticism: Resurgence of superstitious beliefs.
 Cultural Identity & Self-Respect: Restored lost pride & dignity.	 Imbalanced Cultural Focus: Neglected secular & moral values.
 Fostered Secular Outlook: Inclusive & broad-minded perspective.	 Communal Divide: Reinforced communal consciousness (Ancient vs. Medieval history).
 Modernization: Conducive social climate for progress.	 Hindered Composite Culture: Setbacks to historical evolution.
 Global Integration: Ended isolation, linked to the world.	
 National Consciousness: Strengthened foundation of nationalism.	

FACTORS IN THE GROWTH OF MODERN NATIONALISM

FACTORS IN THE GROWTH OF MODERN INDIAN NATIONALISM

Understanding the forces that fostered a unified sense of identity and resistance against British colonial rule, with key statistics.

1. Understanding Contradictions in Interests  Indians recognized the stark conflict: British exploitation vs. Indian aspirations. By 1870s: Over 50% of India's wealth drained annually.	2. Political, Administrative & Economic Unification  British rule unintentionally unified India through centralized administration, railways, and a common economy. By 1880s: Connected over 300 million people, fostering national identity.	3. Western Thought and Education  Introduction of Western education exposed Indians to modern ideas, sparking intellectual awakening. By 1870s: Over 20,000 students enrolled in English-medium schools.	4. Role of Press and Literature  Proliferation of newspapers and literature in vernacular languages amplified nationalist sentiments and grievances. By 1880s: Reached over 100,000 readers.
5. Rediscovery of India's Past  Historical research revived pride in ancient heritage, countering British narratives of inferiority. By 1890s: Inspired over 1 million people through public lectures.	6. Rise of Middle-Class Intelligentsia  A new middle-class intelligentsia emerged as the voice of nationalism, leveraging education to challenge colonial rule. By 1880s: Numbered over 500,000.	7. Impact of Contemporary Worldwide Movements  Global events inspired Indians, igniting discussions on political rights and freedom. By 1870s: Over 10,000 educated elites discussing these ideas in political forums.	8. Reactionary Policies and Racial Arrogance  British discriminatory policies and racial superiority alienated Indians, galvanizing mass resistance. By 1883: Over 200,000 protesters during events like Ilbert Bill controversy.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS BEFORE THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS BEFORE THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1836–1885)

1836: BENGAL PRESIDENCY INITIATIVES



BANGABHASHA PRAKASIKA SABHA
Founded by associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.
Objective: To discuss socio-political issues.



ZAMINDARI ASSOCIATION (Landholders' Society)
Established to protect landlords' interests.
Impact: Represented over 5,000 zamindars by the 1840s.

1843: BENGAL BRITISH INDIA SOCIETY



Founded in 1843.
Objective: Collect and disseminate information about conditions of British India's people.
Impact: Influenced over 3,000 members by sharing reports with British authorities.

1851: BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION



Merger of Landholders' Society and Bengal British India Society.
Objective: Advocated for Indian interests.
Impact: Reached over 10,000 supporters by the 1860s.

1866: EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION (LONDON)



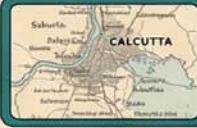
Established by Dadabhai Naoroji in London.
Objective: Include Indians & retired British officials to discuss Indian affairs.
Impact: Influenced over 2,000 policymakers in Britain by the 1870s.

1870: POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA (PUNE)



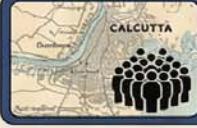
Founded in 1870 in Pune.
Objective: Addressed public grievances.
Impact: Grew to over 15,000 members by the 1880s under leaders like M.G. Ranade.

1875: INDIAN LEAGUE



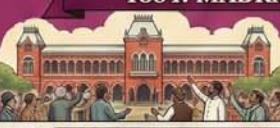
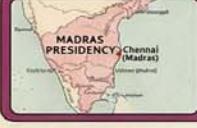
Initiated by Sisir Kumar Ghosh in 1875.
Objective: Stimulate nationalism and promote political education.
Impact: Reached over 5,000 Bengalis by the late 1870s.

1876: INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF CALCUTTA (Indian National Association)



Founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose (Dissatisfied with British Indian Association).
Objective: Mobilized members to demand political reforms.
Impact: Mobilized over 20,000 members by the 1880s.

1884: MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA



Established in 1884 in Madras.
Objective: Advocated for public welfare.
Impact: Influenced over 10,000 South Indians by the late 1880s.

1885: BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION



Founded in 1885.
Objective: Represented Bombay's elite.
Impact: Grew to over 8,000 members by the 1890s under leaders like Pherozeshah Mehta.

CONCLUSION: These early political associations, though often regional or class-specific, laid the crucial groundwork for organized political agitation, constitutional demands, and national consciousness, eventually converging to form the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS in 1885.

EARLY POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN BRITISH INDIA (Pre-INC)

SECTION 1 POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN BENGAL



1836:
Bangabhasha
Prakasika Sabha

Founders: Associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.
Impact: Early political discourse, engaged over 1,000 intellectuals by 1840s.



1836:
Zamindari Association
(Landholders' Society)

Objective: Safeguarded landlords' rights.
Impact: Represented over 5,000 landowners, shaped early advocacy.



1843:
Bengal British India
Society

Mission: Inform about British India's populace.
Impact: Influenced over 3,000 members, merged into British Indian Association.



1851:
British Indian
Association

Event: Merger of Zamindari & Bengal British India Societies.
Impact: Unified political voice, advocated for reforms, reached over 10,000 supporters by 1860s.



1876:
Indian Association of
Calcutta

Leader: Surendranath Banerjea.
Action: Broke from British Indian Association.
Impact: Rallied over 20,000 Bengalis by 1880s for progressive change.

SECTION 2 POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN BOMBAY



1867: Poona Sarvajanik Sabha

Founders: Mahadev Govind Ranade and others.
Aim: Bridge between government and people.
Role: Vital in conveying public grievances and raising social-political awareness.



1885: Bombay Presidency
Association

Initiators: Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozeshah Mehta, K.T. Telang
Representation: Elite of Bombay region.
Action: Actively voiced opposition to colonial policies.

SECTION 3 POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN MADRAS



1884: Madras Mahajan Sabha

Founders: M. Veeraraghavachari, B. Subramanyam Aiyer, P. Anandacharlu
Focus: Advocating for public welfare and political reforms in South India.

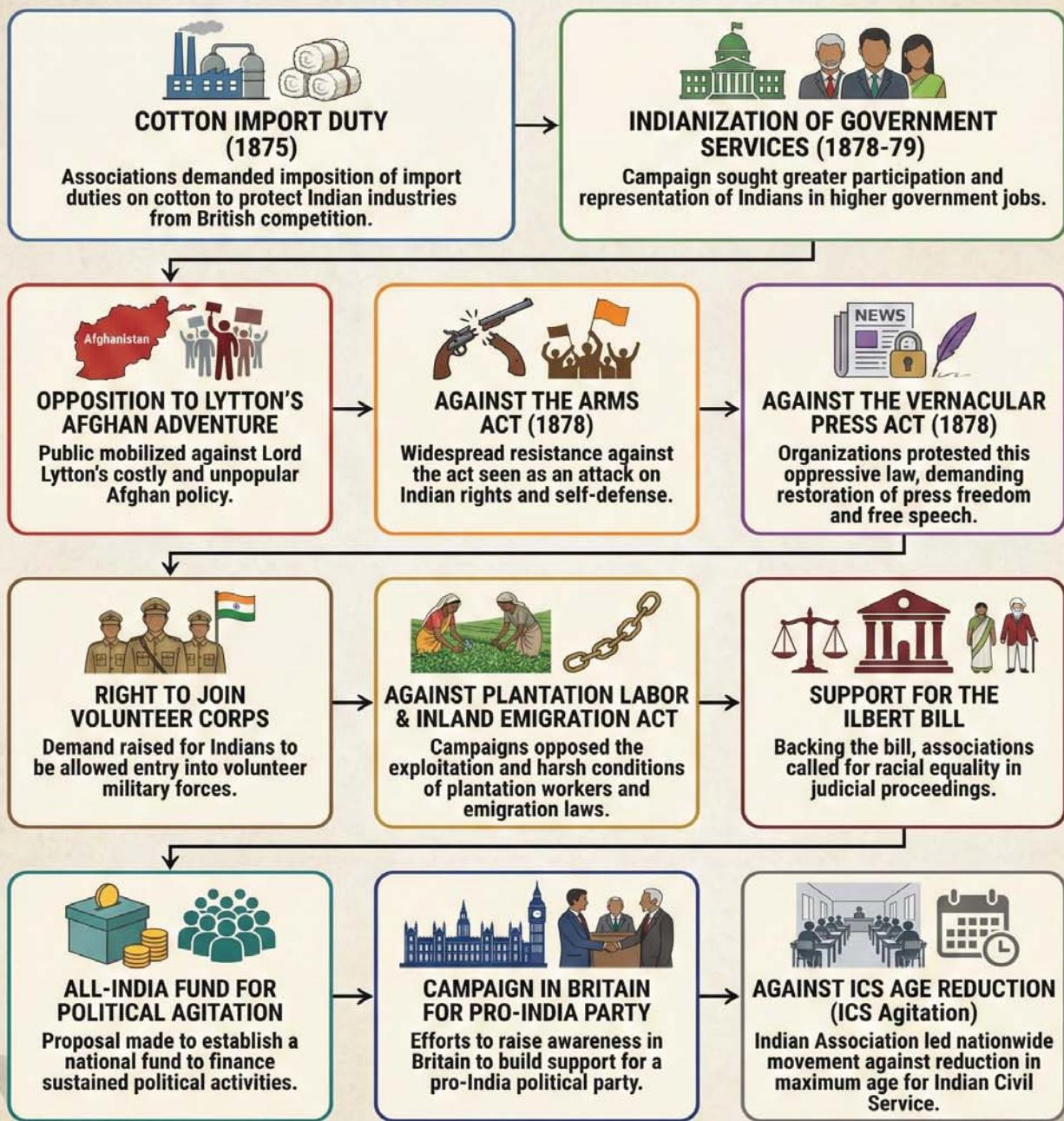
Note: These associations paved the way for organized national political activity, culminating in the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

PRE-CONGRESS CAMPAIGNS

PRE-CONGRESS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS & AGITATIONS

(Before 1885)

Key organized efforts by various political associations to unite the populace and raise voices against colonial rule, paving the way for the Indian National Congress.



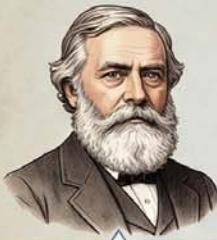
These campaigns were significant milestones in developing national consciousness, organizational skills, and political strategies, directly influencing the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: FOUNDATION AND MODERATE PHASE

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS:
FOUNDATION & MODERATE PHASE (1885–1905)

UPSC Mains: Foundation, Aims, Objectives, and Foundational Theories.

FOUNDATION OF THE CONGRESS (1885)



A.O. Hume
(Retired English Civil Servant)
- Rallied intellectuals, formulated the idea.

Dec 1885

FIRST SESSION: Bombay
(Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College)



72 Delegates Participated.
President: Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee.

Subsequent Sessions: Annual convenings in different parts of India in December.



Kadambini Ganguly (1890):
First female graduate of Calcutta University addressed Congress.
Symbolized commitment to women's place in national life.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES (Early Phase)



Launch a **democratic, nationalist** movement.



Provide **political education** to the people.



Establish a **headquarters** for the movement.



Foster **friendly relations** among nationalist political workers from different regions.



Develop and promote an **anti-colonial nationalist ideology**.



Present popular **demands** to the government to unite people around a common economic and political program.



Build and strengthen a **sense of national unity** among people, regardless of religion, caste, or province.



Carefully **nurture** and promote Indian nationhood.

WAS IT A SAFETY VALVE? (Theories)



SAFETY VALVE THEORY
Proponent: Lala Lajpat Rai

A.O. Hume created INC as a mechanism to release growing Indian discontent. Lack of Lord Dufferin's opposition cited as evidence.



CONSPIRACY THEORY
Proponent: R.P. Dutt

INC emerged from a conspiracy to prevent a popular uprising. Bourgeois landlords played a role.



LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR THEORY
Proponent: G.K. Gokhale

Viewed INC as a lightning conductor, channeling discontent constructively.

These foundational aspects and early theories shaped the trajectory of the Indian freedom struggle during its Moderate Phase.

KEY LEADERS OF THE MODERATE PHASE

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: THE MODERATE PHASE (1885-1905)

Key Leaders, Approach, Achievements, and Limitations in the Early Freedom Struggle

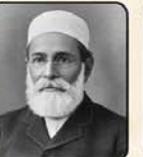
KEY LEADERS OF THE MODERATE PHASE



Dadabhai Naoroji
(Grand Old Man of India, Economic Critique)



Pherozeshah Mehta
(Lion of Bombay, Municipal Reformer)



Badruddin Tyabji
(First Muslim President of INC)



W.C. Bonnerjee
(First President of INC)



Surendranath Banerjee
(Father of Indian Nationalism)



G.K. Gokhale
(Servants of India Society, Gandhi's Mentor)



Romesh Chandra Dutt
(Economic Historian, Civil Servant)



P. Anand Charlu
(Prominent Leader from South India)

Shaped policies of INC; firm advocates of liberalism and moderate politics.

MODERATE APPROACH & METHODS

APPROACH & METHODS



Constitutional Methods

Relied on prayers, petitions, representations, deputations, and persuasion within the colonial framework



Legislative Focus

Aimed for reforms through legislative councils and expanded representation.

CRITIQUE: "POLITICAL MENDICANCY"



Mocked as "Political Mendicancy"

Critics viewed the strategy as passive, submissive, and lacking in mass mobilization.



No Demand for Full Independence

Settled for gradual reforms under British rule, not complete freedom.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MODERATES



Economic Critique of British Imperialism

Exposed exploitative nature and "Drain of Wealth" from India.



Constitutional Reforms (Indian Councils Act 1892)

Expanded legislative councils and increased non-official members.



Sowing Seeds of Nationalism

Instilled national consciousness and unity among people.



Popularizing Ideals

Concepts of democracy, liberty, and equality gained traction.



Social Reforms (Gokhale, Ranade)

Tackled issues like child marriage and enforced widowhood.



Foundation for Future Movements

Laid a strong base for a more robust national movement later.

LIMITATIONS OF MODERATES



Exclusion of Masses

Failed to involve broader population; limited reach.



No Demand for Full Independence

Did not seek complete independence; sought reforms within empire.



Western Influence

Political ideas drawn heavily from Western thought, distancing from indigenous perspectives.



Utilitarian Outlook

Viewed constitution as a practical tool, not transformative.



Faith in British Rule

Maintained deep trust in the British sense of justice and right to govern.



Favored Slow Reforms

Linked liberty to class privileges; favored gradual change over radical action.

ERA OF MILITANT NATIONALISM (1905-1909)

ERA OF MILITANT NATIONALISM (1905-1909)

Growth of a Radical Trend & Concrete Shape by 1905

WHY MILITANT NATIONALISM EMERGED?
(INTERNAL FACTORS)

REALISATION OF BRITISH EXPLOITATION:
True nature exposed; government taking more, not conceding.



GROWTH OF SELF-CONFIDENCE & SELF-RESPECT:
Belief in Indian capability.



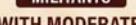
IMPACT OF EDUCATION:
Increased awareness, rise in unemployment among educated.



REACTION TO INCREASING WESTERNISATION:
Desire to preserve Indian identity.



DISSATISFACTION WITH MODERATES:
Their methods (prayers, petitions) and achievements seen as ineffective.



GROWTH OF MILITANT NATIONALISM

WHY MILITANT NATIONALISM EMERGED?
(EXTERNAL FACTORS & CATALYSTS)

INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCES & EVENTS
(Demolishing myth of white supremacy):
1. Emergence of JAPAN as industrial power.
2. ABYSSINIA'S (Ethiopia) victory over Italy.
3. BOER WARS (1899-1902) - British reverses.
4. JAPAN'S victory over Russia (1905).
5. Nationalist movements worldwide.



REACTIONARY POLICIES OF LORD CURZON: Catalyst for discontent.

- CALCUTTA CORPORATION ACT (1899)
- OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT (1904)
- INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT (1904)
- PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)



PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905):
The immediate trigger.

PARTITION OF BENGAL TO DIVIDE PEOPLE

THE PARTITION & ANNULMENT OF BENGAL (1905-1911):
DIVIDE, RULE, & REUNIFICATIONPARTITION OF BENGAL (1905):
THE DIVIDE & RULE STRATEGY

Decision Public (1903) | Enforced: 16 October 1905

OFFICIAL REASON
(Administrative Convenience)

Stated Reason: Bengal province was too large for effective administration with a massive population. Administrative efficiency was cited as the goal.

REAL MOTIVE
(Divide & Rule | Weaken Nationalism)

Hidden Agenda: To curb the rising tide of Indian nationalism by dividing the politically conscious Bengali population. The goal was to weaken Bengal, the nerve centre of the movement, and create a communal divide.

