

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Standard 9



PLEDGE

India is my country.

All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.

I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall respect my parents, teachers and all elders and treat everyone with courtesy.

I pledge my devotion to my country and its people.

My happiness lies in their well-being and prosperity.

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PREFACE

Gujarat State Board of School Textbooks has prepared new textbooks as per the new curricula developed by the Gujarat State Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board and which has been sanctioned by the Education Department of the Government of Gujarat. A panel of experts from Universities/Colleges, Teachers Training Colleges and Schools have put lot's of efforts in preparing the manuscript of the subject. It is then reviewed by another panel of experts to suggest changes and filter out the mistakes, if any. The suggestions of the reviewers are considered thoroughly and necessary changes are made in the manuscript. Thus, the Textbook Board takes sufficient care in preparing an error free manuscript. The Board is vigilant even while printing the textbooks.

The Board expresses the pleasure to publish the Textbook of **Social Science** for **Std. 9** which is a translated version of Gujarati. The Textbook Board is thankful to all those who have helped us in preparing this textbook. However, we welcome suggestions to enhance the quality of the textbook.

H. N. Chavda

Director

Date : 30-3-2016

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Executive President

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FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India * :

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- (k) to provide proper opportunities by parents or guardian for education to their children or the ward of 6 to 14 years of age.

* Constitution of India : Section 51-C

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CERTIFICATE OF THE MAPS

1. © Government of India, Copyright 2016
2. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
3. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.
4. The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by Survey of India.
5. The state boundaries between Uttarakhand & Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Jharkhand and Chattisgarh & Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Governments concerned.
6. The spellings of names in this map, have been taken from various sources.

Concept of Social Science

As per National Curriculum Framework (2005): Social Science consists of various subjects. Its content includes subjects like History, Geography, Political Science, Economics and Sociology. Social Science is an important subject as it makes the students humane, well informed, intellectual and responsible citizens. NCF 2005 outlines Social Science as no less important than Maths or Science. Teachers should give due importance to the subject of Social Science.

Professor Yashpal propounds that education is not any material thing that can be imparted through postal correspondence or teacher. The foundation of rich and productive education lies in the physical and cultural background of a student and they are nurtured by the interaction of students with their parents, teachers, peers and various groups.

NCF 2005, in conjunction with the syllabi of various subjects, has reframed the entire syllabus.

As per the new syllabus, this textbook has adopted a multidisciplinary approach and it mainly includes the subject matter of History, Geography, Political Science, Economics and Sociology. A genuine effort has been made to combine the various facets of human society in context of time and place. The bulk of content and concepts have been reduced. In place of four textbooks of Social Science, only one concise text book is presented. The subject matter is divided over three units such that the correlation of the entire subject matter is uniformly presented over the entire text book.

Unit 1 : Twentieth Century-World and India: In this unit the focus is on main events that occurred in the world in the Twentieth Century and the struggle of Indian Independence. In this unit an emphasis is laid upon the study of Contemporary India which is included in Unit 2.

Unit 2 : Making of a Modern Nation. This unit discusses the reconstruction of India in post independence era, the drafting of Indian Constitution, its main features, the structure of Indian Government, fundamental rights and duties and Indian democracy. This unit helps to understand the functioning of the largest democracy of the world.

Unit 3 : Land and People: This unit discusses the land of India, nature and people, India's rich natural resources and natural environment. This unit helps to understand the variety and richness of our environment.

It is expected that this text book will help to make the students well informed, intellectual and responsible citizens thereby contributing towards the development and construction of a strong nation.



Unit 1 : Twentieth Century: The World and India

During the twentieth century the world has witnessed long term results of the research and progress made in various fields of human life. Activities of Colonialism that spread in Asia and Africa created enmity among the European powers interested in acquiring Colonies and that resulted in World War I, Russian Bolshevik revolution in Russia, and the rise of 'dictatorship' in Germany, Italy, Spain etc. and World War II, step by step, in world politics. The desire for colonialism and imperialism had shaken the entire world by the use of atomic and other destructive weapons. Of course, the desire, for peace and safety manifested in hearts of mankind, gave birth to the United Nations (UN). The race of expanding spheres of influence that continued between United States of America and Soviet Russia resulted in the Cold War. There were two centers of the Cold War: Washington DC and Moscow.

At the end of the twentieth century, the spirit of nationalism that arose from people's pride, divided powerful Russia, the Wall of Berlin was demolished and achieved the unification of Germany. These were unexpected and thrilling events. However the sudden flush of communism could not be prevented; European and Asian countries including China came under its influence. Oh! Some part of the world was colored in 'Red'. Yes, this is only one side of world politics.

The second side of world politics is also much strong and powerful and it is evident in the movements of 'liberalism' that has spread in Asia, Africa and other parts of the world. This movement gave rise to fight for nationalism and freedom in many countries including India. It created and developed such a systematic and spirit of newer aspects of all round sacrifice for achieving national independence that it inspired and encouraged Asian and African countries.

This unit describes the Indian national struggle which created such an image wherein the North-South, the East-West, young and old, men and women were made enthusiastic participants and this contributed towards a glorious history. It also includes events of revolutionaries who fought for the independence of their motherland and accepted martyrdom which will inculcate self-respect, patriotism and nationalism among children. Necessary maps and pictures have been provided to clarify the write-up. Industrial Revolution has been discussed in this unit with the aim that students understand the importance of how discoveries made in the field of science and technology can lead to the progress of future generation.

We have achieved the capacity and efficiency where by we can provide able leadership because of the independence that we have achieved with great difficulty, the internal and emotional integration as well as the responsibility we have taken up for the allround development of the nation.

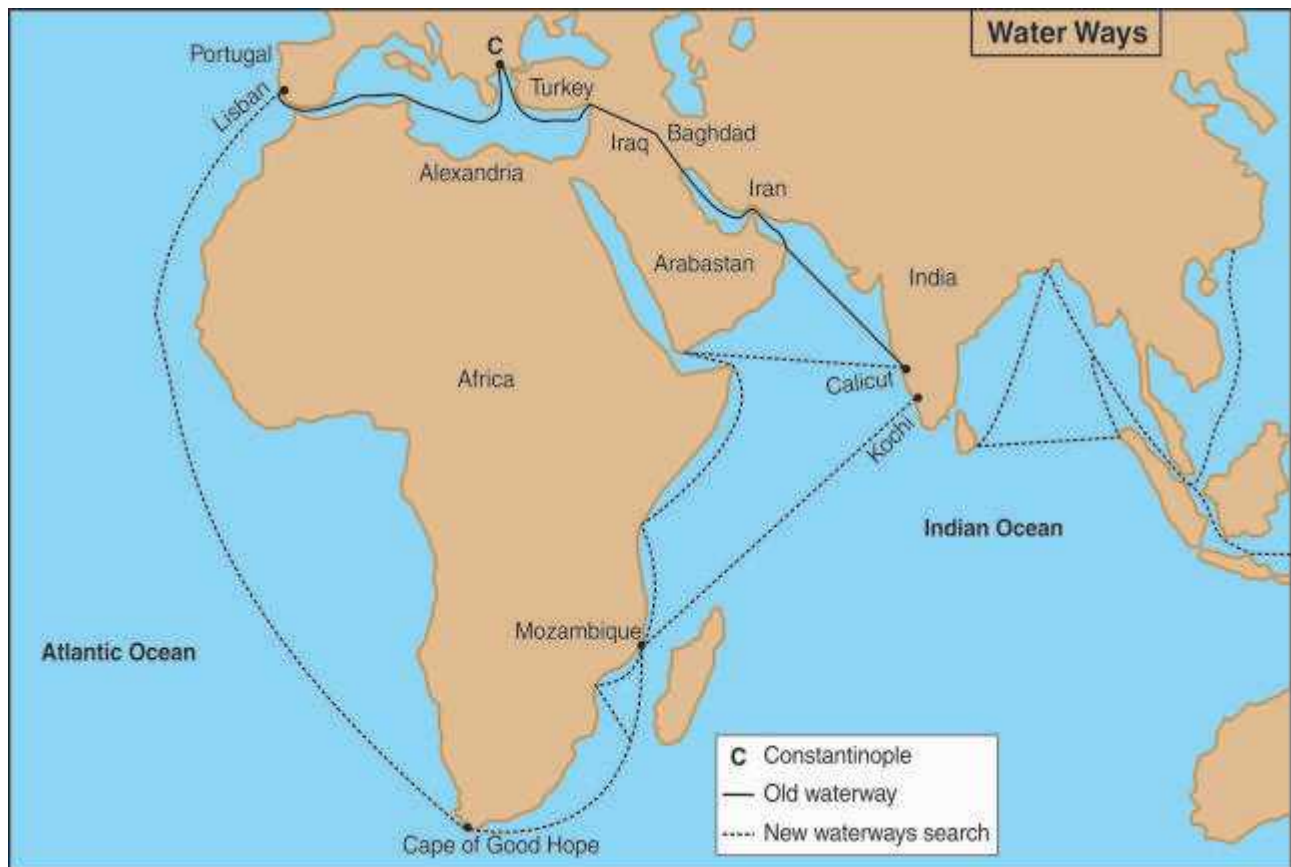


Since the ancient period, India has enjoyed an incomparable position in the whole world due to its economic, cultural and religious inheritance. Due to the economic prosperity and cultural inheritance, people from different nations of the world came to India. There was a lot of demand for the Indian spices, muslin, silk cloth, indigo etc in the European countries. Trade between India and Europe was carried out through land route and sea route and at the centre of these routes was Istanbul (Constantinople) in Turkey.

After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 A.D. by Turkish Muslims, the sea route through Constantinople (Istanbul) was closed for the Europeans. Since they could not do without the spices, the Europeans felt compelled to discover a new sea route. So an era of geographical discoveries began.

Discovery of sea route to India

With the inspiration, encouragement and economic help from the Portuguese King Prince Henry, some brave people began efforts to discover new sea route. Many great men tried to discover sea route to India namely Bartholomew Diaz who discovered the 'Cape of Good Hope'. With the economic assistance from the King of Spain, Christopher Columbus began his adventure of discovering a new sea route, which again came to a stop at an island, presently known as West Indies, situated in the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus, who had believed through out his life that he had discovered a new sea route to India, had actually discovered a new land. Since this clarification was made by Amerigo Vespucci, this new land began to be known as 'America'.

