

Henry Vivian Derozio, an Anglo Indian Professor of Hindu College Calcutta, propagated ideas of enlightenment, rational thinking and French revolution around 1830s.

His efforts led emergence of a group of educated students "Young Bengal".

Contribution to religion and philosophy

- 6 Rational thinking disapproved traditional Hindu belief and system
 - ↳ Caste system was disapproved
 - ↳ and equality was preached
 - ↳ disapproved idol worship, tithes.
 - ↳ Dominance of Brahman in society, education and polity was looked down.
- 6 Promoted cause of women
 - ↳ Education, learning
 - ↳ abolition of cruel sati system
 - ↳ disapproved polygamy, child marriage, domestic violence, isolation
 - ↳ promoted widow remarriage
- 6 political thinking
 - ↳ promoted democratic ideals of liberty, equality.
 - ↳ press freedom, freedom of speech and expression.

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- ↳ religious freedom
- ↳ denied supremacy of religion
- ↳ a young Berzio, at a Sanda prasad whose noted angst "our deprivation of political liberty is the cause of our misery"
- ↳ thus paving way for freedom and rationalist sentiment

Limited reach and impact

- ↳ after Company felt Berzio's rationalism is issue in security of Raj, he was replaced
- ↳ Thereafter decline in the 'Young Bengal'
- ↳ Reason → ① limited social base, mostly upper caste Bengalis
- ② large illiteracy in Bengal at that time
- ③ means of communication was limited
- ④ Press restriction [eg Regulation Act of 1823]
- ↳ modernisation appropriated by other movements viz Brahmo Samaj, Indian Association
- ↳ Surendranath Banerjee called Henry V. Berzio a pioneer nationalist

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Rising tide of nationalist sentiment manifested by several associations like INC, Indian Press Association etc. created apprehension among authority.

In this context Lord Curzon put forward his policy of Bengal Partition in 1905

- ① Curzon visualised peculiar aspect of Indian intelligentsia mostly upper caste Hindu viz Bhadrak of Bengal
 - ↳ they monopolised administration, educational institution to the extent of alienation of other viz Muslim, Dalits, poor etc.
- ② Sekhar Bandyopadhyay points Muslim now got attention of authority, it was policy of creating dissension among nationalist ranks as already seen through "Anti Cow riot" 1890s time when Muslim left Congress
- ③ Proposal of partition included
 - ↳ east Bengal with 42 million Muslim and 4 million Hindu
 - ↳ rest with majority of Hindu

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this demographic peculiarity pointed by 8th chandra was to utilise one group bit against other to weaken nationalist rank

④ British policy brought fruits as emergence of Muslim League as veriferous organization for cause of muslims, proved disastrous for unity of India in long run

eg ① ML used against Congress during CDM and RTC

② ML given veto during SIM and Cripps mission.

However Historian painted immediate impact of partition instead of weakening caused further impetus

① launch of swadeshi and Boycott

② marked Hindu-Muslim unity

③ Rising revolutionary movement under Anubhudo Lohar, Banihda Kumar, Pulin Das, etc.

④ establishment of Yugantar, Dawa Anushilan Samiti show religious unity

Partition was annulled in 1911 due to rising sentiments of nationalism

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Lahore session of 1929, presided by Nehru was a landmark in mass based Gandhian movement history

Significance

• Lahore Resolution

- ↳ adoption of Purna Swaraj by 26 Jan 1930 [1st time]
- ↳ adoption of national flag
- ↳ ultimatum to Government
- ↳ Nehru socialist principles

- ↳ disapproval of Gandhi's theory of trusteeship

- ↳ disregard capitalist and resultant inequality

- ↳ favour toward state socialism

- ↳ freedom of men from exploitation

• Paved the way for civil disobedience movement and allowed people of all strata to join

↳ eg ① workers to join, strike

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in railway, British guth and
cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad

(2) Peasant took no tax no rent,
no chokidar tax in Bengal, Bihar,
Gujarat (Bardoli), Awadh etc.

(3) women joined non violent protest
(a) picketing, liquor shops, textile
shops

(b) -prabhat pheri

(4) children - formed 'Karan Sena',
'Mangari Sena'

widespread reach

↳ Gujarat → Dandi march witnessed
men, women paying homage by
working on charka, visiting

Yatra

↳ Madras, Kerala, Andhra, Bombay
all witnessed disobedience and
non violation of tax law.

↳ Sibiram setup in Andhra

↳ Assam (a band of akhramites
from Sylhet to Dacca to collect
Salt)

Gandhi's 11 point letter ~~off~~ to Irwin
manifested direct demand which
affected Indian sovereignty viz high expenditure
tax tariff, salt etc.