ANTI-PARTITION CAMPAIGN
(Moderates Led)

Moderates launched a powerful campaign.
Leaders: Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra, Prithwickandra Ray.
Newspapers: Hitabadi, Sanjibani, Bengalee.
Methods: Petitions, public meetings, press campaigns, Swadeshi & Boycott (later phase).

ANNULMENT OF PARTITION (1911):
STRATEGIC RETREAT & REORGANIZATION

Decided in 1911 during the Delhi Durbar



TIMELINE OF RESISTANCE & CHANGE
1905: Partition Enforced → 1905-1911: Intensive Anti-Partition Movement → 1911: Delhi Durbar & Annulment
Rise of Revolutionary Terrorism

REASONS FOR ANNULMENT
(Curbing Terrorism)

Primary Motive: To curb the rising menace of revolutionary terrorism and widespread unrest that the partition had fueled across India.

REACTIONS & SHIFT OF CAPITAL
(A Sop to Muslims?)

Reactions: The annulment came as a rude shock to the Muslim political elite who had supported the partition.
Capital Shift: Decision to shift the imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi (associated with Mughal glory) was meant as a concession to Muslims, but they remained displeased.

OUTCOME & LEGACY
(New Provinces Created)

Territorial Changes: Bihar and Orissa were separated from Bengal to form a new province. Assam was constituted as a separate Chief Commissioner's province. The legacy of the partition movement fueled the freedom struggle.

THE SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

THE SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT:
GENESIS, LEADERSHIP & INC SESSIONS (1905-1907)

GENESIS & FORMAL PROCLAMATION



GENESIS:
ANTI-PARTITION MOVEMENT
Born from opposition to the British decision to Partition Bengal.
Started as a mass movement to oppose the division.

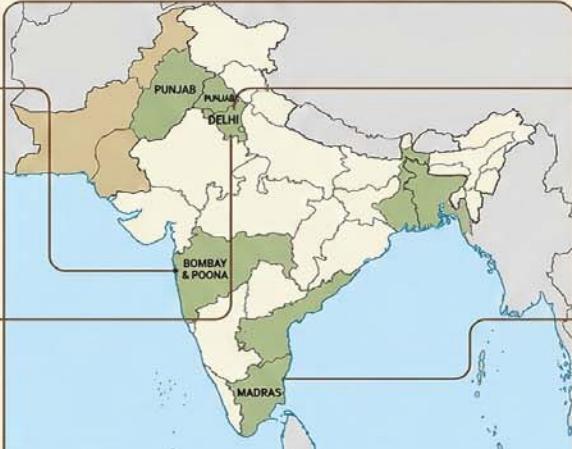
FORMAL PROCLAMATION:
CALCUTTA TOWN HALL

7th AUGUST 1905
Passage of BOYCOTT RESOLUTION.
Marks the formal start of the Swadeshi Movement.



SPREAD OF MOVEMENT
From Bengal, the movement later spread to other parts of the country.

KEY LEADERS & REGIONAL SPREAD

(Authentic Map of India, 1905)



Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(Poona & Bombay)



Syed Haider Raja
(Delhi)



Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh
(Punjab)



Chidambaram Pillai
(Madras)

CRUCIAL INC SESSIONS & CONFLICTS (1905-1907)

1905: BENARAS SESSION



PRESIDENT:
GOKHALE



Extremists wanted to extend movement & boycott outside Bengal (govt services, courts, etc.)
Moderates opposed, fearing rift with authorities.



RESOLVED TO:
Condemn Partition of Bengal & Curzon's policies.
Support the Anti-Partition & Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

1906: CALCUTTA SESSION



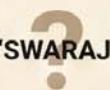
PRESIDENT:
DADABHAI NAOROJI



Extremists wanted Tilak or Lajpat Rai.
Moderates proposed Dadabhai Naoroji.

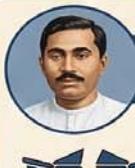


GOAL OF INC:
'Self-government/Swaraj' like Australia/Canada colonies.



Word 'Swaraj' mentioned for the first time, but connotations not elaborated.

1907: SURAT SESSION (SURAT SPLIT)



PRESIDENT:
RASH BIHARI GHOSH



SURAT SPLIT



Moderates proposed Rashbehari Ghosh & wanted Surat as venue to exclude Tilak (host province rule).
Extremists wanted Tilak or Lajpat Rai.



Moderates sought to drop resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education.

THE MOVEMENT UNDER EXTREMIST LEADERSHIP

THE MOVEMENT UNDER EXTREMIST LEADERSHIP
(POST-1905): SWADESHI & BOYCOTT

Acquired dominant influence after 1905 due to failure of moderate methods and government repression, marking a shift to more radical forms of struggle.

REASONS FOR EXTREMIST DOMINANCE



FAILURE OF MODERATES:

Moderate-led movement failed to yield results.



DIVISIVE TACTICS:

Governments of both Bengals embittered nationalists with divisive strategies.



GOVERNMENT SUPPRESSION:

Resorted to suppressive measures:

- Corporal punishment for students
- Ban on public singing of 'Vande Mataram'
- Restriction on public meetings
- Prosecution & long imprisonment of Swadeshi workers
- Clashes between police & people
- Arrests & deportation of leaders
- Suppression of press freedom

NEW FORMS OF STRUGGLE & STRATEGY



BOYCOTT & PUBLIC MOBILIZATION:

Boycott of foreign goods, Public meetings, and processions became central.



TRADITIONAL FESTIVALS & MELAS:

Imaginative use of Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals as a medium for Swadeshi propaganda.



SELF-RELIANCE (ATMA SHAKTI):

Emphasis on honor, social, and economic regeneration of villages.

KEY INITIATIVES & INSTITUTIONS



SWADESHI PROGRAMME OR NATIONAL EDUCATION



Bengal National College:

Aurobindo Ghosh as Principal, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan.



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION (1906):

Set up to organise national education in vernacular medium.



BENGAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY:

Set up for technical education.



SWADESHI ENTERPRISES



Swadeshi textile mills, banks, etc., were setup.



V.O. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI set up the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Tuticorin.



CULTURAL IMPACT



Rabindranath Tagore wrote 'Amar Sonar Bangla'.



SUBRAMANIA BHARATI wrote 'Swadesha Geetham'.

VOLUNTEER CORPS OR 'SAMITIS' (Mobilizing Masses)

Generated political consciousness among the masses.



SWADESHI CORPS OR 'SAMITIS'

(General region for British India is modern-day Tamil Nadu)



SWADESHI BANDHAB SAMITI, BARISAL (Ashwini Kumar Dutta)



SWADESHI SANGAM, TIRUNELVELI (V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva etc.)



MASS PARTICIPATION IN SWADESHI MOVEMENT

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT: MASS PARTICIPATION & BRITISH RESPONSE (1905-1910)

MASS PARTICIPATION (PEOPLE'S RESPONSE)



STUDENTS

Participated in large numbers. Key Regions: Bengal, Maharashtra, South India.



MUSLIMS

- Led by Nawab Salim Ullah of Dacca.
- Most upper & middle-class did NOT participate.
- Couldn't garner support of Muslim peasantry.
- Formation of ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE (Dec 30, 1905) as an anti-Congress front.



LABOUR

Strikes were organized in Bengal, Punjab, Tamil Nadu.



WOMEN

Took active part in processions and picketing of foreign goods shops.

BRITISH RESPONSE (STATE'S REACTION)



THE "CARROT AND STICK" POLICY

A three-way approach of Repression, Conciliation, and Suppression to curb the movement.

FIVE NEW REPRESSIVE LAWS (SUPPRESSION)

- Seditious Meetings Act, 1907
- Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908
- Indian Newspapers Act, 1908
- Explosives Substances Act, 1908
- Indian Press Act, 1910

ACTION AGAINST LEADERS (REPRESSES & SUPPRESSION)



A TILAK TRIED FOR SEDITION (1909):

For writings in "Kesari" about Muzzafarpur bomb case. Sent to MANDALAY JAIL for 6 years (Released 1914).



B LEADERS' RETREAT: Aurobindo and B.C. Pal retired from politics. Lala Lajpat Rai left for abroad.

COMPARISON: MODERATE VS. EXTREMIST PHASES OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

MODERATE PHASE (1885-1905)



SOCIAL BASE: Zamindars and upper middle classes in towns.

IDEOLOGICAL INSPIRATION: Western liberal thought and European history.

BELIEF IN BRITISH: Believed in England's 'providential mission' in India.

LOYALTY: Professed loyalty to the British Crown.

VIEW OF MASSES: Believed limited to middle-class intelligentsia; masses considered not ready for political work.



DEMANDS: Demanded constitutional reforms and a share for Indians in services.

METHODS: Insisted on the use of constitutional methods only (Prayers, Petitions, Protests).

PATRIOTISM: They were patriots and did not play the role of a comprador class.

EXTREMIST PHASE (1905-1919)



SOCIAL BASE: Educated middle and lower middle classes in towns.

BELIEF IN BRITISH RULE: Rejected 'providential mission theory' as an illusion.

POLITICAL CONNECTION: Believed political connections with Britain were in India's social, political, and cultural interests.

LOYALTY: Believed that the British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty.

VIEW OF MASSES: Had immense faith in the capacity of masses to participate and to make sacrifices.



DEMANDS: Demanded Swaraj (Self-Rule) as the panacea for Indian ills.

METHODS: Did not hesitate to use extra-constitutional methods like boycott, passive resistance, and mass mobilization.

PATRIOTISM: They were patriots who made sacrifices for the sake of the country.

Both phases were crucial in the evolution of the Indian National Movement, contributing in different ways to the ultimate goal of independence.

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS OF 1909

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS OF 1909: CONTEXT, FEATURES, AIMS & LIMITATIONS

Indian Councils Act, 1909: A Turning Point in British Colonial Policy

CONTEXT & ORIGIN (SIMLA DEPUTATION)



October 1906: Simla Deputation led by Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto.

Demand: Separate electorates and weightage for Muslims.



Clean, clean, authentic map of British India with major provinces highlighted.

KEY FEATURES & LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

EXPANDED LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS

Number of **ELECTED MEMBERS** increased in both Imperial & Provincial Legislative Councils. However, elected non-officials remained in **MINORITY**.

INTRODUCTION OF INDIRECT ELECTIONS

Elections introduced for the **FIRST TIME**. System was **INDIRECT**: Local bodies elected an electoral college, which elected provincial council members, who in turn elected Imperial council members.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES

CRUCIAL CHANGE: Separate electorates introduced for Muslims. Muslims to vote in separate constituencies for Muslim candidates.

POWERS & EXECUTIVE REPRESENTATION

ENHANCED LEGISLATIVE POWERS

Legislatures empowered to:

- Pass **RESOLUTIONS**
- Ask **SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS**
- Vote on separate **BUDGET** items (but not the whole budget).

INDIAN IN VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

HISTORIC FIRST: One Indian to be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha became the first Indian Law Member.

AIMS, CRITICISM & LIMITATIONS

BRITISH AIMS (DIVIDE & RULE)

STRATEGIC AIM: To divide the nationalist ranks. To rally Moderates and Muslims to the Government's side, weakening the overall national movement.

LIMITATIONS & CRITICISM NO REAL RESPONSIBILITY

entrusted to legislators. This lack of power often resulted in thoughtless and irresponsible criticism.

SYSTEM OF ELECTION WAS TOO INDIRECT and complex.

The Morley-Minto Reforms, while introducing elections and some representation, fundamentally institutionalized communalism and failed to satisfy nationalist aspirations for genuine self-government.

FIRST PHASE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES (1907-1917)

FIRST PHASE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES (1907-1917)

REASONS FOR EMERGENCE



Younger elements not ready to retreat after decline of open phase.

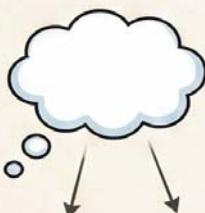


Leadership's failure to tap revolutionary energies of youth.



Government repression left no peaceful avenues for protest.

IDEOLOGY



Assassinate unpopular officials to strike terror in rulers and arouse people.

Based on individual heroic actions (like Irish nationalists, Russian nihilists), NOT mass-based struggle.

REVOLUTIONARY PUBLICATIONS



SANDHYA
(Bengal)



YUGANTAR
(Bengal)



KAL
(Maharashtra)

A SURVEY OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BENGAL

(Timeline & Key Events)

(Authentic, clear map of British India for authentic map)



1902: EARLY GROUPS FORMED
Midnapore (Jnanendranath Basu), Calcutta (Anushilan Samiti: Promotha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh). Focus: Physical & moral training.



APRIL 1906: YUGANTAR WEEKLY STARTED
Inner circle (Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta) started Yugantar and conducted abortive 'actions'.



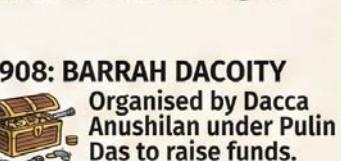
Prafulla Chaki & Khudiram Bose targeted Judge Kingsford. Two British ladies killed by mistake. Prafulla committed suicide,

DECEMBER 1907: ATTEMPT TO DERAIL TRAIN
Targeting Lieutenant-Governor Sri Andrew Fraser.



1908: ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE
Anushilan group including Ghosh brothers (Aurobindo, Barindra) arrested and tried.

1908: MUZAFFARPUR BOMB CASE
Prafulla Chaki & Khudiram Bose targeted Judge Kingsford. Two British ladies killed by mistake. Prafulla committed suicide, Khudiram hanged.

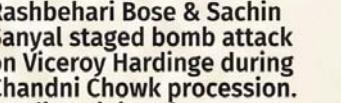


1908: BARRAH DACOITY
Organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das to raise funds.



DECEMBER 1912: DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

Rashbehari Bose & Sachin Sanyal staged bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge during Chandni Chowk procession. Hardinge injured.



WWI (1914-1915): 'GERMAN PLOT' / ZIMMERMAN PLAN
Jugantar party aimed for all-India insurrection by importing German arms. Jatin took charge of Upper India.



This phase, though based on individual acts of valour, played a crucial role in keeping the spirit of nationalism alive during a period of suppression.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA & ABROAD
(PRE-WWI ERA)REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIA
(MAHARASHTRA & PUNJAB)

MAHARASHTRA



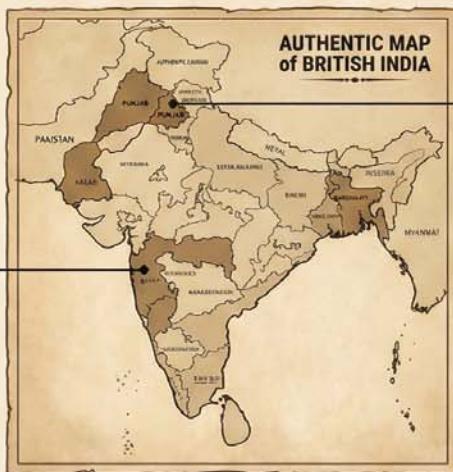
1879: VASUDEV BALWANT PHADKE organises RAMOSI PEASANT FORCE. Aim: Armed revolt by disrupting communication lines.



1890s: TILAK propagates MILITANT NATIONALISM via Ganapati & Shivaji festivals and journals (Kesari, Maharatta).



1899: SAVARKAR BROTHERS organise MITRA MELA (secret society), merges with ABHINAV BHARAT (1904) after Mazzini's Young Italy.



PUNJAB



CONTEXT: Punjab extremism fuelled by frequent FAMINES, rise in land revenue & irrigation tax, 'BEGAR' by zamindars.



LALA LAJPAT RAI ('Punjabee' - self-help motto) and AJIT SINGH (Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan, 'Bharat Mata') active.



OTHER LEADERS: Aga Haidar, Syed Haider Raza, Bhai Parmanand, Lalchand 'Falak'.



WWI ERA: RASHBEHARI BOSE leading figure in GHADR REVOLUTION; met Jatin (end 1913) for all-India armed rising (1857 type).

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES ABROAD
(LONDON & NORTH AMERICA)LONDON
(1905 Onwards)

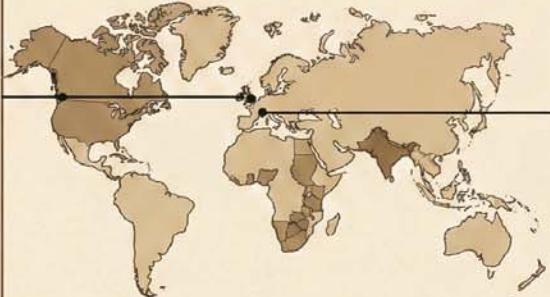
SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMA starts INDIAN HOME RULE SOCIETY (INDIA HOUSE) as student centre & scholarship scheme.



Journal THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST. Members included Savarkar, Hardayal.



1909: MADANLAL DHINGRA (from this circle) assassinates Curzon-Wyllie.

NORTH AMERICA
(Prior to Ghadr)

EARLIER ACTIVISTS set up 'SWADESH SEVAK HOME' (Vancouver) and 'UNITED INDIA HOUSE' (Seattle).

THE GHADR PARTY MOVEMENT & CATALYSTS (1913-1915)

GHADR PARTY (EST. 1913)



Revolutionary group around weekly newspaper THE GHADR. HQ: San Francisco. Branches: US coast, Far East.

OBJECTIVES & PLAN



Assassinate officials.



