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Jammu & Kashmir

Police Constable

Volume - 1

General Awareness

SIERRA INNOVATIONS

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1 CHAPTER — Establishment of British Rule in India

Arrival of Europeans in India

1. Portuguese

Important Personalities

Vasco Da Gama	- Arrived at Calicut in May 1498 - Received permission to establish business by **King Zamorin of Calicut** - At **Cannanore**, he set up a **trading factory**.
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	- Established **first European factory in India in 1500 at Calicut** - Successfully **retaliated Arab attack** on Portuguese **Bombarded Calicut** and made **advantageous treaties with** rulers of **Cochin and Cannanore**
Francisco De Almeida	- In 1505, **Francisco De Almeida** tried to consolidate the position of Portuguese in India. - He built **fortresses at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore and Kilwa.**. **Vision:** to make the Portuguese the master of the Indian Ocean. His policy was k/a the **Blue Water Policy and cartaze system.**
Alfonso de Albuquerque	**Real founder of the Portuguese power in India.** - Introduced a permit system for other ships. **Acquired Goa in 1510** and Goa became **"the first bit of Indian territory to be under the Europeans since the time of Alexander the Great"**. - Encouraged Portuguese men to take local wives and stressed the **abolition of sati**

Portuguese Establishments in India

- Occupied **regions around the coast of Goa from Mumbai to Daman and Diu and then to Gujarat**, they controlled four important ports and towns and villages..
- Established **military posts and settlements** on the east coast at **San Thome (in Chennai)** and **Nagapattinam (in Andhra).**
- **Imperial farman circa 1579** made them settle near **Satgaon in Bengal** for **trading activities**.

Portuguese Policies in India

- **Monopolised the manufacture of salt,**
- Built a **custom house** and started **levying a duty on tobacco**.
- Started **slave trade**, purchased Hindu and Muslim children and converted to Christianity.
- **Religious Policy of the Portuguese**
  - Zeal to **promote Christinaty**.
  - **Intolerant** toward Muslim and Hindu religions.

2. Dutch

- **In 1596, Cornelis de Houtman → first Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.**
- In **1602**, many trading companies amalgamated → **EIC of the Netherlands**.
- Company was **empowered to carry out war, conclude treaties, to take possession of territory and to erect fortresses**.

Dutch Settlements in India

- **First factory in Masulipatnam (in Andhra) in 1605.**
- In **1609** opened **a factory in Pulicat**, north of Madras.
- Other principal factories at **Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Baranagar, Kasimbazar** (near Murshidabad), **Balasore, Patna, Nagapatam (1658), Cochin (1663).**

Trade under Dutch in India

- **Manufactured:**
  - **Indigo:** the Yamuna valley and Central India,
  - **textiles and silk**: Bengal, Gujarat and the Coromandel,
  - **Saltpeter**: Bihar
  - **Opium and rice**: the Ganga valley.
- **Monopolized trade in black pepper and spices**.
- In the **Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-74)** English ships were captured in Bay of Bengal by Dutch forces → retaliation by the English → defeat of the Dutch in the **battle of Hooghly** (1759).
- **Battle of Colachel (1741)** b/w Dutch and the **king of Travancore Marthanda Varma** leading to complete rout of Dutch power in the Malabar region.
- **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1814)**:
  - Facilitated the **restoration of Dutch Coromandel and Dutch Bengal to Dutch rule**
    - **Anglo-Dutch Treaty (1824) returned** these places **to British**

3. British

- **Factors contributed:**
  - **Charter of Queen Elizabeth I→Francis Drake's** voyage the world in **1580**
  - **English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588**
- **On December 31, 1600, Queen Elizabeth I** issued a charter with **rights of exclusive trading** to the company named the '**Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies'.**
- Initially, a **monopoly of 15 years** was granted, extended indefinitely **in May 1609**

Expansion of the English Company

a. Expansion in West and South

1609	**Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir court** to establish a factory at Surat but failed - Faced **opposition from the Portuguese** - Left Agra in November 1611.
1611	Started trading at **Masulipatnam** and later established a factory in 1616.
1612	**Captain Thomas Best** defeated the Portuguese in the sea off Surat; - Received **permission from Jahangir** to establish **a factory at Surat under Thomas Aldworth in 1613.**
1615	**Sir Thomas Roe,** an accredited ambassador of James I, came to the court of Jahangir, staying there till February 1619.
1632	Received **'Golden Farman'** issued by the **Sultan of Golconda**
1662	**Bombay** had been **gifted to King Charles II** by the King of Portugal as a dowry when Charles married the Portuguese princess Catherine.
1687	The seat of the **Western Presidency** shifted **from Surat to Bombay**

b. Expansion in Bengal

- **Shah Shuja, the subahdar of Bengal in 1651,** allowed the **English to trade in Bengal** in return for an annual payment of Rs 3,000, in lieu of all duties.
- **Factories in Bengal: Hooghly (1651)**, Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal.
- **William Hedges**, the first governor of the Company in Bengal, **appealed to Shayista Khan**, the Mughal governor of Bengal **in August 1682, for redressal of the grievance**.
  - Resulted in **hostilities b/w the English and the Mughals**.
- The English captured the **imperial forts at Thana** (modern Garden Reach) and **raided Hijli in east Midnapur** and the **Mughal fortifications at Balasore.**

