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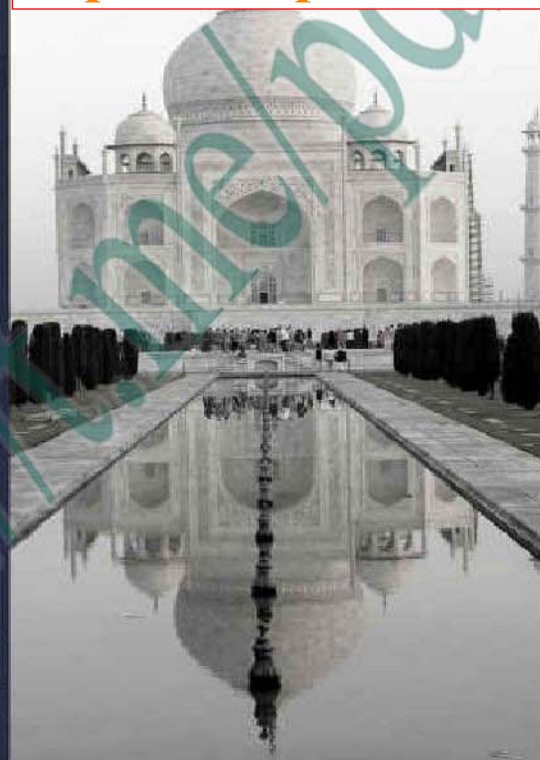
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# MODERN INDIAN HISTORY PART-1

For UPSC Civil Service, State PSC and SSC Exams



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# Modern Indian History

## Part-1

*For UPSC (Prelims and Mains) and State PCS Exams*

**Gaurav Agarwal**

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## Introduction

This book is designed and targeted to crack UPSC and State PCS exams. This is the first part of a two-book series of Modern Indian History by Gaurav Aggarwal. The book along with its second part is written with the intention to help IAS and PCS aspirants to holistically cover the syllabus of Modern Indian History so that they can stick to one source and save their time by not referring to multiple sources, the author has covered all the standard textbook material as well as the major coaching institute notes to develop concise and powerful material for the contents of this book.

This book and Modern Indian History Part-2 will help you to completely cover the syllabus for UPSC prelims as well as mains exam. As UPSC aspirant you must be informed by now that to crack this exam smart work is more important than hard work, this book helps you do that smart work, to outperform others in a competitive exam like UPSC you need this book.

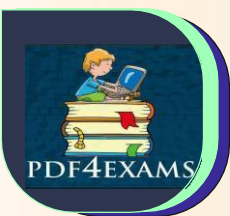
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## Chapter I: Socio Religious Awakening

The most important impact of western culture on India was the replacement of a blind faith in current tradition's, beliefs and conventions by a spirit of rationalism.

During the 19th century as result of the impact of British rule, there were persistent demands for the removal of social abuses and introduction of social reforms on modern lines.

There was also a change brought about in the domain of the literature, which reflected the spirit of socio-religious movement as well as of modern age.

So, on the one hand, orthodox Indian opinion and anti-British influences crystallized in the formation of *Arya Samaj* while on the other hand western humanitarian and rationalist thought helped in the germination of cosmopolitan socio-religious movement's such as *Brahma Samaj*, *Prarthna Samaj* and *Theosophical Society*

### Causes of the reforms

1. In British rule there was supremacy of civil over military authority in the administrative hierarchy. All these factors created conditions for intellectual growth.
2. Determined bid of Christian missionaries to convert India into Christianity. After *Charters act of 1813* was passed, restriction on

immigration to India of missionaries was removed and hordes of them came to India.

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## **Raja Ram Mohan Roy (RRMY) and his Brahmo Samaj**

RRMY had good knowledge of languages, Bengali was his mother tongue, he also knew Persian, Arabic, English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. He had implicit faith in mass education as a soul means of eradicating pernicious social and religious practices and elevating individual character.

- He established Atmiya Sabha to propagate monotheism and fight against evil practices and customs in Hindu religion.
- He established Vedanta college in 1825 to teach the Hindu monotheistic doctrines and to foster proper study of Sanskrit.
- As a realist of his time he was aware that the country was not immediately ready for freedom and therefore viewed British rule as beneficial and he thought that it would prepare people for democratic and constitutional form of government and would help speed up modernizing social and economic life of the country.

### His Contributions

1. In religion he asked the Hindus to reaffirm the old creed of unity of god as contained in Vedic literature. He laid emphasis on love of mankind, irrespective of color, race, creed and upon service of man as the highest rule of life.



2. Because of his efforts Sati was abolished in 1829 when Lord Bentick passed a govt regulation.

Dayabhaga school and not Mitakshara school of Hindu Personal law, allowed greater rights to widows to inherit her deceased husband's property and this was the reason for sati being more prominent in areas such as Bengal where the Dayabhaga school was followed.

3. In 1828 he founded a new religious society the Brahmo Sabha which was later known as Brahmo Samaj, it's aim was to purify hindu religion and to preach monotheism, and it's two pillars were Vedas and Reason. Brahmo samaj laid emphasis on human dignity, opposed idolatry and criticized social evils as sati, child marriage and supported education to woman and widow remarriage.

4. He put his faith in monotheism.

5. He wrote "First gift to Monotheists".

6. Percept's of Jesus in 1820. In which he separated the miracle stories from teachings of Jesus, thus bringing about the core values of religion

7. He founded a Bengali weekly newspaper in 1821, Sambad Kumadi against the practice of sati, another newspaper he published was Mirat-ul-Akbar.

8. Instead of religious ritual's he promoted charity, morality and union between man of all religion.

*(DEAR READERS : MAKE NOTE OF NEWSPAPERS STARTED BY LEADERS AS THEY COME IN MATCH THE FOLLOWING AGAIN AND AGAIN IN PRELIMS)*

### Political demands of RRMV

1. He suggested Indianization of Superior Services by including more Indians in the civil services.
2. He called for the separation of the executive from the judiciary. Judicial equality between Indians and Europeans and that trial to be held by jury.
3. As a political activist, Raja Ram Mohan Roy condemned oppressive practices of Bengali Zamindars and demanded fixation of maximum rents. He did not demand its abolition i.e. Abolition of Zamindari system.
4. Abolition of tax on tax free lands and reduction of export duties on Indian goods abroad.
5. Abolition of East India company's trading rights.

### **Henry Vivian Derozio**

- He started young Bengal movement.
- Followers of Derozio were called Derozian's.
- He was inspired by French Revolution.
- He inspired his people to think freely, rationally and oppose decadent custom's and tradition's
- He was expelled from Hindu college in 1831.
- He was the first Nationalist poet of Modern India.

### Limitation's

1. Failed to have a long-term impact.
2. Lack of support base among the masses like peasant's, worker's and artisan's.

### **Debendranath Tagore**

He was the father of Rabindranath Tagore and he founded Tatvabodhini Sabha (TS) to propagate the Ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. TS and its organ Tatvabodhini patrika promoted systematic study of India's past in Bengali.

### **Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar**

He was principal of Sanskrit college and was one of the great social reformers of 19th century Bengal. He opposed child marriages, polygamy but mainly worked for the cause of widow remarriage.

Through his relentless efforts Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed which legalized the marriages of Hindu widows. His efforts of reforming Indian society were not only limited to Bengal but also contributed to the awakening of Indian society.

- He set up Bethune college in 1849.
- Supported Widow remarriage and opposed child remarriage and polygamy.
- In 1850 he became principle of Sanskrit College and popularized Sanskrit learning for the masses.



- First lawful Hindu widow remarriage happened in Calcutta in 1856.

### **Dadabhai Naoroji**

He was leading social reformer of Bombay. He was founder of Parsi law association with aim to reform the Zoroastrian religion by agitating for grant of equal legal status to woman for uniform laws of Inheritance and marriage for the Parsis.

