

Contents

UNIT 1

CHAPTERS 1-2

SOURCES AND APPROACHES

1. Sources for the History of Modern India	1
Archival Materials	1
Central Government Archives	2
Archives of the State Governments	3
Archives of Three Presidencies	4
Archives of Other European Powers	4
Judicial Records	5
Published Archives	5
Private Archives	5
Foreign Repositories	6
Biographies, Memoirs, and Travel Accounts	7
Newspapers and Journals	7
Oral Evidence	9
Creative Literature	9
Painting	10
<i>Summary</i>	11
2. Major Approaches to the History of Modern India	12
Colonial Approach	12
Nationalist Approach	13
Marxist Approach	14
Subaltern Approach	15

Contents

Communalist Approach	16
Cambridge School Approach	16
Liberal and Neoliberal Approach	16
Feminist Approach	17
<i>Summary</i>	17

UNIT 2

CHAPTERS 3-5

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS AND CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH POWER OF INDIA

3. Advent of the Europeans in India	19
The Portuguese in India	19
The Quest for and Discovery of a Direct Sea Route to India	19
From Trading to Ruling	21
Portuguese State	26
Portuguese Lose Favour with the Mughals	28
Decline of the Portuguese	30
Significance of the Portuguese	32
The Dutch	33
Dutch Settlements	34
Anglo-Dutch Rivalry	34
Decline of the Dutch in India	35
The English	35
Charter of Queen Elizabeth I	35
Progress of the English Company	36
The French	40
Foundation of French Centres in India	40
The Anglo-French Struggle for Supremacy: the Carnatic Wars	42
Causes for the English Success and the French Failure	49
The Danes	51
Why the English Succeeded against Other European Powers	51

Contents

Structure and Nature of the Trading Companies	51
Naval Superiority	52
Industrial Revolution	52
Military Skill and Discipline	52
Stable Government	53
Lesser Zeal for Religion	53
Use of Debt Market	53
<i>Summary</i>	54
Boxes	
<i>Portuguese Rise and Fall</i>	31
<i>Formative Years of the East India Company</i>	39
<i>Rise and Fall of Duplex in India</i>	45
<i>About the Goods in Trade Initially</i>	50
4. India on the Eve of the British Conquest	57
Challenges before the Mughals	57
External Challenges	57
Weak Rulers after Aurangzeb	59
—An Internal Challenge	
Causes of the Decline of the Mughal Empire	62
Shifting Allegiance of Zamindars	64
Jagirdari Crisis	64
Rise of Regional Aspirations	64
Economic and Administrative Problems	67
Rise of Regional States	68
Survey of Regional Kingdoms	69
Nature and Limitations of Regional States	72
Socio-Economic Conditions	73
Agriculture	73
Trade and Industry	73
Status of Education	75
Societal Set-Up	76
Developments in Art, Architecture, and Culture	78
<i>Summary</i>	78

Contents

Boxes

<i>Why Many Empire-Shaking Battles at Panipat</i>	59
<i>Causes of the Mughals' Downfall in a Nutshell</i>	68

5. Expansion and Consolidation of British Power in India **81**

The British Imperial History	81
Was the British Conquest Accidental or Intentional?	82
When did the British Period Begin in India?	84
Causes of British Success in India	85
Superior Arms, Military, and Strategy	85
Better Military Discipline and Regular Salary	85
Civil Discipline and Fair Selection System	86
Brilliant Leadership and Support of Second-Line Leaders	86
Strong Financial Backup	86
British Nationalist Pride	87
British Conquest of Bengal	87
Bengal on the Eve of the British Conquest	87
Alivardi Khan and the English	88
Challenges before Siraj-ud-Daulah	88
The Battle of Plassey	89
Mir Kasim and the Treaty of 1760	90
The Battle of Buxar	91
The Treaty of Allahabad	94
Dual Government in Bengal (1765–72)	94
Mysore's Resistance to the Company	95
The Wodeyar/Mysore Dynasty	95
Rise of Haidar Ali	96
First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–69)	97
Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–84)	97
Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–92)	98
Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)	99
Mysore after Tipu	102

Contents

Anglo-Maratha Struggle for Supremacy	102
Rise of the Marathas	102
Entry of the English into Maratha Politics	103
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82)	103
Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05)	105
Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–19)	109
Why the Marathas Lost	110
Conquest of Sindh	112
Rise of Talpuras Amirs	112
Gradual Ascendancy over Sindh	113
Criticism of the Conquest of Sindh	117
Conquest of Punjab	117
Consolidation of Punjab under the Sikhs	117
Ranjit Singh and the English	118
Punjab after Ranjit Singh	119
First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46)	120
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49)	122
Significance of the Anglo-Sikh Wars	123
Extension of British Paramountcy through Administrative Policy	123
The Policy of Ring-Fence	123
Subsidiary Alliance	124
Doctrine of Lapse	126
Relations of British India with Neighbouring Countries	129
Anglo-Bhutanese Relations	129
Anglo-Nepalese Relations	129
Anglo-Burmese Relations	130
Anglo-Tibetan Relations	131
Anglo-Afghan Relations	132
John Lawrence and the Policy of Masterly Inactivity	134
Lytton and the Policy of Proud Reserve	135