- English bought the **zamindari of the three villages** of **Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata (Kalighat)** from their owners on payment of Rs 1,200.
- Established **Fort William in 1700,**
  - **Seat of the eastern presidency** (Calcutta)
  - First President: **Sir Charles Eyre**

Farrukhsiyar's Farmans

- In 1715, **John Surman secured farmans** from **Farrukhsiyar,** giving the Company **privileges in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad**.
- **Magna Carta of the Company** and its terms were:
  - **In Bengal:**
    - **Imports and exports were exempted** from additional customs duties in Bengal, accepting the annual payment of 3,000 rupees as settled earlier.
    - **Permitted to issue dastaks** for the transportation of such goods.
    - **Permitted to rent more lands** around Calcutta.
  - **In Hyderabad**, the **privilege of duty-free** trade and **paying rent only for Madras**.
  - **In Surat,** for an annual payment of 10,000 rupees, **exempted from levy of all duties.**
  - Coins of the **Company minted in Bombay**.

4. French

- **Last Europeans to come to India to trade.**
- **Louis XIV,** the king's famous minister Colbert laid the foundation of the **Compagnie des Indes Orientales (French EIC) in 1664**.
- Granted a **50-year monopoly on French** trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In **1667, Francois Caron** headed an expedition to India, setting up a **factory in Surat.**
- **Mercara**, a Persian who accompanied Caron, **founded another French factory in Masulipatnam in 1669** after obtaining a patent from the **Sultan of Golconda.**
- In **1673**, French obtained permission from **Shaista Khan,** Mughal Subahdar of Bengal, to establish a **township at Chandernagore near Calcutta**.
- In 1673, **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of Valikandapuram (under the Bijapur Sultan), granted **Francois Martin**, the director of the Masulipatnam factory, a site for a settlement.
- **In 1674, Pondicherry was founded,** and **Francois Martin** became **French governor.**
- Established its factories in coastal regions of India.
- Important trading Centers: **Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Qasim Bazar**
- **Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693**.
- **Treaty of Ryswick** concluded in **September 1697** and **restored Pondicherry** to the French

5. Danes (Denmark)

- **In 1616, the Danish EIC was founded.**
- In 1620, a factory at **Tranquebar** (Tanjore) was established.

- **Principal settlement:** at **Serampore near Calcutta.**
- **Danish factories** were **sold to British** in 1845.
- Danes are better **known for** their **missionary activities** than for commerce.

Carnatic Wars

First Carnatic War (1740-48)	• **Extension of the Anglo-French War** in Europe **caused by the Austrian War of Succession.**
	  ○ **English navy under Barnet seized French ships** to provoke France.
	  ○ **Admiral La Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius,** retaliated by **seizing Madras in 1746** with the help of the fleet from Mauritius.
	• Ended in 1748 with **Treaty of Aix-La Chapelle**
	  ○ **Madras** was handed back to **the English,** and the French got territories in North America.
	• Remembered for the **Battle of St. Thome (in Madras)** fought **b/w the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the** Nawab of Carnatic, to whom the English appealed for help.

Second Carnatic War (1749-54)	• **Dupleix, the French governor** → sought to increase his power and French political influence in southern India • **Hyderabad**→After the death of **Nizam-ul-Mulk**→civil war b/w **Nasir Jang** (son) and **Muzaffar Jang** (grandson) Nasir Jung / Musafar Jung — Claimed the Throne of Hyderabad • **Carnatic**→ **Anwar-ud-din Khan** vs **Chanda Sahib**. Anwaruddin Khan / Chandha Sahib — Claimed the Throne of Carnatic • **French supported Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib** while **English sided Nasir Jang and Anwar-ud-din.** Dupleix + Chandha Sahib + Musafar Jung — Battle of Ambur 1749 — Defeated and killed anwar-ud-din khan and made the Chandha Sahib the Nawab of Carnatic • War ended with **the Treaty of Pondicherry** in 1754
Third Carnatic War (1758-63)	• In Europe, when **Austria wanted to recover Silesia** in 1756, the **Seven Years' War (1756-63) started.** • In 1758, the French army under **Count de Lally** captured the English forts of **St. David and Vizianagaram** in India in 1758. • **Battle of Wandiwash-** decisive battle of **Third Carnatic War** → English (victorious) in 1760 at **Wandiwash (or Vandavasi) in Tamil Nadu**. General Eyer Coote headed British Forces — Battle of Wandiwash — Count de Lally headed French forces which lost the battle • **Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763)**: **french allowed** to use their settlements for **commercial purposes only and banned fortification**

Bengal

Nawabs of Bengal and the British

- **Murshid Quli Khan** was appointed as the **Diwan of Bengal by Aurangzeb.**
- **Shujauddin Khan annexed Suba of Bihar** to become a part of Bengal.
- **Sarfaraz Khan took the title of Alam-ud—daula Haider Jung.**

- Alivardi Khan nominated **Siraj-ud-daula** as his successor.
- **Siraj-ud-daula prohibited the English from fortifying** their factories at Calcutta, which led to the **Battle of Plassey in 1757**.
- **Mir Qasim granted Zamindari of Burdman, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British.**
- **Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade** in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and the Zamindar of 24 Parganas to the British. He is aka the **Jackal of Clive.**

- **Najm-ud-daula** was the son of Mir Jafar and **made Nawab** British puppet ruler during the period of '**Dual System of Government**'.