### **Bhandarkar, Ranade and Prarthana Samaj**

- Prarthana Samaj was founded in Maharashtra by RG Bhandarkar and Mahadev Govind Ranade, it was powerfully influenced by the Brahmo Samaj.
- Aim of Prarthana Samaj was to reform Hindu religious thought and practice in the light of modern knowledge.
- Prarthana samaj preached the worship of one god and tried to free religion of caste orthodoxy and priestly domination.

### **Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Mission**

Ramkrishna Paramhansa was born in 1836 in Hoogly district of Bengal, he was a saint who sought salvation in traditional ways of renunciation, Meditation and Devotion. He believed in oneness of god and considered Rama, Krishna, Hari, Christ, Allah are different names of the same god who is Omnipresent.

Swami Vivekananda was his great disciple who was born in well to do family in 1863. Educated in a mission school and college, he distinguished himself in Philosophy.

After death of Ramkrishna Paramhansa Vivekananda founded a monastic order in a rented house which was known as Ramkrishna Math or Mission. It was not a religious order but a social service mission based on RKP's concept of worship of god in men and the universal unity of all religions.

Vivekananda was a firm believer in Vedanta and practice of scientific knowledge. He restated in simple language India's metaphysical thought in terms of Modern science and philosophy. He represented Hinduism to the parliament of religion's convened at Chicago in 1893. He introduced Vedanta and its spirituality to the west in a series of brilliant lectures in the US and later in England.

He applied principles of Vedanta to the affairs of everyday life and he also had a keen sense of patriotism and nationalism which was evident in his writings.

### **Dayanand Saraswati**

- Founded Arya Samaj in 1875, gave the slogan “ Go Back to Vedas”, wrote the book Satyarth Prakash, which contained Philosophical and Religious Ideas.
- Opened a network of schools called Dayanand anglo vedic movement's (DAV) in India.
- Started shuddhi movt's to bring back those Hindu's converted to Islam and Christianity. Later, it led to growth of communal



consciousness. Attack religious superstition and promoted equality of men among different religions and discouraged female inequality.

## **Theosophical Society**

It was founded in US by Madam HP Blavatsky and colonel HS Olcott they later came to India and formed Headquarters of the society in Adyar Madras in 1886. The original theosophists were westerners who glorified India's religion and philosophical tradition. Theosophists advocated the revival and strengthening of ancient religion 's of Hinduism, Zoroastrianism's and Buddhism. They recognized the doctrine of transmigration of soul, they also preached universal brotherhood of man.

Theosophical society accepted Hindu beliefs of reincarnation and karma and drew inspiration from the philosophy of Upanishads and Samkhya, yoga and Vedanta schools of thought. In India, the movement became popular with the election of Annie Besant as the first woman president of congress. Annie Besant laid the foundation of Central Hindu College in Banaras (now Varanasi) which later became BHU in 1916. Theosophists as westerners glorifying India's religious and philosophical traditions gave the much-needed self-respect to the Indians fighting British colonial rule.

## **Mahadev Govind Ranade**

- Founder member of Indian National Congress and established Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and Prarthana Samaj.



- He was the editor of Anglo Marathi Daily Paper, Indu-Prakash, he worked for the upliftment of woman through woman education widow remarriage and raising the age of marriage and discouraging caste system.
- He was the founder of social conference movement 1897.

### **Jyotibha Phule**

- He founded Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seeker Society found in 1870) against the upper caste domination and brahmanical supremacy.
- He belonged to the Mali community, leadership of samaj came from backward classes like Malis, Kundlis etc.
- Aims of this movement were
  1. Social Service.
  2. Spread of education among woman and lower class people.
  3. Phule aimed at complete abolition of caste system.

### **Female social reformer (Pandita Ramabai)**

- Spoke against child marriage and encouraged girl's education and started Arya Mahila Samaj, to improve conditions of child widow's and woman in general. Established mukti mission in pune as a refuge for young widow's and started Sharda Sadan for providing Housing, Education, Vocational training and Medical Services to widow's.

### **Muslim Movements**

#### **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and The Aligarh Movement**

As per the official view on the revolt of 1857 Muslims were the main conspirators. But later the Britishers thought that Muslims could be used as allies against the rising tide of nationalist political activity represented by the foundation of Indian National Congress, this was to be achieved by offers of thoughtful concessions to the Muslims.

Group of Muslims led by Syed Ahmed Khan was ready to allow official patronage to stimulate a process of growth among Indian Muslims through better education and employment opportunities.

He was born in 1817, and was a member of judicial service, a member imperial legislative council and earned knighthood in 1888. He started Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College in Aligarh.

He wanted to reconcile western education with teachings of Quran. He struggled to improve position of woman through education, opposed purdah, polygamy and easy divorce.

He argued Muslims to focus on education and jobs and stay away from politics as it would invoke hostile action from govt.

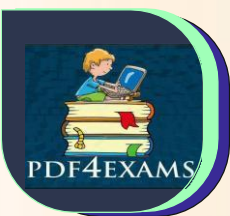
So Aligarh Movementt aimed at spreading modern education and social reform's among Muslim's.

### **Deoband movement**

It started in Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, it aimed to train religious leaders of the Muslim community. In contrast to Aligarh movement

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this was to moral and religious regeneration of Muslim community. Deoband school was established and instruction's imparted were in original Islamic.

- The Deoband Movement (1866) was organized by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulema (Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi) as a revivalist movement with the twin objectives of propagating pure teachings of the Quran and the Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.
- On the political front, Deoband School welcomed the formation of Congress and issued fatwa (religious decree) against Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Mohammaden Anglo-Oriental Association.

### **Sikh Reform Movements**

Singh Sabha movement was founded in Amritsar in 1873 with two-fold objectives.

1. To make available modern western education to the Sikhs, so Khalsa schools were established.
2. To counter the proselytizing activities of Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalist.

Akali movement was an offshoot of the sikh sabha movement which was aimed at liberating the Sikh Gurudwaras from corrupt Mahants (priests). In 1921 Govt bowed down before the satyagrahi Akalis and passed Sikh Gurudwara Act in 1922 which gave control of gurudwaras to sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak committee (SGPC) as the apex body.

## Keys Affair

In keys affair Govt made effort to keep keys of golden temple to which SGPC advised Akalis to launch hartals, eventually govt bowed down and handed keys of **Toshakhana** of Golden Temple to Baba Kharak Singh who was head of SGPC.

## Guru Ka Bagh (GKB) gurdwara incident

GKB is a place 20 km from Amritsar, a mahant had complained to police when Akalis cut the Khakkar tree from gurudwara land. Police came heavily on Akalis beating them badly but later because of satyagraha of Akalis government gave rights to Akalis to cut trees from gurudwara property when the entire country was outraged.

It was after a result of Akali movt that pro-British feudal leadership of Sikhs was replaced by educated middle class nationalists.

## **Miscellaneous movement's**

### Shri-Narayana Dharm Guru Paripalna Movement(SNDP)

1. Started by Shri Narayana Guru Swami in 1902 in Kerala.
2. Among the Ezhawas of Kerala
3. Aims of SNDP
  - Right to public school.
  - Recruitment to govt services.
  - Access to road and temple entry.
  - Political recognition.



### Self-Respect Movement

- Started by E.V Ramaswamy Naikar in 1920's against the domination of Brahmanical class and exploitation of lower castes.

### Vaikom Satyagraha

- Led by KP Kesava in 1924 demanding throwing open of Hindu Temples and roads to untouchables.
- Though it was not a success but was reinforced by Jatthas from Punjab and Madurai.
- In 1931 temple entry movement was again organized in Kerala.
- In 1936 Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation for opening of temples to untouchables.
- In Madras in 1938 under the leadership of C Rajagopalachari, temple entry was allowed for untouchables.

### Servants of India Society

- Founded by Gopal krishna gokhle in 1935, to train national missionaries for the service and prepare a cadre of selfless workers to devote their life for the cause of the nation.

### Outcomes of reform movement's

1. Nation Building
2. Education
3. Woman Empowerment leading to participation of woman in freedom struggle.
4. Removal of caste division's in society.
5. Political consciousness

### Drawbacks of social reform movements

1. Urban centric



2. Limited reach
3. They did not generate social capital (goodwill).
4. Limited to upper classes.
5. Compartmentalized movt's along religious lines.
6. Narrow social base
7. Communal Consciousness.