1
d

Anti Simon Commission Movement, Civil
Disobedience Movement, Dalit
reassertion for content to GOI Act of 1935

Disapproval of GOI Act of 1919 was due to

- ↳ ① Scheme of Dyarchy in provincial
administration, disliked by
INC
- ② Governor's high power to issue
ordinance,
- ③ Important subjects were reserved
- ④ Non responsible govt as Governor
was appointed by crown and
responsible to him only
- ⑤ Franchise was limited, women
not given voting rights
- ⑥ No devolution of financial
(significant) power
- so basic ⑦ No constitution making
power, Dominion Status

so basic demand of self government
put by HRL of Besant and Tilak was
ineffectively met.

Appointment of Simon Commission

an all white commission was disapproved.
LWC and other parties met and brought 'Nehru Report' which demand basic demands written in Act of 1919 by GOI Act 1935 proved disappointment

- ① No provision of Dominion status and transfer of power
- ② extension of separate electorate (Act 1919) to women, SC and labor class
- ③ Scheme of dynarchy now introduced in Central legislature.
- ④ franchise still limited (10%)
- ⑤ no effective devolution of financial power
- ⑥ Governor still responsible only to crown
- ⑦ Executive Council consisted only 50% Indians, ~~of~~ powerful position like Commander in chief to be European only
- ⑧ Governor still can issue ordinance
- ⑨ Governor still get residuary power
- ⑩ Governor can take over administration in case of emergency.

This GOI Act 1935 was disliked by INC

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e

Telangana uprising was a peasant
uprising

Salient aspects

- Post war, talk of freedom, transfer of power, re-installed peasant movements who subsided during WW II
- Nawab of Hyderabad raised value of rent, began removal of peasant in case of failure to pay revenue.
- Nawabi police and lathials went to seize property.
- Leftist movement and leaders organised people to rise against oppression
- Influence of nationalist movement, freedom consciousness
- women organised ~~into~~ and used all tools like 'belans' up



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against newabi police to disallow
seize.

2
a
Battle of Buxar 1764 and Treaty of
Alakhabad 1765 gave 'Diwani'
of Bengal and Bihar to Company

Treaty also gave 'Nizamat'
rights to Company ~~by~~ as it were to
nominate 'rajah subedar'

Another provision was custom duty
free trade in Awadh and placing of
resident

Lord Clive established 'Dual System'
in Bengal

① Company retain Nawabi
authority in judicial matters
as all orders of courts went to
nawab for approval

② However Diwani i.e revenue
collecting right was appropriated

It was a prudent policy on part of
Lord Clive because

① Company lacked base in Indian
society, an ideological basis viz
(orientalist thesis of Sir William Jones)

was yet to be announced which legitimized
 Balental authority in Indian idiom says
 Javed nozeed.

- (2) Authority of ^{Mughal} Emperor was still intact
 in Northern India, so in order to be
 safe from armed uprising
- (3) Company's relation in terms of approval
 from British parliament was not
 favourable till 1784 as mentioned by
 P J Marshall.
- (4) Primary focus of company was to extract
 revenue to finance for trade with
 China, Malaya and India and thus
 reduce dependence on American silver
- (5) Authority was still to be consolidated
 eg (a) Anglo French conflict in
 Carnatic wars
 (b) Anglo Mysore wars
 (c) Anglo Maratha wars
- (6) Administrative expense was not to be
 born by company under this scheme
 besides lack of British summit to
 administer, who were later regulated
 by Lord Cornwallis and Wellesley was
 yet to come.

If it was political sagacity of clue for company, it was at same time irresponsible, abusive and oppressive to Indian people

① 17anadari system (Farming System)

- ↳ Lord Clive gave revenue collection rights to highest bidder, mostly Zamindars, ^{or money lender} new became official
- ↳ they extracted to their satisfaction securing nothing
- ↳ way of extraction \rightarrow oppression, and used violence, torture (Tirthankar Ray)
- ↳ led to famine of 1769-70 which wiped out $\frac{1}{3}$ Bengali population out of starvation

② Trading process

- ↳ Company officials now became fearless
- ↳ widespread misuse of 'Dastak' harmed Indian merchant
- ↳ Disallowed Indian merchant to

lead their articles in post ship
 ↳ Mir Kasim removed all duties
 led his removal by Lord Clive

③ Beginning of deindustrialisation.