Black Hole Tragedy (1756)	**Siraj-ud-daula sieged Fort William.** 146 British people were compelled to surrender. **Stuffed for a night in a room of 18 square feet,** with only two windows, and 123 people (Including natives) suffocated to death. **Clive** relieved Calcutta survivors & **recovered the city** on January 2, 1757 - An indecisive engagement led to a **treaty with Sirāj ud-Daula** on February 9, which **restored the company's privileges**.

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- **Clive forged a secret alliance with** the traitors of the nawab—**Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (an influential banker of Bengal) and Omi Chand.**
- On 23 June 1757, the armies of Siraj-ud-Daulah and the EIC met at Plassey.
- Mir Jafar, the Commander in Chief of the Siraj-udDaulah, did not participate in the battle.
- Jagat Seth, the most prosperous banker of Bengal, also refused to help the Siraj-udDaulah
- **Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated, imprisoned and later killed.**
- **The British made Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal.**
- After Plassey, the **English virtually monopolised the trade and commerce of Bengal.**

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- **Mir Qasim tried to free himself** from British control.
- He **dismissed the British officials** and hired European experts to train his army.
- He **abolished all duties on internal trade** and made Indian and British merchants trade on equal terms.
- The **British decided to depose Mir Qasim.**
- **Mir Qasim fled to Awadh** and **allied with Shuja-ud-Daulah**, the Nawab of Awadh and **Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor**.
- **Combined armies** that met the British forces at Buxar on 22 October 1764 were **defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro.**
- **Mir Jafar was made the nawab.**
- **English were permitted duty-free trade in Bengal**, except for a **duty of 2% on salt**.
- **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed with Shuja-ud-Daula and Shah Alam II

Dual Government in Bengal (1765-72)

- **Robert Clive introduced** the **dual system of government** in Bengal, i.e.**, rule of the two—the Company and the Nawab** in which the **Diwani,** i.e.collecting revenues, and **nizamat,** i.e.Police and judicial functions, **came under the control of the Company**.
- **Nawab** was responsible for **maintaining peace and order**
- **Warren Hastings did away with the dual system in 1772.**

Mysore

Anglo-Mysore Wars

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)	**Nizam + Marathas + English** vs **Haidar Ali.** - Haider p**aid the Marathas to turn them neutral** and **converted the Nizam into his ally against Nawab of Arcot.** **English** concluded **treaty with Haidar** on April 4, 1769—**Treaty of Madras.** **Treaty of Madras** - Haidar Ali was **promised the help of the English** in case he was attacked by any other power.
Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84)	- In 1771, **Haidar was attacked by the Marathas** and the **English failed to come** to his aid. - Haidar Ali accused the **English** of **breach**ing the **Treaty of Madras.** **American war of independence had broken out** in which the **French were against the English.** **Haidar forged an anti-English alliance with the Marathas and the Nizam.** **English (under Sir Eyre Coote) detached both** the Marathas and the Nizam from Haidar's side. **Haidar lost at Porto Novo** in November 1781. **Treaty of Mangalore** **Haidar Ali died** of cancer and his son, **Tipu Sultan carried on** the war for one year.

	- Signed the **Treaty of Mangalore (March, 1784).** - Under which **each party gave back the territories** it had taken from the other.
Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92)	- In 1790, **Tipu declared war against Travancore** for the restoration of his rights. - The **English, siding with Travancore**, attacked Tipu. - In 1790, **Tipu defeated the English under General Meadows.** - In 1791, **Cornwallis marched to Seringapatam.** - With the **support of the Marathas and the Nizam**, the English attacked Seringapatam. **Tipu lost** and signed the **Treaty of Seringapatam.** **Treaty of Seringapatam** - Nearly half of the **Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors.** **Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English**. **Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra** and its tributaries. **Nizam acquired th**e areas from **Krishna to beyond the Pennar**. - A **war damage of three crore rupees** was also taken from Tipu. **Tipu's two sons were taken** as hostages by the English.
Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1798-99)	- Tipu fulfilled all terms of the **Treaty of Seringapatam** and released his sons. - In 1796, the Hindu ruler of the Wodeyar dynasty died, and **Tipu declared himself sultan**. - In 1798, **Lord Wellesley succeeded Sir John Shore** as the new Governor General, **concerned about Tipu's growing friendship with the French**. **Wellesley aimed at annihilating Tipu's independence** through the system of **Subsidiary Alliance.** **War began** on April 17, 1799, and ended on May 4, 1799, with the fall of Seringapatam. **Tipu was defeated** first by **English General Stuart** and then by **General Harris**. - The **English** was again **helped by the Marathas and the Nizam.** **Tipu died** **English throned** a boy from earlier **Hindu royal family of Mysore as the maharaja** and also imposed on him the **subsidiary alliance system.**

Mysore after Tipu Sultan

- **Wellesley offered the Soonda and Harponelly districts** of Mysore Kingdom **to the Marathas** but later refused.
- The **Nizam was given the districts of Gooty and Gurramkonda.**
- The **English took possession of Kanara, Wayanad, Coimbatore, Dwaraporam and Seringapatam.**