### **Important questions**

Q1. Problems of women before independence and the contribution of reformers towards solving those problems.

Q2. Role of woman in India's Struggle for Independence? (2013 Mains)

Ans.1 Degrading Customs against woman before Independence were Polygamy, Purdah, Restrictions to Widow remarriage, Child Marriage, Female Infanticide and Sati. Because of the indefatigable efforts of reformers, several administrative efforts were adopted by the government to improve the condition of Woman.

### Abolition of Sati

Because of the relentless efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the govt declared the practice of sati or burning alive of widows illegal and punishable by criminal courts as culpable homicide, to this effect Regulation of 1829 was passed first in Bengal and later extended to Madras and Bombay presidencies.

### Female Infanticide.

The Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804 declared infanticide illegal and equivalent to murder, an Act passed in 1870 made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies.

### Widow Remarriage (WR)

Although WR was high on agenda of Brahmo Samaj of RRMV but it was mainly because of the efforts of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar that the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act 1856 which legalized the marriage of Hindu widows was passed.

### Child Marriage

The relentless efforts of Parsi reformer B.M. Malabari were rewarded by the enactment of Age of Consent Act 1891 which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.

### Education of Woman

Calcutta female juvenile society 1819 by Christian missionaries.

Bethune school by JED Bethune, president of Council of education in Calcutta.

Indian women's university by Prof Karve in 1916. Same year Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women was opened.

Ans 2:

Woman played an active and important role in the struggle for freedom.

They participated in large numbers in the agitation against Partition of Bengal, in the Home rule movements and in Swadeshi Movement, this was a major liberating movement for the otherwise home centered Indian Woman.

After 1918, they marched in political procession's, picketed shops selling foreign cloth and liquor, went to jail in non-cooperation movement, faced lathis, tear gas and bullets and participated actively in revolutionary terrorist activity and voted in election to legislatures.

They stood as candidates and got elected to various legislatures and local bodies. Annie Besant became the first Woman President of INC while Sarojini Naidu became second woman president of INC. Several woman became ministers and parliamentary secretaries in popular ministries in 1937.

They started All India Woman's Conference in 1927 to led the woman's movement.



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## Chapter II: Land Revenue Systems under British Dual System

In 1765 Britishers established dual govt in Bengal i.e They acquired and kept the Diwani right's (collecting taxes and revenue) with themselves while the law and order would be given to local nawab's. They introduced this system to avoid public backlash and to escape from spotlight both at home in British parliament and in India as reports of their exploitation were flying back to Britain.

### Diwani System

When Warren Hastings took charge as governor general he implemented the Auction Route i.e Diwani System. In this system, whoever as a middleman can extract maximum revenue will get the right to be the middlemen and take the commission. So, a new class of society will emerge, i.e Zamindar's and money lender's, so a system of exorbitant land revenue emerged.

### Permanent settlement

Lord Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement system in Bengal, this system fixed land revenue, which Cornwallis thought would encourage the landholders to invest in modernization of agriculture. This system was inspired by the British model of farming where feudal lords were permanent owners of land. Under this system the Permanent Settlement was made with landlords, it was implemented in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, he fixed 85% Land revenue for the Britishers.

As a part of permanent settlement, he instituted



- Ryotwari System in South i.e Madras and Coimbatore where Individual peasant's (not tenant's but peasants who are owners of land) are ryot's i.e. owners of land as no Zamindar's were there.
- In Punjab, he instituted Mahalwari System. Mahal's were group of 3-4 villages and how much they must give was decided by village elder's.

Question: Though the battle of plassey was a major turning point for the british rule in India, it was actually the battle of buxar which firmly establish British as a major political and military power. Elaborate? (200 Word's)

Ans:

Why Battle of Plassey was a major turning point ?

- Before battle of Plassey East India Company has no signifiacant political power and any revenue source and when in battle of plassey 1757 they defeated Siraj ud daula, they acquired the revenue right's in Bengal which flush them with money and they were exempted from giving Dastak (a tax) which made their trade highly profitable. So, the battle raised their status from a mere trading company to a major revenue power.

Though the Battle of Plassey gave EIC the riches of Bengal it was not a decisive military victory.

In Battle of Buxar

- Dissatisfied Mir Quasim (bengal), Shah Alam -I, Ambititious Sujah ud daula(awadh) and Strugling French fought british in

Buxar in 1765 but by now british were very strong and they defeated the other three.

- So the victory of Britisher's in Buxar, established them as a major Military power in India, and as Britisher's fought and won a battle between Awadh, Mir Quasim and French, it also got them the Diwani right's which established them as a major political power in North India.



## Chapter III: Major policies of British

### Foreign policy of Britisher's till 1857

- With Burma: In 1824 they wage a war against Burma and won the war to protect their Assam States. They found the timber very helpful so they waged another war with Burma on the pretext that they were helping French and then they got access to upper and lower Burma. In 1885 When King Thibaw of Burma signed some commercial agreements with Germany, Italy and France Britisher's attacked Burma saying the agreement is anti our interest, and Burma was taken under British empire.
- Nepal: No scientific border was there between India and Nepal, they took the army and defeated them but not annexed them because they wanted a buffer zone with China as Russia was approaching, they signed a treaty and installed a British agent who acted as a spy in their court. In 1814 they had a skirmish with Nepal and they had taken some places like Nainital, Shimla etc.
- Tibet, was never under china it was a Royal theocracy i.e. ruled by Buddhist Monks but they recognize paramountcy of China, but Russian influence was growing in Tibet, so they waged a war on Tibet, in 1899 Lord Curzon got alarmed and waged a war. Dalai lama the religious head fled. In 1907 Anglo-Russian convention was signed.

### Major overview of British policies till 1857.

We can divide them into 4 groups



- **Till 1740:** This period is called Policy of relative isolationism, as they were merely trader's.
- **1740-1765:** *Struggle for equality.* In 1764 Buxar happened, they were made a major political power as they fought all European's.
- **1765-1813:** *Policy of ring fence.* As there will be struggle for supremacy with Indian princely states. There was 3rd Anglo Maratha War in 1813, Maratha were defeated. ,1789 Lord Wellesely came and they adopted the system of Subsidiary Alliance i.e Princely states are subordinates with a British resident who acted as a spy in their courts.
- **1813-1857:** They started annexing their subsidiary alliances, they started usurping subsidiaries by lame excuses and flawed policies like doctrine of lapse e.g. Awadh, Berar near Madras etc.

### Doctrine of lapse

- Under this policy when the ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir, his state was not to pass to an adopted heir as sanctioned by the age-old tradition of the country. Instead, it was to be annexed to the British India, unless the adoption had been clearly approved earlier by the British authorities.
- The states annexed by the application of Doctrine of Lapse under Lord Dalhousie were Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambalpur (1849), Bhagat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1854) and Nagpur in (1853).
- The Nawab of Awadh had many heirs and could not therefore be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse thus Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of having misgoverned his state and of

refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856.

**Question:** Analyze the changing nature of East India Company from the early 17th century till the middle of the 19th Century ?

**Ans:** Till

**1740:** They acted merely as trader's and didn't interfere much politically and militarily.

**1740-1765:** They fought battle of Buxar and Battle of Plassey and were politically and militarily aggressive.

**1765-1813:** They fought the 3rd Anglo Maratha War and conquered Princely states and started politically subordinating princely states.

**1813-1857:** They were politically very aggressive, brought in policies to annex princely states one after the other till they annexed Awadh after which the sepoy mutiny happened.

### **Subsidiary Alliance System**

- Lord Wellesley did not invent the Subsidiary alliance system. The system existed long before him and was of an evolutionary growth. Dupleix was perhaps the first who had lent European troops to Indian Princes at the expense of the latter. The English also adopted this system. Wellesley's special contribution was that he greatly developed and elaborated the system and applied it in the case of almost every Indian state.