- ↳ Industrial Revolution in England brought cheap manufactured products
- ↳ replaced expensive handloom
- ↳ complained early nationalist
- ↳ led to increase pressure on agriculture
- ↳ pauperisation (sekhon Bardhyopadhyay)

④ used revenue to finance Canaratic war,
 employed sepays from region on that revenue for empire building,

⑤ Zamindar-official nexus further caused oppression

However system did not last long
 arrival of Lord Warren Hastings and
Regulation Act 1773 brought new
 changes.

~~Early decades of Company~~

2
(h) British authority moved cautiously in administrative landscape and several philosophical currents influenced its policy.

During early decades company was in process of consolidation and finding ideological basis of its regime.

Sekhhar Bandhyopadhyay mentioned initially company behaved like Indian ruler, recognizing emperor authority, Persian was court language, no English law was preached.

All this was rooted in its orientalist policy which promoted non interference, status quo and traditional values of Indians.

Finding of Sir William Jones and James Prichard about Sanskrit which was classified as part of Indo European family of language, gave Indian an antiquity equal to classical Greek

Eugene Irshick points contrary to what Edward says this theory was made in collusion of English and Indian intelligentsia when outcome was severely influenced by latter.

Nevertheless it placed company in equal footing with Indians, thus legitimising their rule in Indian idiom" says Javed Majeed.

It involved finding traditional values of ancient Indian society a process which Gauri Vishwanathan called 'Reverse acculturation'

It could be seen in early covenants (General rule, Lord Warren Hastings established Calcutta Madrasa, in esta. of Asiatic Society of Bengal, Sanskrit College of Calcutta to study language.

Lord Cornwallis however made slight departure when he introduced "whig principle" of separating judiciary from executive, bringing 'police system' on lines of

Irish police

However interference in traditional system was non-existent, also Permanent Settlement system recognised rights of Zamindars,

Thomas Munro traced ancient systems of strong central rule without intermediaries when he established Ryotwari

However mind in England changed especially under influence of utilitarian movement and free trade movement

Jeremy Bentham preached utilitarianism which meant greater good for large no. of people, this idea was militarised in writing of James Mill, his "The History of British India" turned down myth of Indian richness and argued for reform.

Orientalist also considered high antiquity but that it was degenerated in subsequent period, so need of revitalising, but they consider them inheritor not reformer

~~Ut~~ Anglist on contrary argued for reform, especially under Mills writing, it led to focus on English education.

Sometime Adam Smith's free trade (Laissez faire) gained prominence.

In such ambience came a liberal, Lord William Bentick and Thomas Macaulay their action to some extent solved issues

↳ Bentick Act of 1829 abolished Sati^o

↳ Charter Act 1833

↳ abolished monopoly of Company

↳ brought system of selection in civil services

↳ Macaulay Commission formulated IPC 1860, Code of Civil Procedure 1859, Criminal Procedure Code

↳ Charter Act 1813

↳ allowed Christian missionaries

↳ ~~English~~
↳ Macaulay Minute 1833

↳ English replaced Persian at administrative language

↳ press and books in English

↳ Technical institute in Roorkee

↳ Wood's Dispatch establish three

universities, English to be means of education

2

①

During first half of 19th cen, Company was engaged in empire expansion which marked its peak in policy of Lord Dalhousie

Policy of Isolation and Noninterference

- Policy aimed at separating states for possible alliances through placing 'resident' who looked after policies of states

• 3rd Anglo Maratha war, imposed three treaties on 1st on Peshwa whose territory was annexed and a small state of Satara created, which brought under subsidiary alliance

- Uwalior and Indore signed separate treaties, all under subsidiary alliance mean ① not to induct other European in service

② not to settle dispute among themselves without company's approval

③ Placement of 'Resident' and army under Company with expense on states treasuries.

