

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**

**MASTER OF ARTS-HISTORY**

**SEMESTER -II**

**HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1857-1964**

**ELECTIVE-205**

**BLOCK-1**

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## UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

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## **FOREWORD**

The Self Learning Material (SLM) is written with the aim of providing simple and organized study content to all the learners. The SLMs are prepared on the framework of being mutually cohesive, internally consistent and structured as per the university's syllabi. It is a humble attempt to give glimpses of the various approaches and dimensions to the topic of study and to kindle the learner's interest to the subject

We have tried to put together information from various sources into this book that has been written in an engaging style with interesting and relevant examples. It introduces you to the insights of subject concepts and theories and presents them in a way that is easy to understand and comprehend.

We always believe in continuous improvement and would periodically update the content in the very interest of the learners. It may be added that despite enormous efforts and coordination, there is every possibility for some omission or inadequacy in few areas or topics, which would definitely be rectified in future.

We hope you enjoy learning from this book and the experience truly enrich your learning and help you to advance in your career and future endeavors.

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# HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1857-1964

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## BLOCK - 1

<b>unit-1.THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857: HISTORIOGRAPHY, IDEOLOGY, PROGRAMMES, LEADERSHIP AT VARIOUS LEVELS, PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION AND BRITISH REPRESSION AND RESPONSE .....</b>	<b>7</b>
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Unit 11 – Forest & Agrarian Transformations in the Colonial Regime

Unit 12 – Social Composition: Ethnic Groups

Unit 13 – Colonial Intervention & Social Change: Reform Movements, Modern Education, Rise of Middle Classes & Caste Movements

Unit 14 – Women: Status, Property Rights, Reform Legislation, Changing role, Political Participation in the Late 19th & 20th Century, Debate on Tradition & Modernity

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# **BLOCK-1 HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1857-1964**

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## **Introduction to Block**

This block starts by explaining the circumstances during the revolt of 1857 and then goes on to tell about various other movements that were happening around the same period of time. It also explains the rule of various governor generals while explaining the principles of foreign relationships, economic activities prevalent and other major issues like that of agriculture.

Unit 1 – The Great Revolt of 1857 – Explains what led to the revolt of 1857 and its consequences.

Unit 2 – Peasants & Popular Resistance – Introduces us to various resistance movements that were happening across the breadth of India

Unit 3 – India under the Governor general-ship of Canning to Lord Minto II – Takes us through the leaderships of Canning to Lord Minto II when they were Governor General of India

Unit 4 – Principles & Policies Governing Foreign Relations – Explains the basic guiding principles of Foreign Policy during the time

Unit 5 – India & Its Neighbours: Afghanistan, Tibet, Nepal, Burma, & Bhutan – Explains the relationship of India with all its neighbouring countries

Unit 6 – Agricultural Output, Levels & Trends, & Natural & Regional Explanations – Discusses in detail the state of Agriculture during that period

Unit 7 – Domestic & Craft Industry, the Rise of Modern Industry & Capitalist Class, State, And Industrial Growth & The Rise of the Working Class (Formal & Informal Sectors) – Discusses in detail the plight of domestic and craft industries and how they were affected by the rise of Modern Industry

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# **UNIT-1.THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857: HISTORIOGRAPHY, IDEOLOGY, PROGRAMMES, LEADERSHIP AT VARIOUS LEVELS, PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION AND BRITISH REPRESSION AND RESPONSE**

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## **STRUCTURE**

1.0 Objective

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Historiography

1.2 The Revolt of 1857

1.3 Rising Nationalism in India

1.4 Protest and Petition in India (1885-1916)

1.5 Inception of Mass Participation (1917-1936)

1.6 Marching towards Freedom (1937-1947)

1.7 Post Independence time and Administration of Nehru (1947-1964)

1.8 Let Us Sum Up

1.9 Keywords

1.10 Suggested Reading and References

1.11 Questions for review

1.12 Answers to check your progress

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## **1.0 OBJECTIVE**

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After going through this unit, you will be able to understand -

## Notes

- The Revolt of 1857 and what are the causes of it.
- Nationalism movement in India
- Petition and protest
- The inception of Mass Participation
- Marching towards freedom

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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

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India is one of the world's fastest-growing economies. It has the world's second-largest population. It has the potential to become the world's superpower. India has transformed a lot in the past few decades, but all these achievements are possible due to that one fateful day. The 15th of August 1947 is a historic day for India. On this day, India got Independence from the British Raj. This day is the product of the collective efforts taken by many Indians. Numerous people have lost their lives, and plenty got scar which they will not be able to forget to rest of their lives. These Britishers exploited not only the Indian economy but also the Indian people. This exploitation continued for 200 years, but after all these exploitation Indians started to stand against them. People started uniting all across the country. In those days British rulers are not used to facing such a massive protest and by every passing day these protests are raising and on that historic day Britishers forced to leave India, and it created the base for modern India. In this unit, we are going to understand the history of modern India and how people of India fought against Britishers to make India independent.

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### 1.2 HISTORIOGRAPHY

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The revolt of 1857 forms one among the foremost vital chapters within the history of the struggle of the Indian people for liberation from British rule. It disturbed the foundations of the British empire in India and at some points, it appeared like the British rule would finally finish for all time and it will take generations to come back. What started simply as a Sepoy Mutiny shortly engulfed the socio-economic class and alternative civilian population over wide areas in



northern India. The upsurge was thus widespread that a number of the modern observers referred to it as "national revolt". The hate of the individuals for the ferangis was thus bitter and intense that one observer, W.H. Russell, was forced to write: In no instance could it be a friendly look directed to the white man's carriage..... Oh! That language of the eye! who will doubt! who can misinterpret it? it's by it alone that I have learned our race isn't even feared from time to time by several which by all it's disliked. In this Unit, we'll tell you about the varied aspects of this nice revolt. By the conveyance of our immense country beneath the umbrella of 1 centralized administration and introducing fashionable communication and education systems British rule had created an indirect contribution in facilitating the expansion of Indian nationalism. This was additionally the time once India witnessed the expansion of recent ideas and therefore the development of recent literature in varied regional languages. The new universities at Calcutta, Madras and Mumbai and the various government faculties in several components of the country helped to make a replacement in the middle class who started thinking in terms of Indian country and Indian culture. Indian elite group through nationalist newspapers and literature within the style of novels, essays and poetry arouses a robust sense of loyalty across the country. The anti-British sentiment was strengthened by the British policy of discrimination on a racial basis, repression and economic up gradation in social Sciences were bound body measures that are taken by the govt. additionally contributed in this direction. These included the Arms Act of 1878,1 the Vernacular Press Act of 1878,1 reduction of the most ordinance for showing within the Indian Civil Services Examination from twenty-one to nineteen years. L the Illbert Bill contestation. Thus, by the last half of the nineteenth century, a replacement line atmosphere developed to ventilate anti-British feelings, through consolidation of nationalism and therefore the struggle for independence. In the next section, we'll see however the muse of the Indian national congress in 1885provided a platform to hold forward the liberty movement.

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## 1.3 THE REVOLT OF 1857

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The revolt is considered as the first war of Indian Independence. It started to unite the Indians to fight against British rule. To understand how the revolt began in India, we first have to know how it all started. Indians did not accept the British rule Indians had been fighting with them from as early as the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but these protests were feeble. Thus, mighty British forces were easily able to counter it. Usually, these protests were minimal and only consisted of a village or two. Also, these people did not have the types of equipment or training which the British forces have.

It all started with the formal establishment of the British Raj in India after the battle of Plassey was won by the British troops in 1757 in Bengal. After this, the East India Company could easily counter the domestic competition. The primary aim of the East India Company was to create a monopoly market in India. After defeating the French as well as the Portuguese, East India Company began taking steps to succeed in this plan. Now due to the monopoly, East India Company began exploiting the farmers by reducing the rate given to them. This was not the only measure they took. The primary source of income to the East India Company was land revenue which they collected from all the farmers in the country. To earn more profit, the East India Company made a new land settlement; those were 'Permanent', 'Ryotwari' and 'Mahalwari'.

In this system, Zamindars along with land revenue collectors that had been loyal to the East India Company gave the rights of that property. Due to this, the farmers who cultivated the land would no longer be the owner. They had to pay the specified amount to the Zamindars, and these Zamindars gave 10 or 11 per cent of the total rent to the East India Company. If they failed to do so then the East India Company gave the right of the land to another person. Thus, these Zamindars forcefully collected the land revenue from people, and many farmers didn't know the exact amount of the tax. These Zamindars exploited the farmers by charging extra amounts.

At some point in 1857, Mangal Panday and other soldiers had to sacrifice their life because they protested against the use of beef and pork used in the cartage of new guns. Due to this many Indians who were working in the army of the East India Company started the first revolt in May 1857 at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. After this, the revolt started marching towards Delhi where the mutineers attacked the jails and released prisoners who were sepoys captured by the British. They also proclaimed Bahadur Saha II as the king of India. Ordinary people started joining this revolt. These people were the farmers who were exploited by the new tax system made by the East India Company. This revolt was gaining momentum in northern cities like Lucknow, Delhi and Kanpur. In this movement, people from every religion, the cast were coming together. Soon the Meerut regime in the Bengal army also joined the revolt.

The magnitude of the revolution was so vast that it shook the Britishers, but they could crush the rebellion as most of the people in it were ordinary people with sticks, axe in hands, and there was no centralized command which could lead this movement to success. The British retaliated with public executions and burning of the protestors, and Bahadur Shah II was captured and exiled to Rangoon. Due to all this, the British were able to crush revolt successfully, but it laid a strong base for future movements in a country. Now people were coming together to fight against the British. In this movement, there were few essential leaders who took part in this movement. These are Bahadur Khan, Tantia Tope, Rani Lakshmibai, Nana Saheb, Begum of Awadh, etc.

### **1.3.1 Causes**

In this unit, we are going to learn about the main causes that led to the rise of the Revolt Of 1857. The most fundamental cause for this was the ruthless exploitation of the Indian people by the British. The British rule that was formally established when the Battle of Plassey in 1757 in Bengal, strove to fill the coffers of the East India Company at the expense of the Indians. The East India Company was ruled by greedy merchants and traders who might head to any extent to enrich themselves. The corporate was fashioned in 1600 and was given a charter by Queen Elizabeth that bestowed on that the exclusive privilege to trade

with the East. Its main aim was to assume the trade monopoly in India. It had been not a normal merchant company fashioned for trade, however, it had its train of troopers who fought battles with the Portuguese and also the French mercantilism firms within the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries so as to establish its trade monopoly. When these rival powers had been defeated it conjointly tried to humble the Indian traders who offered competition. Once the Battle of Plassey was won in 1757, a people with success obligatory their trade monopoly over the realm underneath their management, eliminated competition from the Indian traders and compelled the artisans to sell their merchandise to them. The artisans were currently paid very low that they may hardly survive. The legend has it that the weavers of Dhaka cut their thumbs to protest against such low payments by the East India Company for his or her very good work on textile renowned for its fine texture.

### **1.3.1.1 Exploitation of the Peasantry**

Although the trade monopoly enriched the East India Company significantly, its main source of financial gain was currently derived from the land. when entrenching itself in the geographic region, it spread its power in the Asian nations through wars and treaties. To extract the maximum amount of cash as possible it devised new systems of land settlements - Permanent, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari each additional oppressive than the opposite. The Permanent Settlement that was effective in Bengal Presidency and in giant elements of north India failed to recognize the hereditary rights of the peasants onto land, that that they had earlier enjoyed. The loyal zamindars and revenue-collectors were currently given the proprietary rights onto land. The cultivators were reduced to the standing of straightforward tenants. however, even the new created landlords weren't given absolute rights. Their state of affairs was conjointly deliberately left terribly precarious. that they had to pay to the corporate 10/1 lth of the whole rent derived from the cultivators and if they did not do, therefore. their property was oversubscribed to others. The other land settlements were no higher. all told of those the peasants had to pay beyond their means

that and any adverse natural shifts like droughts or flood compelled them to travel for loans to the cash lenders who charged steep interest. This made the peasants therefore heavily indebted that they were ultimately forced to sell their land to these cash lenders. It's as a result of this that the cash lenders were therefore despised in rural society. The social class was conjointly burdened by petty officers in the administration who extracted cash on the slightest pretexts. If the peasants visited the law court to seek redress of their grievances, they were absolute to be entirely ruined. Once the crop was good the peasants had to pay back their past debts; if it had been dangerous, they were more indebted. This nexus between the lower officers, law courts and cash lenders created a vicious circle that created the social class desperate and prepared to welcome any opportunity for modification of regime.

### **1.3.1.2 Alienation of the middle and upper Strata of**

#### **Indians**

It was not just the peasantry that got alienated from a people rule, the centre and upper strata Indians conjointly felt burdened. Throughout the amount of the Mughals or maybe in the administration of the native princes and chieftains, the Indians served in any respect the places—both lower and better. The disappearance of those Indian states and their replacement by a people administration underprivileged the Indians of upper posts that were currently taken chiefly by a people. The Indians currently served only as subordinates and on different petty positions within the administration. Even the foremost good of Indians was subordinated to the second or inferior Britishers who as a matter of right, grabbed all the higher paid positions. More more, the cultural personnel like poets, dramatists, writers, musicians, etc. who were earlier utilized by the native states were currently thrown out. The spiritual men like Pandits and Maulvis conjointly lost all their former power and prestige.

### **1.3.1.3 Annexation of Princely States**

The East India Company failed to spare even its former allies. The native state of Awadh was annexed by Dalhousie in 1856 on the pretext

that Nawab Wazid Ali's sovereign was mismanaging the state. Even before this, he had annexed Satara in 1848 and Nagpur and Jhansi in 1854 on the pretext that the rulers of those states had no natural heir to succeed them when their death. These annexations embittered the rulers of those states, making Rani of Jhansi and Begums of Awadh staunch enemies of a people. More the British refusal to pay the pension to Nana Sahib, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II worsened the case. The annexation of Awadh was conjointly resented by the sepoys as most of whom came from there. This action hurt their loyal loyalty and sense of dignity. Moreover, since their relatives had currently to pay additional taxes onto land, it adversely affected the purses of the sepoys themselves.

### **1.3.1.4 The Alien Rule**

Another necessary reason for the quality of a people was the alien nature of their rule. They ne'er mixed with the Indian individuals and treated even the social class Indians with contempt. That they had not returned to settle in India however solely to require cash home. Therefore, the Indians might ne'er develop an affinity towards them.

### **1.3.1.5 Impact on the Sepoys**

The revolt of 1857 originated with the mutiny of the Sepoys. These Sepoys were drawn mainly from the peasant population of North and North-West India. As we've seen the rapacious policies followed by the East Indies Company were impoverishing and ruining the social class. This should have affected the Sepoys conjointly. In fact, most of them had joined the military service so as to supplement their quick declining agricultural income. However because the years passed, they complete that their capability for doing therefore declined. They were paid monthly earnings of seven to nine Rupees out of that that they had to obtain their food, uniform, and transport of their personal baggage. The price of maintaining AN Indian Sepoy was a solely simple fraction of his British counterpart in the Asian nation. Moreover, the Indian Sepoy was treated roughly by people officers. They were oft-abused and humiliated. The Indian Sepoy, despite his courageousness and nice fighting capability. Could never rise on top

of the rank of a Subedar whereas a contemporary recruit from England v: as typically appointed his superior long.

### 1.3.1.6 Threat to faith

Apart from degrading service conditions, another issue inflamed the sentiments of the sepoys. a sway was created among them that their faith was being attacked by a people. This belief was conjointly shared by the overall civilian population. The proselytizing zeal of the missionaries and a few of a people officers instilled concern in the minds of those who their faith was in peril. At many places conversions to Christianity were according to be created. the govt. maintained the chaplains at its own value and in some cases conjointly provided police protection to the missionaries. Even the military maintained chaplains at state value and Christian info was carried among the sepoys. what is more, the sepoys were tabu to wear their caste marks, and in 1856 AN Act was passed underneath which each new recruit had to give an enterprise to serve overseas if needed? The conservative beliefs of the sepoys were so agitated and they typically reacted powerfully. for instance, in 1824, the forty-seventh Regiment of sepoys at Barrackpore refused to travel to the Asian country by sea-route as a result of their faith forbade them to cross "black water". a people reacted ruthlessly, disbanded the Regiment, and place a number of its leaders to death. In 1844, seven battalions revolted on the question of salaries and Batta (allowance). Even during the Afghan War from 1839 to 1842, the troopers were nearly on the verge of the revolt of 1857 Like sepoys, the individuals of India had conjointly up in revolt against the oppressive British rule. the foremost necessary of those uprisings was the Kutcha rebellion (1816-32), the Kol uprising in 1831 and also the Santhal conflict in 1855 56. the most purpose with relevancy the 1857challenge, however, was that each the military and civilian revolts incorporate and this made it extremely formidable.

### 1.3.1.7 The Immediate Cause

The atmosphere was therefore surcharged that even a little issue could lead to revolt. The episode of lubricated cartridges, however, was a

giant enough issue to begin the rebellion on its own. Dry tinder-box was there and solely a spark was required to line it ablaze. Cartridges of the new Enfield rifle that had recently been introduced within the army had a lubricated paper cowl whose finish had to be bitten off-before the cartridge was loaded into the rifle. The grease was in some instances product of beef and pig fat. This fully enraged the Hindu and Muslim sepoys and created them believe that the govt. was deliberately making an attempt to destroy their faith. it had been the immediate reason behind the revolt.

### **1.3.2 Intensity and Extent**

The Revolt of 1857 blew Northern India in sort of a cyclone. Nearly half the East India Company's Indian soldiers rebelled. All over in Northern India, the soldiers' rebellion was followed by fashionable revolts of the civilian population. In step with one estimate, of the whole variety of concerning one,50,000 men who died fighting English people in Avadh, over 1,00,000 were civilians. The Revolt presently embraced a large space engulfing Avadh, Rohilkhand, the Duab, the Bundelkhand, Central Bharat, giant elements of Bihar, and East Punjab. there has been rebellion in Rajasthan at Nasirabad, Nimach, and Kota. In Kolhapur conjointly the sepoys rose in arms. In several of the princely states of those regions, the rulers remained loyal to the country however the soldiers and folks joined the rebels or refused to fight against them. W.H. Russel, who toured Bharat in 1885 as the correspondent of the London Times, wrote: "In no instance could be a friendly look directed to the white man's carriage Oh! that language of the eye! WHO will doubt? WHO can misinterpret it? it's by it's alone that I actually have learned out race isn't even feared occasionally by several and that by all it's unlikeable." Times correspondent viewing the sacking of Kaiserbagh at Lucknow. Great strength was imparted to the Revolt by Hindu-Muslim unity. Each at the number of sepoys and also the people further as at the number of leaders there was full cooperation between Hindus and Muslims. The Revolt also threw up some valorous and sensible leaders aristocrat Lakshmibai of Jhansi, Muslim Hazrat Mahal of Avadh, Kunwar Singh, Khan Bahadur or Bareilly, Maulavi Ahmadullah of Faizabad, and Bakht Khan,



the P.O. within the British army who rose to become a General of the rebel army, are a number of the famous names of the Revolt. Above all, the normal sepoys and customary individuals fought with exemplary courage and unselfish devotion.

### 1.3.3 Ideology

The rebellion swept back the British system of state and administration in India. However, the rebels didn't recognize what to make in its place! That they had no advanced plan in mind. This created them believe the demode structure with Bahadur Shah at its head. The opposite distinguished leaders of rebellion like Nana Saheb, Muslim of Awadh, the rani of Jhansi, etc., were additionally representatives of the recent feudalistic world. this technique had lost its vitality and was unable to face up to the onslaught of a people. it had been attributable to the failure of those rulers, that a people had earlier been able to conquer nearly the total of India. Reliance on these parts created it troublesome for the rebel forces to create a replacement sense of unity among the Indian people that alone might have created a viable various to a people rule. The British suppressed the movements which were so popular during the early stages. However, the educated class Indians presently accomplished the need of an unionized movement at the national level. The early leadership of the Congress needed reforms whereas remaining beneath the colonial rule. They were vital of reworking India into a colony, excessive land revenue the export of stuff and therefore the import of factory-made merchandise and foreign capital. They additionally demanded democratic civil rights, non-racialist administration, free press and larger participation of Indians within the administration and therefore the legislative machinery. They believed in constitutional ways like public conferences, petitions and press coverage for achieving their demands. They came to be referred to as the 'moderates' among the Congress. a gaggle of Congress leaders, however, failed to consider the ways adopted by the moderates. Having no religion within the bonafide of the govt this cluster was

## Notes

against following the policy of appeals and gradual reforms. This cluster advocated that Indians should take recourse to mass politics and mass agitation to realize the goal of independence from the United Kingdom. Thanks to their variations with the moderates this cluster was referred to as 'extremists'. Leaders of this cluster were Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghose, and Lala Lajpat Rai. Leaders of the moderates were namely Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, etc. Thus, by the start of the twentieth century, whether or not extremists or moderates, opinion was significantly in favour of raising the banner of revolt against the colonial rule.