Subsidiary treaty was negotiated on the following terms and conditions:

- The Indian state was to surrender its external relations to the care of the company and was to make no wars. It was to



conduct negotiations with other states through the company.

- A bigger state was to maintain an army within its territories commanded by British officers for the 'preservation of peace' and the ruler was to cede territory in full sovereignty for the upkeep of that force. A smaller state was required to pay tribute in cash to the company.
- The state was to accept a British Resident at its headquarters.
- The state was not to employ Europeans in its service without the consultation of the company.
- The company was not to interfere in the internal affairs of the state.
- The company was to protect the Indian state against foreign enemies of 'Every sort of kind'.

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## Chapter IV: Institutions under British

### Civil Service

- Lord Cornwallis (Governor Gen 1786-1793) was the first to bring into existence and organize the civil services. He tried to check corruption by Increasing salary, introducing strict rules against private trade, debarring officers caught taking bribes and by enforcing promotion's through seniority.
- In 1800 Lord Wellesly (Gov. Gen 1798-1805) established Fort William College for training new recruit's, in 1806 Court of director's disapproved Wellesley college and instead East India College was established in its place at Hailey bury in England to impart two-year training to new recruit's.
- Charter Act 1853: Although the 1833 Act theoretically threw open the service to Indian's but it was not implemented as the recruitment is not through competition and was biased. 1853 Act opened Indian Civil Service to competition, but still Indian's were barred from attaining High Post's and Cornwallis famously said "Every Native of Hindustan is Corrupt".

(Note: In 1860, 1866 and 1878, maximum age of candidates for civil services examination was respectively reduced to 22, 21 and finally to 19 years in 1878.) Some points for UPSC prelims

- Proclamation of 1858 declared British intention of including the Indian's freely and impartially to the service.
- Indian civil service Act 1861: Civil Service Examination to be held in England in English language.

- In 1863 Satyendra Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify the Indian Civil Service.
- INC after 1885, demanded lowering the age limit for examination and for it to be held both in India and England.
- Montford Reform's 1919: Recommended exam to be held in India and England and 1/3rd recruitment's to be made in India itself.
- GOI Act 1935: Recommended Federal Public Service commission and Provincial Public Service commission.

## **Police**

In 1791 Lord Cornwallis maintained a regular police force by going back to and modernizing old Indian system of Thana's in a district under a daroga and the SP as the head of the district.

Bentinck (Gov-Gen 1828-35): Abolished the office of SP and the collector was now head of police. System failed because of heavy burden on collector.

### Indian Police Act 1861

It made Inspector General (IG) as head in province, Deputy IG as head in range, SP as the head in a district. The police though succeeded in preventing dacoity, thuggee etc but while dealing with public the attitude of the police was unsympathetic. The police were also used to suppress the national movement.

In 1902 Police Commission recommended establishment of CID (Criminal Investigation Department) in the provinces and the CIB



(Central Intelligence Bureau) at the Centre.

## **Judiciary**

Earlier the administration of Justice was under Zamindar's and the process was often arbitrary.

Reform's under Warren Hasting's (1772-1785)

- District Diwani Adalat's in districts for civil disputes and District Fauzdari Adalat's to try Criminal disputes under the overall supervision of Collector.
- Regulating Act 1773 established Supreme court in Calcutta competent to try all British and Indian subject's in Calcutta and subsidiary factories. Supreme court had original and appellate jurisdiction

### Reform's under Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

- Fauzdari courts were abolished and instead circuit courts were established in Calcutta, Murshidabad, Dacca and Patna. Which had European judges and were for both civil and criminal cases.
- District diwani adalat was removed and instead District, City and Zilla court were established under a district judge. Collector now was only responsible for revenue administration with no magisterial function's.

### Reform's under William Bentinck (1828-33)

- Circuit court's abolished and their function was transferred to collector's.
- Till now Persian was official language in court's it was replaced by English in SC.
- A law commission was set up under Macaulay and Civil Procedure Code 1859, Indian Penal Code 1860 and CrPC 1861 was laid out.

1865: SC and sadar adalat's were merged into three HC of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

## GOI Act 1935

Provided for a federal court set up.

Positive aspects of judiciary under British	Negative aspects of judiciary under British
Rule of law was established.	Judicial system became more and more complicated and Expensive.
Codified laws replaced the religious and personal laws of ruler's.	Court became overburdened as litigation increased.
Even European subjects were brought under jurisdiction although in criminal cases they could be tried by European judges only	Often European judges were not familiar with Indian tradition's
Govt servants were made answerable to civil court's	There was ample scope for false evidence.

## Indian High Courts Act 1861:

- By Indian High Courts Act 1861, the Supreme and Sadar Diwani Adalat were amalgamated. The 'Indian High Court Act' of 1861, vested in Queen of England to issue letters patent to erect and establish High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.



- The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established by Indian High Courts Act 1861.
- Indian High Courts Act, 1861 did not by itself create and establish the High Courts in India. The objective of this act was to affect a fusion of the Supreme Courts and the Sadar Adalats in the three Presidencies and this was to be consummated by issuing Letter Patent. The jurisdiction and powers exercised by these courts was to be assumed by the High Courts.
- The Indian High Courts Act 1861 had also spelled the composition of the High Court. Each High Court was to consist of a Chief Justice and NOT more than 15 regular judges. The chief Justice and minimum of one third regular judges had to be barristers and minimum one third regular judges were to be from the "Covenanted Civil Service".

**Ilbert Bill Controversy:** In AD 1883, Lord Ripon's law member, Sir Ilbert, introduced a bill which came to be called the Ilbert Bill. It allowed Indian judges to try the cases involving the Europeans. Ilbert bill was vociferously opposed by British tea and indigo plantation owners and thus this bill was revoked.

## Chapter V: Economic Impact of British Rule

British rule in India caused the transformation of India's economy into a colonial economy. That is the structure and operation of Indian economy were determined by the interests of the British.

### **Industrialization ruined Indian Artisan's and Handicraftsmen**

- Cheap machine made import's flooded Indian market, Charter Act of 1813, allowed the one way free trade for British citizen's.
- The newly introduced rail's network helped the European products to reach the remotest corners of the country.
- The loss of livelihood of Indian people was not accompanied by the process of Industrialization in India as had happened in other rapidly industrializing countries of the time.
- All this led to declining of many cities and the process of ruralization of India.
- From being a net exporter of raw materials, India became a net importer of finished goods.

### **Impoverishment of peasant's**

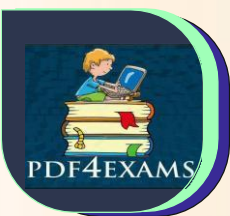
- After permanent settlement system was introduced in large parts of India, tenants lost their rights on land's. The zamindar's had to pay a fixed amount to British and for that they can extract as much as from poor peasant's, thus peasants came under debt, exploited etc.
- Expensive judicial system failed them.

### **Deterioration of agriculture**

- The cultivator's i.e. the peasants did not have any means to invest in agriculture. The zamindar has no root's in the villages,

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while the govt spent little on agriculture, technical or mass education.

### **Commercialization of agriculture**

- British's started wanting certain crop's to be grown just for export's and not for consumption like rubber, indigo, cotton etc.
- For Indian peasant's it was like a forced process. There was hardly any surplus for him to invest given the subsistence level at which he lived.

### **Economic Drain**

- Economic drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book "Poverty and British rule in India".
- The major components of the drain were salaries and pensions of civil and military official's, interests on loan's taken by Indian govt from abroad, profits on foreign investments in India and Stores purchased in Britain for civil and military departments.
- Payment's to be made for shipping, banking and insurance services which stunted the growth of Indian enterprise in these services.
- The drain of wealth checked and retarded capital formation in India while the same portion of wealth accelerated the growth of British economy.