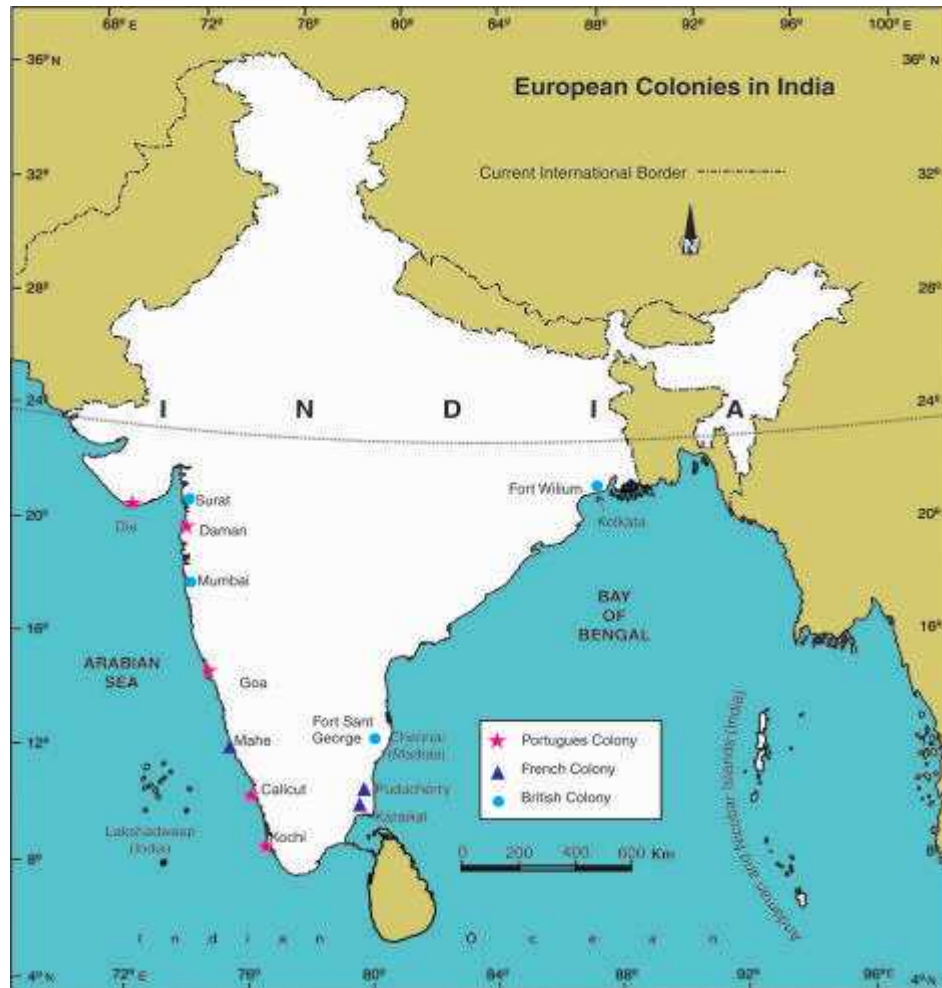


1.1 Sea Route to India

The Portuguese sailor Vasco-da-Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498 A.D. When he reached Calicut in the western coast of India, he was welcomed by the then King Zamorin and allowed to carry out business there. Thus, this is considered as an important event in the world as this opened the doors for other Europeans to come to India.

Arrival of Europeans to India (Arrival of the British and establishment of trade centres)

The Portuguese were the first to arrive in India for trade after the discovery of the sea route to India. Within a span of a hundred years, the Portuguese took control of several territories like Diu, Daman, Goa, Cochin, Malacca etc. Inspired by the Portuguese success in trade, the Dutch (from Holland) and the Danish (from Denmark) arrived in India for trade. The English traders established the East India Company to carry out trade with India. In 1600 A.D., when Queen Elizabeth of England gave the permission to the East India Company to carry out trade with the eastern countries, the first ship, under the leadership of Captain William Hawkins arrived in Surat. But due to the dominance and opposition from the Portuguese, they were not allowed to establish their trade there. But finally, the East India Company got the permission from the Mughal Emperor



1.2 European Colonies

Jehangir and thus the British East India Company established its first trade centre (Kothi) in Surat in 1613 A.D. Initially, the Company established its trade centres in Surat, Bharuch and Ahmedabad.

But due to the strong presence of the Marathas in this region, the Company sensed danger to its existence and hence moved towards the south and east directions where they set up their centres in Machlipattanam (Andhra Pradesh), Saint George (Chennai) and Fort William (Kolkata). Mumbai became their headquarter in 1687 A.D.

The French East India Company arrived in India for trade in 1668 A.D. and eventually set up their trade centres in Mahe, Karaickal, Pondicherry (Puducherry), Chandranagar, Machlipattanam etc. In the 18th century, the English and the French were constantly busy establishing their rule in the entire world and conquering more territories. Between 1746 and 1763, there were three Mysore Wars between the French East India Company and the British East India Company in India which the French East India Company lost, thus, making easy, the expansion of the British East India Company. Thus, at the end of this battle for power, the Portuguese were left

with Diu, Daman, Goa, while French had their trade centres at Chandranagar, Mahe, Karaickal and Pondicherry. Meanwhile, the Dutch had to leave forever.

Battle of Plassey

Siraj-ud-Daula was ruling over Bengal. Due to his impulsive nature, he had some opponents in his state. During this period, the British East India Company built a fortress around the trade centre in Kolkata on pretext of security reasons, without taking the permission of the Nawab. But Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula destroyed the fortress. When this news reached Madras (Chennai), a small army of the Company, lead by Robert Clive, reached Bengal in order to help the Kolkata trade centre.

In spite of the army of the East India Company being strong, they realised that it was not easy to defeat the Nawab's army. So Robert Clive resorted to treachery. A conspiracy was planned in order to defeat the Nawab, in which the Nawab's commander-in-chief Mir Jafar and Seth Amichand were coaxed to join. On the pretext that the Nawab is unnecessarily harassing the people, a war was declared at a ground near a village named Plassey.

- The Battle of Plassey was fought on 23rd June, 1757 A.D..
- The battlefield of Plassey is situated 38 km from Murshidabad(West Bengal).

According to the plan, Mir Jafar lost the battle. Siraj-ud-Daula was defeated. Due to Robert Clive's treachery, the Battle of Plassey ended in just half a day. The Company, as a result, got a freehold over 24 Parganas. Mir Jafar was made the Nawab of Bengal. Thus, the foundation of the Company's rule in India was laid with the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

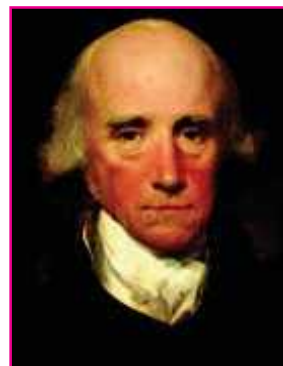
Battle of Buxar

The Britishers made Mir Jafar, the Nawab of Bengal and under different pretexts, tried to extract plenty of wealth from him. Due to their greed to gain more powers, the East India Company managed to dethrone Mir Jafar and made Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal. Mir Qasim proved to be more ambitious than Mir Jafar and thus became a threat for the Company. Hence, Mir Qasim was removed and Mir Jafar was again made the Nawab. Mir Qasim took refuge with the Nawab of Awadh. During this time, the Mughal emperor ShahAlam had come to Awadh. So, all three of them decided to join hands and fight the Company unitedly and thus declared a war.

At Buxar, the East India Company fought against the united army (22nd October, 1764), in which the united army lost. Thus the Company got the Diwani rights (right to collect revenue) to Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Expansion of the Company Rule

The English government passed a regulating act in 1773 A.D. according to which the Governor of Bengal was made the Governor General and all the trade and political activities of the Company were brought under his direct control. The Mumbai-Madras Governor and his council were brought under him. Thus, Warren Hastings



Governor General Warren Hastings



Tipu Sultan

became the first Governor General of India. During his tenure, the First Maratha War and the Second Mysore War with Haider Ali of Mysore, was waged. The problems for the East India Company increased because it had to face both the powers simultaneously.

Cornwallis took over as Governor General after Warren Hastings. During the tenure of Cornwallis, the Third Mysore War took place with Tipu Sultan, famously known as the Tiger of Mysore. The Company had to join hands with the Marathas and the Nizam to defeat the Tipu Sultan. Tipu could not win against the combined forces and had to accept the treaty.

After Cornwallis, Sir John Shore became the Governor General. Due to some rigid policies adopted by him, the East India Company's fame declined and Marathas became stronger. So Governor General Wellesley, who came after John Shore, got the responsibility of making the Company supreme in India. For this, Wellesley introduced the Subsidiary Alliance System. The conditions of the System and the states adopted under this are as follows :

Terms and Conditions of Subsidiary Alliance System

- The army trained by the East India Company Government will be provided to the state that accepts the System.
- In return, the state accepting the System will provide for the army or give away provinces with equivalent income to the British.
- Without the permission of the Company, the state will not wage war or sign treaty with other states.
- There will be one English representative in the state assembly.
- Other foreigners not to be employed in the state.

The States - Rulers who accepted the Subsidiary Alliance System

- Nizam
- Mysore
- Awadh
- Gaikwad
- Scindia
- Bhosle
- Holkar



1.5 Wellesley and Subsidiary Alliance System

This System was like “sweet poison”. By implementing this System, Wellesley annexed many provinces and expanded the rule of the East India Company. Governor General Wellesley asked Tipu Sultan to accept the Subsidiary Alliance System, which he refused. For declining the Alliance System, the Company, with support from the Nizam, attacked Mysore in 1799. During this Fourth Mysore War, Tipu lost his life while fighting against the British.

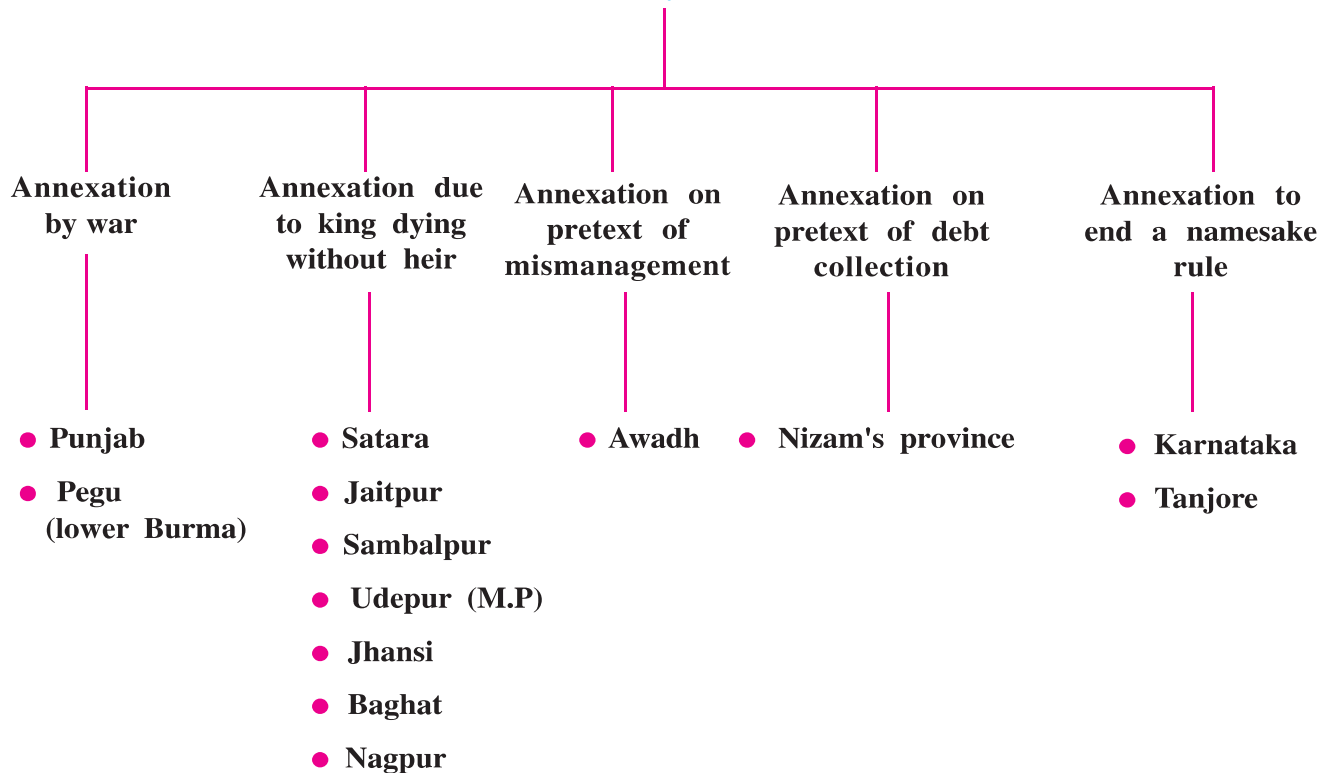
After Wellesley, Hastings came to India as Governor General. He waged a war with Nepal and made the

Gurkhas to join the army. Hastings fought a battle with the Pindharas and took control over them. With the Third Maratha War, the supremacy of the Company was established.

In comparison to the earlier Governor Generals, William Bentinck is known as a “liberal Governor General”. Bentinck believed that the dissatisfaction in different states due to the imperialist policy adopted by the previous Governor Generals could not bring about any unity. So he was very liberal in his deeds.

Dalhousie came to India as the Governor General in 1848. He was a fierce imperialist. Dalhousie adopted the Policy of Annexation for the expansion of the Company and British imperialism in India.

Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation



Besides being an imperialist, Dalhousie was also a reformist. The first railway line in India (between Mumbai-Thane, 1853 A.D.), wireless system between India and England, establishment of public works department, English education etc. were all introduced during his tenure. He passed laws to ban child marriage and advocated widow remarriage.

Within 100 years, from the Battle of Plassey in 1757, the British rule and the empire, both expanded. But, in the process, they had to face the dissatisfaction of the Indian states and this was manifested in the form of the first struggle for independence in 1857 A.D.

Economic impact of the Company

When we evaluate the 100 years of Company rule in India, we realise that, India, which had an enviable position in the world in the previous centuries, became merely a country that produces raw material for England and a prospective market for goods produced in factories. Bengal exported cotton cloth, raw silk, sugar, jute, muslin (1708 to 1756), but after the Dual Power Policy, the glitter of the economic prosperity of Bengal faded. [The Dual Power Policy (Dwimukhi Shasan) was introduced for the first time in Bengal whereby the power of collecting revenue was with the British while the responsibility of people's welfare was with the Nawab. Thus, the British got the power without any responsibility and the Nawab had the responsibility without any power. This was known as the Subsidiary Alliance System which ruined Bengal economically]

The unfair revenue collection policy by the Company made the Indian peasant a debtor. The British government imposed unfair taxes on the Indian cloth industries. They adopted various deceitful practices to ruin the prosperous Indian industries, because of which it completely collapsed. The Indian artisan became poor and

unemployed. The Company traders forced the weavers of Bengal to sign contracts for providing definite quantity of cloth in a short period. If the weaver refused, he would be punished by being lashed or jailed.

Before the arrival of the Company, the Indian villages were self-reliant and prosperous. But under the Company rule, they became dependent and poor.

During the rule of the East India Company, the first railway line between Mumbai and Thane and steamer service between India and England was started and development of the ports in Mumbai, Madras(Chennai) and Kolkata also took place.

Social impact of the Company Rule

During the British administration, the spirit of freedom of speech and thought developed among people due to the development of newspapers. In the Indian society, certain wrong social customs, rites and rituals were prevalent during this time like Sati System, female infanticide, child marriage etc. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Durgaram Mehta, Behramji Malbari etc. were the stalwarts whose role was instrumental in getting the laws passed with the help of Britishers. As the administrative framework in India was anglicised, there was a demand for people with knowledge of English. English education began to be imparted in India due to Lord Macaulay's endeavours. As recommended by Charles Wood, universities were established in Mumbai, Madras and Kolkata.

A whole class of people with knowledge of English developed because of English education. With the passage of time, this group made demands for social reforms and gave momentum to the process of reforms.

Conclusion

Thus, the East India Company came to India being allured by the prosperity and trade opportunity. The Company rule in India produced certain good and bad results in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. The Company adopted the policy of making England prosperous at the cost of India and the reforms they made in the administration, for their own interest, indirectly proved to be beneficial for India.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

- (1) Europeans felt the need to discover a new sea-route to India. Explain the statement.
- (2) What reforms did Dalhousie bring about ?
- (3) What were the important terms and conditions of the Subsidiary Alliance System ?
- (4) Which states were annexed under Dalhousie's Policy of Annexation ?

2. Answer the following questions in detail.

- (1) Give brief information about the Battle of Plassey.
- (2) Explain the economic impact of the Company Rule in India.
- (3) Explain the social impact of the Company Rule in India.

4. Choose the correct options from those given below.

- (1) Who discovered the sea route to India ?
 - (A) Columbus
 - (B) Prince Henry
 - (C) Vasco-da-Gama
 - (D) Bartholomew Dias

- (2) During whose tenure was the Public Works Department established in India ?
- (A) Wellesley (B) Dalhousie
(C) Warren Hastings (D) William Bentinck
- (3) Which of the following statements is false ?
- (A) The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
(B) The Company got a freehold over 24 Parganas of Bengal due to the Battle of Plassey.
(C) The Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa due to the Battle of Plassey.
(D) Siraj-ud-Daula was the Nawab of Bengal during the Battle of Plassey.
- (4) Who became the first Governor General of India ?
- (A) Warren Hastings (B) Wellesley
(C) Dalhousie (D) Canning
- (5) With whom did the British fight the Third Mysore War ?
- (A) Tipu Sultan (B) Marathas
(C) Nizam (D) Haider Ali

Activity

- Collect information on the social and religious reformists of the middle ages and prepare an article on them.
- Prepare a list of states ruled by Indians during the Company Rule in India.
- Collect information about different places discovered and discoveries made during the era of geographical discoveries.
- Collect information about the economic prosperity of India during the ancient and middle ages.

●

The yearning of the western European countries for expansion of the empire and acquire new territories (colonies) resulted in these countries going to Asia and Africa. Thus they established their colonies and expanded their rule. Consequently, there arose a competition between European nations to establish colonies.

This greed for colonisation among the western European nations caused the economic, social and cultural ruin of the Asian-African countries. The result of this on world politics was such that the First World War, Bolshevik Revolution etc. took place.

So dear students, let's study about these details.

Western Europe and Colonialism in Asia-Africa

The western European countries wanted to expand their empire in Asia-Africa. Their greed for colonisation did not spare even their neighbouring countries. Spain had taken control over Netherland, Belgium and Luxemburg. Later on, some of their provinces were captured by France. When the Portuguese king died without an heir, Portugal came under the rule of the Spanish king because of his blood relation. So for six decades, the monopoly of establishing colonies in non-European countries was with Spain.

Similarly, Italy and German states became the victim of the greed of France and Austria. When the European powers were tightening their grip over the Asian and African nations, many of the European nations which had become free, following the footsteps of England, made many of the Afro-Asian nations their colonies.

Colonialism in Asia : After strengthening its grip over India, England expanded its empire to Sri Lanka, Myanmar (Burma), Singapore and Malaysia. England entered China also. But due to the opium trade between England and China, there were wars (1839-1842) which came to be known as Opium Wars in history. China lost this war and thereby lost five of its ports to England where England could carry on their trade and thus expanded their empire. Taking advantage of China's weakness, Japan, Russia, Germany, France, Belgium and America also acquired trade and political rights.

Enormous oil resources in the desert region of West Asia attracted the Europeans to establish colonies there. England, Germany, Russia and America established oil companies in Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain and made efforts to take care of their own interests.

Colonialism in Africa : The Dutch established its colony for the first time at the end of 15th century in South Africa. After that, England and France established their colonies in Cape and Algeria in North Africa respectively. The vast provinces of Africa seemed quite suitable for acquiring raw material and selling ready products post Industrial Revolution, because of which European countries competed to establish colonies. King Leopold of Belgium seized the vast provinces of Congo and established his rule. England established its colonies in Egypt, some provinces of East Africa and some of South Africa. France established its colonies in Tunisia, Morocco and West Africa provinces. Germany established its empire in some provinces of East and West Africa. Italy captured the African provinces around the Red Sea. Spain and Portugal also seized some provinces of Africa. A conference for the European nations was held in Berlin (1884-85) in the midst of this competition to establish colonies. Different African territories were divided among the European nations at the end of the conference. Thus the colonial dominance of different European nations was established over the entire Africa.

While on one hand, the greedy European nations were trying to colonise various Asian- African territories, on the other hand, Germany and Italy had completed the process of its respective political unification. Thus, the unified Germany plunged into the competition of industrialisation, commercialisation and colonisation. Thus, these quickly changing global phenomena had exploited some of these countries politically, economically and socially due to which their development had stopped. This had led to the First World War.

Factors that caused First World War

The First World War could be considered as one of the most heartbreaking and unforgettable events of the modern world. Many factors were responsible for this. The First World War began on 1st August, 1914. Germany had defeated France in the Sedan War because of which France had to sign the Frankfurt Treaty (1871) according to which France had to pay a war fine as well as give away two of its provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, to Germany. France had not been able to overcome this humiliation. Thus, the Frankfurt Treaty itself was the cause of the First World War. The end of a war sowed the seeds of a future war.

(1) Economic Factors : England had established its vast empire in Asia and Africa in the 19th century. It exploited its colonies economically and became rich. Due to industrialisation and swift colonisation, Europe required huge quantity of raw material. In the last quarter of the 19th century, Germany had started the competition to procure the markets in Asia and Africa. Germany started supplying cheaper goods in comparison to England and France. The Afro-Asian markets that England and France dominated, were thus, broken up by Germany. Consequently, there was an intense economic competition between Germany and England.

(2) Militarism : Military force was necessary and important for the competition that the European nations got into, for expansion. England, France, Austria, Russia etc. had begun expanding their military power. While in countries like Japan, Italy and Germany, compulsory military training had started. Production of weapons was increased under the pretext of self-defence. Thus, militarism got an impetus and military competition added to economic competition created a serious atmosphere of war.

(3) Groupism – Secret Treaties : Groupism and secret treaties played a major role in the First World War. The world was divided into two groups before the First World War. On one side was the group of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey while on the other side was the group of England, France, Russia and Japan. A feeling of jealousy, enmity, mistrust, fear and hatred evolved between the groups which was an important factor of the First World War.

(4) Feeling of Fierce Nationalism : The independence of Belgium and Greece and the unification of Germany and Italy were the result of nationalism. But later, the feeling of nationalism took an extreme and narrow form in Europe. Economic jealousies, competitions and colonialism in Europe had increased so much that the national interest of each other began to clash. Leading European nations began teaching extreme and destructive nationalism to its people. Love for own nation and hatred for the other nations was encouraged. The German Kaiser William was the other originator of nationalism and colonialism. He was overambitious and believed in ‘world leadership’. He wanted to get things done according to his will with the help of his grand military power. The feeling of war spread across other nations, as in Germany, and this had resulted in the First World War.

(5) Role of Newspapers : The newspapers of the European nations aroused so much of hatred among people with their mutual, derogatory, provocative, exaggerated and false write ups by spitting venom against rival nations that the rulers of the respective nations could not even make efforts for establishing peace and harmony.

(6) Philosophy about War : The policy of “War is Welfare” took root in Europe. The German writer Trotsky published maxims like “Only the mighty deserve to live” and “War alone is the national need”. Nietzsche, the German writer, expressed war as “a sacred work”.

The Prince of Austria and his wife were assassinated by being shot at by a member of the Serbian terrorist organisation “Black Hand”. Austria blamed Serbia for the involvement in the act and gave an ultimatum to hand over the culprit to Austria within 48 hours. Serbia declared its ignorance in the matter. Without listening to anything from Serbia, Austria declared war on Serbia. The First World War had begun with this.

The First World War

In the First World War, 24 nations supported the Allied Nations and 4 nations supported the Axis Nations. Initially, Germany made noteworthy victories in Europe. It ruined the French army. It fought many submarine wars and destroyed the ships of the Allied Nations. Many soldiers and civilians died because of tanks and poisonous gases. In 1917, the Russian Revolution started, so Russia withdrew from the war. Germany was very strong at this time. It managed to drown an American steamer 'Lusitania' in which 147 American soldiers died. Consequently, America joined the Allied Nations for the war in April, 1917. With that, countries like Panama, Greece, Cuba, China and Siam joined the Allied Nations. Thus the Allied Nations became stronger. German army could not withstand the American troops. The whole position of the war changed. Bulgaria in September, 1918, Turkey and Austria in October, 1918 joined the Allied Nations. The German leader Kaizer abdicated his position and ran away. Germany surrendered to Allied Nations and signed a ceasefire treaty and the war came to an end.

Effects of First World War - Immediate effects

(1) Destruction of men and material : Approximately 6.5 crore people took part in the war, atleast 1 crore died, about 2 crore were injured and around 70 lakhs were rendered permanently handicapped. More number of people died because of starvation and other forms of killings and epidemics that broke out after the war. The total war expenditure was quite high.