Contents

British India and the North-West Frontier	136
<i>Summary</i>	137
Boxes	
<i>Robert Clive</i>	93
<i>Estimate of Tipu Sultan</i>	100
<i>Annexation of Awadh</i>	128

UNIT 3

CHAPTERS 6-7

RISING RESENTMENT AGAINST COMPANY RULE

6. People's Resistance against the British before 1857	139
People's Resistance: Meaning	139
Genesis of People's Resistance	140
Causative Factors for People's Uprisings	140
Civil Uprisings	141
Major Causes of Civil Uprisings	141
General Characteristics of Civil Uprisings	142
Important Civil Uprisings	142
Peasant Movements with Religious Overtones	155
Tribal Revolts	157
Different Causes for Mainland and North-Eastern Tribal Revolts	157
Characteristics of Tribal Revolts	158
Important Tribal Movements of the Mainland	159
Tribal Movements of the North-East	169
Sepoy Mutinies	171
Causes	171
Important Mutinies	171
Weaknesses of People's Uprisings	172
<i>Summary</i>	173
Boxes	
<i>Some Tribal Movements after 1857</i>	164
<i>Tribal Movements: Period, Region and Causes at a Glance</i>	168

Contents

<i>North-East Frontier Tribal Movements: Year, Region, and Major Causes</i>	170
7. The Revolt of 1857	176
Simmering Discontent	176
The 1857 Revolt: Major Causes	177
Economic Causes	177
Political Causes	178
Administrative Causes	179
Socio-Religious Causes	179
Influence of Outside Events	179
Discontent among Sepoys	179
Beginning and Spread of the Revolt	180
The Spark	180
Starts at Meerut	182
Choice of Bahadur Shah as Symbolic Head	182
Civilians Join	183
Storm Centres and Leaders of the Revolt	184
Suppression of the Revolt	187
Why the Revolt Failed	188
Absence of All India Participation	188
Non-Participation by All Classes	188
Poor Arms and Equipment	189
Uncoordinated and Poorly Organised	189
No Unified Ideology	189
Hindu-Muslim Unity Factor	189
Nature of the Revolt	190
Consequences	194
Significance of the Revolt	197
<i>Summary</i>	198
Box	
<i>White Mutiny</i>	196

Contents

UNIT 4

CHAPTERS 8-9

REFORM MOVEMENTS

8. Socio-Religious Reform	200
Movements: General Features	
Factors Giving Rise to Desire for Reform	200
Impact of British Rule	200
Social Conditions Ripe for Reform	201
Opposition to Western Culture	202
New Awareness among Enlightened Indians	202
Social and Ideological Bases of Reform	203
Middle-Class Base	203
The Intellectual Base	204
Two Streams	206
Direction of Social Reform	206
Fight for Betterment of Women's Position	207
Struggle against Caste-Based Exploitation	215
<i>Summary</i>	220
9. A General Survey of the Reform	222
Movements and the Reformers	
Movements and Reformers	222
Brahmo Samaj	222
Raja Rammohan Roy's Efforts at Social Reform	226
Young Bengal Movement and Henry Vivian Derozio	228
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	229
Balshastrri Jambhekar	229
Paramahansa Mandali	230
Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar	230
Prarthana Samaj	231
Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule	231
Tarabai Shinde	234
Vishnu Parushram Shastri Pandit	234
Dhondo Keshav Karve	235

Contents

Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar	235
Kashinath Trimbak Telang	235
Bhau Daji Lad	236
Gopal Baba Walangkar	236
Kisan Faguji Bansod	237
Vitthal Ramji Shinde	238
Gopal Hari Deshmukh 'Lokahitawadi'	239
Gopal Ganesh Agarkar	239
The Servants of India Society	239
Social Service League	240
The Ramakrishna Movement and Swami Vivekananda	240
Vishnu Bhikaji Gokhale	244
The Theosophical Movement	244
Indian Social Conference	245
Dayananda Saraswati and Arya Samaj	246
Seva Sadan	249
Dev Samaj	249
Dharma Sabha	250
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	250
Radhasoami Movement	250
Kandukuri Veeresalingam	251
Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement	251
Justice Party	252
Self-Respect Movement	253
The Temple Entry Movement	253
Wahabi/Waliullah Movement	255
Titu Mir's Movement	256
Faraizi Movement	256
Ahmadiyya Movement	257
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement	257
The Deoband School (Darul Uloom)	259