Publish revolutionary literature.



Work among Indian troops abroad, raise funds.



Simultaneous revolt in all colonies of Britain.

ATTEMPTED ARMED REVOLT IN INDIA (Feb 21, 1915). Foiled by treachery.



DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, 1915 passed primarily to deal with Ghadrites.

CATALYSTS FOR GHADR PLANS (1914)



KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT (Sep 1914): Ship with 370 Sikh/Muslim immigrants turned back by Canada after 2 months of privation.



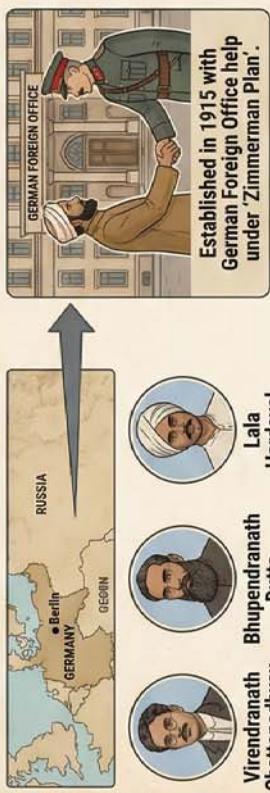
WWI OUTBREAK
OUTBREAK OF FIRST WORLD WAR created favourable conditions.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN EUROPE

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES & NATIONALIST RESPONSE (WWI & POST-WAR)

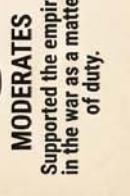
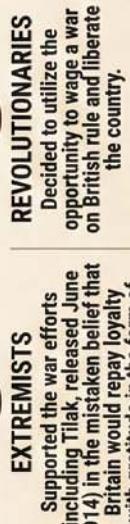
SECTION 1: REVOLUTIONARIES IN EUROPE (WWI)

THE BERLIN COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1915)

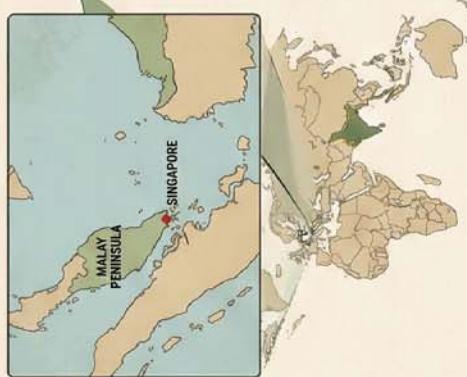


NATIONALIST RESPONSE TO BRITISH PARTICIPATION IN WWI

DIVERSE NATIONALIST RESPONSES



SECTION 2: REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING WWI (SINGAPORE MUTINY)



POST-WAR RESPITE & NEW DIRECTION

POST-WAR SHIFT IN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES



GANDHI'S EMERGENCE

Gandhi's emergence with non-violent non-cooperation movement provided new direction for nationalist struggle.

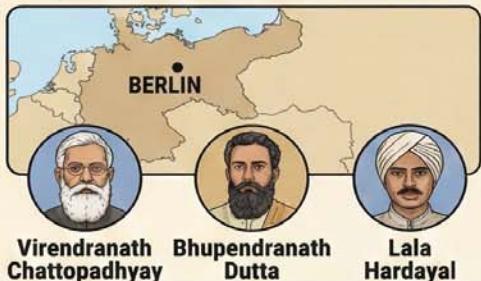
CONSTITUTIONAL CONCILIATION

Montagu's August 1917 statement and discussions on constitutional reforms created an atmosphere of conciliation.

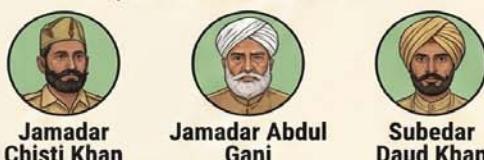
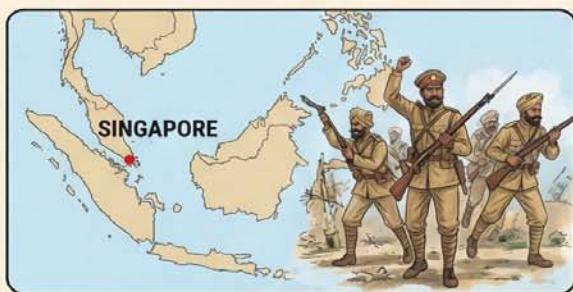
HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT (1916)

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES & NATIONALIST RESPONSE (WWI & POST-WAR ERA)

1. THE BERLIN COMMITTEE FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE (1915)



2. SINGAPORE MUTINY (February 15, 1915)



3. POST-WAR RESPITE IN REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES



4. FIRST WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE



Supported the empire in the war as a matter of duty.



Including Tilak (released June 1914), supported war efforts in the mistaken belief that Britain would repay loyalty with gratitude in the form of self-government.



Decided to utilise the opportunity to wage a war on British rule and liberate the country.

This era marked a complex interplay of revolutionary efforts abroad, internal mutinies, and evolving nationalist strategies, setting the stage for the mass movements under Gandhi.

LUCKNOW SESSION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1916

LUCKNOW SESSION OF INC (1916)

Historic Phase of Unity and Cooperation

December 1916, Lucknow

President: Ambika Charan Majumdar



REUNION OF MODERATES & EXTREMISTS

- Extremists expelled after Surat Split (1907)
- Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and followers readmitted
- Restored unity, strengthened national movement



CONGRESS-MUSLIM LEAGUE PACT (LUCKNOW PACT)

Signed between INC (led by Tilak & Annie Besant) and All India Muslim League (led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah)

Marked Hindu-Muslim cooperation against British rule



MAJOR PROVISIONS OF THE LUCKNOW PACT

•	Demand for self-government	•	Separate electorates for Muslims accepted by Congress
•	Expansion of Legislative Councils	•	Muslims to have 1/3 representation at the Centre
•	Elected majority in councils	•	Viceroy's power of veto to be reduced



SIGNIFICANCE & HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SESSION

- First joint political action by Congress & Muslim League
- Reunited all factions of Congress
- Strengthened mass nationalist unity
- Gave legitimacy to separate electorates (later criticized)
- Increased pressure on the British Government to introduce reforms

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

(Paved the way for)



Launch of Home Rule Movement expansion



Announcement of Montagu Declaration (1917)



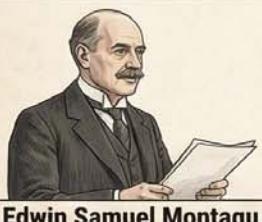
Future mass political mobilization under Gandhi

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS: GOI ACT, 1919

MONTAGU'S STATEMENT & MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS (GOI ACT, 1919)

August Declaration of 1917 & Government of India Act, 1919: A Milestone and its Critique

THE AUGUST DECLARATION OF 1917 (Montagu's Statement)



Edwin Samuel Montagu

Statement: "The government policy is of an increasing participation of Indians in every branch of administration and gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

IMPORTANCE:

Attainment of self-government for Indians became official government policy for the first time.

INDIAN OBJECTIONS TO MONTAGU'S STATEMENT

**NO SPECIFIC TIME FRAME**

No clear timeline was given for the realization of self-government.

**UNILATERAL DECISION MAKING**

The Government alone was to decide the nature and timing of advance, which Indians resented.

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS: GOI ACT, 1919 (Main Features)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT (DYARCHY INTRODUCED)



Governor: Executive Head of Province

**RESERVED SUBJECTS**
(Governor + Executive Councilors)

Law and Order, Irrigation, Finance, Land Revenue, etc.

Secretary of State & Governor-General could interfere.

**DYARCHY****TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS**
(Ministers - Elected)

Education, Local Government, Health, Excise, Industry, etc.

Interference restricted.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



Governor-General: Chief Executive Authority



ADMINISTRATIVE LISTS: Central & Provincial Lists.



BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE introduced at the Centre.



Provincial Legislative Assemblies: Increased size, ~70% elected.

Some **WOMEN** could vote.

Governor's Assent required, Veto power, Ordinances.

MAJOR DRAWBACKS OF THE ACT

**LIMITED FRANCHISE**

Only ~1.5 million eligible voters out of 260 million population.

**WEAK CENTRAL LEGISLATURE**

No real control over the Viceroy and his Executive Council.

**UNSATISFACTORY DIVISION OF SUBJECTS**

Arbitrary allocation of powers at the centre.

**BIASED SEAT ALLOCATION**

Based on provincial importance (e.g., Punjab for military, Bombay for commerce).

**FLAWED PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION**

Parallel governance structure (Dyarchy) was irrational and unworkable.

**LACK OF FINANCIAL CONTROL**

Provincial ministers had no authority over finances or bureaucracy.

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI

EMERGENCE OF GANDHI:
RESURGENCE, TECHNIQUE & EARLY INDIA PHASE

REASONS FOR NATIONALIST RESURGENCE (Post-WWI)



POST-WAR ECONOMIC HARSHIPS:
High taxation, price rise, misery among people across various sectors.



HIGH EXPECTATIONS:
Anticipated political gains for cooperation in the war, leading to disappointment.



IMPERIALISM WORLDWIDE:
Imperialist powers had no intention to establish democracy.



RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (Oct 1917):
Showed masses possess huge power to challenge imperialist powers.

GANDHI'S TECHNIQUE OF SATYAGRAHA (Truth & Non-Violence)

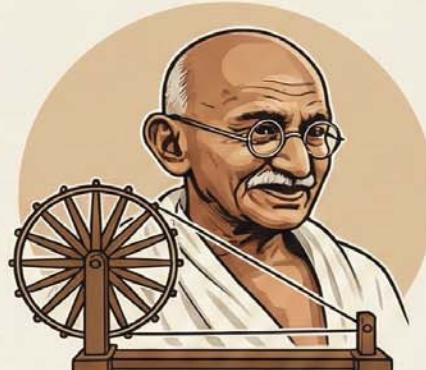
ORIGIN & INFLUENCES



ORIGIN:
Developed in South Africa, based on truth and non-violence.



INFLUENCES:
Indian traditions, Christian ideals, Tolstoy's philosophy.



'SATYAGRAHA'

KEY PRINCIPLES



Resist wrong with truth, non-violence, and fearlessness.



Use non-cooperation, boycott, and non-payment of taxes.



Accept suffering as a commitment to truth. No hatred.



Never submit to evil, regardless of consequences.



Only the brave could practise satyagraha; cowardice unacceptable.



ENDS & MEANS
Ends never justified means; thought and action must align.

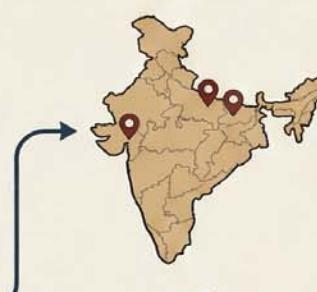
GANDHI IN INDIA: RETURN, EXPLORATION & INITIAL STRUGGLES (1915-1918)



09 JANUARY 1915: RETURN TO INDIA.
Efforts in South Africa already well-known.



ONE-YEAR TOUR & OBSERVATION:
Decided to tour the country to understand the condition of the masses. Took no political position for a year.



INITIAL STRUGGLES (1917-1918):
CHAMPARAN (1917): First Civil Disobedience. AHMEDABAD (1918): First Hunger Strike. KHEDA (1918): First Non-Cooperation.



CONVICTION:
Convinced that only non-violent satyagraha could meet nationalist aims. Would only join organizations accepting this creed.

GANDHI'S EARLY SATYAGRAHAS IN INDIA (1917-1919)

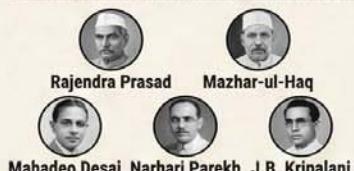
CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA (1917) - First Civil Disobedience



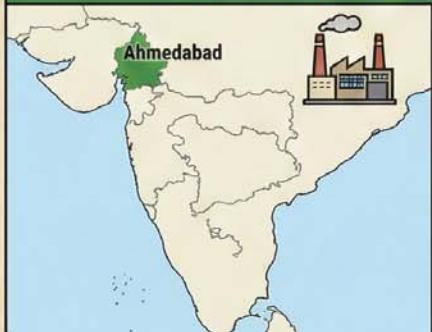
'Context & Issue'
Gandhi requested by local man Rajkumar Shukla to address indigo farmers' problems.

European planters forced peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of total land (Tinkathia system). Demanded high rents & illegal dues.

'Intervention & Outcome'
Gandhi intervening; 25% of 25% illegal dues collected were returned to farmers.



AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE (1918) - First Hunger Strike



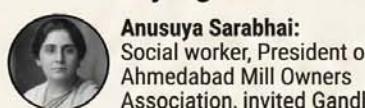
'Context & Dispute'
Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners and workers over the discontinuation of Plague Bonus.

'Demands'
Workers demanded 50% wage hike for wartime inflation. Mill owners wanted to withdraw bonus. Gandhi demanded a 35% hike.

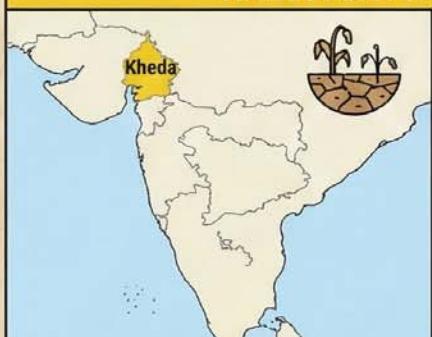
Action & Outcome

Gandhi undertook his 'First Hunger Strike' (fast unto death). Government appointed tribunal awarded a 35% increase.

Key Figure



KHEDA SATYAGRAHA (1918) - First Non-Cooperation



'Context & Issue'
Crops failed in Kheda district due to drought. Yield was less than 1/4th of normal, entitling farmers to revenue remission.

Government Demand & Gandhi's Call
Government demanded taxes and ordered property seizure. Gandhi advised farmers not to pay taxes ('First Non-Cooperation').

Outcome

Government agreed to return confiscated property, reduce tax increase, and suspend tax for the year.

Associated Leaders



SATYAGRAHA AGAINST THE Rowlatt ACT (1919) - First Mass Strike



'The Repressive Act'
Allowed trial of political activists without juries, imprisonment without trial, arrest without warrant on suspicion of treason. Secret trials, no legal counsel. Suspension of Habeas Corpus.

Resignations
Gandhi called trialed Era and First Monor Sthnaf! have that posthed.

Gandhi's Response & Outcome

Gandhi called for all-India mass protest; organized Satyagraha Sabhas. Observed as a day of hartal ('First Mass Strike').



JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE
(APRIL 13, 1919)

1. CONTEXT & BACKGROUND



WARTIME MISERIES



RAVAGES OF DISEASES



ROWLATT ACT

APRIL 1919: BIGGEST ANTI-BRITISH UPSURGE SINCE 1857

2. THE TRIGGER: ARRESTS & PROTESTS



POLICE



SAIFUDIN KITCHLEW



DR SATYAPAL ARRESTED WITHOUT PROVOCATION

APRIL 9, 1919



MASS PROTESTS, SOLIDARITY, RESENTMENT

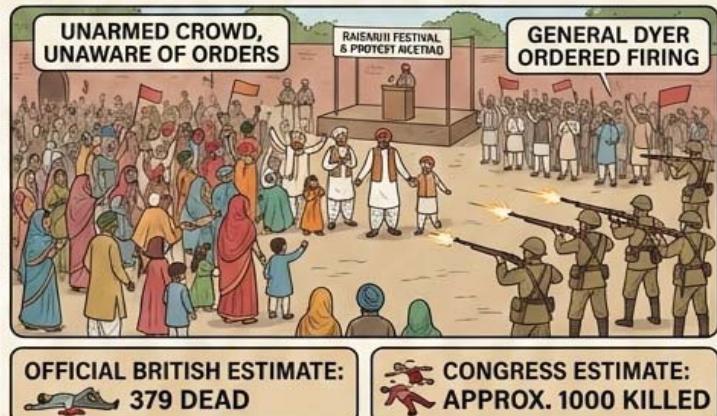


5 ENGLISHMEN KILLED



BRIGADIER-GENERAL REGINALD DYER CALLED IN ISSUED PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING ASSEMBLY (APRIL 13)

3. THE MASSACRE: APRIL 13, 1919 (BAISAKHI DAY)



4. IMMEDIATE REACTIONS & PROTEST



RABINDRANATH TAGORE RENOUNCED KNIGHTHOOD

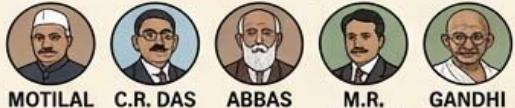


MAHATMA GANDHI GAVE UP TITLE OF KAISER-I-HIND

5. INQUIRIES & COMMITTEES

HUNTER COMMITTEE
(Disorders Inquiry Committee)

APPOINTED BY GOVT. (3 INDIANS). REPORT CONDEMNED DYER'S ACTIONS BUT IMPOSED NO DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