(2) Social Change : During the war, since majority of the men, of all nations, were on the warfront, women shouldered the responsibility of the family and occupation. They stepped out of their homes and successfully took over the responsibility in the different professional fields. The self-confidence of their being equivalent to men, enhanced. Consequently, the demand, for women to exercise their franchise, was raised. During the war, the production of things of basic necessity had reduced. So problems like scarcity, unemployment, starvation, strikes, lockouts etc. raised its head. People suffered a lot and children's condition was pathetic.

(3) The Treaty of Versailles (June, 1919) : At the end of the First World War, the unconditional surrender of Germany in front of the Allied Nations, brought an end to the war. Then, the Allied Nations undertook the "Peace Process" in Paris, in which, some 58 commissions were formed and 145 sessions were organised. The agreement made with Germany during the Paris Peace Process, was made in the Mirror Palace at Versailles. Thus it came to be known as the Versailles Treaty. There were four provisions in the Treaty of Versailles: (1) Regional arrangement (2) Reduction in troops and disarmament (3) The arrangement of distribution of gains at the end of the war and war fine (4) Other provisions. The American President Woodrow Wilson, British Prime Minister Lord George, French President Clemenco and Italian President Orlando played an important role in this Treaty. Germany was found responsible for the war. A war fine of 6.5 billion pound was imposed on Germany. It had to give away the Ruhr region to France. Its Rhine river had to be opened for international sea route. The Rhineland region on French border was disallowed from being a fortress as well as this mineral-rich region was given away to France for 15 years. Most of the German organisations were confiscated. Alsac and Lorraine were to be returned to France. Besides this, Germany was to give to France and other Allied Nations, a large quantity of coal and iron, annually, as the benefits of war. Germany was made to sign these terms and conditions on gunpoint and forcibly because of which there was bitterness and desperation amongst Germans. Consequently, the German economy failed miserably.

(4) Long term effects : There was a feeling of revenge in signing the Treaty with the nations that were defeated in the war. Peace could not be established with the Treaty. Socialist Russia was not given a place in the League of Nations. America did not join the League of Nations. That's why, it can be said that, the reason for the Second World War was in the Peace Process of the First World War itself.

The Russian/Bolshevik Revolution (1917)

The Russian Revolution (1917) is considered as an important event in world history. The Russians had been oppressed and suppressed by the Czar (tsar) of Russia. The Russian Czars, who inherited the position, were all dictators and enjoyed uncontrolled rule over people. People did not have any rights during this period. The Czars were so cruel and pitiless on people that if anyone demanded for any rights, he was tortured, suppressed and severely punished or condemned to be sent to the bone-chilling and dead cold of Siberia. This uncontrolled and oppressive Czardom, became the reason for grief, poverty and suffering among people. The Russian farmers, labourers and peasants were not getting enough income, despite working very hard. They became very poor.

Under the leadership of Father Gapon, a large rally was taken out to the Czar's residence, Winter Palace (22nd January, 1905, Sunday). These people were unarmed, while some had the Czar's picture in hand with captions like "Long live, the little white lord of Russia" written on it. The Czar's army opened fire on these innocent people, because of which thousands of innocent people died and the snow in Petersburg, where the Czar's palace was situated, turned red with blood. This day is known as "Bloody Sunday" in history. Around this time, a large number of Russians got provoked and became restless as the weaknesses of the Czardom had become obvious when a small nation like Japan had defeated a massive nation like Russia in the Russia-Japan war (1904-05). In order to pacify the angry Russians, an announcement to call for a Duma Legislative Assembly, which had not been called for years, was made. Eventually, four such Duma were called. But before it can take steps to satisfy the citizens, it had been called off.

On 8th March, 1917, the oppressed workers of Petrograd called for a strike. The Czar sent his troops to contain this event. But the army refused to shoot these people. As a result, the revolution began. After the fall of the Czardom, the power fell into the hands of Karensky lead Menshevik group (Minority). Except for Lenin, everyone in Russia was happy with the fall of the Czar. But Lenin believed in the importance of labourers as propagated by Karl Marx, while the Menshevik group believed in the importance of the middle class. As a result, Lenin instigated the Bolsheviks against Mensheviks and in November, 1917, declared the final revolution and got the reins in his hands. This came to be known as the Socialist Bolshevik Revolution.

Thus, the 300years old Czardom came to an end and for the first time, Russia was without a Czar.

Efforts for World Peace

The League of Nations

The horrors of the World War explained the absolute necessity of world peace to the nations of the world. And for this, a need for an international organisation was felt. So it became necessary to think actively and immediately about world peace. The American President Woodrow Wilson had contributed substantially in the establishment of the League of Nations. The 14 points suggested by Woodrow Wilson were presented during the "Paris Peace Process" on 10th January, 1920. The League of Nations was formed.

Aims of the League of Nations

- (1) To maintain international peace and security.
- (2) Every nation to respect the unity and integrity of other nations.
- (3) To give up the policy of war.
- (4) To develop international relations.
- (5) To solve international disputes peacefully, through negotiation or mediation.
- (6) If any nation ignores the League of Nations or its mediations, it would be declared as a 'rebel' nation.

The League of Nations, established for world peace, did not manage to keep a control over the imperialist policies of the superpowers and in 1939, the Second World War began.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions pointwise.

- (1) Discuss the process of establishment of colonies in west Europe, Asia and Africa.
- (2) Explain the factors responsible for the First World War.
- (3) Mention the effects of the First World War.

2. Write short notes on.

- (1) Russian Revolution
- (2) The Events of the First World War.
- (3) Aims of the League of Nations.

3. Give reasons.

- (1) The League of Nations was established after the First World War.
- (2) 22nd January, 1905 is known as “Bloody Sunday” for Russia.

4. A. Choose the correct options from those given below.

- (1) In which Treaty was the seed for the First World War sown ?
(A) Versailles (B) Treaty of France and Britain
(C) Frankfurt (D) Treaty of Germany and Hungary
- (2) Which Treaty was signed at the end of the First World War ?
(A) Treaty of Versailles (B) Latern Treaty
(C) Secret Treaty (D) Frankfurt Treaty
- (3) Which provinces did France lose with the Frankfurt Treaty ?
(A) Denzing provinces (B) Provinces in west Russia
(C) Abscess and Lawrence provinces (D) Provinces in England



Global Trends between the two World Wars

After the First World War, people became economically poor. The immediate governments in power were unsuccessful in improving this condition. People lost trust in democracy. Dictatorship began in some countries, which became a driving force for the Second World War. Let's study the following series of events in this respect.

(1) Fascism in Italy (2) Nazism in Germany (3) Militarism in Japan (4) Global Depression 1929-32

(1) Fascism in Italy : In the First World War, Italy was on the side of the winning nations and fought for those nations. It incurred a massive expenditure of 12 billion dollars, lost lives of 6 lakh soldiers. Yet the other winning nations took over the choicest territories, ignoring Italy. Italy was angry and frustrated. Its nationalistic feeling was hurt for which Italians considered its government responsible and was more than eager to avenge this national humiliation as soon as possible. In order to salvage Italy from such a dire situation, Benito Mussolini launched the Fascist Party. He adopted "a bundle of sticks and axe" (a symbol of supremacy of the Roman emperor) as the symbol of his party. Fascism has evolved from the Italian word 'fascege' which means absolute control of the state on all things. Mussolini's maxim was 'One party, one leader'. He gave military training to his party volunteers, who wore black uniform. After coming to power, Mussolini captured Rhodes and Dodecanese islands from Turkey. He also won Albania, Abyssinia and Fume port in 1924. After these victories, Mussolini snapped all ties with the League of Nations and joined the "Rome – Berlin – Tokyo" Axis. Thus, Italy became responsible for the Second World War.

(2) Nazism in Germany : Germany had lost the First World War. It was economically ruined. Paris Peace Process had compelled Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles. Germans were extremely angry with this unjust treaty. Adolf Hitler joined the National Socialist German Workers Party in 1919. This party came to be known as the Nazi Party. The Nazi philosophy included nationalism and socialism. After the death of the German President Hindenburg, Hitler assumed the post and established his dictatorial rule. He adopted stern and aggressive policies and led the Germans towards narrow nationalism. Germans considered Hitler as 'Führer' (Saviour).

Nazi soldiers wore blue military uniform and stuck a red strip on their shoulder and wore a symbol of swastika . Hitler's authoritarian and militarist nature became obvious after coming to power. His main aim was the emergence of Germany as a major power. In the name of purification of the German race, his policies were targeted at exterminating Jews, gypsies and mentally challenged people. By the end of the Second World War, innumerable European Jews lost lives, which is known as the 'Holocaust' (genocide). Hitler's expansionism, military action against neighbouring countries and the policy of exterminating certain groups led to the Second World War and became an important reason for the same.

(3) Militarism in Japan : According to the Treaty of Versailles (1919), Japan got the benefit of the provinces of China. England and France distributed many regions of Germany between them. Japan was quite displeased with this. In the 1921-22 Washington Meet, Japan had to agree to have only 35% of the English and American naval force. Japan also had to vacate the islands of Sakhalin and Siberia. The Japanese youth was angry at this. During this time, there were elections in Japan and the parties supporting Militarism got the majority. The Military Nationalism of Japan adopted the policy of expansionism. Japan did not get a permanent place in the League of Nations. The western countries could not stop the imperialist activities of Japan. Japan captured Manchuria and established Manchukuo government (1932). Also, it captured Korea, Mongolia, Shantung and some provinces of China. It improved its relation with Germany and Italy and let

loose, its string of imperialism. After Emperor Meiji, Emperor Hirohito (1936) also encouraged these activities of Japan. Thus, Japan snapped all its ties with the League of Nations (1933).

(4) Global Depression 1929-32 : The heads of most of the European nations had the belief that, with the end of the First World War, even the post-war problems of the world will come to an end. But this proved wrong. Suddenly, a large number of shares began to be sold in the ‘Wall street’ stock market causing the stock market to crumble. This was called as the ‘Wall street crisis’ by the critics (24th October, 1929). This crisis shook the whole world and shattered the economic condition of the nations, giving birth to the Great Global Depression. Most of the nations of the world were affected by this. Even a superpower like Great Britain had to sacrifice its policy of keeping gold reserve against its currency ‘pound’. This affected the other nations of the world and international trade and industry. Prosperous nations like America also had to impose strict measures. Global trade was reduced to half. Thus, World War II started getting its outline.

World War II (1939-1945) – Factors

The seed for the World War II had been sown in the Treaty of Versailles. Paris Peace Process had displeased many nations. The events that happened after that, lead to the World War II.

So dear children, let’s study the factors responsible for World War II.

Causes of World War II

(1) Fierce Nationalism : After the First World War, fierce nationalism developed in Germany, Japan and Italy. Germans could never forget and overcome the Treaty of Versailles. Consequently, Hitler captured some provinces of Austria and Czechoslovakia, following his Nazi philosophy that Germans must get all those provinces where Germans were staying. Italy could not forget that it was ignored in the Treaty of Versailles. Under the leadership of the Fascist Party, Mussolini started this fierce nationalism and adopted imperialist policies. On the other hand, Japan too, gave in to imperialism. Thus, world peace was in danger.

(2) Groupism : Since France was always afraid of Germany after the First World War, it entered into a treaty with Belgium, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

- Italy signed treaty with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary, Greece, Turkey and Austria.
- Russia signed treaty with Germany, Turkey, Lithuania and Iran.
- Italy formed the “Rome-Berlin-Tokyo” Axis Group with the support of Germany and Japan.
- England and France formed another group with democratic values. Germany signed a non-aggression treaty with Russia.

Thus, a whole atmosphere of fear spread in the whole world. This factor, too, gave an impetus to the world war.

(3) Militarism : On one side, efforts were being made to maintain peace after the First World War, whereas, on the other side, European nations were competing for ammunition. The production of more and more weapons increased in all European nations. War weapons better than the others were being manufactured. Some nations like Russia and Germany began compulsory military training. All nations began inducting more men into Navy, Air Force and Army. In the East, Japan increased its military force. Finally, the World War II had been declared when even England and France tried to equip themselves with war weapons.