### Check Your Progress-1

Q1. What was the system the East India Company created for tax collection, and why?

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Q2. Explain the causes of the Revolt.

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## 1.4 RISING NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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The revolt in India hit the British very badly. Although they had crushed the movement, the British parliament had passed a new bill in 1858 to make the Queen Victoria the sovereign of British India. This decision led to the end of the rule of the East India Company in India which was replaced by the British government itself. They became the rulers of

India. Even after this change, the exploitation of the Indians did not slow down. The taxes imposed on people were increasing, and the system created by the East India Company was still continuing. These reasons started to develop a sense of nationalism to fight against the British Raj. It leads to revolt in different parts of the country after the movement of 1857. As a result, more people began connecting with this revolt. This created a sense of nationalism in Indians.

Due to this, many associations were formed. The Indian National Congress is one of them. It was formed in 1876. The British India Association formed in India in 1851 is considered the first major voluntary organization. The roots of this organization originated from Calcutta. Due to the forming of these associations the revolt now got the centralized command which was missing in 1857. These associations mobilized the public against the British. People began to unite to start raising their voices against the British.

The people leading the associations were educated. They could effectively understand the situation in India. They saw how the British were exploiting farmers with high tax amounts. There were limited job opportunities and racial discrimination was rampant. Many great Indian writers had come together and formed the Indian National Congress in Bombay in 1885. Their primary aim was to spread their ideas all across India to tell Indians about their history and to motivate more people to join the movement against the British, and they were successful in doing it. Due to the support of Indians Indian National Congress are now directly debating with the British over many topics. This Indian National Congress was going to have a significant impact on India's struggle for Independence.

**Check Your Progress-2**

Q3. Why was the formation of the association significant for India, and what are some famous associations In India?

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Q4. Write a note on the rising Nationalism in India.

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**1.5 PROTEST AND PETITION IN INDIA  
(1885-1916)**

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The Indian National Congress was trying to gain the trust of ordinary people in India in the early phases. Uniting people of the different cast was the primary aim as British has divided Indians in diverse cast based systems and without support from everyone the fight against the expletory British would be hard. That time in the governing body of Indian National Congress consist of lawyers, journalist, landowners, etc. These people possess more knowledge to compare to the ordinary people so they can negotiate with British and Indian National Congress was trying to attract the attention of the British on the exploitation of ordinary Indians. They demanded to allow the participation of Indians in central as well as in the local governing body so that it can help to reduce the expiation. Their belief is that agitation policy and always believe that political freedom can come gradually, but there are few people who think that Indians need to take direct action against the government and create self-government.

These two different ideologies led The Nationalised Congress into two parts, i.e. Moderates and Extremists. This split took place at the Congress session in Surat in 1927. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, etc. were the extremist leaders, and the reason behind their rise is the failure in the policies of moderates. These people wanted direct action against the British. Lord Curzon made a partition in Bengal in 1905 to stop the nationalized movement and extremists wish to take immediate action against this partition.

Lord Curzon wanted to counter the nationalized movement, but the partition of Bengal has backfired, and now the leaders with different ideologies are coming together to stand against this partition. This movement called the Swadeshi movement. By mass mobilization, many leaders gave their call to the extremist. In this time the revolutionary terrorism was also on rise.

Many secret societies were using this type of terrorism to stand against the British. Many attacks were attempted in that period, but one of the famous was attempts was made by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki on Kingsford at Muzaffarpur in 1908. At that same time, non-violence protest was also going on with Swadeshi Abhiyan. After watching such a considerable discontent, the British annulled the partition in 1911.

In 1906 All India Muslim League was formed due to many Muslims considered that the policies of the Congress were not suitable for the Muslim community and to protect the rights of Muslims this league was formed. British tries to take advantage of this gap to weaken the nationalized movement by ensuring to reserve seats for Muslims by providing legislators and imperial through constitutional reform act 1909 but Congress soon find this and sign a pack named Lucknow Pact 1916 and bridge the gap between Congress and Muslims.

**Check Your Progress-3**

Q5. Why did the National Congress get divided, and what were the different Ideologies?

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**1.6 INCEPTION OF MASS PARTICIPATION (1917-1936)**

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This is the moment when Mahatma Gandhi comes into the picture. After his entrance in the Indian National Congress, he made a significant impact. He selects the path of the Satyagraha (Path of Non-Violence and truth) to fight against the British. His few Satyagraha was Strike in Gujarat; Workers strike in Ahmedabad and Champaran Satyagraha etc.

In 1919 British government passed Rowlatt Act which gave the power to the government to an-est any person without trial and Mahatma Gandhi called for Satyagraha, and this got massive support from the country and to stop this British have to use forces. On the 13th of April 1919, the biggest tragedy struck when the British killed unarmed people gathered for a public meeting at Jallianwala Bagh. This shocked the whole nation - many innocent kids, along with women and men killed by the British. At the same time, Muslims in India also got hurt due to the behaviour of the British towards the Sultan of Turkey (Which consider as the religious head). Mahatma Gandhi saw it as a golden opportunity to bridge the gap between Muslims and Congress and in a session in December of 1920, Swaraj was established with demanding justice for Punjab and Khilafat.

In this period Congress gave a call to give up on international clothes and goods and use the Swadeshi products. This Swadeshi movement seen a massive response as many people stopped using imported goods and turned to more Swadeshi made goods and cloths. Many students, ladies protest in front of the shops complaining about selling foreign products. Gandhiji also applied for the Non-cooperation movement in India, but due to violence in Uttar Pradesh, he gave up on this movement in 1922. Gandhiji was arrested for this and sentence for jail for six years.

After the arrest of Gandhiji ideological differences once again start growing in Congress, and Motilal Nehru and C.R.Das formed the Swaraj Party, but due to the death of C.R.Das and poor performance in 1926 council election, Swaraj was not able to continue further. Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad, Hindustan Socialist Republican Association tried to force out British out of India with revolutionary activities, but in the battle, many revolutionaries were arrested and sentenced to death some of the revolutionaries are Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, and Surya Sen, etc.

To counter this, Britain appointed a commission under Sir John Simon to make constitutional changes. Congress is opposing due to no Indians where in that commission so they launch a protest. To stop this British retaliate with lathi charge in that Lala Lajpat Rai died in 1928 in Punjab. Congress announced Purna Swaraj in 1929 and hoisted the tricolour flag on the 26th of January 1930. Gandhiji launched a civil disobedience movement in 1930 from Sabarmati to Dandi this protest against the salt law.

All these movements were made to show the British power of India, and Indians are not going to accept the regulations. The British government wanted to solve the issue, but Congress refuses to participate in the first round table conference within May 1930 on the report of Simon commission. But Gandhiji agreed to attend the second round table meeting with Lord Irwin in 1931 which held in London. The core subject for meeting was constitutional reforms in India, but Congress was unhappy with it.

## Notes

British tried to break the unity of India by announcing the communal awards in 1932 with targeting Muslims, Sikh, etc. which will give the electorate to schedule cast but Dr B.R. Ambedkar signed the Poona pact to protect the interests of schedule cast. To protest against British awards, Gandhiji went to jail. After all this, the British were forced to pass the Government of India Act 1935.

### Check Your Progress-4

Q6. How did Mahatma Gandhi attract Muslims to join Swaraj?

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## 1.7 MARCHING TOWARDS FREEDOM (1937-1947)

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After withdrawing the civil disobedience movement, Gandhiji now wanted to focus on the development of SC and ST cast. He gave new names to these casts as Harijan and Girijan respectively. After passing the Government of India Act, 1935 general election was announced by the government in 1937. In most parts of India Congress won but in Bengal and Punjab Congress lost. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati became the first president after the election.

World War II started in 1939, and it gives a new dimension to the relationship between the British and Congress party. To take advantage of this situation, Congress demands things which earlier the British were not ready to give for the sake of supporting the British in the war. The condition worsens when the Japanese announce the fight against British thus now the British needed India the most at this time as this was going to take place in British Indian territory. To get support from Indians



British sent a delegate to have a dialogue with Indian leaders, but it failed. All this created a base to fight against the British in India as the exploitation by the British was not slowing down and now British demanding Indian troops to fight for British in War. In that period Subhas Chandra Bose flew from India and formed an Indian National Army Board and join Japanese to fight against the British.

Now in India people are demanding to take the direct action against the British is raising Congress has understood it and in All Indian Congress Committee Session held in Bombay in August 1942 Gandhiji gave his famous speech of 'Do or Die' it is also known as the quit Indian movement but soon after this British arrested Gandhiji and top members of the Congress, but the move was already on roll many people across India already started protesting against British. To stop this, the British used forces. British were victorious in preventing the move, but it made them necessary to talk with the Indian counterpart to find a solution on this without any aggression.

On another side Subhas Chandra Bose was trying to enter in India with Japanese through route in Burma but due to heavy defeat in the Second World War Japanese and INA was to reach and had stopped in Kohima (North-East India) due to this many INA soldiers were arrested by British and three senior officers was convict as a terrorist by British those name were Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurdial Singh Dhillon but the protest in India to release these officers was so high that British have to set them free. In 1946 Royal Indian Navy went on strike against the British in Bombay. Outage against the British was raising every day, and it forced the British to negotiate with Indians; thus, the British sent a Cabinet Mission in 1946 to India. This proposed a federal type of government in the country and establishment of the interim national government with an elected candidate from different parties. The conflict arose between the National Congress Party and Muslim League regarding it. This tension between two parties was on a roll till February of 1947.

The intention of the Prime Minister of Britain, Clement Atlee to leave India by June 1948. Lord Mountbatten was appointed to give India

## Notes

Independence and transfer the power to Indians. In this plan India would set free and new state of Pakistan was created to ease the tension created in the region and on same time Congress leaders also felt that this decision would be beneficial to everyone and they accept this plan and India gets its Independence on the 15th of August 1947 after almost 200 years of British Rule.

### Check Your Progress-5

Q7. What was the impact of World War II on Indian Independence?

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## 1.8 POST-INDEPENDENCE TIME AND OF NEHRU (1947-1964)

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The biggest event after post-independence is the partition of the country and the Indo-Pak war in 1947-48. In this period almost 3.5 million people migrated from Pakistan to India most of them are Hindu, Sikh, and Bengali, etc. fearing the rising Muslim population in Pakistan and this was right as estimated by one million people killed in the partition. This raises the tension in both countries. This is one of the reasons to fuel war between the two countries. This war is also called a first Kashmir war that lasted between the 22nd of October 1947 to the 5th of January 1949. The main aim of the war is about the state of Jammu and Kashmir as Pakistan is claiming the state. In starting this war was between Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir but when Jammu and Kashmir accept to join India, then the battle is converted to India and Pakistan. Indian forces can win the war, but part of Jammu and Kashmir stays with Pakistan which known as PoK.

British India consisted of 17 provinces and 562 princely states. Few of them are Jammu, Kashmir and Hyderabad, etc. While partition some states were divided between India and Pakistan like Punjab and Bengal. Some of the states quickly join India, but few of them required negotiation between the Indian government and that state.

India held its first national election in 1952 with over 60% of people voted in the primary election and National Congress Party won in this election and Jawaharlal Nehru had become Prime minister, and this started the era of the Nehru Administration.

After the election, the Congress Party had to make some reforms like legal rights to women in Hindu society, legislation against cast discrimination and open thousands of schools as well as colleges and universities, etc. No tax on farmers, the introduction of five years plan to develop Indian Economy, Minimum wage rate, etc. Due to all these work, Congress parties re-elected in 1957 and 1962 under the leadership of Nehru. Due to conflict in southern India, state recognition act was passed in 1956. This resolves the issue between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

The foreign policy was also developed in this period. A good relation with the Soviet-Union is one of the examples of it. India supports Egypt in the time Suez crisis. Nehru also visited Pakistan in 1953 to solve the dispute between two countries, but no decision was made regarding Kashmir. In 1960 India and Pakistan sign a treaty to share the water of the rivers flow commonly in countries. In 1961 Portuguese peacefully handover the Goa (west coast state of India) to India. In 1962 India and china broke into a small war in the Himalayas regarding the border dispute.

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## **1.9 LET US SUM UP**

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- India's struggle for Independence has seen many twists and turns. Many people have lost their lives to make the Independent Indian country.

## Notes

- India has shown the world how a country can get Independence in a non-violence way.
- The revolt of 1857 ignites people in the country to fight against the British. British make different laws to exploit Indians.
- Nationalism movement is on rising, but due to the absence of proper leadership, the British were able to counter it.
- Congress was established, and it successfully unites people to fight against the British.
- British are using a cast system to divide people, but Gandhiji was able to bridge the gap between Muslims and Congress.
- Unity force the British to leave India but British divided India.
- After Independence, the Indian government can take a decision that helps to grow India.
- Many laws and reforms were made to strengthen economic as well as the domestic condition of India. The government is also making good relations with many different countries in the world which lays the ground for Modern India.

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### 1.10 KEYWORDS

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- British Raj – It is a term used for India in control of British Rule.
- Sepoy – Indian soldiers, working under British Rule.
- Indian National Congress – Association, made by well-educated Indians to unite ordinary people to fight against the British.
- All India Muslim League – The association of Muslims created to protect Muslims.
- Swadeshi Movement – A movement in India to use the goods made in India.
- INA – Indian National Army created by the Subhas Chandra Bose.

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### 1.11 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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- Indias' Struggle for Independence by Bipan Chandra
- The Indian Mutiny:1857 by Saul David
- Republic in the Making: India in the 1950's by Gyanesh Kudaisya

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## 1.12 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- Write about the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Government after the Revolt of 1857.
- What were the causes of the revolt of 1857?
- What was the impact of the revolt of 1857?
- Why was the All India Muslim League formed?
- Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian independence struggle.
- What were the Swadeshi movement and its effect?

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## 1.13 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. To earn more profit, the East India Company made a new land settlement; those were 'Permanent', 'Ryotwari' and 'Mahalwari'. In this system, Zamindars along with land revenue collectors.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q1)

2. At some point in 1857, Mangal Panday and other soldiers had to sacrifice their life because they protested against the use of beef and pork used in the cartage of new guns. Due to this many Indians.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q2)

3. Due to this, many associations were formed. The Indian National Congress is one of them. It was formed in 1876. The British India Association formed in India in 1851.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q3)

4. The revolt in India hit the British very badly. Although they had crushed the movement, the British parliament had passed a new bill in

## Notes

1858 to make the Queen Victoria the sovereign.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q4)

5. These two different ideologies led The Nationalised Congress into two parts, i.e. Moderates and Extremists. This split took place at the Congress session in Surat in 1927.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q5)

6. At the same time, Muslims in India also got hurt due to the behaviour of the British towards the Sultan of Turkey (Which consider as the religious head). Mahatma Gandhi saw it as a golden opportunity to bridge the gap between Muslims and Congress.....(answer to Check Your Progress-4 Q6)

7. World War II started in 1939, and it gives a new dimension to the relationship between the British and Congress party. To take advantage of this situation, Congress demands things which earlier the British were not ready to give.....(answer to Check Your Progress-5 Q7)

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# UNIT-2 PEASANT AND POPULAR RESISTANCE

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## STRUCTURE

2.0 Objective

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Some noteworthy rebellions and uprisings

2.2.1 Sanyasi Rebellion, 1763-1800

2.2.2 Rangpur Peasant Uprising of 1783, Bengal

2.2.3 The Bhil Uprising

2.2.4 The Rebellion of Mysore

2.2.5 Kol Uprising

2.2.6 The Faraizi Movement

2.2.7 Mapilla Uprisings

2.2.8 The Revolt of the Santhals

2.3 Historians' interpretation of the Popular Movements before 1857

2.3.1 Leadership of these movements

2.3.2 Social consciousness and participation

2.4 Reasons behind the unity of the rebels

2.5 Let us sum up

2.6 Keywords

2.7 Questions for Review

2.8 Suggested Reading and References

2.9 Answers to check your progress

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## 2.0 OBJECTIVE

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After going through this unit, you will be able to understand the following -

- The main purpose of this unit is to explore the real reasons behind the uprisings that took place before the 1857 movement. It also highlights the social evils, malpractices, and exploitation that existed in India before the invasion of the British.
- This unit gives information about some of the most popular peasant and tribal rebellions that were carried out in the eighteenth century.
- This unit mentions different noteworthy points of these uprisings and how they contributed towards the 1857 movement.
- We have briefly discussed the main reasons behind the failures of these uprisings. This unit shall focus on the type of leadership these movements had and the kind of impact it had on the country as a whole. It also discusses how these movements mobilized the masses and how they improved the social consciousness of the lower sections of society.

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## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

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India was suffering before the colonial rule of the British which gave rise to many regional movements in different parts of the country. We all know how the Marathas gave stiff resistance to the Mughal Empire in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. However, the Mughal Empire was also under a series of debacles in the seventeenth century but after the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire got divided between his sons. Peasants and farmers were tortured even during the Mughal regime but with the establishment of British colonies, their suffering increased to a great extent. The East India Company systematically drained India of all its resources and ruptured the very existence of commoners such as farmers and peasants who either owned small pieces of land or worked in the fields of big farmers. Before studying what led



to the revolt of 1857, it is essential to understand the deep unrest that fuelled in the minds of peasants of India.

These are the ways through which the British Empire destroyed the Indian economy:

Core Indian industries such as the handloom industry, handicraft industry, spice industries of the South and other small scale industries were systematically destroyed by the British to promote their goods and products.

Spices, cloths such as silks, muslins, gold, silver, diamonds, and other forms of wealth were available in huge amounts in the regions that were ruled by local kings and empires. This enormous wealth was immediately exported to England and this led to the economic depression of India for a long period.

British imposed heavy duties, customs taxes, fines, and different types of impositions on lands, properties, and farms that were owned by the tribal clans of India. The taxes had such a heavy impact on the livelihood of peasants and tribal people that they had to beg before the British officers to manage their daily needs. Rich merchants and money-lenders were operating even back then but they too were either rattled by British imperialism or too scared to help any of their fellow countrymen.

The burden of taxes left very little for the peasants and therefore they were not able to employ any methods to improve their agricultural practices and activities. Rural India was already suffering at the hands of local money lenders and revenue collectors. The wrath of the British Empire increased their agony as they now got exploited by everyone.

These peasants and tribal people were not allowed to show any ownership over their land and this led to deterioration of their mental and physical health.

The British economic rules and policies were difficult to follow and the British administration did not pay any heed to the complaints and grievances of the peasants. Thus, they were left with no choice but to revolt against British colonial rule. Tribal people and peasants have equally torn apart and the existing caste system of India made the

situation even worse as people from the higher caste did not want to interact or help the people of a lower caste who were majorly small farmers and peasants.

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## **2.2 SOME NOTEWORTHY REBELLIONS AND UPRISINGS**

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The boiling unrest and discontent of the peasants and tribal people tweaked in different regions and at various points of time, especially in the late seventeenth century. This led to several rebellions and uprisings in India. Though these revolts and uprisings were mostly small in scale and lacked able leaderships at most of the times, they provided a way to the suffering people to express their discontent and anger towards the policies and rules of the British rule. Let us take a look at some of the most noteworthy rebellions and uprisings that took place in India before the 1857 revolution:

### **2.2.1 Sanyasi Rebellion, 1763-1800**

India enjoyed a rich culture and religious leadership of sadhus and sanyasis before and during the British rule. These people were more learned than ordinary men and women and a large part of the Indian population looked up to them. Some of these Sanyasis were also related to the families of farmers and peasants and they were furious about the fact that the rich Indians assisted the British more rather than helping their countrymen. The holy men of Hindu and Muslim religion formed groups and looted the government offices, stores, and houses of rich moneylenders which triggered a movement which we broadly know as the Fakir or Sanyasi Rebellion.