## Chapter VI: Freedom of press under British

### Main Role of Indian Press during the 19<sup>th</sup> century,

- The Indian newspapers of 19<sup>th</sup> century was not confined to cities and towns. They had reached the remote villages as well.
- These newspapers played the institutional role of opposition to the government. They opposed almost every act of government, as the main idea was to create among the masses political awareness hence they were published as a national service. They were often financed as objects of philanthropy.
- James Augustus Hickay in 1780 published *The Bengal Gazette* which was the first newspaper of Independent India which was seized in 1872 because of its criticism of govt.
- Company officers were cautious of these newspaper's, as they were concerned that these NP's might reach London and expose their misdeed's.
- **Censorship Act of 1799** was passed under Wellesley in anticipation to French invasion. It is pre-censorship i.e. He demanded to make it mandatory to take his approval on the content of the newspaper before it is printed.
- **Licensing Act 1823-** It said starting a newspaper without a license was a penal offence. Raja ram mohan roy had to stop *Mirat-ul-Akbar* because of this act.
- **Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act**, it is also called "liberator of Indian press". Now printer and publisher only have to give declaration of premises of the publication.
- **Licensing Act 1857:** Due to revolt of 1857, the govt reserved the right to stop publication of any book, newspaper or Journal.



## Newspapers of Early Nationalist's

Early Leader	News Paper
G.Subramaniam Aiyar-	The Hindu (1878) and Swadesamitran
Dadabhai Naoroji	Voice of India
Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Motilal Ghosh	Amrita Bazar Patrika
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Sudharak
Surendra nath banerjee	The Bengalee
N.N Sen/ Manmohan Ghosh	Indian Mirror

## Vernacular Press Act '1878 (Nicknamed as "Gagging Act")

- The act was brought to suppress the press during the famine of 1876-77.
- To Control Vernacular press and effectively punish seditious writing.
- After 1858 European press rallied behind the govt while vernacular press was critical of govt.
- Under this act, District Magistrate was empowered to ask a printer/publisher of any vernacular newspaper to not print anything that cause dissatisfaction against the govt otherwise sedition will be imposed. Vernacular press act gave power of seizure of press equipment to district magistrate. In this regard



the decision of district magistrate was final and no appeal could be made in court of law. The act discriminated against English and Vernacular newspaper's and there was no right to appeal. Many newspaper's like Amrita Bazar Patrika turned English overnight to escape these restriction's.

- Lord Ripon in 1882 finally repealed it after strong protests were lodged.

## **Newspaper (Incitement of Offences) Act, 1908**

Aimed against extremist nationalist activity, the act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement of murder/ Acts of violence etc.

## **Indian Press Act, 1910**

- Revived the worst features of Vernacular press act.
- Govt can demand security at registration of the NP and forfeit it, if it was found to be an offending newspaper.
- Printer of NP must submit two copies of each issue to the govt.
- Tilak was sent to Mandalay (Burma) for six years under this act, which led to countrywide protest's. Major newspapers and their publishers

**More leaders and their Newspapers (Imp for Prelims)**

Leader	News Paper
Tilak	Maratha, Kesari
RRMY	Mirat-ul-akbar.
Sayyid ahmed	Khan: Tahzib al akhlaq
Dayal Singh Majithla	Tribune
BR Ambedkar	Bahishkrit Bharat.
Jawahar Lal Nehru	National Herald
Periyar	Kudi Arasu
BC Pal	Paridasak
Gandhi	Harijan
Derozio:	Indian Gazette
Dadabhai Naoroji	Rast Goftar, Voice of India



## Chapter VII: Freedom struggle in princely states

The evolution of relations between the British authority and the princely states can be traced under the following broad stages-

### 1. East India company's struggle for equality with Indian states from a position of subordination (1740-1765)

- Because of Anglo-French rivalry Dupleix came in 1751, the east India company asserted political identity with the capture of Arcot in 1751.
- In 1757 after Battle of Plassey, they achieved political power next only to Nawab's.
- In 1765 after Battle of Buxar they acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and East India company became a significant political power.

### 2. Policy of Ring Fence (1765-1813)

- The policy was reflected in Warren Hasting's wars against the Maratha's and Mysore, and aimed at creating buffer zones to defend company's frontier's.
- Because of threat from the Maratha's and Afghan invader's, the company undertook to organize Awadh's defense to safeguard Bengal's security.
- Wellesley policy of subsidiary alliance with states was an extension of ring fence.
- Hyderabad, Awadh and Maratha accepted subsidiary alliance.

### 3. Policy of subordinate isolation (1813-1857)

- East India Company increased its influence on states, states surrendered all forms of external sovereignty and retained full sovereignty in internal administration.

#### **4. Policy of Subordinate Union**

- In 1858 the crown took direct responsibility of administration in India.
- Because of the state's loyalty in 1857 revolt and their ability to act as political breakwaters in future political storm's, the policy of annexation was abandoned.
- The new policy was to punish and depose but not to annex.
- British govt started interfering in the internal spheres of the states. They can declare war, peace or neutrality for states.
- Butler Committee (1927) was set up to examine the nature of relationship between the states and the govt.
- In 1920 Indian National Congress first spoke towards Indian states by passing Nagpur Resolution which said the princes should grant full responsible govt in their states.

#### **5. Policy of Equal Federation (1935-1947)**

- Gov. Act 1935 proposed a federal assembly with 125 out of 375 seats for the princes. But representative of states was to be nominees of princes and not elected.
- This scheme never came into existence and after WW-II it was completely dropped.
- In 1939, All India States Peoples Conference elected Jawahar Lal Nehru as it's President.
- In 1942 In Quit India Movement, congress made no distinction between the states and British India.

#### **6. Integration and merger**

- After Independence, almost all states signed Instrument of accession with India some were left like Travancore, Kashmir,

Junagarh and Hyderabad.

### **Rajkot Satyagraha**

- There was a notorious prince Dharamraj Singh in Rajkot.
- Patel started satyagraha with demands 1) Limit the Privy Purse.  
2) Appoint a committee to draw a scheme to give powers to the people.
- Gandhi ji fasted against the prince and later Jinnah and Ambedkar also started demanding rights of depressed classes.



## Chapter VIII: Development of Education under British

- For the first 60 year's East India Company, took no interest in the promotion of Education.

### **Humble Beginning by Charter Act of 1813:**

This Act directed the company to sanction 1 lakh rupees annually for this purpose. Meanwhile efforts of RRMV bore fruit and grant for Calcutta college was given in 1817, Calcutta college was set up by Educated Bengalis, imparting English Education in western humanities and sciences. The govt also set up three Sanskrit colleges in Calcutta, Agra and Delhi.

### **Lord Macaulay Minute:**

Govt made English language as the medium of Education and planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes, to create a class of people who were to be Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, opinion's, Moral's and Intellect.

### **Wood's Dispatch (1854)**

In 1854 Charles Wood prepared a Dispatch on an educational system for India, which was considered as the Magna Carta for English Education in India".

- Recommended English as Medium for Higher studies and Vernaculars at school level's.

- Laid stress on Female and Vocational education, and on teachers training.
- Education in govt institution's to be secular.

1857: Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up.

Bethune School founded at Calcutta by JED Bethune it was the first fruit for education of woman and girl's which arose in 1849's and 1850's.

### **Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)**

- Said that states special care is required for expansion and improvement of primary education.
- Primary education should be imparted through vernacular.
- Secondary (High School) education should have two division's  
1) Literary 2) Vocational.
- Drew attention for inadequate facilities for female education.
- The commission emphasized the state's special care for the improvement of primary education.
- In the field of women education, emphasis was laid on the differentiation of curriculum, award of scholarships and facilities in appointments
- The commissions had recommended for encouraging private enterprise in field of education.

### **Based on Recommendations of Rayleigh Commission 1902.**

- Lord Curzon wanted better control over universities, which he felt had become hotbeds of revolutionary activities.



- Through this Act govt increased its control over universities as there was a view that universities were becoming the breeding ground for revolutionaries.
- Universities were to give more attention to study and research.
- Conditions were made stricter for affiliation of private colleges by these universities.

### **Montagu Chelmsford Reform's**

- Under Diarchy education was transferred to provincial govt's.
- Govt stopped taking direct interest in education, grants were stopped.
- But education still grew due to philanthropic effort's.

