

## Advent of Europeans

### I. Context and Motivations for European Arrival (The "Why")

- **A. Global Context:**
  - **The Renaissance and Age of Discovery:** Spirit of exploration, scientific advancements (cartography, shipbuilding – caravels, navigational instruments).
  - **Decline of overland routes:** Ottoman control over Constantinople (1453) and traditional land/sea routes (Red Sea, Persian Gulf), making Eastern goods (spices, silk, cotton) expensive due to Arab and Venetian monopolies.
  - **Search for alternative sea routes to the East.**
- **B. Economic Drivers:**
  - **Mercantilism:** European economic theory emphasizing accumulation of wealth (bullion) through favorable trade balances, necessitating colonies for resources and markets.
  - **Demand for Eastern Goods:** Spices (pepper, cloves, cinnamon, cardamom, nutmeg – vital for food preservation and taste), textiles (calico, muslin), indigo, saltpeter, precious stones.
- **C. Political Drivers:**
  - Nation-state rivalries in Europe extending to colonial competition.
  - Desire for empire and prestige.
- **D. Religious Drivers:**
  - Desire to spread Christianity (especially for the Portuguese and Spanish).
  - Countering the influence of Islam.
  - Search for "Prester John" (a legendary Christian patriarch and king).

### II. Arrival and Establishment of European Powers (The "Who, When, Where, and How")

- **A. The Portuguese (Late 15th - Early 17th Century Dominance):**
  - **Key Figures:** Vasco da Gama (1498 arrival in Calicut), Francisco de Almeida (Blue Water Policy, Cartaze System), Afonso de Albuquerque (capture of Goa 1510, Malacca, Hormuz; policy of intermarriage).
  - **Establishment:** Trading posts (feitorias), forts. Key settlements: Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul, San Thome (Madras), Hooghly (Bengal).
  - **Trade Focus & Methods:** Spices, horses. Naval supremacy, Cartaze system (issuing passes for trade).
  - **Religious Policy:** Intolerant, forced conversions (especially after Albuquerque).
  - **Decline:** Rise of Dutch and English, loss of Hormuz to English (1622), capture of Hooghly by Mughals (1632), Maratha attacks, diversion of interests to Brazil.
- **B. The Dutch (United East India Company - VOC, 1602):**
  - **Focus:** Primarily Spice Islands (Indonesia), but significant presence in India.
  - **Establishment:** Factories in Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (later headquarters), Surat, Bimlipatnam, Karaikal, Chinsurah, Kasimbazar, Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattinam.
  - **Trade Focus:** Spices, indigo, silk, cotton textiles, saltpeter, opium.

- **Rivalries:** Successfully challenged Portuguese; Anglo-Dutch rivalry (Amboyna Massacre 1623).
- **Decline in India:** Shifting focus to Malay Archipelago; defeat by English at Battle of Bedara/Biderra (1759).
- **C. The English (British East India Company - EIC, formed 1600):**
  - **Early Voyages & Establishment:** Captain Hawkins at Jahangir's court (1609), Sir Thomas Roe (1615) secured trading rights.
  - **Key Factories/Settlements:** Surat (1613 - first factory), Masulipatnam (1611 - south), Armagaon.
  - **Growth of Presidencies:**
    - **Madras:** Fort St. George (1639, from Raja of Chandragiri).
    - **Bombay:** Received as dowry by Charles II (1661), leased to EIC (1668).
    - **Calcutta:** Establishment of Fort William (around Sutanuti, Kalikata, Govindpur villages acquired in 1698 by Job Charnock).
  - **Key Imperial Farmans:** Golden Farman from Sultan of Golconda (1632), Farman from Farrukhsiyar (1717 - magna carta of EIC).
  - **Early Conflicts:** Defeat of Portuguese at Swally Hole (1612). Child's War (1686-90) against Mughals (initial setback, later pardoned).
- **D. The Danes (Danish East India Company, 1616):**
  - **Establishment:** Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu, 1620), Serampore (Bengal, 1755 - headquarters).
  - **Activities:** Primarily trade, missionary activities (Serampore missionaries).
  - **Limited Impact:** Sold settlements to British in 1845.
- **E. The French (Compagnie des Indes Orientales, 1664):**
  - **Late Arrival & State Control:** Heavily dependent on the French government.
  - **Establishment:** First factory at Surat (1668 by Francois Caron), Masulipatnam (1669).
  - **Key Settlements:** Pondicherry (1674, granted by Sher Khan Lodi, Governor of Valikondapuram; became nerve center under Francois Martin), Chandernagore (Bengal). Mahe, Karaikal, Yanam.
  - **Ambitions:** Political ambitions grew under Governors like Dumas and especially Duplex.

### III. Anglo-French Rivalry & The Carnatic Wars (Mid-18th Century - The Turning Point)

- This is where the "Advent" phase transitions into the "Establishment of British Dominance" phase.
- **Causes:**
  - European political rivalries (e.g., War of Austrian Succession, Seven Years' War) spilling over into India.
  - Commercial competition in India.
  - Declining Mughal authority and volatile political situation in the Carnatic and Hyderabad, providing opportunities for intervention.
- **Course (Three Carnatic Wars):**
  - **First Carnatic War (1746-48):** Linked to War of Austrian Succession. Battle of St. Thome/Adyar (French defeated Nawab of Carnatic's forces, showcasing superiority of European-trained troops). Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored status quo.

- **Second Carnatic War (1749-54):** Fought over succession disputes in Hyderabad and Carnatic. Dupleix's policy of interfering in local politics. Clive's capture of Arcot. Dupleix recalled. Treaty of Pondicherry (provisional).
- **Third Carnatic War (1758-63):** Linked to Seven Years' War in Europe. Battle of Wandiwash (1760) – decisive British victory under Sir Eyre Coote over Count de Lally. Siege and fall of Pondicherry. Treaty of Paris (1763) restored French factories but forbade fortification and political ambitions.
- **Significance:** Established British naval and military supremacy over French; paved the way for British political dominance in South India and eventually all of India.

#### IV. Factors Responsible for European (Especially British) Success

- **A. Superior Naval Power:** British Navy was the strongest.
- **B. Economic Strength & Resources:** EIC was a private enterprise with strong financial backing and less state interference compared to the French company. Efficient management.
- **C. Military Discipline & Technology:** Better trained and disciplined armies; superior artillery.
- **D. Skilled Leadership:** Leaders like Robert Clive, Stringer Lawrence, Eyre Coote.
- **E. Political Disunity in India:** Fragmented Indian polity; rulers often sought European help against rivals.
- **F. Weaknesses of Other European Powers:**
  - **Portuguese:** Religious intolerance, corruption, diversion of attention.
  - **Dutch:** Greater interest in Spice Islands.
  - **French:** Excessive government control, poor financial management, strategic errors by leaders (compared to British), neglect of naval power.
- **G. Industrial Revolution (later phase, but beginnings in England):** Provided England with resources and technological edge.

#### V. Impact of Early European Advent on India (up to mid-18th Century)

- **A. Economic Impact:**
  - Introduction of new crops (potato, tobacco, chili, cashews – by Portuguese).
  - Growth of new port cities and trading centers.
  - Increased demand for Indian textiles leading to expansion of production.
  - No significant "drain of wealth" in the *early* phase; trade was largely balanced or in India's favor (bullion inflow). This changed drastically later.
- **B. Political Impact:**
  - Introduction of European military tactics and organization.
  - Increased European interference in local politics.
  - Weakening of coastal Indian powers.
  - Demonstrated the vulnerability of Indian states to disciplined European forces.
- **C. Social & Cultural Impact:**
  - Limited cultural assimilation, Europeans largely lived in separate enclaves.
  - Missionary activities and some conversions.
  - Introduction of European architectural styles in their settlements.
  - Printing press (by Portuguese).

#### VI. Nature of European Involvement: From Traders to Rulers (A Gradual Transition)

- Initial phase: Seeking trading privileges and establishing factories.

- Second phase: Fortification of settlements, raising small military forces for protection.
- Third phase (especially mid-18th century onwards): Active political intervention, siding with local powers, territorial acquisition.

## Colonialism and Imperialism

### I. Understanding the Core Concepts (Definitions & Distinctions)

- **A. Imperialism:**
  - **Definition:** The policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and dominion of a nation especially by direct territorial acquisitions or by gaining political and economic control over other areas. It's the *idea* or *ideology* of creating and maintaining an empire.
  - **Forms:**
    - **Formal Imperialism:** Direct political control (e.g., British India after 1858).
    - **Informal Imperialism:** Indirect control through economic dominance, political influence, cultural hegemony (e.g., spheres of influence in China, dollar imperialism).
  - **"Old" vs. "New" Imperialism:**
    - **Old Imperialism (c. 1500-1800):** Driven by "Gold, Glory, God"; establishment of trading posts, limited territorial control initially (e.g., early Portuguese, Dutch, British, French activities).
    - **New Imperialism (Late 19th - Early 20th Century):** Driven by industrial capitalism's need for raw materials, markets, investment opportunities; intense rivalry among European powers, Scramble for Africa, total subjugation of territories.
- **B. Colonialism:**
  - **Definition:** The policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically. It is a *manifestation* or *practice* of imperialism.
  - **Types:**
    - **Settler Colonialism:** Large-scale immigration motivated by religious, political, or economic reasons (e.g., USA, Canada, Australia). *Not the primary form in India, though Anglo-Indians emerged.*
    - **Exploitation Colonialism:** Fewer colonists, focus on extracting resources for the metropole (e.g., India, much of Africa).
- **C. Relationship & Distinction:**
  - Imperialism is the broader concept; colonialism is a specific form or tool of imperialism. A country can be imperialistic without establishing formal colonies (e.g., through economic pressure). All colonialism is imperialistic.

### II. Motives and Drivers of Colonialism/Imperialism (The "Why")

- **A. Economic Drivers (Primary):**
  - **Mercantilism (Early Phase):** Accumulation of wealth through trade, bullion, favorable balance of trade.
  - **Industrial Revolution's Needs (Later Phase):**
    - Search for raw materials (cotton, jute, rubber, minerals).
    - Search for markets for manufactured goods.
    - Opportunities for capital investment (railways, plantations, mines).

- **Theories:** Hobson (under-consumption), Lenin (highest stage of capitalism), Wallerstein (World-Systems Theory).
- **B. Political Drivers:**
  - National prestige and power (empire as a status symbol).
  - Strategic advantage (military bases, control of sea lanes – e.g., British interest in Egypt for Suez Canal).
  - Maintaining balance of power among European nations.
  - "Man on the spot" theory: actions of colonial administrators escalating involvement.
- **C. Ideological/Cultural Drivers ("Justifications"):**
  - "White Man's Burden" (Rudyard Kipling): Belief in the duty of Europeans to "civilize" non-European peoples.
  - Social Darwinism: Application of "survival of the fittest" to nations and races.
  - Religious zeal: Spreading Christianity (more prominent in earlier phases).
  - Sense of racial and cultural superiority.
- **D. Peripheral Factors/Local Collaborators:**
  - Internal weaknesses and disunity in colonized societies (e.g., declining Mughal Empire, princely rivalries in India).
  - Role of local collaborators (comprador bourgeoisie, "collaborating elites") who benefited from colonial rule.

### III. Stages of Colonialism in India (As theorized by R.P. Dutt and others)

- **A. Phase I: Mercantile Colonialism (c. 1757-1813):**
  - **Key Features:** EIC's trade monopoly, direct plunder, acquisition of revenue rights (Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa after Battle of Buxar 1764).
  - **Objective:** Buying Indian goods cheap (often through coercion) and selling them dear in Europe. "Drain of wealth" begins.
  - **Political:** Wars of conquest (e.g., against Mysore, Marathas), subsidiary alliances.
- **B. Phase II: Industrial Colonialism / Free Trade Colonialism (c. 1813-1858/60s):**
  - **Key Features:** End of EIC's trade monopoly (Charter Act of 1813), India transformed into a market for British manufactured goods (especially textiles) and a supplier of raw materials (cotton, jute).
  - **Objective:** Facilitate British industrial capitalism.
  - **Impact:** De-industrialization of India (ruin of Indian artisans and weavers), commercialization of agriculture.
  - **Political:** Further territorial expansion (Doctrine of Lapse), consolidation of control.
- **C. Phase III: Finance Imperialism (c. 1860s - 1947):**
  - **Key Features:** Investment of British capital in India (railways, roads, communication, plantations, modern industries, banking, insurance).
  - **Objective:** Exploiting India for capital investment and intensified extraction of surplus.
  - **Impact:** Further integration of India into the world capitalist economy as a subordinate entity, development of infrastructure (primarily serving colonial interests), growth of a modern Indian capitalist class (though subservient).
  - **Political:** Crown rule after 1858, systematic administration, "divide and rule" policies.

### IV. Methods and Mechanisms of Colonial Control in India (The "How")

- **A. Military Conquest & Coercion:**
  - Direct wars (Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, Anglo-Sikh wars).
  - Superior military technology and organization.
  - Use of Indian sepoys.
- **B. Political & Administrative Control:**
  - **Subsidiary Alliance System (Wellesley):** Indian states lost sovereignty in exchange for "protection."
  - **Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie):** Annexation of states without natural heirs.
  - **Direct Administration:** Establishment of British provinces.
  - **Civil Services (ICS):** The "steel frame" of British rule.
  - **Police System:** Maintaining law and order for colonial stability.
  - **Judicial System:** Codification of laws (IPC, CrPC), but often biased.
- **C. Economic Exploitation:**
  - **Land Revenue Systems:** Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari – leading to peasant indebtedness and land alienation.
  - **Commercialization of Agriculture:** Forcing cultivation of cash crops over food crops.
  - **De-industrialization:** Destroying traditional Indian industries.
  - **Drain of Wealth:** Unilateral transfer of resources from India to Britain.
  - **Transport & Communication:** Railways, telegraphs, ports – developed to facilitate resource extraction and troop movement.
  - **Fiscal & Tariff Policies:** Favoring British goods.
- **D. Ideological & Cultural Hegemony:**
  - **Education Policy (e.g., Macaulay's Minute):** Creating a class of Indians "Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect."
  - **Social Reforms:** Undertaken with mixed motives – sometimes humanitarian, often to project a "civilized" image or to create a more "governable" society (e.g., abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage Act).
  - **Control of Press & Censorship.**
  - Promotion of racial discrimination and assertion of cultural superiority.
  - "Divide and Rule" policies: Exploiting religious and caste differences.

## V. Impact of Colonialism/Imperialism on India (The "Consequences")

- This is a CRITICAL area for Mains questions.
- **A. Economic Impact:**
  - Poverty and Famines.
  - Stagnation of agriculture.
  - Decline of traditional industries and handicrafts.
  - Lopsided development of modern industries.
  - Creation of a colonial economic structure subservient to British interests.
  - Indebtedness of peasantry.
  - Drain of Wealth.
- **B. Political Impact:**
  - Loss of Indian sovereignty and independence.
  - Unification of India under a single administration (albeit foreign).

- Introduction of modern political institutions (though in a limited and distorted form).
- Rise of modern Indian nationalism (as a reaction to colonialism).
- **C. Social Impact:**
  - Emergence of new social classes (e.g., modern intelligentsia, industrial working class, new landlord class).
  - Changes in traditional social structures.
  - Exacerbation of social divisions (caste, communalism).
  - Impact on the status of women (both positive through reforms and negative through economic changes).
- **D. Cultural & Intellectual Impact:**
  - Spread of Western education and ideas (liberalism, democracy, nationalism – ironically used against colonial rule).
  - Socio-religious reform movements.
  - Impact on Indian art, architecture, literature.
  - Psychological impact: creation of a "colonial mindset" or inferiority complex among some, and a strong sense of cultural pride and resistance among others.

## VI. Critiques of Colonialism/Imperialism

- **A. Nationalist Critique (India):**
  - **Early Moderates:** Dadabhai Naoroji (Drain Theory), R.C. Dutt, G.K. Gokhale – focused on economic exploitation and demanded reforms.
  - **Extremists:** Tilak, Lajpat Rai, B.C. Pal – demanded Swaraj, highlighted cultural subjugation.
  - **Gandhian Critique:** Moral critique, emphasis on Swadeshi, non-violence, critique of Western industrial civilization.
- **B. Marxist Critique:** Colonialism as a tool of capitalist exploitation, leading to underdevelopment of colonies. (e.g., R.P. Dutt, A.R. Desai).
- **C. Later Post-Colonial Theories:** Focus on cultural hegemony, discourse analysis, subaltern perspectives (e.g., Edward Said, Ranajit Guha).

## VII. Legacies of Colonialism/Imperialism

- Political boundaries of modern nations.
- Persistence of certain administrative and judicial structures.
- Economic underdevelopment and inequalities in many former colonies.
- Social divisions and conflicts (e.g., communalism in South Asia).
- Linguistic influences (e.g., English in India).
- Ongoing debates about restitution, reparations, and the interpretation of colonial history.

## Establishment, Expansion, and Consolidation of British Rule

This theme can be broken down into three interconnected phases, though they often overlap.

### I. Establishment of British Rule (c. 1757 - c. 1818)

- This phase focuses on how the British East India Company (EIC) transformed from a trading entity into a territorial power and laid the foundations for an empire.
- **A. Pre-conditions for Establishment:**
  - Decline of the Mughal Empire (power vacuum).

- Rise of regional powers and their internal conflicts (Marathas, Mysore, Hyderabad, Nawabs of Bengal, Awadh, etc.).
- Anglo-French Rivalry (Carnatic Wars) – British victory established their naval supremacy and demonstrated the efficacy of European military tactics.
- **B. Key Events and Milestones:**
  - **Battle of Plassey (1757):**
    - **Context:** Conflict with Siraj-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal).
    - **Significance:** Gave EIC control over the rich resources of Bengal; installed a puppet Nawab (Mir Jafar); marked the beginning of EIC's territorial ambitions.
  - **Battle of Buxar (1764):**
    - **Context:** Alliance of Mir Qasim (deposed Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh), and Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) against EIC.
    - **Significance:** Decisive British victory. Led to the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** which granted Diwani (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to EIC. This was a *legal* and financial foundation for British rule.
  - **Dual Government in Bengal (1765-1772):**
    - EIC had Diwani (revenue) rights, while the Nawab had Nizamat (administrative) responsibilities but no power or resources.
    - **Impact:** Administrative breakdown, immense plunder, led to the Great Bengal Famine of 1770.
- **C. Early Administrative Structures:**
  - **Regulating Act of 1773:** First step by British Parliament to control EIC affairs; established Governor-General of Bengal (Warren Hastings), Supreme Court in Calcutta.
  - **Pitt's India Act of 1784:** Established Board of Control, further subordinating EIC to the British government; dual control system.
- **D. Key Personalities in Establishment:**
  - **Robert Clive:** Architect of Plassey and early EIC power.
  - **Warren Hastings:** First Governor-General; expansionist policies, involvement in Rohilla War, First Anglo-Maratha War, conflicts with Chait Singh and Begums of Awadh; impeachment.

## II. Expansion of British Rule (c. 1770s - c. 1857)

- This phase covers the systematic territorial growth of British dominions through wars and diplomacy, eliminating or subjugating major Indian powers.
- **A. Methods of Expansion:**
  - **1. Direct Warfare and Conquest:**
    - **Anglo-Mysore Wars (1767-1799):**
      - Against Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Four wars.
      - **Significance:** Elimination of a major rival in South India; British gained control over Mysore.
      - **Key Personalities:** Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, Lord Wellesley.
    - **Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775-1818):**
      - Three wars. Exploited internal divisions within the Maratha Confederacy.
      - **Significance:** Destruction of Maratha power, the most formidable Indian rival; annexation of large Maratha territories.