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

Marathas

Anglo-Maratha Wars

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-82)	**Raghunath Rao had concluded the treaty of Surat with the English** in 1775, agreeing to **cede Salsette and Bassein in return for the post of Peshwa.** **British Calcutta Council condemned** the **Treaty of Surat** (1775) and **sent Colonel Upton to Pune to annul it** and make a **new treaty (Treaty of Purandar, 1776).** - In 1777, **Nana Phadnavis violated his treaty** by **granting the French a port** on the west coast. The **English retaliated** by sending a force towards Pune. **Maratha army was commanded by Mahadji Sindhia** (Also known as Mahadji Shinde). **English signed the Treaty of Wadgaon** that forced the **Bombay government to relinquish all territories acquired by the English** since 1775. **Treaty of Salbai (1782)** **Governor-General in Bengal rejected** the **Treaty of Wadgaon** and **sent a large force under Colonel Goddard**. Sindhia **proposed a new treaty** b/w the Peshwa and the English, and the **Treaty of Salbai**

	was signed in May 1782.
	● The treaty **guaranteed peace b/w the two sides for twenty years.**
Second Anglo Maratha War (1803-1805)	● **Peshwa Madhavrao Narayan committed suicide** in 1795 and **Bajirao II**, son of Raghunathrao, **became the Peshwa.** ● On April 1, 1801, the **Peshwa brutally murdered the brother of Jaswantrao Holkar, Vithuji.** ● **Bajirao II fled to Bassein,** where, on December 31, 1802, he **signed a treaty** with the English.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-19)	● **Pindaris** were attached to Maratha armies as mercenaries **could not get regular employment** when Marathas became weak.
	● They **started plundering neighbouring territories,** including those of the Company.
	● The **English charged the Marathas** with giving shelter to the Pindaris.
	● A repentant Bajirao II in 1817 rallied against the English.
	● The **Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona, and Appa Sahib of Nagpur attacked Nagpur.**
	● The **English**, striking back vigorously, **succeeded** in not allowing the Peshwa to exert his authority again on the Maratha confederacy.
	● The **Peshwa was defeated at Khirki, Bhonsle at Sitabuldi, & Holkar at Mahidpur.**
	● **Some important treaties signed were:**
	   ○ June 1817, **Treaty of Poona,** with Peshwa.
	   ○ November 1817, **Treaty of Gwalior,** with Sindhia.
	   ○ January 1818, **Treaty of Mandsaur,** with Holkar
	● **Peshwa was exiled to North India** and territories were taken over by British

Punjab

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

● Son of **Mahan Singh,** the leader of the **Sukarchakiya misl.**

● Maharaja Ranjit Singh **founded the Sikh Kingdom and became the Maharaja despite the monarchy not being sanctioned** by the Sikh religion.

● **Sikhs were temporarily united** into a state which ruled from **Kashmir in the north to Sindh in the south and Afghanistan in the north-west to Haryana in the east.**

Treaty of Amritsar (1809)

● Ranjit Singh offered to accept **Metcalfe's proposal** of an **offensive and defensive alliance** on the condition that the **English would remain neutral in case of a Sikh-Afghan war** However, the **negotiations failed.**

● **To avoid Napoleonic danger**, the English became more assertive, and **Ranjit Singh signed the Treaty of Amritsar** (April 25, 1809).

● Ranjit Singh's ambition to extend his rule over the entire Sikh nation was shattered by **accepting the river Sutlej as the boundary line for his dominions** and the Company's.

● In June 1838, Ranjit Singh was compelled by political compulsions to **sign the Tripartite Treaty with the English;** however **he refused to give passage to the British army** through his territories **to attack Dost Mohammad, the Afghan Amir.**

● Ranjit Singh died in June 1839 and with his death the process of the decline of his empire began.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46)	● **First Anglo-Sikh war** was attributed to the **action of the Sikh army crossing the River Sutlej** on December 11, 1845. ● English saw that step as an aggressive manoeuvre and declared war. ● **War** began in December 1845 under the **Sikh commander Lal Singh.** ● But the treachery of **Lal Singh and Teja Singh** caused **five successive defeats to the Sikhs at Mudki** (December 18, 1845), **Ferozeshah** (December 21-22, 1845), **Buddelwal, Aliwal** (January 28, 1846), and at **Sobraon** (February 10, 1846). ● **Lahore fell to the British forces** on February 20, 1846. **Treaty of Lahore (March 8, 1846)** ● **>1 crore of rupees** was to be given **to the English.** ● **Jalandhar Doab** (b/w Beas and Sutlej) **was annexed to EIC's dominions.** ● **A British resident was to be established at Lahore** under Henry Lawrence. ● The strength of the **Sikh army was reduced.** ● **Daleep Singh** was recognised as the **ruler under Rani Jindan as regent and Lal Singh as wazir.**