Small landholders i.e. zamindars and peasants were ousted from their own homes and lands. These people too joined the Sanyasis and adopted guerrilla warfare to attack government officers and military on numerous occasions. The movement spread like wildfire in the rural areas of West Bengal and Bihar. The famine of Bengal further aggravated the locals and the indifferent attitude of the British towards this natural calamity

further added fuel to the already disturbed peasants and Sanyasis. It is estimated that at least six to seven thousand people might have joined the Sanyasi Rebellion at some time or the other to teach a lesson to the British Empire. Manju Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Musa Shah, etc. were some of the leaders that led this movement and this shows that the movement consisted of both Hindus and Muslims especially those who were poor or exploited by British rule.

Over the years this movement often lacked a direction and the so-called Sanyasis often looted their people to survive. However, it is important to mention this rebellion as this might be one of the earliest revolts of India against British Imperialism.

### **2.2.2 Rangpur Peasant Uprising of 1783, Bengal**

The Peasant Uprising of 1783 was a movement led by peasants who were exploited in the districts of Rangpur and Dinajpur of Bengal. Officers of the East India Company used to hire local henchmen to collect revenue on their part. These people only knew violence as a means to loot the poor peasants and many-a-times they did not spare even the wives and the mothers of the peasants. The peasants complained to the British officers but they were often unanswered or badly treated at the government officers. This infuriated the peasants and they came out in large numbers to protest against the revenue collectors and government officers. They took whatever they had such as spears, swords, stones, literally anything to take back the control from the local henchmen. On many occasions, they plundered the government stores of grains as well and this succeeded mostly because of their unexpected insurgencies.

These peasants managed to run a government of their own. Dirjinarain is considered to be a popular leader of the peasants who led this movement against the British rule. These peasants stole the crops from the government godowns and even killed and snatched the wealth of the agents who assisted the British to collect the revenue. They even managed to free the prisoners from the prison on many occasions and these prisoners often joined their army. This rebellion enabled the local peasants to stop providing taxes to the British government and their

activities were often unorganized and violent. A good thing about this rebellion was that both the Hindus and Muslims helped each other and carried out the insurrection effectively. However, they had little arms and weapons as compared to the British army. As a result, they had to ultimately surrender before the British army as their military force took over the control back from the peasants and the movement came to an end soon after.

### **2.2.3 The Bhil Uprising**

Bhils were one of the largest tribal groups when the British invaded India. They also ruled over a large territory and most of the hills of the Khandesh region were under their direct control. It is believed that it was Trimbakji, a minister or Bajji Rao the 2<sup>nd</sup> who encouraged the Bhils to revolt against the British. The Bhil leaders were able to successfully attack several of the British officers and ministers from 1818 to 1831. A good thing about their attacks was that they attacked fiercely in small groups and therefore the British officers were not able to trace them on numerous occasions. Also, they tried to convince the Bhils to join them but the Bhils proved to be a patriotic tribe as none of their groups joined the East India Company. However, they were gradually overpowered by the army of the British and soon this rebellion also came to an end.

### **2.2.4 The Rebellion of Mysore**

Everyone knows how fiercely and valiantly Tipu Sultan fought with the British army. However, he was ultimately defeated and the British handed over his empire of Mysore to the former ruler, the Wodeyar family. The East India Company allowed the Wodeyar ruler to collect revenue and taxes but a large part of it was to be handed over to their officers. As a result, the Wodeyar ruler doubled the taxes and the peasants got pressurized and became furious with the ruler because of this. Moreover, the local officials were also aggressive in their approach and the peasants finally decided to revolt against this exploitation.

They first attacked the Nagar province and together with the oppressed people of Nagar, they formed a sizeable group. Their leader was Sardar Malla, a commoner who gave a direction to the revolt. This group rebelled against the Wodeyar ruler and refused to accept his authority over the provinces. They also became successful in gaining over the control but they finally had to succumb before the guns and bombs of the British. The British took over the control from the Wodeyar ruler and the exploitation continued as before. This revolt briefly lasted for one year between 1830 and 1831.

### **2.2.5 Kol Uprising**

The Kols enjoyed complete supremacy on Singbhum despite efforts of the neighbouring rulers to invade their territory. However, the British forces took over their rule and implemented severe revenue taxes and policies that created frustration and tension in the local tribal communities.

The rule of the British over Singbhum allowed the people living in the neighbouring regions to come and settle down there. This increased the tension between the locals as a large part of the tribal farms were now handed over to the moneylenders and landlords. This infuriated the tribal people and they participated in many uprising against the outsiders from the period from 1831 to 1832. This revolt was mainly carried out in the region of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Ranchi, and Palamau. However, their targets were not the government officers but the people who came and settled from outside. Numerous shops, houses, and families were burnt alive and the tribal people seized the property which belonged to them earlier. The insurrection was violent but it was suppressed even more violently by the military of Great Britain.

### **2.2.6 The Faraizi Movement**

The Faraizi Movement was founded by Haji Shariatullah who originated from the Faridpur. It was formed to vent out the anger on British rule as they evicted the tribal communities and peasants from their land.

However, the sect was transformed into a religious movement under the able leadership of Dudu Miyan, the son of Haji Shariatullah. The Faraizis operated as a parallel government and resolved the grievances and disputes of the peasants. They also attacked the local zamindars when they tried to loot the peasants.

The sect believed in egalitarian philosophy which tells that everyone is created and born equal. Due to this, the peasants were drawn towards this rebellion and together they looted the houses and valuables of the zamindars on numerous occasions. They also burned the factory of Panch-char that produced indigo. However, the zamindars complained about them to the British government and with their help, they destroyed this movement mercilessly. The leader of the sect, Dudu Miyan was also jailed and the movement came to an end. The rebellion lasted for thirteen long years from 1838 to 1851.

### **2.2.7 Mapilla Uprisings**

Mapillas were of Arab origin and most of them got converted into Hindus after settling down in India. They lived in the Malabar region and the population mostly comprised of tenants who cultivated other lands and labourers who worked in the fields, fishermen, and small traders. However, the British came into power in the Malabar region in the eighteenth century and their suppressive policies started troubling the locals. A new policy called Janmi was introduced that allowed the original landowners to vacate the tenants from their lands. On the top extra taxes were levied on the merciless behaviour of the British officers further enraged the peasants and they decided to put an end to this tyranny.

This led to a series of Mapilla uprisings that mainly focussed on destabilizing the local landlords and the British government. The religious gurus and leaders further inspired them to revolt against the British rule and it served as a fuel to the already furious Mapilla people. Approximately there were about twenty-two uprisings in the Malabar region from the year 1836 to 1854. The troops of Mapilla mostly included men from the poor families and peasants who lost their jobs due

to the hostile policies of the East India Company. The Janmis, their assistants and the British officers were attacked and killed on numerous occasions and they gave a tough fight even to the British army. The British army finally managed to suppress the revolt but before that, the Mapilla Uprisings had managed to inspire thousands of people who were living in the nearby towns and villages.

### **2.2.8 The Revolt of the Santhals**

The Santhals were locals of the districts which that fall under West Bengal and Bihar. The most number of Santhal people lived in Santhal Pargana and their main occupation was farming. When they started clearing the forests to cultivate new crops, the kings of the neighbouring areas gave the lands to the money lenders and zamindars on lease. This allowed outsiders to penetrate in this region and the simple-minded Santhals were exploited in various ways by the local moneylenders and landlords. They were subjected to immense torture and extortions which forced them to form a group against the zamindars and the British government which was now ruling these regions. The nature of the violence was such that it cannot be described in words. The writers of that time stated that even animals were not spared and all of this urged the Santhals to start defending their rights.

Initially, they began stealing from the landlords but when they were punished by the police they became even more violent. They came together and formed a group that was led by two brothers Kanu and Sidhu. The Santhals believed that these brothers are sent by God and they can put an end to the tyranny of the British government. Therefore, the Santhals joined this group in large numbers and together they were able to challenge the rule of the British officers along. They used arrows, bows and other local weapons and asked the zamindars and British officers to stop harassing and looting people. However, their warning was not considered and this gave birth to several insurrections against the landlords, British government, and local moneylenders. The non-Santhals i.e. Santhals who belonged to a lower caste also joined this rebellion and the British government had to make serious efforts to

## Notes

combat their joint force. The insurgency was severe and lasted for a year between 1855 and 1856. The rebellion of Santhals is legendary because they had very little weapons and ammunition as compared to the military strength of the British army. However, they did manage to give a message to the other regions that if they had a will they too can fight against the suppressive policies of the East India Company.

With all these uprisings, revolts and rebellions, the people across the country became agitated with the British government. The East India Company took it lightly because they considered the Indians as harmless people. Little did they know that these uprisings will force an entire nation to act against the hostile British Empire? Therefore, we can say that these uprisings proved to be the trigger points that finally led India towards the 1857 struggle of independence.

### Check Your Progress-1

Q1. Write down the names of the 8 noteworthy revolts against the British colonial rule during this time.

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Q2. In brief describe the oldest of the 8 noteworthy revolts against the British colonial rule during this time.

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## 2.3 HISTORIANS' INTERPRETATION OF THE POPULAR MOVEMENTS BEFORE 1857

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Different schools study and interpret history. The historians belonging to different schools perceive and portray historical events differently. For example, some historians support nationalist views and try to portray all the popular movements before 1857 as nationalist movements. On the other hand, certain historians support the British colonial era and think that India would not have been so developed if the British did not rule it for almost 2 centuries. They think that Indians were civilized because of the rule of Great Britain and the popular movements were nothing more than the resistance of the peasants and poorer sections of the society.

However, a proper historian would try to incorporate the views and his conclusion will be more neutral. Also, it is hard for historians to look at British Imperialism from a neutral perspective especially because it has corpses of millions of innocent Indians and peasants buried under it. Therefore, we can safely say those popular movements before 1857 were not necessarily nationalist but they were driven by the oppression that the already oppressed were going through. While analyzing these movements we cannot deny the fact that the peasants and tenants in India were already oppressed by their local rulers, tax impositions, and landlords.

Also, we can see that most of the revolts took place in and around the Bengal and Bihar region because the people living there were facing maximum assaults and atrocities. We cannot undermine the drastic effects of the Great Bengal famine and its impact on these movements. Some historians get sympathetic to the tribal people and peasants and often neglect the fact that most of the people weren't as educated and would get easily manipulated by local rulers and shrewd religious leaders. Therefore, the possibility of a strategic movement to overthrow a reigning ruler or landlord could not be undermined as well. Also, it is important to gauge the real experience and behavioural pattern shown by tribal people and peasants of that time. Some people are making an effort to interpret history in different ways as well and their efforts should be applauded and appreciated by everyone.

### **2.3.1 Leadership of these movements**

By looking at these movements some scholars might conclude that these rebellions lacked ideological leadership. It can be true to a certain extent but we must also appreciate the fact that the leaders who rose to the occasion did not belong to the upper class or scholars but were mostly from the peasant families who themselves had to go through all sorts of exploitation. Also, the nature of these movements was such that it did not provide any scope to the outsiders to intervene.

Also, some of the movements like the Faraizi movement were truly unique because it was led by religious leaders who preached the purity of religion on one hand and addressed the issues of the peasants on the other. It thrived on the belief that everyone has a right to equal opportunities and this managed to soothe the uneducated and traumatized minds of the peasants. Therefore, they felt that they were seeking justice and this might have created a sense of unity amongst them. Moreover, leadership needs not to be always physical and sometimes it can be just the idea or sentiment of the masses that leads a movement towards its goals.

### **2.3.2 Social consciousness and participation**

These rebellions or popular movements show that people were getting mobilized and the movements were growing and going through transitions many times. The rebels in most of these movements were aware of their enemies and they also knew who sympathized with them. Therefore, they did not attack the commoners and poor people but many-a-times they tried to resolve the issues of the peasants even if they were not a part of the popular movements. This shows the social consciousness of the rebels. Also, some movements were mainly focussed on targeting the local tax collectors and zamindars but as they moved ahead the rebels understood that the British government was the real culprit. Therefore, their targets changed and they fought with British imperialism. For example, the rebellion of the Mapillas in the Malabar region commenced to put an end to the atrocities of the landlords but their focus soon shifted on the British government and the small revolt got transformed into a major uprising or movement. This shows that the

rebels were aware of the current situation and they tried to mobilize the peasants by channelizing the deep unrest that was boiling in their minds from centuries.

The British government tried to portray these movements as robberies, thefts, or criminal activities because they were worried about the consequences of the movement mobilized the entire nation. Therefore, most of the movements were cruelly crushed and this shows the crude and shrewd mindset of the British officers. On the other hand, we can say these movements were more social and less political. However, the political angle cannot be ignored as the leaders of the rebellion would often manipulate the religious sentiments of people to get what they wanted. For example, the leaders of the Santhal movement described themselves as godmen and spread the message that their god 'Thakoor' would come to fight the British army and would rescue the innocent peasants. It could be the faith of the leaders but it could also be a calculated move to make the movement legitimate in the minds of the people. The Rangpur movement was able to bring such legitimacy with the help of which they also collected taxes from the people to fight against the exploitation of the East India Company. Therefore, there is a certain political angle to every movement once it manages to reach a certain level and earns public support.

Gradually people got mobilized and they started attending conferences and meetings of the rebel. As a result, we can say that these movements were the first surge of India towards independence. It also forced the local rulers and kings of different regions to think differently. Initially, they took the British invasion in the same way they took the other Barbaric forces that had invaded India since time immemorial. However, they soon realized that this invasion was different as the British tried to wipe out the very existence of Indians from India. All of this contributed to the major national movement of 1857.

Many historians believe that without the 1857 revolution India couldn't regain independence. The reason for this is that before 1857 revolt, Indians were treated as nothing and the British forces tried to exploit Indians in every possible way. With the 1857 first movement of

## Notes

independence, the East India Company realized that it could no longer rule India with brute force and barbaric rules. Therefore, we can see that the atrocities in the later part of the British rule were less severe as compared to the exploitation that they had carried out in the first half of their rule. It was due to this major movement that the Indians were able to live in a much peaceful way for the remaining period of British rule. As a result, the common Indian people focussed on education, social evils and other aspects of their society which laid the foundation of the ultimate freedom movement. Also, the small peasant movements brought the rulers of the eighteenth century together and they decided to take on the British forces head-on. If they had united earlier then there is a great chance that the British forces would not have survived in the Indian soil. Therefore, we must also see these movements as the first unification of Indians and the birth of India as a nation can certainly be traced up to that period.

### Check Your Progress-2

Q3. What is the reason to consider Faraizi movement as truly unique?

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Q4. What was the significance of these revolts against the British colonial rule before the Revolt of 1857?

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## 2.4 REASON BEHIND THE UNITY OF THE REBELS

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The rebels who were mostly peasants belonged to different religions, castes, and ethnicities. However, their issues were similar and these issues and their poverty united them on many occasions. That being said, it is also a fact that religion helped rebels a lot while approaching others for help. For example, the Mapilla rebellion comprised individuals who had different economic status but they mostly belonged to one ethnicity and religion. Therefore, they became united and fought together with the landlords' first and British government afterwards. Ethnicity also played an important role in bonding people who belonged to different regions. For example, when Kols of Sonapur started the Kol movement they received immediate help and support from the other Kols of the Singbhum region. As a result, it would not be fair to say that religion had no role in these popular movements.

Initially, most of the movements were seen as crimes as the people were not fully mobilized back then. Also, the means of communication were limited and people believed highly on the things they heard from others. Moreover, the British officers always thought of these movements as crimes as the rebels had no other means of expressing themselves rather than looting the landlords and moneylenders. For example, when the Santhals raised their voices against the moneylenders and complained about them to the British officers, they did not pay any attention to it. Therefore, the Santhals considered it to be their moral right to steal and plunder the houses and properties of the landlords and moneylenders. These activities were carried even before the formation of the Santhal group.

Sometimes, even protection of the land which the peasants and tribal people considered as theirs led to the insurrection and revolts. For example, the Santhals considered forests as their land and when these lands were given to merchants they started feeling insecure. This also damaged the pride they had in their glorious past and ancestors and this too led to such small thefts and robberies. Most of the rural men and women had a particular perception of their past and history of their land. Therefore, when these things were getting snatched from them they naturally felt the need to come together and restore the things as they were before the British invasion. The concept of a nation was not

developed then as it is today and therefore people were more concerned about their regions and territories instead of thinking of rescuing the whole nation from the clutches of British imperialism. The people wanted to resolve things and live as they did in the past but this does not mean that they did not want to progress in their lives. It was mostly for the survival and emotions such as self-esteem, voicing against the suppression, feeling of anger, depression, fear, etc. played a huge role in these insurrections.

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## 2.5 LET US SUM UP

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This chapter mostly talks about the movement of the peasants and tribal people. However, it does not mean that the other sections of the society did not feel the pinch when the British took over the control of their lives. The British looted the rich merchants, shopkeepers, temples and small businessmen as well but they were not treated as badly as the peasants because they were better educated and had a better understanding of things. Most importantly, they had a better sense of unity among them as the villages, towns, and cities operated with the help of each other. Therefore, the feeling of exploitation started to creep in higher societies much later. Also, the caste system of India further divided the gap between the rich and the poor and the British officers were able to implement their laws and policies easily. However, when the peasant movements started getting ugly, the lower-middle class and middle class also joined many of the movements and people of the upper class also started helping the peasants. The first section of royals came to help the commoners comprised of sanyasis i.e. the saints who are still held in high regard in this country. They were followed by businessmen, merchants, farmers who owned large pieces of land, etc. who mostly contributed their wealth for sustaining these movements. They could not help the rebels openly because they were afraid of the fact that the British officers will detain and rob them of their lands and riches.

Moreover, these rebellions were scattered across the nation and the rebels did not join hands to form one huge movement against the East India Company. This enabled the British army to suppress these

rebellions and most of the revolts were put to end within a year. However, some movements sustained over many years and even decades mainly because they had the backing of religion, ideology, and philosophy. The 1857 movement can be considered as the first massive movement and this also led the foundation of united India that we see today. Most of this movement was fuelled by the anger and suppression of the peasants and therefore we can safely say that it was the peasants who sowed the seeds of the first movement of independence.

Also, the rebels did not have any modern weapons and ammunition. Therefore, it was easy for the British army to tackle them in a head-to-head battle. However, the rebels who adopted guerrilla warfare survived more and managed to pull their movement for longer periods. The 1857 movement, however, broke all the boundaries and they also managed to damage the British Empire on numerous occasions. Thus, it created a feeling among the people that even the British can be defeated. This became the very basis on which the final freedom movement was fought in India and India finally became free on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1947. Therefore, Indians must look back at these rebellions as a turning point in history and they must also see how people forgot their caste and religion and helped each other out. We will study the 1857 freedom struggle in the subsequent chapters.

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## 2.6 KEYWORDS

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- **Insurrection** – Insurrections are violent uprisings. It is especially used in the context where there is an uprising against the government or its army. It closely resembles rebellion and revolt but instead of a large mob of people insurrections are usually carried by a group of rebels.
- **Imperialism** – Imperialism is ruling one territory forcefully with the help of armed forces. Its close synonym is colonization but imperialism is usually used in the context where the ruler not only governs the land but also forces his ideology on the acquired land. It is popularly used when a powerful country takes over the smaller or weaker country by brute force. Therefore, the world

imperialism is popularly used for the rule of British referred sometimes as British Imperialism.

- **Zamindar** – A zamindar is a person who uses the land to earn income by renting or leasing it. Its popular English translation is the landlord. The word zamindar comes from the Hindi dictionary and it means a person who owns the land.
- **Sanyasi** – A sanyasi means a saint in English. It is a Hindi word and it is used for a person who has given up worldly pleasures. A sanyasi can be mistakenly referred to as a teacher sometimes but it is not right. Sanyasis usually taught Vedas and Upanishads to their pupils in ancient India but this is quite different from the type of teaching we are used in today's generation. Therefore, a sanyasi can be both saint and teacher but a teacher need not be a saint or sanyasi.
- **Guerrilla warfare** – Guerrilla warfare or guerrilla tactics is referred to like the kind of war in which his enemy is attacked suddenly with the help of an ambush or sabotage. This kind of warfare is used especially when the enemy has a huge army and you lack in numbers.