Annexation

- Hydrabad, Mysore also signed subsidiary alliance treaty

Annexation

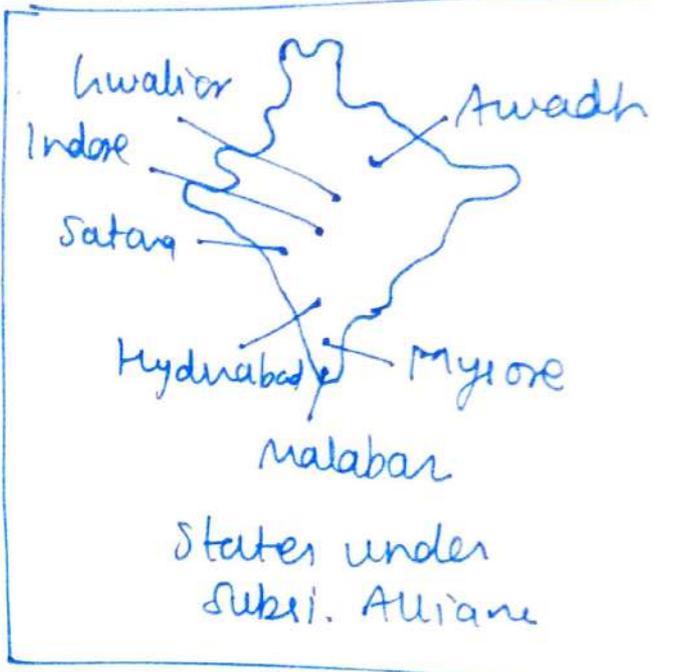
- Lord Hastings' 'policy of Paramountcy' provided basis for expansion
 - Burma war 1824-28 brought Assam, Nagaland, later Coorg, Cachar, Arakan annexed
 - Sindh capitulated through isolation by Lord Ellenborough in 1843
 - Punjab annexed by Lord Dalhousie in 1848
 - half of Awadh annexed in 1812 by Hastings on pretext of misgovernment
 - Lord Dalhousie's 'policy of lapse'
 - annexed Sambalpur, Baghat, Satara, Nagpur, Udaipur, Jhansi
 - annexed entire Awadh
- Till mid 19th cen empire formation almost completed, and shock of 1857 revolt marked change in this policy of annexation.

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Policy of Subsidiary Alliance was brought by Lord Wellesley it was an extension of 'Ring fence' policy of Warren Hastings.

Main features

- State to not employ any other European power in his army and admin.
- Placement of Resident as a diplomat and company-state affairs coordinator
- Placing army of state under British Command, on their own expense
- State was to be protected by Company
- States could not enter into any alliance or settle dispute autonomously without Company's approval.



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Policy benefited Company in numerous way

- ① It led to isolation of states from other power, which otherwise would have formed united front against Company.
eg. seen in 3rd Anglo Maratha war when combined force of Peshwa, Holkar and a walior fought.
- ② It brought several states under British protectorate
 - eg a) Hyderabad and Mysore signed it
 - b) Satara, a walior, Indore, Awadh, signed
 - c) then Nagpur, Baroda, Vadai pur entire Rajputana came under
 - d) Sind signed subsultanty in 1830s later it was annexed in 1843
 - e) Punjab placed under Company after 1st Anglo Sikh war 1844-1845

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- ③ It ~~was~~ was prudent in financial terms
- ① Annexation required expenditure on administration, revenue collection,
 - ② needed large British civil servants to deploy, with high wage demand
 - ③ Company got free army as state army was placed in 'Company's' command while expenses born by ruler
- ④ It relieved Company of any burden of internal turmoil of states
- eg ① Annexation of Awadh caused Revolt of 1857
 - ② Mysore revolt of 1830 due to interference in traditions, displeasing of ruler and bad treatment to children.

⑤ British parliamentary approval was also an issue in Cromwell's actions

eg. Parliament tried unsuccessfully Lord Wellesley and Lord Warren Hastings for their excesses of conduct.

Thus this policy brought large extent of Indian territory under colonial authority, it however was an abusive policy.

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(b)

Bipin chandra and Sucheta Mahajan
points freedom Partition duality
represent success and failure of ^{national} movement
sustained by INC

Turns and Twist

- British government policy of Divide and Rule seen in ① Morley Minto reform 1909 which introduced separate electorate for muslims
- ② using ML against INC to turn down their demand of self government, freedom etc.
- ③ giving veto power to ML during WW II time
- ④ giving extra weightage disproportionate to their population in viceroy's council post war
- failure of INC to integrate muslim in nationalist struggle
 - ① Early nationalist focus on ancient past and disapproval of medieval muslim regime

② INC-ML tussel over election and ministeries formation during 1920s and 1930s.

- Further mobilisation by ML through its communal agenda of separate electorate, reservation, policies of MA Jinnah, Ali brothers.

All these are content for demand of separate state for muslim. in muslim majority provinces of Bengal and NWFP and Sind.

- GOI 1919 scheme of Dyarchy satisfied none, then appointment of all india commission (Simon Comm.) for future constitutional reform led agitation in 1928.
- All parties conference met and brought forth 'Nehru Report' which denied separate electorate for muslim but provided for reservation on basis of population.
- Jinnah and ML visualised it as representative of Hindu proposal, muslims made their demands in

Delhi Proposal - ① NWFP given separate
legislature

② Sind recognised separate Constitutionally
(from Bombay)

③ $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation to Muslims in
Centre and all provinces without
reducing them to minority in
provinces of Muslim majority.