(4) Failure of the League of Nations : In order to establish peace after the First World War, the League of Nations was formed. But neither could it become a supreme organisation having sovereignty over other nations of the world, nor did it have its own army to make the nations follow its principles. Member nations were not obliged to take their problems to the League of Nations or to accept the judgement passed

by it. Many nations had moved out of the League of Nations. Initially, Russia and Germany snapped their ties with the League of Nations. Later, Italy and Japan moved out because Italy had captured Abyssinia, Japan had attacked Manchuria, Germany had snatched away some provinces of Czechoslovakia. Still, the League of Nations could do nothing. The greed for power amongst several nations became stronger in the League of Nations. It could not stop groupism. This was the biggest failure of the League of Nations.

(5) Treaty of Versailles : The Treaty of Versailles got its form in the Paris Peace Process at the end of the First World War. Since Germany was found responsible for the war, it had to pay 6.5 billion pound as war fine. Its Ruhr province was taken away. Rhine river had to be opened for international sea route. Thus, such an unfair and humiliating treaty was forcibly imposed on Germany. The German dictator Adolf Hitler called the Treaty of Versailles as ‘a piece of paper’ and announced to reject it

(6) Imperialistic Ambition of Adolf Hitler : Hitler laid the foundation of the Second World War. He had a fierce nationalist and militarist nature. That’s why, he wished the unity, stability and prosperity of Germany at any cost. The first victim of his imperialism was Austria. Along with German army, he entered Austria on 12th March, 1938.

On the very next day of the Munich Convention, Germany had captured Czechoslovakia (1st October, 1938). After that, it had captured the Mamel Port of Lithuania in March, 1939. Thus, a grand German nation was created by Hitler. His imperialist policy was the main cause of the Second World War.

(7) German attack on Poland - an immediate cause : The above mentioned causes had made the whole world to sit on a heap of ammunitions. A small spark could blow up the whole world. And this spark was German attack on the peaceful Poland (September 1, 1939; early morning). Thus, World War II had begun. Britain and France warned Germany to stop the war immediately but Germany ignored the warning. Hence, Britain and France plunged into this war. Consequently, the war spread in the entire world.

World War II – An Outline

With the commencement of the World War II, the world was again divided into two groups. On one side was the group of Allied Nations lead by England and France. On the other side was the group of Axis Nations comprising of Germany, Italy and Japan. Besides these, some other factors with war-driven mentality had entered into this. Japan attacked the American Navy at Pearl Harbour. As a result, America gave up on its neutral stand and retaliated. It joined the Allied Nations, thus making it stronger. When the war was going on in full swing, America dropped Atom bombs on the two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in order to stop Japan from moving any further. One lakh twenty four thousand Japanese citizens lost their lives and there was absolute destruction. Japan surrendered (11th August, 1945) and World War II came to an end.



3.1 Hiroshima

Effects of World War II – Immediate Effects

(1) Economic Effects : This war had caused horrendous destruction in the world. All the involved nations had incurred huge expenses. America had spent 350 billion dollars and other nations had spent more than one thousand billion dollar. Property worth the same had been destroyed too. England lost its property worth two thousand crore and about Germany, one can't imagine! The nations of the world gave more importance to the production of arms and ammunition. So there was a scarcity of things for basic needs. Production reduced, inflation increased, people were struggling for livelihood. There was scarcity of necessary goods in the market. The economic life of people was shattered. As a result, the nations of the world were pushed into an economic depression. There were major changes in the world politics and economy.

(2) Communism in China : Many nations of the world were impressed by the way Russia had made a fast progress with its communist measures, with the Bolshevik Revolution (1917). China, too, was impressed. Japan had become weak after the Second World War. Under these circumstances, its control over China had receded. Taking advantage of this, Mao-Tse- Tung established communist rule in 1949, at the end of a revolution in China.

(3) The Beginning of Cold War – long term effects : After the World War II, the world was divided into two superpowers i.e. America and Russia. During the war, both the nations were friends. But after the war, the differences of opinion between them went on increasing. Thus, the democratic America and the communist Russia became mutually opposite groups. Other small nations of the world joined these two groups according to their convenience. The war of words and the war of ideologies that both super powers initiated in order to support or oppose each other's opinion, created the atmosphere of Cold War. Many a times, the situation for the Third World War seemed to be created.

United Nations



3.2 Emblem of United Nations

At the end of the First World War, the League of Nations was formed in order to establish world peace. But the fact that the World War II occurred meant that the League of Nations was a failure. At the end of World

War II, on 24th October, 1945, the United Nations was established with the purpose of peace, security and co-existence in the world. Its headquarters was to be in New York.



3.3 United Nations Headquarters

America's efforts to establish United Nations had already begun from the time it joined the Second World War. The American President Roosevelt made four important announcements regarding freedom while giving his message to the American Congress, with the intention of human freedom, peace and security.

(1) Freedom of speech and thought (2) Freedom of religion (3) Economic freedom (4) Right to freedom from fear

Later, President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Churchill prepared an eight-point agreement while they were on a ship in the Atlantic Ocean, which later came to be known as the Atlantic Agreement. The agreement included matters like maintaining freedom and sovereignty of every nation, peace, security, social and economic welfare and disarmament. Then, the foreign ministers of Britain, America, Russia and China met in Moscow, for world peace, which came to be known as Moscow Declaration. In November, 1943, three super-powers held a conference in Tehran. The representatives of 50 nations prepared the agreement for the United Nations at Washington (September, 1944). On October 24, 1945, the 51 member nations declared the establishment of United Nations. India is also a part of it. Since then, 24th October is celebrated as United Nations Day all over the world. Presently, 193 Nations are members of the United Nations.



3.4 U N Flag

Organs of United Nations

The structure, adopted by the United Nations to achieve its aims, includes 6 organs :

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Trusteeship Council
5. International Court of Justice
6. Secretariat

International Court of Justice is situated in Hague, Netherland. All other Councils are situated in New York, America.

Activities of the Organs United Nations

(1) General Assembly : The biggest organ of the United Nations is the General Assembly. It includes the representatives of all member nations. Every nation can send maximum five representatives to this; but during election, only one vote of each country is counted. (1) It can discuss, advise, suggest or recommend on any matter related to international relations. (2) It accepts the budget presented by the Secretary General



3.5 The General Assembly Hall

every year and allocates the expenses.(3) It attempts to find solutions to the economic problems of the nations, human rights, disarmament or other international matters. (4) Decisions are taken by $\frac{2}{3}$ majority in general matters.

(2) Security Council : This is the most important organ of the United Nations. There are five permanent members in this viz. America, Britain, France, Russia and China. Other 10 countries are not permanent members(they are elected for a term of 2 years by the General Assembly). This Council enjoys tremendous powers in order to maintain international peace and security.

It solves the problems and disputes of the nations peacefully through negotiations and mediations. When any one permanent member does not vote in support of some important international matter, it cannot take a decision on that. This power of the five permanent members is called 'Veto' or 'right to deny'. Russia has used this Veto power maximum number of times.

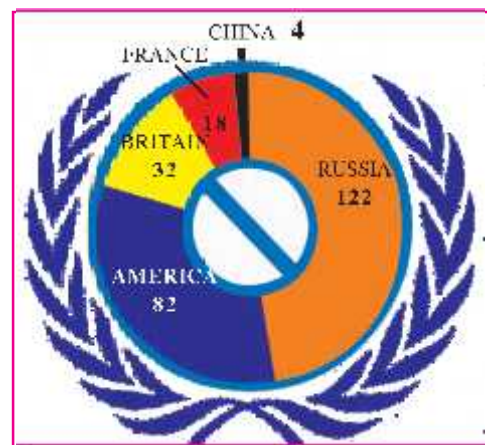


Chart of Veto power used till 2006

(3) Economic and Social Council : This Council is also called “ECOSOC”. The General Assembly appoints of its retiring members for 3 years. This Council tries to raise the standard of living of the nations of the world without any bias of religion, caste, region. This Council and its sub-councils work all over the world.

- **WHO (World Health Organisation):** Works to improve the health of people of the world.
- **IMF (International Monetary Fund):** Works to establish financial stability.



3.7 FAO



3.8 ILO



3.9 UNICEF



3.10 UNESCO

- **FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) :** Helps to improve agricultural production, forestry and fisheries and raise the nutrition level.
- **ILO (International Labour Organisation):** Works to provide rights and justice to labourers of the world.
- **UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund - United Nations International Children's Fund(now)) :** Undertakes child welfare activities to improve the health of the children of the world by providing nutritional food and education.
- **UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation):** Works to improve the cooperation between nations by removing illiteracy, raising the standard of living of people through education, providing justice, education, science and cultural resources.

Besides these, there are sub-councils and regional councils which undertake various activities.

(4) Trusteeship Council : There are five permanent member nations in this Council. The representatives selected by the General Assembly are included here. It oversees matters pertaining to nations that have not acquired independence and are under some previous mandate, also nations defeated in the Second World War as well as its social, economic, political development.

(5) International Court of Justice : Its headquarter is in the city of Hague, Netherland. There are 15 judges in it, who are appointed for 9 years. It solves disputes between nations, gives verdict on international disputes presented before it and gives legal advice.

(6) Secretariat : The office of the Secretary General of the United Nations is called the Secretariat. The General Assembly appoints the Secretary General for five years. Secretaries, administrators, assistants, translators and experts are also appointed to help the Secretary General. The Secretariat is situated in New York. The United Nations has constantly been making efforts to establish world peace, world unity and to achieve the dream of universal brotherhood.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions pointwise.

- (1) Which circumstances caused the Great Depression (1929-32) ?
- (2) Discuss the factors responsible that caused the World War II ?
- (3) Write the effects of World War II.

2. Answer the following questions briefly :

- (1) Why was the United Nations established ?
- (2) Explain what the Economic and Social Council, as an organ of the UN, means ?

3. Write short note :

- (1) The General Assembly of the UN
- (2) The Security Council of the UN.

4. Answer in one sentence :

- (1) Which Treaty was responsible for the World War II ?
- (2) Who was the German dictator ?
- (3) Name the Italian dictator.
- (4) Give the immediate reason of the World War II.
- (5) Where is the UN headquarter situated ?
- (6) What is Cold War ?

5. Choose the correct options from those given below :

- (1) Who started Nazism in Germany ?
(A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) None of them
- (2) Who takes care of improving the health of the people of the world ?
(A) WHO (B) IMF (C) FAO (D) ILO
- (3) **Choose the correct option from those given below.**
(A) Fascism began in Germany.
(B) Mussolini was the German leader.
(C) The symbol of the Nazi Party was “a bundle of sticks and axe”
(D) Mussolini established Fascism in Italy.

Teacher- Student Activity

- In the outlined map of world, mark all the nations that were a part of World War II and enlist them.
- Prepare a chart of World Organisations and their emblems.
- Prepare the list of UN Secretary Generals.



Introduction

During their stay in India, Britishers became familiar with the political condition of India. The British East India Company took advantage of the political disputes or internal weaknesses of India and from 1757 A.D., after creeping in to Bengal, to the revolt of 1857 A.D., it established its supremacy over India in its 100 years of rule. In order to maintain this supremacy, the English, gradually, developed a strong administrative structure in the country. Through this administrative structure, common laws, common administration and a legal system according to the British system, came into existence. Yet, the English residing in India established such laws and administration that England would get more benefits. At the cost of India, they made England prosperous and exploited India the most.

The Great National Uprising of 1857

Some of the factors that caused the uprising of 1857 were political dissatisfaction, economic exploitation, social and religious factors, military factor and immediate reasons like induction of the enfield Rifle in the army. Mangal Pandey was the first martyr of the uprising. Several revolutionaries like Nanasaheb, Tatya, Tope, Raja Kuwarsinh, Rani Laxmibai, Bahadurshah Zafar etc. took part in it. The uprising of 1857 produced many effects among which are the end of the Company Rule in India and the rule of the British Crown (ruled by Queen Victoria), change in administrative, military, social, religious policies. The reasons responsible for the failure of the 1857 uprising are the beginning of the uprising before the planned time, lack of central leadership, insufficient & unsophisticated weapons, importance of self-centered interests than nationalism amongst revolutionaries, lack of suitable and organised leadership etc. You've already studied these in detail in the previous class.