- Key Personalities: Nana Phadnavis, Mahadji Scindia, Peshwas, Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings.
- **Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845-1849):**
  - Two wars. Exploited political instability in Punjab after Ranjit Singh's death.
  - **Significance:** Annexation of Punjab, completing British control over most of the Indian subcontinent.
  - Key Personalities: Maharaja Ranjit Singh (pre-wars), Lord Hardinge, Lord Dalhousie.
- **Conquest of Sindh (1843):** Often seen as an act of blatant aggression ("a bully attacking a friend"). Lord Ellenborough.
- **Anglo-Burmese Wars (leading to annexation of parts of Burma, which was then administered as part of British India).**
- **Anglo-Afghan Wars (primarily strategic, to create a buffer state against Russian expansion – "Great Game").**
- **2. Diplomatic Policies & Annexations:**
  - **Subsidiary Alliance System (Lord Wellesley):**
    - **Mechanism:** Indian rulers forced to accept British military protection (and pay for it), station a British resident at their court, dismiss other Europeans, and surrender control over foreign policy.
    - **Impact:** Loss of sovereignty for Indian states, financial burden, effective British control without direct administration initially. Examples: Hyderabad (first), Awadh, Mysore, Tanjore, Maratha chiefs.
  - **Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie):**
    - **Mechanism:** States without a natural heir were annexed by the British. Also, annexation on grounds of "misgovernance."
    - **Impact:** Annexation of Satara, Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi, Nagpur. Annexation of Awadh (1856) on grounds of misgovernance was a major cause of the 1857 Revolt.
  - **Policy of "Ring-Fence" (Warren Hastings era):** Defending the Company's own borders by protecting their neighbours' frontiers, thus creating buffer states.
- **B. Key Governor-Generals associated with Expansion:**
  - Warren Hastings (early expansion).
  - Lord Cornwallis (Third Anglo-Mysore War).
  - Lord Wellesley (Subsidiary Alliance, Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Second Anglo-Maratha War).
  - Lord Hastings (Gurkha War, Pindari War, Third Anglo-Maratha War – completed Maratha subjugation).
  - Lord Auckland (First Anglo-Afghan War – a setback).
  - Lord Ellenborough (Annexation of Sindh).
  - Lord Hardinge I (First Anglo-Sikh War).
  - Lord Dalhousie (Doctrine of Lapse, Second Anglo-Sikh War, Annexation of Awadh).

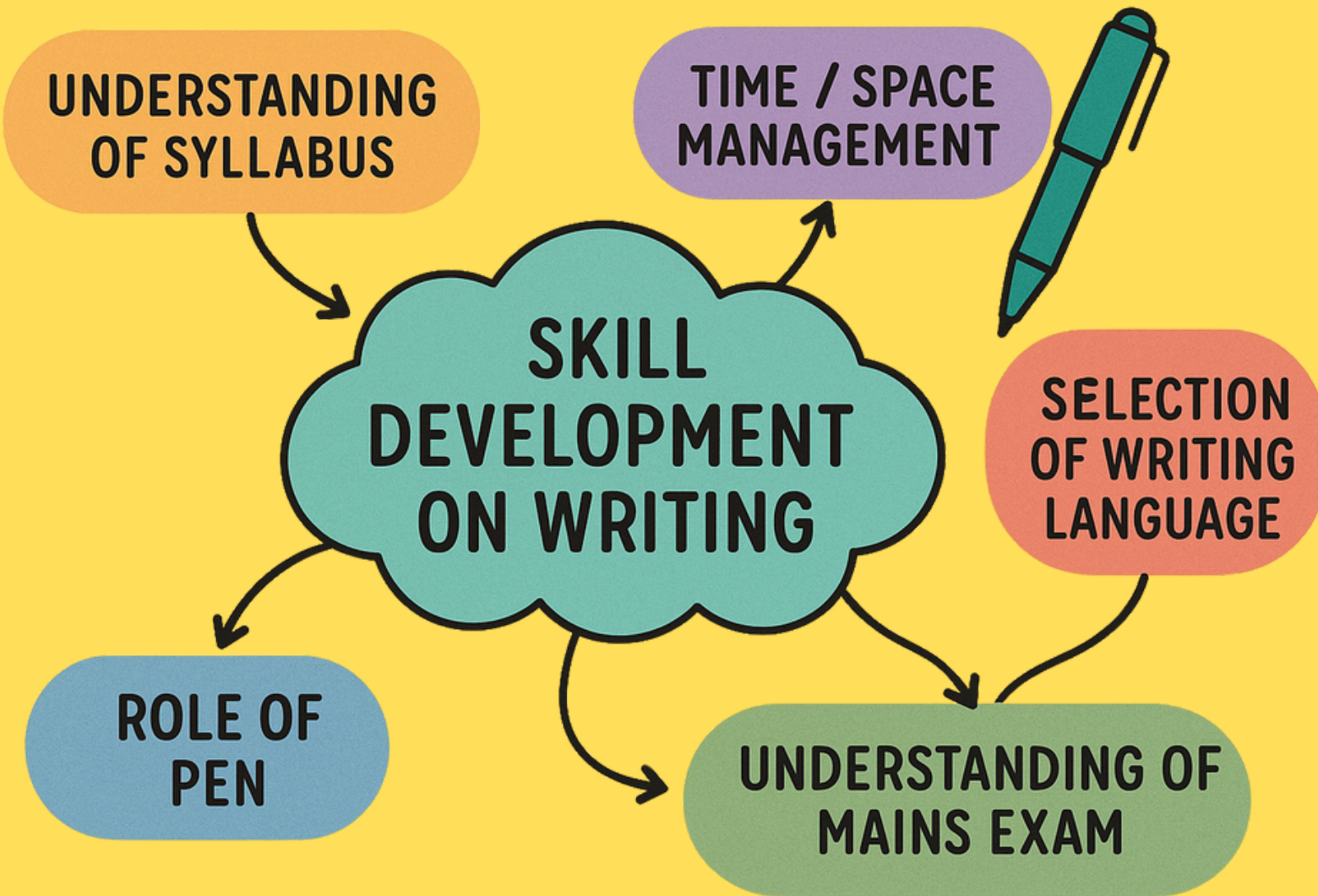
### III. Consolidation of British Rule (c. 1770s - 1857 and beyond)

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- This phase focuses on the administrative, economic, judicial, and ideological measures taken by the British to strengthen their hold over India, extract resources efficiently, and govern the vast territory. It overlaps significantly with Expansion.
- **A. Administrative Consolidation:**
  - **Civil Services (ICS – "Steel Frame"):** Introduced by Cornwallis. Initially, higher posts were reserved for Europeans. Meant to ensure efficient and loyal administration.
  - **Police System (Cornwallis):** Modern police system with Darogas, Superintendents.
  - **Army:** Well-organized, disciplined army, largely composed of Indian sepoys under British officers. Used for conquest and maintaining internal order.
  - **Charter Acts (1793, 1813, 1833, 1853):** Periodically renewed EIC's charter and progressively increased British Parliamentary control, centralizing administration (Governor-General of India by 1833).
- **B. Judicial Consolidation:**
  - **Rule of Law & Codification:** Attempts to establish a uniform system of law (though often discriminatory).
  - **Cornwallis Code (1793):** Separation of revenue and judicial functions, establishment of civil and criminal courts (Diwani Adalat, Faujdari Adalat, Sadar Diwani Adalat, Sadar Nizamat Adalat).
  - **Law Commissions:** For codifying Indian laws (e.g., Macaulay and the Indian Penal Code, drafted in this period, enacted later).
- **C. Economic Consolidation & Exploitation:**
  - **Land Revenue Systems:**
    - **Permanent Settlement (Cornwallis, 1793 in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa):** Fixed revenue for Zamindars, who became landowners. Led to peasant exploitation.
    - **Ryotwari System (Munro & Read, in South India):** Direct settlement with individual cultivators (ryots). High revenue demands.
    - **Mahalwari System (North-West Provinces, Punjab):** Settlement with village communities (mahals).
    - **Impact:** Peasant impoverishment, land alienation, commercialization of agriculture (serving British interests).
  - **De-industrialization:** Destruction of Indian handicrafts (especially textiles) through discriminatory tariffs and competition from British machine-made goods.
  - **Development of Infrastructure (for colonial needs):**
    - **Railways (Dalhousie):** Strategic (troop movement) and commercial (transport of raw materials and finished goods).
    - **Telegraph & Postal System (Dalhousie):** For efficient communication and control.
  - **Drain of Wealth:** Systematic transfer of resources from India to Britain.
- **D. Social & Educational Policies for Consolidation:**
  - **Orientalist vs. Anglicist Debate:** Regarding the medium and content of education.
  - **Macaulay's Minute (1835) & English Education Act:** Promoted English education to create a class of Indians loyal to British rule ("Indian in blood and colour, but English in taste...").
  - **Wood's Despatch (1854):** "Magna Carta of English Education in India." Proposed a system from primary to university level.

- **Social Reforms (e.g., abolition of Sati 1829 by Bentinck, Widow Remarriage Act 1856 by Dalhousie):** Undertaken with mixed motives – humanitarian, modernizing, and also to legitimize British rule as "civilizing," though sometimes causing resentment among orthodox sections.
- **E. Ideological Underpinnings:**
  - Theories of "White Man's Burden," racial superiority.
  - Utilitarianism (Bentham, Mill): Influence on reforms aimed at "good governance" (from a colonial perspective).
  - Evangelicalism: Pressure for Christian missionary activities.

## Consequences & Culmination:

- The process of establishment, expansion, and consolidation led to immense economic exploitation, political subjugation, and social disruption.
- The policies pursued during this period, particularly under Dalhousie, directly contributed to the widespread discontent that culminated in the **Revolt of 1857**.
- The Revolt marked a turning point, leading to the end of EIC rule and the beginning of direct Crown rule (Government of India Act 1858), signaling a new phase in the consolidation of British imperialism.

## Early Uprisings Against British Rule

This theme covers the numerous, often localized, and varied forms of resistance that occurred from the latter half of the 18th century up to (but not including) the Revolt of 1857.

### I. Nature and Characteristics of Early Uprisings:

- **Localized:** Generally confined to specific regions or communities, lacking pan-Indian character or coordination.
- **Varied Causes:** Stemmed from specific grievances related to exploitative land revenue policies, disruption of traditional livelihoods, interference in socio-religious customs, and loss of political power by local chiefs.
- **Diverse Participation:** Involved different sections of society – peasants, tribals, disposed zamindars/poligars, ex-soldiers, religious leaders.
- **Traditional Leadership:** Often led by traditional leaders like local chieftains, religious figures, or disgruntled aristocrats.
- **Archaic Methods & Ideology:** Mostly used traditional weapons and methods of warfare; aimed at restoring pre-colonial order or addressing immediate grievances rather than a modern concept of national independence.
- **Brutal Suppression:** The British suppressed these uprisings with overwhelming military force.
- **Forerunners to 1857:** Though localized, they indicated deep-seated discontent and provided a legacy of resistance.

### II. Classification of Early Uprisings (Commonly Used Framework):

- **A. Civil Uprisings / Popular Revolts (Non-Tribal):**
  - **1. Revolts by Deposed Rulers, Zamindars, and Poligars:**
    - **Causes:** Loss of territories, high revenue demands, interference in their authority by the EIC.
    - **Examples:**

- **Raja of Vizianagaram (1794):** Revolted against British demands.
- **Poligar Rebellions (South India, e.g., Kattabomman Nayak 1799, Marudu brothers 1800-01):** Resistance by local chieftains against British encroachment.
- **Paika Rebellion (Odisha, 1817):** Led by Bakshi Jagabandhu, against dispossession of land and extortion. (*Recognized by some as the "First War of Independence" though this is debated*).
- **Ramosi Uprising (Maharashtra, 1822, 1825-29):** Led by Chittur Singh, against British annexation and administrative changes.
- **Kittur Chennamma's Revolt (Karnataka, 1824-29):** Against the Doctrine of Lapse.
- **Revolt of Velu Thampi Dalawa (Travancore, 1808-09):** Against British interference and heavy financial burdens.
- **Bundela Uprising (1842):** Against British revenue policies.
- **2. Peasant Uprisings (often intertwined with above or tribal revolts):**
  - **Causes:** High land revenue demands, new land settlements (Permanent, Ryotwari, Mahalwari), eviction from land, exploitation by moneylenders and zamindars (often protected by colonial state).
  - **Examples:**
    - **Sanyasi-Fakir Rebellion (Bengal, c. 1763-1800):** Complex movement involving displaced peasants, disbanded soldiers, and religious mendicants. Highlighted in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Anandamath*.
    - **Pagal Panthi Revolt (Bengal, 1825-35):** Led by Karam Shah and Tipu Shah, a semi-religious movement advocating for peasant rights.
    - **Faraizi Movement (Bengal, 1838-57):** Led by Haji Shariatullah and Dudu Miyan, focused on religious purification and agrarian rights of Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords and British indigo planters.
    - **Moplah Uprisings (Malabar, various instances in 19th century, pre-1921):** Agrarian discontent, often with religious overtones, by Moplah Muslim tenants against Hindu jenmi landlords and British policies.
- **B. Tribal Uprisings / Tribal Revolts:**
  - **Common Causes:**
    - Encroachment on tribal lands by outsiders (dikus – moneylenders, traders, contractors, zamindars) facilitated by British policies.
    - Disruption of traditional socio-economic systems (e.g., shifting cultivation, forest rights).
    - Imposition of new forest laws restricting access to forest produce.
    - Interference in tribal customs and traditions.
    - Exploitation by police, forest officials, and revenue collectors.
  - **Characteristics:** Often more violent and prolonged, strong ethnic solidarity, sometimes messianic or millenarian leadership.
  - **Examples:**

- **Chuar Uprising (Bengal/Bihar, c. 1766-72, 1795-1816):** By Bhumij tribals against land revenue policies and economic hardship.
- **Ho and Munda Uprisings (Chotanagpur, various instances, e.g., 1820-22, 1831-32 - Kol Insurrection):** Against land alienation and imposition of British laws.
- **Santhal Rebellion (Hul) (Bengal/Bihar, 1855-56):** Led by Sidhu and Kanhu. Massive uprising against exploitation by zamindars, moneylenders, and corrupt British officials. A very significant pre-1857 revolt.
- **Khond Uprisings (Odisha/Andhra, various instances, e.g., 1837-56):** Led by Chakra Bisoi, against suppression of traditional practices like 'Mariah' (human sacrifice) and British encroachment.
- **Bhil Uprisings (Western Ghats, various instances, e.g., 1818-31):** Against agrarian hardship and British rule.
- **Koli Uprisings (Gujarat/Maharashtra, various instances, e.g., 1829, 1839, 1844-48):** Against British control and unemployment.
- **Singpho Rebellion (Assam, 1830-39, 1843):** Resistance to British expansion.
- **C. Sepoy Mutinies (Prior to 1857):**
  - **Causes:** Discrimination in pay, promotion, and service conditions; interference with religious beliefs and customs (e.g., new turbans, overseas deployment - crossing the *kala pani*); racial arrogance of British officers.
  - **Examples:**
    - **Vellore Mutiny (1806):** Against new dress code regulations seen as offensive to religious sentiments. Significant and brutal.
    - **Barrackpore Mutiny (1824):** 47th Native Infantry refused to go to Burma by sea during First Anglo-Burmese War.
    - **Mutiny of Grenadier Company in Assam (1825).**
    - **Mutiny in Sholapur (1838).**
    - **Mutinies by regiments in Punjab (1849-50):** Related to pay and allowances.
  - **Significance:** Indicated simmering discontent within the EIC's army, a crucial pillar of its power. These were precursors to the large-scale army involvement in 1857.

### III. Causes of Failure of Early Uprisings:

- **Localized and Disunited:** Lack of coordination and communication between different movements.
- **Outdated Methods and Weapons:** Fought with traditional arms against a modern, well-equipped British army.
- **Lack of Unified Ideology or National Consciousness:** Primarily aimed at redressing local grievances or restoring old orders, not overthrowing British rule in its entirety with a vision of a united, independent India.
- **Strong and Ruthless British Suppression:** The British used superior military force and often extreme brutality to crush these revolts.
- **Lack of Support from Educated Elites/Middle Class:** The newly emerging English-educated middle class generally remained aloof, often seeing British rule as a modernizing force initially.
- **Internal Weaknesses:** Sometimes internal rivalries or lack of sustained leadership hampered the movements.

### IV. Significance and Legacy of Early Uprisings:

- **Challenged the Myth of Unchallenged British Rule:** Demonstrated that British expansion was met with resistance from various sections of Indian society.
- **Exposed the Exploitative Nature of Colonial Rule:** Highlighted the negative impacts of British policies on different communities.
- **Provided a Legacy of Resistance:** Though defeated, they inspired future generations and contributed to the growing anti-colonial sentiment.
- **Precursors to the 1857 Revolt:** The grievances and forms of resistance seen in these early uprisings often resurfaced on a larger scale in 1857.
- **Informed Later Nationalist Strategies:** The failures of these early, localized, and often violent uprisings influenced the strategies of later nationalist leaders, who emphasized pan-Indian unity, modern organizational methods, and (for some) non-violent approaches.
- **Historical Source Material:** Provide valuable insights into subaltern perspectives and the impact of colonialism at the grassroots level.

## South Indian Rebellion (1799-1801)

This rebellion was a confederation of various disaffected chieftains and local powers in South India, primarily in the regions of present-day Tamil Nadu and parts of Kerala and Karnataka, against the increasing dominance of the British East India Company.

### I. Context and Background:

- **British Expansion in South India:**
  - Defeat of Tipu Sultan in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) and the dismantling of his kingdom created a power vacuum and emboldened the British.
  - EIC's increasing interference in the affairs of local rulers (Nawabs of Carnatic, Rajas of Travancore, Cochin, etc.).
  - Imposition of Subsidiary Alliances and heavy financial demands.
- **The Poligar System:**
  - Poligars (Palaiyakkarars) were feudal chieftains in South India who held military and administrative powers over their territories (palaiyams), traditionally owing allegiance and tribute to a higher authority (like the Nayaka rulers or later the Nawabs of Arcot).
  - They maintained their own armed forces and had considerable local influence.
- **Earlier Poligar Resistance (First Poligar War, 1799):**
  - Key figure: **Veerapandiya Kattabomman** of Panchalankurichi, who resisted British tax demands and interference.
  - Kattabomman was eventually captured and publicly hanged in 1799, which further inflamed sentiments.
- **Grievances Leading to the 1799-1801 Rebellion:**
  - Loss of traditional rights and privileges by Poligars.
  - High and arbitrary revenue demands by the EIC.
  - Disruption of local economies and social structures.
  - Arrogance and oppressive behavior of British officials.
  - Desire to restore pre-colonial autonomy.
  - Inspiration from earlier resistance and the recent fall of Tipu Sultan (some saw it as an opportunity, others as a warning of what was to come if they didn't unite).

## II. Key Personalities and Participants in the Rebellion (1799-1801):

- **The Marudu Brothers (Periya Marudu and Chinna Marudu) of Sivaganga:**
  - They were the principal architects and leaders of this wider confederacy.
  - Offered asylum to relatives of Kattabomman and other rebels.
  - Issued the **Srirangam Proclamation / Tiruchirappalli Proclamation (June 1801)**, calling for a united front of all castes and communities (except Europeans) to oust the British. This is a very significant document for its early call for unity against foreign rule.
- **Oomathurai (Kattabomman's deaf and dumb brother) and Sevathaiah:** Escaped British custody and joined the Marudu brothers, rebuilding the Panchalankurichi fort.
- **Gopala Nayak of Dindigul:** A prominent leader who organized a league of Poligars.
- **Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja of Kottayam (Malabar):** Though his main struggle (Cotiote War / Kottayam War) was distinct and prolonged (1793-1797 and 1800-1805), there were attempts at coordination, and his resistance ran concurrently, sharing similar anti-British sentiments. He fought against British revenue policies and interference.
- **Dhoondaji Wagh (Karnataka region):** A former cavalry officer under Tipu Sultan, who, after Tipu's fall, carved out his own territory and fought against both the British and the Nizam. He was active around the same period and formed part of the broader anti-British wave, though his was more of an independent struggle that the British also had to contend with. Wellesley defeated him in 1800.
- Other Poligars from regions like Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli.