### **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education 1937**

- Given by Congress mainly has ideas of Gandhi for education.
- It involved learning through activity.
- Inclusion of basic handicraft work in the syllabus.

### **Saddler University Commission (1917-1919)**

- The commission was set up to study and report on the problems of the Calcutta university, but it's recommendations were applicable to other universities also.
- It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education.
- It held the view that for improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary precondition.

### **Development of Vernacular education**

- 1836-38: William Adam's report's on vernacular education in Bengal and Bihar pointed out defect's in the system of



vernacular education.

- 1853: Famous minute of Lord Dalhousie expressed strong opinion in favour of Vernacular Education.
- 1854: Wood's Dispatch made the following provision's for vernacular education
  1. Improvement of standard.
  2. Supervision by govt strategy.
  3. Normal schools to train teacher's.
- 1854-71: Number of Vernacular school's increased by more than fivefold.
- 1882: Hunter Commission: State should make special efforts for extension and improvement of vernacular education.
- 1904: Education policy put special emphasis on vernacular education and increased grants for it.
- 1929: Hartog committee presented a gloomy picture of Vernacular Education.

## Evaluation of British policy on education

- Whatever the meagre effort's the British made for expansion of modern education were with the motive that they wanted to impart modern education to strengthen the foundations of their political authority in India.
- 1. Cheap supply of educated Indian's to man the increasing number of subordinate post's in administration and in British business concern's, that's why there was emphasis of English as a medium for language of administration and education.
- 2. Hope that educated Indian's would help expand market for British manufacturer's in India.
- 3. Hope that western Education would reconcile Indian's to British rule as it glorified British Conqueror's and their administration.
- So traditional system of Indian Learning gradually declined and when in 1844 it was declared that applicants of govt employment should possess knowledge of English.
- Mass education was neglected leading to widespread illiteracy, which created a wide linguistic and cultural gulf between the educated few and the masses.
- Since education was to be paid for it became a monopoly for upper and richer classes.
- There was a total neglect for woman education as the govt did not wanted to arouse the wrath of orthodox section's and it had no immediate utility for the colonial rule.
- Scientific and technical education was totally neglected by 1857 there was only one engineering college at Roorkee open only

to European's and only 2 medical colleges at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

**Note:**

- The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Banaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians.



## Chapter IX: Mutinies against the British

### Causes of early rebellion's

- Rapid changes in economy, administration and land revenue system.
- Intensified demand for land revenue.
- In less than 30 years, land revenue collection was raised to nearly double demand of the amount collected during the Mughals
- No expenditure on the development of agriculture from the increased revenue.
- Forced sale of lands of Zamindar's due to their inability to meet the exorbitant land revenue.
- Ruin of artisan's, due to imposition of unfavorable tax regime and loss of political patronage.
- New legal system led to oppression of the poor, widespread corruption at the lower level of police, judiciary and administration.
- Activities of Christian missionaries enraged the princely class.

### Early Political-Religious movement's

#### 1. Fakir Uprising

- Group of wandering Muslim religious people.
- After annexation of Bengal, Majnun Shah in 1776 began to levy contributions on the zamindar's and peasant's, supported by pathan's and rajput's.
- Operated in Northern districts of Bengal and attacked English factories seizing their goods, cash, arms and ammunition's.

- Suppressed by the British in the beginning of the nineteenth century, 1776 to 1777.

## 2. Sanyasi uprising.

- Sanyasi once form the part of the nawab of Awadh and Bengal.
- Massive famine of 1770 and restriction's imposed on pilgrim's visiting the holy places, were the causes of their grievances.
- Raided English factories and collected contributions from the town's.
- Warren Hasting's finally contained the raid's which were finally put to end in the 1820's.

## 3. Pagal Panthis.

- Karam Shah founder of a semi religious sect called pagal panth in the northern district of Bengal.
- Tipu, the son and successor of Karam shah gave an activist fervor to the sect.
- He took an activist position against the oppression by zamindar's.
- Tipu was captured in 1825 and the movement petered out in 1840's.

## 5. Kuka Revolt

- Founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal also called Siam Sahib in western Punjab.
- After annexation of Punjab in 1849 the movement transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political one.
- Aims were abolition among the caste and discrimination among the Sikh's, discourage meat and intake of alcohol and drugs and woman empowerment.
- In 1872 their leader Ram Singh was deported to Rangoon.

### The Beliefs and Faiths of the Kuka Sect:



1. The sect believes that Adi Granth is the only true holy book of their religion.
2. Gobind Singh is the only Guru.
3. Any person, irrespective of caste or religion, can be admitted as a Namdhari convert.
4. Sodhis, Bedis, Mahants, Brahmins and such like are impostors, as none are Gurus except Gobind Singh. It's worth note that among Sikhs the Sodhis and Bedis had started getting worshipped during those times.
5. Devidwaras, Shirdwaras and Mandirs are a means of extortion, to be held in contempt and never visited.
6. Idols and idol-worship are insulting to God, and will not be forgiven. The Namdharis were iconoclasts.
7. Converts can read Gobind Singh's Grantha and no other book.
8. Pure vegetarianism. It was against killing of cattle
9. No caste system Namdharis are not allowed to drink tap water; water must be drawn from the lake or captured from rain and from well. Only white cloths, no any other color allowed

#### 6. Moplah Rebellion (In Malabar south India)

- Moplah rebellion of Malabar in 1835 directed not only against British but also the Hindu landlord's the land was mostly owned by high caste Hindu's, who were provided Marshal aid by lawyer's, during the reign of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan the high caste Hindu's and Nayyaey's fled, Malabar's were captured by British in 1972 led to the conflict over land right's as the high caste Hindu's and Nayar's return to their homeland.
- The court's and law officer's sided with high caste Hindu and Nayar's.
- Moplah peasantry rose in revolt in 1835.



- Many such uprising's occurred even after 1876.

## **Movement by deposed ruler's and Zamindar's**

### **1. Velu Thampi of Travancore**

In 1808 the dewan of Travancore rose in rebellion against the British, reasons were Removal of him from dewanship and introduction of subsidiary alliance system (Under Lord Wellesley 1778). In skirmishes Velu thampi was injured and died.

### **2. Polygar Rebellion (Tamil Nadu)**

Polygar's were like Rajput's of North India and were given land in exchange of military service. They often acted as sovereign's and extracted revenue from people in their area, conflict arose in 1799 over the right to collection of taxes.

First polygar war happened in 1799 and was brutally suppressed, second polygar war of 1800 saw the widespread participation of other South Indian power's and is called as South Indian Rebellion, the Carnatic treaty of 1801 signaled the end of rebellion and Britisher assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu.

## **Tribal Movement's**

- **Non-frontier tribe constituted 89% of tribal population and were confined to central India and North Eastern India.**

## **Causes of tribal movement's**

- Erosion of tribal tradition's due to incursion of non-tribal's.
- Imposition of land revenue settlement system led to loss of tribal land.
- Work of Christian missionaries among the tribal's.
- Enactment of several law's like Indian Forest Act 1878 and Forest Department Act 1874.
- Various tribal activities like shifting agriculture was banned in 1874.
- Exploitation of tribal's by merchant's and money lender's.
- Introduction of notion of private property meaning that the land can be bought, sold, mortgaged which led to loss of land by the tribal's.

### **Some tribal Uprising's**

#### **Santhal Rebellion:**

1. Introduction of permanent settlement in Bengal in 1793 reduced the Santhal's to the status of agricultural serf's. They resented the outsiders who they called diku.
2. Rebellion's erupted in 1854 under Bir Singh in Raj Mahal Hill's, which was brutally suppressed.
3. Second Santhal Rebellion erupted in 1855 not only against Britisher's but against other's outsider's also.
4. Leaders were Sido and Kanhu and the rebel's cut off Postal and Railway communications between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal.
5. They attacked houses of Money Lander's, Zamindar's, White Planter's, Raiway Engineer's and Railway official's



6. The movement was suppressed in 1856 and a separate district of santhal parganas was created by the British to pacify them.