Boycott and Indigenous Movements

Boycott and indigenous movement along with Bangbhag Movement (1905) was one of the important events of the Indian national movements. Because of the 'divide and rule' policy as a result of the Britishers' Machiavellian Policies, boycott and indigenous movement get an impetus.

Bengal was a big province at the time of British rule, Which included the present day Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. Compared to other states, Bengal was the central point of national awakening. The impetus and thought for the national movement came from Bengal. In the 1857 revolt, Hindus and Muslims had collectively fought the English. That's why, through the English strategy of 'divide and rule', they encouraged communalism & caused division among people.

Viceroy Curzon (1899-1905) divided the vast Bengal Province into East Bengal and West Bengal, in the name of bringing about administrative efficiency.

There was a strong opposition to the division of Bengal. When Bengal was divided on 16th October, 1905, the whole Bengal observed the day as 'National Mourning Day'. The same day, an announcement, about boycotting all foreign goods and encouragement to use indigenous goods, was made. Not merely bengalis, but the other Indians also began to believe that this division had been done to curtail the vociferous feeling of nationalism that was catching up in India. That day, Hindus and Muslims tied rakhis to each other in the entire Bengal to express their unity. This movement had three major characteristics (1) adopt indigenous products (Swadeshi) (2) boycott foreign goods (3) adopt national education.

India benefitted a lot due to this Swadeshi Movement, while the English industry was badly affected due to the boycott of foreign goods. The cloth coming from Manchester, stopped. Sugar, shoes, cigarettes, tobacco etc imported from England also reduced and the sale of cloth made in India, increased. Factories for making indigenous goods were started. The effect of the Movement was felt in other provinces of India like Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mumbai, Madras etc. besides Bengal. The echo of the

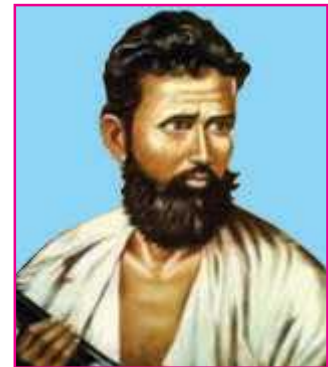
Swadeshi Movement was felt in Gujarat too. The echo of the movement was also felt strongly in the British Parliament and just within six years (1911), the division of Bengal was scrapped after a rethinking by the Parliament. This was a memorable victory by the Indians, a victory of the relentless united efforts. This was a noteworthy victory of the new awakening against the English rule.

Muslim League (1906)

By adopting the 'divide and rule' policy, the English wanted to create a conflict between Hindus and Muslims. The then viceroy Lord Minto and the Indian Vizier (Diwan/Vazir) Morley together planned to crush the Indian nationalism. When the national fight became stronger, the English began to favour the upper class Muslims. The English became successful in convincing a group of Muslims that they must form a Muslim organization to demand for separate voting rights and separate voting centres. As a result, Muslim League was formed (1906). Religious head of the Muslims Agakhan, Nawab of Dhaka Salimullah Khan, Viceroy Minto and his personal minister Dunlop Smith had played an important role in the establishment of this organisation. In order to stop the Muslims from attending the annual conference of the Congress, the annual conference of the Muslim League was arranged on the same day as that of the Congress. Thus, the demand for separate representation is not the brain child of the Muslims but that of the English policy. Minto started the policy of taking Muslims as associates. That's why, many writers consider Minto as the father of Muslim communalism. A historian also goes to the extent of saying that, 'the real creator of Pakistan was not Mohamadali Jinnah or Rahimatulla, but Lord Minto'. Since then only, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims increased and resulted in the division of India !

Birth And Development of Extreme Revolutionary Movement

The Revolutionary activity in India was started by Vasudev Balwant Phadke. Revolutionaries like Damodar Chaphekar, and Balkrishna Chaphekar brothers, Vir Savarkar, Baarindranath Ghosh, Khudiram Bose, Praful Chaki, Ramprasad 'Bismil', Ashfaqullah Khan, Chandrashekhar 'Azad' Bhagatsingh, Shivram Rajguru, Sukhdev, Batukeshwar Dutt, Roshansingh etc carried on the torch of nationalism. Youth trained in making and using weapons were a constant threat for the English government.



Vasudev Balwant Phadke

Fierce revolutionary movements began in India and spread in the other countries as well. The circumstances in its background were the cancellation of the partition of Bengal, the partition of two groups ie. "Jahal" (radicals) and 'Maval' (moderates) at the Congress Conference in Surat (1907), and the terrific opposition to practice of Congress of making only resolutions and requests. Lal-Bal-Pal trio adopted the radical attitude which brought new life in the young Indian activists. The lethargic policies of the Indian National Congress got a solid new turn.



Khudiram Bose



Ramprasad 'Bismil'



Ashfaq ullakhan



**Chandra Shekhar
'Azad'**



Sardar Bhagat Singh



Shivram Rajguru



Sukhdev Thapar



Roshan Singh

Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak declared firmly, 'Freedom' is my birthright and I will achieve it anyhow'. This became the maxim for the revolutionary freedom fighters.

At that time, a group of Indian youth undertook activities to seek freedom from foreign rule. These extreme revolutionaries were more than happy to sacrifice their lives for the motherland. They could give up their lives or take lives in order to attain freedom.

Revolutionary activities spread in Maharashtra, Bengal, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madras province, Uttarpradesh and central India. Among these activities were some like 'Mitramela Society', 'Abhinav Bharat Samaj', 'Anushilan Samiti', 'Anjuman-e-Muhillane Vatan', Indian Patriots Association (later 'Bharatmata') etc. and thus gave impetus to revolutionary activities.



Balgangadhar Tilak

In the first stage, newspapers and magazines like 'Yugantar', 'Navshakti' and 'Vandematram', 'Kesari' 'Maratha' gave constant strength to the activities. About 34 revolutionaries were prosecuted in the Alipur massacre. Several revolutionaries were arrested in 'Howrah massacre' and 'Dhaka massacre'. Attempt to kill Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb; dropping bomb on Viceroy Minto on November 13, 1909 outside Raipur darwaja in Ahmedabad can all be given as example of these.

In the second stage (1920-42), events like 'Kakori Loot Case', 'Lahore massacre' and dropping of bomb on Central Parliament (Delhi) took place. You have already studied about the other revolutionaries engaged in all these activities

Fierce Revolutionary Movement in Gujarat

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh was the pioneer of armed revolution in Gujarat. But he remained behind the curtain. His brother Baarindrakumar Ghosh always remained in the forefront (1902). He arrived in Gujarat and moved towards the southern part. Here, he met Shri Chotubhai and Shri Ambubhai Purani – very able companions. Sakaria Swami met him on the banks of Narmada. This Swami was associated with Queen of Jhansi at the time of the revolt of 1857. Baarindrakumar involved some of the middle class youth from Vadodara, Charotar region (Kheda) Ahmedabad, Mehsana in the revolution. In this relation, the buggy of Viceroy Minto was bombed outside at Raipur Darwaja in Ahmedabad.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosh described the scheme for revolution in his book named 'Bhavani Mandir'. It was also translated into Gujarati and published in the journal 'Dakshina' Besides this, booklets with titles like 'Deshi Vanaspati Davao', 'Nahavana Sabu Banavvani Reet', 'Kasrat', 'Gulab no Kisso', 'Kayada no Sangrah' etc were published in order to spread the thoughts of revolution, so that Britishers won't understand ! These

booklets contained methods of preparing bombs. 'Gangnath Vidyalay' was established near Chandod – Karnali, where secret revolutionary activities were carried out. Many Gujarati youth joined these revolutionary activities against whom stern action was taken by the government. But the fight did not stop and finally government realised that suppression would not help to rule over India.

Revolutionary Movement in Foreign Countries

The revolutionary movement began in foreign countries also for giving freedom to India from the British.

The revolutionary activities that began in India spread to different countries like England, Canada, America, Germany, France, Myanmar (Burma), Malaya, Singapore, Afghanistan, Russia.

The active revolutionary who took part in revolutionary activities in foreign countries are :

Shyamji Krishna Verma, Madanlal Dhingra, Vir Savarkar, Lala Hardayal, Udham Singh, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Madam Bhikhaji Cama, Sardarsingh Rana, Maulana Abdulla, Maulana Basir, Champak Raman Pillai, Dr. Mathursinh "Khudabaksh" were associated with their activities.

The revolutionary activities in the foreign countries gave impetus to the revolutionary activities in India. Pistols were being secretly sent to India from England along with the beddings of cooks. Madanlal Dhingra killed William Wylie who used to criticize the revolutionaries. In 1907, the 'Indian Independence League' was established in California, America, which was later named as 'Gadar Party' by Lala Hardayal. A weekly named 'Gadar' was published in four languages. Taraknath Das and Kartarsingh too joined this activity. Champak Raman Pillai formed the 'Hind Rastriya Swaymsevak Dal' in Germany. Plan was made to attack India by making Iraq as the headquarter (1907). In the 'International Socialist Conference' held in Stuttgart, Germany, the national flag prepared by Madam Cama was hoisted for the first time. Raja Mahendra Pratap formed the Provisional Independent Government under 'Rashtra Pramukh' in Afghanistan in which Barkatulla, Abidulla, Maulana Bashir, Shamshersingh, Dr. Mathursingh etc. also joined. This govt. made efforts to get help from Russia, Iran, Turkey etc. They also met the Turkish chief Anwar Pasha and the Governor. The conspiracy 'Galibnama' written on 'reshmi rumal' (Silk handkerchief) asking all Muslims to unite and fight against Christians, was exposed ! Raja Mahendra Pratap sent a golden strip, with his signature to the Russian Czar, in which he had requested the Czar to sever all ties with England. Russian revolutionary Trotsky had pledged all his support to the Indian revolutionaries. Sohanlal Pathak in Burma and Parmanand in Singapore carried on revolutionary activities. In addition to this, the Kamagatamaru and Toshamaru steamer events provided inspiration to the Indian revolutionaries staying abroad to fight against the British.

The Indian youth, in the age group of 18 - 24 years were mainly involved in the radical freedom movement. They used to carry out any kind of thrilling acts as they did not fear death. When caught, they readily



Vir Savarkar



Madanlal Dhingra and Udham Singh



Shyamji Krishna Verma



Madam Cama

embraced death shouting slogans like 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Vande Mataram' for the purpose of freedom of their motherland. Their sacrifices would provide inspiration to the young generation for ages.

Morley – Minto Reforms (1909)

The English adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule' to create enmity between Hindus and Muslims (1906). Under the leadership of Agakhan, Muslim delegation met Viceroy Minto. Morley was the Indian Vizier at that time (1909). These reforms are known as Morley-Minto reforms.

Arrival of Gandhiji to India (1915)

Gandhiji returned to India (1915) after successfully fighting against racism in South Africa with satyagrah. His political mentor (guru) was Gopalkrishna Gokhle and Spiritual mentor was Shrimad Rajchandra from whom he got inspiration. Gandhiji travelled across India and observed the life of Indians. He considered exploitation as the root of poverty in India and made plans to abolish British rule in India.

Rowlatt Act. (1919)

The British government formed the Rowlatt Act under the Chairmanship of Rowlatt, the Minister of Law (1919).

This act was framed with the purpose of suppressing revolutionaries and nationalists. This Act came to be known as 'Black Act' because it was meant to suppress individual freedom and freedom of speech.

According to this Act, any suspicious person could be arrested and jailed, without conducting any trial against him. That's why Gandhiji called it 'Black Act' and Motilal Nehru considered it as 'snatching away, of argument, appeal and advocacy'.