Contents

Parsi Reform Movement	260
Sikh Reform Movements	260
Significance of Reform Movements	261
Positive Aspects	261
Negative Aspects	262
<i>Summary</i>	264

UNIT 5

CHAPTERS 10-11

THE STRUGGLE BEGINS

10. Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India	265
Factors Responsible for the Growth of Modern Nationalism in India	266
Understanding the Conflict of Indian and Colonial Interests	266
Political, Administrative, and Economic Unification of the Country	266
Western Thought and Education	267
Role of the Press and Literature	268
Rediscovery of India's Past	268
Progressive Character of Socio-Religious Reform Movements	268
Rise of Middle-Class Intelligentsia	269
Impact of Contemporary Movements in the World	269
Reactionary Policies and Racial Arrogance of Rulers	269
Early Manifestation of Nationalism: Political Associations	270
Political Associations in Bengal	271
Political Associations in Bombay	272
Political Associations in Madras	273
Pioneering National Associations	273
Pre-Congress Campaigns	274
<i>Summary</i>	275

Contents

11. Indian National Congress: Foundation and the Moderate Phase	276
Foundation of the Indian National Congress	276
Was It a Safety Valve?	277
Aims and Objectives of the Congress	278
Era of Moderates (1885–1905)	278
Important Leaders	278
Moderate Approach	278
Contributions of Moderate Nationalists	279
Economic Critique of British Imperialism	279
Constitutional Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature	280
Campaign for General Administrative Reforms	282
Protection of Civil Rights	282
An Evaluation of the Early Nationalists	283
Role of Masses	284
Attitude of the Government	285
<i>Summary</i>	286
<i>Box</i>	
<i>Indian Councils Act, 1892</i>	281

UNIT 6

CHAPTERS 12–14

NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1905–1918)

12. Era of Militant Nationalism (1905–1909)	287
Why Militant Nationalism Grew	288
Recognition of the True Nature of British Rule	288
Growth of Confidence and Self-Respect	289
Growth of Education	289
International Influences	290
Reaction to Increasing Westernisation	290
Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates	290
Reactionary Policies of Curzon	291
Existence of a Militant School of Thought	291
Emergence of a Trained Leadership	292

Contents

The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement	292
Partition of Bengal to Divide People	292
Anti-Partition Campaign under Moderates (1903–05)	293
The Congress Position	294
The Movement under the Leadership of Extremist Nationalists	295
The Extremist Programme	295
New Forms of Struggle and Impact	296
Extent of Mass Participation	300
All India Aspect	301
Annulment of Partition	301
Evaluation of the Swadeshi Movement	302
The Movement Fizzles out	302
Movement, a Turning Point	302
The Surat Split	305
Run-up to Surat	305
Split Takes Place	307
Government Repression	307
The Government Strategy	309
Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909	309
The Reforms	310
Evaluation	312
<i>Summary</i>	313
Box	
<i>Differences between Moderates and Extremists</i>	304
13. First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907–1917)	316
Why the Surge of Revolutionary Activities	316
The Revolutionary Programme	317
A Survey of Revolutionary Activities	317
Bengal	317
Maharashtra	320
Punjab	321

Contents

Revolutionary Activities Abroad	322
Decline	326
<i>Summary</i>	326
14. First World War and Nationalist Response	328
Three fold Nationalist Response	328
Home Rule League Movement	329
Factors Leading to the Movement	329
The Leagues	330
The Home Rule League Programme	331
Government Attitude	332
Why the Agitation Faded out by 1919	332
Positive Gains	333
Lucknow Session of the Indian	334
National Congress (1916)	
Readmission of Extremists to Congress	334
Lucknow Pact between Congress and	334
Muslim League	
Montagu's Statement of August 1917	337
Indian Objections	337
<i>Summary</i>	338

UNIT 7

CHAPTERS 15-21

ERA OF MASS NATIONALISM BEGINS (1919-1939)

15. Emergence of Gandhi	339
Why Nationalist Resurgence Now	339
Post-War Economic Hardships	339
Expectations of Political Gains for	340
Cooperation in the War	
Nationalist Disillusionment with	340
Imperialism Worldwide	
Impact of the Russian Revolution	341
(November 7, 1917)	
Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and	341
Government of India Act, 1919	

Contents

Main Features	341
Drawbacks	344
Congress Reaction	345
The Making of Gandhi	345
Early Career and Experiments with Truth in South Africa	345
Gandhi's Experience in South Africa	349
Gandhi's Technique of Satyagraha	349
Gandhi in India	350
Champaran Satyagraha (1917)	350
—First Civil Disobedience	
Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)	351
—First Hunger Strike	
Kheda Satyagraha (1918)	352
—First Non-Cooperation	
Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda	353
Rowlatt Act, Satyagraha, and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	353
The Rowlatt Act (1919)	354
Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act	355
—First Mass Strike	
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919)	356
The Hunter Committee of Inquiry	358
Congress View	360
<i>Summary</i>	361
Box	
<i>Tolstoy Farm</i>	348
16. Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements	363
Background	363
The Khilafat Issue	364
Development of the Khilafat-Non- Cooperation Programme	365