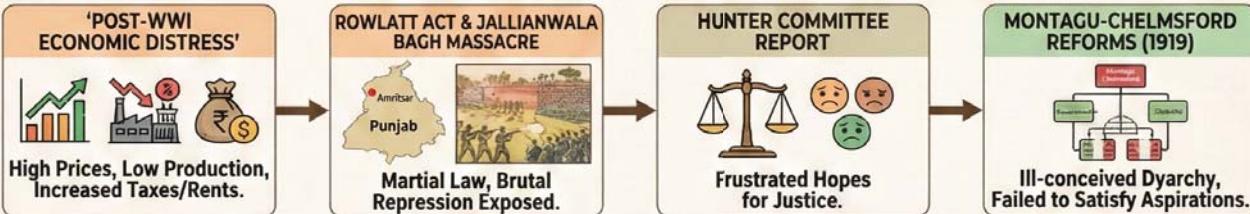
CONGRESS COMMITTEE
(Non-official Inquiry)MOTILAL NEHRU C.R. DAS ABBAS TYABJI M.R. JAYAKAR GANDHI
APPOINTED BY INC. CRITICISED DYER'S ACT AS "INHUMAN". NO JUSTIFICATION FOR MARTIAL LAW.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND KHILAFAT AANDOLAN

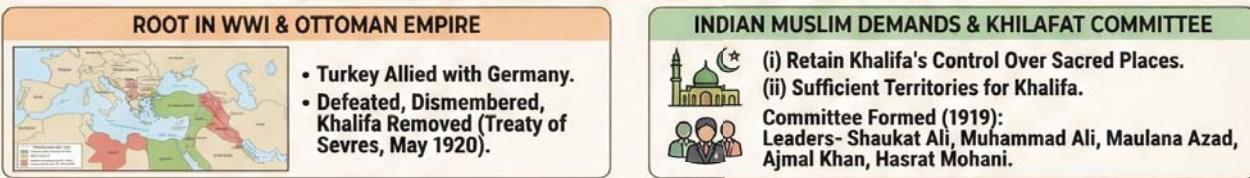
NON-COOPERATION & KHILAFAT MOVEMENTS (1919-1922): CONVERGENCE & MASS STRUGGLE

A Unified Anti-British Upsurge Joining Khilafat and Swaraj Issues

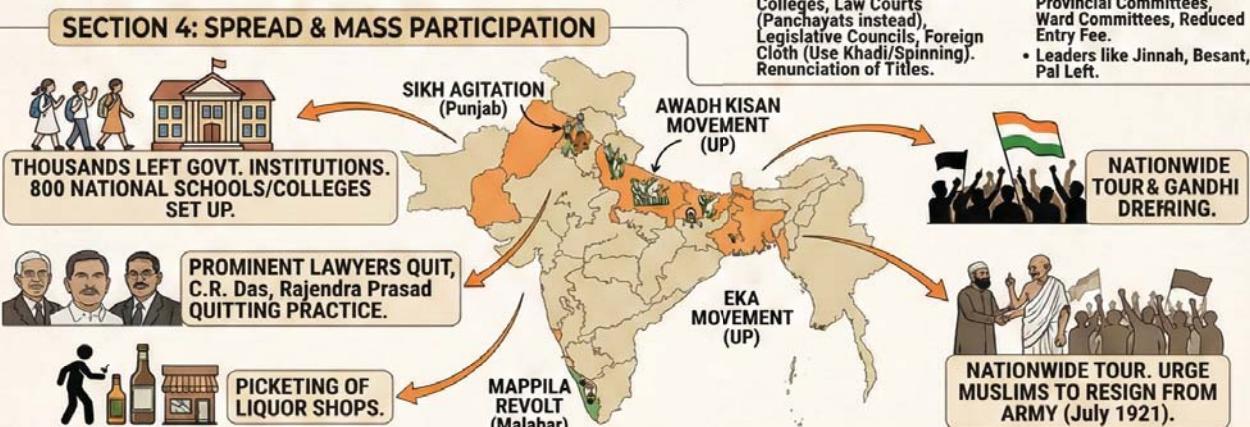
SECTION 1: CAUSES OF DISCONTENT (THE SPARK OF 1919)



SECTION 2: THE KHILAFAT ISSUE (ROOTS & DEMANDS)



SECTION 3: CONVERGENCE & LAUNCH OF THE MOVEMENT (1920)



SECTION 5. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE & WITHDRAWAL (1921-1922)



The movement, though withdrawn, demonstrated the potential of mass mobilization and Hindu-Muslim unity, marking a significant turning point in India's freedom struggle.

EMERGENCE OF SWARAJISTS, SOCIALIST IDEAS, REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES AND OTHER NEW FORCES

EMERGENCE OF SWARAJISTS, SOCIALIST IDEAS, REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES & OTHER NEW FORCES

POST NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT DEBATE: DIVISION IN CONGRESS (PRO-CHANGERS vs. NO-CHANGERS)

SWARAJISTS (PRO-CHANGERS)

LEADERS: C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Ajmal Khan

STRATEGY: ENTRY INTO LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS to challenge British rule from within. Threatened obstructionist tactics if demands ignored.

INTERNAL DIVISIONS:

- RESPONSIBILISTS** (Lala Lajpat Rai, N.C. Kelkar): Advocated protecting Hindu interests, cooperating with government.
- NON-RESPONSIBILISTS** (Motilal Nehru): Opposed working with British.
- COMMUNAL DIVIDE** weakened the party, leading to its decline.

JOINT STRATEGY: Prevent Split like Surat (1907); Swarajists Allowed to Contest Elections Within Congress.

NO-CHANGERS

LEADERS: C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, M.A. Ansari

STRATEGY: CONTINUED GANDHIAN METHODS OF NON-COOPERATION. Focused on constructive work.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK BY NO-CHANGERS

Ashrams for tribal & caste empowerment.	Promoted Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability.	Boycott of foreign goods and liquor.	Encouraged Khadi, Charkha, and national education.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SWARAJISTS

Outvoted British Government on several issues.	Vithalbhai Patel became Speaker of Central Legislative Assembly.	Defeated the Public Safety Bill (1928).

DRAWBACKS OF SWARAJISTS

	Coalition breakdown weakened influence.
	Some succumbed to perks & privileges of office.
	Failed to support peasants' demands.

END OF SWARAJISTS (1930): Withdrew after Lahore Congress session & start of Civil Disobedience Movement.

EMERGENCE OF SOCIALIST IDEAS & REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

SOCIALIST IDEAS EMERGENCE
Influence of Russian Revolution (1917), growth of trade unions, youth movements.
Leaders: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jayaprakash Narayan.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES REVIVAL
Disillusionment with NCM lead to revival.
Groups: Hindustan Republican Association (HRA, later HSRA) in North, Anushilan & Jugantar in Bengal.
Actions: Kakori Conspiracy, Saunders Assassination, Central Assembly Bombing.
Leaders: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Surya Sen.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY DURING THE 1920S

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY DURING THE 1920s: HRA to HSRA

CONTEXT & CAUSES FOR EMERGENCE

DISSATISFACTION WITH NCM STRATEGY



Disillusioned nationalists questioned non-violence after NCM withdrawal.

INFLUENCE OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (1917)



Inspired by the success of the young Soviet state.

INSPIRING LITERATURE & SELF-SACRIFICE



Articles extolling self-sacrifice were major inspiration.

EVOLUTION: HINDUSTAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION (HRA) → HINDUSTAN SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION (HSRA)

HRA PHASE (1924-1925): ARMED REVOLUTION GOAL



FOUNDED: OCTOBER 1924, KANPUR.
FOUNDERS: Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal.
AIM: Overthrow colonial government, establish Federal Republic of United States of India with adult franchise.



KAKORI ROBBERY (AUGUST 1925)
Most consequential HRA action. Looted official railway cash at Kakori.
CONSEQUENCE: Bismil, Ashfaullah, Roshansingh, Rajendra Lahiri hanged.
SETBACK FOR HRA.



MARTYRS OF KAKORI

HSRA PHASE (1928-1931): SOCIALISM AS GOAL



REORGANIZED: SEPTEMBER 1928, FIROZ SHAH KOTLA, DELHI.
LEADER: Chandra Shekhar Azad.
MEMBERS: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Bejoy Kumar Sinha.
AIM: Adopted Socialism as official goal.



SAUNDERS' MURDER (LAHORE, DEC 1928)

Retaliatory action for lathi charge causing Lala Lajpat Rai's death. Executed by Bhagat Singh, Azad, Rajguru.



CENTRAL ASSEMBLY BOMBING (DELHI, APRIL 8, 1929)
Protest against Public Safety & Trade Disputes Bills.
Objective: Get arrested, use trial for propaganda.

OUTCOME & MARTYRDOM



TRIALS: Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru tried in Lahore Conspiracy Case.

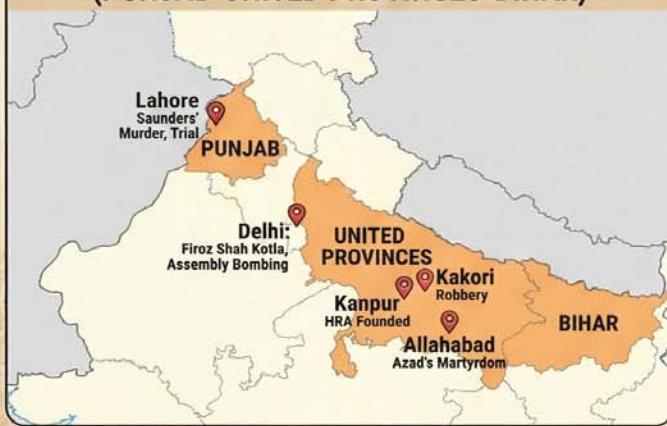


AZAD'S MARTYRDOM: Died in police encounter, Allahabad Park, February 1931.



HANGING (MARCH 23, 1931)
Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were hanged. Their sacrifice became legendary.

GEOGRAPHICAL SPREAD & KEY LOCATIONS (PUNJAB-UNITED PROVINCES-BIHAR)



REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BENGAL & THE LEGACY OF BHAGAT SINGH

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN BENGAL (1920s)



Undivided Bengal (c. 1920s)

- Reorganization of underground revolutionary groups.
- Assassination attempt on Calcutta Police Commissioner Charles Tegart by Gopinath Saha (1924).
- Activities suffered due to government repression and factionalism.



Gopinath Saha

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID (APRIL 1930)



- Plan: Seize two main armouries to supply arms.
- Raid Successful: National flag hoisted, Provisional Government proclaimed.
- Leader: SURYA SEN (Masterda) – Later arrested & hanged (Jan 1934).



KEY PARTICIPANTS



Anant Singh Ganesh Ghosh Lokenath Baul

WOMEN REVOLUTIONARIES



Pritilata Waddedar Kalpana Dutt

BHAGAT SINGH: LIFE & IDEOLOGY

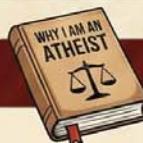


EARLY LIFE & ACTIVISM

- Born: 1907, Punjab. Family associated with Ghadar Party.
- Disillusioned with Gandhian Non-violence after NCM withdrawal.
- Joined Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
- Founded Naujawan Bharat Sabha (March 1926) – Indian socialist youth organisation.



IDEOLOGY & VISION



- Visionary of a **CLASSLESS SOCIETY**.
- Against caste and class discrimination.
- Advocated **ATHEISM**: Criticised religious beliefs, urged questioning.
- Emphasised **CRITICAL THINKING**: Challenge every item of old faith.
- Propagated **UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD**.



SIMON COMMISSION (1928)

SIMON COMMISSION (1928):
CONTEXT, PROTESTS & RECOMMENDATIONS

FORMATION & PURPOSE (1927-28)



BOYCOTT, POLICE REPRESSION & MARTYRDOM



KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SIMON COMMISSION REPORT (PUBLISHED 1930)

 <p>PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY: Proposed Abolition of Dyarchy & Establishment of Representative Government in Provinces.</p>	 <p>NO CENTRAL RESPONSIBILITY: Rejected Parliamentary Responsibility at Centre. Governor-General to have complete power to appoint Cabinet members.</p>	 <p>SEPARATE ELECTORATES COMMUNAL ELECTORATES RETAINED: Recommended retention of Separate Communal Electorates.</p>
 <p>FEDERALISM ACCEPTED (DELAYED): Accepted idea of Federalism but not in the near future.</p>	 <p>CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL: Suggested establishment of a 'Consultative Council of Greater India' including representatives of British Provinces & Princely States.</p>	 <p>INDIANISATION OF ARMY: Suggested Indian Army should be Indianised, but British forces must be retained.</p>

UPSC MAINS FOCUS: Analyze the impact of the Simon Commission and the nationalist response.
The report's recommendations were largely rejected by Indian nationalists.

NEHRU REPORT (1928) AND JINNAH'S 14 POINTS

NEHRU REPORT (1928) VS. JINNAH'S 14 POINTS (1929):
CONFLICTING VISIONS FOR INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONNEHRU REPORT (1928) -
THE CONGRESS'S VISION

Prepared by All Parties Conference Committee
headed by Motilal Nehru.
Response to Lord Birkenhead's challenge.

- Motilal Nehru (Chair)
- Tej Bahadur Sapru
- Subhash Bose
- M. S. Aney
- Mangal Singh
- Ali Imam
- Shuaib Qureshi
- G. R. Pradhan

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS & GOALS



DOMINION STATUS:

Self-governing dominion within the British Empire.



JOINT ELECTORATES:

Rejection of separate electorates.
Reservation of seats for Muslims at Centre and in minority provinces.



LINGUISTIC PROVINCES:

Reorganization of provinces based on language.



FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS:

Nineteen rights, including equal rights for women, right to form unions, universal adult suffrage.



RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT:

At Centre and in provinces.



MUSLIM PROTECTION:

Full protection to cultural and religious interests.



SECULAR STATE:

Complete dissociation of State from religion.

INTERNAL DISSATISFACTION



Jawaharlal Nehru



Subhash Chandra Bose

Rejected the Congress goal of Dominion Status.
Set up **INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE (1928)**
to demand **COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE**.

JINNAH'S 14 POINTS (1929) -
THE MUSLIM LEAGUE'S DEMANDS

Proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
Became the basis for Muslim League's future propaganda.

THE FOURTEEN POINTS & DEMANDS



FEDERAL CONSTITUTION:

Residual powers to provinces.



PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY:

Greater power for provinces.



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT:

No central amendment without concurrence of states.



ADEQUATE MUSLIM REPRESENTATION:

In all legislatures/elected bodies without reducing Muslim majority to minority or equality.



MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES:

Adequate share in services and self-governing bodies.



ONE-THIRD MUSLIM REPRESENTATION:

In the central legislature.



ONE-THIRD MUSLIM CABINET:

In any cabinet at Centre or provinces.



SEPARATE ELECTORATES:

Retention of separate communal electorates.



MINORITY VETO:

No bill passed if 3/4 of minority community oppose it.



TERRITORIAL REDISTRIBUTION:

Not to affect Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal, and NWFP.



SEPARATION OF SINDH:

From Bombay Presidency.



REFORMS IN NWFP & BALUCHISTAN:

Constitutional reforms to be introduced.



FULL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM:

To all communities.



PROTECTION OF MUSLIM RIGHTS:

In religion, culture, education, and language.

THE GREAT DIVIDE: THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE NEHRU REPORT AND JINNAH'S 14 POINTS REGARDING ELECTORATES, FEDERAL STRUCTURE, AND MINORITY RIGHTS WIDENED THE COMMUNAL GAP, PAVING THE WAY FOR FUTURE CONFLICTS.