	● **Kashmir, including Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh** as Sikh didn't pay the complete war indemnity.
	● A separate treaty formalised the transfer of Kashmir to Gulab Singh on March 16, 1846.
	Treaty of Bhairowal
	● In December, 1846, the **Treaty of Bhairowal** was signed.
	● **Rani Jindan was removed as regent** and a council of regency for Punjab was set up.
	● The **council was presided over by** the English Resident, **Henry Lawrence.**
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49)	● **Inhuman treatment meted out to Rani Jindan**, who was **sent to Benares as a pensioner,** added to the resentment of the Sikhs.
	● **Mulraj, the governor of Multan, revolted** and murdered two English officers.
	● **Sher Singh joined Mulraj**, leading to a **mass uprising in Multan**.
	● Lord Dalhousie fought three important battles before the final annexation of Punjab.
	○ **Battle of Ramnagar,** led by **Sir Hugh Gough,** the commander-in-chief of the Company.
	○ **Battle of Chillianwala**, January, 1849.
	○ **Battle of Gujarat,** February 21, 1849; the **Sikh army surrendered at Rawalpindi**, and their Afghan allies were chased out of India. (Gujarat is a small town on the banks of River Jhelum.)

British Policies of Expansion

1. Policy of Ring Fence

- **Warren Hastings followed a policy** to create **buffer zone**s to defend the Company's frontiers.
- It was the **policy of defence** of their neighbours' frontiers for safeguarding their territories.
- The states brought under the ring-fence system were **assured of military assistance against external aggression**—but at their own expense.
- These allies were **required to maintain subsidiary forces** which were to be organised, equipped and commanded by the officers of the Company.

2. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance

- **Introduced by:** The subsidiary alliance system was used by **Lord Wellesley.**
- **Subsidiary alliance system:** Under the system, the allying Indian state rulers were compelled to accept the **permanent stationing of a British force** within his territory and to **pay a subsidy for its maintenance**.
- **Indian rulers could not employ any European in their service** without the prior approval of the British. **Nor could negotiate with any other Indian ruler** without the consultation of the governor-general.
- In return, the **British would defend the ruler** from his enemies and adopt a **policy of non-interference** in the internal matters of the allied state.

- **Indian princes and States which Accepted Alliance**
  - Nizam of Hyderabad (September 1798 and 1800)
  - Ruler of Mysore (1799)
  - The ruler of Tanjore (October 1799)
  - Nawab of Awadh (November 1801)
  - Peshwa (December 1801)
  - Bhonsle Raja of Berar (December 1803)
  - Sindhia (February 1804)
  - Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi and the ruler of Bharatpur (1818).
  - Holkars (1818).

3. Doctrine of Lapse

- Doctrine of Lapse was introduced **by Lord Dalhousie**
- **The doctrine stated that the adopted son could be the heir to his foster father's private property, but not the state.**
- **States Annexed under Doctrine of Lapse**
  - Satara (1848)
  - Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849)
  - Bhagat (1850)
  - Udaipur (1852)
  - Jhansi (1853)
  - Nagpur (1854)
  - Tore and Arcot (1855)

2 CHAPTER Development of Education and Press

Development of Education in India

- **Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrasa** in **1781** to study **Muslim law** and **related subjects**.
- The **Sanskrit College** was established by **Jonathan Duncan** at **Benaras** in **1791** for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- **Wellesley set up Fort William College** in **1800** for the **training** of **civil servants of the Company** in the languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

Charter Act of 1813

- **Provided the initial push** for the promotion of **education in India**
- Incorporated the principle of **encouraging learned Indians and promoting the study of modern sciences in India**
- The **Act directed the English EIC to spend not <1 lakh rupees annually** to promote education in India.
- The **money was spent only in 1817 for providing a grant to establish Sanskrit College at Calcutta** with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- **Three other Sanskrit colleges** were set up at Calcutta, Delhi, and Agra by the Government.

Lord Macaulay's Minute of 1835

- **Lord Macaulay's Minute:** "we must do our best to form a class of persons, Indians in blood and color but English in taste, opinion, morals, and intellect".
- He promoted the **downward filtration theory** in which a **small number of educated Indians would transfer their knowledge** of western education to the masses.
- Macaulay's minute **focused on imparting western education to a small section of Indian society.**

Wood's Dispatch on Education (1854)

- Popularly k/a **Magna Carta of Indian Education.**
- **Advocated education for the masses**, reversed the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
- **Emphasis was laid on vocational instruction** and the need to set up technical schools and colleges
- It **emphasized providing education to women**
- **Recommendations**
  - **Establishment of education departments** in all the major provinces
  - **Universities to be set up at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.**
  - The Government would provide **funding to private schools and colleges** in form of grants.
  - **Creation of a new service called Indian Educational Service** which would recruit teachers for government institutions all over India
  - **Vernacular or local language to be the medium of instruction** at primary school, followed by **Anglo-Vernacular High Schools**, and English at higher education level (college).
  - **Education to be imparted in government institutions should be secular.**
- Based on the recommendations of **Wood's Despatch,**
  - **1857:** universities were set up at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
  - **Departments of education in all provinces** were set up.
  - **1849: Bethune School** (first women's school in India) was founded at Calcutta by **J.E.D. Bethune.**
  - **Agriculture Institute at Pusa** (Bihar) and an **Engineering Institute at Roorkee** were established.
  - **Missionary enterprises played their part.**

Hunter Commission (1882-83)

- **1882:** under the chairmanship of **W.W.Hunter**
- **Objective: To review education progress** in India since Wood's Despatch of 1854.
- **Focus:** On primary and secondary education.
- **Recommendations**
  - Use of **vernacular language** for the spread of primary education along with the support of the state
  - **Empowering the district and municipal boards** to regulate and control primary education
  - Laid **stress on women's education** especially in rural areas
  - **Efforts by private entities to be welcomed at all stages of education**
  - **High school education or secondary education to have two divisions**—
    - **Literary**—leading up to university.
    - **vocational**—for career-making in commerce and industry
- **Punjab University (1882)** and **Allahabad University (1887)** were established as per the commission's recommendations.