Contents

Congress Stand on the Khilafat Question	365
Muslim League Support to Congress	366
The Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement	366
Spread of the Movement	368
People's Response	370
Response of the British Government	373
The Last Phase of the Movement	373
Why Gandhi Withdrew the Movement	375
Evaluation of Khilafat Non-Cooperation Movement	376
<i>Summary</i>	376
17. Emergence of Swarajists, Socialist Ideas, Revolutionary Activities, and Other New Forces	377
Swarajists and No-Changers	377
Genesis of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party	377
Swarajists' Arguments	378
No-Changers' Arguments	378
Agree to Disagree	379
The Swarajist Manifesto for Elections	379
Gandhi's Attitude	379
Swarajist Activity in Councils	380
Constructive Work by No-Changers	382
Emergence of New Forces: Socialistic Ideas, Youth Power, Trade Unionism	383
Spread of Marxist and Socialist Ideas	383
Activism of Indian Youth	384
Peasants' Agitations	384
Growth of Trade Unionism	385
Caste Movements	385
Revolutionary Activity with a Turn towards Socialism	385

Contents

Revolutionary Activity during the 1920s	386
Why Attraction for Revolutionary Activity after Non-Cooperation Movement	386
Major Influences	386
In Punjab-United Provinces-Bihar Region	387
In Bengal	390
Official Reaction and Decline	392
Ideological Rethinking	393
<i>Summary</i>	395
18. Simon Commission and the Nehru Report	397
Various Committees	397
Appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission	398
Indian Response	398
Police Repression	401
Impact of Appointment of Simon Commission on the National Movement	401
The Simon Commission Recommendations	401
Nehru Report	402
Main Recommendations	403
The Muslim and Hindu Communal Responses	404
Amendments Proposed by Jinnah	405
Nehru Report Found Unsatisfactory	406
<i>Summary</i>	407
Box	
<i>Dr Ambedkar and the Simon Commission</i>	400
19. Civil Disobedience Movement and Round Table Conferences	408
The Run-up to Civil Disobedience Movement	408
Calcutta Session of Congress	408
Political Activity during 1929	409
Irwin's Declaration (October 31, 1929)	409
Delhi Manifesto	410
Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj	410
January 26, 1930: the Independence Pledge	412

Contents

Civil Disobedience Movement—the Salt Satyagraha and Other Upsurges	412
Gandhi's Eleven Demands	412
Why Salt was Chosen as the Important Theme	413
Dandi March (March 12–April 6, 1930)	414
Spread of Salt Law Disobedience	415
Impact of Agitation	419
Extent of Mass Participation	420
Government Response—Efforts for Truce	420
Gandhi-Irwin Pact	421
Evaluation of Civil Disobedience Movement	422
Karachi Congress Session—1931	424
Congress Resolutions at Karachi	424
Round Table Conferences	425
First Round Table Conference	425
Second Round Table Conference	427
Third Round Table Conference	430
Civil Disobedience Resumed	431
During Truce Period (March–December 1931)	431
Changed Government Attitude after Second RTC	431
Government Action	432
Popular Response	432
Communal Award and Poona Pact	432
Main Provisions of the Communal Award	434
Congress Stand	434
Gandhi's Response	434
Poona Pact	435
Impact of Poona Pact on Dalits	435
Gandhi's Harijan Campaign and Thoughts on Caste	436
Ideological Differences and Similarities between Gandhi and Ambedkar	439
<i>Summary</i>	443

Contents

20. Debates on the Future Strategy after Civil Disobedience Movement	445
The First Stage Debate	445
Nehru's Vision	446
Nehru's Opposition to Struggle-Truce-Struggle Strategy	446
Finally, Yes to Council Entry	447
Government of India Act, 1935	448
Main Features	448
Evaluation of the Act	451
Nationalists' Response	452
The Second Stage Debate	452
Divided Opinion	453
Gandhi's Position	453
Congress Manifesto for Elections	454
Congress' Performance	454
<i>Summary</i>	455
21. Congress Rule in the Provinces	456
Gandhi's Advice	456
Work under Congress Ministries	456
Civil Liberties	456
Agrarian Reforms	457
Attitude towards Labour	458
Social Welfare Reforms	459
Evaluation	459
<i>Summary</i>	461

UNIT 8

CHAPTERS 22-25

TOWARDS FREEDOM AND PARTITION (1939-1947)

22. Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II	462
Crisis in the Congress on Method of Struggle	462
Haripura and Tripuri Sessions: Subhas Bose's Views	463