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## 2.7 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- Can you pinpoint the reasons due to which the peasants and tribal people started retaliating in different regions of India?
- Did the peasants carry out the revolts and insurrections in a conscious state of mind?
- What can you say about the leadership in these movements?
- Write down the reasons for the unity of the people participating in these revolts.

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## 2.8 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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- Peasant and Tribal Movements during British East India Company by Vikram Rana

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## 2.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. The names of the 8 noteworthy revolts against the British colonial rule during this time are:
  - Sanyasi Rebellion, 1763-1800
  - Rangpur Peasant Uprising of 1783, Bengal
  - The Bhil Uprising
  - The Rebellion of Mysore
  - Kol Uprising
  - The Faraizi Movement
  - Mapilla Uprisings
  - The Revolt of the Santhals.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q1)
2. India enjoyed a rich culture and religious leadership of sadhus and sanyasis before and during the British rule. These people were more learned than ordinary men and women and a large part of the Indian population looked up to them. Some of these Sanyasis were also related to the families of farmers and peasants and they were furious about the fact that.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q2)
3. Also, some of the movements like the Faraizi movement were truly unique because it was led by religious leaders who preached the purity of religion on one hand and addressed the issues of the peasants on the other. It thrived on the belief that everyone has a right to equal opportunities and.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q3)
4. These rebellions or popular movements show that people were getting mobilized and the movements were growing and going through transitions many times. The rebels in most of these

## Notes

movements were aware of their enemies and.....(answer to  
Check Your Progress-2 Q4)

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# UNIT-3 INDIA UNDER THE GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF CANNING TO LORD MINTO II

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## STRUCTURE

3.0 Objectives

3.1 Introduction

3.2 Governor-General of India, Lord Canning

3.3 Queen Victoria's Proclamation and the End of East India Company

3.4 The War of Independence and its Aftermath, 1857

3.5 Government of India Act, 1858

3.6 Indian Councils Act

3.6.1 Indian Councils Act, 1861

3.6.2 Indian Councils Act, 1896

3.7 Administrative Changes

3.7.1 Indian Civil Services Act. 1861

3.7.2 Indian High Court Act, 1862

3.7.3 Police Administration

3.7.4 Indian Penal Code, 1862

3.7.5 Financial Administration

3.8 Agricultural Reforms- Bengal Rent Act, 1859

3.8.1 The Tea Mania and The Indigo Revolt

3.9 Mild Policy: "Clemency Canning"

3.10 John Lawrence Generalship

3.10.1 The Bhutan War

3.10.2 Orissa Famine, 1866

## Notes

### 3.11 Lord Mayo

3.11.1 India's First Census

3.11.2 Indian Evidence Act

### 3.12 Lord Lytton

3.12.1 Royal Titles Act

3.12.2 Great Famine

3.12.3 Vernacular Press Act

### 3.13 Lord Ripon

3.13.1 Local Self-Government

3.13.2 First Factory Act

3.13.3 Ilbert Bill

### 3.14 Lord Lansdowne

3.14.1 Opium Commission

3.14.2 Re-Imposition of Tax

### 3.15 Lord Elgin

3.15.1 Bubonic Plague in Bombay

3.15.2 Press Regulation

### 3.16 Lord Curzon

3.16.1 Famine of 1899-1900

3.16.2 Irrigation Commission

3.16.3 Partition of Bengal

### 3.17 Lord Minto II

3.17.1 Swaraj Resolution and Surat Split

3.17.2 Indian Councils Act, 1909

### 3.18 Let Us Sum Up

### 3.19 Keywords

3.20 Questions for Review

3.21 Suggested Reading and References

3.22 Answers to Check your Progress

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## 3.0 OBJECTIVES

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After studying this unit, you will be able to comprehend and understand:

- Understand the changes in the Indian administration after the appointment of the first Viceroy of India.
- The causes, impact, and consequences of the first war of independence in 1857

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## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

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In this Unit, we shall try to account and understand the main reforms introduced by the British Governor Lord Canning and Lord Minto in India during their reign, and how they adjusted with growing demands for administrative changes and improvements that were needed in India. The changes in the political and economic policies because of the final awakening of India will be studied in-depth and be understood with an academic and critic's eye. Lord Canning, from 1856 to 1862 was the last General appointed by the East India Company and first Viceroy of India appointed by the British monarch. The main event of Lord Canning's reign is the rebellion of 1857 AD, after which under the Government of India Act 1858 the rule of governance came under the control of the British Government from the East India Company.

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## 3.2 GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

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Lord Canning served as the Governor-General of India from 1856 to 1862, during which there were several noticeable changes in the political and economic policies of India with a number of changes in the

administration of the Indian subcontinent. The government of India act of 1858 introduced the office of Viceroy which was to be held by the same person who was the existing governor-general of India. Lord Canning was then given the office of the first viceroy of India. During his tenure, events like the Mutiny of 1857 took place which he successfully suppressed, the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the portfolio system, the withdrawal of the doctrine of lapse which served as one of the main reasons for the mutiny, introduction to the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Bengal Rent Act and brought forward the reforms in the tea and indigo plantation.

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### **3.3 QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION, 1858**

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On the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1858, Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation via Queen Victoria in which she intimated that she had taken over the direct government of India and had also set forth the principles of government for the future and the British-Indian people and territories. The key points of this were:

- All the treaties and engagements of the East India Company with the princely states would be maintained and honoured.
- The rights, dignity, and honour of native princes would be respected as our own.
- Bound to natives of Indian territories by the same obligations which bind us to other subjects.
- Admission to services/offices of the government without discrimination on race or creed.
- There will be no further extension of the territories of the erstwhile East India Company. No encroachment on the British territories in India would be allowed and no encroachment either.

The proclamation was termed as the Magna Carta of people of India, which was declared in consonance with the principle of justice and religious toleration as guiding the policy of the queen's rule.

East India Company was last held on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1858 with which the armies of the East India Company ceased to exist. The Indian sepoys were enlisted in the regular service of the British army.

**Check Your Progress-1**

Q1. Who was the first viceroy of the Indian Government?

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Q2. What were the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation?

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**3.4 THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE AND ITS AFTERMATH**

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The first outbreak of 1857 was termed as the First War of Independence which was a direct hit to the British Government and the bureaucracy. The economic exploitation, social deprivation, and political unrest factored as the main causes of the outburst, which was inevitable. This made the British rulers revise their policy of conquest and to adopt a cautious and calculated policy of association and cooperation with the Indians. After the act of 1858, the rule of the company came to an end and the Indian administration came directly under the control of the crown. This act created the office of the Secretary of the State who was an existing Cabinet Minister in the British Cabinet. He would be assisted

by a council of 15 members to help him familiarize himself with the Indian affairs. He had overriding powers in the council deliberations, appointments and this established the supremacy of the Home Government over the Government of India firmly.

The opinions of the Indian members always criticized their functioning and constituents of this council. The changes introduced by this act was formally announced by the proclamation of Queen Victoria. This assured the feeling of generosity and benevolence and religious tolerance with a focus on the native princes' rights, dignity, and honour, in a hope to pacify them and made this to block any reactionary force raise against the British rule.

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### **3.5 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1858**

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On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1858, formally known as the Act for the Good Government of India which got the royal assent and came into force from November 1858. Key points to this act-

- The powers of the East India Company's Board of Control and Court of Directors would now be in the hands of Secretary of State for India who would exercise complete authority and control over Indian Administration.
- The Secretary of State for India was a member of the British Parliament and was also responsible for them.
- The Governor-General was to work as the representative and was responsible for the administration of the country. The office of the Viceroy was created to work as a diplomat.

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### **3.6 THE INDIAN COUNCIL ACTS**

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#### **3.6.1 The Indian Councils Act, 1861**

The war of 1857 was a hit to the British rulers and opened their eyes to the need for a policy of the association. This act lessened the work of the overburdened executive council of the Governor-General by providing a



financial member and for the making of laws in the legislative department addition of the new 6 to 12 members was made. To ease the administration of the Indian government, new powers were given to the Governor-General and also empowered him to delegate special tasks to the members of the Council which was the formal introduction to the portfolio system in India.

The advancement made by the passage of the Councils Act in 1861 was for the inclusion of a number of non-official members to the Executive Council which constituted 5 members and with the initiation of the legislation, they were reinforced to 6 to 12 nominated members for a term of two years. Similar councils were present at the Provinces with both European and Indian members in the service of the crown. The powers the field of legislation were given to the Governor-General and the council was presided by him, and prior approval by him was necessary to introduce measures affecting public finance, discipline, and maintenance of military and relations of the Government with foreign princes and States. The aim of the Act was to prevent the legislature from interfering with the functions of the executive government. The Executive government became too strong as the legislature had power but without any actual and real control. The non-official members were the ruling princes, or their diwans or big landlords who in reality had an insignificant interest in its working.

### **3.6.2 The Indian Councils Act, 1892**

1892 marked the beginning of the Parliamentary System in India with the passing of the Indian Councils Act which was done to fulfil the demands put forward by the Indian National Congress in its session in 1885 and 1889. One of their demands was to “Reform the Legislative Council and Adoption of the Principle of the election in place of nomination.” They were dissatisfied with the existing system of governance and wanted an admission of a considerable number of members to the councils and creation of these councils in North-Western Provinces. They wanted the right to discussion on matters of budget. The key points to this amended act were-

## Notes

- The act empowered the members to ask questions on the budget and on the matters related to public interest after 6 days' notice. They were not given the right to ask supplementary questions. It was seen as the first step to beginning the set of a parliamentary system and could question the Financial Policies of the Government.
- The element of the election was sought to be introduced for the first time. The universities, district board, municipalities and chambers of commerce were authorized to recommend members to the provincial councils. This introduced the principle of registration.
- The act increased the number of additional members in the councils to between 10 and 16. The council members after this were 6 officials, 5 nominated non-officials, 4 nominated by the provincial legislative councils in the Bengal, Bombay, Madras and North-Western Provinces and the chamber of Calcutta.
- For administrative convenience, India was divided into two provinces. Later, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras were made presidencies which had more power.
- The British reorganized the Indian Army which was still dominated by the European branch of the army. The maximum age for entry into the Civil Services was gradually reduced from twenty-three to nineteen.

The liberal Governors-General and Viceroys too advocated the need for establishing and popularizing councils and the Government of India and the British government felt that it would strengthen their positions with the help of the election of the Indian members. European business interests in India also favoured the elective element largely and broader functions entrusted to the councils. Constitutionalism and consultative machinery thus moved towards a government based on popular representation. Lord Dufferin wanted to experiment the same in India. The Dufferin Committee (1888) made the following recommendations

- The expansion of the Presidency council and increasing their powers and functions.

- Providing representation to the important and larger interest of the people
- Representation to Muslims must be given in the proportion to their population.
- Reservation of few seats can be filled by nomination as a safeguard against inequality in elections.
- The provincial councils would be of two tiers. The first representing hereditary trade, professions, commercial interest would be elected directly.
- The provincial administration would also be divided into two parts, the general and local councils where the councils would have larger powers in local matters.

The Indian Councils Act 1892 did not satisfy local aspirations. It expanded the Executive Council of the Governor-General. The provincial councils, local bodies, professional bodies, etc., would make the nominations for the councils. The members could now discuss on matters of budget and even question it. The drawback of this right was that prior notice was essential, and the questions could be disallowed without any reason assigned to it by the council. The official majority was maintained by the European Council members in both the Supreme as well as provincial councils. The Act really was an advanced amendment to the 1861 legislation as it gave rights to the council which paved way for the parliamentary nature of the council in India. It was an attempt at a compromise between the official views of the council as 'pocket legislature' and the educated Indian view as embryo Parliaments. The extremist element in the National Congress was dominating and the practice of the Act also defeated its purpose of 'giving farther opportunities to the non-officials and the native princes and such element in Indian society to take part and initiation in the work of the government.

**Check Your Progress-2**

Q3. Explain the powers of the Governor-General expressed in the Act of Good Governance of India, 1861.

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Q4. What marked the beginning of the Parliamentary system in India? Give any two instances.

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**3.7 ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES**

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**3.7.1 Demand for Administrative Reforms**

The early Congress, Indian National Congress questioned and requested the government to reform the administrative policy by making it broad-based and representative. They were concerned with the wider interests of the larger sections.

They advocated a reduction in expenditure on the military and the establishment of military colleges in India. They advocated the repeal excise duties from cotton, salt, and land revenue and requested for the establishment of agricultural banks. The proposed revival of old industries, changes in the tenancy laws to help the peasants and even requested the extension for irrigation work. In the social aspect, they requested the repeal of various laws that were restricting individual liberty and wanted the appointment of Indians to higher posts. In the political front, they fought for the abolition of Indian Executive Council and reforms in the Legislative Councils established under the Indian Councils Act 1861, more powers to local bodies and eradicating

restrictions on the press. The Indian National Congress became representative of all classes and interests of the Indians. It was an interesting blend of liberals and extremists. Constitutional in means, it turned agitational in spirit. Further, constitutional demands and dosages became necessary to boost their faith. The Morley Minto Reforms 1909 as the Indian Council's Act 1909 indicates the line of action taken by the British government - the line of apparent association and adoption of the divide and rule principle.

### **3.7.2 Indian Civil Services Act, 1833**

The Charter Act of 1833, the East India Company controlled the selection and appointment of the Civil Servants and the nominations were made individually by the directors. With this Act, the control of the Government of India for decorum was established over civil servants. The important factual questions to be answered in the development of civil service were the age of recruitment, division of service between the executive and judicial branches and the demand and entry of Indians into these services. Lord Salisbury in 1874 reduced the upper age limit to nineteen and the lower to seventeen. The person had to pass the examination in the vernacular language of the district in which he was employed. As the number of covenanted servants was restricted to the British aspirants, the need for expanding uncovenanted services to fill in subordinate services was felt. But the entry of Indians into Covenanted Civil Services was denied.

### **3.7.3 Indian High Courts Act, 1861**

The act was passed to fuse the courts and adalats and the establishment of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, Sadar Diwani Adalats were subsumed by High Courts. The act provided that each high court will be composed of one Chief Justice and a maximum of 15 judges. The Chief justice and 3 judges will have to be barristers and one-third of the judges were to be from the covenanted service.

The high court of Judicature of Fort Williams has established Calcutta on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1861 with Sir Peacock as the first Chief Justice. This was later known as the Calcutta High Court and was the first High Court in India. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of August 1862, the Bombay High Court was established and earlier that year in June, the Madras High Court was established.

### **3.7.4 Police Administration**

Earlier, law enforcement was a community function and was a duty of the non-official who were controlled by the Zamindars. In 1792, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Daroga system under the direct control of the district head with a payroll. At the village level, the panels of the village performed both the revenue and police duties. With experiments in Sindh, a separate and controlled police force came into existence. In 1860, the Government of India appointed a police commission. It established a single homogenous force of civil constabulary. It would be controlled by the Inspector General of Police and would be assisted in his work by a District Superintendent. The district magistrate retained the judicial authority of administering criminal justice. The codification of the penal and procedural law was undertaken.

### **3.7.5 Indian Penal Code, 1862**

The penal code for India was initially drafted by Lord Macaulay in the 1830s but was finally passed in 1860 and enacted in 1862. And prior to this, the code of criminal procedure was drafted and ready in 1861. The basis of justice before this was The English Criminal Law in all the presidency towns of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

### **3.7.6 Financial Administration**

In 1833, a centralized financial system was introduced for effective control of the economy due to which the post of Finance Secretary at the Central level to bring all the financial operations and transactions under

the eye of the Government of India. The delay in the operations was the only issue after the effective control was secured in financial matters. The office of the Comptroller General of Accounts was established who was in charge of the appropriation audit. The system of the budget was introduced in the late 1860s and for the first after one year of this, in 1870 decentralization of financial affairs took place when the provincial government was made responsible for this. The provincial government was expected to raise additional revenue by increasing the local taxes.

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### **3.8 AGRICULTURE REFORMS: BENGAL RENT ACT, 1859**

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After 1793, Bengal Rent Act, 1859 was the first tenancy legislation. Lord Canning introduced this law to reform the relations of the landlords and the tenants with the basic objective, to strengthen the position of the peasants and landlords, by defining the power of the ryots and limiting the powers of the landlords. Under the garb of the tenancy acts, the landlords would make arbitrary rent enhancements and evictions. Through this act, the farmers who had been acquiring a single land for more than twenty years, on the same rent, the land would be deemed to be entitled to this right. The rent could not be enhanced unless an inquiry was not made to the court.

#### **3.8.1 The Tea Mania and the Indigo Revolt**

In the 1860s the tea produces of India in Assam started receiving the attention of the Europeans. And then, from 1850 to 1860 a wasteland policy was signed by the British government to facilitate the large tracts of land for tea cultivation. This policy was further liberalized by the fee-simple-rules which sold the land to prospective planters at a low cost without any clearance conditions required. The expansion of the tea plantation was almost fanatic, and the speculation of the output was so high that it was termed as “tea mania”. It was characterized by the sale and resale of the gardens laden with tea and the recently planted tea

plants were sold off as the productive tea lands or estates. Thus, the tea fame that Assam was praised for was a blessing by Lord Canning.

While during the 1859 disputes between the European indigo planters and the Bengal peasantry grew, it led to the indigo revolt. The peasantry was forced to plant and cultivate more and more indigo on their lands than any other crop due to the heavy demand of the blue dye in the European countries. It led to a massive revolt between the two. After this, a commission was appointed to enquire into the matter and later, it was decided that the tenant should not be liable for criminal prosecution for the refusal to fulfil the civil contract to grow indigo under the exploitative Europeans.

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### **3.9 MILD POLICY OF LORD CANNING- “CLEMENCY CANNING”**

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Post mutiny, no policy of Lord Canning was highlighted with vengeance aimed at the Indians. His policies were liberal and tolerant which inculcated the faith of the Indians when the national movement was at the beginning. The lord showered favours upon the Indian princes who help the British during the mutiny. The abolishment of the Doctrine of Lapse was celebrated, and they promised to only interfere in the matters of misgovernance and would withdraw themselves once the situations turned normal.

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### **3.10 LAWRENCE GENERALSHIP**

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Lord Lawrence served as a Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869. He was not a new face in India as he has brilliantly organized the supply of the British army in Punjab for the first Anglo-Sikh war 1845-1846 and was even made the commissioner of Jalandhar. He was popularly known as the “Savior of Punjab” as he had abolished a number of internal duties establishment of a common currency and developed the Punjabi infrastructure.



### **3.10.1 The Bhutan War**

In 1826, stable relations had been established with Bhutan as they had wanted to occupy the hilly routes because the Bhutanis had been raiding the Bengal and Assam through these routes. Lord Elgin had sent Ashley for the negotiations, but the Bhutanese forced him to sign a humiliating treaty where the British were to surrender Duars to Bhutan. The treaty was immediately repudiated when it came to the knowledge of the British and an army was sent against Bhutan. It was known as the Duar War which ended in the defeat of the Bhutanese Army and then later, peace was brought by the “Treat of Sinchula” in 1865.

### **3.10.2 Orissa Famine, 1866**

After a severe drought and destruction of the Rice Crop, there was the famous orris famine of 1866. The government in rescue imported rice but the rice only reached when millions of people had starved to death. This showed the inability of the government to deal and face situations of famine and floods which resulted in the loss of life. The famine was followed by a flood that claimed the life of 40-50 lakhs of people in 2 years and mainly due to the outbreak of cholera and malaria.

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## **3.11 LORD MAYO**

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Lord Mayo or Lord Naas served as the 4<sup>th</sup> Viceroy of the Indian government from 1869 to 1872 when he started the process of decentralization of finance and began to follow the policy of non-intervention. He established a school in Ajmer by the name Mayo College for educating children of the aristocratic families.

### **3.11.1 India’s First Census**

In 1871, India’s first census was carried out on Mayo’s order. He arranged the Statistical Survey of India which was a printed and systematic account of each district, town, and village and their people’s

complied through local inquiry, disclosing the social and economic facts of the people. With this, he even set up the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, introduced the improved rifle, the snider for the artillery and even improved the sanitary conditions of the troops. He is known for the infrastructural development with improved roads, railroads and canals.