## III. Course of the Rebellion (1799-1801):

- **Formation of a Confederacy:** Efforts by leaders like the Marudu brothers and Gopala Nayak to unite various disgruntled Poligars and chieftains across the peninsula.
- **Outbreak and Spread:**
  - Rebellion by Oomathurai and Sevathaiah in Panchalankurichi (February 1801), who rebuilt their fort.
  - The Marudu brothers openly joined the rebellion, leading the forces of Sivaganga.
  - The rebellion spread to Dindigul, Malabar, Ramanathapuram, and other areas.
  - Guerilla warfare tactics were often employed by the rebels, taking advantage of the terrain (hills and forests).
- **British Response:**
  - The British, under figures like Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes, reacted swiftly and ruthlessly.
  - They employed a large military force, including EIC troops and contingents from allied Indian states.
  - Systematic campaigns to capture rebel strongholds.
- **Key Events/Engagements:**
  - Recapture of Panchalankurichi by the British.
  - Prolonged resistance in the Sivaganga region.
  - The Srirangam Proclamation issued by the Marudu brothers.
- **Suppression of the Rebellion:**
  - By late 1801, the rebellion was brutally suppressed.
  - The Marudu brothers, Oomathurai, Sevathaiah, and many other leaders were captured and executed (often by public hanging).

- Forts of the Poligars were dismantled.
- Pazhassi Raja continued his resistance in Malabar until his death in 1805.

#### IV. Causes of Failure:

- **Superior British Military Strength and Resources:** Better weapons, organized army, and greater financial capacity.
- **Lack of Complete Unity and Coordination:** While there were attempts at a confederacy, it was not always cohesive. Some Poligars remained loyal to the British or were subdued before they could effectively join.
- **Localized Nature:** Despite attempts at a broader alliance, the rebellion was still largely a series of interconnected local uprisings rather than a fully integrated pan-South Indian movement.
- **Absence of a Unified Central Leadership (despite Marudu brothers' efforts):** Different leaders operated with varying degrees of coordination.
- **Betrayals and Lack of Support:** Some local elements collaborated with the British.
- **Effective British Diplomacy and Strategy:** The British were adept at isolating rebel groups and using their allies against them.

#### V. Significance and Consequences:

- **End of the Poligar System:** The British used the suppression of this rebellion to dismantle the Poligar system entirely. Poligars were disarmed, their forts destroyed, and their territories often annexed or brought under direct British administration.
- **Consolidation of British Power in South India:** The defeat of this major rebellion removed significant local opposition and paved the way for the firm establishment of British control over the Carnatic region and other parts of South India.
- **Introduction of New Administrative and Land Revenue Systems:** The British introduced their own systems (like the Ryotwari system) in these regions, further altering the traditional socio-economic fabric.
- **Demonstration of Widespread Anti-British Sentiment:** The rebellion showed the depth of resentment against British rule and its exploitative policies.
- **Legacy of Resistance:** The bravery and sacrifice of leaders like the Marudu brothers, Kattabomman, and Pazhassi Raja became a source of inspiration for later freedom fighters in the region.
- **The Srirangam Proclamation:** An important early document reflecting an attempt at a broader, inclusive call for independence from foreign rule, transcending narrow local interests. It's often highlighted for its early nationalist undertones.
- **Foreshadowing of Future Conflicts:** The issues of revenue, local autonomy, and resistance to foreign domination would continue to fuel conflicts, culminating in the 1857 Revolt and later the nationalist movement.

#### **Vellore Rebellion (1806)**

##### I. Context and Background:

- **British Expansion and Control:** By 1806, the British had consolidated significant control over South India, especially after the defeat of Tipu Sultan (1799) and the suppression of the Poligar Rebellions (1799-1801).
- **Vellore Fort:** A strategic fort in Tamil Nadu, which housed:
  - A large garrison of East India Company sepoy (both Hindu and Muslim).

- The family of the deceased Tipu Sultan, including his sons, who were held there as state prisoners. Their presence was a symbolic rallying point for anti-British sentiment.
- **The Madras Army:** The army of the Madras Presidency of the EIC, which had a history of employing Indian sepoys.
- **Grievances within the Army:** Growing discontent among sepoys due to:
  - Low pay and poor service conditions compared to British soldiers.
  - Racial discrimination and arrogance of British officers.
  - Limited opportunities for promotion for Indian soldiers.
  - Fears of Christianization (missionary activities were becoming more visible).

## II. Immediate Causes (The Spark):

- **New Army Regulations (Dress Code):**
  - Introduced by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, **Sir John Craddock**.
  - **Prohibition of Caste Marks on Foreheads:** Hindus were forbidden from wearing religious marks (like tilak or vibhuti) on their foreheads while in uniform.
  - **Regulation of Beards and Moustaches:** Muslims were required to shave their beards and trim their moustaches in a standardized way.
  - **Introduction of a New Turban (often called the 'Round Hat'):** This was the most contentious issue. The new turban resembled a European hat and was perceived by sepoys as:
    - An attempt to "Europeanize" them and strip them of their religious and cultural identity.
    - Being made of animal skin (cow or pig hide), which was offensive to both Hindus and Muslims respectively.
    - Part of a covert plan to forcibly convert them to Christianity.
- **Harsh Enforcement:** The regulations were enforced strictly, and sepoys who protested were often dealt with harshly (e.g., flogging, dismissal). This aggravated the situation.

## III. Course of the Rebellion (July 10, 1806):

- **Outbreak:** In the early hours of July 10, 1806, Indian sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments stationed at Vellore Fort revolted.
- **Attack on British Officers and Soldiers:** The sepoys attacked their British officers and the European barracks. Around 14 British officers and 115 British soldiers (of the 69th Regiment) were killed.
- **Hoisting of Tipu Sultan's Flag:** The rebels raised the royal tiger flag of Tipu Sultan over the fort, signifying their intent to restore the old regime. They also proclaimed Fateh Hyder, Tipu's eldest son, as their new ruler.
- **Limited Scope:** The rebellion was largely confined to the Vellore Fort. While there were plans for coordinated uprisings elsewhere, they did not materialize effectively.
- **Swift and Brutal Suppression:**
  - News of the mutiny reached the British garrison at Arcot, about 25 km away.
  - **Colonel Rollo Gillespie** led a relief force (cavalry and artillery) from Arcot, arriving at Vellore by 9 a.m.
  - Gillespie's forces stormed the fort, and the poorly armed and disorganized sepoys were quickly overwhelmed.
  - The suppression was extremely brutal: hundreds of sepoys were killed in the fighting, many were lined up against a wall and shot or bayoneted, and others were summarily executed after court-martials.

## IV. Key Personalities:

- **Indian Side:**
  - **Fateh Hyder (Tipu's son):** Proclaimed ruler by the rebels, though his active involvement is debated.
  - Sepoy leaders (Jamadars and Subedars from the rebelling regiments, names often not prominently recorded in colonial accounts).
- **British Side:**
  - **Sir John Craddock:** Commander-in-Chief of Madras Army, responsible for the new regulations.
  - **Lord William Bentinck:** Governor of Madras at the time. He approved the new regulations but was later recalled to England along with Craddock due to the mutiny.
  - **Colonel Rollo Gillespie:** Led the force that brutally suppressed the mutiny.

## V. Causes of Failure of the Rebellion:

- **Lack of Wider Support:** The mutiny did not spread significantly beyond Vellore.
- **Poor Organization and Leadership:** While courageous, the sepoys lacked a unified command structure and a clear long-term strategy once the initial outbreak occurred.
- **Swift British Response:** The quick arrival and decisive action of Gillespie's forces caught the rebels off guard.
- **Superior British Military Power:** British forces were better equipped and disciplined for a conventional counter-attack.
- **Failure to Secure the Entire Fort:** Rebels failed to secure the magazine or effectively block relief forces.
- **Limited Aims:** While they raised Tipu's flag, the immediate aims seemed focused on protesting the new regulations and taking revenge on their officers, rather than a well-thought-out plan for sustained political change across a wider region.

## VI. Consequences and Significance:

- **Brutal Suppression & Aftermath:**
  - Massive loss of life among Indian sepoys.
  - Tipu Sultan's family was moved from Vellore to Calcutta to prevent them from becoming a rallying point for future dissent.
- **Recall of British Officials:** Lord William Bentinck (Governor of Madras) and Sir John Craddock (C-in-C) were recalled to Britain, held responsible for mishandling the situation.
- **Withdrawal of Offensive Regulations:** The controversial dress code regulations were withdrawn.
- **Increased British Caution:** The EIC became more cautious about interfering with the socio-religious customs of its sepoys for a period.
- **"Forerunner to the 1857 Revolt":**
  - The Vellore Mutiny is often seen as a "dress rehearsal" or a precursor to the much larger Revolt of 1857.
  - It demonstrated the potential for sepoy discontent to erupt into violent rebellion.
  - It highlighted the importance of religious sentiments and cultural identity for Indian soldiers.
  - The pattern of grievances (religious interference, discriminatory practices) and the nature of the outbreak bore similarities to 1857.

- **Historical Debate:** Some historians argue it was a purely military mutiny sparked by specific grievances, while others see it as an early expression of anti-colonial sentiment with political overtones (attempt to restore Tipu's dynasty).
- **Impact on EIC's Army Policy:** While some lessons were learned, others were forgotten, leading to similar mistakes that contributed to the 1857 revolt (e.g., the greased cartridges).

## The Revolt of 1857

This topic needs to be understood in its entirety – causes, course, key centers, leadership, reasons for failure, nature, and consequences.

### I. Background and Long-Term Causes (The "Why" – Accumulation of Grievances):

This is the bedrock of understanding the revolt. Categorize the causes:

- **A. Political Causes:**
  - **British Expansionist Policies:** Subsidiary Alliance (Wellesley), Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie) leading to annexation of numerous Indian states (Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Awadh etc.).
  - **Disrespect shown to Mughal Emperor:** Treatment of Bahadur Shah Zafar and the decision that his successors would not be recognized as emperors.
  - **Loss of Power by Nobility and Zamindars:** Annexations and land revenue policies dispossessed many traditional elites.
  - **Absentee Sovereignty:** Rule by a foreign power perceived as alien and exploitative.
- **B. Economic Causes:**
  - **Ruin of Indian Trade and Handicrafts:** Competition from British manufactured goods, discriminatory tariff policies, de-industrialization.
  - **Exploitative Land Revenue Systems:** Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari leading to peasant impoverishment, indebtedness, and land alienation.
  - **Drain of Wealth:** Unilateral transfer of resources from India to Britain.
  - **Destruction of Traditional Agrarian Economy:** Commercialization of agriculture for British benefit, leading to famines.
  - **Unemployment:** Disbanding of armies of annexed states, ruin of artisans.
- **C. Socio-Religious Causes:**
  - **Racial Discrimination and Arrogance:** British officials' contemptuous attitude towards Indians.
  - **Interference in Social Customs:** Reforms like abolition of Sati (1829), Widow Remarriage Act (1856), though progressive, were seen by orthodox sections as attacks on their traditions.
  - **Activities of Christian Missionaries:** Perceived as a threat to indigenous religions, often with official patronage.
  - **Fears of Forced Conversion:** Rumors and anxieties about government-sponsored conversion.
  - **Taxation of Mosque and Temple Lands.**
  - **Religious Disabilities Act (1850):** Modified Hindu law to allow converts to Christianity to inherit ancestral property, seen as encouraging conversion.
- **D. Military Causes (Grievances of the Sepoys):**
  - **Discrimination in Pay, Promotion, and Service Conditions:** Indian sepoys paid less and treated as inferior to British soldiers.
  - **Limited Avenues for Promotion:** Highest rank for an Indian was Subedar.

- **General Service Enlistment Act (1856):** Required new recruits to serve overseas if ordered, which was against the religious beliefs of some Hindus (loss of caste by crossing *kala pani*).
- **Withdrawal of Foreign Service Allowance (Bhatta):** When serving in newly annexed territories like Sindh and Punjab, which were previously considered "foreign."
- **Faulty Distribution of Troops:** Disproportionately fewer British troops, especially in key areas like Awadh and Delhi.
- **Loss of Prestige and Privileges:** Especially for sepoys from Awadh after its annexation.
- **Repeated Past Mutinies (Vellore 1806, Barrackpore 1824, etc.):** Indicating long-standing discontent.

## II. Immediate Cause (The Spark):

- **The Enfield Rifle and Greased Cartridges:**
  - Introduction of the new Enfield rifle, whose cartridges were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat.
  - To load the rifle, sepoys had to bite off the end of the cartridge.
  - This offended the religious sentiments of both Hindu (cow sacred) and Muslim (pig unclean) sepoys.
  - Seen as a deliberate attempt by the British to defile their religion and convert them.
  - The issue spread like wildfire through sepoy lines.

## III. Course and Spread of the Revolt:

- **Beginning of the Mutiny:**
  - **Mangal Pandey (Barrackpore, March 29, 1857):** Attacked British officers in protest against the new cartridges. He was executed.
  - **Meerut (May 10, 1857):** Sepoys openly revolted, killed British officers, broke open jails, and marched to Delhi. This is often considered the formal start of the widespread revolt.
- **March to Delhi and Proclamation of Bahadur Shah Zafar:**
  - Meerut sepoys reached Delhi on May 11, captured the city, and proclaimed the aged Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of Hindustan and leader of the revolt.
- **Spread to Other Regions:** The revolt quickly spread to large parts of North and Central India:
  - United Provinces (Awadh, Rohilkhand)
  - Central India (Jhansi, Gwalior)
  - Bihar
- **Popular Participation:** While starting as a sepoy mutiny, it gained a wider character in some regions with participation from civilians, peasants, artisans, zamindars, and religious leaders. This is why it's often called the "Great Rebellion."

## IV. Main Centers of Revolt and Key Leaders:

- **Delhi:** General Bakht Khan (real commander), Bahadur Shah Zafar (symbolic leader).
- **Kanpur:** Nana Saheb (adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II), Tantia Tope (his general), Azimullah Khan (advisor).
- **Lucknow (Awadh):** Begum Hazrat Mahal (wife of deposed Nawab Wajid Ali Shah), Birjis Qadr (her son).
- **Jhansi:** Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- **Bareilly (Rohilkhand):** Khan Bahadur Khan.
- **Arrah (Bihar):** Kunwar Singh (aged zamindar of Jagdishpur).

- **Faizabad:** Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (a prominent leader who preached jihad against the British).
- **Gwalior:** Tantia Toppe (after Kanpur fell, joined forces with Rani Lakshmibai). Scindia, the ruler, remained loyal to the British, but his troops often joined the rebels.

## V. British Suppression of the Revolt:

- **Initial British Shock and Setbacks:** The scale and speed of the revolt initially caught the British off guard.
- **Reinforcements and Ruthless Suppression:** British brought in reinforcements (including from Britain and troops diverted from China).
- **Key British Commanders:** John Nicholson, Henry Lawrence, James Outram, Henry Havelock, Colin Campbell, Hugh Rose.
- **Recapture of Key Centers:**
  - Delhi recaptured (September 1857) after a prolonged siege; Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled to Rangoon.
  - Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, etc., were gradually retaken.
- **Brutality on Both Sides:** The revolt and its suppression were marked by extreme violence and atrocities.
- **By the end of 1858, the revolt was largely crushed, though sporadic resistance continued in some areas into 1859.**

## VI. Causes of Failure of the Revolt:

- **Lack of All-India Participation:**
  - Limited territorial spread: Did not engulf South India, most of East and West India.
  - Many sections of society remained aloof or supported the British:
    - Most Indian rulers (e.g., Scindia, Holkar, Nizam, rulers of Rajputana, Patiala, Kashmir) actively helped the British.
    - Big zamindars and moneylenders often sided with the British.
    - The newly educated middle class largely did not support the revolt, viewing it as backward-looking.
- **Poor Organization and Coordination:** Rebels lacked a unified command structure and a cohesive plan. Different groups fought for different, often localized, aims.
- **Lack of a Unified Ideology and Political Program:** While united by anti-British sentiment, there was no clear vision for a post-British India. Many leaders aimed to restore pre-British feudal orders.
- **Superior British Resources and Military Strength:** British had better weapons, telegraph system (for quick communication), railways (for troop movement), and a vast empire to draw resources from.
- **Strong British Leadership:** Experienced and capable British commanders.
- **Disunity among Indian Leaders:** Personal jealousies and conflicting ambitions among some rebel leaders.
- **Early End of the Revolt in Key Areas:** Once Delhi fell, the symbolic center was lost.

## VII. Nature of the Revolt (Debated by Historians):

- **Mere "Sepoy Mutiny" (British colonial view):** Seen as a purely military outbreak caused by specific grievances of soldiers, primarily the greased cartridges.
- **"First War of Indian Independence" (V.D. Savarkar and Indian nationalists):** Argued it was a planned war by Indians to overthrow foreign rule.

- **"Feudal Uprising" / "Backward-Looking"**: Some historians see it as an attempt by traditional elites to restore their lost privileges and the old order.
- **"Popular Revolt" / "People's Uprising"**: Emphasizes the widespread civilian participation in certain areas, going beyond just sepoys.
- **"Hindu-Muslim Unity" Aspect**: Notably, there was considerable cooperation between Hindus and Muslims during the revolt, united against a common enemy.
- **Modern Scholarly Consensus**: Most historians today acknowledge that it began as a sepoy mutiny but quickly acquired the character of a wider popular rebellion in certain regions, involving diverse social groups with varied motivations. It was the most formidable challenge to British rule in the 19th century and had elements of a "war of independence" even if it lacked the full characteristics of modern nationalism.

## VIII. Consequences and Significance of the Revolt:

- **End of East India Company's Rule:**
  - **Government of India Act, 1858**: Transferred the governance of India from the EIC to the British Crown.
  - Secretary of State for India (member of British cabinet) created, assisted by a 15-member India Council.
  - Governor-General became the Viceroy.
- **Changes in British Policy Towards Indian States:**
  - **Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858)**: Promised to respect the rights, dignity, and honor of Indian princes; Doctrine of Lapse abandoned. Indian states were now to act as "breakwaters" against future storms.
- **Reorganization of the Army:**
  - Proportion of British soldiers increased.
  - Key positions and artillery kept exclusively for British.
  - Policy of "divide and rule" within the army by creating regiments based on caste, community, and region ("martial races" theory).
- **Increased Racial Bitterness and Suspicion**: The revolt led to a deep chasm between the British and Indians.
- **Policy of "Divide and Rule" More Systematically Applied**: British actively fostered divisions between Hindus and Muslims, and other communities, to prevent future united challenges.
- **Economic Exploitation Continued and Intensified**: Though the administrative structure changed, the colonial economic policies remained.
- **Rise of Modern Nationalism**: The sacrifices of 1857 became a source of inspiration for the later Indian nationalist movement. It highlighted the evils of foreign rule and the need for unity.
- **Setback to Social Reforms**: The British became wary of interfering in Indian social and religious customs, believing it had contributed to the revolt.
- **Impact on British Public Opinion**: Increased awareness and debate in Britain about Indian affairs.

## Indian National Movements – Moderation, Extremism and Terrorism Movements of Indian Patriotism

### I. Pre-Congress Political Associations (Mid-19th Century – 1885)

- A. Context for their Emergence:

- Impact of British colonial policies (economic exploitation, administrative changes).
- Spread of Western education and modern ideas (democracy, nationalism, liberty).
- Growth of a new English-educated Indian middle class (intellectuals, professionals).
- Development of press and communications.
- Socio-religious reform movements fostering a sense of inquiry and Indian identity.
- Reactionary policies of some British administrators (e.g., Lytton's era – Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act, lowering ICS age limit).
- **B. Nature and Characteristics:**
  - **Regional Focus:** Mostly confined to presidencies (Bengal, Bombay, Madras).
  - **Elitist Base:** Dominated by wealthy and educated sections (landlords, merchants, lawyers, doctors, journalists). Mass participation was largely absent.
  - **Limited Aims:** Focused on administrative reforms, greater Indian participation in governance, protection of sectional interests (e.g., landlords), and voicing grievances through constitutional means. Did not demand independence initially.
  - **Methods:** Petitions, memorials, deputations to British authorities, public meetings, use of the press.
  - **Forerunners to INC:** They created political awareness and provided organizational experience.
- **C. Key Pre-Congress Organizations:**
  - **1. Bengal Presidency:**
    - **Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836):** Earliest. (Associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy).
    - **Zamindari Association / Landholders' Society (1838):** Protected landlord interests. (Dwarkanath Tagore, Radhakanta Deb).
    - **Bengal British India Society (1843):** To gather and disseminate information about Indian conditions. (George Thompson).
    - **British Indian Association (1851):** Amalgamation of Landholders' Society and Bengal British India Society. Demanded Indian representation. (Radhakanta Deb, Debendranath Tagore).
    - **Indian League (1875):** Stimulated nationalism. (Sisir Kumar Ghosh).
    - **Indian Association of Calcutta / Indian National Association (1876):** Crucial precursor. (Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose). Campaigned on all-India issues, organized All-India National Conferences (1883, 1885).
  - **2. Bombay Presidency:**
    - **Bombay Association (1852):** First in Bombay. (Jagannath Shankarseth, Dadabhai Naoroji).
    - **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1867/1870):** Aroused political consciousness. (M.G. Ranade, G.V. Joshi).
    - **Bombay Presidency Association (1885):** Response to Lytton's policies. (Pheroza Shah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, K.T. Telang).
  - **3. Madras Presidency:**
    - **Madras Native Association (1852):** First in Madras. (Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty).