Contents

Gandhi and Bose: Ideological Differences	466
Non-Violence <i>versus</i> Militant Approach	467
Means and Ends	468
Form of Government	469
Militarism	471
Ideas on Economy	472
Religion	474
Caste and Untouchability	476
Women	476
Education	479
Second World War and Nationalistic Response	480
Congress Offer to Viceroy	480
CWC Meeting at Wardha	481
Government Attitude and Resignation by Congress Ministries	482
Government's Hidden Agenda	482
August Offer	485
Responses	486
Evaluation	486
Individual Satyagraha	486
Gandhi Designates Nehru as His Successor	487
Cripps Mission	488
Why Cripps Mission was Sent	489
Main Proposals	489
Departures from the Past and Implications	489
Why Cripps Mission Failed	490
<i>Summary</i>	492
Box	
<i>Dates of Note</i>	487
23. Quit India Movement, Demand for Pakistan, and the INA	494
Quit India Movement	494
Why Start a Struggle Now	494
The 'Quit India' Resolution	495

Contents

Gandhi's General Instructions to Different Sections	495
Spread of the Movement	496
Extent of Mass Participation	498
Government Repression	499
Estimate	499
Gandhi Fasts	500
Famine of 1943	500
Rajagopalachari Formula	501
The Formula	501
Desai-Liaquat Pact	501
Wavell Plan	502
Why the Government was Keen on a Solution Now	502
The Plan	502
Muslim League Stand	503
Congress Stand	503
Wavell's Mistake	503
The Indian National Army and Subhas Bose	504
Escape and Freedom Army	504
Origin and First Phase of the Indian National Army	505
<i>Summary</i>	508
24. Post-War National Scenario	511
Two Strands of National Upsurge	511
Change in Government's Attitude	511
Congress Election Campaign and the INA Trials	513
Election Campaign for Nationalistic Aims	513
Congress Support for INA Prisoners	514
The INA Agitation—A Landmark on Many Counts	514
Three Upsurges—Winter of 1945–46	515
Three-Stage Pattern	515
Evaluation of Potential and Impact of the Three Upsurges	517

Contents

Congress Strategy	518
Election Results	519
Performance of the Congress	519
Muslim League's Performance	519
Significant Features of Elections	519
The Cabinet Mission	519
Why British Withdrawal Seemed Imminent Now	520
On the Eve of Cabinet Mission Plan	521
Cabinet Mission Proposals	522
Different Interpretations of the Grouping Clause	524
Main Views	525
Acceptance and Rejection	525
Communal Holocaust and the Interim Government	526
Changed Government Priorities	526
Interim Government	527
Obstructionist Approach and Ulterior Motives of the League	528
Birth and Spread of Communalism in India	528
Characteristic Features of Indian Communalism	529
Reasons for Growth of Communalism	530
Evolution of the Two-Nation Theory	535
<i>Summary</i>	540
Box	
<i>Wavell's 'Breakdown Plan'</i>	526
25. Independence with Partition	543
Attlee's Statement of February 20, 1947	543
Main points of Attlee's Statement	543
Why a Date Fixed by Government for Withdrawal	544
Congress Stand	544
Independence and Partition	544

Contents

Mountbatten as the Viceroy	545
Mountbatten Plan, June 3, 1947	545
Indian Independence Act	548
Problems of Early withdrawal	549
Integration of States	549
Inevitability of Partition	550
Why Congress Accepted Partition	550
Gandhi's Helplessness	553
<i>Summary</i>	553
Box	
<i>Plan Balkan</i>	548

UNIT 9

CHAPTERS 26-32

INDIA UNDER BRITISH RULE: GOVERNANCE AND OTHER ASPECTS

26. Constitutional, Administrative, and Judicial Developments	554
Constitutional Developments between 1773 and 1858	554
The Regulating Act of 1773	555
Pitt's India Act of 1784	556
The Act of 1786	556
The Charter Act of 1793	557
The Charter Act of 1813	557
The Charter Act of 1833	558
The Charter Act of 1853	559
The Act for Better Government of India 1858	560
Developments after 1858 till Independence	560
Indian Councils Act 1861	560
Indian Councils Act 1892	561
Indian Councils Act 1909	561
Government of India Act 1919	562
Simon Commission	564

Contents

Government of India Act 1935	565
Evolution of Civil Services in India	567
Cornwallis' Role	567
Wellesley's Role	567
Charter Act of 1853	567
Indian Civil Service Act of 1861	568
Statutory Civil Service	568
Congress Demand and Aitchison Committee	568
Montford Reforms 1919	569
Lee Commission (1924)	569
Government of India Act 1935	569
Evaluation of Civil Services under British Rule	570
Evolution of Police System in Modern India	570
Military under the British	573
Development of Judiciary in British India	574
Reforms under Warren Hastings (1772–85)	575
Reforms under Cornwallis (1786–93)	576
—Separation of Powers	
Reforms under William Bentinck (1828–35)	576
Later Developments	577
Evaluation	577
Positive Aspects of Judiciary under the British	577
The Negative Aspects	577
Major Changes in Administrative Structure after 1857	578
Genesis of Administrative Changes: New Stage of Colonialism	578
Administration: Central, Provincial, and Local	579
Central Government	579
Provincial Government	580
Local Bodies	581
<i>Summary</i>	586