LAHORE CONGRESS SESSION 1929 AND PURNA SWARAJ RESOLUTION

LAHORE CONGRESS SESSION (1929) & PURNA SWARAJ RESOLUTION

Decisive Turn towards Complete Independence & Launch of Civil Disobedience

LEADERSHIP & LOCATION

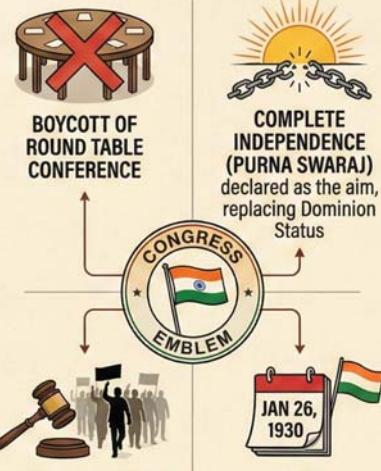


PRESIDENT: JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
(Nominated with Gandhi's backing)



British India (circa 1929)

MAJOR DECISIONS AT LAHORE (Dec 1929)



- BOYCOTT OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE
- COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE (PURNA SWARAJ) declared as the aim, replacing Dominion Status
- FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY (Swarajya Day) fixed for celebration everywhere
- AUTHORISATION FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: CWC to launch programme including non-payment of taxes; legislators to resign

HISTORIC MOMENT: MIDNIGHT ON RIVER RAVI



December 31, 1929: Tricolour Flag of Freedom Hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru amidst slogans of 'Inqilab Zindabad'

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT / SALT SATYAGRAHA

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT / SALT SATYAGRAHA
The Path to Mass Struggle (1930): From Eleven Demands to Salt March

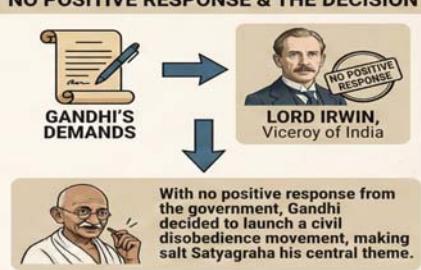
GANDHI'S ELEVEN DEMANDS
(Presented to Lord Irwin with Ultimatum till Jan 31, 1930)



- Prohibited intoxicants, liquor
- Change rupee-sterling ratio
- Reduce the rate land revenue
- Abolition of salt tax
- Reduce the military expenditure
- Reduce expenditure on civil administration
- Impose custom duty on foreign cloth
- Accept the Postal Reservation Bill
- Abolish the CID Department
- Release all Political prisoners
- Issue licenses of arms to citizens for self protection

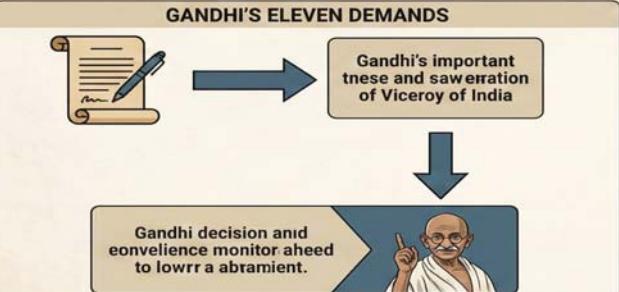
Note: Demands were opposed by Nehru

NO POSITIVE RESPONSE & THE DECISION



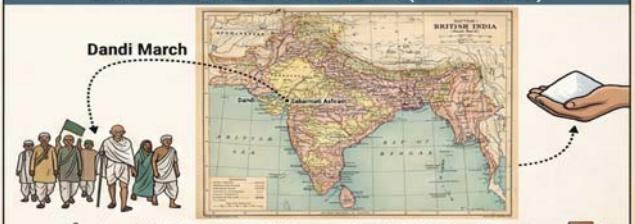
GANDHI'S DEMANDS → LORD IRWIN, Viceroy of India
With no positive response from the government, Gandhi decided to launch a civil disobedience movement, making salt Satyagraha his central theme.

GANDHI'S ELEVEN DEMANDS



Gandhi's important tnease and saweration of Viceroy of India
Gandhi decision and convenience monitor ahead to lowrr a Abramient.

LAUNCH OF SALT SATYAGRAHA (Dandi March)



Dandi March → March 12, 1930: Gandhi began the historic Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) with 78 followers to break the Salt Law, sparking the nationwide Civil Disobedience Movement.

DANDI MARCH (MARCH 12-APRIL 6, 1930)

'DANDI MARCH & CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930)'

Breaking the Salt Law: A Catalyst for Mass Struggle

WHY GANDHI JI CHOSE SALT AS THE THEME FOR CDM



ECONOMIC & SELF-HELP
Salt, like khadi, offered small but psychologically important income for the poor through self-help.



NON-DIVISIVE ELEMENT
Salt lacked any divisive element based on class or religion, unifying all Indians.



AFFECTS ALL INDIANS
The Salt Tax was a burden that affected every Indian across the country.



LOYALTY & NATIONALISM
'True to salt' is traditionally linked to loyalty; Gandhi tapped into this imagination.

THE DANDI MARCH (MARCH 12 – APRIL 6, 1930)



GANDHI'S DIRECTIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION

- Wherever possible, START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE of the salt law.
- PICKET foreign liquor and cloth shops.
- NON-PAYMENT of tax.
- BOYCOTT courts.
- RESIGN from government service.

The Dandi March and the ensuing Civil Disobedience Movement marked a decisive shift towards mass-based nationalist struggle.

SPREAD OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE



CDM SPREAD AFTER LEADERS' ARRESTS
APRIL 1930: NEHRU ARRESTED for salt law defiance. HUGE DEMONSTRATIONS in Madras, Calcutta, Karachi.



MAY 4, 1930: GANDHI ARRESTED after announcing Dharasana Salt Works raid.



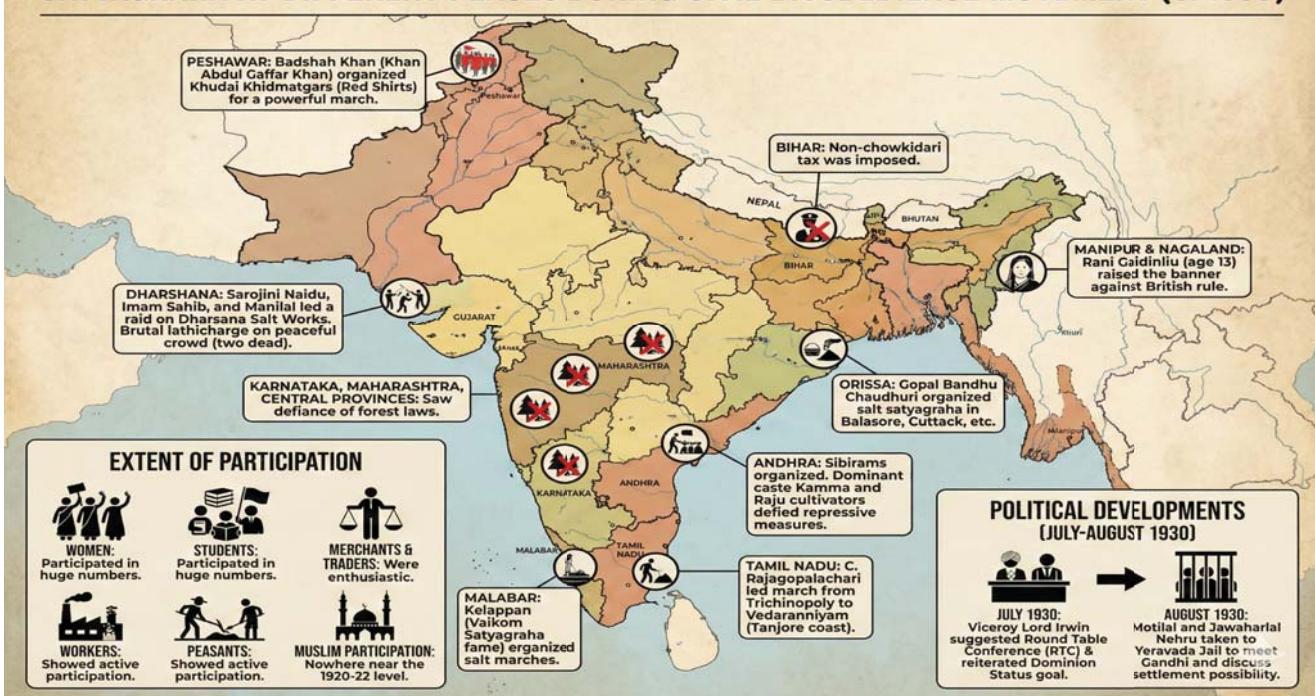
AFTER GANDHI'S ARREST: CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE (CWC) SANCTIONED:

- NON-PAYMENT OF REVENUE in RYOTWARI AREAS.
- NO-CHOWKIDARI-TAX CAMPAIGN in ZAMINDARI AREAS.

VIOLATION OF FOREST LAWS in CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SATYAGRAHA AT DIFFERENT PLACES

SATYAGRAHA AT DIFFERENT PLACES DURING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (c. 1930)

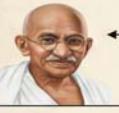


GANDHI-IRWIN PACT (MARCH 1931) AND KARACHI CONGRESS SESSION - 1931

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT (March 1931) - THE DELHI PACT



Signed: Feb 14, 1931




Viceroy (British Indian Government) and Gandhi (Indian People)

- British Indian Government Agreed To:**
 - ✓ Immediate Release of Prisoners
 - ✓ Remission of Fines
 - ✓ Return of Land
 - ✓ Right to Make Salt
- Government Turned Down Two Requests:**
 - ✗ Public Inquiry into Police Excesses
 - ✗ Commutation of Bhagat Singh and comrades' death sentence to life sentence
- Gandhi on Behalf of Congress Agreed To:**
 - ✓ Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement
 - ✓ Participate in the next Round Table Conference

KARACHI CONGRESS SESSION (March 1931)



SPECIAL SESSION (Presided by Sardar Patel)



Resolution on Fundamental Rights



Resolution on National Economic Programme

- Key Outcomes:**
 -  Purna Swaraj The goal of Purna Swaraj was reiterated
 -  Endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 -  Martyrs Admired 'bravery' and 'sacrifice' of the three martyrs (Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru were executed on March 23, 1931)
 -  Dissociating itself from any form of political violence

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES (1930-1932): A FAILED CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE

BACKGROUND: Agreed by Viceroy Lord Irwin and PM Ramsay MacDonald due to inadequate Simon Commission Report.

1ST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (LONDON, Nov 1930 - Jan 1931)

A CONFERENCE WITHOUT CONGRESS



KEY OUTCOME:
The Indian National Congress decided not to participate, leading to limited progress.

Attended by other Indian parties and British officials, but lacked nationalist representation.

Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals, Princely States representatives

2ND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (LONDON, Sept 7 - Dec 1, 1931)

GANDHI'S SOLE REPRESENTATION & THE DEADLOCK



THE CONFLICT & DEADLOCK

GANDHI & INC: Opposed separate electorates, advocated joint electorates for a united India.

MINORITY GROUPS: Demanded separate electorates for political representation.

OUTCOME & FAILURE

Government refused Indian demands; talks failed.

1. Announcement for two Muslim majority provinces: NWFP and Sindh
2. Setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee.
3. Prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award if Indians failed to agree.

3RD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (LONDON, Nov 17 - Dec 24, 1932)

FINAL SESSION & CONTINUED CONGRESS ABSENCE



KEY OUTCOME:
Not attended by the Indian National Congress and Gandhi, rendering the discussions largely ineffective for national consensus.

Proceeded with limited Indian participation to finalize proposals for constitutional reform, leading to the Government of India Act, 1935.

CONCLUSION

The three conferences failed to achieve a consensus on India's constitutional future, primarily due to the absence of Congress (in 1st & 3rd) and the communal deadlock (in 2nd), ultimately resulting in the unilateral Communal Award and the Government of India Act, 1935.

COMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT (1932)

COMMUNAL AWARD & POONA PACT (1932): CONFLICT & COMPROMISE ON REPRESENTATION

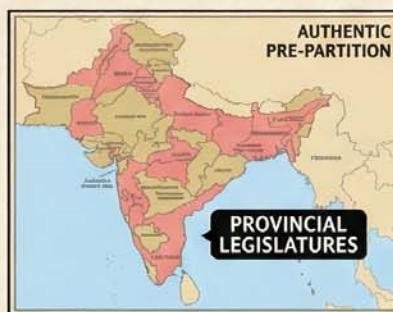
COMMUNAL AWARD (16 August 1932) - BRITISH PROPOSAL

Announced by British PM Ramsay MacDonald to determine minority representation.



KEY PROVISIONS:

- Extended Separate Electorates (granted to Muslims in 1909, Sikhs in 1919).
- Granted Separate Electorates to:
 - Muslims, Sikhs,
 - Indian Christians,
 - Anglo-Indians,
 - Europeans, &
 - DEPRESSED CLASSES (DALITS).
- Provided Weightage & Additional Seats.



DEPRESSED CLASSES PROVISION:

- Separate Electorates + Seats in Joint Constituencies.
- Right to elect representatives independently of Caste Hindus.

THE CONFLICT & REACTIONS



DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR
(Supported): Viewed as necessary for Political Safeguards, Autonomy, & Protection from Caste Discrimination.



MAHATMA GANDHI
(Opposed): Argued it would divide Hindu society permanently. Undertook Fast in Yeravada Jail in protest.

TRIGGERED
NATIONWIDE
NEGOTIATIONS

NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

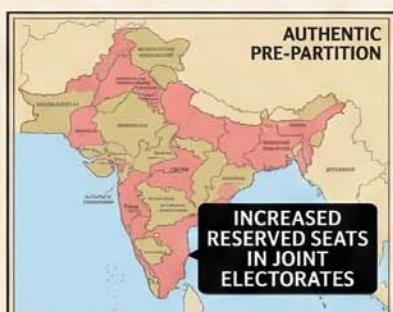
POONA PACT (24 September 1932) - THE COMPROMISE

Signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar regarding Depressed Classes representation.



KEY PROVISIONS:

- ABOLISHED SEPARATE ELECTORATES for Depressed Classes.
- REPLACED with RESERVED SEATS in Joint Electorates.
- INCREASED the number of reserved seats in provincial legislatures.
- Selection via TWO-STAGE PRIMARY ELECTION (only Depressed Class voters shortlist candidates).



ADDITIONAL MEASURES:

- Special emphasis on Educational, Social & Economic Upliftment.
- Protection of Civil Rights & Equal Citizenship Status.

THE RESOLUTION & LEGACY



MAHATMA GANDHI
(Essential): Saw it as preventing fragmentation of Hindu society & ensuring Social Unity.



DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR
(Pragmatic): Accepted it to secure greater Political Representation & Affirmative Action.

LEGACY

INFLUENCED CONSTITUTIONAL RESERVATIONS for Scheduled Castes in Independent India, shaping approach to Affirmative Action and Social Justice.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935:
FOUNDATION FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY & FUTURE CONSTITUTIONKEY PROVISIONS: ALL-INDIA FEDERATION
(Proposed But Not Implemented)

✗ Never came into effect due to lack of princely states' support.

FEDERAL LEVEL GOVERNANCE

EXECUTIVE



Governor-General:
Pivotal Authority

Reserved Subjects
(Administered by GG)

Transferred Subjects
(Administered by Ministers)

Ministers

Responsible to Federal
Legislature; resign if
confidence lost

LEGISLATURE



Bicameral Legislature



Council of States
(Permanent, 1/3 retiring
every 3 yrs)



Federal Assembly
(5-year term)

GG Retained
Residuary Powers
(Unlisted Subjects)



80% of Budget Not Votable by Legislature

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

(Replaced Dyarchy with Full Autonomy)



Provinces derived authority directly from British Crown, independent of GG & Secretary of State. Independent financial powers & ability to raise loans.

EXECUTIVE



Governor: Crown's Representative
with Special Powers (Minorities, Civil
Servants, Law & Order, Princely States)

Council of Ministers
(Headed by Premier)

Answerable to
Legislature

LEGISLATURE

- Direct Elections
(Separate Electorates based on
Communal Award)
- Women got voting rights on same
basis as men



Provincial Legislature legislate on
Provincial & Concurrent Subjects



40% of Budget Non-Votable

NATIONALISTS' RESPONSE & ELECTIONS

CONGRESS REACTION



Condemned & Rejected the Act.
Demanded Constituent Assembly
elected on adult franchise.

Initially Opposed office acceptance,
later agreed to contest elections.

OTHER POLITICAL REACTIONS



Hindu Mahasabha & National Liberal
Foundation supported working under
the Act.



Gandhi initially opposed, later agreed
to trial Congress ministries.

1937 ELECTIONS: CONGRESS PERFORMANCE



- Congress Majority (e.g., Madras, Bombay, Central
Provinces, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces,
NWFP - parts)
- Coalition/Other Parties (e.g., Bengal, Assam,
Punjab, Sindh)

Congress won 716 out of 1,161 seats. Gained majority
in most provinces except Bengal, Assam, Punjab,
Sindh, and NWFP.

This Act laid the foundation for provincial autonomy and later influenced the framing of India's Constitution.

GANDHI AND BOSE: IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

'GANDHI AND BOSE: IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES'



MAHATMA GANDHI

Methods & Means
Ahimsa (Non-Violence) is key. Firm believer that MEANS are as important as ENDS.

Political Governance
Propagated RAMARAJYA/SELF-GOVERNANCE (Village Republics). Against military actions.

Economic Vision
Dismissed Capitalism & Western Socialism. Promoted SARVODAYA (Welfare of All) and TRUSTEESHIP.

Religion & Society
Man of RELIGION, with a steadfast view. Aimed at eradication of untouchability & maintaining VARNA distinctions.

Education
NAI TALIM (Basic Education) for freedom from ignorance. Emphasized VOCATIONAL TRAINING.



SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

Methods & Means
Believed VIOLENT RESISTANCE alone could oust imperial power. END was important, had his eye on the result.

Political Governance
Supporter of DEMOCRACY. Attracted towards MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Economic Vision
In favour of INDUSTRIALISATION and modernization. Attracted by SOCIALISM.

Religion & Society
Believed in UPANISHADIC teachings. SECULARIST, for total non-discrimination. Propagated an EGALITARIAN, CASTELESS & CLASSLESS SOCIETY.

Education
For HIGHER EDUCATION, especially in TECHNICAL and SCIENTIFIC FIELDS.



While their methods and visions differed significantly, both Gandhi and Bose shared a profound commitment to India's freedom and were instrumental in the national struggle, leaving a lasting legacy.



HARIPURA CONGRESS SESSION 1938 & TRIPURI 1939 CONGRESS SESSION

HARIPURA (1938) & TRIPURI (1939) CONGRESS SESSIONS: THE RISE OF BOSE & CONFLICT WITH GANDHI

HARIPURA CONGRESS SESSION (February 1938)

 'Bose unanimously elected President.'