### **3.11.2 Indian Evidence Act, 1872**

The passage of the Indian Evidence Act in 1872 was one of the most important legal reforms in the nation. Lord Mayo had a keen interest in the prison reforms. Prior to the act, the rules of evidence were built upon the traditional system of the different communities and social groups. They were subjective for the people in consonance with his/her caste, faith, and social position. This act established a standard application of the law to all Indians.

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## **3.12 LORD LYTTON**

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From 1876-1880, Lord Lytton remained the Viceroy of India and during his tenure, The Royal Titles Act was passed, the Aligarh College was established, and the two most important and famous acts were passed, Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act in 187. The change in the age of eligibility in civil services was brought about.

### **3.12.1 Royal Titles Act 1876**

The imperialistic measure of prime minister Disraeli was the Royal Titles Act in 1876 with which the Queen was adorned with the title of Empress of India, translated as Kaiser-i-Hind in 1877. This imperial title could only be used in India.

### **3.12.2 Great Famine of 1876**

The monsoons of 1876 had failed to bring the supply of rain sufficient for the plantations and the season of 1877 was a little better. The continuation of the drought stretched from the Deccan to Cape Comorin invading northern India, causing a horrific famine ever witnessed. The government spent millions of sterling, but the lack of supply and efforts put across by them caused the loss of life from starvation and the spread of diseases that followed. After this great loss, a famine commission was appointed to act as redressal for the aggrieved.

### **3.12.3 Vernacular Press Act**

The new socio-political consciousness of the people was boosted through the remarkable growth of the Vernacular Press. Initially, the only places to have newspapers were Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad but after this act, the newspapers were published in smaller places too. In 1878, the act was passed and there were 200 newspapers in vernacular languages which made people aware of the political affairs and now the people had begun to question the violations and exploitations of their rights.

By this act, the government was allowed to call upon any printer and undertake a bond with them to not publish anything that rouses the feelings of disaffection from the people for the government. This act resulted in a lot of proceedings against some vernacular press people and thus, there began a popular protest against the act.

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## **3.13 LORD RIPON**

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This liberal politician became the Viceroy in 1880 and became known for the internal administration reforms of India. The repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and the introduction to the Ilbert bill are two of the major events. The first Factory Act was enacted under his regimes and the Hunter Commission came into force for educational reforms.

### **3.13.1 Local Self-Government Resolution, 1882**

Lord Ripon is known to have allowed the Indian's first taste of opportunity by presenting the Local Self Government in 1882. His plan of nearby self-government built up the Municipal establishments which had been experiencing childhood in the nation as far back as India was involved by the British Crown. He drove a progression of institutions wherein bigger forces of the Local self-government were given to the provincial and urban bodies and the elective individuals got some more extensive rights. Ruler Ripon is known as the Father of Local Self Government in India. This was not ordered by any demonstration; it was a goal that was passed in 1882.

### **3.13.2 First Factory Act, 1881**

A board of trustees was designated in 1875 to ask into the states of industrial facility work in the nation. This panel had supported some sort of lawful limitations as processing plant laws. During Lord Ripon's time, the principal Factories Act was embraced in 1881. Following this demonstration, a Factory Commission was delegated in 1885. There was another Factories Act in 1891, and a Royal Commission on Labor was selected in 1892. The aftereffect of these authorizations was the restriction on the production line working hours. This was an answer of the Government to the woeful states of the factory, wherein, just when a worker depleted, the new worker was to assume his/her position.

### **3.13.3 Ilbert Bill, 1884**

Ilbert Bill is named after Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, who was designated as legitimate counsel to the Council of India. The bill was presented in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who really wanted to nullify the racial bias from the Indian Penal Code. Ripon had proposed an amendment for existing laws in the nation and to permit Indian judges and officers the ward to attempt British guilty parties in criminal cases at the District level. It was never permitted. So normally, the Europeans living in India looked it as a Humiliation and the introduction of the bill prompted extreme restriction

in Britain just as India (by the British inhabitants). It was pulled back yet was reintroduced and authorized in 1884 out of a seriously traded off state. The changed bill had the arrangements that the Europeans would be presented on European and Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges the same. Be that as it may, a litigant would in all cases reserve the privilege to guarantee preliminary by a jury of which at any rate a large portion of the individuals must be European. Hence, this establishment held that Europeans hoodlums would be heard distinctly by the Indian Judges "helped by European Judges".

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## **3.14 LORD LANSDOWNE 1888**

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Lord Lansdowne served as Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1888 to 1893. During his tenure, the Indo-Afghan border {Durand Line} was demarcated. The Indian Council Act, 1892 was enacted and a system of indirect elections started in India.

### **3.14.1 Opium Commission 1893**

In 1893 an imperial commission was issued to ask into the aftereffects of utilizing opium in India, and the plausibility of restricting it. This commission inspected numerous observers lastly announced in 1895 favouring the utilization of Opium. It said that the consequence of Opium use in India is substantially less destructive than it was assumed. Opium once in a while sends any criminal to the Jails, as Alcohol sends crooks to English Jails as a reason for wrongdoing and passing in England. It is utilized by the blessed holy people of India. Opium isn't related to any illness and it is broadly utilized as a cure in Malaria and Fever. The outcome was that the Government cheerfully acknowledged the suggestion of this commission and retired impressive a restriction on Opium. A comparative parliamentary commission was solicited to ask into the effect from Bhang, Ganja and other "desi" drugs and the commissions found that if Bhang and Ganja are disallowed, the utilization of liquor will increment in India, and that would cause more

issues for their subjects in India. Around then, Opium was developed by just authorized cultivators and they were required to offer the majority of the products to the Government, which used to "trade" it.

### **3.14.2 Re-Imposition of Income Tax**

At this point, the money related changes and assessment decreases by Lord Ripon's organization had begun making issues for the income. The Burma War cost Rs. 40 Lakh, the military crusades in North West cost Rs. 20 Lakh and the expanded armed force required the consumption of Rs. 15 Lakh for each annum. Further, the falling costs of silver due to over creation prompted troublesome money related placing for the government to handle the circumstance, the annual assessment was forced again in 1886 and the salt obligation was improved in 1888. A 5% custom obligation was forced in 1894 on imports of cotton merchandise.

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## **3.15 LORD ELGIN**

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Lord Elgin filled in as the Governor-General and Viceroy from 1894 to 1898. During his system, the limits of China and Siam was demarcated, Anglo-Russian show was marked (1895), Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria was celebrated, A Famine Commission (Lyll Commission) was designated in 1897), a plague broke out in Bombay (1896) and the Plague Commissioner Rand was killed in Pune by the Chapekar siblings (1897).

### **3.15.1 Bubonic Plague of Bombay Presidency**

The most recent five years of the nineteenth century were deplorable for India, which brought a variety of hardships and misery. In October 1896, the Bubonic plague was distinguished in India. It was endemic in certain territories like Mesopotamia and some Central Asian places however from that point it spread to China causing 50 thousand deaths and after that in Hong Kong causing 10 thousand deaths. The plague spread

quickly in Bombay Presidency and individuals began escaping from Mumbai, Pune and different spots. In 1897, the demise began moving in Pune and the administration chose to make radical strides against the killer and horrific disease.

### **3.15.2 Press Regulation**

The administration confronted heat from the expansion of the Press. To control the press, it changed Section 124A and Section 153A in IPC which made it a criminal offence for anybody to scorn the Government of India or to make contempt among various classes {English and Indians} in India. There was an across the nation challenge this guideline.

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## **3.16 LORD CURZON**

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Lord Curzon stepped in as the Viceroy of India from 6 January 1899 to 18 November 1905. Significant occasions during his residency incorporate Famine of 1899-1900 {Chappania Akal}, Appointment of Famine Commission {under Sir Anthony McDonnell}, Commission on Irrigation {under Colin Scott Moncrieff}, Police Commission {under Andrew Frazer}, Punjab Land Alienation Act, Ancient Monuments Protection Act, 1904; Military undertaking to Tibet, Occupation of Chumby Valley and the most abhorred Partition of Bengal. His strategy brought about profound discontent and the upsurge of revolutionary development in the nation, because of which he can be called the most disagreeable Viceroy of India. His residency is called Curzon Shahi {akin to Nadirshahi}.

### **3.16.1 Famine of 1899-1900**

In 1899-1900, the regions of Agra, Oudh, Bengal, Central areas, Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and so forth went under the grasp of severe starvation which guaranteed a large number of lives. The years

## Notes

1899-1900 compared to Vikram Samvat 1956, and in this manner were called Chappania Akal in neighbourhood speech. The following year 1901 brought more than normal rainfalls, and because of this starvation pursued pestilence, for example, Malaria and Cholera. The most noticeably awful influenced individuals were the clans of Central regions, Rajputana and Bombay administration and that is the reason this catastrophe got consolidated in the society melodies of these zones.

The Curzon government composed starvation alleviation for subjects of British provinces. The starvation help in the British Provinces was sorted out by the Government of Lord Curzon and around 25% of the influenced individuals were assuaged according to the official figures, however, the local sovereigns of Rajputana and Gujarat flopped pitifully to check the loss of life. The British activities were likewise terribly lacking in light of the fact that no intercession was done to control the grain costs. There was no compassionate thought in the help measures. India owed a gigantic obligation to its pioneer experts thus Curzon stayed financial in whatever endeavours he took.

### **3.16.2 Irrigation Commission 1901**

Post starvation, there was more accentuation on inward organization changes. Towards this course, the development of the water system works in understanding with the expansive plans was illustrated by an Irrigation Commission under Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff. A most significant piece of this system was a system of trenches in Punjab including a primary waterway of 2714 kilometres and other connection channels. The work was approved in 1905 and it took two decades to get finished.

### **3.16.3 Partition of Bengal, 1905**

The Bengal had turned out to be too huge a unit to be managed alone. To take care of the issue, the Government apportioned Bengal on October 16, 1905, into two sections viz. Eastern Bengal and Assam and Rest of Bengal (Western Part). Be that as it may, Curzon didn't know about its



aftermaths. It was not the same as partitioning an American area for better organization. Parcel {Vang-Bhang} was taken as an emotive issue and Congress, which at this point had taken in the craft of challenges and tumult, got the money for it promptly to change over it into a mass development. The choice blended the Bengali nationalism. Further, it was felt that the Government needed to deny Calcutta of its position. Chittagong was a harbour a lot littler yet at a practically same locational advantage as Calcutta. So now, Chittagong would flourish at the expense of Calcutta, in light of the fact that the exchange of the eastern part would pass on to Chittagong.

Congress raised the issue as government connivance to partition Bengal from Bengali and break India into pieces. Further, it was additionally observed as an interest to isolate Hindus and Muslims. The Boycott and Swadeshi development were a consequence of this emotive issue. Vande Mataram turned into the image of this tumult. Rabindranath Tagore proclaimed that the date of the segment will be seen as day or solidarity and individuals would tie strings on one another's wrists. On 16 October 1905, Bengalis kept quick, scrubbed down in Ganga!

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### **3.17 LORD MINTO II**

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Lord Minto filled in as Governor-General and Viceroy of India from 1905 to 1910. He saw the upheaval of the Indian National Movement. Real occasions that occurred during his system included authorization of Newspapers (Incitement to offenses) Act, 1908, Explosive Substances Act, Deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh to Mandalay Jail (1907), Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1908), Foundation of the Indian Muslim League (1906), Indian Council Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms), foundation of Indian Home Rule Society in England by Shyamji Verma.

### 3.17.1 The Swaraj Resolution and Surat Split, 1907

By 1906, Congress had two gatherings of conservatives and radicals. The radicals needed to degree blacklist of outside merchandise to skillet India level and resist the laws. The key fanatic pioneers were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal {Lal-Bal-Pal}. The conservatives didn't care for these thoughts. They thought of blacklist in extraordinary conditions as they were. In the Calcutta session 1906 {presided by Dadabhai Naoroji}, Congress passed four goals under strain from fanatics. These included:

- Resolution on Partition of Bengal
- Resolution of Self Government (Swaraj)
- Resolution on Swadeshi
- Resolution on Boycott.

### 3.17.2 Indian Councils Act, 1909 Minto Morley

#### Reforms

The Indian Councils Act extended the authoritative gatherings at both the levels viz. focal just as common however it likewise presented independent and prejudicial electorate. This was just because that, electorate for coming back to the delegates to the gatherings was settled based on class and network. The congress decried it in the Lahore session in 1909.

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## 3.18 LET US SUM UP

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The British government was attempting to accommodate the interests of the Empire Furthermore, the national interests of the Indian individuals. The legislature required the relationship of local individuals in the 'organization of this huge settlement yet, in addition, under, in addition, a potential threat in such an affiliation. The protected trials starting with the Indian Councils Acts which attempted in this way to hinder the exchange of successful capacity to the Indian individuals by making the

Governor despotic and the Legislative Council commanded by authority component and isolated in it. The changes, as a result, couldn't fulfil the Indian individuals and the National Congress speaking to their interests moved to its objective of Purna Swaraj.

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### **3.19 KEYWORDS**

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- **Local Self- Government:** This is a system of governance at the local level meant to exercise authority at the local unit that falls under a higher level of governance.
- **Liberal:** Tolerant and accepting of views different and even opposite to one's own.
- **Purna Swaraj:** Translated as 'complete self-rule'. It was a declaration of Independence that meant the complete self-rule independent of British rule.
- **Swadeshi:** This means 'of one's own country'. It was one of the movements for independence in which foreign, particularly British goods faced boycott while domestic production of goods was encouraged.

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### **3.20 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW**

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- Comment on the changes brought by the Queen's Proclamation.
- What were the recommendations of the Dufferin Committee, 1888?
- Briefly describe any three Acts introduced for legal administration in India.
- Explain the term 'tea mania'. What did it mean in the political context of India?
- Why and how did the partition of Bengal take place?
- Describe the role that Boycott and Swadeshi played during the Indian Independence struggle.

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### 3.21 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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### 3.22 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. Lord Canning was then given the office of the first viceroy of India.....(answer to Check Your Progress 1 Q1)
2. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1858, Lord Canning sent forth the royal proclamation via Queen Victoria in which she intimidated.....(answer to Check Your Progress 1 Q2)
3. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1858, formally known as the Act for the Good Government of India.....(answer to Check Your Progress 2 Q3)
4. 1892 marked the beginning of the Parliamentary System in India with the passing of the Indian Councils Act.....(answer to Check Your Progress 2 Q4)

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# **UNIT-4. PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES GOVERNING FOREIGN RELATIONS**

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## **STRUCTURE**

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Factors Of Indian Foreign Policy

4.2.1 Historical Factors

4.2.2 Geographical Factors

4.2.3 Economical Factors

4.2.4 Ideological Factors

4.3 Basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy

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4.3.3 Opposition of Racialism

4.3.4 Peaceful Coexistence and Cooperation

4.3.5 Special Relations for Asia

4.3.6 Relations with Commonwealth

4.3.7 Believe in United Nations

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4.4 Objectives of Indian Foreign Policy

4.5 Goals Of Indian Foreign Policy

4.5.1 National Security

4.5.2 Economic Development

4.5.3 Regional Hegemony

4.5.4 Search for an International Role

4.6 The Personality Factor

4.6.1 Mahatma Gandhi

4.6.2 Foreign Policy under Jawahar Lal Nehru (1947-1964)

4.7 Let Us Sum Up

4.8 Keywords

4.9 Questions for Review

4.10 Suggested Reading and References

4.11 Answers to Check Your Progress

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## 4.0 OBJECTIVES

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After going through this chapter you will be able to familiarise yourself with the following.

- The emergence of Indian Foreign Policy before and after Independence
- Factors that largely contributed to the growth of the Indian Foreign policy
- Basic Principles involved in building an effective Foreign policy of India
- Objectives set by the Indian Foreign policy
- Goals of Indian Foreign Policy
- Role of the individual's in formulating India's Foreign policy

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## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

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India's foreign policy was formulated on numerous principles, goals & objectives set by the government and the personality factors of its national leaders. The first aim of any foreign policy of a nation is to protect the national interest.

India had a lot of history with people from other countries with Aryans coming in contact with the Persians, Turkish, Greek and then the Islamic forces. Even from the early days when Muslims started invading India in the eleventh and twelfth centuries onward, a lot of hostilities emerged as a consequence. Indians mostly held the ideas of the pursuit of synthesis

with the ideal state requiring the development of state power along mainly with the ethical lines, but the Islamic view was of the conqueror and conquered which baffled them.

And then the tradition of improving King's area with military prowess emerged with conflicting factors such as promoting rivalries among neighbours, rely mostly on intrigue, to fight, to form alliances, to increase their territorial areas and intelligence activities. It was the imperial tradition one can say that war, intrigue and military expansion became the part of regional growth. British Indian's history started its roots following this tradition only. British imperialism practices of capturing India's princes, their policies and approach failed to create a peaceful coexistence within India.

In the last days of the Muslim era in India, the British had already laid down their foundation in the form of East India Company for developing commercial and political relations with Indians. But after the Indian mutiny of 1857, all the affairs and power of East India Company were taken by the British government and India became a shining throne for the British Empire. Most of the positions and privileges of Indian Princes were dethroned by the British Crown. This started the divide and rule policy for exploiting Indians in every aspect.

And at the turn of the century 1900, the British had developed a harsh racial superiority over the Indians in general. These ideas were completely contrasting to the Indians who believed in conflict resolution by the process of synthesis, as there were no prospects for this to happen now between these generations of British and Indians.

Indian National Congress played a pivotal role from the beginning and roots of the foreign policy started with their first session in 1885. Gandhi and Nehru both had a deep impact on the decisions taken by the Congress for domestic and Foreign policy matters both. In 1921, Indian National Congress drafted the first resolution on Foreign policy and interests of Indians were opposed to their interests as laid out by the British government.

## Notes

In their Amritsar session, Congress protested with British ministers for their hostile attitude towards Turkish and Khilafat rising and then even went to appeal their sentiments to the British government. In the Nagpur session of 1920, they paid homage to memory to Irish people and sent their message with their fight for independence. In a similar way, Congress gave their support to Turkish people, Egyptians, China, Syria, Palestine, and Iraq too.

In 1925, AICC (All India Congress Committee) opened a separate foreign department to handle their activities overseas. They participated in an international conference in Brussels with 37 countries from Asia, Africa and other Latin American respectively, Nehru felt it was now more a common struggle for freedom in the general world against the Imperialism and echoed similar views in the Congress sessions later too.

In the Calcutta session of 1928, Congress set aside basic principles of their foreign policy. They were:

- Opposition to Imperialism and Colonial rule
- Present Sympathy and support to people all around the globe fighting for their independence
- Opposition to war and devotion to peace
- Avoiding Foreign entanglements for India

Congress recognized these principles as its main aim of the foreign policy with prosperity for the entire human race. From then on, the members of the Congress sympathized with every freedom struggle in any country against the western imperialism.

In 1936 they sympathized with the Arabs of Palestine in their freedom struggles against British imperialism. They thoroughly supported international movements in keeping objectives with their foreign policy with, sympathy for heroic struggle of Ethiopian people against imperialism aggression, supported Spanish people in their struggle for liberty, condemned Japanese aggression in China, and expressed strong



disapproval of British Foreign policy in Anglo-Italian agreement and the recognition of the rebel government in Spain. In the 1945 Shimla session of Congress, it continued the demand for full Indian independence and strongly expressed their views in favour of the freedom struggles happening around the world.

On September 7th, 1946 India declared to not join any power bloc is considered by many to be the first policy of their independent actions. Nehru made this huge announcement on the All-India radio as the Vice President and member in charge of the External Affairs Minister of the first national government formed on the 2nd September 1946. From 25th March to 2nd April 1947 was one of the most important historic landmarks as the Asian Relations Conference was held in New Delhi with dignitaries from around the Asia continent came together for the first time. And when the Netherlands government started their aggressive second police action, Nehru called upon Asia, Arab and African countries to meet in New Delhi to consider this emergency in Indonesia.

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution stated that India is committed to international peace, security, cooperation, and conciliation. Nehru expressed his sentiments on peace as equality in parliament with the importance of foreign policy for influencing peace among different countries of the world.

India continued to have the same principles and objectives even after its independence and regarded the sovereignty of small neighbouring countries to its fullest. Sikkim and Bhutan had their state boundaries, while with Nepal a friendship treaty was signed in July 1950. India held good relationships with Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Burma and Indonesia all the time. Egypt and Afghanistan soon became good friends with Indians ideology. India's role in the Hungary, Suez, Congo, and Korea was appreciated among the United Nations. India held its strong opposition to imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and racialism in the United Nations, Commonwealth and around the world.