- **Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884):** Coordinated political activities. (M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, P. Ananda Charlu).

- **4. Abroad:**

- **East India Association (London, 1866):** Influenced British public opinion. (Dadabhai Naoroji).

- **D. Limitations of Pre-Congress Organizations:**

- Mainly regional, elitist, limited objectives, lack of sustained machinery.

## II. The Indian National Congress (INC) – Phase of Moderates / Early Nationalists (c. 1885 – 1905)

- **A. Formation of INC (1885):**

- Founded by Allan Octavian Hume. First session in Bombay, President: W.C. Bonnerjee.
- **"Safety Valve" Theory:** Controversial theory (Hume & Dufferin). Modern view: Indian leaders used Hume as a "lightning conductor" for their own organic movement.

- **B. Ideology and Beliefs (Moderates):**

- Loyalty to British Crown, belief in British justice and gradualism.
- Sought reforms within the British framework.
- Faith in educating British public opinion and Parliament.

- **C. Objectives (Moderates):**

- Greater Indian representation in councils and services, administrative reforms, economic reforms (Drain Theory), protection of civil liberties.

- **D. Methods ("Constitutional Agitation" / "3 Ps" - Prayers, Petitions, Protests):**

- Appeals, memorials, meetings, resolutions, delegations to England, use of press, legislative council work.

- **E. Key Leaders (Moderates):**

- Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjea, W.C. Bonnerjee, Dinshaw Wacha, Rashbehari Ghosh, M.G. Ranade.

- **F. Contributions & Achievements (Moderates):**

- Exposed exploitative British rule (Drain Theory).
- Created a pan-Indian platform (INC), fostered national consciousness.
- Promoted democratic ideals.
- Achieved some reforms (Indian Councils Act 1892, Welby Commission).
- Laid the foundation for future struggles.

- **G. Criticisms / Limitations (Moderates):**

- Narrow social base (educated urban elites).
- Methods seen as "political mendicancy."
- Limited immediate success; did not involve masses extensively.

## III. The Phase of Extremists / Assertive Nationalists (c. 1905 – 1915/19)

- **A. Factors for Rise of Extremism:**

- Disillusionment with Moderate methods.
- Reactionary policies of Lord Curzon (Partition of Bengal 1905).
- Growing self-confidence, impact of international events (Japan's victory over Russia).
- Economic hardships, influence of revivalist ideologies.

- **B. Ideology and Beliefs (Extremists):**

- **Swaraj (Self-Rule)** as the goal; no faith in British benevolence.

- Emphasis on self-reliance, mass action, sacrifice.
- Drawing inspiration from Indian heritage.
- **C. Objectives (Extremists):**
  - Attainment of Swaraj, ending colonial exploitation, promoting national education and Swadeshi industries.
- **D. Methods (Extremists):**
  - **Swadeshi, Boycott** (of foreign goods, schools, courts, titles).
  - **National Education, Passive Resistance.**
  - Public meetings, processions, volunteer corps (samitis), use of vernacular press, traditional media.
- **E. Key Leaders (Lal-Bal-Pal Trio and others):**
  - Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab), Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra - "Swaraj is my birthright.."), Bipin Chandra Pal (Bengal), Aurobindo Ghosh (Bengal).
- **F. Key Events during this Phase:**
  - Partition of Bengal (1905) and Swadeshi Movement (1905-1908).
  - Surat Split (1907) in the INC.
  - Government repression, arrest of leaders.
- **G. Contributions & Achievements (Extremists):**
  - Radicalized national movement, broadened its appeal.
  - Introduced new methods of mass mobilization.
  - Instilled self-reliance and sacrifice.
  - Forced annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911).
- **H. Criticisms / Limitations (Extremists):**
  - Some religious appeals inadvertently fueled communal feelings.
  - Could not sustain mass movement long-term due to repression and organizational weaknesses post-arrests.
  - INC split weakened the movement temporarily.

#### IV. Revolutionary Nationalist Movements / Revolutionary Activities (Concurrent with Extremism and later phases)

- (Preferred Terminology: Revolutionary Nationalism/Activities, not "Terrorism Movements of Indian Patriotism")
- **A. Ideology and Beliefs (Revolutionaries):**
  - Deep patriotism, belief in overthrowing British rule through armed struggle, assassination of unpopular officials.
  - Inspired by Irish nationalists, Russian nihilists, Italian secret societies.
  - Aimed to inspire masses by heroic sacrifice.
- **B. Objectives (Revolutionaries):**
  - Complete independence, strike terror among rulers, arouse people to action.
- **C. Methods (Revolutionaries):**
  - Assassinations, "Swadeshi dacoities" for funds, bombings, sabotage, secret societies, revolutionary literature, attempts to procure arms from abroad.
- **D. Phases and Key Centers/Organizations/Individuals:**
  - **1. Phase I (Pre-WWI and during WWI):**

- **Bengal:** *Anushilan Samiti*, *Jugantar* group (Prafulla Chaki, Khudiram Bose, Jatin Mukherjee - Bagha Jatin), Alipore Bomb Case (1908).
- **Maharashtra:** Chapekar Brothers (1897), *Abhinav Bharat Society* (V.D. Savarkar), Nasik Conspiracy Case.
- **Punjab:** Activities linked to Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh.
- **Abroad:** *India House* (London - Shyamji Krishnavarma, V.D. Savarkar, Madan Lal Dhingra), *Ghadar Party* (USA/Canada - Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna), Berlin Committee (Virendranath Chattopadhyay). Komagata Maru incident.
- **2. Phase II (Post-Non-Cooperation, 1920s-30s):**
  - Often influenced by socialist ideas.
  - **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA, 1924):** Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandrashekhar Azad, Ashfaqulla Khan. (Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1925).
  - **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA, 1928):** Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru. (Saunders' assassination 1928, Central Legislative Assembly bombing 1929). Evolution of Bhagat Singh's ideas.
  - **Bengal:** Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) led by Surya Sen ("Masterda"). Women revolutionaries (Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Datta, Bina Das).
- **E. Contributions & Achievements (Revolutionaries):**
  - Instilled immense patriotism and spirit of sacrifice.
  - Kept anti-British sentiment alive.
  - Inspired youth; popularized radical nationalist and socialist ideas (esp. Bhagat Singh).
- **F. Criticisms / Limitations (Revolutionaries):**
  - Relied on individual heroic action (though HSRA moved towards mass ideas).
  - Limited social base; could not withstand state repression.
  - Methods criticized by mainstream nationalists like Gandhi.
  - Failed in immediate goal of armed overthrow.

**Significant Indian National Leaders – Rabindranath Tagore, Maulana Abulkalam Azad, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, B.R.Ambedkar and Vallabhai Patel**

## Approach for Each Leader:

For each leader, you should focus on the following dimensions:

1. **Brief Biographical Sketch:** (Contextual, not exhaustive – birth, education, key influences).
2. **Ideology and Political Philosophy:** Their core beliefs, political thought, vision for India.
3. **Role and Contributions in the Indian National Movement (INM):**
  - Specific movements they participated in or led.
  - Organizational roles (e.g., within Congress, other parties/groups).
  - Key speeches, writings, or actions that influenced the struggle.
  - Methods of struggle they advocated or employed.
4. **Contributions to Social Reform / Nation-Building (Beyond just political independence):**
  - Views and work on issues like caste, untouchability, women's rights, education, communal harmony, economic development, etc.
5. **Post-Independence Role (if applicable):** Their contributions to shaping modern India after 1947.

6. **Key Writings and Works:** Important books, articles, poems, etc.
7. **Differences/Similarities with Other Leaders:** Their relationships, agreements, and disagreements with contemporaries (e.g., Gandhi-Nehru, Gandhi-Bose, Nehru-Patel, Gandhi-Ambedkar). This is crucial for analytical questions.
8. **Critical Assessment/Legacy:** Their enduring impact, relevance of their ideas today, and any criticisms or limitations.

## 1. Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941)

- **Ideology:** Humanist, internationalist, anti-nationalist (in the narrow, chauvinistic sense), believed in synthesis of East and West, aesthetic and spiritual development. Critic of blind imitation of the West and rote learning.
- **Role in INM:**
  - Composed patriotic songs (e.g., "Jana Gana Mana," "Amar Shonar Bangla").
  - Renounced his knighthood (1919) in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
  - Supported Swadeshi movement initially but later critiqued its excesses and narrowness.
  - Critiqued aspects of Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement (e.g., burning of foreign cloth, boycott of education).
  - Emphasized constructive work, rural reconstruction (Sriniketan).
- **Social/Nation-Building:**
  - Founder of Visva-Bharati University (to be a place where the world makes a home in a single nest).
  - Pioneer in education, emphasizing creativity, nature, and holistic development.
  - Advocate for rural development and self-reliance (Sriniketan).
  - Writings on social issues, critique of traditionalism.
- **Key Writings:** *Gitanjali*, *Gora*, *Ghare Baire* (The Home and the World), numerous essays, poems, plays.
- **Differences/Similarities:** Critical yet respectful engagement with Gandhi.
- **Legacy:** Vision of holistic education, cultural synthesis, internationalism, literary genius.

## 2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888-1958)

- **Ideology:** Staunch Indian nationalist, advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity, opposed Partition, Islamic scholar with a rational and modernist interpretation of Islam (concept of *Wahdat-i-Deen* – essential oneness of all religions). Believed in composite nationalism.
- **Role in INM:**
  - Early involvement in revolutionary activities; later joined INC.
  - Prominent leader of Khilafat Movement.
  - President of INC multiple times (e.g., 1923 – youngest president, 1940-1946 – crucial period of Quit India Movement, negotiations).
  - Strongly opposed Jinnah's two-nation theory and the demand for Pakistan.
  - Participated in important negotiations (Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission).
- **Post-Independence Role:**
  - India's first Minister of Education.
  - Pivotal role in shaping India's education policy.

- Instrumental in establishing institutions like UGC, IITs, Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi.
- **Key Writings:** *India Wins Freedom*, *Ghubar-e-Khatir*, Tafsir of Quran (Tarjuman al-Quran).
- **Legacy:** Symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, architect of India's modern education system, secular nationalist.

### 3. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948)

#### 1. Brief Biographical Sketch & Formative Years:

- Born in Porbandar, Gujarat. Studied law in England.
- **Crucial South African Phase (1893-1914):** This 21-year period was the crucible where his political and ethical ideas were forged.

#### 2. Activities and Evolution in South Africa (1893-1914):

- **Initial Purpose:** Went to South Africa in 1893 to represent an Indian firm in a legal case.
- **Encountering Racial Discrimination:**
  - **Pietermaritzburg Incident (1893):** Thrown off a train for refusing to move from a first-class compartment despite having a valid ticket. This was a turning point, awakening him to the harsh realities of racial prejudice.
  - Experienced numerous other instances of discrimination against Indians (referred to derogatorily as "coolies" or "samis").
- **Emergence as a Community Leader:**
  - Decided to stay and fight against discriminatory laws.
  - **Natal Indian Congress (1894):** Founded to unify Indians and fight for their rights, primarily focusing on issues like the franchise bill that sought to disenfranchise Indians.
  - **Indian Opinion (1903):** Started this newspaper to voice Indian grievances, promote unity, and educate the community.
- **Development and Application of Satyagraha (Truth-Force/Soul-Force):**
  - **Asiatic Registration Act / "Black Act" (Transvaal, 1906):** Required all Asians to register, carry certificates with fingerprints, and be subject to police checks. This was the trigger for the first sustained Satyagraha campaign.
  - **Mass Meetings and Pledges:** Organized Indians to peacefully defy the law.
  - **Civil Disobedience:** Courting arrest, burning registration certificates.
  - **Tolstoy Farm (1910) and Phoenix Settlement (1904):** Established communal living experiments to sustain Satyagrahis and their families, embodying principles of simple living, self-sufficiency, and dignity of labor. These were training grounds for Satyagraha.
  - **Struggle against Immigrant Restriction Act:** Protested laws restricting Indian immigration.
  - **Campaign against £3 Poll Tax on ex-indentured laborers.**
  - **Protest against Invalidation of Non-Christian Marriages (1913):** This brought Indian women, including his wife Kasturba, into the struggle, adding a new dimension to Satyagraha. Mass protests, including marches by miners and women.
- **Key Principles Forged in South Africa:**
  - **Ahimsa (Non-violence):** Realized its power as a tool for political struggle.
  - **Satya (Truth):** Upholding truth even in the face of adversity.

- **Self-Suffering:** Willingness to endure hardship and punishment to change the opponent's heart.
- **Mass Mobilization and Unity:** Importance of uniting diverse Indian communities (Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians; different linguistic groups).
- **Techniques of Protest:** Petitions, peaceful demonstrations, civil disobedience, courting arrest, hartals (strikes).
- **Compromise and Negotiation:** While firm on principles, always open to dialogue and honorable settlement (e.g., Gandhi-Smuts Agreement).
- **Influence of Thinkers:** Deeply influenced by John Ruskin (*Unto This Last* - dignity of labor, simple life), Leo Tolstoy (*The Kingdom of God is Within You* - non-violence, love), Henry David Thoreau (*Civil Disobedience*). Also drew from Indian scriptures like the Bhagavad Gita.
- **Return to India (1915):** Returned as an experienced political leader with a tested philosophy of struggle.

### 3. Ideology and Political Philosophy (Further Developed in India):

- **Satya (Truth):** God is Truth. Unwavering commitment to truth in thought, word, and deed.
- **Ahimsa (Non-violence):** Not just absence of physical violence, but also absence of ill-will or hatred. A positive force of love and compassion. The means must justify the end.
- **Satyagraha:** His unique method of non-violent resistance based on truth and self-suffering.
- **Sarvodaya (Welfare of All):** Based on Ruskin's ideas; economic and social upliftment of everyone, especially the most marginalized.
- **Swadeshi (Self-Reliance):** Use of indigenous goods and services; economic self-sufficiency as a path to political independence and moral regeneration. Symbolized by the *Charkha* (spinning wheel).
- **Trusteeship:** Wealthy individuals should act as trustees of their wealth for the benefit of society. A moral approach to capitalism.
- **Gram Swaraj (Village Self-Rule):** Believed in decentralized political and economic power, with self-sufficient village republics as the basic unit of society.
- **Hind Swaraj (1909 book):** A radical critique of modern Western civilization (industrialism, materialism, parliamentary democracy without morality) and an outline for an alternative Indian path based on self-rule and ethical living.
- **Religious Pluralism & Hindu-Muslim Unity:** Deeply religious himself, but a staunch advocate for equal respect for all religions and communal harmony.

### 4. Role and Contributions in the Indian National Movement (INM) - In India:

- **Initial Exploration (1915-1917):** Traveled across India as advised by Gokhale to understand the ground realities.
- **Early Satyagrahas in India (Testing his methods):**
  - **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** Against exploitative indigo planters in Bihar. First major success of Satyagraha in India.
  - **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):** Supported textile workers; undertook his first fast.
  - **Kheda Satyagraha (1918):** For peasants demanding revenue remission due to crop failure in Gujarat.
- **Transforming the INM into a Mass Movement:**

- **Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919):** First all-India Satyagraha against the repressive Rowlatt Act. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred during this period.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** Combined with the Khilafat issue. Massive participation – boycott of legislatures, courts, schools, foreign goods; surrender of titles. Suspended after Chauri Chaura incident due to violence.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34):**
  - **Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Broke the salt law, symbolizing defiance of British authority.
  - Widespread participation, including women. Boycotts, no-tax campaigns.
  - Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and participation in Second Round Table Conference.
- **Individual Satyagraha (1940-41):** Limited Satyagraha to affirm right to free speech against India's forced participation in WWII.
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** "Do or Die" call. Mass uprising despite immediate arrest of leaders.

- **Dominant Figure in the INC:** Shaped its policies and strategies from the 1920s until independence.
- **Emphasis on Constructive Program:** Alongside political agitation, stressed self-help activities like spinning Khadi, village sanitation, removal of untouchability, basic education, Hindu-Muslim unity. This was integral to building Swaraj from the grassroots.

## 5. Contributions to Social Reform / Nation-Building:

- **Upliftment of Untouchables (Harijans - "Children of God"):** Campaigned vigorously against untouchability, undertook fasts (e.g., during Poona Pact negotiations). Founded Harijan Sevak Sangh. However, his approach differed significantly from Ambedkar's.
- **Hindu-Muslim Unity:** Tirelessly worked for communal harmony, though deeply pained by the Partition. Undertook fasts to quell communal riots.
- **Empowerment of Women:** Encouraged women's participation in the freedom struggle and advocated for their rights.
- **Rural Development & Gram Swaraj:** Vision of self-sufficient, empowered villages.
- **Basic Education (Nai Talim / Wardha Scheme):** Advocated for activity-based education linked to local crafts and environment.
- **Critique of Western Industrialization:** Warned against unthinking imitation of Western models, emphasizing sustainable and human-scale development.

## 6. Key Writings and Works:

- *Hind Swaraj* (1909)
- *My Experiments with Truth* (Autobiography)
- Articles and editorials in newspapers he founded/edited: *Indian Opinion* (South Africa), *Young India*, *Harijan*, *Navajivan*.

## 7. Differences/Similarities with Other Leaders:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Chosen successor. Shared commitment to secularism, anti-imperialism. Differed on the pace and nature of industrialization, role of the state, and critique of Western civilization (Nehru was more modernist).

- **Subhas Chandra Bose:** Both deeply patriotic. Major differences on methods (non-violence vs. armed struggle), ideology (Bose leaned towards authoritarianism for struggle), and leadership style. Led to Bose's resignation from Congress presidency.
- **B.R. Ambedkar:** Both concerned with untouchability. Fundamental differences on diagnosis and remedy: Gandhi sought reform within Hinduism and change of heart, while Ambedkar advocated for structural political solutions, separate electorates, and ultimately conversion out of Hinduism. Poona Pact was a compromise.
- **Sardar Patel:** Close associate and loyal follower in action, but Patel was more pragmatic and sometimes differed with Gandhi's idealism, especially in political negotiations.
- **Rabindranath Tagore:** Mutual respect and admiration, but Tagore critiqued aspects of Non-Cooperation (e.g., burning foreign cloth as "narrow nationalism," boycott of education). Engaged in profound intellectual debates.

## 8. Critical Assessment/Legacy:

- **"Father of the Nation"** in India.
- Global icon of peace and non-violent resistance; inspired civil rights movements worldwide (e.g., Martin Luther King Jr., Nelson Mandela).
- Successfully transformed the Indian National Movement into a mass struggle.
- His ideas on Sarvodaya, Swadeshi, environmentalism, and decentralized governance continue to be relevant.
- **Criticisms:**
  - Some criticize his stance on caste as being too reformist rather than radical (as Ambedkar advocated).
  - His economic ideas are sometimes seen as impractical for a modern industrial state.
  - Failure to prevent Partition despite his efforts.
  - Some critique his suspension of movements (e.g., Non-Cooperation after Chauri Chaura).

## 4. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)

- **Ideology:** Democratic socialist, secularist, internationalist, anti-imperialist, modernist, believed in planned economic development, scientific temper.
- **Role in INM:**
  - Prominent leader of INC, close associate of Gandhi.
  - President of INC multiple times (e.g., Lahore session 1929 – Purna Swaraj resolution).
  - Key role in drafting INC resolutions and shaping its foreign policy outlook.
  - Voice of radical and socialist ideas within Congress during the 1930s.
  - Imprisoned multiple times.
- **Post-Independence Role:**
  - India's first Prime Minister (1947-1964).
  - Architect of modern India's political and economic institutions.
  - Shaped India's foreign policy (Non-Aligned Movement - NAM).
  - Championed planned economy (Five Year Plans), mixed economy model.
  - Promoted science and technology (IITs, atomic energy).
  - Key role in constitution-making process.
- **Key Writings:** *The Discovery of India*, *Glimpses of World History*, *An Autobiography*.