- Hindu Mahasabha and Akali Dal
objected as it would through Hindu and
other minorities in such provinces at
mercy of Muslims.
- Jinnah's demand not met led him to
bring 14 points
- Thereafter elections ~~and~~ ^{under} scheme of
GOI Act 1935, and winning of Congress
in most provinces and they form minorities
in 8 provinces
- Nehru's refusal to make minorities with
ML, made Jinnah confirm about his
decline of political career if not
took path of communalism says 8th
chapter

- Jinnah demand of separate ~~provision~~ ^{state} for muslim acquired root in 1940s especially when Cripps mission was send, ① ~~but~~ it included provision of that if any party not willing to sign united treaty can ~~for~~ sign separate treaty with separate province
- ② INC objected led failure of mission
- Post war, tired England send Cabinet mission - scheme divided into 3 groups
 - ② state right to reconsider group after 5 yrs and constitution after 10yr
- ML taught provision of partition was included as sec A and B was muslim majority
- Then Wavel ~~blought~~ ^{formed} ministry with Nehru as head and denied claim of Partition Nehru's speech that partition not happening led Jinnah to raise campaign 'Lekar Rakhe Pakistan', 'Larke Lenge Pakistan' etc.
- Communal holocaust in Calcutta in 1946 confirmed authority of necessity. Later Mountbatten policy of June of election for partition and appointment of Radcliffe commission for boundary divided

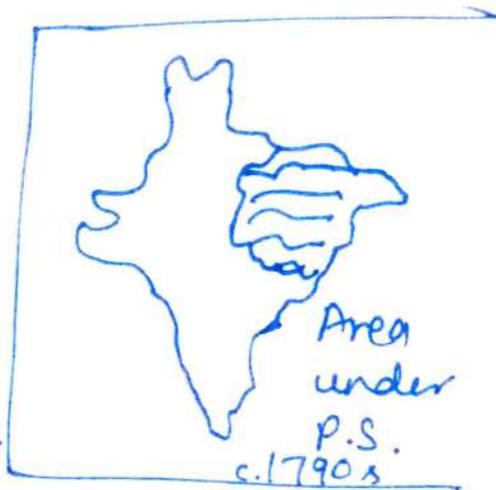
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(C)

Lord Cornwallis established Permanent settlement in Bengal in 1793

Defects

- It led establishment of Private property in land and gave recognition to Zamindar as landowner
- Thus reduced large no. of cultivators to status of tenancy, who denied right of tenure, could be evicted at will
- Heavy rate, P. T. Marshall points around 20% higher than earlier
- Heavy rate, with less security, and illegal series, oppressive measures of rent collection led widespread misery to poor peasant and famines of 1840s and 1860s in Bengal and Orissa.
- Inflexible and permanent rate no relief during distress time, meant evictions.
- Even zamindar couldn't survive, as David Thorne points ultimate owners were Company, so called 'Sunset clause'



- Sekhar Bandhyopadhyay points around 51% older zamindari wiped out in Bengal and Bihar, around 41% land passed in hand of 'amlatis'

Tranquility and Stability

- It led rise of small no. of big tenants called Jotedars, Rajat and Ratnakha Ray points, in northern area
- Sugata Bose points existence of zamindari in other area
- Bengal tenancy did not participated in Revolt of 1857

However several small scale uprising existed

- eg
- ① Faraizi uprising
 - ② Wahabi movement
 - ③ Pagalpanthi uprising
 - ④ Rangpur rebellion of 1770s
 - ⑤ Indigo rebellion in Patna and Nadia
 - ⑥ Agrarian league formation in Patna by Ishan Chandra Ray

Overall 19% Indian territory was under Permanent Settlement.

5

⑨

Advent of Gandhi in Indian political map during 20th cen. nationalist struggle broadened scope and reach of Indian movement

Champaran Satyagraha significance

- ① It was 1st among the series of movements/uprising instigated by MK Gandhi
- ② Based on local issue of peasant of Champaran, Rajkumar Sukla brought Gandhi to Champaran
- ③ Gandhi ~~was~~ along with his comrades including Rajendra Prasad, Mahatma Purohit, J B Kiplani, etc. looked into cause of peasant
- ④ Denied entry by magistrate, Gandhi not obliged thus marked a sign of non-cooperation and disobedience later ~~used~~ Gandhi used both tactics in 1920s and 1930s.

- ⑤ Gandhi was appointed to Committee to look into heavy rent by planter's and legal document of letting go of having to sow indigo were valid enough to provide compensation.
- ⑥ This success in Champaran boosted image of Gandhi as a leader and provided trust/faith in him.
- ⑦ Besides cause of peasant redressal in itself marks a new shift in policy of nationalist struggle, by showing sympathy toward issue of rural peasant Gandhi departed from early nationalist tactics and moderate policy of non-violence.