 'Advocated for economic development through planning.'

 'Instrumental in setting up National Planning Committee.'



TRIPURI CONGRESS SESSION (March 1939)

 'Internal Conflict Intensified.'

 'Bose Resigned as President (April 1939).'

 'Formed the Forward Bloc within Congress (May 1939).'

THE GANDHI VS. BOSE ISSUE



GANDHI'S REACTION

BOSE'S VICTORY

THE CONTEST & INTERNAL STRIFE

 'Pattabhi's defeat is my defeat.'



 'January 1939: Bose decided to stand for re-election.'

 'Opposition from leaders like Sardar Patel, J.B. Kripalani.'

 'Gandhi's preferred candidate: Pattabhi Sitaramayya.'

 'ELECTION RESULT: Bose (1580 votes) defeated Sitaramayya (1377 votes). Support from Congress Socialist Party & Communists.'

This period marked a significant ideological clash within the Congress, leading to Bose's departure and a different path for the freedom struggle.

SECOND WORLD WAR AND NATIONALISTIC RESPONSE

Second World War and Nationalistic Response (1939-1940)

Context & The Congress Offer



WWII Fought:
Axis (Fascist) vs. Allies
Britain Needs India's Support.

Congress Offer to Viceroy (Sept 1939)



Post-war Constituent Assembly to determine free India's structure.



Immediate establishment of genuinely responsible government at Centre.

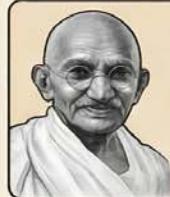


Offer Rejected by Viceroy Linlithgow

Congress argued conditions necessary for public opinion.



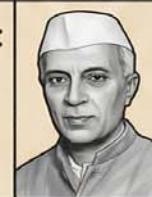
Internal Congress Debate (Wardha CWC, Sept 1939)



Gandhi's View:
Unconditional Support to Britain's war efforts.



Bose & Leftists' View:
Take advantage of Britain's difficulties; Start mass movement to dislodge colonialism.



Nehru's View:
Recognized imperialist war nature. Against taking advantage, but also against Indian participation.

CWC Resolution: No Indian participation unless freedom is granted.

Government Attitude & Congress Ministries' Resignation

Government's Negative Response

- ✗ Refused to define war aims beyond resisting aggression.
- ✗ Future consultation with "representatives, parties, and Indian princes" on Act of 1935 modification.
- ✗ Immediate setup of a "consultative committee".

Congress Response (Oct 23, 1939)

- ✂️ Rejected government response as old imperialist policy reiterated.
- 🚫 No Indian support to the war.
- 📝 Congress ministries in provinces to resign.
- 🚫 But no immediate mass struggle to be launched.



Ramgarh Session (March 1940) & Path Forward



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(President)



Declared: Nothing short of **COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE** accepted.



No dominion status within imperial structure. Sovereignty rests with people (States & Provinces).



Decided: Congress to resort to **CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE** when organization deemed fit or circumstances precipitate a crisis.

AUGUST OFFER 1940 AND INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (1941)

AUGUST OFFER 1940 & INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (1941):
BRITISH PROPOSAL & NATIONALIST RESPONSE

AUGUST OFFER 1940: Linlithgow's Proposal for War Cooperation

KEY PROVISIONS



DOMINION STATUS
as the objective
for India.



**EXPANSION OF VICEROY'S
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** with
a MAJORITY OF INDIANS
(from major political parties).



**POST-WAR CONSTITUENT
ASSEMBLY:** Mainly Indians to
decide constitution based on
their conceptions, subject to
obligations (defence, minority
rights, treaties, services).



MINORITY VETO:
No future
constitution
without the consent
of minorities.

RESPONSE & SIGNIFICANCE



CONGRESS RESPONSE

Nehru: "Dominion status concept
is dead as a doornail."

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESPONSE

Welcomed the veto assurance;
reiterated **PARTITION** as the only solution.



SIGNIFICANCE & LEGACY



For the first time, **INHERENT RIGHT** of Indians to frame their constitution **RECOGNISED**.



Congress demand for Constituent Assembly **CONCEDED**.



Dominion Status **EXPLICITLY OFFERED**.



July 1941: Viceroy's Executive Council enlarged (8 out of 12 Indians, but British held
Defence, Finance, Home). National Defence Council (advisory) set up.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA (1941): Limited, Symbolic Protest

OBJECTIVES & METHOD



Give Government another chance to accept Congress
demands **PEACEFULLY**.



Show nationalists did not differentiate between
Nazism and British **DOUBLE AUTOCRACY**.



DEMAND: Freedom of speech against the war
through an **ANTI-WAR DECLARATION**.



METHOD: Selected individuals; If not stopped, march
towards Delhi ('**DELHI CHALO MOVEMENT**').



KEY SATYAGRAHIS



1st SATYAGRAHI: VINOBA BHAVE
(Started from Paunar, near
Wardha, Maharashtra).



2nd SATYAGRAHI:
PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.



3rd SATYAGRAHI:
BRAHMA DUTT.

CRIPPS MISSION 1942

CRIPPS MISSION, 1942: CONTEXT, PROPOSALS & FAILURE

A British wartime attempt to secure Indian cooperation, leading to deadlock and the Quit India Movement.

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND & CONTEXT (March 1942)



TRIGGERED BY: Fall of Rangoon to Japan (1942) → Imminent Threat to India. Need for Indian Cooperation in WWII.

Pressure from USA, USSR, China to secure Indian political support. Sent under Sir Stafford Cripps.



SECTION 2: KEY PROVISIONS OF CRIPPS PROPOSALS

1. Post-War Constitutional Settlement



Indian Union with **Dominion Status** (after war).



Free to decide relation with British Commonwealth, United Nations.

2. Formation of Constituent Assembly



To frame new Constitution.



Composition: Provinces (elected by proportional representation), Princely States (nominated representatives).

3. British Powers During the War



Defence remains under British control.

Governor-General retains overriding powers.



No immediate transfer of power.

4. Conditions for Acceptance



British to accept Constitution if:

- Right of Provinces to opt out of Union (Could frame separate Constitution or form separate Union - seen as encouraging Balkanisation).
- Treaty between British Govt & New Dominion for minority safeguards.

SECTION 3: INDIAN RESPONSES (REJECTION)

Indian National Congress **REJECTED**

- Offer of **Dominion Status** vs Independence.
- Right of provinces to secede** (threat to unity).
- Nomination of **Princely States** representatives.
- No immediate transfer of real authority.
- Official Negotiators: Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad



Muslim League **OPPOSED**

- Did not ensure separate Muslim State.
- Favoured single Indian Union (initially).
- Procedure for provincial accession unclear.
- Felt proposals denied right to self-determination.

SECTION 4: OTHER FACTORS BEHIND REJECTION

Seen as **wartime propaganda** for Allied image

Public discontent: Rising prices (salt & rice)

Exposure of British racial biases, Boat seizure policy (Bengal-Orissa), Economic distress & repression

SECTION 5: REASONS FOR FAILURE – SUMMARY

>No assurance of complete independence

Defence & major powers retained by British

Secession clause threatened unity

Congress & League both dissatisfied

Princely states given undemocratic representation

Seen as **too little, too late**

SECTION 6: SIGNIFICANCE

Deepened mistrust between British & Indians

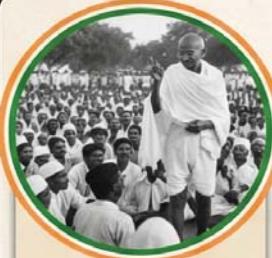
Convinced Congress of British insincerity

Directly led to launch of **Quit India Movement** (August 1942) - A mass struggle for independence

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942)

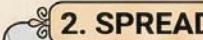
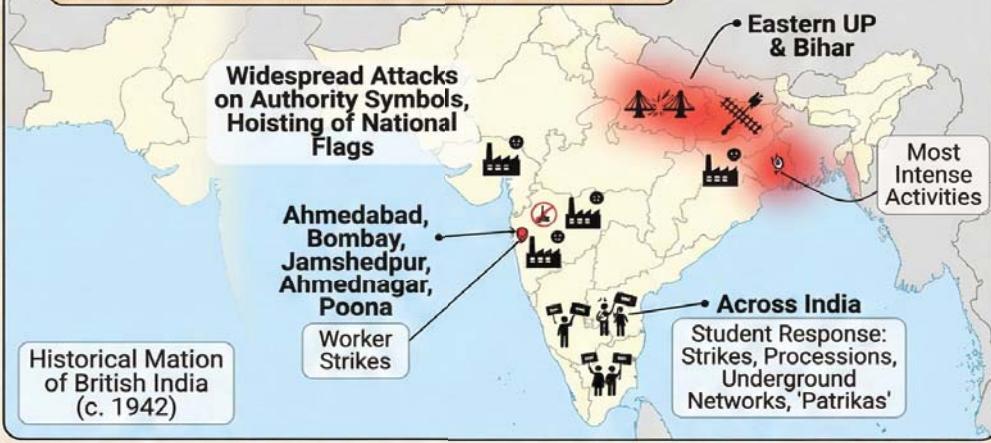
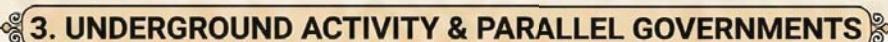

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT (1942) - August Kranti


A defining moment in India's freedom struggle, launched after the failure of the Cripps Mission.


1. LAUNCH & RESOLUTION (July-August 1942)


RATIFIED: August 8, 1942, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

“Mantra: “DO OR DIE” (Karo ya Maro) - We shall either free India or die in the attempt.”



2. SPREAD & NATURE OF THE MOVEMENT


3. UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY & PARALLEL GOVERNMENTS

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY


- Participants:** Socialists, Forward Bloc, Gandhi Ashramites, Revolutionary Nationalists.
- Main Personalities:** Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani, R.P. Goenka.

Usha Mehta started an Underground Radio in Bombay.


PARALLEL GOVERNMENTS
(Jatiya Sarkar/Prati Sarkar)


BALLIA (UP)
Chittu Pandey
Chittu Pandey released many Congress leaders.

TAMLUK (Midnapore, Bengal)
Jatiya Sarkar
Undertook cyclone relief, sanctioned school grants, supplied paddy, organised Vidyalayam.

SATARA (Maharashtra)
Nana Patil & Y.B. Chavan
Prati Sarkar organised Village Libraries, Nyayadan Mandals, Prohibition campaigns, 'Gandhi marriages'.


4. EXTENT OF MASS PARTICIPATION

YOUTH

Forefront; school & college students.


WOMEN

Active participation; e.g., Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Usha Mehta.


WORKERS

Strikes, faced repression.



PEASANTS

Heart of the movement; no anti-zamindar violence. Some zamindars participated.


GOVT. OFFICIALS

Lower levels participated, erosion of loyalty.


MUSLIMS

Sheltered underground activists. No communal clashes.


5. OPPOSITION & BOYCOTT


COMMUNISTS

Did not join. Supported British war against Germany ('People's War').


MUSLIM LEAGUE

Opposed; feared minority oppression by Hindus if British left.


HINDU MAHASABHA

Boycotted the movement.


PRINCELY STATES

Low-key response.

RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA (1944): (CR PLAN) AND DESAI-LIAQAT PACT

PRE-PARTITION PROPOSALS: RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA & DESAI-LIAQAT PACT

RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA (CR PLAN) 1944

Goal: Congress-League Cooperation. Tacit Acceptance of League's Demands for Pakistan (Supported by Gandhi)

Muslim League to Endorse Congress Demand for INDEPENDENCE

League to Cooperate with Congress in Forming PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT at Centre

To Decide by PLEBISCITE in Muslim Majority Areas (NW & NE) whether to form a SEPARATE SOVEREIGN STATE

In Case of Partition: JOINT AGREEMENT for safeguarding DEFENCE, COMMERCE, COMMUNICATIONS, etc.

OBJECTIONS & REACTIONS

JINNAH	CONGRESS & OTHERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WANTED CONGRESS TO ACCEPT TWO-NATION THEORY. WANTED ONLY MUSLIMS TO VOTE IN PLEBISCITE (NOT ENTIRE POPULATION). OPPOSED IDEA OF A COMMON CENTRE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CONGRESS: READY TO COOPERATE FOR INDEPENDENCE OF INDIAN UNION. LEAGUE: ONLY INTERESTED IN SEPARATE NATION, NOT UNION'S INDEPENDENCE. HINDU LEADERS (led by Vir Savarkar): CONDEMNED THE CR PLAN.

DESAI-LIAQAT PACT

Efforts to End Political Deadlock (Draft Proposal for Interim Government)

EQUAL NUMBER of persons nominated by CONGRESS

EQUAL NUMBER of persons nominated by LEAGUE

IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

20% RESERVED SEATS FOR MINORITIES

OUTCOME & CONSEQUENCE

- NO SETTLEMENT REACHED between Congress and League on these lines.
- SIGNIFICANT CONSEQUENCE: Establish a SORT OF PARITY between Congress and League, which had far-reaching implications.

WAVELL PLAN (SHIMLA CONFERENCE 1945)

WAVELL PLAN (SHIMLA CONFERENCE 1945)

A British Proposal for Interim Government and Post-War Constitutional Negotiations, Convened by Viceroy Lord Wavell in June 1945 at Shimla

MAIN PROPOSALS OF THE WAVELL PLAN

- EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COMPOSITION: All members to be INDIANS, except the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.
- EQUAL REPRESENTATION: Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal seats in the council.
- INTERIM GOVERNMENT: Reconstructed council to function within the framework of the 1935 Act (not responsible to Central Assembly).
- GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VETO: To be exercised on the advice of ministers.
- NOMINATION PROCESS: Parties to submit a JOINT LIST; if not possible, then SEPARATE LISTS for viceroy's nomination.
- FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS: Possibilities for a new constitution to be kept open after the war was won.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT & LOCATION

Viceroy Lord Wavell

SHIMLA (Venue)

(c. 1945)

Conference venue in the summer capital of British India, amidst political deadlock.

REACTIONS & OBJECTIONS

CONGRESS OBJECTION

OBJECTED: The plan reduced the Congress, a national body, to the status of a "Caste Hindu Party" by equating its representation with the Muslim League.

MUSLIM LEAGUE OBJECTION

WANTED: Claimed the sole right to nominate all MUSLIM members to the executive council, denying Congress's right to nominate nationalist Muslims.

The Shimla Conference failed due to these conflicting claims, particularly over Muslim representation, leading to a breakdown in negotiations.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA) AND SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA) & SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE



SECTION I: ORIGIN & FIRST PHASE OF THE INA (Under Capt. Mohan Singh)

Formation & Growth (Malaya, 1942)

Formed by Capt. Mohan Singh from retreating British Indian Army soldiers & POWs in Malaya under Japanese direction.



By end of 1942: 40,000 men ready.



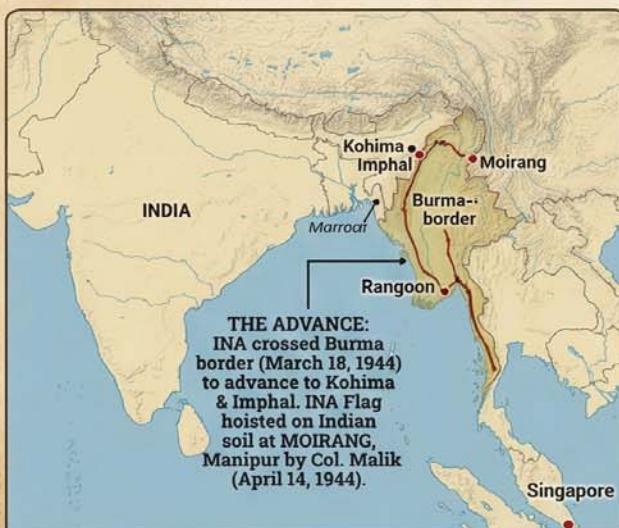
CONDITION FOR ACTION: INA would go into action only on the invitation of the Indian National Congress and the people of India.



PURPOSE: Seen as a check against Japanese misconduct towards Indians and a bulwark against potential Japanese occupation of India.



CONFlict & END OF FIRST PHASE: Differences over INA's role led to Mohan Singh's imprisonment by the Japanese, temporarily halting progress.



LEGACY: The INA, under Bose's inspiring leadership, posed a significant military and psychological challenge to British rule, galvanizing the freedom struggle in its final phase.

SECTION II: SECOND PHASE UNDER SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE



Leadership Transition & The Final Push (1943-1944)



TRANSITION: Rashbeheri Bose (formed Indian Independence League in Tokyo, 1942) transferred control of IIL & INA to Subhash Bose in Singapore (July 1943).



PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT: Formed the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore (Oct 21, 1943).

"Give me blood, I will give you freedom" (Malaya).



RANI JHANSI REGIMENT: A women's regiment was formed.



ANDAMAN & NICOBAR: Japanese handed over the islands to INA (Nov 6, 1943); renamed SHAID DWEEP & SWARAJ DWEEP.



HEADQUARTERS & WAR CRY: HQ shifted to Rangoon (Jan 1944). War Cry: "Chalo Delhi!".



ADDRESS TO GANDHI: Subhas Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as "Father of Nation" from Azad Hind Radio (July 1944).