The British government gained immense power, under this Act, to suppress any kind of opposition. So leaders and people at large, expressed their opposition. Meetings, rallies, shows and strikes were organised against it. Gandhiji was arrested in Delhi. When Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu were arrested in Punjab, the agitation became severe. The government vehemently tried to suppress all opposition.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13th March 1919)

When popular leaders like Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlu were arrested in Amritsar, Punjab, a public gathering was organised in the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, on the day, of Baisakhi, to oppose the arrest.

General Odonil Dyer reached there with his troops and without any warning, opened fire on innocent people



4.1 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

from the machine gun. There were high walls on four sides of the Bagh. In the middle, was an unused well and the only way out being narrow, a number of people lost their lives in the firing. According to the government report, 379 people died and 1200 injured. As per the committee appointed by the congress, 1000 people had



4.2 Jallianwala Bagh Memorial

died in the firing. 'Hunter Commission', investigating the case on behalf of the British Government, defended General Dyer. The commission forgave Dyer considering it as 'an innocent mistake that happened unknowingly'. On the other hand, when Dyer returned to England, he was honoured with a sword and 2000 pounds ! Indians got a terrible shock because of this. After this inhuman act, Gandhiji's faith towards the British was completely lost. This event played an important role in uniting the whole nation. This tragedy became the ground for the future Non Co-Operation movement.

Khilafat Movement

During the First World War, Turkey joined the German side. So when England won, the treaty that was made, had many firm and unjust terms and conditions for the losing side. The sultan of Turkey, at that time, was a Khalifa - Head of Muslims. The Movement in India, to oppose the strict terms imposed on Turkey and the sultan, came to be known as Khilafat Movement. Ali brothers - Maulana Shaukatali and Maulana Mohammad Ali - were the chief leaders of the Movement. Gandhiji requested the congress to support the Movement, Keeping Hindu-Muslim unity in mind. The Movement became severe with the Congress support.

Non Co-operation Movement (1920-22)

The Nagpur Conference gave the approval to Non-Co-operation Movement (December, 1920). Now, the Congress made a strong demand for independence of India (Swarajya) instead of self-government (Swashasan) under the rule of the British Empire.

Constructive Aspect

In the positive aspect of the movement was Hindu-Muslim unity to be strengthened, insistence



4.3 Common people in Non-Co-operation Movement

on using 'Swadeshi' articles, revival of spinning wheels in every house, collection of one crore rupees for 'Tilak Swarajya Fund', abolition of untouchability, national education, prohibition etc.

Negative Aspect

The negative aspects consisted of giving up of government jobs, government school-colleges, boycott legislatures, resign from government courts, local self-government, boycott foreign cloth and other articles, government functions, titles etc.

Programmes for Non Co-operation Movement

In the beginning of the Movement, Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore surrendered their titles 'Kaiser-e-hind' and 'Knighthood honour' respectively. Other leaders of the nation also gave up their titles and positions. Students left English schools and colleges. At various places, foreign clothes were set on fire. When Duke of Kainatt came to India, he was boycotted (1921, November). The ceremony of honouring Prince of Wales was boycotted. Such incidents created considerable national excitement. On the other hand, national schools and colleges were established, like Kashi, Bihar, Jamia-Milia, Gujarat etc Vidyapiths. Due to the vigorous propaganda for Swadeshi goods, the import of cloth, footwear, luxurious items from England reduced drastically. This reaction rattled the British Parliament. The government was shocked by this kind of huge economic loss to England.

More than one crore rupees was collected in the Tilak Fund. On many occasions, the Hindu-Muslim emerged predominantly. The 'Mopla Revolt' (Malabar) between Hindu landlords and Muslim peasants deserves criticism and it was suppressed by the British army.

The government adopted the policy of suppression. Uncontrolled lathicharge, firing, collective arrests and inhuman torture was meted out. Unsuccessful attempts to break Hindu-Muslim unity were made.

The Chauri-Chaura Incident and Withdrawal of the Movement

People took out a rally in the Chauri-Chaura Village in Gorakhpur, Uttarpradesh. The police opened fire on the people. But when they ran short of bullets, people attacked the police station and set on fire in which 21 policemen died. On receiving this horrible news, Gandhiji said, 'I have committed a Himalayan blunder by giving the tool of Satyagraha in the hands of people who do not understand the value of non-violence'. He suspended the Movement immediately.

Importance of Non-Co-operation and its effects

This Movement did not achieve its desired aims, but through its negative and constructive aspects, managed to generate in people, awareness of their rights. A negative atmosphere, against the government, was created. There was a strong feeling of opposition against injustice. There was a political awareness among all the classes of India. The faith in independence became stronger. The fear of lathi, punishment and imprisonment was removed. The youth and women too came forward to serve their nation and Congress became an organisation of the people. schools giving national education began. Hindi started getting more importance than English. The Movement that was limited to cities and towns and intellectuals, spread to the people and villages.

Swarajya Party

With the purpose of retaining the national awareness among people, Chittaranjan Das Munshi and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarajya Party after the withdrawal of the Non-Co-operation Movement. Their purpose was to enter the legislative assemblies and oppose the unfair policies of the government. The leaders of the Swarajya Party also adopted the constructive activities of Gandhiji like abolition of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity, revival of spinning wheel, liquor prohibition etc.

Swarajya Party contested the election of the legislatures held in November, 1923 and the candidates of the Swarajya Party were elected in the central legislature as well as the Provincial Legislature and got clear majority. It did not get the majority in Bengal but emerged as a strong party. Motilal Nehre was elected into the central Legislature as the party leader and Chittaranjan Das was elected in the Bengal Province.

Swarajya Party disapproved the government budgets and proposals and resented the unjust policies of the government. It compelled the government to consider the problems of the people. Due to the working of the Swarajya Party only, government had to appoint the Simon Commission two years earlier.

The Swarajya Party functioned in a disciplined manner and established high parliamentary practices. It proved to the British government that Indians can rule constitutionally and democratically. The educated class of India was thus attracted to the Swarajya Party. National awareness re-emerged in the people. The party played a crucial role in bringing the achievement of independence very near. All this indicates the importance of the Party.

With the death of Chittaranjan Das in June, 1925, the Swarajya Party became weak. Some members began supporting the government while others established a new party named the National Party. Thus, the prestige of the Swarajya Party, reduced. In the 1926 election, all its members lost terribly except in Madras Province. Bipinchandra Pal and Surendranath Bannerji even criticized the Party strongly.

Exercise

1. Answer the following questions pointwise :

- (1) Discuss the nature and effects of boycott agitation and national movements.
- (2) Growth and development of fierce revolutionary movements – Discuss.
- (3) Explain the programmes, event and effects of Non-Co-operation Movement.

2. Write Short notes :

- (1) Revolutionary movements in foreign countries.
- (2) Rowlatt Act.
- (3) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- (4) Swarajya Party

3. Answer the following questions :

- (1) Who divided Bengal ? When and why ?
- (2) Explain the fierce revolutionary movements in Gujarat.
- (3) Why did Gandhiji call Rowlatt Act as 'Black law' ?
- (4) Why was the Non-Co-operation Movement suspended ?
- (5) Why did the prestige of the Swarajya Party decline ?

4. Choose the correct options from those given below :

- (1) By what name is the day of partition of Bengal known as ?
(A) National Mourning Day (B) Bangbhang Day
(C) Independence Day (D) None of the above
- (2) Which reform gave Muslims, communal electoral constituencies ?
(A) Mont–Ferd (B) Ilbert Bill
(C) August offer (D) Morley–Minto
- (3) Who prepared the stage for armed revolution in Gujarat for the first time ?
(A) Baarindranath Ghosh (B) Chotubhai Purani
(C) Ambubhai Purani (D) Arvind Ghosh
- (4) Who hoisted the Indian national flag in the foreign land for the first time ?
(A) Shyamji Krishna Varma (B) Rana Sardarsingh
(C) Madam Bhikaiji Cama (D) Madanlal Dhingra

Activity

- Collect the photographs of as many leaders mentioned in the lesson as possible.
- Find out booklets on the life of revolutionaries of the Revolt of 1857.
- Prepare a map indicating the main centres of the 1857 Revolt.



The period from 1920 to 1947 is considered as Gandhian age and the Gandhian movements of struggle for Independence. This second stage of national movement of India is the struggle for having Constitutional rights, moreover, it is the struggle for the freedom of India too. This struggle passed through a stream of events and there was a uniform effect of it. So we shall observe the effects in this chapter.

Simon Commission (1942)

Montford(Montague Chelmsford1919) amendment declared that a commission should be sent to India after ten years to examine the effects and operations of the constitutional reforms and to suggest more reforms for India but two years later government appointed Simon commission.The commission consisted of Sir John Simon and seven other members. All of them were members of the British Parliament. There was not a single Indian as a member. Indians recommended inclusion of Indian members in the commission so as to understand the problems and pains of Indian society but Britishers rejected this recommendation. So, the Indians decided to oppose it. Simon Commission was greeted with strikes, assembly, processions, loud slogans of ‘Simon, Go Back’ and unfurling of black flags and apparel. The British government suppressed the movement mercilessly. The Assistant Police Superintendent ordered lathi charge on Lalaji's procession. Lala Lajpatrai was injured seriously while taking the lead of the procession in Lahore. Few months later he passed away. The news of Lalaji's death instigated Veer Bhagat Singh, Sukdev and Rajguru, therefore they killed Saunders.

Nehru Committee

With the opposition of Simon Commission, Hindi Vazeer Burkenhead presented a draft of the Constitution as in Simon Commission in which, it stated that the Indian leaders of all parties formulate appropriate constitution which the British government will further think upon.By understanding the challenges of this report, National General Assembly President drafted Nehru committee report. This report which was given is known as Nehru Report which states the Dominion Status, Independent Judiciary, Fundamental Rights, and Adult Suffrage. Eventually the British government rejected the recommendations made in this report.



Motilal Nehru



Jawaharlal Nehru

Demand for Complete Independence, 1929

During this time National Assembly members Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose were active national leaders. They were the propagators of Complete Independence. Youth of India were not happy with the Dominion Status. On the banks of the river Raavi in Lahore, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, National General Assembly passed a resolution of Complete Independence .After that, on 26th January, 1930, the members took the Oath of Complete Independence. Since then, January 26th has become memorable for all of us. Independent India has made the Republic Day memorable by implementing the Constitution of India on this day.



Dandi Yatra

away from struggle, the one who runs by seeing the struggle is not brave.” Gandhiji, along with his supporters started the Dandi march. This march was 370 kms which included Aslali, Bareja, Nadiad, Anand, Boriavi, Ras, Jambusar, Bharuch, Surat, Navsari as well as small and large regions. During Dandi March in these regions, people were explained the reason for Civil Disobedience Movement and breaking the Salt Law. As Dandi March passed through these small and large towns, people used to clean the village roads, decorate their houses with torans and showed conscience for this satyagraha. Dandi Yatra had a wonderful effect in creating astonishing faith, unity and consciousness among people. All of the nation was having a wave of satyagrah. Gandhiji along with his colleagues and supporters reached Dandi after 24 days of march (5th April, 1930). On early morning of April 6th, Gandhiji broke the Salt



showing Gandhiji breaking the Salt Law

Dandi Yatra : (From March 12 to April 6, 1930)

As a part of Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji decided to go to Dandi village by its sea-coast to break the Salt Law. On the 11th March evening, in the assembly of thousands of people, the message of Satyagrah was sent. Even if people got arrested, with firm determination of non-violence, struggle against government continued. On 12th March, 1930, under his leadership, Gandhiji commenced 'Dandi Yatra' with his supporters from Harijan Ashram (Now Gandhi Ashram) singing the hymn 'Vaishnav jan to tene re kahiye je, peed parayi jaane re'. Gandhiji said, In Dandi yatra (29th March, 1930) “ I shall **die the death of crow and dog, but I will not return to this Ashram without attaining Poorna Swaraj**”. “Brave never run



Route of Dandi March

Law by picking a handful of salt from the sea-coast. In a loud voice Gandhiji stated, “I have broken the Salt law” and while addressing the people gathered there, he uttered, “I, by this event, am applying salt to the foundation of building in the form of British Empire.” Shri Mahadevbhai Desai has compared this event as ‘Mahabhiniskraman’ – the great renunciation. Journalists, Photographers, Writers, Historians of India and across the world visited and published report about what they witnessed, in their own newspapers and booklets. In this way, the Dandi Yatra which started from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, was nationally acclaimed, achieved its physical completion, but it started applying salt to the foundation of building in the form of British Empire. Civil Disobedience Movement generated new national consciousness among people of India. The British Police beat them mercilessly. Lathicharge, arrest, shooting and oppression on women and children continued but agitation did not decrease.