However we must acknowledge that Champaran was a local issue, Gandhi was yet to prove his worth with continuation of his success in Kheda and Ahmedabad.

5

(b)

India's anti colonial struggle did not
move in isolation of international
politics.

Several global developments influenced
it various ways

(Political)

① Russian Revolution of 1917 and establishment
of socialist state led formation of several
communist groups in India

- ↳ they came under MN Roy est CPI
- ↳ Congress est. CSP in 1934
- ↳ communists mobilised and politicised
peasantry, workers into WPPs
- ↳ trade union movement est. of AU India
Trade union with Lajpat Ran as
President
- ↳ communist, workers, peasantry support
in NCP, CDM, SIM etc.

② World War I

↳ est. of Yugantar and Ladhari Party in
USA

↳ Revolutionary uprising of 1914

↳ HRL movement under Besant and Tilak
demanded self government

③ World war II (1939-45)

- ↳ began intense political changes
- ↳ 1st Individual Satyagraha, Delhi Chalo
- ↳ August offer, Cripps mission - gave Dominion status
- ↳ SIM (1942), est. of parallel government
- ↳ rise of underground leadership viz Jayaprakash Narayan, TB Kiplani
- ↳ women's rise → Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kiplani, Usha Mehta

④ Japan's aggression

Economic and Social scene.

- Global depression of 1930s showed weakness in Capitalist system boosted faith of Nehru in Socialism
- Industrial Revolution in Germany, France, Japan competition with Britain impacted its policies in India
- Mody Pact of 1934 due to imposition of heavy tax by Japanese on Indian ^{goods} ~~land~~ ~~owning~~ to British policies.

Rising women's role also be accounted, however Indian freedom struggle invented several new tactics of its own which later used by Mandela, Anti colonial struggle in SE Asia, Africa etc.

5

C

Failure of Cripps mission, and Japanese fear of aggression, ways of British retreat and wartime misery led Congress to initiated Quit India Movement (QIM).

Stages of Development

- Gandhi's speech at howalia Tank 'Do or Die' and later arrest of all top leaders of Congress on 9 Aug 1942 in a single sweep marked beginning.
- In first stage movement was leaderless and instantaneous, news of arrest spread like wildfire.
- Students, workers, peasants joined in Calcutta, Benaras, Awadh.
- Students of BHU went to village and spread message through phrases like 'Angrez Bhag Uraye', 'Thana Jale Do', 'Station Phank Do' [Bap Sucheta Mahajan]
- In next stage underground leadership emerged through lower level functionaries of INC viz Jayaprakash Narayan,

J. B. Kiplani²

- women marked high eg. Aruna Asaf Ali gave leadership to protesters, Sulheta Kiplani organised movement, Usa Mehta ran Congren radio till it was confiscated
- Next stage saw formation of parallel government eg ① Tamruk district
② Balia under Chittu Pandey
③ Satara under Satish Chandra Bahu J.C. Samanta
- Zamindar maintained neutrality, small zamindars supported eg Raja of Dabhanga
- Next stage movement spread to princely states, Congren this time did not differentiate between princely and states.

In words of Bipin Chandra, SIM was instantaneous, as all handhi movement were, and there was lot of local level deligation

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(d)

Ravindra Kumar points that post 1857 peasant uprisings saw political organisation and involvement of middle class educated people as a link between them and government.

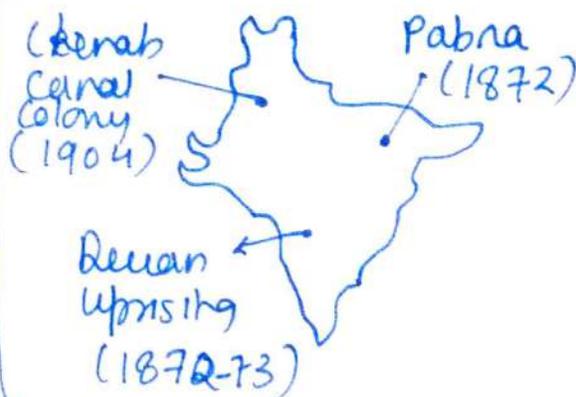
① Indigo Rebellion of 1859-1860

- ↳ against oppression of indigo planter
- ↳ who imposed heavy tax burden and

forcefully sow with low fixed price despite decline in export due to displacement by German synthetic dye.