CABINET MISSION

CABINET MISSION (1946): BLUEPRINT FOR TRANSFER OF POWER & CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Attlee Government's Initiative for Negotiated, Peaceful Transfer

SECTION 1: THE MISSION & CONTEXT

MISSION MEMBERS (Feb 1946)



Pethick Lawrence
(Secretary of State, Chairman)



Stafford Cripps
(President, Board of Trade)



A.V. Alexander
(First Lord of Admiralty)

WHY BRITISH WITHDRAWAL SEEMED IMMINENT

- Success of Nationalist forces in struggle for hegemony.
- Demoralisation among Bureaucracy & Loyalists.
- Limitation of British conciliation & repression strategy.
- RIN Ratings Revolt.
- Official Rule seemed impossible.

SECTION 2: MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS & PROPOSED STRUCTURE

North-West Frontier Province
Punjab
Sindh
Bihar
Assam
Bengal
Central Provinces
Orissa
Bombay
Madras

REJECTION OF FULL-FLEDGED PAKISTAN DEMAND.

COMMON CENTRE (UNION LEVEL):
For Defence, Communications, and External Affairs.



THREE-TIER STRUCTURE:
Executive & Legislature at Province, Section, and Union Levels.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY:
Full autonomy and residual powers for Provinces.

PRINCELY STATES:
Paramountcy to lapse. Free to arrange with successor governments or British.

OPTING OUT CLAUSE:
Local provincial governments could choose to opt out of their group after the first general election.

SECTION 3: TIMELINE OF ACCEPTANCE & BREAKDOWN

June 6, 1946



MUSLIM LEAGUE
ACCEPTS
long-term plan.

June 24, 1946



CONGRESS
ACCEPTS
long-term plan.

July 1946



ELECTIONS HELD
for Constituent Assembly.

July 29, 1946



LEAGUE WITHDRAWS
ACCEPTANCE
(Response to Nehru's statement).
Calls for 'DIRECT ACTION' from Aug 16 to achieve Pakistan.

FREEDOM WITH PARTITION

FREEDOM WITH PARTITION: ATTLEE'S STATEMENT & MOUNTBATTEN PLAN (1947)

ATTLEE'S STATEMENT (FEBRUARY 20, 1947)

The British Intent to Quit India & the Deadline



BRITISH INTENTION TO LEAVE ANNOUNCED (House of Commons)



DEADLINE: JUNE 30, 1948
Fixed date for transfer of power to prevent constitutional crisis.



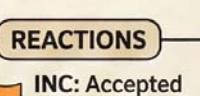
POWER TRANSFER OPTIONS:
Central Govt OR
Existing Provincial Govts (If Constituent Assembly not fully representative).



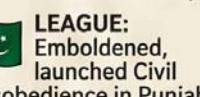
VICEROY CHANGE:
Mountbatten replaces Wavell.



PRINCELY STATES:
British Paramountcy LAPSES. Not transferred to any successor government.



INC: Accepted potential for >1 Centre (to work on constitution).

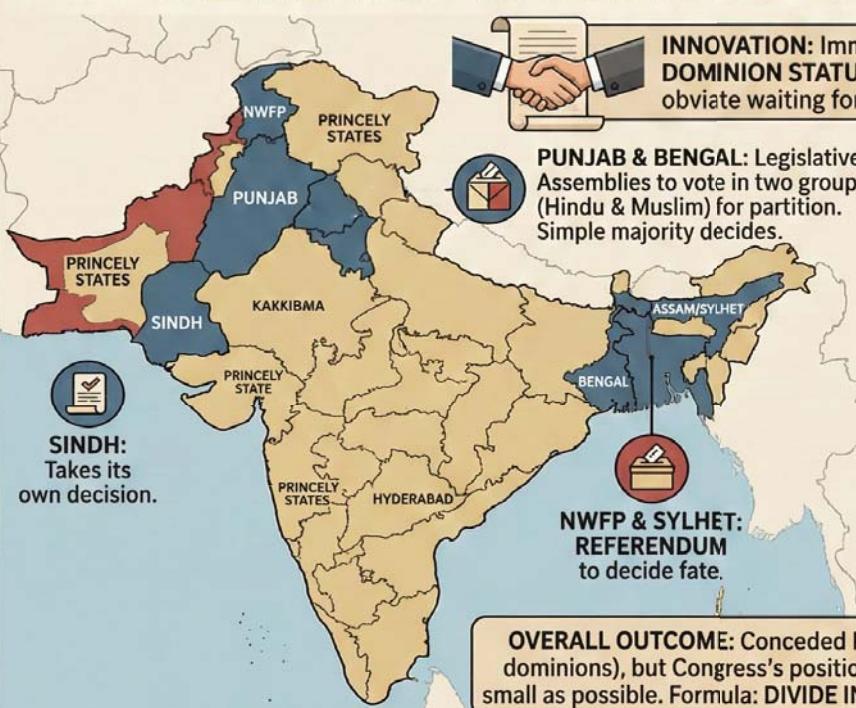


LEAGUE: Emboldened, launched Civil Disobedience in Punjab to overthrow coalition.

IMPLICATION: Hinted at partition or even BALKANISATION. A reversion of the Cripps Offer.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN (JUNE 3, 1947)

The 'Dickie Bird Plan' for Immediate Partition & Dominion Status



INNOVATION: Immediate Transfer of Power as DOMINION STATUS (with right of secession) to obviate waiting for new constitution.

PUNJAB & BENGAL: Legislative Assemblies to vote in two groups (Hindu & Muslim) for partition. Simple majority decides.

KEY RULINGS & OUTCOMES

- NO INDEPENDENCE for Princely States (must join India or Pakistan).
- NO INDEPENDENCE for Bengal.
- ACCESSION OF HYDERABAD to Pakistan RULED OUT.
- FREEDOM DATE: August 15, 1947.
- BOUNDARY COMMISSION to be set up for partition.

OVERALL OUTCOME: Conceded Pakistan demand (creation of two dominions), but Congress's position considered to make Pakistan as small as possible. Formula: DIVIDE INDIA BUT RETAIN MAXIMUM UNITY.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

INDIA'S PATH TO INDEPENDENCE & INTEGRATION (1947)

SECTION 1: CONGRESS ACCEPTANCE OF DOMINION STATUS & EARLY DATE

WHY CONGRESS ACCEPTED DOMINION STATUS (15, 1947) & RATIONALE FOR EARLY DATE (AUG 15, 1947)



PEACEFUL & QUICK TRANSFER:
Ensured a smooth transition of power.



CHECK EXPLOSIVE SITUATION:
Necessary to assume authority to control communal tensions.



CONTINUITY: Allowed for much-needed continuity in Bureaucracy & Army.



BRITAIN'S INTEREST:
Kept India in Commonwealth (temporarily) for trade, investment, defense.



SECURE AGREEMENT:
Britain wanted to secure Congress' agreement to Dominion Status.



ESCAPE RESPONSIBILITY:
Britain aimed to escape responsibility for the escalating communal situation.



SECTION 2: INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947: KEY PROVISIONS
(Passed July 5, Implemented Aug 15)

CREATION OF TWO INDEPENDENT DOMINIONS:
India and Pakistan established.



CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES AS LEGISLATURES:
Exercised powers for respective dominions; Existing Central Assembly dissolved.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR EACH: Mountbatten (India), M.A. Jinnah (Pakistan).



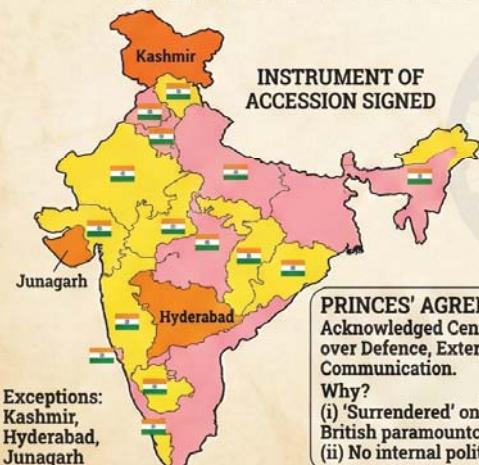
TEMPORARY FRAMEWORK:
Both dominions to act under Government of India Act-1935 until new constitutions.

SECTION 3: INTEGRATION OF STATES

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES (The Patel Phase)

Context: State People's Movement (Nehru's Ultimatum); Patel takes charge of States Dept (July 1947).

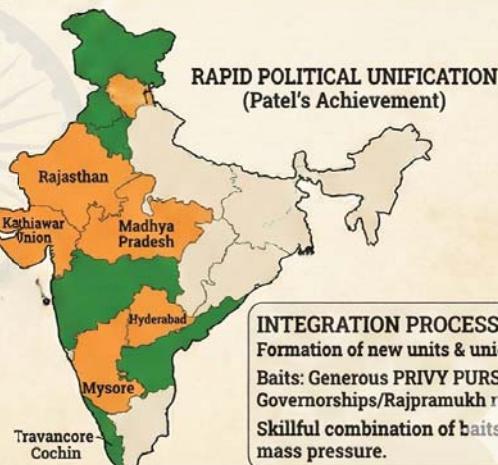
Phase I (By Aug 15, 1947): THE ACCESSION



INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION SIGNED

PRINCES' AGREEMENT:
Acknowledged Central Authority over Defence, External Affairs, Communication.
Why?
(i) 'Surrendered' only what British paramountcy held.
(ii) No internal political change.

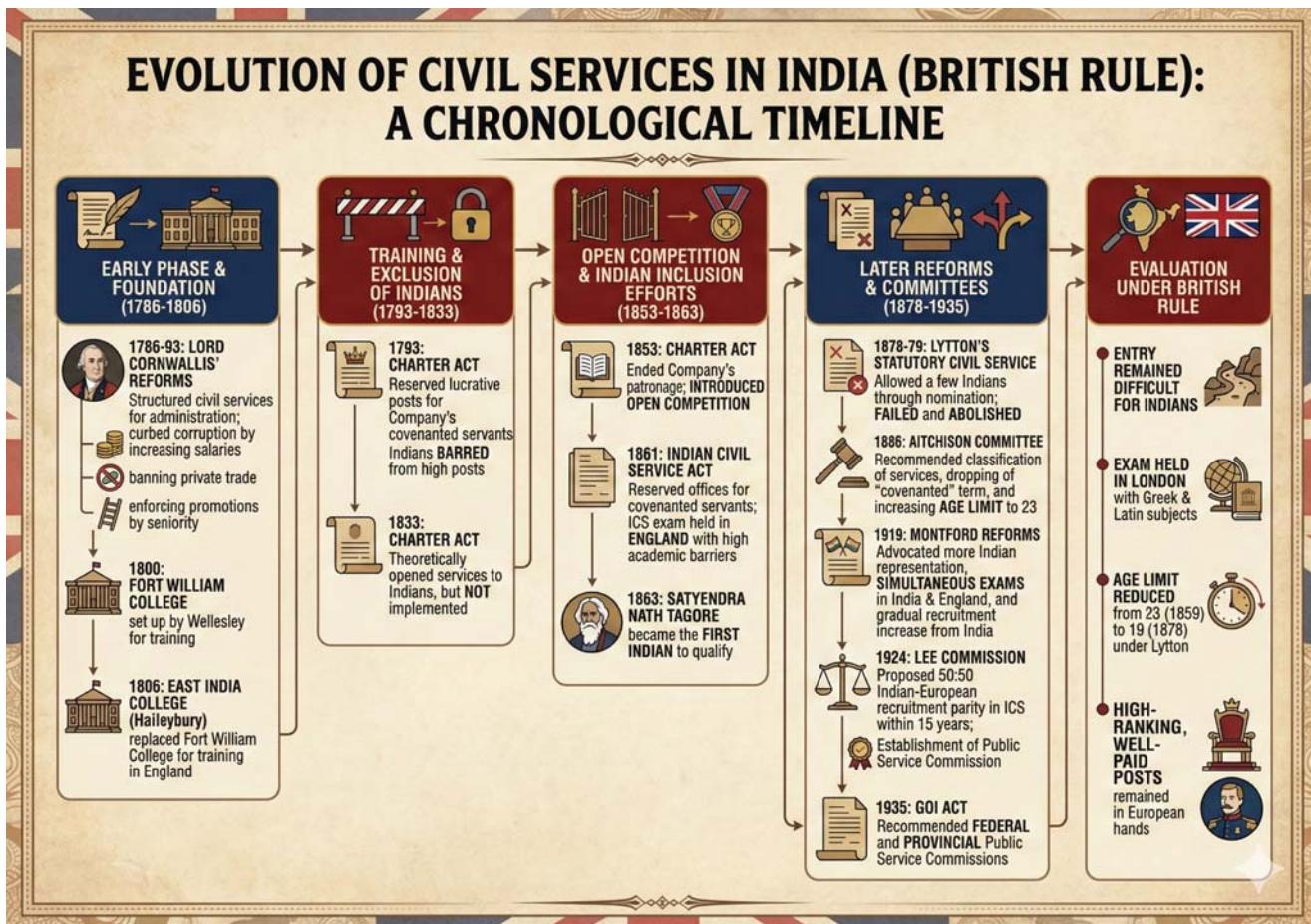
Phase II (Post-Aug 15, 1947): THE INTEGRATION & UNIFICATION



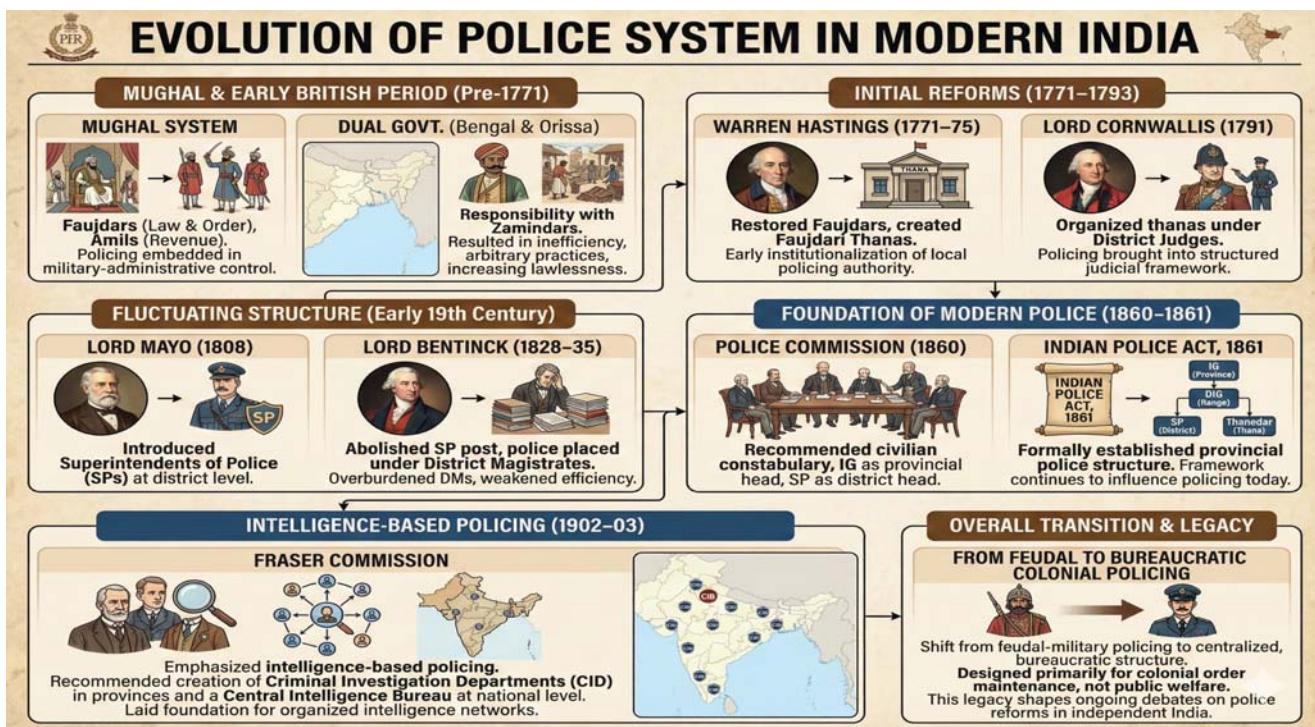
RAPID POLITICAL UNIFICATION (Patel's Achievement)

INTEGRATION PROCESS:
Formation of new units & unions.
Baits: Generous PRIVY PURSES, Governorships/Rajpramukh roles.
Skillful combination of baits & mass pressure.

EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICES IN INDIA



EVOLUTION OF POLICE SYSTEM IN MODERN INDIA



EVOLUTION OF MILITARY UNDER BRITISH RULE

‘EVOLUTION OF THE MILITARY UNDER BRITISH RULE’

Pre-1857: Dual Structure & Purpose.



QUEEN'S ARMY
(British Troops stationed in India)



COMPANY'S TROOPS
(Indian soldiers under British command)



SYSTEM FUNCTION:
Primarily to secure Company territories and aid imperial expansion.

The Turning Point: Revolt of 1857 & Peel Commission Reforms.



PEEL COMMISSION REFORMS



POST-1857 RESTRUCTURING:
British troops transformed into an '**ARMY OF OCCUPATION**'.
Direct control over sensitive regions & key military posts.
Indian troops relegated to territorial defence & frontier expansion.