Contents

27. Survey of British Policies in India	588
Administrative Policies	588
Divide and Rule	588
Hostility towards Educated Indians	588
Attitude towards Zamindars	589
Attitude towards Social Reforms	589
Underdeveloped Social Services	589
Labour Legislations	590
Restrictions on Freedom of the Press	591
White Racism	592
Revenue Policies	592
Hastings' System	592
Permanent Settlement	593
Ryotwari System	595
Mahalwari System	597
Overall Impact of the British Land Revenue Systems	600
British Social and Cultural Policy in India	601
Characteristics of New Thought	601
Schools of Thought	602
Indian Renaissance	603
Dilemma before the Government	603
Role of Christian Missionaries	603
British Retreat	604
British Policy towards Princely States	604
British Foreign Policy in India	605
<i>Summary</i>	606
28. Economic Impact of British Rule in India	607
Deindustrialisation—Ruin of Artisans and Handicraftsmen	609
One-Way Free Trade	609
No Steps towards Modern Industrialisation	609
Ruralisation	610

Contents

Impoverishment of Peasantry	610
Emergence of Intermediaries, Absentee	611
Landlordism, Ruin of Old Zamindars	
Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture	611
Famine and Poverty	612
Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture	612
Destruction of Industry and Late	613
Development of Modern Industry	
Nationalist Critique of Colonial Economy	615
Economic Drain	615
British Policies Making India Poor	617
Growth of Trade and Railways to Help	617
Britain	
One-Way Free Trade and Tariff Policy	618
Effect of Economic Drain	619
Economic Issues—a Stimulant to National	620
Unrest	
Stages of Colonialism in India	621
First Stage	621
Second Stage	622
Third Stage	624
<i>Summary</i>	625
Box	
<i>Economic Drain</i>	616
29. Development of Indian Press	626
Early Regulations	626
Struggle by Early Nationalists to Secure	627
Freedom of Press	
Vernacular Press Act 1878	629
Repression against Nationalist Journalists	630
Continues	
During and after the First World War	632
During the Second World War	633
<i>Summary</i>	633

Contents

30. Development of Education	634
Under Company Rule	634
A Humble Beginning: Charter Act of 1813	635
Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy	635
Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)	636
Efforts of Thomson	637
Wood's Despatch (1854)	637
After the Crown Takeover	638
Hunter Education Commission (1882–83)	638
Indian Universities Act 1904	639
Government Resolution on Education Policy (1913)	640
Sadler University Commission (1917–19)	641
Education under Dyarchy	643
Hartog Committee (1929)	643
Sargent Plan of Education	645
Development of Vernacular Education	647
Development of Technical Education	649
Evaluation of British Policy on Education	649
<i>Summary</i>	650
Box	
<i>Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)</i>	648
31. Peasant Movements 1857–1947	652
A Survey of Early Peasant Movements	653
Indigo Revolt (1859–60)	653
Pabna Agrarian Leagues	654
Deccan Riots	654
Changed Nature of Peasant Movements after 1857	655
Weaknesses	656
Later Movements	656
The Kisan Sabha Movement	656
Eka Movement	657
Mappila Revolt	658
Bardoli Satyagraha	658

Contents

Kirti Kisan Movement	659
The All India Kisan Congress/Sabha	660
Under Congress Ministries	660
Peasant Activity in Provinces	661
During the War	662
Post-War Phase	662
Balance-Sheet of Peasant Movements	664
<i>Summary</i>	664
32. The Movement of the Working Class	665
Early Efforts	665
During Swadeshi Upsurge	666
During the First World War and After	667
All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)	667
The Trade Union Act 1926	668
Late 1920s	668
Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)	669
Under Congress Ministries	669
During and after the Second World War	669
After Independence	670
<i>Summary</i>	670

UNIT 10

CHAPTERS 33-49

INDEPENDENCE AND AFTER

33. Challenges before the Newborn Nation	671
Setting out as an Independent Nation	671
First Government after Independence	671
Challenges	673
Radcliffe's Boundary Award and the	673
Communal Riots	
Challenges before the Boundary Commission	674
Regions Most Affected by Riots	675
Challenges Associated with the Division of	677
Resources	
Division of Civil Government	677
Division of Finances	677