- ↳ Vishnu Biswas and Bhagwan Chandra mobilised peasant of Pabna and Nadia collected money, sent petition in court

- ↳ Neel Darpan a play to ~~get~~ propagate oppression of planters, translated into English by Michael Madhusudan Datta and propagated by Chittu Chinnai
- ↳ fined by government engaged Mukdoo Patra



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- ② Pabna Uprising → formation of Agrarian League
- ↳ sent petition to court for enforcement of Rent Act X of 1859
 - ↳ demanded occupancy rights
 - ↳ led to passage of Bengal Tenancy Reform Act

- ③ Deccan Uprising
- ↳ showed political ^{knowledge} sentiment
 - ↳ social boycott of manwari banaji
 - ↳ letter destroyed and burnt only debt bondage documents
 - ↳ no violence
 - ↳ Poona Sarvajanik Sabha engaged as a link, propagated issue of peasant
 - ↳ led to passage of Deccan Relief Act

- ④ Chenab Canal Colony
- ↳ against govt. desire to impose water tax, change inheritance law
 - ↳ show involvement of Lajapat Rai, Anur Singh
 - ↳ no tax campaign
- Ranajit Cukha considers role of middle class edu. people as minute and unfaithful.

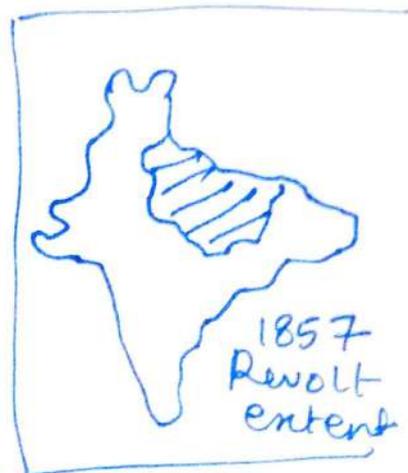
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⑤

Veer Savarkar points that Revolt of 1857 was India's freedom struggle fought for 'swaraj'

Causes

① Annexation of Awadh and Summary Settlement

↳ Thomas Metcalf points kinship ties between peasant and rural gentry



↳ that annexation cause discontent among sepoy, who were peasants mostly drawn from Awadh in veil of sepoy disen.

↳ Summary settlement proved oppressive, leading to loss of land, poverty, misery.

② Discontent among Sepay

↳ works of christian missionaries

↳ rumor of mixing cow and pig bones powder in chappatis

↳ rumours of pig fat in brown ken musket, which had to be bitten

↳ Confirmed suspicion about conversion

③ Composition of Army of Bengal

- ↳ peel commission highlight
- ↳ mostly upperclass,
- ↳ when privilege hunt especially when govt. tried to induct lower class, Cokhar etc.
- ↳ were bound to rebel, until Mangal Pandey mutiny
- ↳ nearest regiment began mutiny

④ Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse

- ↳ annexation of Satara, Sambalpur, Bhagpat, Nagpur, Udaipur and Jhansi
- ↳ leadership provided Rani Lakshmi Bai in Jhansi, Nana Sahab in Kanpur, Kuar Singh in Bihar, Khan Bahadur Khan in Rohilkhand, Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow etc.

According to SN Sen and Majumdar it was a mutiny of sepay, rural gentry and landless peasant took upperhand latter Karl Marx considered it as 1st freedom

struggle

CA Bayly however traces several movements instead of one.

6

①

MK Gandhi invented method of Passive resistance and Satyagraha during his work in South Africa

Gandhi's Satyagraha was based on

- ↳ ① Truth which means, if your aim is truthful, then you don't have to fear in resisting oppressive and illegitimate policies.
- ↳ ② Non violence that in order to gain ends means are as significant as end, he applied it against works of revolutionaries for eg. Swadeshi revolutionaries, works of Hindustani Republic Army, Chittagong group.
- ↳ ③ Legitimate emanates from concept of rights based approach, when colonial authority regards them as dispensers ~~of~~ and fountains of Justice, they must impart legitimate rights of people
- ↳ ④ Just and fair aspect of demand and action.

Gandhi shaw his faith in these concepts when he initiated NonCooperation movement

- ↳ he urged people to be non violent
- ↳ During Bardoli phase, all other would cooperate with silence
- ↳ however a digression in form of violence in chauri chaura 13 April 1922 was feared because
 - ① It could be used by governments to initiate repression elsewhere
 - ② which could demoralise people and affect adversely image of Gandhi
- ↳ Thus tactic of revocation was a complex mixture of strategic prudent and limitation of Gandhi's movement.