Post-1857 Policies: Control & Discrimination.

INCREASED BRITISH-TO-INDIAN RATIO & WEAPON DISCRIMINATION

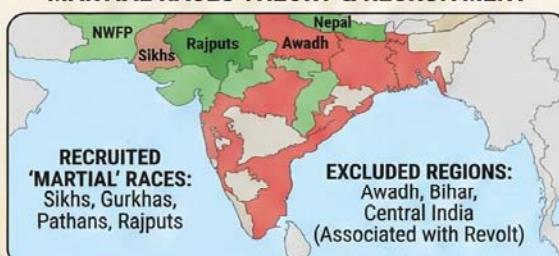


Deliberate increase in British troop ratio.



Discrimination in distribution of modern weapons & command

MARTIAL RACES THEORY & RECRUITMENT



Theory selectively recruited 'loyal' communities, excluding others. Institutionalised ethnic & regional divisions.

OFFICER EXCLUSION



Systematic exclusion from officer ranks until 1914.
Limited entry was heavily restricted & subordinate.

Interwar Reforms & Legacy.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE (1926)



Recommended progressive Indianisation of officer cadre.

Target: 50% Indian officers by 1952.

Implementation remained slow & cautious.



OVERALL LEGACY:

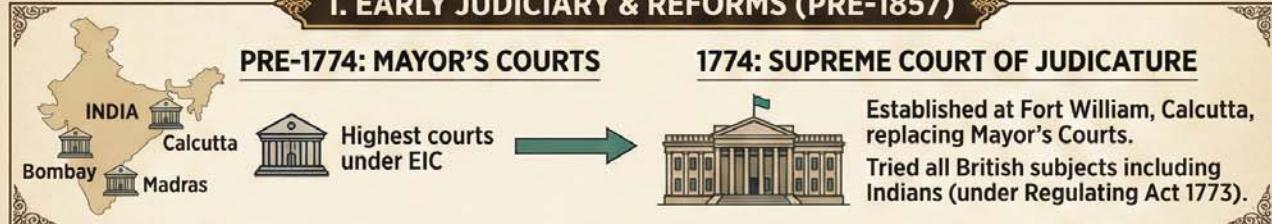
Structure designed for imperial consolidation, internal control, & political management, NOT national defence.

Deeply unequal recruitment, hierarchy, & racial ideology left a lasting institutional legacy influencing post-independence reforms.

DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIARY IN CENTRAL INDIA

DEVELOPMENT OF JUDICIARY & ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN BRITISH INDIA

1. EARLY JUDICIARY & REFORMS (PRE-1857)



2. JUDICIAL REFORMS UNDER KEY GOVERNOR-GENERALS

WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)



DISTRICT DIWANI ADALATS (CIVIL)
Under EIC's collectors. Hindu/Muslim laws applied. Appeal to Sadar Diwani Adalat.



DISTRICT FAUDJARI ADALATS (CRIMINAL)
Under Indian officer assisted by Qazis & Muftis.

CORNWALLIS (1786-1793) & CORNWALLIS CODE



DIWAN FAUDJARI ABOLISHED. CIRCUIT COURTS ESTABLISHED
Calcutta | Dacca | Murshidabad | Patna under European judges



SADAR NIZAMAT ADALAT SHIFTED to Calcutta under Governor-General.

CORNWALLIS CODE

- Separated revenue & justice administration.
- European subjects under courts.
- Government officials made answerable to court.

WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1833)



CIRCUIT COURTS ABOLISHED. FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO COLLECTORS.



SADAR DIWANI ADALAT & SADAR NIZAMAT ADALAT SETUP at Allahabad.

3. LAW COMMISSION & CODIFICATION (1833 ONWARDS)

LAW COMMISSION (1833) under Macaulay for codification.



CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE (1859)



INDIAN PENAL CODE (1860)



CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (1861)



4. MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AFTER 1857

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION

EAST INDIA COMPANY



BRITISH CROWN



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858



SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Replacing COD & BOC)

SECRETARY OF STATE (Authority Centralized) > VICEROY (Subordinate)

Ultimate power with British Parliament & Crown.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861

- Restored legislative powers to Madras & Bombay (taken in 1833).



FINANCIAL DECENTRALIZATION

- Provinces gained control over police, jails, education, medical services.



LORD LYTTON (1877): Transferred additional subjects to provinces.

1882: REVENUE SOURCES DIVIDED

GENERAL

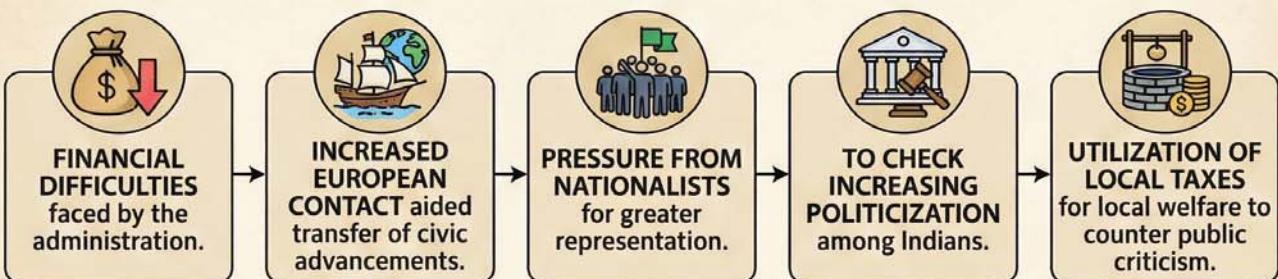
PROVINCIAL

SHARED (between Centre & Provinces)

ADMINISTRATION : LOCAL BODIES

ADMINISTRATION: LOCAL BODIES - EVOLUTION UNDER BRITISH RULE

FACTORS LEADING TO FORMATION OF LOCAL BODIES



STAGES IN EVOLUTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

EARLY EVOLUTION & DECENTRALISATION (1861-1868)



INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861: Started financial decentralisation through legislative devolution.



1864-1868 PERIOD: Local bodies formed, members **NOMINATED** by District Collector. Aim: Increase **TAX COLLECTION**.

MAYO'S RESOLUTION OF 1870



Emphasis on **LOCAL INTEREST**, supervision, and care for management.



Funds to be devoted to: **EDUCATION, SANITATION, MEDICAL RELIEF, and LOCAL PUBLIC WORK**.



Resulted in Provincial Governments passing **MUNICIPAL ACTS**.

RIPPON'S RESOLUTION OF 1882 - 'MAGNA CARTA' OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT



LORD RIPPON:
'FATHER OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA'



RURAL AREAS

Established **DISTRICT BOARDS** and **LOCAL BOARDS** (Tahsil/Taluk Boards).



NON-OFFICIALS to be in **MAJORITY**.



Official sanction required in certain situations.



TOWNS (MUNICIPALITIES)

POWERS & RESPONSIBILITIES enlarged.

Members **PARTLY ELECTED** and **PARTLY NOMINATED**.



CHAIRMAN to be a **NON-OFFICIAL** member.

1/3 **NOMINATED** members not more than **ONE-THIRD** of total strength.



GOVERNMENT retained power to **SUSPEND** these bodies at any time.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH RULE

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH RULE



EARLY INITIATIVES & DEBATE (1813-1835)

CHARTER ACT OF 1813



First official step; allocated ₹1 lakh for education but with no clear policy.

ORIENTALIST VS. ANGLICIST DEBATE



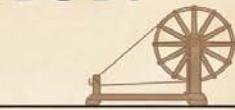
ORIENTALISTS

Favored promotion of **indigenous learning** (Persian, Sanskrit, etc.).



ANGLICISTS

Advocated **Western education in English**.



MACAULAY'S MINUTE (1835)



English made the medium of instruction; focus on **creating a class of Indians** "Indian in blood, but English in taste."



MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS & COMMISSIONS (1854-1929)



WOOD'S DESPATCH (1854)

Called "**MAGNA CARTA** of Indian Education."

Emphasized **THREE-TIER** education system—primary (vernacular), secondary, and higher education (English).

Encouraged **PRIVATE** participation & **TEACHER TRAINING**.



HUNTER COMMISSION (1882)

Focused on **PRIMARY** education & recommended **LOCAL** funding.



INDIAN UNIVERSITIES ACT (1904)

Curbed university **AUTONOMY**, increased **GOVERNMENT** control.



SADLER COMMISSION (1917)

Recommended **12-YEAR** school education before university.

MASS EDUCATION & VERNACULAR PROMOTION



- Gokhale's Bill (1911):** Attempted but **FAILED** to introduce compulsory primary education.



- Hartog Committee (1929):** Stressed **PRIMARY** education expansion & **VOCATIONAL** training.



EVALUATION OF BRITISH POLICY ON EDUCATION



AIM: Administrative **CONVENIENCE** rather than **PHILANTHROPY**.



INFLUENCED BY: Indian agitation, **MISSIONARIES**, and **ECONOMIC** interests.



FOCUS: Creating **CLERKS** and expanding **MARKETS** for British goods.



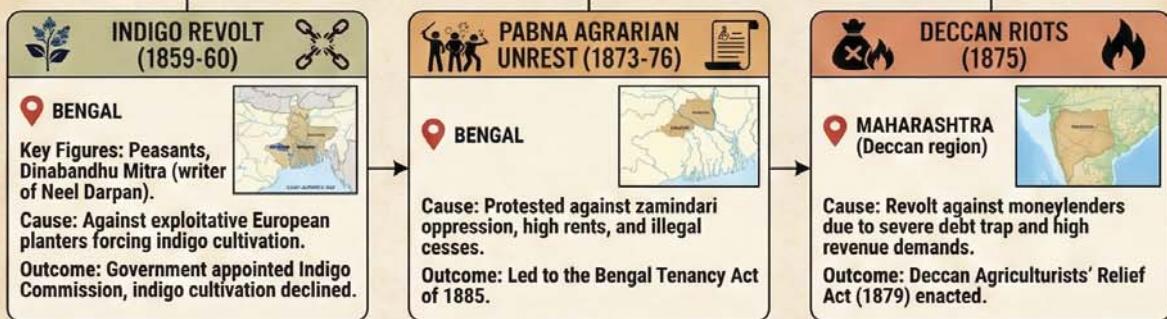
NEGLECTED: **MASS**, **WOMEN'S**, and **TECHNICAL** education. **ELITIST** and **URBAN-CENTERED**.

AIM: Consolidating British rule rather than **SOCIAL UPLIFTMENT**.

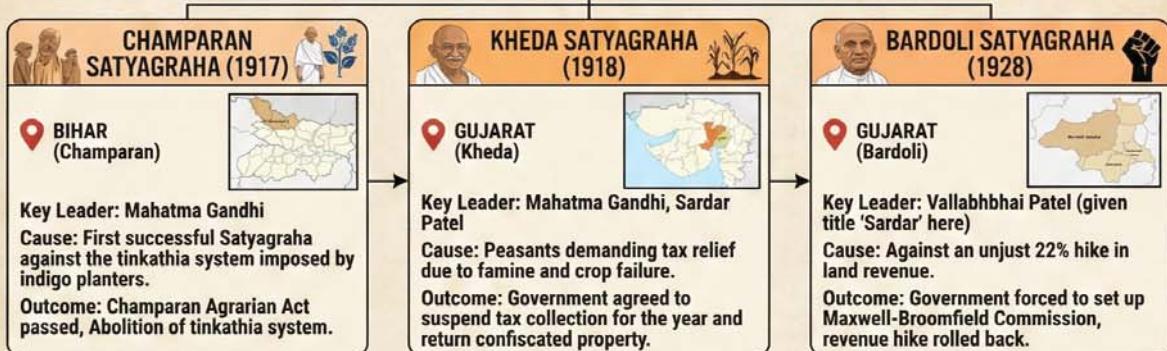
PEASANT MOVEMENTS (1857-1947)

PEASANT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA (1857-1947)

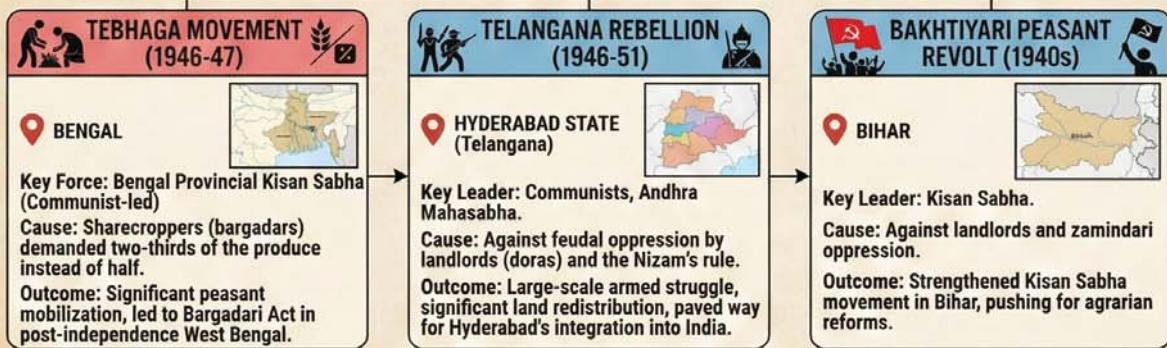
✓ EARLY MOVEMENTS (1859-1879): LOCALIZED PROTESTS & ZAMINDARI OPPRESSION



❖ GANDHIAN ERA (1917-1928): SATYAGRAHA & NATIONALIST INTEGRATION



❖ LATER MOVEMENTS (1940s): SOCIALIST & COMMUNIST INFLUENCE



❖ IMPACT & EVALUATION

- 💡 **EXPOSED EXPLOITATION:** Highlighted agrarian distress and exploitative British policies.
- 💡 **STRENGTHENED FREEDOM STRUGGLE:** Integrated peasants into the national movement, broadening its base.
- 💡 **LED TO REFORMS:** Paved the way for post-independence agrarian legislation and zamindari abolition.
- 💡 **FRAGMENTED NATURE:** Mobilization remained largely regional, lacking a unified national structure.

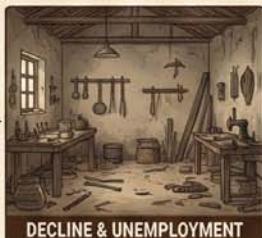
ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA (1757-1947)

DEINDUSTRIALIZATION & DECLINE OF HANDICRAFTS

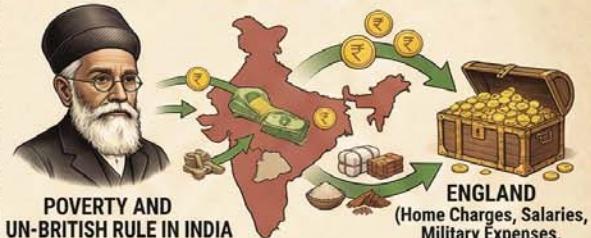


THRIVING TRADITIONAL CRAFTS
Policies Imposed Heavy Duties on Indian Textiles. Free Entry for British Goods.



DECLINE & UNEMPLOYMENT
Artisans suffered massive unemployment, shifting to agriculture, increasing rural distress.

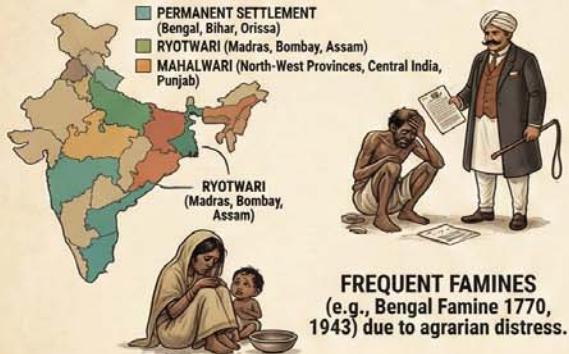
DRAIN OF WEALTH



POVERTY AND UN-BRITISH RULE IN INDIA
DRAIN THEORY

British policies led to outflow of Indian wealth, impoverishing India.

LAND REVENUE POLICIES & RURAL EXPLOITATION



STAGNATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRY



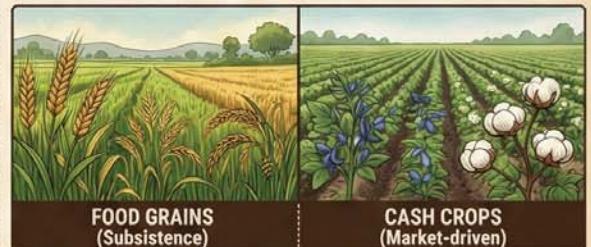
Lack of capital & state support hindered growth. British monopolized major industries (Railways, Shipping, Plantations).

EMERGENCE OF INDIAN CAPITALISTS



Despite economic decline, Indian entrepreneurs emerged (Tata, Birla), laying foundations for modern industries.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE



Farmers forced to grow cash crops (indigo, cotton) instead of food grains. Vulnerable to market fluctuations, leading to food shortages & market dependency.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT WITH COLONIAL INTERESTS



COLONIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Railways, roads, telegraphs served British trade interests, not Indian development. Irrigation was limited and did not address mass poverty.



Led to widespread poverty, famines, and economic stagnation. Created a colonial economy that served British interests at the cost of Indian self-sufficiency.