- **Differences/Similarities:** Chosen successor to Gandhi but differed on pace/nature of industrialization and role of state. Close working relationship with Patel despite ideological differences. Debates with socialist colleagues.
- **Legacy:** Architect of modern, secular, democratic India; champion of non-alignment; vision of planned development. Criticized for some economic policies and handling of China war.

## 5. Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945?)

- **Ideology:** Militant nationalist, socialist (influenced by Fabian socialism and later leaned towards a more authoritarian model for disciplined struggle), anti-imperialist, believed in armed struggle for independence. Advocated for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) early on.
- **Role in INM:**
  - Active in INC, leader of its radical/left wing.
  - President of INC (Haripura 1938, Tripuri 1939 – resigned due to differences with Gandhi and Congress Working Committee).
  - Formed Forward Bloc (1939).
  - Escaped from India during WWII.
  - Organized Indian National Army (INA / Azad Hind Fauj) in Southeast Asia with Japanese help to fight against the British.
  - Formed Provisional Government of Free India (Azad Hind Sarkar).
  - Slogan: "Jai Hind," "Dilli Chalo."
- **Social/Nation-Building:** Vision of a strong, disciplined, socialist India. Promoted Hindu-Muslim unity within INA.
- **Key Writings:** *The Indian Struggle*.
- **Differences/Similarities:** Major ideological and methodological differences with Gandhi (non-violence vs. armed struggle, means vs. ends). Initially close to Nehru but later diverged.
- **Legacy:** "Netaji"; symbol of militant nationalism and sacrifice; INA trials had a significant impact on galvanizing anti-British sentiment post-WWII.

## 6. B.R. Ambedkar (1891-1956)

- **Ideology:** Social reformer, champion of Dalit rights, critic of caste system and untouchability, constitutionalist, believed in modern education, political empowerment and social justice for depressed classes. Advocated for a society based on liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- **Role in INM (often parallel and sometimes critical of mainstream INC):**
  - Fought for separate electorates for Dalits (Poona Pact 1932 with Gandhi).
  - Organized Dalits through bodies like Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha, Independent Labour Party, Scheduled Castes Federation.
  - Participated in Round Table Conferences.
  - Critical of Congress's approach to caste and untouchability.
- **Post-Independence Role:**
  - Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution ("Father of the Indian Constitution").
  - India's first Law Minister.
  - Championed Hindu Code Bill.
  - Converted to Buddhism with millions of followers (1956) as a protest against caste hierarchy in Hinduism.

- **Key Writings:** *Annihilation of Caste, Who Were the Shudras?, The Buddha and His Dhamma, Pakistan or the Partition of India, Thoughts on Linguistic States.*
- **Differences/Similarities:** Significant differences with Gandhi on the issue of caste, untouchability, and the best way to emancipate Dalits (Gandhi emphasized reform within Hinduism and changing hearts, Ambedkar emphasized political rights, structural change, and ultimately, conversion).
- **Legacy:** Architect of the Indian Constitution, messiah of Dalits, profound social thinker, advocate for social justice and equality.

## 7. Vallabhbhai Patel (1875-1950)

- **Ideology:** Pragmatic nationalist, strong administrator, realist, right-leaning within Congress, believed in a strong, united India. Conservative on economic issues compared to Nehru.
- **Role in INM:**
  - Key organizer and leader; "Sardar" title earned during Bardoli Satyagraha (1928).
  - Close associate of Gandhi; instrumental in organizing various movements (Kheda Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience).
  - Strong organizational skills within the INC; headed its party machinery.
  - President of INC (Karachi Session 1931 – endorsed Gandhi-Irwin Pact, adopted resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Program).
  - Key role in negotiations for independence.
- **Post-Independence Role:**
  - First Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India.
  - **Architect of the Integration of Princely States into India** (his most significant achievement). Used diplomacy, persuasion, and firm action (e.g., Hyderabad police action).
  - Organized the All India Services.
- **Differences/Similarities:** Close to Gandhi. Complemented Nehru in the early years of independent India, but had significant differences in approach, especially on economic policy, foreign policy (e.g., towards China, Tibet), and handling of some domestic issues. Known as the "Iron Man of India."
- **Legacy:** Unifier of modern India, strong administrator, pragmatic leader.

## Constitutional developments in India from 1773 to 1950

This theme requires understanding the sequence of British Parliamentary Acts, their key provisions, the context in which they were passed, their objectives (from a British perspective), their impact on Indian administration and political life, and how they contributed (or failed to contribute) to responsible government, ultimately leading to the Constituent Assembly.

### I. Phase I: Company Rule & Early Parliamentary Control (1773 – 1857)

- This phase marks the British Parliament's attempts to regulate the affairs of the East India Company (EIC) and assert Crown sovereignty over Indian territories.
- **A. Regulating Act of 1773:**
  - **Context:** Rampant corruption and mismanagement in EIC, financial difficulties of EIC despite territorial gains (Bengal famine).
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Recognized political and administrative functions of the EIC for the first time.

- Governor of Bengal designated as **Governor-General of Bengal** (Warren Hastings first).
- Executive Council of four members to assist Governor-General.
- Governors of Bombay and Madras Presidencies made subordinate to Governor-General of Bengal.
- Establishment of a **Supreme Court at Calcutta** (1774).
- Prohibited servants of EIC from engaging in private trade or accepting presents/bribes.
- Court of Directors of EIC required to report on revenue, civil, and military affairs in India to British government.
- **Significance:** First step towards centralized administration; first attempt by British Parliament to control EIC. Marked beginning of end of EIC's commercial character.
- **Defects:** Vague powers of Governor-General vs. Council, and Supreme Court vs. Council led to conflicts.
- **B. Pitt's India Act of 1784:**
  - **Context:** To rectify defects of Regulating Act.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Distinguished between commercial and political functions of EIC.
    - Established a **Board of Control** (6 members) in Britain to supervise civil, military, and revenue affairs of EIC in India (representing the Crown). Court of Directors retained control over commerce and patronage.
    - Established a **system of dual control/government**.
    - Reduced Governor-General's Council to three members (giving him a casting vote).
    - Company's territories in India were for the first time called the "British possessions in India."
  - **Significance:** Increased British government control over EIC and Indian administration. Dual control system continued until 1858.
- **C. Charter Act of 1793:**
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Renewed EIC's commercial privileges for another 20 years.
    - Strengthened Governor-General's powers over subordinate presidencies and his own council (overriding power).
    - Salaries of Board of Control members to be paid from Indian revenues (continued till 1919).
- **D. Charter Act of 1813:**
  - **Context:** Rise of laissez-faire ideology in Britain, demand by British merchants to end EIC's trade monopoly. Napoleonic wars affecting British trade.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - **Ended EIC's trade monopoly in India**, except for trade in tea and trade with China.
    - Asserted the **undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown** over EIC's territories in India.
    - Allowed Christian missionaries to come to India for religious proselytization.
    - Provided for a sum of one lakh rupees annually for the revival and promotion of literature and encouragement of learned natives of India, and for introduction and

promotion of knowledge of sciences (first step towards state responsibility for education).

- **E. Charter Act of 1833 (Saint Helena Act):**

- **Context:** Era of liberal reforms in Britain. Industrial Revolution leading to demand for India as a market.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - **Ended EIC's activities as a commercial body;** it became a purely administrative body. Its trade with China and tea trade also ended.
  - **Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India** (Lord William Bentinck first), vested with all civil and military powers. Centralized British India.
  - Deprived Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. Governor-General of India given exclusive legislative powers for entire British India.
  - Laws made under previous acts were called Regulations; laws made under this act were called Acts.
  - Added a **Law Member** (Macaulay first) to the Governor-General's Council for legislative purposes.
  - Attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants (Section 87 stated Indians should not be debarred from holding office), but this was negated by opposition from Court of Directors.
  - Codification of Indian laws; Law Commission appointed (headed by Macaulay).
- **Significance:** Final step in centralization of India's administration.

- **F. Charter Act of 1853:**

- **Context:** Growing demand for EIC's rule to end.
- **Key Provisions:**
  - Separated, for the first time, the **legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.**
  - Established a separate **Governor-General's Legislative Council** (known as the Indian Legislative Council or "mini-Parliament"). It had 6 new legislative councillors (4 appointed by local governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Agra).
  - **Introduced an open competition system for selection and recruitment of civil servants (Macaulay Committee, 1854).** Covenanted civil service thrown open to Indians also.
  - Extended EIC's rule and allowed it to retain possession of Indian territories "in trust for Her Majesty, her heirs and successors," *without specifying any particular period* (unlike previous charters). This was a clear indication that Company rule could be terminated at any time.
  - Introduced local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council for the first time.

## II. Phase II: Direct Crown Rule / The Raj (1858 – 1947)

- The Revolt of 1857 was a major turning point, leading to the end of Company rule.
- **A. Government of India Act, 1858 ("Act for the Good Government of India"):**
  - **Context:** Direct consequence of the Revolt of 1857.
  - **Key Provisions:**

- **Abolished the East India Company** and transferred powers of government, territories, and revenues to the British Crown.
- India to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.
- **Governor-General of India became the Viceroy of India** (Lord Canning first), the direct representative of the British Crown.
- **Abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors**, ending the system of dual government.
- Created a new office, **Secretary of State for India (SoS)**, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. SoS was a member of the British Cabinet and responsible to British Parliament.
- Established a **15-member Council of India** to assist the SoS (advisory body).
- **Significance:** Marked the beginning of direct rule by the British Crown. Largely focused on administrative machinery changes at the top.
- **B. Indian Councils Act, 1861:**
  - **Context:** British desire to associate Indians with the law-making process after 1857. Policy of "association."
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Made a beginning of **representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process.**
    - Viceroy could nominate some Indians as non-official members to his expanded Legislative Council. (Lord Canning nominated Raja of Benaras, Maharaja of Patiala, Sir Dinkar Rao in 1862).
    - **Restored legislative powers to the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras** (process of decentralization began).
    - Provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Provinces (NWP), and Punjab.
    - Empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for more convenient transaction of business in the council (Portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning in 1859 was given statutory recognition).
    - Empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances during an emergency, without council concurrence (lifespan of 6 months).
  - **Limitations:** Non-official members had limited role; council was purely advisory.
- **C. Indian Councils Act, 1892:**
  - **Context:** Growth of Indian nationalism, INC's demands for reforms.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Increased the number of additional (non-official) members in Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.
    - Maintained official majority in Central Legislative Council but allowed non-official majority in Provincial Legislative Councils.
    - **Increased functions of Legislative Councils:** Gave them power to discuss the budget and address questions to the executive.
    - Provided for **indirect election (nomination on recommendation)** of some non-official members:

- Central Council: by Viceroy on recommendation of provincial councils and Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- Provincial Councils: by Governors on recommendation of district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamindars.
- **Significance:** Limited and indirect use of election for the first time.
- **Limitations:** "Election" word not used; limited franchise; councils still lacked real power.
- **D. Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms):**
  - **Context:** Rise of Extremism, Swadeshi Movement, British policy of "rallying the moderates" and "divide and rule." (Lord Minto as Viceroy, John Morley as SoS).
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Considerably increased the size of Legislative Councils (Central and Provincial). Central council to 60 members.
    - Retained official majority in Central Legislative Council but allowed non-official majority in Provincial Legislative Councils.
    - Enlarged deliberative functions: members could ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on budget, matters of public interest.
    - Provided (for the first time) for the **association of Indians with the Executive Councils** of the Viceroy and Governors. (Satyendra Prasad Sinha became first Indian to join Viceroy's Executive Council as Law Member).
    - **Introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorates'.** Muslim members to be elected only by Muslim voters. Legalized communalism.
  - **Significance:** Attempt to placate Moderates; sowed seeds of separatism.
  - **Limitations:** No responsible government; limited franchise; separate electorates were undemocratic and divisive.
- **E. Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms / Montford Reforms):**
  - **Context:** WWI, Home Rule Movement, Montagu's August Declaration (1917) promising "gradual development of self-governing institutions." (Edwin Montagu as SoS, Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy).
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - **Preamble:** Declared objective of "gradual introduction of responsible government in India" as an integral part of British Empire.
    - **Relaxed central control over provinces by demarcating and separating central and provincial subjects.**
    - **Introduced 'dyarchy' (dual rule) in provinces:** Provincial subjects divided into 'Transferred' (administered by Governor with aid of ministers responsible to legislative council) and 'Reserved' (administered by Governor and his executive council without responsibility to legislature). Dyarchy was largely unsuccessful.
    - **Introduced bicameralism and direct elections at the Centre for the first time.** Indian Legislative Council replaced by a bicameral legislature (Upper House - Council of State, Lower House - Legislative Assembly). Majority of members in both houses were directly elected.

- Required that 3 of the 6 members of Viceroy's executive council (other than C-in-C) were to be Indian.
- **Extended communal representation:** Separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans.
- Granted limited franchise (based on property, tax, or education).
- Created new office of **High Commissioner for India in London**.
- Separated provincial budgets from Central budget.
- Provided for appointment of a statutory commission (Simon Commission) to inquire into and report on its working after 10 years.
- **Significance:** Important step towards responsible government (though limited); introduced dyarchy and direct elections.
- **Limitations:** Dyarchy failed; franchise very restricted; Governor-General and Governors retained overriding powers.
- **F. Government of India Act, 1935:**
  - **Context:** Simon Commission report, Round Table Conferences, White Paper, report of Joint Select Committee.
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Provided for the establishment of an **All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units (never came into being as princely states did not join).
    - **Abolished dyarchy in provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy'**. Provinces became autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Governor was required to act with advice of ministers responsible to provincial legislature. (Came into effect in 1937, discontinued in 1939).
    - **Provided for adoption of dyarchy at the Centre** (Federal subjects divided into reserved and transferred; also never came into operation).
    - **Introduced bicameralism in 6 out of 11 provinces.**
    - **Extended communal representation:** Separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women, and labour (workers).
    - **Abolished Council of India** (est. by Act of 1858). SoS provided with a team of advisors.
    - Extended franchise (about 10% of population got voting rights).
    - Provided for establishment of a **Reserve Bank of India** (to control currency and credit).
    - Provided for establishment of a **Federal Public Service Commission**, Provincial Public Service Commissions, and Joint Public Service Commission.
    - Provided for establishment of a **Federal Court** (set up in 1937).
  - **Significance:** A detailed and lengthy document, formed the basis for many provisions of the Constitution of independent India. Introduced provincial autonomy.
  - **Limitations:** Federation never materialized; Governor-General and Governors retained significant discretionary powers; separate electorates further fragmented society.
- **G. Indian Independence Act, 1947:**
  - **Context:** WWII, Quit India Movement, INA trials, RIN Mutiny, British government's decision to grant independence, Mountbatten Plan (June 3 Plan).
  - **Key Provisions:**
    - Declared India independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.

- Provided for creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, with right to secede from British Commonwealth.
- Abolished office of Viceroy and provided for a Governor-General for each dominion, appointed by the King on advice of dominion cabinet.
- Empowered Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of British Parliament, including the Independence Act itself.
- Abolished office of Secretary of State for India and transferred his functions to Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.
- Lapse of British paramountcy over Indian princely states and tribal areas from August 15, 1947. They were free to join either dominion or remain independent (though this was practically difficult).
- Granted governance of each dominion and provinces by Government of India Act, 1935, till new constitutions were framed.
- Discontinued appointment to civil services and reservation of posts by SoS.
  - **Significance:** Implemented Partition; marked the end of British rule and birth of two independent nations.

### III. Framing of the Indian Constitution (1946 – 1950)

- **A. Constituent Assembly:**
  - Formed in November 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).
  - Indirectly elected members from provincial assemblies, plus representatives of princely states.
  - First meeting: December 9, 1946. (Muslim League boycotted).
  - Key figures: Rajendra Prasad (President), H.C. Mukherjee & V.T. Krishnamachari (Vice-Presidents), B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman of Drafting Committee), Jawaharlal Nehru (moved Objectives Resolution).
- **B. Objectives Resolution (Nehru, Dec 1946):** Laid down the philosophy and guiding principles for the Constitution (later became the Preamble).
- **C. Drafting Committee (chaired by B.R. Ambedkar):** Prepared the draft Constitution.
- **D. Enactment and Adoption:**
  - Constitution adopted on November 26, 1949.
  - Came into full effect on January 26, 1950 (Republic Day).
- **E. Salient Features (Briefly):** Derived from various sources, blend of rigidity and flexibility, federal system with unitary bias, parliamentary government, fundamental rights, directive principles, independent judiciary, secular state, universal adult franchise, etc.

### Second World War and final phase of independence struggle – Partition of India

This theme can be broken down into three interconnected parts:

1. India's involvement in World War II and its impact on the freedom struggle.
2. The intensification of the national movement leading to independence.
3. The political processes, decisions, and violence leading to the Partition of India.

#### I. India and the Second World War (1939-1945)

- **A. Outbreak of War and Indian Reaction:**

- Viceroy Linlithgow declares India at war (September 1939) without consulting Indian leaders.
- Congress Stance:
  - Condemned Nazi aggression but refused unconditional support.
  - Demanded clarification of British war aims and their application to India (promise of independence and a constituent assembly).
  - **Resignation of Congress Ministries (October-November 1939)** in provinces as a protest against being dragged into the war without consent.
- Muslim League Stance:
  - Offered conditional support, seeing an opportunity to strengthen its position and advance demand for Pakistan.
  - Observed "Deliverance Day" (December 1939) on the resignation of Congress ministries.
- Other Groups: Varied responses from princely states, other political parties (Hindu Mahasabha, Communists initially opposed, then supported after USSR joined Allies).
- B. British Wartime Offers and Indian Responses:
  - 1. August Offer (August 1940 - Linlithgow):
    - **Provisions:** Dominion status as objective after the war; expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council to include more Indians; setting up of a post-war body to frame a constitution (mainly Indians to decide); no future constitution to be adopted without consent of minorities (giving veto to Muslim League).
    - **Response:** Rejected by Congress (dominion status not enough, minority veto unacceptable). Muslim League welcomed veto power but reiterated demand for Pakistan.
  - 2. Individual Satyagraha (October 1940 - December 1941):
    - Launched by Gandhi as a limited, symbolic protest to affirm right to free speech against war participation.
    - Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi, followed by Nehru and others.
  - 3. Cripps Mission (March-April 1942 - Sir Stafford Cripps):
    - **Context:** Worsening war situation for Allies (Japanese advance in SE Asia, fall of Singapore, Rangoon). Pressure from USA, China on Britain.
    - **Provisions (Post-War):**
      - Dominion status with right to secede from Commonwealth.
      - Constituent Assembly to be set up after the war (members elected by provincial assemblies and nominated by princely states).
      - Provinces unwilling to accept the new constitution could form a separate union with a separate constitution. (Implicit acceptance of Pakistan).
      - British government would negotiate a treaty for transfer of power and protection of racial and religious minorities.
      - **During the war:** Defence of India to remain in British hands; no immediate effective transfer of power.
    - **Response:**

- **Rejected by Congress:** Objected to dominion status (wanted complete independence), right of provinces to secede (against unity), and lack of immediate transfer of substantial power. Gandhi called it a "post-dated cheque on a crashing bank."
- **Rejected by Muslim League:** Criticized the lack of explicit recognition of Pakistan and the machinery for its creation.
- **Significance:** Failure of Cripps Mission further embittered relations.
- **C. Impact of War on India:**
  - **Economic:** Inflation, shortages, famine (Bengal Famine of 1943). Increased industrial production to meet war needs. Britain incurred huge sterling debts to India.
  - **Political:** Intensified demand for independence. Radicalized sections of the population.
  - **Social:** Discontent due to economic hardship.