A marked departure from this tactic of non violence was seen when Gandhi gave speech at hawalia tank 'Do or Die'

- ② Despite large scale violence in Quit India Movement (QIP) Gandhi

did not revoke this time

③ Gandhi's initial support to cause of British war aim

All this led to claim by some that Gandhi's last in faith in non-violence strategy

However there are other instances which show otherwise

① First of all non-revoking this time is out of peculiar situation this time ~~and~~

(a) British refusal to demand of independence

(b) wartime contingency viz army expenditure, usage in foreign matter non approval, communal tactics

(c) all this shaved time riped for last war either independence or nothing

② Gandhi took fast against rising violence by people shows he was not inclined to ~~be~~ violence based tactics rather tried to discipline people instead of recalling entire campaign

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

- ③ Earlier tactic of evoking war out of contingency that people need rest time etc. but now evoking would have could reactionary effects
- eg ① as was seen earlier after NCM, rise of Hindutan Socialist Republic Army
- ② and rise chittagong group after COM.

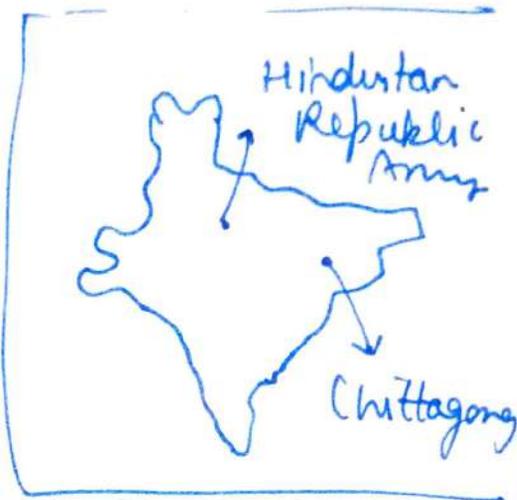
Gandhi^o showed flexibility in his tactical temperament which was needed against highly intelligent European colonial rulers.

6

Grandhi's recalling Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) post Chauri Chaura Incident was followed by widespread disapproval and revolutionary tendencies

Growth

- After revoking NCM, several leaders, youth students were looking for ways to show their nationalism and patriotism (Bibih Chandra)
- A group of leaders collected in U.P. included Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chatterjee, Sanchidhanath Sanyal established Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) in 1924
- They conducted robbery at Kakon^o Railway station, looted cash
- Later Kakon^o Conspiracy case led to hanging of Bismil and other, led to decline in rev. movement but not died out



- A new group came under Bijok Krishna Varma, Jaidev, Shiv Verma in UP and Bhagat Singh, Bhagawati Chandra Bohra, Shiv Verma at Lahore
- They met at Firoz Shah Kotla in 1928 and founded Hindustan Socialist Republic Army (HSRA) under overall leadership of Chandrashekhar Azad
- Death of Lajapat Rai during ^{Anti} Simon protest led them to individual heroism
- Bhagat Singh and Azad murdered a policeman involved in death of Rai
- BK Dutt and Singh through Bomb on CLA over passage of PS Act.
- ~~Death~~ Hanging of Bagat Singh and death of other marked end of rev. in north India
- Another rev. ~~trend~~ movement emerged in Bengal ① Kapinath Saha, ^{tried to} ~~murdered~~ hated police Commission of Bengal, but mistakenly another Englishman Day killed, he was tried and hanged

- ② ↳ Chittagong Group under Surya Sen leadership leadership, he collected followers Anant Singh, Lokenath Paul, Ganesh Ghosh
- ↳ looted Police Armoury, Auxiliary force Armoury raid in 1933
- ↳ failed to locate arms, but succeeded in dislocation of communication,
- ↳ never retreated to hills where arrest, then tried and hanged.

Change in Ideology and Programme

- ↳ Ideology shifted to Socialism, Bhagat Singh, according to Bipin Chandra, gave scientific explanation to Socialism
- ↳ It meant removal of capitalism, end of exploitation of men, poverty, and inequality
- ↳ All leaders were well educated, Daganwadi Chandra Vohra has wrote "The Philosophy of Bomb" emphasising need and expediency.

6 Revolutionary already showed lack of faith in violent tactics but then death of Raj led them to individual assassinations

6 ~~change in~~ Ideology was not only to establish independent state but go beyond, establishment of rule of people

6 Singh criticised communalism as big a threat as capitalism and imperialism

6 Programme change

- ↳ women's direct role
- ↳ Pritilata Waddadar died while raid
- ↳ Kalpana Dutt arrested along with Sen
- ↳ Bina Das fired point blank at District Governor
- ↳ 2 students of Comilla shot dead District Magistrate
- ↳ individual assassinations
- ↳ Arrest as means to fire patriotism among masses with slogans 'Mere Rang De Basanti Chola', 'Inqilab Zindabad', 'Sanjivani ki Tamnah'

Death of revolutionary Jatindra Das led unprecedented uprising in India.