Contents

Division of Defence Personnel and Equipment	678
Assassination of Gandhi	678
Rehabilitation and Resettlement of Refugees	679
East Punjab	680
Bengal	680
Delhi Pact on Minorities	680
Centres of Refugee Settlements in India	681
Communists and Independence	682
Why Communists were Sceptical about Independence	682
Shift from Antagonistic Strategy to Constitutional Democracy	683
<i>Summary</i>	684
34. The Indian States	685
Evolution of Relations between the British and the Princely States	685
Stages in the Evolution of Relations	685
Plebiscite, Army Action	689
Gradual Integration	690
<i>Summary</i>	691
35. Making of the Constitution for India	692
Background	692
Constituent Assembly	695
Formation	695
Two Constituent Assemblies: India and Pakistan	697
Evaluation of the Assembly for India After Independence	697
Work: Committees and Consensus	698
<i>Summary</i>	699
<i>Box</i>	701
<i>Drafting Committee</i>	699
36. The Evolution of Nationalist Foreign Policy	702
Historical Perspective	702

Contents

From 1880 to First World War: Anti-Imperialism and Pan-Asian Feeling	703
World War I	704
1920s and 1930s—Identifying with Socialists	704
After 1936—Anti-Fascism	704
After Independence	705
Panchsheel and Non-Alignment	706
<i>Summary</i>	710
Boxes	
<i>Historical Perspective on Panchsheel</i>	707
<i>Five Criteria of Non-Alignment</i>	709
37. First General Elections	711
Groundwork for the Elections	711
The Election Commission	711
Legislation for Polls	712
Independent India Goes to the Polls for the First Time	712
Challenges	713
Parties in the Fray for the Lok Sabha	715
Conduct of Elections	716
Results	716
<i>Summary</i>	618
Box	
<i>First General Elections: Winners</i>	717
38. Developments under Nehru's Leadership (1947–1964)	719
Political Developments	719
Debate over National Language	720
Linguistic Reorganisation of the States	721
Growth of Other Political Parties	723
An Undemocratic Deed	728
Concept of Planning for Economic Development	729
Progress of Science and Technology	731
Social Developments	732

Contents

Developments in Education	732
Social Change under Nehru	732
Foreign Policy	733
Relations with Neighbours	734
India and Pakistan	734
India and China	735
India and Nepal	737
India and Bhutan	737
India and Sri Lanka	737
<i>Summary</i>	737
39. The Lal Bahadur Shastri Years	739
(June 1964–January 1966)	
Lal Bahadur Shastri Chosen to Lead the Government	739
Early Life	740
Political Journey after Independence	740
Prime Minister: Continuing Nehru’s Legacy but with Change	741
Challenges	742
Economic Ideas	743
A Forerunner of Economic Reform	743
The Seeds of Green Revolution and White Revolution	744
Skip a Meal Idea	745
New Institutions and Projects	746
Foreign Relations	746
The Indo-Pak War	747
Peace Agreement at Tashkent	748
Shastri’s Death	750
Box	
<i>The Tashkent Declaration</i>	749
40. Indira Gandhi: the First Phase	751
(January 1966–March 1977)	
Early Life	751
Political Journey after Independence	752

Contents

Prime Minister	752
Congress Split and Minority Government at the Centre	753
The 1971 Elections: Indira Triumphant	754
Problems	755
The Allahabad High Court Decision and the Imposition of Emergency	758
State of Emergency (1975–77)	758
Elections of 1977	762
Developments in the Political System	764
Changes in the Congress	764
Growth of Regional Interests	764
Annexation of Sikkim	768
Language Policy to Curb the Anti-Hindi Disturbances	769
Centralisation of Power and the Socialistic Path	769
Clipping the Wings of the Judiciary	770
The Forty-Second Amendment Act: A Mini Constitution of Sorts	771
Socio-Economic Policies	772
Nationalisation of Banks and Other Sectors of Economy	772
Abolition of Princely Privileges	774
MRTP Act	775
Steps for Equity and Poverty Reduction	775
Tackling Economic Problems	776
Devaluation of the Rupee	776
Fourth Five-Year Plan	778
Green Revolution Success	778
Fifth Five-Year Plan	779
The Indo-Pak War of 1971 and the Birth of Bangladesh	779
The 1970 Polls in Pakistan and Unrest in East Pakistan	779
Refugee Influx in India and Indian Response	780
War and Liberation of East Pakistan	782