## II. Final Phase of the Independence Struggle (1942-1947)

- **A. Quit India Movement (August 1942 - "August Revolution" / "Bharat Chhodo Andolan"):**
  - **Context:** Failure of Cripps Mission, growing frustration, Japanese threat.
  - **Gandhi's "Do or Die" Call (Kareng Ya Mareng)** at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay (August 8, 1942).
  - **Nature:** Spontaneous mass uprising after immediate arrest of all top Congress leaders. Leaderless in many areas.
  - **Activities:** Hartals, demonstrations, attacks on government property (railway stations, post offices, police stations), disruption of communication lines, formation of parallel governments (e.g., Satara, Midnapore, Ballia).
  - **Participation:** Students, peasants, workers. Underground activities by leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohia, Usha Mehta (secret Congress radio).
  - **Brutal Government Repression:** Mass arrests, lathicharges, firings, collective fines.
  - **Significance:** Demonstrated the depth of nationalist feeling and the determination of Indians to achieve independence. Severely weakened British authority.
- **B. Indian National Army (INA) / Azad Hind Fauj and Subhas Chandra Bose:**
  - (Covered under "Significant Leaders" but crucial here for its impact).
  - Formation by Mohan Singh with Indian POWs in SE Asia.
  - Revitalized by Subhas Chandra Bose (Netaji) in 1943.
  - INA's march towards India ("Dilli Chalo") with Japanese assistance; captured Kohima and Imphal front.
  - Ultimately defeated by British forces.
  - **Impact of INA Trials (Red Fort Trials, 1945-46):**
    - Public trials of INA officers (P.K. Sahgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, G.S. Dhillon) evoked widespread nationalist sympathy and protests.
    - Forced British to commute sentences.
    - Further eroded British legitimacy and loyalty of Indian armed forces.
- **C. Post-War Developments and Negotiations:**
  - **Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (June-July 1945):**

- **Proposal:** Reconstitution of Viceroy's Executive Council with equal representation for Caste Hindus and Muslims; all members except Viceroy and C-in-C to be Indians.
- **Failure:** Conference broke down due to Jinnah's insistence that only Muslim League could nominate Muslim members, and Congress's claim to nominate members from all communities.
- **Labour Party Victory in Britain (July 1945 - Clement Attlee as PM):** More sympathetic to Indian independence.
- **RIN Mutiny (Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, February 1946):**
  - Ratings of HMIS Talwar in Bombay protested against racial discrimination, poor food, and abuse.
  - Spread to other naval establishments. Sympathetic strikes by workers in Bombay.
  - Showed that the armed forces, a key pillar of British rule, were no longer completely loyal.
  - Sardar Patel and Jinnah persuaded ratings to surrender.
- **Cabinet Mission Plan (March-July 1946):**
  - **Members:** Pethick-Lawrence (SoS), Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander.
  - **Objectives:** To help India achieve independence as early as possible and set up a Constituent Assembly.
  - **Proposals:**
    - Rejected demand for Pakistan (as it wouldn't solve communal problem).
    - Proposed a three-tiered federal structure:
      - **Union of India:** Control over foreign affairs, defence, communications.
      - **Provinces:** Grouped into three sections (A - Hindu majority; B - Muslim majority in NW; C - Muslim majority in NE like Bengal, Assam). Provinces could opt out of groups after first general election.
      - **Provincial Assemblies:** To elect a Constituent Assembly.
    - Formation of an **Interim Government** with support of major Indian parties.
  - **Response:**
    - Initially accepted by both Congress and Muslim League (with differing interpretations of grouping clause).
    - Later, Muslim League withdrew acceptance (July 1946) after Nehru's statement that Congress would enter Constituent Assembly "unfettered by agreements." League called for "Direct Action."
- **D. Interim Government (September 1946):**
  - Formed by Congress, headed by Nehru. Muslim League initially refused to join, then joined in October 1946 (but with obstructive tactics).
  - Marked by intense friction between Congress and League members.

### III. Partition of India (1947)

- **A. Escalation of Communalism:**
  - **Muslim League's "Direct Action Day" (August 16, 1946):** Led to widespread communal riots, starting with the "Great Calcutta Killings." Violence spread to Noakhali, Bihar, Punjab.
  - Breakdown of law and order in many parts.
  - Failure of Interim Government to function effectively due to League-Congress deadlock.

- **B. Attlee's Declaration (February 20, 1947):**
  - British would quit India by June 1948 and transfer power to responsible Indian hands (either to a central government or, in some areas, to existing provincial governments if a central constitution was not agreed upon).
  - Lord Mountbatten appointed as new Viceroy to oversee transfer of power.
- **C. Mountbatten Plan / June 3rd Plan (June 3, 1947):**
  - **Context:** Rapidly deteriorating communal situation; Mountbatten concluded Partition was inevitable to avoid civil war.
  - **Proposals:**
    - India to be divided into two dominions: India and Pakistan.
    - Bengal and Punjab assemblies would meet in two parts (Hindu-majority and Muslim-majority districts) to vote for partition. If either part voted for partition, the province would be divided.
    - Referendum in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Sylhet district of Assam to decide their fate.
    - Princely states given choice to join either India or Pakistan or (theoretically) remain independent (though independence was not a viable option encouraged by Mountbatten).
    - Boundary Commission to be set up to demarcate boundaries (headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe).
  - **Acceptance:** Plan accepted by Congress (with deep reluctance, as a lesser evil to avoid widespread civil war and balkanization), Muslim League, and Sikh leaders.
- **D. Indian Independence Act, 1947 (July 1947):**
  - Gave legal effect to the Mountbatten Plan.
  - Provided for creation of India and Pakistan as independent dominions on August 15, 1947.
  - (Details covered under "Constitutional Developments").
- **E. Process and Tragedy of Partition:**
  - **Radcliffe Line:** Boundary demarcation was hasty and controversial, dividing communities and creating enclaves.
  - **Massive Communal Violence:** Unprecedented violence, killings, abductions, and displacement of populations across the new borders in Punjab and Bengal.
  - **Refugee Crisis:** Millions became refugees, leading to immense human suffering and long-term socio-economic problems.
  - **Gandhiji's Role:** Deeply anguished by Partition and violence; toured riot-affected areas (Noakhali, Bihar, Calcutta, Delhi) to promote peace.
- **F. Reasons for Acceptance of Partition by Congress (Why it couldn't be avoided by 1947):**
  - Muslim League's intransigence and success in mobilizing Muslim opinion for Pakistan.
  - Widespread communal violence made unity seem impossible without further bloodshed.
  - British government's willingness to concede Pakistan (part of their divide and rule legacy and quick exit strategy).
  - Desire of Congress leaders to achieve independence quickly and avoid further chaos and balkanization. A strong, united (though smaller) India was preferred over a weak, strife-torn larger entity.

- Failure of Interim Government experiment.
- Aging leadership of Congress and the lure of power.

**"Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle – Subramanya Siva – Subramania Bharathiyar, V.O.Chidambaranar, C.Rajagopalachariyar, Thanthai Periyar, Kamarajar and others."**

This can be broken down into:

1. **General overview of Tamil Nadu's participation** in various phases of the national movement.
2. **Detailed study of the specified leaders and their contributions.**
3. **Mention of "others"** – significant figures and movements not explicitly named but important.
4. **Unique aspects of the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu**, including social reform movements that intertwined with political awakening.

## I. General Overview of Tamil Nadu's Role in the Freedom Struggle:

- **Early Resistance:**
  - **Poligar Rebellions (late 18th - early 19th century):** Figures like Veerapandiya Kattabomman, Marudu brothers, Dheeran Chinnamalai. These were early, localized resistances against British encroachment (covered under "Early Uprisings").
  - **Vellore Mutiny (1806):** Significant sepoy uprising with roots in Tamil Nadu.
- **Pre-Congress Era:**
  - **Madras Native Association (1852)**
  - **Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884):** Played a key role in organizing political opinion.
- **Participation in INC-led Movements:**
  - **Swadeshi Movement (1905-1908):** Vigorous participation, especially in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin.
  - **Home Rule Movement (1916-1918):** Strong base in Tamil Nadu, with Annie Besant headquartered in Adyar, Madras.
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):** Boycotts, hartals.
  - **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34):** Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha led by C. Rajagopalachari.
  - **Quit India Movement (1942):** Widespread protests and underground activities.
- **Unique Regional Characteristics:**
  - Strong influence of literary and journalistic activism.
  - Intertwining of social reform (anti-caste movements, Self-Respect Movement) with the freedom struggle.
  - Rise of non-Brahmin movement and Dravidian consciousness, which had a complex relationship with the mainstream INC-led nationalism.

## II. Decoding Specific Leaders:

For each leader, focus on: Ideology, Key Actions & Contributions, Role in specific movements, Writings/Speeches, and Legacy.

### A. Subramania Bharathiyar (1882-1921) – "Mahakavi Bharathiyar"

- **Ideology:** Fiery patriot, poet, journalist, social reformer. Believed in complete independence, gender equality, abolition of caste, unity of India.
- **Contributions:**

- **Patriotic Poetry & Songs:** His poems ("Panchali Sabatham," "Kuyil Paattu," "Kannan Paattu," numerous patriotic songs like "Viduthalai," "Senthamizh Naadu") ignited nationalism and became anthems of the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu.
- **Journalism:** Edited/worked for nationalist papers like *Swadesamitran*, *India* (Pondicherry), *Vijaya*. Used simple language to reach the masses.
- **Social Reform:** Fiercely attacked caste system, advocated women's rights and education.
- **Swadeshi Movement:** Actively participated, used his writings to promote Swadeshi.
- **Exile in Pondicherry (1908-1918):** Continued his revolutionary writings from French Pondicherry to escape British arrest, making it a hub for revolutionaries.
- **Legacy:** A towering literary figure whose works continue to inspire. Symbol of Tamil nationalism and Indian patriotism.

## B. V.O. Chidambaranar (1872-1936) – "Kappalottiya Thamizhan" (The Tamil Helmsman)

- **Ideology:** Staunch nationalist, advocate of Swadeshi, believed in challenging British economic dominance.
- **Contributions:**
  - **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC) (1906):** Launched the first indigenous Indian shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo to compete with British shipping lines. This was a direct challenge to British economic monopoly and a powerful symbol of Swadeshi.
  - **Trade Union Activities:** Organized workers in Tuticorin Coral Mills (along with Subramanya Siva), leading to successful strikes for better wages and working conditions.
  - **Swadeshi Movement:** Active propagandist and organizer.
  - **Imprisonment:** Arrested in 1908 for sedition (along with Subramanya Siva) for organizing protests against the arrest of Bipin Chandra Pal. Subjected to hard labor in prison (e.g., pulling an oil press), which severely affected his health.
- **Legacy:** Symbol of economic nationalism and Swadeshi enterprise. His efforts highlighted the economic dimension of the freedom struggle.

## C. Subramanya Siva (1884-1925)

- **Ideology:** Radical nationalist, powerful orator, close associate of V.O. Chidambaranar and Bharathiyar.
- **Contributions:**
  - **Swadeshi Movement:** Dynamic organizer and speaker, mobilizing masses in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin.
  - **Trade Union Activities:** Collaborated with V.O.C. in organizing mill workers in Tuticorin.
  - **Imprisonment:** Arrested with V.O.C. in 1908 for sedition. His fiery speeches were a major cause for his arrest.
  - **Journalism:** Ran journals like *Gnana Bhanu*.
  - **Later Life:** Contracted leprosy in prison, faced social ostracism and restrictions on travel by the British (forced to travel on foot). Continued his nationalist work despite immense suffering.
- **Legacy:** Remembered for his fiery oratory, organizational skills, and immense personal sacrifice.

## D. C. Rajagopalachariyar (1878-1972) – "Rajaji" / "CR"

- **Ideology:** Astute politician, Gandhian leader (though with independent thinking), intellectual, pragmatist.
- **Contributions:**
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement:** Led the movement in Tamil Nadu.

- **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha (1930):** Organized and led a salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam on the Tanjore coast, parallel to Gandhi's Dandi March.
- **Premier of Madras Presidency (1937-39):** Introduced prohibition, sales tax. Controversial introduction of Hindi (led to anti-Hindi agitations).
- **Quit India Movement:** Differed with Congress on the timing and strategy of the Quit India Movement; advocated for negotiating with Muslim League and accepting Pakistan ("CR Formula" 1944) to achieve independence faster, which made him unpopular within Congress temporarily.
- **Post-Independence:**
  - Governor of West Bengal.
  - Governor-General of India (first and only Indian to hold the post).
  - Union Home Minister.
  - Chief Minister of Madras State.
  - Founder of Swatantra Party (1959) – advocating free-market policies, opposing "Permit Raj."
- **Key Writings:** Retellings of *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, commentaries on Gita and Upanishads.
- **Legacy:** A towering intellectual and statesman, often called the "conscience-keeper" of Gandhi. Known for his sharp intellect, administrative acumen, and sometimes contrarian views.

## E. Thanthai Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879-1973)

- **Ideology:** Radical social reformer, rationalist, atheist, iconoclast. Champion of anti-casteism, women's rights, and Dravidian identity. Critical of Brahminical dominance, religious superstition, and Hindi imposition.
- **Role in Freedom Struggle (complex & evolving):**
  - Initially involved with the Indian National Congress (headed Tamil Nadu Congress Committee).
  - **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25, Kerala):** Played a crucial role in the movement for temple entry for lower castes, earning him the title "Vaikom Veerar" (Hero of Vaikom).
  - **Left Congress (1925):** Due to differences over issues of caste-based discrimination within the party and its approach to social reform (Cheranmadevi Gurukulam controversy).
  - **Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariyathai Iyakkam) (1925):** Founded this radical movement advocating for a society without caste, religious rituals, and Brahminical hegemony. Promoted rationalism, inter-caste marriages, women's rights.
  - **Justice Party:** Associated with it later; transformed it into Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944.
  - **Anti-Hindi Agitations:** A key leader in protests against the imposition of Hindi.
  - **Demand for Dravida Nadu:** Advocated for a separate Dravidian nation for some time, though later focused on social justice within Tamil Nadu.
- **Relationship with Mainstream Nationalism:** While he championed social justice which can be seen as a form of liberation, his focus was often on social evils within Indian society. His critique of Congress and demand for Dravida Nadu sometimes put him at odds with the INC-led pan-Indian nationalism, but his impact on social awakening was profound.
- **Legacy:** Father of the Dravidian Movement. Immense impact on Tamil Nadu's socio-political landscape, anti-caste consciousness, rationalist thought, and women's empowerment.

## F. K. Kamarajar (1903-1975) – "Karmaveerar" / "Kingmaker"

- **Ideology:** Man of the masses, pragmatic leader, focused on social justice through education and economic development. Staunch Congress nationalist.
- **Role in Freedom Struggle:**
  - Joined INC at a young age, inspired by Gandhi.
  - Active participation in Non-Cooperation, Salt Satyagraha, Quit India Movement.
  - Spent several years in prison.
  - Exceptional organizational skills; strengthened the Congress party at the grassroots level in Tamil Nadu.
- **Post-Independence Role:**
  - **Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1954-1963):**
    - Pioneered free education and mid-day meal scheme in schools, leading to a massive increase in school enrollment.
    - Focused on rural development, irrigation, and industrialization.
    - Known for his clean administration and simplicity.
  - **President of Indian National Congress (1964-1967):**
    - **"Kamaraj Plan" (1963):** Proposed that senior Congress leaders resign from ministerial posts to work for party organization, aiming to revitalize the party.
    - Played a crucial role as "Kingmaker" in the selection of Lal Bahadur Shastri (1964) and Indira Gandhi (1966) as Prime Ministers.
- **Legacy:** Remembered for his commitment to social justice, education, and development of the poor. A symbol of integrity and mass leadership.

### III. "And Others" – Other Significant Contributions & Movements:

- **Annie Besant:** Though not Tamil, her Home Rule League was headquartered in Adyar, Madras, and had a significant impact in Tamil Nadu.
- **S. Satyamurti:** Eloquent parliamentarian, nationalist leader, mentor to Kamarajar.
- **N.M.R Subbarayan**
- **Shenbagaraman pillai**
- **Bashyam**
- **Vachinathan and Ash Murder**
- **Tiruppur Kumaran (1904-1932):** "Kodi Kaatha Kumaran." Died holding the Indian national flag during a protest against British rule. Symbol of sacrifice.
- **Women Freedom Fighters:**
  - **Rukmini Lakshmi pathi:** First woman to be jailed in Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu.
  - **Ambujammal, Anjalai Ammal, Captain Lakshmi Sahgal (of INA, though her main INA activity was outside Tamil Nadu, she hailed from there).**
- **Labour Movements:** Rise of trade unionism in cities like Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, often linked with nationalist and communist leaders.
- **Anti-Hindi Agitations (various phases):** While sometimes seen as separate, these movements also reflected a form of regional assertion and resistance to perceived central dominance, intertwining with linguistic and cultural identity within the broader context of a diverse nation struggling for freedom.
- **Role of Press:** Newspapers like *The Hindu*, *Swadesamitran*, *Desabaktan*, and numerous smaller journals played a vital role in disseminating nationalist ideas.

## Impact of British rule on socio-economic affairs

### I. Economic Impact of British Rule:

This is often categorized into the impact on agriculture, industry, trade, and finance, leading to the overall phenomenon of economic drain and underdevelopment.

#### • A. De-industrialization of India (Ruin of Traditional Industries):

- **Context:** Pre-British India had flourishing handicraft industries (textiles, metalwork, shipbuilding, etc.).
- **Causes:**
  - **Competition from British Machine-Made Goods:** Cheaper, mass-produced goods from British factories flooded Indian markets after the Industrial Revolution.
  - **Discriminatory Tariff and Trade Policies:** One-way free trade; high import duties on Indian goods in Britain, while British goods entered India with low or no duties.
  - **Loss of Patronage:** Disappearance of Indian princely courts and nobility who were major patrons of handicrafts.
  - **Decline of Indian Shipping.**
- **Impact:**
  - Ruin of Indian artisans and craftsmen, leading to unemployment and poverty.
  - Increased pressure on land as displaced artisans turned to agriculture.
  - India transformed from an exporter of manufactured goods to an importer of British goods.

#### • B. Impoverishment of Peasantry & Crisis in Agriculture:

- **1. New Land Revenue Systems:**
  - **Permanent Settlement (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa):** Zamindars made landowners with fixed revenue to the state. Led to exorbitant rents, peasant eviction, absentee landlordism.
  - **Ryotwari System (South India, parts of West):** Direct settlement with individual ryots (cultivators). High revenue demands, often leading to debt and land alienation.
  - **Mahalwari System (North-West India, Punjab):** Settlement with village communities (mahals). Also characterized by over-assessment.
  - **Common Impact:** Peasant indebtedness, land alienation (land passed to moneylenders, merchants, zamindars), increased rural poverty. Revenue demands were rigid and had to be paid in cash, irrespective of crop failure.
- **2. Commercialization of Agriculture:**
  - Shift from subsistence farming to cultivation of cash crops (cotton, jute, indigo, opium, sugarcane, tea, coffee) for export to meet needs of British industries or international markets.
  - **Causes:** Driven by British demand, new land revenue systems requiring cash, development of transport (railways).
  - **Impact:**
    - Benefited some rich peasants and traders, but often detrimental to small peasants who became vulnerable to market fluctuations and food insecurity.
    - Did not necessarily lead to agricultural prosperity for the cultivators; profits often siphoned off by intermediaries and British traders.