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## 4.2 FACTORS OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

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Foreign policy often takes into consideration the multiple factors in its formulation. It started with its root from the pre-independence days with objectives of Indian national congress and took real form after 1947 only. Historical, Geographical, economical and ideological factors along with experience, the interaction of ideas, political parties, and the perception of its leaders constitute the foreign policy of India in general.

### 4.2.1 Historical Factors

India already had a long history of civilization and was coming up with a long struggle from British raj. As a country, it valued the tradition and rich legacy in forming an independent foreign policy. India was a huge country and was deeply conscious of its heritage to become a role of client state for the British empire or a follower of any other colonial ways. Nationalism was its peak after the prolonged struggle from British imperialism, which was the mightiest of the western countries.

Indians resisted in numerous ways to British raj in their struggle for independence and challenged every aspect of the empire governing their country. This fight even was an inspiration to many Asian countries that further boosted India's people's morale to fight on with their set of principles. Historically, Indians always favoured anti-imperialism and gave their sympathy to people who were struggling against the western policy of imperialism. Thus it was evident from the fact that Indian Foreign policy included standing up for the weak and the oppressed in various countries across the globe.

So History and recent experience with imperialism were one of the strongest factors that paved the path for an independent foreign policy over the years. They fully supported with communities of developing countries and favourably anchored policies with Asian-African countries

in general.

### 4.2.2 Geographical Factors

With its prime location in Asia, geographical factors of Indian Foreign policy had a large influencing role in South- East Asia, West Asia, and even the Far East Asia countries.

India a country with this vast size, population, and natural resources were hard to be ignored by the rest of the world, even some viewed this as concern too.

Nehru in his speech at the Constituent Assembly on March 8th, 1949 pointed out, “If you have to consider any question concerning South-East Asia, you cannot do so without India, so also with the Far East. While the Middle East may not be directly connected with South-East Asia, both are connected with India. Even if you think of regional organization in Asia, you have to keep in touch with other regions, and whatever regions you may have in mind, the importance of India cannot be ignored”.

Even before independence, India had realized the importance of a strong foreign policy with its aim and objectives. After independence, it was natural that India's priorities were to remain vigil with movements in their neighbouring countries. Relationship with Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Burma, Afghanistan, Nepal, and China had a lot of significance. India's interests, security and well being of their future was now tied up a whole region. With their sheer size, natural resources and emergence as a new country their role was viewed from the rest of the world.

Similarly, India was also concerned with development and struggles in South-East Asia, West Asian countries, the Gulf as they would become their neighbour countries in the future and the policy around the Indian Ocean area, whose name was already based on their country only.

### 4.2.3 Economical Factors

Rapid economic developing was the main objective for India to support its large population and economic considerations were seen as one of the defining factors of India's foreign policy. A mixed economy was prevalent in India with the public sector dominating and private sector confined to limited opportunities in light and consumer-based industries. These economic policies allowed India to made cooperation with the former Soviet Union and East European while the United States and its allies saw theses contacts as suspicion towards India. While India also sought cooperation with newly developed nations in Asia too.

The large population of India has a profound effect on our foreign policy as it slowed down the growth of the nation and depended heavily on foreign aid to get them past their Food shortage. It was evident that as a country sometimes our agriculture produce was forcing us to have a weak foreign policy.

Another negative effect of the large population was the emigration of huge numbers of Indian nationals to Ceylon, South and East Africa, countries of South-East Asia, the United Kingdom (UK) and many other countries. So once a high level of technological advancement was attained in any region, people saw this as an opportunity to have chances for better life prospects in that area. Now from an economic point of view, India's huge population was seen as a hurdle and liability rather than resourcefulness.

The efficient use of natural resources was one of the fundamentals part of foreign policy as it reflected the self-sufficiency for the country. Now the growth of the nation to a certain level of industrialization was required to support the enormous population otherwise problems and issues will just pile up. Even if all technologies were borrowed from other nations it will take its time for growth and stability of the region. So the fact that India has a vast number of natural resources available to them, will lead to their rise as a strong nation and have an independent foreign policy.

Two of the most developed nations during that time the USA and the USSR were seen as rich and self-sufficient was largely due to their military prowess and economic policies. In the history of the modern world, every country had to rely on borrowed technology in the early stage of its economic growth. So in the few decades of development, India depended to a large extent on foreign technology and their capital. It was the process of limiting our foreign policy by depending on the economically advanced states for their superior technology and capital resources. So India wasn't able to play a big role or have a highly influential in international relations for years to come.

This elementary principle of the science of international relations was that the aid-giving states to act largely in their interests and giving aid for any other reason was termed as an exception rather than the rule. With this bipolar world, the aid receiving nation was kept under pressure to make decisions from external sovereignty.

So it was necessary for India to not overly dependent on any one country, they diversified the resources from multiple countries, minimizing the pressure that could be exerted by any state or bloc affecting their decisions.

### **Security**

Another important part of the politico-economic system is the security of its territorial integrity and preserving external sovereignty form with international relations. In this way, the security of the nation was seen as a direct relation to the country's strength of military and economics. Still, the defence of the nation's territory can't only depend on the military alone and further be sustained by diplomacy. In simpler words, India needed to stay away from multipolar power conflict and avoid any entanglement for the sake of its economic development. And still, play its role in international politics, forward their views in front of the others in general and in the united nations. And amicably was the only way to have a good relationship with their neighbours rather than go into conflict with them or any chance of war either.

At the time of independence, India's condition as political unity and stability was fragile. Especially the partition was harsh among the people that led to the exodus of the population, riots emerged in the border areas, and there was a serious economic instability that arose in many parts of India. Numerous local forces within the country and abroad tried to create a lot of issues that delayed the path for their strong independent nation.

### 4.2.4 Ideological Factors

For more than centuries, India had been a peaceful country and followed the principles of non-violence. With the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi, these traditional concepts of peace and non-violence got further strengthened in their fight against British Imperialism. From thereafter we see a huge influence of Mahatma Gandhi's principles of peace and non-violence in drafts of India's foreign policy.

In similar concepts, India also supported other countries in their freedom struggle, against the colonialism and imperialism imposed by the western countries. Most of the socialist countries around the world favoured and gave their full support to India. This made India develop a friendly attitude with the socialist countries in their foreign policy for the upcoming future.

So we can say that history, geographical location, economics, and ideological factors were the main constituent for building an effective Foreign policy of India.

#### Check your progress -1

Q1. In the Calcutta session of 1928, what were the basic principles did the Congress set aside for the foreign policy?

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Q2. What were the factors that contributed to Indian Foreign policy?

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## **4.3 BASIC PRINCIPLES OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY**

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India held its unique principles in formulating its foreign policy. Here are the main principles that defined their relations with other countries.

### **4.3.1 Non-Alignment**

Non-Alignment is one of the main ideology of India's foreign policy. As India started its independence, the world was divided into two superpowers headed by the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. As India was still building its foundation it was better to stay away from both these blocs.

The policy of Non-Alignment was largely the result of the traditional attitude of tolerance and national interest of the people. India being a country with liberal traditions could not align with the Soviet Union with their ideas of violence. Their geographical location and proximity to borders of China and the Soviet Union demanded them to not join the Western alliance in any way possible.

Here one must understand that Non-Alignment is not 'neutrality' from any war-like situation. Nehru strongly asserted the word 'neutral' by saying "The use of work 'neutral' to describe India's foreign policy is wrong except in terms of war. If you say there is a war on today we are

neutral. If you say there is a cold war, we are certainly neutral ... we do not propose to join that war. It does not matter who is right and who is wrong. We will not join in this exhibition of mutual abuse, because we do not serve anybody that way certainly not the cause of peace"

This adoption of non-alignment didn't affect India's relation with any country at all. It took unbiased views of the international issues on political events with merit and took their independent stand. India condemned the aggressive acts of North Korea in 1950 against South Korea, the invasion of Suez by Anglo-French in 1956, and the intervention of Soviet in Hungary as well as the force the US applied to Vietnamese.

Non-Alignment not only benefitted national interests of India but it also opened the country to make strong relations from countries of both blocs. Although in the beginning India's stance of non-alignment was hard to accept for both superpowers and each of them saw it as extending support to its rival. However with time hostility ended, as most of the newly independent countries from Asia and Africa joined the Non-Alignment movement as emerge as a third front in the world. This policy made India a symbol of world peace in the eyes of the rest of the countries.

### **4.3.2 Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Imperialism**

Being the long sufferer of British Raj, India always held strong opposition for any type of colonialism and imperialism. Soon after their Independence they held their stance and showed full sympathy for people and countries still under the colonial rule of the western countries. Even they took this issue to the United Nations and paved a huge role in favour of decolonization.

This support of India for anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism was not merely confined to few announcements. India gave its full support to Indonesia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia among many. So when the



Government of the Netherlands tried to overpower Indonesia, India played a glorious role in the independence of Indonesia. Ali Sastroamidjojo, the first Prime Minister even went on acknowledged India's support and asserted, "The assistance which India has given so fully and wholeheartedly to my people will be written in the letter of shining gold in the pages of the history of free Indonesia".

India also supported the rise of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) from the military rule of Pakistan. India as a country remained undaunted and continued to offer its full support for anti-colonial struggles around the world even after earning a lot of wrath from the colonial and imperialist powers of the west.

### **4.3.3 Opposition of Racism**

India with its ideology of brotherhood of man opposed any type or form of discrimination based on culture, race or other, etc. India was among the first few countries to highlight and create awareness for the problem of racial discrimination on the International level. It went on to strongly condemned the policy of racial segregation being applied by the South Africa government. It asked for other international countries to intervention and pressurize the White Government of South Africa to change and abandon their current policy of racial discrimination.

After their independence, India along with 12 other Asian-Afro states openly raised the issue of apartheid at the U.N. as this practice was a straight flag violation of the UN Charter and Declaration of the Human rights, as well as a threat to world peace in upcoming future.

Nehru in his famous speech asserted that "We repudiate utterly the nazi doctrine of racialism wheresoever and in whatsoever form it may be practised. We seek no domination over others and we claim no privileged position over other people. But we do claim equality and honourable treatment of our people wherever they may go and we cannot accept any discrimination"

In the following years, India even took up the cause of the cause of negroes in American countries and African Rhodesia. So we can say that India always held its stance against racial discrimination anywhere around the world where it was practised.

### **4.3.4 Peaceful Coexistence and Cooperation**

India not only adapted the policy of non-alignment with complete stance but also promoted peacefully and cooperation among different ideologies of countries. At that time India relations with Nepal, China, Egypt, Yugoslavia, etc were very friendly and cooperative.

Even Prime Minister went on to play a lead role in the evolution of Panch Sheela or popularly knowns as five principles among the nations.

- Mutual respect for each other's integrity
- Non-aggression,
- non-intervention in each other domestic affair's,
- mutual benefit and equality,
- and peaceful coexistence respectively.

India as a country put on more emphasis on settlements of dispute peacefully without the intervention of any other 3rd party. India's firm stance on these principles was evident from the fact that even the Chinese betrayal in 1962 still stood by these principles of Panch Sheela.

### **4.3.5 Special Relations for Asia**

India always favoured its Asian countries for their cooperation and peaceful coexistence with their foreign policy. Although they promoted similar commitment with all other countries in the world but being their neighbour and proximity existence, it developed strong relations with countries of Asia. Many conferences were held to promote unity among

the nations of Asia and Nehru again emphasized the importance of World peace and dominant role Asia will play in shaping international relations in the near future.

Nehru in one of his speeches on 7th September 1946 clearly stated that "We are of Asia and the people of Asia are nearer and closer to us than others. India is so situated that she is the pivot of Western, Southern and South-Eastern Asia. In the past, her culture flowed to all these countries, and they came to her in many ways. Those contacts are being renewed and the future is bound to see a closer union between India and South-East Asia on the one side and Afghanistan, Iran and the Arab world on the other"

Even though Nehru and India's foreign policy was heavily biased against the Asia nations still it didn't try to create a bloc. Their organization and conferences of multiple countries were done with the aim of cooperation within the nations as well as the importance of peace and the role of Asia in world affairs, through the extension of freedom only.

#### **4.3.6 Relations with Commonwealth**

Another significant part of India's foreign policy was its positive relationship with the Commonwealth after its independence. After their independence, India even after adopting a Republican constitution sought the membership of Commonwealth, thinking it might benefit them for their economic and relations with other countries. Although there were few issues at the beginning with Britain and even a few demands for their withdrawal from the commonwealth, still the Government withstood the pressure and continued to part of the Commonwealth group of countries.

#### **4.3.7 Believe in United Nations**

India with its peaceful ideology had great faith with the United Nations toward world peace. It encouraged the UN to settle disputes amicably

and offered their full support for whatever action the UN took. India has been sending its military personnel in helping the United Nations to implement these decisions on the field too. India's role during the Korean crisis has been well documented. India was also part of the large contingent that sent preserve peace campaign in Congo. UN Secretary-General thanked the Indian Government and people for their support to these peace missions on every occasion where they did commendable jobs in accordance to the world peace.

### 4.3.8 Special Emphasis on Means

Another important and notable unique feature of India's foreign policy for its great emphasis on purity of means. India from the beginning always held that means for the national interest of the country must be pious. India as a country has never tried to assert its dominance or acquire any territory of other countries. This was seen in their war with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 when they returned Pakistan their land without any hurdles. They always upheld their ideologies for settlement of disputes with peaceful methods and amicable negotiations to promote world peace.

#### Check your progress -2

Q3. What were the basic principles of Indian Foreign Policy?

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Q4. How Non-alignment became the main part of Indian Foreign policy?

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Q5. Briefly write about the nations where India extended its support following the principles of Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Imperialism in its

foreign policy.

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## **4.4 OBJECTIVES OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

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A Foreign Policy's main aims and goals are defined in their objectives. India's Foreign Policy takes most of its objective from the principles it has followed since its pre and post-independence days.

- Work towards the prosperity and progress of the nation
- Maintain the nation's security and its territorial integrity from external forces
- Continue to establish India a pre-eminent stronghold in South Asia
- Promote cooperation among the Afro-Asian countries to signify their role in the World affairs
- Resist and Fight any form of colonialism, imperialism, and racialism emerging in any part of the world
- Follow Non-alignment policy and avoid any involvement with power block for military alliances
- Solicitation of Foreign aid for the economic development of the country
- Continue to play a pivotal role in the United Nations toward world peace
- Support all causes of disarmament
- Prohibiting the use, manufacture and stockpiling of nuclear weapons within their territory
- Always support the cause of the newly developing nation

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## **4.5 GOALS OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

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From being under the British Raj to an independent country, India's journey was an inspiration for many. India's foreign policy since its freedom in 1947 always centred around four goals.

1. National Security
2. Economic Development
3. Regional Hegemony
4. Search for an International Role

### **4.5.1 National Security**

The security of any country is of the primary importance and foremost part of their foreign policy. Even India was no exception in this regard, still, security is greatly influenced by the international relations within a regional country and their stability. And the concept of security assurance requires a peaceful environment, friendly neighbours, internal cohesion, stability, progress and economic development which must be seen in the prosperity of the people living in the area.

New emerging nations either had to get involved with big powers or buy their security with alignment. While many of them decided that security is best achieved in these scenarios was to stay away from international politics. Under Jawaharlal Nehru, India could further escalate the security of their region with any involvement in the military blocs of the big powers. Remaining non-aligned provided them with a unique proposition with a mix of security and independence.

India's adoption of the non-alignment was seen as the best security measure for this new Independent country and it preserved its identity in world politics too. Although it was not absolute security as it was evident from the fact Pakistan and China both attacked India though they survived, continue to rise as a nation because of their Non-alignment

framework that favoured their national interest above everything. So we can say that security plays a hugely important role in formulating the foreign policy of a nation.

### **4.5.2 Economic Development**

Economic development was the main goal of the country after security. India's earlier attempts in the foreign policy got their benefits with extensive relations with the Soviet Union and East European countries. National leaders even during their pre-independence days placed the importance of the gradual establishment of a democratic, socialist society and step by step their concept for Indian development. Self-reliance was one of the main motives of these policies with the construction of both the heavy and light industries.

In the post-independence era, India adopted planned economic development with the launch of the first five years plan in the early fifties only. The second five-year plan started with the purposeful development of heavy industry and infrastructure to build the future upon. The mixed economy was used by India in which public sector held the major position while the private sector would remain extent to light and consumer industry. The public sector consists of oil, coal, steel, electrical goods, machinery, etc. Strong industries were firmly part of the public sector so economic development is planned as per the directions of the government only.

Formulation of the economic policy was within the logic of development with the cooperation and contacts of the Soviet Union & East European countries. Foreign assistance was a must for laying down the foundation of heavy industries in particular help from either the United States, the Soviet Union or other developed countries of the West. The relationship with the Soviet Union played a major role as the first steel plant was established. Industries developed at a quick pace and it was largely the foreign policies that played an important parameter with India's economic development. Economic issues were not at the forefront of

India, rather than being entangled with political issues only and will be even of more importance as the country move forward to a new generation.

### **4.5.3 Regional Hegemony**

India as a country always had been a dominant factor in South Asia and acquired the central stage regardless of the historical importance & geopolitical environment. With the advancement of the British Raj, this central position further enhanced keeping the unification of the sub-continent. Now Delhi started to emerge a decision-making centre for a vast British Empire controlling of the Indian Ocean, the whole of sub-continent landmass, and all the countries surrounding it.

With India's huge size, 72% of the total land area, 77% of the total population, and around 85% of the cultivable lands it had huge resources and military clout higher than the six countries of the regions even when combined. India has significant leverage in every aspect of the South-Asian countries. The sub-continent also presented a separate unity system and accentuated the importance of Indians in the politics of South Asia respectively.

Their stability of the political system in India and completely contrasting instability seen in other countries, so it became almost impossible for India to broaden their foreign policy with their region instability surrounding their country. India's stance as a secular democratic country also added to its core values among the other neighbouring countries. An unstable region around any country will always be bad for India, and they had to adopt diplomacy to control the situations prevailing in their neighbouring lands.

This created a dual nature of India's foreign policy with globally a non-aligned, friendly, peaceful, anti-colonial and anti-imperialist country while on the regional scale Nehru's policy was in-fact ill-defined to manage neighbours present status.



Nehruvian diplomacy has its positive success at the macro level but at the micro-level i.e., not regionally. His efforts to establish any significant security belt in the Himalayan region was ill-conceived from Chinese threats in Tibet.

India's military intervention in East Pakistan showed their regional strength in the area. India defied Chinese and US pressures and intelligently used the protection from the Soviet Union to pursue their goals for liberating Bangladesh. Now India was seen as a powerful state in South Asia. NIXON administration in the US accepted India's supremacy, even China found India to have favourable positions in the South Asia region. The Soviet Union who were starting to hold talks with Pakistan abandoned their chat policy once India successfully detached East Pakistan to show their military prowess in the area.

#### **4.5.4 Search for an International Role**

As a new country, India had to find its role in the international system. With Nehru, India started its journey as a benign image that had a more global role than regional politics with four dimensions.

First was to India present itself as a role model to others. Projection of non-alignment in a bipolar world was a defiance model for its domestic modernization unique to what it existed at that time of world affairs. This made India a huge respectable status as a third world politics from the rest of the world.

The second was the peaceful cooperator between disputes, with their role in the Korean war and compromise on the Indo-China at Geneva Conference, manage Lebanon & Suez crisis and working out on solutions for intricate issues for adding new members to the united nations.

The third role was as a leader of countries with laying the formation of international action in Ban-dung during the meet of Afro-Asian

countries, and Belgrade non-aligned conference. India also established SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) with its neighbouring countries in coming up with common goals of their economic growth in the region and international relations.

The fourth role was that of international representatives for standing up for the demands of decolonization of any third world country thereafter and the removal of apartheid in the Country of South Africa.

But these goals changed with international changes and Indians regionality. Military actions imposed by India on the Portuguese in Goa (1961), Chinese in the north (1962) and against east Pakistan (1971) was damaged India's reputation on a global scale. Even the international situations changed drastically, the Cold era was over and the world didn't ask for any mediatory power like in that of a Nehru's era. Also, India's stance on position with Afghanistan (1980), Hungary (1956) and Kampuchea (1980) were farther away from its nationalist ideology. Even Nehru's successors were not heavily involved in global affairs and more heavily took on the regional aspects of the foreign policy.