Contents

The Simla Agreement	784
Foreign Policy and Relations with Other Countries	787
Bangladesh	787
Sri Lanka	787
Soviet Union	788
United States	788
West Asia	789
Asia-Pacific	789
Africa	789
The Smiling Buddha	790
Boxes	
<i>Indira Gandhi and JP—Both to be Blamed?</i>	756
<i>Text of the Simla Agreement</i>	785
41. The Janata Party Years (March 1977–January 1980)	792
Morarji Desai, the First Non-Congress Prime Minister	792
Fresh State Assembly Elections	792
New President of India	793
Downslide of Janata Party and Rise of Congress (I)	793
Charan Singh, the Prime Minister Who Never Faced Parliament	795
Fresh Lok Sabha Elections and End of Janata Party Rule	796
Legacy of Janata Party Rule	797
Restoration of Democratic Rights	797
Economic Contradictions	798
Foreign Relations	800
Social Changes and Movements	800
42. Indira Gandhi: the Second Phase (January 1980–October 1984)	802
Economy	802
Foreign Relations	804

Contents

Sri Lanka and Tamils' problem	804
Pakistan: Siachen Conflict	804
Non-Aligned Movement	805
Unrest in the States	805
Punjab Turmoil and Operation Blue Star	806
Indira Assassinated	808
Legacy	808
Boxes	
<i>India's Man in Space</i>	803
43. The Rajiv Years	810
(October 1984–December 1989)	
Problems at the Very Outset	810
Anti-Sikh Riots	810
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy	812
The 1985 General Elections	813
Tackling the Tensions in the States	813
Positive Steps on the Domestic Front	815
Anti-Defection Act	816
Environmental Legislation	816
Improving Local Government	816
First Steps towards Liberalising the Economy	817
Technology Missions	817
Computerisation	818
Education Policy	818
The Negative Side	819
The Shah Bano Case	819
The Babri Mosque Gates Opening	820
The Bofors Scandal	821
Agrarian Unrest	822
Foreign Relations	823
India and China	823
The IPKF Misadventure in Sri Lanka	824
Rajiv Assassinated	826
General Elections of 1989	826

Contents

44. V.P. Singh and Chandra Shekhar Governments (1989–1991)	828
The V.P. Singh Years (December 1989–November 1990)	828
Kashmir Situation Worsens	828
Implementation of the Mandal Commission Report	829
Mandal to Mandir: the Rath Yatra and Fall of the Government	831
The Chandra Shekhar Government (November 1990–June 1991)	832
Troubled Economy	832
Elections of 1991	833
45. The Narasimha Rao Years (1991–1996)	835
Economic Reform	835
Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Acts	837
Handling Security Issues and Space Tech	838
Foreign Policy	838
Negative Aspects	839
The Babri Masjid Demolition	839
Corruption Scandals	841
Kashmir	842
General Elections of 1996	842
Rise of the Dalit Voice	843
46. Three Prime Ministers in Three Years (1996–1999)	845
Vajpayee's Short-Lived Term as Prime Minister	845
United Front Government: Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral	845
Deve Gewda Government (1996–97)	846
Gujral Government (1997–98)	846
General Elections	848

Contents

47. The NDA Years (1998–2004)	849
NDA Government: First Stint (March 1998–October 1999)	849
Pokhran II: Operation Shakti	850
The Lahore Summit	850
Kargil War (1999)	851
NDA: Second Stint (October 1999–May 2004)	852
Economic and Social Steps	852
Terrorist Trouble and Relations with Pakistan	853
Relations with the US	854
Kashmir Elections	854
The Downside	854
Significance of NDA	855
2004 General Elections	855
48. The UPA Years (2004–2014)	856
UPA First Term (May 2004–May 2009)	856
Social Welfare Measures	857
Foreign Relations	857
New President	858
Terror Attacks	858
Situation in the States	860
Trouble in Kashmir	860
2009 Election	861
UPA Second Stint (May 2009–May 2014)	861
Telangana Issue	861
Social Welfare Measures and Legislations	863
Space Venture to Mars	867
Corruption Charges and the Lokpal Act	867
Conditions before General Elections	870
The 2014 General Elections	871
49. The NDA Government (2014 Onwards)	873
NDA Government (May 2014–May 2019)	873

Contents

Digital India: A Step Forward in e-Governance	873
Socio-Economic Policies and Programmes of Importance	874
Security	883
Foreign Relations	887
Social Situation	890
General Elections 2019	893
NDA Back in Government	893
Factors behind the NDA Victory	895
Some Notable Events of the First Half of NDA Second Term	896
The Country Reels under a Pandemic	900
75th Year of Independence 2021-22	903
Appendices	905
1. Governors-General and Viceroys of India: Significant Events in Their Rule	905
2. Personalities Associated with Various Phases of the National Movement	913
Swadeshi Movement	913
Non-Cooperation Movement and the 1920s	918
Civil Disobedience Movement and the 1930s	923
Quit India Movement and the 1940s	927
3. Women Freedom Fighters	930
4. Indian National Congress Annual Sessions (1885–1950)	944
5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements (late 18th to mid-20th Century)	949
6. Famous Trials of the Nationalist Period	956
7. Caste Movements	958
8. Peasant Movements	960
9. Newspapers and Journals	963
References	968