- Reduced cultivation of food grains, contributing to famines.
- **3. Fragmentation of Landholdings:** Due to population pressure and subdivision of land.
- **4. Stagnation in Agricultural Technology and Productivity:** Lack of state investment in irrigation (except for strategic/commercial purposes), agricultural education, or modern techniques for the masses.
- **5. Recurrent Famines:** Caused by a combination of factors – colonial economic policies, drought, decline of traditional coping mechanisms, export of food grains even during scarcity. British famine relief efforts were often inadequate and late. (e.g., Great Bengal Famine 1770, Orissa Famine 1866, Great Famine of 1876-78).
- **C. Drain of Wealth (Economic Drain Theory):**
  - **Concept:** Unilateral transfer of wealth and resources from India to Britain for which India received no proportionate economic or material return.
  - **Proponents:** Dadabhai Naoroji ("Poverty and Un-British Rule in India"), R.C. Dutt, M.G. Ranade.
  - **Components of Drain:**
    - "Home Charges" (salaries and pensions of British officials, military expenditure, interest on loans taken by India, office expenses of India Office in London).
    - Profits of British merchants, industrialists, planters, bankers operating in India.
    - Remittances by British officials.
  - **Impact:** Depletion of India's capital, hindered indigenous industrial growth, contributed to poverty.
- **D. Development of Modern Infrastructure (but serving colonial interests):**
  - **1. Railways:**
    - **Motives:** Facilitate movement of raw materials to ports and manufactured goods to interiors; quick troop deployment; administrative convenience; guaranteed returns on British capital investment.
    - **Impact:** Integrated Indian markets (benefiting British trade), facilitated commercialization of agriculture, helped in famine relief (to some extent), but also led to economic drain (profits on investment, freight charges biased against Indian goods). Did not stimulate ancillary Indian industries initially.
  - **2. Roads and Communications (Telegraph, Postal System):** Primarily for administrative, military, and commercial purposes of the British.
  - **3. Irrigation:** Some development, but often focused on areas producing cash crops for export or to protect revenue.
- **E. Rise of a New Indian Capitalist Class (Limited and Subordinate):**
  - Some Indian merchants, traders, and moneylenders benefited as intermediaries in colonial trade.
  - Emergence of Indian-owned industries (cotton textiles, jute, sugar, cement) in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but faced stiff competition and discriminatory policies. (e.g., Tata Iron and Steel Company - TISCO).
- **F. Financial System:**
  - Development of modern banking and insurance, largely dominated by British firms.
  - Fiscal policies (taxation, expenditure) geared towards British interests.

## II. Social Impact of British Rule:

This involves changes in social structure, customs, education, and the rise of new social classes and consciousness.

- **A. Emergence of New Social Classes:**
  - **New Landlord Class (Zamindars under Permanent Settlement):** Often absentee, interested only in rent extraction.
  - **Moneylenders:** Became powerful due to peasant indebtedness.
  - **Educated Middle Class / Intelligentsia:** Product of Western education; played a key role in social reform and nationalist movements. (Lawyers, doctors, teachers, clerks).
  - **Industrial Working Class (Proletariat):** Emerged with modern industries, faced harsh working conditions.
  - **Modern Indian Capitalist Class.**
- **B. Impact on Traditional Social Structures:**
  - Decline of traditional elites (aristocracy, chieftains).
  - Weakening of traditional village communities and their self-sufficiency.
  - Changes in caste system: While British rule did not abolish caste, new economic opportunities and legal systems sometimes challenged traditional caste hierarchies, while also using caste for administrative purposes (e.g., census).
- **C. Social Reforms and Legislation:**
  - **Motives:** Varied – humanitarian concerns, influence of reformers (Indian and British), desire to "civilize" India, administrative convenience.
  - **Key Reforms:**
    - Abolition of Sati (1829 - William Bentinck, influenced by Raja Ram Mohan Roy).
    - Suppression of Thuggee.
    - Abolition of female infanticide.
    - Widow Remarriage Act (1856 - Dalhousie/Canning, influenced by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar).
    - Age of Consent Act (1891).
  - **Impact:** Addressed some social evils but also caused resentment among orthodox sections, who saw it as interference in their customs (became a cause for 1857 Revolt).
- **D. Spread of Modern Education:**
  - **Motives:** Need for cheap clerks for administration, belief in "civilizing mission," pressure from Indian reformers and missionaries.
  - **Key Developments:** Macaulay's Minute (1835 – English as medium), Wood's Despatch (1854 – "Magna Carta of English Education"). Establishment of universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras - 1857).
  - **Impact:**
    - Created a class of English-educated Indians who absorbed Western liberal ideas (democracy, nationalism) and later led the national movement.
    - Promoted spread of modern ideas.
    - Neglect of mass education and technical/vocational education.
    - Promoted regional linguistic and cultural consciousness.
    - Contributed to social mobility for some sections.

- **E. Rise of Socio-Religious Reform Movements:**
  - (Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Aligarh Movement, etc.)
  - Response to the challenge posed by Western culture, Christian missionaries, and perceived weaknesses within Indian society.
  - Aimed to reform Hindu/Muslim society by removing social evils, promoting modern education, and reinterpreting religious texts.
  - Contributed to national awakening and cultural pride.
- **F. Impact on Status of Women:**
  - Some positive impact through social reforms (Sati abolition, widow remarriage, promoting education).
  - However, economic changes like de-industrialization often negatively impacted women's traditional roles in production.
  - Nationalist movement saw increased participation of women.
- **G. Growth of Press and Public Opinion:**
  - Introduction of printing press and rise of vernacular and English newspapers played a crucial role in disseminating ideas, critiquing colonial policies, and fostering public debate.
- **H. Racial Discrimination and Segregation:**
  - Pervasive racial arrogance of the British, creation of "white towns" and exclusive clubs, discrimination in services and justice system. This fueled resentment and nationalistic feelings.
- **I. Census Operations and Codification:**
  - Regular census operations from late 19th century sometimes hardened caste and communal identities by categorizing and enumerating populations based on these markers.
  - Codification of laws (IPC, CrPC) introduced a uniform legal system but also disrupted traditional legal practices.

## National Renaissance Movement – Socio-religious reform movements – Social reform and educational reform acts

This theme can be broken down into:

1. Understanding the concept of "National Renaissance" in the Indian context.
2. Detailed study of major socio-religious reform movements (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Parsi, etc.).
3. Analysis of social reform legislation enacted during this period.
4. Examination of educational reforms and their impact.

### I. National Renaissance Movement (Indian Renaissance):

- **A. Concept and Meaning:**
  - Refers to the period of intellectual, cultural, and social awakening in India, primarily in the 19th century, though its roots and influences extend earlier and later.
  - Characterized by a spirit of inquiry, rationalism, humanism, and a desire to reform and regenerate Indian society.
  - It was a response to the intellectual and colonial challenge posed by British rule and Western culture, as well as an introspection into the perceived weaknesses and social evils within Indian society.

- It involved a re-examination of India's past heritage, a critique of existing social practices, and an effort to synthesize traditional Indian values with modern Western thought.
- **B. Factors Contributing to the Renaissance:**
  - **Impact of British Rule:** Introduction of Western education, ideas (liberalism, rationalism, humanism), and institutions.
  - **Role of Christian Missionaries:** Their activities and critiques of Indian religions and social customs spurred introspection and reform among Indian thinkers.
  - **Rediscovery of India's Past:** Efforts by Orientalist scholars (like William Jones, Max Muller) and later Indian scholars to study and translate ancient Indian texts, leading to a renewed sense of pride in India's heritage.
  - **Growth of Press and Communications:** Facilitated the spread of new ideas and debates.
  - **Emergence of an English-Educated Middle Class:** This class became the vanguard of the reform movements.
- **C. Characteristics of the Indian Renaissance:**
  - **Rationalism and Humanism:** Emphasis on reason, scientific temper, and human dignity.
  - **Reformist and Revivalist Tendencies:**
    - **Reformist:** Sought to reform existing social and religious practices by reinterpreting scriptures and applying reason (e.g., Brahma Samaj).
    - **Revivalist:** Aimed to revive what they considered the pure and original form of their religion, often rejecting later accretions and Western influence (e.g., Arya Samaj, early Wahabi movement). *Note: "Revivalism" here doesn't necessarily mean a return to all old practices, but often a reinterpretation of the past to suit modern needs.*
  - **Focus on Social Evils:** Attacked practices like Sati, child marriage, untouchability, purdah system, idol worship (by some), polytheism (by some).
  - **Emphasis on Education:** Advocated for modern education, including for women.
  - **Religious Universalism / Synthesis:** Some movements sought to find common ground between different religions or emphasized the universal aspects of their own faith.
  - **Contribution to National Consciousness:** By fostering cultural pride, social reform, and intellectual awakening, these movements indirectly contributed to the growth of nationalism.

## II. Socio-Religious Reform Movements:

This requires studying specific movements, their founders, ideologies, methods, and impact.

- **A. Hindu Reform Movements:**
  - **1. Brahma Samaj (1828):**
    - **Founder:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy ("Father of the Indian Renaissance").
    - **Ideology:** Monotheism (influenced by Upanishads and unitarian Christianity), anti-idolatry, anti-casteism, rationalism. Advocated for social reforms.
    - **Key Contributions:** Campaigned for abolition of Sati, women's education, opposed child marriage and polygamy.
    - **Later Leaders & Splits:** Debendranath Tagore (Adi Brahma Samaj), Keshab Chandra Sen (Brahma Samaj of India – more radical, later Sadharan Brahma Samaj formed due to another split).
  - **2. Prarthana Samaj (1867, Bombay):**

- **Key Figures:** Atmaram Pandurang, M.G. Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar, N.G. Chandavarkar.
- **Ideology:** Influenced by Brahma Samaj. Focused on monotheism, social reform (inter-caste dining, inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, upliftment of women and depressed classes).
- **3. Arya Samaj (1875, Bombay; later HQ Lahore):**
  - **Founder:** Swami Dayananda Saraswati.
  - **Ideology:** "Back to the Vedas." Believed Vedas were infallible and repository of all true knowledge. Rejected Puranas, idolatry, untouchability, child marriage. Advocated for monotheism.
  - **Key Contributions:** Shuddhi movement (reconversion of Hindus), promotion of Vedic education (DAV schools and colleges), women's education, opposed caste system based on birth (advocated for Varna system based on merit). Strong nationalist undertones.
  - **Motto:** "Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam" (Make the World Aryan/Noble).
- **4. Ramakrishna Mission (1897):**
  - **Founder:** Swami Vivekananda (inspired by his guru Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa).
  - **Ideology:** Neo-Vedanta (practical Vedanta), service to humanity as service to God ("Daridra Narayana"), religious tolerance and harmony ("Yato Mat, Tato Path" – as many faiths, so many paths).
  - **Key Contributions:** Social service (famine relief, education, healthcare), spread of Vedanta philosophy in the West, instilled self-confidence and pride in Indian culture and spirituality among youth. Strong nationalist appeal.
- **5. Theosophical Society (Founded 1875 NY, HQ Adyar, Madras 1882):**
  - **Founders:** Madame H.P. Blavatsky, Colonel H.S. Olcott.
  - **Key Figure in India:** Annie Besant (joined 1889, President 1907).
  - **Ideology:** Universal brotherhood, study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science, investigation of unexplained laws of nature and latent human powers. Drew inspiration from Hindu and Buddhist philosophy.
  - **Key Contributions:** Promoted study of ancient Indian religions and philosophy, women's education (Central Hindu College in Benaras, later BHU). Annie Besant played a key role in Home Rule Movement.
- **6. Young Bengal Movement (Early 19th Century, Calcutta):**
  - **Leader:** Henry Vivian Derozio (teacher at Hindu College).
  - **Ideology:** Radical rationalism, free thought, questioned all authority. Inspired by French Revolution.
  - **Impact:** Limited direct long-term impact due to its radicalism and social ostracism of Derozians, but fostered a spirit of critical inquiry.
- **7. Other Movements/Individuals:** Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (widow remarriage, women's education), Jotirao Phule (Satyashodhak Samaj - anti-caste, education for lower castes and women in Maharashtra), Pandita Ramabai (women's emancipation).
- **B. Muslim Reform Movements:**
  - **1. Wahabi Movement / Walliullahi Movement (1820s onwards, but roots earlier):**
    - **Inspirer:** Shah Walliullah; **Leader in India:** Syed Ahmed Bareilvi (or Rae Bareilly).

- **Ideology:** Revivalist. Aimed to purify Islam by returning to original Quranic teachings and Hadith, remove un-Islamic practices. Initially anti-Sikh, later anti-British. Declared India "Dar-ul-Harb" (land of infidels) and called for jihad.
- **2. Faraizi Movement (Early 19th Century, Bengal):**
  - **Founder:** Haji Shariatullah; **Leader:** Dudu Miyan.
  - **Ideology:** Similar to Wahabis, emphasized Quranic teachings, opposed un-Islamic practices. Also took up cause of peasants against zamindars.
- **3. Aligarh Movement (Late 19th Century):**
  - **Founder:** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
  - **Ideology:** Promoted modern Western education among Muslims, loyalty to British rule (initially), rational interpretation of Islam (reconcile Islam with modern science).
  - **Key Contributions:** Founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (1875, later Aligarh Muslim University), advocated for social reforms among Muslims (e.g., against purdah, polygamy, easy divorce).
  - **Controversy:** Opposed Indian National Congress, fearing Hindu majority rule would harm Muslim interests. Advocated for separate Muslim political identity, which some see as contributing to communalism.
- **4. Ahmadiyya Movement (1889, Punjab):**
  - **Founder:** Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.
  - **Ideology:** Liberal, universalist. Claimed to be a Mahdi/Messiah. Advocated for Western education, opposed jihad (in militant sense), emphasized interfaith harmony.
- **5. Deoband Movement (1866, Deoband, UP):**
  - **Founders:** Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi, Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
  - **Ideology:** Orthodox revivalist. Aimed to propagate pure teachings of Quran and Hadith, train religious leaders. Initially supported INC against Aligarh Movement's pro-British stance, advocated for composite nationalism.
- **C. Sikh Reform Movements:**
  - **Nirankari Movement (Mid-19th Century):** Founded by Baba Dayal Das. Emphasized worship of God as formless (Nirankar).
  - **Namdhari Movement / Kuka Movement (Mid-19th Century):** Founded by Baba Ram Singh. Advocated for simple living, opposed caste, promoted vegetarianism. Became politically significant with its boycott of British goods and institutions (a precursor to Swadeshi).
  - **Singh Sabha Movement (Late 19th Century):** Aimed to restore purity of Sikhism, promote Sikh education (Khalsa College, Amritsar), counter Christian missionary activities and proselytization by Arya Samaj.
  - **Akali Movement / Gurdwara Reform Movement (Early 1920s):** Aimed to liberate Gurdwaras from control of corrupt Mahants (priests) often supported by the British. Used non-violent Satyagraha methods.
- **D. Parsi Reform Movements:**
  - **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association, 1851):** Founded by Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee, Naoroji Furdoonji. Aimed to restore Zoroastrianism to its pristine purity, remove social evils, promote women's education. Newspaper: *Rast Gofar* (Truth Teller).

- **E. Lower Caste / Non-Brahmin Movements:**

- **Satyashodhak Samaj (1873, Maharashtra):** Jotirao Phule (see above).
- **Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement (Early 20th Century, Kerala):** Led by Sri Narayana Guru (Ezhava community). Advocated "One Caste, One Religion, One God for All." Fought against caste discrimination, for temple entry, education.
- **Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation, 1916, Madras):** Non-Brahmin movement demanding representation in education and government jobs.
- **Self-Respect Movement (1925, Tamil Nadu):** E.V. Ramasamy "Periyar" (see under Tamil Nadu leaders).

### III. Social Reform Acts / Legislation:

- These were often the result of pressure from social reformers and changing British administrative attitudes.
- **Key Acts:**
  - **Bengal Sati Regulation (1829):** Abolished Sati. (Lord William Bentinck).
  - **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act (1856):** Legalized remarriage of Hindu widows. (Lord Dalhousie drafted, Lord Canning enacted).
  - **Female Infanticide Prevention Act (1870).**
  - **Special Marriage Act (1872) / Native Marriage Act:** Legalized inter-caste and civil marriages (not applicable to Hindus, Muslims, Christians initially; later amended).
  - **Age of Consent Act (1891):** Raised marriageable age for girls to 12.
  - **Sharda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929):** Fixed minimum marriageable age for girls at 14 and boys at 18.
  - Legislation related to temple entry (later periods, e.g., Temple Entry Proclamation in Travancore 1936).
- **Impact:** Provided legal backing for social reforms, though implementation and societal acceptance were often slow and challenging.

### IV. Educational Reform Acts and Developments:

- **Early EIC Efforts:** Limited, support for traditional Oriental learning (e.g., Calcutta Madrasa 1781, Sanskrit College Benaras 1791).
- **Charter Act of 1813:** Allotted one lakh rupees for education (first official step).
- **Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy:** Debate on medium and content of education.
  - **Orientalists:** Advocated for promotion of Indian languages and traditional learning.
  - **Anglicists:** Advocated for Western education through English medium.
- **Macaulay's Minute (1835):** Favored Anglicist view; English became official medium. Aimed to create a class of "Indians in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect" (Downward Filtration Theory).
- **Wood's Despatch (1854) - "Magna Carta of English Education in India":**
  - Recommended a hierarchical system from primary school to university.
  - Advocated for English as medium for higher education, vernaculars at school level.
  - Recommended grants-in-aid to private schools.
  - Stressed female education and teacher training.
  - Led to establishment of Departments of Public Instruction and universities in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (1857).

- **Hunter Commission (1882-83):** Reviewed progress since Wood's Despatch. Focused on primary and secondary education. Recommended state withdrawal from direct management of schools in favor of private enterprise.
- **Indian Universities Act (1904 - Curzon):** Aimed to improve quality of university education by increasing government control over universities (senates, affiliations). Criticized by nationalists as an attempt to curb university autonomy and nationalist activities.
- **Sadler Commission (1917-19):** Focused on Calcutta University but made recommendations for university education generally (e.g., school course of 12 years, greater autonomy for universities).
- **Hartog Committee (1929):** Focused on quality and standards rather than mere expansion. Pointed out wastage in primary education.
- **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (Nai Talim, 1937 - Gandhi):** Advocated for free, compulsory education for 7 years through mother tongue, centered around manual productive work/craft.
- **Sargeant Plan of Education (1944):** Comprehensive plan for post-war educational development (universal elementary education, high schools, university education, technical education).
- **Impact of Educational Reforms:**
  - Created an English-educated class that led social reform and national movements.
  - Spread modern ideas but also led to neglect of indigenous systems and mass education.
  - Contributed to cultural and intellectual awakening.
  -

## Emergence of "Social Justice" Ideology in Tamil Nadu – Origin, Growth, Decay and achievements of Justice Party – Socio-political movements and its achievements after Justice Party;

### I. Emergence of "Social Justice" Ideology in Tamil Nadu:

- **A. Historical Context (Late 19th - Early 20th Century):**
  - **Dominance of Brahmins:** Disproportionate representation in government jobs, education, professions.
  - **Caste Hierarchy and Discrimination:** Rigid caste system impacting non-Brahmins and Dalits.
  - **Impact of Western Education:** Created awareness among non-Brahmins.
  - **Influence of Dravidian Studies:** Fostered distinct Dravidian linguistic and cultural identity (e.g., Robert Caldwell).
  - **Census Operations:** Highlighted numerical strengths and disparities, fueling caste consciousness.
- **B. Core Tenets of the Emerging "Social Justice" Ideology:**
  - **Anti-Brahminism:** Opposition to perceived Brahminical dominance and caste-based privileges.
  - **Proportional Representation:** Demand for representation for non-Brahmins.
  - **Social Equality:** Striving for a society free from caste discrimination.
  - **Rationalism and Anti-Ritualism:** Critique of religious orthodoxy and superstitions.
  - **Linguistic and Cultural Pride:** Assertion of Dravidian/Tamil identity.
  - **Focus on Education and Economic Upliftment** for non-Brahmin communities.

### II. The Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation - SILF, founded 1916):

- **A. Origin and Formation:**

- **Founders:** Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, Sir Pitti Theagaraya Chetty, Dr. T.M. Nair, Panaganti Ramarayananingar (Raja of Panagal).
- **Non-Brahmin Manifesto (1916).**
- **Newspapers:** *Justice*, *Dravidan*, *Andhra Prakasika*.
- **B. Objectives and Ideology:**
  - Promote non-Brahmin interests; secure communal representation (reservations).
  - Loyalty to British Raj (initially), often at odds with INC's anti-British stance.
  - Belief in constitutional methods.
- **C. Growth and Political Ascendancy:**
  - Benefited from Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919) and Congress's boycott of 1920 elections.
  - Formed ministries in Madras Presidency (1920-1926, 1930-1937 in various capacities).
- **D. Achievements of Justice Party Rule:**
  - **Communal Government Orders (G.O.s):** Introduced reservation for non-Brahmins in government jobs (most significant).
  - **Educational Reforms:** Promoted non-Brahmin education.
  - **Hindu Religious Endowments Act (1925):** State control over temple administration.
  - **Abolition of Devadasi System (initiated).**
  - **Promotion of Local Self-Government.**
  - **Women's Suffrage:** Enacted legislation.
- **E. Decay and Decline of the Justice Party:**
  - Elitist character, pro-British stance, internal squabbles, rise of Congress, and the more radical Self-Respect Movement.
  - Defeat in 1937 elections.