Indian Universities Act, 1904 or Raleigh commission

- **1902: Raleigh Commission** was appointed to look into the progress of University education in India.
- **Indian members:** Syed Hussain Bilgrami and Garudas Bannerjee
- **Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed:**
  - **Promotion of research and development** in Universities
  - The **number of fellows of a university was reduced** and their period in office was reduced **to six years with the Government nominating most of them**.
  - **The Governor-General** was entrusted with the **power to determine the territorial limits** and the affiliation of Universities and Colleges.
  - **A sum of five lakh rupees was to be sanctioned per annum for five years** to improve higher education and universities.

Saddler University Commission (1917-19)

- **Objective:** To study and report on problems of Calcutta University, but review the entire field of education starting from school to university level.
- It **emphasised improving education quality** at the secondary level since it is a prerequisite to entering the University.

Hartog Committee (1929)

- To **check the deteriorating quality of education** due to an increase in schools and colleges.

Recommendations

- **Emphasis to be placed on primary education** for curing illiteracy, and the Government should focus on improving quality rather than quantity.
- **Only deserving students should go in for high school** and intermediate stage, while **average students should be allowed to join vocational courses** after VIII standards.
- **Admissions should be restricted to improve the quality of education** in Universities.

Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)

- **October 1937 (Wardha):** Congress organized a **National Conference on Education** presided over by Gandhiji.
- **Zakir Hussain committee:** Formulated **scheme for basic education** based on the principle of "**learning through activity".**
- The **scheme was based on Gandhi's ideas published in the weekly Harijan**.
- **Provisions:**
  - **Inclusion of basic handicrafts and manual skills** in the syllabus.
  - **Free and compulsory education** to all for the first seven years of schooling.
  - **Teaching to be in mother tongue** along with Hindi from class II to VII and in English only after class VIII.
  - **Establishing contacts with the community around schools** through service.
  - The **basic premise behind the scheme** was that only through such a scheme would India be an independent and non-violent society.

Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)

- Sergeant was **educational advisor to the Government** and presented a **comprehensive education plan.**

Recommendations

- **Free and compulsory education** for all **b/w 6-14 years**
- Division of education
  - **Pre-primary education:** 3-6 years
  - **Free and compulsory education:** 6-11 years
  - **High school education:** 11-17 years
  - **University level:** 17 onwards (3 years)
- Recommended **abolition of the intermediate stage of education**
- **Adequate provisions for technical, commercial, and arts education.**
- **End of adult illiteracy in 20 years**.
- **Emphasis on teachers' training, physical education,** education for the physically and mentally handicapped.

Development of Vernacular Education

- **1835-38: Reports on vernacular education by William Adams** pointed out defects in the system of vernacular education.
- **1843-53:** Based on **James Jonathan's experiments in North-West Provinces (UP)**, one government school as **a model school was opened in each tehsil and a normal school for teachers training for vernacular schools**.
- **1853: Wood's dispatch mentioned the improvement of standards** of vernacular education and supervision by a government agency.
- **1854-71: Increase in the number of vernacular schools** by >five-fold.
- **1882:** The **Hunter Commission held that the State should make special efforts for the extension and improvement of vernacular education.**
- **1904:** Education policy- special **emphasis on vernacular education.**
- **1937:** Congress ministries promoted **Vernacular schools.**

Contributions of Europeans towards education

- **1781:** Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrasah to study the laws related to Muslim jurisprudence and related subjects.

- **1784:** Willam Jones founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal
- **1791:** Jonathan Duncan established the Sanskrit College at Benares to study Hindu law and philosophy.
- **1800:** Lord Wellesley set up the Fort William College at Calcutta to impart training to the Civil servants.
- **1849:** J E D Bethune founded the Bethune School at Calcutta to advance girls' education.

Indigenous Efforts in Education
- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy: First Indian to promote education** on modern lines. Helped in passing the Charter Act of 1813.
- **National Council of Education, 1906:** Used as a hotbed for revolutionary activities during the Swadeshi movement.
- **Establishment of Visva Bharati University** at Shantiniketan in Bengal by Rabindranath Tagore.
- **Establishment of Kashi Vidyapith at Benares**, Gujarat Vidyapith at Ahmedabad, and Jamia Millia Islamia.
- **The Nai-Talim scheme of Gandhiji** focused on providing self-reliance to the students.