India's foreign policy was now more tilted towards regionalism. With growing domestic uncertainties and destabilization of the region, it would be hard to imagine for India to attain a global role again in the near future. These goals of the Indian foreign policy have also changed with time with some wider while others were limited.

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## **4.6 THE PERSONALITY FACTOR**

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Many highly reputable leaders and other important personalities played a crucial role in the formulation of these foreign policies especially the Congress leaders. Evaluating the role of Mahatma Gandhi is of high significance for the Indian Foreign policy.

### **4.6.1 Mahatma Gandhi**

Often termed as the Father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi had a huge role in almost every Indian political scene before independence. His ideals of peace, brotherhood, and non-violence were taken by the Indians across the country to fight against the world's strongest British Empire and then getting the independence thereafter. These ideals became the governing principles and cornerstone by the Indian National Congress in building foreign policy too. Mahatma Gandhi also favoured peaceful co-existence with other nations and mutual settlement of disputes without the intervention of any superpower between them as main constituents of the Indian foreign policy. Thus it is often said that foreign policy of India has its basis in Gandhism as it was his ideals that were used Congress time to time in formulating the foreign policy of India keeping in the mind the aspirations of common Indian people.

Even after his demise, Pandit Nehru carried forward these principles to guide India towards continuing with a strong independent foreign policy.

India didn't have its foreign policy until independence. Even if they had views most of them were rejected abruptly by the British raj. It was only post-independence that India had the full authority of formulating its foreign policy. Here the personality factor was now the main element in foreign policy, even more than any institution or even congress. Prime Minister Office took control of all foreign relations and Prime Minister himself became the central figure for this important role. So as a country India was an independent first time and all the decisions, functions or any foreign policymaking came from his personality and his belief other than anybody else.

#### **4.6.2 Foreign Policy Under Jawahar Lal Nehru (1947-1964)**

India as a country didn't have any foreign policy until they achieve independence from the British Raj in 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru was given the post of Prime Minister and he became the central figure around which India's foreign relations started to emerge.

### **Jawahar Lal Nehru**

Along with Mahatma Gandhi, the role of Jawahar Lal Nehru was of utmost importance. As a Prime Minister of India, he was also in charge of the Ministry of External Affairs so almost every decision on international relations was taken by him only.

Nehru being a Western-educated person was deeply impressed by the Liberal Democratic ideology of the Western countries and economic policies of the Soviet Union. But he kept away both of them while formulating India's foreign policies. However, the policy adopted by Nehru of non-alignment was the indirect result of the synthesis of Marxism and Liberalism.

It was Nehru's sincere efforts in 1936 that a completely separate department for Foreign Affairs was started within Indian National Congress under his leadership only. They developed contacts outside India and started organizing anti-imperialism movements with revolutionaries around the world. Nehru held the bridge between Indian National Congress and the anti-colonialism forces around the world at the time of their pre-independence era. Nehru charisma saw him emerge as an international leader as the West saw the birth of the third approach of non-alignment during the cold war era.

With a long tenure as a Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru established himself as the main architect of India's Foreign policy after independence. He made substantial contributions in international relations putting India on the diplomatic front in the whole world. Cold war era and the Sino-Indian war of 1962 are two important events where the tenure of Nehru came under heavy influence. These affected the formulation of Indian Foreign policy of the post-independence era significantly.

**Check your progress -3**

Q6. What were the main objectives of the Indian Foreign policy?

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Q7. How would you define the goals of Indian Foreign Policy?

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Q8. How did the Personality factor influence the Indian Foreign Policy?

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## 4.7 LET US SUM UP

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- Indian National Congress laid out the foundation for Indian Foreign policy even before the independence. In 1925 All India Congress Committee a separate department was formulated to handle activities overseas with the aim of Indian policies regarding foreign relations.
- Historical, Geographical, Economical, and Ideological factors of Indian Foreign Policy
- Principles of Indian Foreign Policy with Non-alignment, Anti-colonialism, Anti-colonialism, Opposition of Racialism, Peaceful Coexistence and Cooperation, Special Relations for Asia, Relations with Commonwealth, Believe in United Nations and Special Emphasis on Means.
- Objectives of Indian Foreign Policy that are integral to nations growth
- Goals of Indian Foreign Policy with emphasis on National

Security, Economic Development, Regional Hegemony, and Search for an International Role

- After Independence, it was Jawaharlal Nehru who took charge of India's Foreign Policy effectively from 1947 to 1964.
- Cold war during the 1950s and Indo-China war of 1962 were the strong international scenarios Nehru had to endure during his tenure as Prime Minister of India.

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## 4.8 KEYWORDS

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- **Non-Alignment (Panch Sheela):** These were the five principles adopted by India after their independence for not joining the two powerful blocs in the world. India opted for world peace and peaceful coexistence using these principles as their main foreign policy. India not only paved the path for a new front but soon many new countries followed them too.
- **Regional Hegemony:** It is a term in international relations where one of the independent powerful states had hegemony or dominance of political, economic, military or control, influence over their neighbouring countries. Even though India never wanted to be a leader in South Asia but their geographical location had a lot of regional influence over their neighbour's status.
- **Commonwealth:** It is a term associated with the community of all territories that were once associated with the British Empire. India sought the membership of the commonwealth to improve its international relations among other countries.
- **Anti-Imperialism or Anti-Colonialism:** Term related to international relations where they are opposed to the idea of colonialism, hegemony, imperialism and territorial expansion of their country beyond their neighbours using any means. India always echoed their strong views as Anti-colonialism and Anti-

imperialist

country.

- **Foreign Policy:** These are the important rules, regulations, and strategies used by one nation to make international relations with other countries. The main aim of foreign policy is to safeguard the interests of its citizens. Indians started their policy formulation before their independence and carry forward the same ideology presented by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru respectively.

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## 4.9 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- Explain the main factors of Indian Foreign Policy in detail.
- Do you think that Indian Foreign Policy is biased towards Asian nations? What are your thoughts about it? Explain with the context of India as a prominent nation in South Asia.
- How did the Indian Foreign Policy help in the economic development of the country?
- What are the principles of the foreign policy of India that are related to the goal of searching for an international role? How are these principles related to this goal?
- How did Jawahar Lal Nehru shape the Foreign Policy of India during his office as the Prime Minister of India? How did it differ from the one formulated by Gandhi?

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## 4.10 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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### 4.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. In the Calcutta session of 1928, Congress set aside basic principles of their foreign policy. They were:
  - Opposition to Imperialism and Colonial rule
  - Present Sympathy and support to people all around the globe fighting for their independence
  - Opposition to war and devotion to peace
  - Avoiding Foreign entanglements for India .... (answer to Check your progress-1 Q1)
1. The factors that contributed to the Indian Foreign Policy are:
  - Historical factors
  - Geographical factors
  - Economical factors
  - Ideological factors
  - Personality factors....(answer to Check your progress-1 Q2)
2. The main principles of the Indian Foreign Policy are:
  - Non-Alignment
  - Anti-Colonialism and Anti-Imperialism
  - Opposition of Racism
  - Peaceful Coexistence and Cooperation
  - Special Relations for Asia



- Relations with Commonwealth
  - Belief in the United Nations
  - Special Emphasis on Means...(answer to Check your progress-2 Q3)
3. Non-Alignment is one of the main ideology of India's foreign policy. As India started its independence, the world was divided..... (answer to Check your progress-2 Q3)
  4. India gave its full support to Indonesia, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia among many..... (answer to Check your progress-2 Q5)
  5. A Foreign Policy's main aims and goals are defined in their objectives. India's Foreign Policy takes most of its objective from the principles it has followed since its pre and post-independence days..... (answer to Check your progress-3 Q6)
  6. India's foreign policy since its freedom in 1947 always centred around four goals.
    - National Security
    - Economic Development
    - Regional Hegemony
    - Search for an International Role..... (answer to Check your progress-3 Q7)
  7. Many highly reputable leaders and other important personalities played a crucial role in the formulation of these foreign policies especially the Congress leaders.....(answer to Check your progress-3 Q8)

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# **UNIT-5. INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS: AFGHANISTAN, TIBET, NEPAL, BURMA, AND BHUTAN**

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## **STRUCTURE**

5.0 Objectives

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Afghanistan

5.2.1 Policy of Non-Interference

5.2.2 Second Afghan War

5.2.3 Third Anglo-Afghan War

5.3 North-West Frontier Policy

5.3.1 The Durand Line (1893)

5.3.2 The Cultural Impact of the Durand Line

5.4 Persia and the Persian Gulf

5.5 Tibet

5.6 Nepal

5.6.1 Nepal and Britain Treaty of 1923

5.7 Burma

5.7.1 A Province of India

5.7.2 The New Masters

5.7.3 World War Maneuvers

5.7.4 Freedom of Struggle

5.8 Bhutan

5.8.1 The Humiliation of Ashley Eden

5.8.2 The Duar War of 1865 & the Rise of Ugyen Wangchuck

5.8.3 The Kingdom of Bhutan

5.8.4 The Treaty of Punakha

5.8.5 1949 Treaty

5.9 North Eastern Frontier Agency

5.10 Let Us Sum Up

5.11 Keywords

5.12 Questions for Review

5.13 Suggested Reading and References

5.14 Answers to Check Your Progress

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## **5.0 OBJECTIVES**

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After reading this unit, you will be able to:

- know what the international situation of India was during the period of British Rule,
- know how the British established their power in India and its neighbours,
- understand what they did to overcome the Russian danger in Central Asia,
- learn methods used by the British Indian government to bring the North-West under their power, and
- understand the nature of British Indian relations with neighbouring countries Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan

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## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

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The relations of India with the world have been evolved after the duration of the British Raj from 1857 to 1947 when the British Empire dominated its foreign and defence relations. India faced many social and economic issues for many years owing to the exploitation by colonial powers. After the independence of India, the country became the newly industrialized nation by collaborating with many other countries. India became a member of many international organizations such as the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations, G-20, the founder of the Non-Aligned Movement and the New Development BRICS Bank.

Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was having an interest in world affairs, in the late 1920s created the Congress attitude for international issues. Nehru, who became the Prime Minister of independent India in 1947, attached the approach of India to the world.

The defending policy of British Indian territories is mostly defined as “an imperialistic policy” because it was created in the interests of British imperial. So we are here to ask the relevant question: Was India having its own independent foreign policy before 1947? To some extent, the answer is yes. This can be supported by the below arguments.

1. Conquer by Afghanistan and Persia and the raids by the frontier tribes that occurred for a long time came to an end after the consolidation of the British rule in India.
2. India, being a large and strong component of Empire played an important role in the creation of British foreign policy.
3. Due to the distance existing between England and India, the British India Government always had a choice to take the initiative of its own for the creation of a foreign policy of India.

Here, we may discuss the period or the particular year when India’s foreign policy started into action. It is believed that the British East India Company started evolving their foreign policies with India by setting a relation with them. Later, The British started to compel these Indian

states to surrender their international policies so that these could be controlled by the British Government.

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## 5.2 AFGHANISTAN

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Afghan politics was unstable during the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, Dost Muhammad Khan who was the ruler of Afghanistan at that time brought partial stability but was getting threats from internal and external enemies such as Russia in the North, from one of its brothers in the South, Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the east and Persian threat from the west. As a result of all these threats, Dost Muhammad Khan needed powerful friends. He always regarded English strength but he desired some sort of friendship with the government of India.

### 5.2.1 Policy of Non-Interference

In 1855 the treaty of friendship was signed between Dost Mohammed and the Government of India that started a new period of Anglo-Afghan friendship between the two. As part of this treaty, both the governments decided to have a peaceful and friendly relation with each other, respecting the territories of each other and not interfering with the internal affairs of each other. Also, Dost Mohammed agreed that he will remain friends with the friends of East India Company and the enemy of the enemies of them and he was loyal to this treaty during the 1857 revolution and did not give help to the rebellions. After 1864, Lord Lawrence with his two successors vigorously pursued the non-interference policy. After the defeat in the Crimean War, Russia moved its concentration towards Central Asia while the British tried to strengthen Afghanistan to use it as a powerful buffer. The British also gave assistance and help to the Amir of Kabul so that the rivals can be disciplined internally and its independence from foreign enemies can be maintained. Therefore, as a result of non-interference policy and aid and assistance from the British, Amir was able to abstain from aligning with Russia.

## 5.2.2 Second Afghan War

The policy of non-interference did not last for long.

Afterwards, in 1870, there was the renewal of imperialism all around the world. The rivalry between Britain and Russia was also escalated. The British government very keenly wanted to interfere with Central Asia commercially and financially. Anglo-Russian ambitions clashed openly in West Asia and the Balkans. The British Statesmen wanted to bring Afghanistan again under its direct political control so that they can expand into Central Asia. London Used to direct the Government of India to make Afghanistan a subsidiary province so the British would directly control the defence and foreign policies of Afghanistan. As Sher Ali, the ruler of Afghan was aware of the threats from Russia that can act as a danger to their independence, thus he was ready enough to cooperate with the British so that the threat from the Northern side could be eliminated. Sher Ali, therefore, offered defensive and offensive alliance against Russia with the Indian Government and requested a promise of getting full military aid in case they get attacked by foreign or internal enemies.

But the Government of India did not agree to sign any such alliance that needs reciprocal and unconditional commitment. Instead, they asked for one-sided rights so that the British mission can be kept at Kabul and foreign relations of Afghanistan can be controlled. But later Sher Ali was declared to be pro-Russian or Anti-British when he refused to get into an agreement. In order to impose the rules of Lord Lytton, the British launched a new attack on Afghanistan in 1878. Later, it came to a peaceful end in May 1879 when Yakub Khan, son of Sher Ali, signed a treaty of Gandamak with British using which could secure their desires on them. Under this treaty, they acquired many border districts of Afghan, has control over their foreign policy and a right to have a resident in Kabul. The rule of the British was for a short while as it hurt the national pride of the people of Afghanistan. Afghanistan raised its voice against them once again to attain independence. Afghan troops attacked the British Resident, Major Cavagnari on September 3, 1879, and killed him but Afghanistan was again attacked and occupied.

In 1880, the government of Britain changed and Lytton was replaced by Lord Ripon who became the new Viceroy. Ripon immediately changed the policies of Ripon in a reverse way and implemented the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan which were quite strong and friendly. The grandson of Dost Mohammed, Abdur Rahman became the new ruler of Afghanistan. Abdur Rahman agreed to maintain political relations with the British only but in return of that, the demand to maintain the British resident in Afghanistan was withdrawn. The Indian Government agreed upon paying an annual subsidy to Amir and supported him in case of any foreign danger. Due to this, Amir had no control over its foreign policy and thus became a dependent ruler.

### **5.2.3 Third Anglo-Afghan War**

A new situation occurred in Anglo-Afghan relations after the First World War and the Russian Revolution of 1917. This war became the main reason that Muslim Countries grew strong anti-British feeling and Afghanistan was inspired by the Russian Revolution that affected their anti-imperialist emotions. Consequently, imperial Russia was disappeared and as a result, incessant fear of attack from a northern neighbour was removed which had forced Afghanistan to look for British assistance. Now Afghans wanted to have complete independence from British Control. Habibullah, who became Amir of Afghanistan in 1901, was killed on 20 February 1919 and his son Amanullah became the next Amir and declared war on British India. Finally, Afghanistan got independence in foreign affairs in 1921 by signing a treaty.

#### **Check your progress -1**

1. Who was Dost Mohammad?

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2. Write a note on Third Anglo-Afghan War.

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## 5.3 NORTH-WEST FRONTIER POLICY

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The invasion of Punjab and Sindh allowed the British to get in touch directly with the Hill tribes. This was an unspecified border having a cluster of great hills on one side. The northern part of the border was occupied by the Pathans and governed by Punjab while the Southern part was inhabited by Baluchis also called Sindh Frontier. Though, the hill tribes were practically free for the Amir of Kabul for the nominal allegiance. The hill tribes living in dry and difficult areas relying upon very little resources but supplied with tolerating power, courage, and military skills used to mass raids and rob in the border areas of British India. These tribes had been creating a great disturbance and disobeying the rules of a peaceful and stable frontier.

The North-West Frontier was governed by two different provincial governments of Bombay and Punjab, therefore two different methods were created to govern the frontier and conduct relations with the tribes. On the Sindh Frontier having broad and less winding valleys than Punjab and cultivated land far away from the tribal areas, the closed frontier system was implemented. Under this system, the frontier was guarded and needed a pass to enter the British Territory from across the borders. The Open Frontier system was followed on the Punjab Frontier. On the Punjab Frontier, many forts and garrisons were constructed to protect and safeguard the narrow passes. The tribesmen were allowed to trade in the British Indian Territory so that they can leave their old habits of robbing the government.

Lord Dalhousie's policy was a great strategy to keep the frontier under control in the early stage. His policy consisted of fines, expeditions, and blockades. Fines were imposed on people involved in robbing and murdering. Expeditions were used against the tribes who made use of mass robbing, and rampage. Blockades were used for keeping a crisis within some limits. Thus a policy of giving harsh expeditions and blockades was known as the 'butcher and bolt policy' and was condemned as the cruel and uncivilized type of retaliation. Forty-two



expeditions occurred between 1849 and 1893 that caused around 2173 British casualties.

The increasing rate of casualties discouraged many British Officers to visit the tribal areas. With the intent to control and pacify the local people, the government was encouraged to hold many fairs so that internal trade can be promoted. The government also made rules for the setting of dispensaries and hospitals that provided free medical check-ups and treatments. Many employment opportunities were created to encourage tribal people to enter the military and Para-military forces. The railway and road lines were constructed to make their hold on the area strong. In addition to that, the Government also organized the border districts of Peshawar, Bannu, Hazara, Kohat, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan. The government made these efforts to strengthen the power on the borders as the first line of defence.

The comparative study of the two systems on Punjab and Sindh demonstrated that the system used on the Sindh border was much successful than the other one at least till the year 1890. The success of the system was not because the system was better and superior but because of the physical differences of the two borders which have been discussed already. The tribal council of Pathans was called the jirga consisting of a large group having all the tribal people. Baluchistan has only a few leaders and thus it was easy to handle them. The agreements with the Baloch Pathans chiefs carried much more value than the agreements with the Pathan chiefs. Major Sandeman was appointed as an agent in Baluchistan in February 1877 which was another reason for the success of the system in that region. The policies of Major Sandeman were friendly and pacifying intervention was the reason for great success for the British. All the applications of the policies of the Sandeman on the Pathan tribes were failed because the leaders in the tribal areas did not have much influence on the fellow tribesmen of the area.

### **5.3.1 The Durand Line (1893)**

The Durand Line is an international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan (Earlier British Empire). It was established between Afghan Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan and a British Civil Servant, Mortimer

Durand in 1893, to improve their relations and decide the boundary of their spheres of influence.

British considered Afghanistan as an independent state during that time even though its diplomatic relations and foreign affairs were controlled by the British. Afghanistan had already surrendered its regions such as Sibi, Pishin, Quetta, Khyber, Kurram, and Harnai to the British at the time of Second Anglo-Afghan War, by signing a treaty of Gandamak in 1879. The British administration created the Pashtun-majority North-West Frontier Province on the British side of Durand Line in 1901. However, the independent states such as Chitral, Swat, Amb, and Dir were able to maintain their autonomy according to the terms of continuing friendly relations with the British. Even though Afghanistan had signed a peace treaty with the British, the Waziristanis and some other tribes kept opposing the British Occupation. The single-page agreement signed in 1893 consisted of seven short articles defining the commitment to not interfere across the Durand Line. The Durand Line confirmed Afghanistan as a buffer zone line between the regions of interest of Britain and Russian. The line was modified in 1919 as part of the Anglo-Afghan treaty.

The Durand Line passed through Baluchistan and Pashtunistan demarcating the regions of Baloch and Pashtun. The line was considered as the most dangerous border in the world from a geographical and geostrategic point of view.

The line remained unrecognized by Afghanistan, even though it was accepted as the western border of Pakistan worldwide and was recognized as an international frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan in 1976.