### III. The Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariyathai Iyakkam) (Founded 1925):

- **A. Founder and Ideologue: E.V. Ramasamy "Periyar"**
  - **Background:** Initially with Congress, participated in Vaikom Satyagraha ("Vaikom Veerar"). Left Congress (1925) over caste discrimination issues (e.g., Cheranmadevi Gurukulam incident) and its approach to social reform.
- **B. Ideology and Objectives:**
  - **Radical Social Reform:** More radical than the Justice Party.
  - **Abolition of Caste System:** Fierce opposition to caste hierarchy and untouchability. Strong anti-Brahminical stance, viewing Brahminism as the root of caste oppression.
  - **Rationalism and Atheism/Anti-Clericalism:** Rejected religious scriptures, superstitions, idol worship, and priestly dominance. Promoted scientific temper.
  - **Women's Rights and Emancipation:** Advocated for women's education, property rights, widow remarriage, right to divorce, contraception, and condemned child marriage and Devadasi system.
  - **"Self-Respect" as Core Principle:** Encouraged individuals to develop self-respect and reject social subjugation based on birth.
  - **Linguistic and Cultural Identity:** Strong emphasis on Tamil language and Dravidian culture; opposed Sanskritization and Hindi imposition.
  - **Social Equality and Human Dignity.**

- **C. Methods and Activities:**
  - **Public Meetings, Conferences, Processions.**
  - **Journals** and **Publications:** *Kudi Arasu* (Republic), *Viduthalai* (Liberation), *Unmai* (Truth), *Revolt* (English) to propagate ideas.
  - **Self-Respect Marriages (Suyamariyathai Thirumanam):** Simple, inter-caste marriages conducted without Brahmin priests or elaborate rituals, based on consent and equality.
  - **Campaigns against Superstitions and Rituals.**
  - **Promotion of Inter-caste Dining.**
  - **Anti-Hindi Agitations:** Played a leading role.
  - **Iconoclasm:** Sometimes involved symbolic acts of breaking idols or burning religious texts to challenge orthodoxy.
- **D. Impact and Achievements:**
  - **Mass Social Awakening:** Created widespread consciousness against caste oppression, religious dogma, and gender inequality in Tamil society.
  - **Empowerment of Lower Castes and Women:** Provided a platform for their voices and struggles.
  - **Laid the Foundation for Dravidian Politics:** Its radical social agenda and critique of Brahminical dominance deeply influenced subsequent Dravidian parties.
  - **Cultural Transformation:** Significantly impacted social customs, marriage practices, and rationalist thought in Tamil Nadu.
  - **Challenged the Hegemony of Congress:** Provided a strong alternative socio-political narrative.
- **E. Relationship with Justice Party:**
  - Periyar initially supported some Justice Party actions.
  - However, he found the Justice Party too moderate, elitist, and pro-British.
  - The Self-Respect Movement operated as a more radical, mass-based social movement.
  - Eventually, Periyar took over the Justice Party and transformed it.

#### IV. Post-Justice Party / Post-Self-Respect Movement Era: Successor Movements and their Achievements:

- **A. Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) (Founded 1944 by Periyar E.V. Ramasamy):**
  - **Origin:** Periyar transformed the Justice Party into the DK at the Salem Conference (1944).
  - **Nature:** Remained a non-political, social reform organization under Periyar's leadership, continuing the agenda of the Self-Respect Movement.
  - **Key Focus:** Anti-casteism, rationalism, women's rights, anti-Hindi imposition, Dravidian identity. Advocated for a separate "Dravida Nadu" for a period.
  - **Achievements:** Continued social awakening, laid groundwork for future legislative reforms.
- **B. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (Founded 1949 by C.N. Annadurai - "Anna"):**
  - **Origin:** Split from DK, with Annadurai and followers deciding to enter electoral politics (Periyar opposed electoral participation for DK).
  - **Ideology:** Inherited many social reform ideals from DK (anti-casteism, rationalism, Tamil pride, anti-Hindi). Initially demanded "Dravida Nadu," later dropped secessionism (especially after 1962 Sino-Indian War and 16th Constitutional Amendment). Emphasized state autonomy and federalism.

- **Methods:** Electoral politics, mass mobilization, powerful oratory, use of Tamil language, cinema, literature, and theatre for political messaging.
- **Key Achievements/Impact (after coming to power in 1967 and subsequently):**
  - Legalization of Self-Respect Marriages (Hindu Marriage Tamil Nadu Amendment Act, 1967).
  - Renaming of Madras State to Tamil Nadu (1969).
  - Vigorous pursuit of reservation policies (social justice).
  - Promotion of Tamil language (e.g., two-language formula in education).
  - Implementation of various welfare schemes.
  - Significant role in championing state rights within the Indian federal structure.
  - Successful leadership in anti-Hindi agitations (especially 1965).
- **C. All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) (Founded 1972 by M.G. Ramachandran - MGR):**
  - **Origin:** Split from DMK.
  - **Ideology:** Continued focus on social justice (often populist), Dravidian ideals, and extensive welfare schemes. MGR's charisma and film persona were central.
  - **Key Achievements/Impact:**
    - Expansion of welfare programs (e.g., Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme).
    - Dominated Tamil Nadu politics for long periods, often alternating with DMK.
    - Continued emphasis on regional identity and state rights.
- **D. Other Smaller Dravidian Parties and Offshoots.**
- **E. Enduring Legacy of Social Justice Ideology:**
  - **Reservation Policy:** Tamil Nadu's extensive reservation system.
  - **Social Consciousness:** High level of awareness about caste issues and social equality.
  - **Political Discourse:** Social justice remains a central and defining theme in Tamil Nadu's politics.
  - **Empowerment:** Significant (though ongoing) progress in the socio-economic and political empowerment of Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, and Dalits.
  - **Linguistic and Cultural Policies:** Strong emphasis on Tamil language and culture.

## India since Independence

### I. Immediate Post-Independence Challenges and Nation-Building (c. 1947-1964 - The Nehruvian Era as a starting point)

- **A. Partition and its Aftermath:**
  - Communal violence and mass displacement.
  - Refugee crisis: Relief and rehabilitation of millions.
  - Economic disruption.
  - Issue of minorities in both India and Pakistan.
- **B. Integration of Princely States:**
  - The challenge of over 500 princely states.
  - Role of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon.

- Methods used: Diplomacy, persuasion (Instrument of Accession), popular movements, and force (e.g., Hyderabad - Operation Polo; Junagadh - plebiscite).
- Special case of Jammu and Kashmir and its accession.
- **C. Framing of the Constitution:**
  - Work of the Constituent Assembly (covered under "Constitutional Developments," but its finalization and adoption fall here).
  - Key debates: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, federalism, secularism, universal adult franchise, official language.
  - Adoption (1949) and coming into force (1950).
- **D. Reorganization of States:**
  - Initial organization based on British provinces and princely states.
  - Demand for linguistic reorganization:
    - Dhar Commission (1948) and JVP Committee (Nehru, Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya - 1948) – initially hesitant.
    - Potti Sriramulu's fast and death (1952) leading to creation of Andhra State (1953).
  - **States Reorganisation Act, 1956:** Based on Fazl Ali Commission recommendations. Creation of states largely on linguistic lines.
  - Later reorganizations (e.g., Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat 1960; creation of Nagaland 1963; Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh 1966; creation of new states in 2000s and 2014 - Telangana).
- **E. Building Democratic Institutions:**
  - Conduct of first General Elections (1951-52) – a massive democratic exercise.
  - Establishment and functioning of Parliament, independent judiciary, Election Commission, UPSC, CAG.
  - Development of party system (Congress dominance initially, rise of opposition parties).
- **F. Economic Development and Planning:**
  - Adoption of a mixed economy model.
  - **Planning Commission (1950) and Five-Year Plans:** Focus on heavy industries (Mahalanobis model), agricultural development, poverty alleviation, infrastructure.
  - Land Reforms: Abolition of Zamindari, tenancy reforms, land ceiling acts (varied success).
  - Community Development Programme (1952) and National Extension Service.
  - Green Revolution (later phase, starting mid-1960s, but roots in earlier efforts).
- **G. Foreign Policy and Non-Alignment:**
  - Shaped by Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM):** Maintaining independence from Cold War blocs (USA and USSR).
  - Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence) with China.
  - Anti-colonialism and anti-racism.
  - Relations with neighbors (Pakistan, China – Sino-Indian War 1962).
  - Role in Commonwealth.
- **H. Social Challenges and Reforms:**
  - Addressing caste discrimination (Constitutional provisions like Article 17, reservations).

- Hindu Code Bills (reforming Hindu personal law related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption – faced opposition but eventually passed in modified forms).
- Tribal issues and policies.
- Education and health infrastructure development.

## II. Evolution of Indian Politics and Society (Post-Nehruvian Era to Present)

This phase sees a shift in political dynamics, new challenges, and continued socio-economic transformation.

### • A. Political Developments:

- **Era of Coalition Politics (late 1960s onwards, and more prominently from 1989):** Decline of one-party dominance of Congress, rise of regional parties, unstable governments.
- **Emergency (1975-1977):** Causes, events, impact on democracy and civil liberties. Rise of JP Movement.
- **Rise of Regionalism and State Politics:** Assertion of regional identities and demands for greater state autonomy.
- **Communalism and Secularism:** Babri Masjid demolition, communal riots, debates on secularism.
- **Caste in Politics:** Mandal Commission recommendations and reservations for OBCs, rise of caste-based political parties.
- **Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL).**
- **Insurgencies and Separatist Movements:** (e.g., Punjab, Northeast, Kashmir).
- **Panchayati Raj Institutions (73rd and 74th Amendments, 1992):** Strengthening local self-government.
- **Electoral Reforms.**

### • B. Economic Developments:

- **Green Revolution (mid-1960s onwards):** Impact on agriculture, food security, regional disparities.
- **Nationalization of Banks (1969).**
- **Economic Crises and Liberalization (1991):** Balance of Payments crisis leading to LPG (Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization) reforms.
- **Impact of Economic Reforms:** High growth rates, rise of service sector, IT boom, increased foreign investment, but also concerns about inequality, agrarian distress, job creation.
- **Poverty Alleviation Programs and Welfare Schemes.**
- **Rise of India as a Global Economic Player.**
- **NITY Ayog**

### • C. Social Changes and Movements:

- **Women's Movement:** Issues of gender equality, violence against women, representation.
- **Environmental Movements:** (e.g., Chipko, Narmada Bachao Andolan).
- **Dalit Movements:** Assertion of rights and identity.
- **Tribal Movements:** Issues of land, displacement, forest rights.
- **Urbanization and its Challenges.**
- **Impact of Globalization on Indian Society and Culture.**
- **Role of Media and Civil Society.**

### • D. Foreign Policy Evolution:

- End of Cold War and its impact on NAM.

- Strengthening relations with USA, Russia, and other major powers.
- "Look East" / "Act East" Policy.
- Nuclear tests (1974, 1998) and India's emergence as a nuclear power.
- Role in regional organizations (SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO).
- Challenges: Terrorism, border disputes, maritime security.
- **E. Science and Technology Development:**
  - Space program (ISRO).
  - Nuclear program.
  - Advancements in IT, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals.
- **F. Key Challenges and Contemporary Issues:**
  - Poverty, inequality, unemployment.
  - Agrarian distress.
  - Corruption.
  - Communalism and social harmony.
  - Environmental degradation and climate change.
  - Internal security threats (terrorism, left-wing extremism).
  - Health and education challenges.
  - Governance reforms.

**Salient features of Indian culture – Unity in diversity – Race – Language – Religion, Customs and Rituals**

**– India, a Secular State; Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance, Drama and Music; Cultural Panorama –**

**National Symbols – Eminent personalities in cultural field**

## I. Salient Features of Indian Culture:

This section demands an understanding of the enduring characteristics that define Indian culture.

- **A. Antiquity and Continuity:** One of the oldest continuous civilizations, with many traditions surviving for millennia.
- **B. Syncretism and Synthesis (Assimilation):** Ability to absorb and integrate diverse external influences (Greek, Persian, Central Asian, European) while retaining its core identity.
- **C. Spirituality and Value-Oriented:** Emphasis on concepts like Dharma, Karma, Moksha, religious tolerance, and interconnectedness of life.
- **D. Family and Kinship Systems:** Importance of joint family (though changing), strong kinship ties, respect for elders.
- **E. Balance between Materialism and Spiritualism:** Acknowledging material pursuits while also emphasizing spiritual goals.
- **F. Respect for Nature:** Traditional reverence for nature, reflected in many rituals and beliefs (though challenged by modern development).
- **G. Pluralism and Tolerance:** Historical acceptance of diverse faiths and practices (though with instances of conflict).
- **H. Richness in Art Forms:** Diverse classical and folk traditions in music, dance, drama, painting, sculpture, architecture.
- **I. Philosophical Depth:** Rich traditions of philosophy encompassing various schools of thought (Vedic, Buddhist, Jain, etc.).

## II. Unity in Diversity:

This is a cornerstone concept for understanding India.

- **A. Understanding the Concept:** India's unique characteristic of harboring immense diversity (racial, linguistic, religious, regional) yet maintaining an underlying sense of cultural and national unity.
- **B. Manifestations of Diversity:**
  - **1. Race:**
    - India as a "melting pot" of various racial groups that migrated over millennia (e.g., Proto-Australoid, Mongoloid, Mediterranean, Nordic, Negrito – though these classifications are debated and can be sensitive).
    - Focus on the intermingling and resulting ethnic diversity rather than rigid racial categories.
  - **2. Language:**
    - A land of numerous languages and dialects.
    - Major language families: Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic, Tibeto-Burman.
    - Constitutional recognition of 22 Scheduled Languages. Importance of linguistic states.
    - Role of Sanskrit and other classical languages.
  - **3. Religion:**
    - Birthplace of four major world religions: Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism.
    - Significant presence of Islam, Christianity, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and tribal faiths.
    - Diversity within each religion (sects, denominations, schools of thought).
  - **4. Customs and Rituals:**
    - Vast array of customs related to birth, marriage, death, festivals, food habits, dress, social etiquette, varying across regions, religions, and communities.
    - Examples: Different marriage rituals, festival celebrations (Holi, Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Guru Nanak Jayanti, Pongal, Onam, Bihu, etc.), traditional attire.
  - **5. Geographical Diversity:** Leading to diverse lifestyles, occupations, and cultural adaptations (mountains, plains, coasts, deserts).
  - **6. Diversity in Art Forms:** Regional variations in dance, music, crafts, painting, architecture.
- **C. Factors Promoting Unity (Bonds of Unity):**
  - **Geographical Unity:** The subcontinent as a distinct geographical entity.
  - **Cultural Continuity:** Shared epics (Ramayana, Mahabharata), Puranic stories, philosophical concepts (Karma, Dharma) that cut across regions.
  - **Pilgrimage Network:** Sacred sites and pilgrimage routes (Char Dham, Jyotirlingas, Sufi shrines, Buddhist circuits) fostering inter-regional movement and interaction.
  - **Historical Political Unification (at times):** Empires like Mauryan, Gupta, Mughal, and British rule created administrative and political unity.
  - **Spirit of Accommodation and Tolerance:** Historical ability to absorb and coexist.
  - **Freedom Struggle:** A common struggle against colonial rule forged a sense of national identity.
  - **Indian Constitution:** Provides a framework for unity by guaranteeing fundamental rights, promoting secularism, federalism, and recognizing diversity (e.g., linguistic rights).
  - **Modern Means of Transport and Communication.**
  - **Economic Interdependence.**
  - **National Symbols and Identity.**

## III. India, a Secular State:

- **A. Understanding Indian Secularism:**
  - Not strict separation of state and religion (as in some Western models), but "Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava" (equal respect for all religions) or "Dharma Nirapekshata" (religious neutrality of the state).
  - State has no official religion.
  - Freedom of religion for all individuals (Article 25-28 of the Constitution).
  - State can intervene in religious affairs for social reform (e.g., temple entry, triple talaq).
  - Protection of minority rights (Article 29-30).
- **B. Constitutional Provisions for Secularism:**
  - Preamble (word "Secular" added by 42nd Amendment, but spirit was always present).
  - Fundamental Rights (Articles 14, 15, 16, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30).
- **C. Challenges to Secularism:**
  - Communalism, religious intolerance, politicization of religion, communal violence.
  - Debates around Uniform Civil Code.

## IV. Organizations for Fine Arts, Dance, Drama and Music:

This section requires knowing about key national-level institutions promoting arts and culture.

- **A. Ministry of Culture:** Nodal ministry.
- **B. National Academies:**
  - **Sangeet Natak Akademi (National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama, New Delhi, 1953):** Apex body for performing arts. Gives awards, fellowships, grants; organizes festivals, seminars.
  - **Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art, New Delhi, 1954):** Apex body for visual arts (painting, sculpture, graphics, etc.). Organizes exhibitions, workshops, publications.
  - **Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters, New Delhi, 1954):** Promotes literature in Indian languages. Gives awards (Sahitya Akademi Award, Bhasha Samman), publishes books, organizes literary events.
- **C. Other Key Institutions:**
  - **National School of Drama (NSD, New Delhi, 1959):** Premier theatre training institute.
  - **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI):** For preservation of ancient monuments and archaeological sites.
  - **National Museum, New Delhi; Indian Museum, Kolkata; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, etc.**
  - **National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA).**
  - **Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA).**
  - **Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs):** Seven ZCCs to promote regional folk arts and culture.
  - **Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT):** Links education with culture.
- **D. Role of these Organizations:** Preservation, promotion, and dissemination of Indian arts and culture; providing patronage and platforms for artists; research and documentation.

## V. Cultural Panorama:

A broad overview of the vibrant cultural landscape.

- **A. Festivals:** Religious, seasonal, harvest festivals – reflecting diversity and shared joy.
- **B. Fairs (Melas):** Kumbh Mela, Sonapur Mela, Pushkar Fair – socio-religious gatherings.

- **C. Cuisine:** Immense diversity in regional cuisines, use of spices.
- **D. Traditional Attire:** Regional variations in clothing.
- **E. Folk Traditions:** Rich heritage of folk music, dance, theatre, puppetry, storytelling, crafts specific to different regions.
- **F. Indian Cinema:** A powerful medium reflecting and shaping popular culture.

## VI. National Symbols:

Understanding their significance.

- **National Flag (Tiranga):** Colors, Ashoka Chakra, symbolism.
- **National Emblem (State Emblem of India - adaptation from Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka):** Symbolism.
- **National Anthem ("Jana Gana Mana"):** Composer (Tagore), meaning.
- **National Song ("Vande Mataram"):** Composer (Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay), context.
- **National Animal (Tiger), National Bird (Peacock), National Flower (Lotus), National Tree (Banyan), National Fruit (Mango), National River (Ganga), National Aquatic Animal (River Dolphin), National Heritage Animal (Elephant).**
- **Significance:** Foster a sense of national identity, unity, and pride.

## VII. Eminent Personalities in Cultural Field:

This is very broad. Focus on individuals who have made outstanding contributions to various cultural domains (beyond those already covered in freedom struggle or specific art forms).

- **Classical Music:** Tansen, M.S. Subbulakshmi, Bismillah Khan, Ravi Shankar, Bhimsen Joshi, Zakir Hussain.
- **Classical Dance:** Rukmini Devi Arundale, Birju Maharaj, Kelucharan Mohapatra, Sonal Mansingh, Mallika Sarabhai.
- **Literature (Modern):** Munshi Premchand, Mahadevi Varma, R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, Vikram Seth, Amitav Ghosh, and prominent writers in regional languages. (Ancient/Medieval covered elsewhere).
- **Painting (Modern):** Raja Ravi Varma, Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy, Amrita Sher-Gil, M.F. Husain, S.H. Raza.
- **Cinema:** Satyajit Ray, Raj Kapoor, Guru Dutt, Shyam Benegal, Adoor Gopalakrishnan, and contemporary figures.
- **Architecture (Modern):** Charles Correa, B.V. Doshi.
- **Theatre (Modern):** Habib Tanvir, Badal Sircar, Vijay Tendulkar, Girish Karnad.
- **Folk Arts Revivalists/Promoters.**
- **Note:** This can overlap with personalities discussed under specific art forms. The key is to identify those with a broad national or even international cultural impact.