During Dandi March, numerous constructive programmes like boycott of foreign clothes, prohibition of liquor, removing untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity and oath to do social services etc were held.

Dandi Yatra and Breaking of Salt Law brought not only nationwide consciousness but it brought fame in aspects of non-violence struggle and movements worldwide. Processions, programmes and assemblies were conducted for boycotting foreign goods, prohibition of foreign liquor and picketing on liquor making, not giving revenue tax, satyagrah for removal of untouchability. To weaken these agitations and struggles, the government started lathicharge, imprisonment and other atrocities. People reacted by destroying of railway-station, post-office, police-station and other government buildings. Incidents like suppression of agitation under the leadership of Abdul Gafar Khan 'Frontier Gandhi' at Vadala, Bombay, struggle against foreign liquor under the leadership of Kasturba Gandhi in Bombay, Gharsana in Surat and in Viramgam during the Salt Law agitation, renunciation of government services as well as removal of children from government schools were the major highlights of these movements.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Round Table Conference and Moratorium of Satyagrah

Gandhiji was called upon by the Britishers for the Round Table Conference related to the Constitutional structure and reforms. First Round Table Conference was held but with the absence of congress leaders it was futile. To reconcile with congress, a pact between Gandhiji and Irwin was made which was known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931) in which permission of free collection or manufacture of salt by persons near the sea-coast and permission of peaceful picketing were the main points. In the second Round Table Conference Gandhiji was the only representative from congress and Britishers had discriminating points for various religious committees to which Gandhiji was deeply disappointed and therefore the Conference was dissolved.

Quit India Movement

Keeping in mind the World War situation, the Congress Working Committee decided to end the Individual Satyagrah. (January, 1942)

The British Government attempted to deceive people of India by Cripps Mission. So Indians were angry and dejected. Therefore, people of India no longer had faith in the British rulers. They assumed that the British do not wish to quit India. Gandhiji advised the people to come out of despair and be prepared to give a new and last fight.

On August 9th, 1942 resolution of 'Quit India Movement' was passed in the working committee of Congress held at Mumbai. On the second day of the resolution, Gandhiji, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad and other eminent congress leaders were arrested. Newspapers were banned. Regional and district level congress leaders were arrested simultaneously. Arrest of Gandhiji and other leaders resulted in nationwide strike and to this Gandhiji said "This is the last fight in my life and therefore people of India should make all attempt to achieve independence." He gave the slogan "Do or Die."

Strikes during Quit India Movement

The rural and urban regions of the country including workers, farmers, youth, students, teachers, businessmen and women were in the forefront of this movement. Workers went on strike in factories. Iron factories in Jamshedpur and Cotton mills at Madras too were on strike. 1 lakh mill workers of 75 cotton mill industries in Ahmedabad went on peaceful strike for 105 days. Colleges and schools observed strike. For nearly 3 and half months markets in Ahmedabad were closed.

Harmful activities during Quit India Movement

Anger against British Government was being expressed from every nook and corner of the country. Suppression against peaceful people by the Britishers led to a violent situation as people not only ransacked the post offices, telegram departments, police stations, railway stations, government buildings, school and college buildings, railway lanes, pools, bridges and roads but looted the assets and set on fire the government properties. In this railway incurred the heaviest losses. In many of the areas people used bombs.

Failure of the Government in crushing the struggle

The Government tried to suppress the movement with hard hand. The struggle started from a small end to a large extent by ransacking government system. More than 70,000 people were imprisoned, 538 gunshots were fired, 1028 people lost their lives, 3200 people were injured. Students were injured in gunshots especially in Ahmedabad and Patna. A unique political consciousness was created among the people. This movement gave clear warning to the British Government and a message to the world at large that India cannot be enslaved any more. The struggle really signalled by the people of India, to Britishers, to Quit India. The people of India now wanted full independence. The amendment for Dominion Status was almost invisible by this struggle. After a struggle of 5 years India achieved independence.

Azad Hind Fauj and Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose was born in Cuttack in Orissa state (23rd January, 1897). His father RaiBhadurJanikinath Bose was a government lawyer in British judiciary. His mother Parvatidevi was a philanthropist. Prediction was that, this Bengali lad will become sincere servant of Britishers. But he went on to become a staunch freedom fighter against British Empire. After passing examination with good marks from Calcutta's Presidency College, he went to England for further studies. He passed the very difficult ICS (Indian Civil Service) examination at fourth number, and returned to Calcutta. Seeds of revolution were planted in his mind due to the insulting attitude and pride of the British professors at the Presidency College towards the Indians. He was very much interested in the Indian Independence struggle. He became an active member of National Assembly. He joined the Swarajya Party in 1923. He soon became very popular leader among youths. He was in the top in Civil Disobedience Movement and therefore jailed many times. At the young age of forty-one he was elected as president of Congress convention at Haripura (Surat) and showcased his ability.

He left the Congress as difference of opinion with Gandhiji had increased and he established a party, the Forward Bloc. To awaken plebiscite against Britishers he travelled most of the regions of India. He was arrested under Indian Defence Code and imprisoned. During imprisonment, he was ill-treated. He was imprisoned at his place of residence as his health was deteriorating since he was fasting 'Unto the Death'. He



Gandhiji & Subhash Chandra Bose

He travelled in the disguise of Pathan from Calcutta via Peshawar, Kabul, Iran and Russia, later on he reached Berlin, Germany (28th March, 1942). Indians living in Germany gave him warm welcome. He urged the people of India through Berlin radio to fight against British Empire. He also met Hitler in Germany and discussed in detail about the independence of India. He then went to Rome and Paris to establish military unit for the Independence of India and recruited 3000 thousand Indians. Rasbihari Bose, a revolutionary living in Japan, chained all the organization and established Indian Independence League. To make India free, Azad Hind Fauj was set up. A presence of 100 Indian delegates from Malaya, Japan, Sumatra, Java, Hong Kong, Borneo, Andaman, Burma, (Brahmdesh; now Myanmar) were in the organisation. And in that

Mohan Singh, a war prisoner arrested by Japan, was also present. Moreover RasBihari Bose voluntarily retired as head of INA.

Azad Hind Fauj and Indian Independence League

After breaking the tight British security, Subhash Chandra Bose cleverly reached Japan from Berlin in a submarine in 1943. Moreover Rasbihari Bose of Indian Independence League invited Subhash Chandra Bose to be the head of this League. Japan would provide every kind of help for the Indian Freedom. It was promised that as Japanese army advances towards India capturing Indian provinces, provisional governments would be formed and Japan would give them recognition.

On July 2, 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose went to Singapore from Japan and there he was elected as the President of Indian Independence League on July 4, 1943. Moreover RasBihari Bose voluntarily retired as head of Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) and appointed Subhash Chandra Bose as head of INA. Indians, residing there, got a proper and able leader for freeing their motherland. Since then Subhash Chandra Bose was called 'Netaji'. In his speeches and on radio, he gave slogans: 'Chalo Delhi' (Let's march to Delhi) and "Tum Muje khoondo, Mein tumhe Azadi doonga" (Give me blood, I will give you freedom). With his skillful guidance, he formed the parallel government. He tried to convince and urged the Indians residing in south-east Asia to sacrifice everything for the struggle of Independence of India.

Establishment of Provisional Government by Subhash Chandra Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose formed provisional Indian government and he became its Prime Minister. He allotted other departments to his companions and formed a cabinet. This government was recognised by Japan, Germany, Italy, nationalised China and Burma. This government recognized Hindi as a national Language and tri-colour as national Flag. It was decided to have income by assisting Japan, independent role and by property tax. Netaji visited Andaman and Nicobar islands and named it as 'Shaheed' (Martyr) and 'Swarjya' (Independence)

Last step and Martyrdom of Subhasbabu

In May, 1944, under the leadership of Netaji, his military units captured Rangoon, Prom, Kohima (presently the capital of Nagaland). Then it marched towards Imphal (now capital of Manipur). But after the dropping of two atom bombs at Nagasaki and Hiroshima in Japan, the financial assistance to the provisional government stopped. British aircrafts started warfare against Azad Hind Fauj and so the condition became critical. On (August 18, 1945) he started from Taipei airport of Formosa for Tokyo (Japan). But his plane caught fire and he got serious burns and while undergoing treatment, he died. The mystery of his death has remained unsolved till date.

Achieving Independence and Partition of India

The commanders of Indian national Army were arrested as prisoners of war and were accused of treason and put on trial. Bulabhai Desai and Jawarharlal Nehru pleaded their case. The whole country took keen interest in this case. When the British Government inflicted them with punishment, there were protests against them in the entire country. So bowing to populist opinion, the government had to withdraw the punishment. These events and with the naval mutiny of Bombay (1946), the British realised their rule in India will no longer be tenable. On February 20, 1947 Attlee, the Prime Minister of Britain announced that the British Government shall give all the powers to the Government of India as per the Cabinet Mission formula and shall quit India by June 1948.

Thus, in a changed situation, Mountbatten was appointed as Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell. When he took charge of his post, communal riots had started in India, the condition of India had become pathetic. In July 1946, the Congress secured 201 seats out of 210 and Muslim League 73 seats out of 78 from provinces of India for the prior formation of the Constituent Assembly. The League pressurised the government for Pakistan, on 16th August, 1946. So terrible communal riots and tumult spread all over India. Looking at the situation in India, Sardar Patel, Jawarharlal Nehru and other congress leaders felt there was no other alternative except accepting the demand of Muslim League for Pakistan, because Muslim League and Jinnah insisted for separate Pakistan. The Muslim League boycotted the first Cabinet meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League executive held on January 31, 1947, decided to boycott the cabinet meeting and gave a rapid and extensive programme for the demand of Pakistan. Mountbatten convinced Nehru and Sardar Patel who understood the matter that “having a well-organised Central Government having administrative units under the centre, shall be more peaceful and progressive instead of weak Central Government consisting of many autonomous and opposite constituents.” National leaders found this argument acceptable. Sardar Patel and Nehru discussed this matter with Gandhiji, who also helplessly accepted arrangement of partition of India with heavy hearts.

Mountbatten Plan (1947) and Partition of India

On March 24, Viceroy Mountbatten presented his scheme. According to him, there was no alternative other than the Partition of India. National and prolific leaders like Sardar Patel understood the matter. After many discussions and pondering, finally on June 3, 1947 Viceroy Mountbatten decided to plan the partition of India. This



Freedom and Acceptance of Partiton in Meeting
(Photo related to Mount batten plan & Partition Of India)

plan is known as Mountbatten Plan. The Congress Leaders and Muslim League accepted this plan. When Mountbatten Plan started getting implemented, the people of East Bengal and Sylhet province of Assam decided to join East Pakistan, West Bengal and East Bengal were affiliated with India as per decision of their assembly, West Punjab joined with Pakistan. It was decided to affiliate Northwest Province, Sindh and Baluchistan with Pakistan.

Indian Independence Act (July 1947)

The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act according to Mountbatten Plan. According to this, India's first Governor General was Mountbatten and Janab Jinnah was the Governor General of Pakistan. By this Act, India's dependence on British rule came to an end. Therefore Gandhiji considers this Act as “The one and only, best and beneficial Act given by the Bristishers to India”