Development of Press
- **Portuguese established the first printing press in Goa.**
- **The first book** was published in **1557 by the Jesuits of Goa**.
- **The first newspaper** of India, **The Bengal Gazette,** was published by **James Augustus Hickey in 1780**

Censorship of Press Act, 1799
- **Enacted by Lord Wellesley.**
- **The act imposed almost wartime press restrictions** including pre-censorship as it **required the publisher to submit all material before printing** and to print **the name of the printer, editor, and proprietor.**
- **Violation of the act led to** the **immediate deportation** of that person.
- **1807: Censorship was extended to journals, books, and pamphlets**.
- These **restrictions were relaxed under Lord Hastings** and in **1818, pre-censorship was dispensed with.**

Licensing Regulations of 1823
- Enacted by **John Adams** on the **recommendations of Sir Thomas Munro**
- As per this, **printing a book without a license would invite a penalty of Rs. 400**.
- **No press could be established without obtaining a license.**
- **Magistrates were given the power to seal** the **presses that violated the rules** and the Governor-General could cancel the license in case of violation.

- These **restrictions were directed against vernacular newspapers.**
- **Eg: Rammohan Roy's paper Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication as it violated the provisions of this act.**

Licensing Act of 1857
- **Enacted in the wake of the emergency** caused by the Revolt of 1857
- The **government had the power to grant or revoke licenses.**
- The **government reserved the right to stop the publication and circulation of any book**, newspaper or printed matter.

Vernacular Press Act of 1878
- **Introduced by Lord Lytton to curb the seditious writings** in Vernacular literature.
- **Also called the Gagging Act**, it **empowered DM to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper not to publish anything** that would invite a feeling of disaffection against the government or antipathy b/w persons of different castes, races, and religions.
- Under this act, **proceedings were initiated against some vernacular papers** like **Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash, and Samachar.** (**Amrita Bazar Patrika** turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the provisions of this act.)
- **1882: Lord Ripon** finally repealed the act.
- **1883: Surendranath Banerjea** became the **first Indian journalist to be imprisoned for an editorial in the Bengalee** criticising a judge of Calcutta High Court.
- **Tilak was arrested based on the publication of a poem**, '**Shivaji's Utterances**', in his paper Kesari.
- **1898:** The **government amended Section 124A** and **added another Section 153A** in which anyone could be declared a criminal for bringing into contempt the Government of India or to create hatred among different classes and the English in India.

Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931
- **This Act aimed at curbing the Civil Disobedience Movement** as it empowered police officers to arrest leaders and lathi-charge on masses for supporting the nationalist leaders.
- **The provincial government was authorized to forfeit the security of the press** in case of emergency (the security amount was raised to a minimum of 1000 and a maximum of 10000).
- The **Act was empowered even more in 1932 to include all activities that undermined government authority.**

The Nationalist and Literary Developments

Paper/ Journal	Place	Founder/Editor
Bengal Gazette 1780	Calcutta	James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)
India Gazette 1787	Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio
Madras Courier (first paper from Madras) 1784	Madras	Richard Johnston
Bombay Herald (first paper from Bombay) 1789	Bombay	James Mackenzie
Indian Herald (in English) 1795	Madras	Started by R. Williams (English man) and was published by Humphreys.
Calcutta Journal 1818	Calcutta	J.S. Buckingham
Bengal Gazette (First Bengali paper) 1818	Calcutta	Harishchandra Ray
Sambad Kaumudi (Bengali weekly) 1821	Calcutta	Raja Rammohan Roy
Mirat-ul-Akbar (first Persian journal) 1822	Calcutta	Raja Rammohan Roy
Jam-i-Jahan Numah (first Urdu paper) 1822	Calcutta	An English firm
Banga-Duta 1822	Calcutta	(in English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi) Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore, and others
Bombay Samachar (first Gujarati paper) 1822	Bombay	Fardunjee Marzban
East Indian (daily) 1831	Calcutta	Henry Vivian Derozio
Bombay Times (k/a The Times of India from 1861 onwards) 1838	Bombay	Work initiated by Robert Knight and started by Thomas Bennett
Somaprakasha (first Bengali political paper) 1859	Calcutta	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Indian Mirror (fortnightly— first Indian daily in English) 1862	Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
Bengalee (this, and Amrita Bazar Patrika—the first vernacular papers) 1862	Calcutta	Girish Chandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. Banerjea in 1879)
National Paper 1865	Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
Madras Mail (First evening paper in India) 1868	Madras	Charles Lawson and Henry Cornish
Amrita Bazar Patrika (started in Bengali later turned to English, a daily) 1868	Calcutta	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Indian Statesman (later, The Statesman) 1875	Calcutta	Robert Knight
The Hindu (a weekly in English) 1878	Madras	G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and Subba Rao Pandit
Tribune (daily) 1881	Lahore	Dayal Singh Majeetia
Kesari (Marathi daily) and Maharatta (English weekly) 1881	Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar
Yugantar 1905	Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
Sandhya 1906	Bengal	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
Comrade (English) and Hamdard (Urdu) 1911	Calcutta and Delhi, respectively	Mohammad Ali Jinnah
Ghadr 1913	San Francisco	Ghadr Party
Reshwa	-	Ajit Singh
Bombay Chronicle (a daily) 1913	Bombay	Started by Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor—B.G. Horniman (Englishman)
New India and Commonwealth 1914	-	Annie Besant
The Independent 1919	Allahabad	Motilal Nehru
The Hindustan Times 1920	Delhi	K.M. Panikkar
The Milap (Urdu daily)	Lahore	M.K. Chand
Leader (in English) 1909	Allahabad	Madan Mohan Malaviya
Bahishkrit Bharat (Marathi fortnightly) 1927	-	B.R. Ambedkar
Kranti 1927	Maharashtra	S.S. Mirajkar, K.N. Joglekar, S V Ghate
Bandi Jivan 1922	-	Sachindranath Sanyal
National Herald (daily) 1938	-	Jawaharlal Nehru
Punjabee, Vande Mataram, People, Quami Awaj	-	Lala Lajpat Rai