### **Khond Uprising**

1. Khond's lived in cast hill tracks from Tamil Nadu to Bengal and enjoyed virtual independence due to inaccessible mountainous terrain.
2. Movement rose under Chakra Bisoi. In 1837
3. The reasons were 1.) Govt Suppression of human sacrifice. 2.) Introduction of new taxes by British. 3.) Influx of Zamindar's and Moneylender's.
4. Khond's fought with Tangi, Bows and arrows and sword's and were brutally suppressed by the superior armed British. Chakra bisoi disappeared in 1957 after which the movement petered out

### **Munda uprising**

- From 1789-1832 the Munda rose in rebellion several times against the Britisher's in Chota Nagpur region against the Moneylender's, Britishers and Dikhus (outsider's).
- The movement was given a new life by Birsa munda in 1899.
- Aims were: Redressal of agrarian distress, establishing a Munda rule and expulsion of Dikhus, Birsa Munda was captured in 1900 and he died in Jail

### **Movement's in Frontier Tribes**

1. Two major differences from movement's in non-frontier tribes
  - Here the tribal's formed an overwhelming majority.



- The region was not completely integrated with the politico-economic system and the cultural patterns of the main land.
- 2. Movement's often remained aloof from freedom struggle.
- 3. They shared cultural and ethnic cultural affinities with tribesman across the border.
- 4. Hardly any agrarian forest based movement's as tribal's remained in possession of land.
- 5. No strong backlash against Christian missionaries due to relative isolation from Hindu society.

### **Khasi Uprising's:**

- After the first Burmese war in 1824 British occupied hilly region between Garo and Jaintia hills, this brought them in contact with Khasi Tribals.
- Displacement of tribals caused by a road linking the Brahmaputra valley with Sylhet passing through the entire length of Khasi Domain.
- The movement was suppressed in 1833.

### **Ahom Revolt**

- After first Burmese war in 1824 the Britishers pledged to withdraw from Assam but they tried to incorporate the Ahom's territory after the war, next is rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gerdhar Konwar.
- Conciliation (Settlement) led to handing of upper Assam by company to Maharaja Purandar Singh and Parts of Kingdom were restored to Assamese King.

## **Singhphos Rebellion.**

- As the Britishers were engaged in warfare with Khasis the Singhphos rebellion opened in 1830.
- In 1843 the Singhphos again attacked the British garrison and the rebellion continued till it was suppressed in 1855.

## **Peasant Movement's**

### **In 1920's**

Three movements are important.

1. Kisan Sabha's and eka movement's in Awadh U.P.
2. Mappila rebellion in Malabar.
3. Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujrat.

## **Kisan Sabhas and eka movement's in Awadh U.P**

- After the Revolt of 1857 awadh talukdar's got back their land's. Most cultivators were subjected to high rent's, eviction's (bedakhli), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana. Hike in prices after first WW further worsened the condition's.
- Due to the efforts of Home Rule League activist's, Kisan sabhas were organized in U.P.
- U.P kisan sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malviya supported their effort's.
- By June 1919 UP kisan sabha has 450 branches. In 1920 Nehru visited these Kisan Sabhas in villages and he developed close contacts with the villager's.
- In 1921 Kisan Sabhas turned violent and were suppressed by the government.

## **Eka Movement's**



- Eka movt's or Unity movement's, the min grievances here were the extraction of rent that is 50 percent higher than the recorded rent.
- Eka movt's were marked by a religious ritual in which a hole that represents river Ganga was dug in the ground and filled with water, a priest presided over it and the peasants would then vow to pay only the recorded rent and pay it on time, would not leave when ejected and would refuse to do forced labour.

### **Mappila Revolt**

- Mapillas were muslim tenant's inhabiting the Malabar region where most of land lords were hindus.
- Their grievances were lack of security of tenure, high rent's, renewal fees and other oppressive exaction's.
- Soon the Mapilla movt merged with the ongoing Khilaft-Non-Cooperation movt, leader's like Ganhi, Shaukat Ali and Maula Azad addressed mapilla meeting's.
- Later movt turned violent and and because of british repression by Dec 1921, resistance came to a stop.

### **Bardoli Satyagraha 1929**

- Bardoli Taluka in Surat, in 1926 30% increase in land revenue was suggested by govt, Bardoli enquiry commitee found the raise unjustified, in 1928 Patel was sent to lead the movt, he organized 30 worker's camp, mobilized the movt and started Bardoli Patrika to mobilize public opinion.
- Peasant's refused to pay increased rent and demanded an independant tribunal, to consider the issue, govt was ready for a compromise and asked all peasant's to first pay the increased rent and then set up an independant tribunal which recommended 6.03% raise.



- Here the woman of Bardoli gave patel the title of Sardar.
- Bardoli termed as child of NCM and Father of CDM.
- Woman played a important role and many woman activist's Maninben Patel and

### **Peasant Movement's In 1930's and 40's**

- In 1937 All India Kisan Sabha was organized in Faizpur.
- Ramanand Tirth organized the peasants of Hyderabad.

Tebhaga struggle in Bengal in 1946

- In 1946 in Bengal sharecroppers decided that they would not pay 1/2 share of their crop to jotedar's but only 1/3 and that before division crop would be stored at their godowns and not at jotedar's.
- Centre of this movement was Bengal among and involved low caste tribal's called Rajbanshis. The movement dissipated because of severe repression by the govt.
- Tribal movt's of 1930's and 1940's though not created any immediate effect's but built a climate of that necessitated agricultural reform's.

### **Indian working class and the National movement**

- The first strike by working class was the " Signaller's strike " in the british owned and managed railway's in the great Indian peninsula railway's. Demands were related to wages, hours of work and other conditions of service.

- AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) was formed in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was the first President of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- Gandhi founded Ahmedabad Textile Labor Association with 14000 workers on its roll's, AITUC was perhaps the single largest trade union of its time. AITUC participated massively in boycott of Simon commission.
- Govt. launched the Meerut Conspiracy case in 1929 against the leadership of labor movement.

### **Revolt of 1857: Complete Coverage**

#### **Difference between revolt of 1857 and early uprising's**

1. Wider Area: Northern, Central and Western.
2. Unprecedented participation from various sections of the society.
3. Support of army.
4. Able leadership.

#### **Causes of revolt**

##### **1. Economic Cause**

- Peasant impoverished due to unbearable land revenue settlement system.
- Artisan's destroyed due to taxation and loss of patronage, it resulted on further increase in pressure on agriculture.
- Eviction of Zamindar's due to nonpayment of land revenue.
- In Awadh the storm Centre of revolt were 21000 talukdar's were evicted from their states.



## 2. Political Causes

- System of subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse.
- The right of secession of Mughal's was made conditional in 1856 by Lord Canning.
- Annexation of Jhansi was for strategic reason to improve company's internal administration in Bundelkand.
- Satara was geographically placed between two principal military station's in Bombay presidency and lay along the main line of communication between Bombay and Madras.
- Nagpur was Placed right across the main lines of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, this led to growing apprehension among the princes regarding the future of their sovereignty.

## 3. Administrative Reason's

- Rampant corruption among the police and the administrative official's and lower law courts imparted a foreign and alien look to it.

## 4. Socioreligious causes

People were feeling a threat to their religion and way of life, as from the early decades of 19th century the British had abandoned its policy of non-interference in the socio-religious life of Indian's.

Marked by

- Abolition of Sati in 1829.
- Hindu widow remarriage Act 1856.
- Western Education
- After the Charter Act Of 1813, the christian missionaries could enter India and carry on their mission of proselytizing (to induce someone to convert to one's own faith).



- Religious disabilities act, 1856.

## **5. Discontent among sepoy's**

- Restriction on wearing caste and sectarian mark's.
- Conversion activities of missionaries among the sepoy's.
- General service enlistment Act 1856 made it mandatory for Bengal army to serve overseas, crossing of seas was meant loss of caste at that time.
- Indian sepoy's was made to feel subordinate in matters of promotion's and privileges. His emoluments were considerably less than his British counterpart's.
- They were not given foreign service allowance when serving in Sindh and Punjab.