3

CHAPTER

Revolt of 1857

Causes of Revolt of 1857

- The **British expansion policy** through the Doctrine of Lapse and direct annexation.
- **1849:** Dalhousie announced that the **successor of Bahadur Shah II would have to leave the Red Fort.**
- **Rani Lakshmi Bai's adopted son was not permitted to sit on the throne** of Jhansi.
- **Annexation of Awadh by Lord Dalhousie on the pretext of maladministration left thousands of nobles, officials, retainers, and soldiers jobless.**
  - This measure **converted Awadh, a loyal state, into a hotbed of discontent and intrigue.**

- **The sepoys also had religious or caste grievances of their own.** The Indians of those days were very strict in observing caste rules, etc.
- **The episode of greased cartridges was a big enough issue to start the rebellion** on its own.
- **Cartridges** of the new Enfield rifle **had a greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off-before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle.**
- The **grease was in some instances made of beef and pig fat.**
- This **completely enraged the Hindu and Muslim sepoys.**

Regional Leaders during the 1857 Revolt

Leader Name	Place of Revolt	Role Played in 1857 Revolt
Bakht Khan	Bareilly	- **Bakht Khan:** Led the revolt of the soldiers at Bareilly, arrived in Delhi on 3rd July, 1857. - **Bakht Khan exercised real authority and he formed a Court of soldiers** composed of both Hindu and Muslim rebels.
Nana Saheb and Tantya Tope	Kanpur	- **Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II with the help of Tantya Tope.** - They **expelled the British from Kanpur** and declared **Nana Saheb as Peshwa,** who acknowledged Bahadur Shah as the Emperor of India. - **Tatya Tope was the great fighter who helped Rani Laxmi Bai to capture Gwalior.** A **friend betrayed** Tatya Tope and he was imprisoned and later hanged in Shivpuri. - **Nana Saheb was believed to have escaped to Nepal by 1859.**
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Lucknow	- **Begum of Awadh provided the leadership and proclaimed her son**, Birjis Kadr, as the Nawab of Awadh. - **During the revolt she worked with Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, etc. against the Britishers.** - **She fought as long as she could and finally found asylum** in Nepal, where she died in 1879.
Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi	- She was **against the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse** and fought for her adopted son to the throne of Jhansi. - **March 1858:** British forces attacked Jhansi; Laxmibai escaped from the fort with her son. - **She fled to Kalpi, where she joined Tatya Tope**. - Together, **they captured Gwalior. But the British gained the upper hand yet again.** - **June 17, 1858: During the fighting** at Kotah-ki-Serai, five miles southeast of Gwalior, the **Rani, dressed in male attire, was shot at and fell from her horse and died.**
Kunwar Singh	Arrah, Bihar	- **Most representative and outstanding leader** of Arrah, Bihar. - Under his leadership the **military and civil rebellion were so completely fused that the British dreaded him most.** - **March 1858: Kunwar Singh occupied Azamgarh.** Pursued by Brigadier Douglas, he retreated towards his home arrah. - **23rd April 1858:** He **fought bravely and drove away the British Army.** But due **to injuries** encountered in a fight **he soon died on 26 April 1858.**
Shah Mal	Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh	- **Organised the headmen and peasants of 84 villages** (referred as chaurasi desh), marching at night from village to village, urging people **to rebel against the British hegemony.** - **He established a "hall of justice"**, resolving disputes and dispensing judgments. - **July 185:**, Shah Mal was killed by an English officer, Dunlap.

British Army Officials Associated with Revolt

General John Nicholson	Captured Delhi on 20th September 1857 (Nicholson died soon due to a mortal wound received during the fighting).
Major Hudson	Killed Bahadur Shah's sons and grandsons in Delhi.
Sir Hugh Wheeler	Defense against Nana Sahib's forces till 26th June 1857. British forces surrendered on 27th on the promise of safe conduct to Allahabad.
General Neil	Recaptured Banaras and Allahabad in June 1857. At Kanpur, he killed Indians as revenge against the killing of English by Nana Sahib's forces. Died at Lucknow while fighting against the rebels.
Sir Colin Campbell	Final recovery of Kanpur on 6th December, 1857. Final reoccupation of Lucknow on 21 st March, 1858. Recapture of Bareilly on 5th May, 1858.
Henry Lawrence	Chief Commissioner of Awadh. Who died during the seizure of British residency by rebels at Lucknow on 2nd July, 1857.
Major General Havelock	Defeated the rebels (Nana Sahib's force) on 17th July, 1857. Died at Lucknow in December 1857.
William Taylor and Eye	Suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August 1857.
Hugh Rose	Suppressed the revolt at Jhansi and recaptured Gwalior on 20th June, 1858. The whole of Central India and Bundelkhand was brought under British control by him.
Colonel Oncell	Captured Banaras