## **6. Agrarian Causes**

- The summary settlement of 1856 was extended to Awadh. The aim of this settlement was to bypass the middlemen in the collection of revenues and to win the confidence of agricultural populace.
- Nawab-Talukdar-Peasants. (Talukdar the middlemen were removed).
- But due to this settlement there was an increase in power and hold of money lender's and an increase in the number of absentee landlords. The condition of peasant's due to this got worse and heavy over assessment of land revenue impoverished them.

## **Main Events of the revolt**

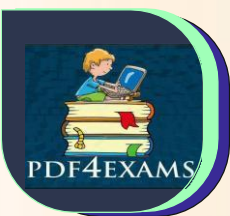
- Immediate Reason: Greased cartridges made up of pig and beef fat, to be used in new Enfield rifles.
- First mutiny by the 19th native infantry in Behrampur. The entire regiment is disbanded and soldiers were sent to their homes in awadh.
- Next mutiny by Mangal Pandey in Barackpur on 29th March 1857, he shot at his officer's and he was caught and hanged.
- On 23rd April 1857, the Meerut regiment revolted and they were all court marshalled, their comrades released them from their quarter's and killed their British superior's and started march to Delhi.
- On 11th May 1857 Bahadur Shah Zafar was made the Emperor of India.
- The British forces were still deployed in Punjab at that time and couldn't respond immediately.

### **Prominent leaders of revolt**

- General Bakht Khan: He will be the general for Bahadur Shah Zafar in Delhi. He led the revolt of Bareilly troop's and brought them to Delhi.
- Nana Sahib and His able general Tantia Tope were at Kanpur.
- Begum Hazrat Mahal at Lucknow.
- Khan Bahadur the former ruler of Rohilkhand was at Bareilly. Grievance: Pension being granted by British was not satisfactory.
- Kanwar Singh at Bihar, the Zamindar of Jagdishpur.
- Maulvi Ahmedullah of Faizabad was a native of Madras and provided suport to the mutiny.
- Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi gave the war cry " Mein apnee Jhansi nahin dungi". Rani Lakshi bai and Tantia Tope marched towards Gwalior and captured it, however the Scindias the local

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ruler sided with the English and acted as breakwaters to the Mutiny.

### **Reason's for failure**

#### **1. Leadership:**

The principal rebel leaders like Lakshmi Bai, Nana Sahib were no match to their British rivals like Lawrence Brother's, James outran and Sargent wheeler. Moreover, the revolt suffered from the weak central leadership of Bahadur Shah Zafar.

#### **2. No forward-looking plans for rebel's.**

3. Indian soldiers were poorly equipped compared to the British troops who were well trained and well organized.

#### **4. Electric telegraph and railways gave an edge to villager's.**

5. Some sections of society acted as breakwaters to the revolt. Merchant's, Moneylender's, Raja of Jodhpur, Rulers of Patiala, Maharaja of Kashmir, Scindia's of Gwalior. Revolt failed to extend to all parts of the country and a large section of people including the intelligentsia did not support it.

6. Limited spread of revolt. Madras, Bombay, Bengal remain untouched.

7. Different groups of rebels fought for different reasons. " Nana Sahib and Tantia Tope sought to revive maratha war", Lakshmibai

wanted control over her lost territories.

### **Not first war of Independence**

- As there was no central leadership ready to be installed after removal of Britisher's, it can be said that it was not a War of Independence.
- It lacked Pan-India character and did not spread to Madras.
- Many section's sided with British and rebels had no forward-looking plan hence it cannot be called as war of Independence.

### **Outcomes of revolt of 1857.**

1. Bringing Indian people together and generating national consciousness.
2. Generating Hindu-Muslim unity.
3. Racial hatred between Indian's and Britisher's were aggravated.

### **Changes introduced after suppression of the revolt of 1857**

#### Act of 1858 and proclamation by queen Victoria

- East India company rule came to an end and the administration of India was taken over directly by British crown.
- Governor General of India was given an additional name the Viceroy of India.
- Indian Army was thoroughly reorganized, higher proportion of European's were inducted into it and they were responsible for manning the artillery and the field.
- Importance of native states as allies were realized during the revolt and the policy of ruthless conquest of India was given up. Under the proclamation, also known as the Magna Carta of Indian People, the earlier treaties of East India Company with the princes were reaffirmed.

- MCIP (Magna Carta of Indian People) proclamation also declared all Indian's to be eligible to enter the administrative services based on their education and ability, irrespective of their race and creed.
- Changes were made in Executive, Judicial and Legislative arenas with greater participation of Indian's, which were visible in **Indian Council's Act 1861**, **Indian High Court Act 1861** and **Indian Civil Service Act 1861**.
- Unconditional pardon was granted to rebels except those responsible for murdering british during the revolt.
- India was made to bear the entire financial burden of the Revolt of 1857.
- Post revolt the British started to actively pursue the policy of divide and rule.

Thus, the British made several changes with the objective of gradually involving Indian's in the British administrative structure with the object of preventing any major upsurge from the nationalist front by creating a permanent group of loyalists.



## Conclusion

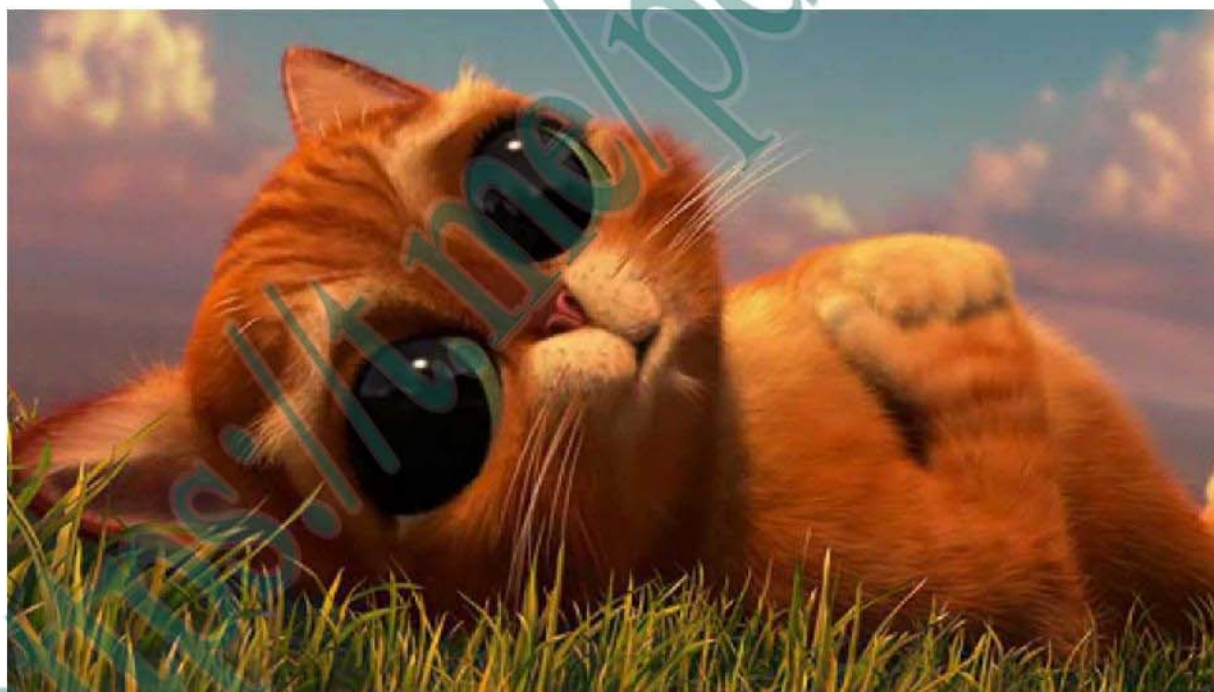
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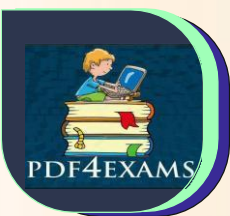
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