### **5.3.2 The Cultural Impact of the Durand Line**

Soon after the division by Durand Line, the British started to connect the area their side of Durand Line to North Western State Railway. In the meantime, Abdur Rehman Khan invaded Nuristan and made the people as Muslims. Coincidentally, Afridi tribes started standing against the British army thus building a zone between the Durand Line and Peshawar. Moreover, the frequent wars started between the Afghan and

British in 1870 due to which the travel between Peshawar and Jalalabad became impossible and consequently, the travel across the line came to standstill. Furthermore, thousands of Pashtun were hired by the British Indian army to be posted in British India and Southeast Asia. Due to the easy travel towards Punjab and difficulty in travelling to Afghanistan, many Pashtun aligned themselves towards British India and away from Kabul.

### Check your progress -2

1. What is North-West Frontier Policy?

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2. What areas were separated by Durand Line?

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## 5.4 PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF

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The areas which consist of Persia, the Persian Gulf and the coast of the Arabian Sea were of great importance to the British as these areas had the routes through land and sea to India. The British kept checking for the invaders on the land route which includes the French Forces and then the Russian. The British opposed the Persian attempt to attack and occupy Herat. Persia fought two Afghan wars and later was divided into Russian and British zones under the treaty of 1917. The increasing influence of German in the areas was being checked regularly and in the meantime, a revolution occurred in Russia in 1917 that gave the British an opportunity to employ the whole of Persia. The coup d'état of Reza Khan brought back the independence of Persia in 1921. Persia entered into an agreement with neighbouring countries such as Iraq, Turkey, and Afghanistan to defend itself against the interference from big powers.

## Notes

The region was the main attraction for the superpowers to colonize leading to the constant wars among the regional states.

On the sea route, mainly around the Persian Gulf, the British tried to strengthen their position by setting their control over the strategic sea and coastal areas. These coastal areas were either taken over by the British Empire or were under their control as part of some treaty relations. Most of such regions include Muscat, Mauritius, Bahrain, Oman, Zanzibar, Kuwait, etc. Lord Lansdowne, who was the first Viceroy of India, visited the Persian Gulf. In 1903, Lord Curzon collected the sheikhs of the Gulf and announced officially the British power over the region. Under this policy, the Coastal States such as Kuwait and Oman were not allowed to give facilities to the European Rivals of Britain including France and Germany. The route became the lifeline for the British trade after the Suez Canal was opened and the British trade was safeguarded by the treaties signed with the Coastal States. Additionally, when oil was walloped, the British were the first to control the oil industry.

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## 5.5 TIBET

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Tibet is present in the northern part of India separated from India by Himalayan peaks. It was under the rule of an aristocracy of Buddhist religion and the local population was reduced to labourers and slavery. Dalai Lama had the chief political authority of the region who claimed him to be the living epitome of the power of the Buddha. From the beginning of the 17th century, the nominal suzerainty of the Chinese Empire was recognized by Tibet but Lamas desired to separate Tibet from the rest of the world. The Chinese Government limited the trade with India to discourage the contacts with them but to and fro of few pilgrims still existed between India and Tibet. During the 19th century, the Chinese Empire started to decline which was under the Manchu monarchy. Consequently, countries such as Britain, Japan, Germany, France, Russia, and the United States of America entered China politically and commercially and tried to establish indirect political control over the Manchus.

By the end of the 19th century, a powerful anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist nationalist movement was created by the Chinese people and finally thrown Manchus forcibly in 1911. But the nationalists led by Dr Sun Yat Sen were not able to make their power solid and China was cut by many civil wars in the next some years. But as a result, China was not able to maintain even nominal control over Tibet from the middle of the 19th century. The Tibetan authorities accepted in theory Chinese for the royalty so that international powers did not get enticed to invade and control Tibet, however, Tibet was unable to maintain that separation for a long time. Both Russia and Britain wanted to develop good relations with Tibet. The policy of Britain towards Tibet was directed by political and economic issues. From an economic perspective, the British wanted to create Indo-Tibetan trade so that their rich mineral resources and from a political perspective, the British wanted to protect the northern borders of India. But till the end of the 19th century, the British attempts to enter Tibet were blocked by the Tibetan authorities. But at the same time, Russia also got interested to control Tibet and their influence was increasing which was not tolerated by the British Government.

The Government of India during that time was under Lord Curzon, who was a powerful builder, determined to counter Russian moves by taking immediate action and also wanted to govern Tibet under its dynasty. It is also considered by some historians that the Russian danger was not genuine but Curzon used it as an excuse to get involved in Tibet. A military expedition was sent to the capital of Tibet, Lhasa in March 1904, under the supervision of Francis Younghusband. The Tibetans were lacking modern weapons but fought back very bravely but were not successful. This expedition reached Lhasa in August 1904 without any interference from the Russians. They signed a treaty after long discussions and negotiations. Tibet paid a compensation amount of Rs. 25 Lac, British trade mission with Tibet was to be set at Gyantse; Chumbi valley was to be governed by the British for the period of three years. Under this treaty, the British would not get involved in the internal affairs of Tibet and Tibetans would not allow any representatives of any foreign authorities to enter into Tibet. The British could not achieve

much by the Tibetan journey. However, this expedition secured Tibet from the Russian invasion but on the cost of Chinese suzerainty.

**Check your progress -3**

Q5. What did anti-Manchu nationalists do for Tibet?

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Q6. How did Lord Curzon remove the influence of Russia from Tibet?

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## **5.6 NEPAL**

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There was a series of dominion in the northwestern region between Tibet and the north-west frontier. The British grew in the region and these divisions came into touch with them. In the meantime, these dominions were brought into the control of the British directly or indirectly so that the frontier towards the Tibet and China can be served. The foremost was the Hindu Gorkha Kingdom of Nepal present on the western side. Once the valley of Kathmandu was controlled, these Gorkhas intruded into both east and west and occupied the regions including Garhwal, Kumaon and Shimal Hills. However, these areas were surrendered to the British when they defeated Gorkhas by the Treaty of Sagauli.

### **5.6.1 Nepal and Britain Treaty of 1923**

Nepal maintained a peaceful attitude towards the East-India company after the Anglo-Nepalese War that occurred in 1814-1816. The friendly relationship between the two countries reached its summit at the monarchy of Jang Bahadur Rana. Nepal was involved in favour of East

India Company during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. After the Sepoy Mutiny, some regions of Nepal were returned to Nepal. These regions include the areas of the Terai region which consist of Banke, Bardiya District, Kanchanpura and Kailali and districts of western Terai called Naya Mulok or New Country.

The relationship between Nepal and Britain was overall friendly before and after the treaty was signed. Nepal even gave help to Britain during the First World War. Chandra Shamsher, the then Prime Minister of Nepal wanted to end the treaty with Britain. Even though the foreign policies of Nepal were restricted by the Sugauli Treaty, he wanted Nepal to be called as a completely sovereign nation, being aware of the outcomes of ending the foreign policy. In 1921, Chandra Shamsher proposed a new peace treaty between Nepal and Britain when Edward VIII, the Prince of Wales came to Kathmandu. The discussion about the treaty continued for more than a year between Nepal, Kathmandu, and London before the treaty was signed finally in Singh Durbar Kathmandu in 1923.

The Nepal and Britain Treaty of 1923 was the most important treaty in Nepal's history. The discussion about the treaty first started in 1921 but was finally signed in 1923 on December 21 in Singha Durbar. The British acknowledged through this treaty that Nepal would be considered as an independent nation and had all the rights to conduct all the foreign policies by themselves the way they want. This was considered as a great achievement of 25 years of Chandra Shumsher's diplomacy. This treaty was put down in 1925 in the League of Nations.

The main terms of the treaty included the forever peace between Nepal and Britain with mutual friendship and respecting each other's independence. After the treaty, Nepal was called a sovereign and independent nation and it was the major achievement of the rule of Rana in Nepal.

**Check your progress-4**

7. When was the treaty between Nepal and Britain signed?

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8. Who was Chandra Shamsheer?

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## 5.7 BURMA

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The clash between Burma and British India occurred due to the border conflicts which started as a result of the urge to expand. The British merchants shed greedy glimpse on Burma's forest resources and were very eager to export these manufactures to their own people. The British authorities also wanted to keep a check on the political influence and spread of the French commercial of Burma and remaining South-East Asia. In the 19th century, Burma got independence from the British after three successive wars.

### 5.7.1 A province of India

The British recognized Burma as a province of India and set in the picture a large number of changes in this build. Indians were forced to fill the civil service jobs in Burma and Indian and Chinese business interest was endorsed in Burma which created indignation among most of the people in Burma. The agricultural products in Burma were ready to export and consequently, Burma became the largest exporter of rice in the world. British rule was continually resisted in northern areas till 1890 when the British demolished the whole villages to stop the guerilla activity. Here also, the British followed their divide and rule policy by favouring some ethnic groups and thus creating clashes in loyalties.

British wanted to make political and commercial relations with Burma as they had got interested in their timber resources. However, the British were already trading with the two provinces of Burma but they wanted to



have commercial relations with the whole country. British imperialism was at the peak and the British considered themselves to be superior people. British merchants believed that they have natural powers to impose their trade on others.

In the meantime, Lord Dalhousie, who became the Governor-General of India wanted to raise the status of British imperial. In November 1851, several ships of war were sent to Burma to ask for compensation for the false extortion of two British merchants. Because of the conflict between them, then they attacked Rangoon and destroyed 150 ships. Later, the Government of Burma accepted to have a British resident at Rangoon and agreed to pay the amount of compensation ordered by the British. In April 1852, the full British expedition was sent to Burma and war occurred in which the British had succeeded.

Burma and Britain had peaceful relations for many years after the annexation of Pegu occurred. Particularly, the British industrialists and merchants were keen to have trade with china via Burma. A powerful agitation was there among the people of Britain and Rangoon owing to the opening of the land route to western China. Finally, Burma agreed to sign a commercial treaty under which the British merchants were allowed to settle anywhere in Burma. British merchants were getting restless owing to the restrictions on their trade and profits; therefore, they wanted strong action against the Government of Burma. Many of them were thinking of defeating Upper Burma. At last, in February 1882, the king was convinced to end all the monopolies.

### **5.7.2 The New Masters**

In 1920, the university students protested which was the first sign of a new revolution against British rule. This was followed by many strikes and anti-tax protests in which the major role was played by Buddhist monks who also act as the main rebellion army. Rangoon University was the major place of radicalism and Aung San, a young law student gained importance in the movement for national autonomy. Nu, a fellow student of Aung San also joined him in the thakin movement. The movement was intended for Burmese citizens to be masters of their own destiny.

### 5.7.3 World War Maneuvers

During the Second World War, the India and administration of Burma got separated. For some nationalists, the war was a way to get some concessions in return of the Burmese support but thakins refused for any kind of participation in the war. The nationalists were inspired by Marxist ideas. The Communist Party was founded by Aung San and the Japanese promised them to provide military training and support for their uprising. As a result, thirty Comrades moved towards Hainan Island in China which was under the control of Japan, for the training. According to the deal with the Japanese, Burma would get help from the Japanese to get rid of British Colonialists and ultimately attain independence. But Burmese realized in 1942 that the colonialists got exchanged from British to Japanese. Consequently, Aung San made negotiations with the British to throw out the Japanese from Burma. In May 1945, the Japanese were successfully removed from Burma but due to the war, many parts of the country were destroyed.

### 5.7.4 Freedom of Struggle

A powerful modern nationalist movement came into light in Burma after the First World War. They started campaigning to boycott British goods and demanded the home rule to suggest. The nationalists in Burma collaborated with the Indian National Congress. Burma was isolated from India in 1935 by the British with the hope that it would weaken the struggle of Burmese for freedom. However, this move taken by the British was opposed by nationalists in Burma. The movement by Burmese nationalists was at Zenith under the leadership of U Aung San and finally, Burma got its independence on the 4th of January, 1948.

### Check your progress 5

Q7. How was the relationship between India and Burma during the Second World War?

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Q8. Who helped Burma to get independence?

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## 5.8 BHUTAN

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Bhutan is a hilly country to the East Sikkim and at the northern border of India. The Indian Government and Bhutan had unsatisfactory relations after 1815. Now the British started seeing the narrow territory around 1,000 square miles at Bhutan hills having many passes, with greedy eyes. This area was a defendable border for India and also very useful to the British farmers for tea-lands. The intermittent raids by the tribal group of Bhutan on the Bengal Border strained the relations between India and Bhutan. A war appeared between the British and Bhutan in 1865. But this war was one-sided and had a peaceful end by signing a treaty in the November month of 1865.

### 5.8.1 The Humiliation of Ashley Eden

The British had succeeded to increase their power into Sikkim and became a protectorate. Then they decided to send a mission to Bhutan to support better communication and authorize a resident British representative.

In spite of the news of political confusion in Bhutan, the secretary of Bengal Government, Ashley Eden, began a journey from Darjeeling in November 1864 to meet up with desi raja. Though Bhutanese were not ready to welcome the British mission and ignored their messages still Ashley Eden forcefully reached Punakha on the 15th of March after passing through Daling, Haa, and Paro.

## **5.8.2 The Duar War of 1865 & the rise of Ugyen**

### **Wangchuck**

Even though Eden's mission was considered to be a failure for the British and criticized him for his behaviour, still the dispute over payment for the Bengal Duars was continued by them. In return, Bhutanese were disappointed the British had given up the treat signed by Eden. The Bengal Duars was taken over by the British in 1864 and effective control was gained over the entire south of Bhutan. The Trongsa Penlop counterattacked with a full-fledged plan and kicked off the British force out of Bhutan in 1865. The British again attacked many towns and recaptured including Church. A wild battle had taken place in Dewangiri on the 2nd of April which ended the war. Then Bhutanese signed a treaty of Sinchula on the 11th of November in 1865. In this treaty, the Bhutanese granted the Duars to Britain and also agreed to let have free trade between both of the countries.

## **5.8.3 The Kingdom of Bhutan**

In order to again set up the sovereignty of Bhutan and also help to make a solid position, Ugyen Wangchuck developed very beautiful relations with the British. During his invasion of Tibet in 1904, he went along with Francis Younghusband and also helped with the discussion which then resulted in a treaty between Britain and Tibet. Mr Wangchuck was invited to be present in the reception of the Prince of Wales in Calcutta and came back to Bhutan with recognition of the world which lay beyond the borders of the country. After the death of the secular ruler in 1907, Mr Wangchuck became a ruler of Bhutan. The crown was placed on his head on 17th December in 1907 and he was rewarded by giving the title of Dragon King. He kept developing good relations with the British, in order to get security from the developing Chinese power in Tibet.

After the death of Ugyen Wangchuck in 1926, his son Jigme Wangchuck became the next successor. When India gained independence from Britain on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947, the newly formed Indian Government recognized Bhutan as an independent country. In 1949, a treaty was

signed between India and Bhutan which was quite similar to the one signed earlier by Bhutan with British. Under this treaty, Bhutan was reinforced as a sovereign state. Also, India agreed to not to involve in the internal affairs of Bhutan and Bhutan decided to get guided in their external affairs from the government of India. The treaty which was present 82 km of the duars in the southeast of the country which was expropriated by the British also returned top Bhutan.

Jigme Dorji Wangchuck became the king in 1952 after the death of his father King Jigme Wangchuck died in 1952. He invited Indian Prime Minister, Jawahar Lal Nehru and his daughter Indira Gandhi to Bhutan in order to develop friendly relations with India in 1958. It was known that Bhutan needed to be a member of the larger world community so that its independence could be preserved. Bhutan moved on the path of planned development after emerging from the self-imposed isolation in 1961. In 1961, the first 'five-year plan' was implemented and as part of which India decided to provide help to Bhutan financially and thus developed a large Chhukha hydroelectric project in Western Bhutan. Not all the Bhutanese were ready to accept these changes and the Prime Minister was killed in 1964 during these clashes.

#### **5.8.4 The treaty of Punakha**

The relations between British and Bhutan were enhanced in the treaty of Punakha, signed in 1910. Under this treaty, the British Government could not interfere in the internal administration of Bhutan. But in its external relations, Bhutan has to be directed by the guidance of the British Government. They doubled the compensations for Duars to 100,000 per year and Bhutan granted to pass the matters of disputes with Sikkim and Cooch Behar to the British for resolution. However, Bhutan did not agree to grant the engagement of a British resident and also kept supporting a policy of separation aimed at protecting their supreme power in this emerging era. King Ugyen Wangchuck was present in the great durbar of King George V in Delhi in 1911. He was also rewarded by giving the additional medal of Knight Commander of the order of the Star of India.

### 5.8.5 1949 Treaty

A treaty of friendship was signed between India and Bhutan on August 8, 1949, which was intended for peace between the two countries and to not interfere in each other's' internal affairs. In addition to that, Bhutan agreed to get guided by India in its defense and foreign affairs. Free trade and extradition were also allowed under this treaty. With this treaty, Bhutan became a protected state as it already had the power to take care of its foreign policies.

Both the countries got even closer owing to the line of work by Communist China. Later, Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Indian Minister visited Bhutan and recapitulated the support India provided to Bhutan for its independence and also declared in the parliament that any antagonism against Bhutan would be seen as the antagonism against India. During this period, India increased military, economic and development assistance to Bhutan that began a program of modernization for the strengthening of its security. Though India reiterated its assistance and support towards Bhutan, later Bhutan was concerned about getting aid from India against China as India was fighting two-front wars against Pakistan. In spite of the good relations between India and Bhutan, the detailed demarcation of the borders of two nations was not complete until the period of 1973 and 1984.

#### Check your progress -6

7. Who were the three kings of Bhutan?

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8. Explain the Treaty of 1949.

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## 5.9 NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER AGENCY (NEFA)

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The North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) was an important political division of British India till January 20, 1972. After that, it was converted into the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. The administrative headquarters of NEFA was Shillong until 1974 which was then later changed to Itanagar. The hill tribes had inhabited the hilly regions between Burma and Bhutan.

In 1914, some of the tribal areas of British India were isolated from the districts of Lakhimpur and Darrang in Assam Province and formed the North-East Frontier Tract (NEFT). It was separated into two sections initially which includes The Central & Eastern Section and The Western Section and were renamed to Sadiya and Balipara respectively in 1919. Both the sections had a separate political officer.

Later, NEFT became a part of the Assam State after the independence of India in 1947. Sadiya Frontier Tract was further divided into two districts namely, Mishmi Hills district, and Abor Hills district in 1948. The plain areas of these tracts were added into Assam State and the remaining part became the tribal area of Assam in 1950. The Balipara Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District, Mishmi Hills District, Tirap Frontier Tract and the Naga Tribal Areas were combined and named as North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA).

The NEFA was divided into six frontier divisions in 1954 which consist of Kameng, Subansri, Tirap, Siang, Lohit, and Tuensang. Tuensang was isolated and added to the Naga Hills district to form Naga Hills-Tuensang Area in 1957. NEFA became the Union Territory of India in 1972 and came under the control of the Chief Commissioner.

These tribal areas were inhabited by the tribes who used to raid the plain areas to fight with their poverty and these raids became a matter of concern for the British Government who then adopted a policy to offer these people gifts and protection. The government also realized that the North-East territories occupied by Naga tribes needed a border. These

tribes came under the control of the British army and were isolated from the rest of India by mountain ranges.

Burma which was the eastern neighbour of India was expanding its empire in the late 18th and early 19th century. After throwing off the Chinese power, Burma started expanding. Later, it extended its boundaries towards Thailand on the east and Assam and Manipur in the west. This resulted in three wars with Burma and as a result, the British conquered the whole of Burma.

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### **5.10 LET US SUM UP**

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In the end, we should make an attempt to draw broad conclusions from the above description,

1) The British Indian foreign policy had an important fact that Asia had two great powers, namely, Russia and China, and their relations at a given time determined the political developments in India. During this period China was a declining power. Russia, on the other hand, was expanding its frontier over Central Asia.

2) India was surrounded by small states which in themselves were not a threat to India's security but being militarily weak they tempted foreign powers like Russia to attack them and consequently pose a danger to India. Moreover, India's frontier line was inhabited by warlike tribes, who would threaten the peace of the frontier thereby making it vulnerable and a weak line of defence.

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### **5.11 KEYWORDS**

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- Bi-polarization: The process by which two groups come forward to oppose each other
- Emporium: A centre or place where a variety of goods from different places are bought and sold.



- Foreign Policy: Policy of a country dealing with its external affairs which may include diplomatic, economic, military and cultural relations with other countries. It is an expression of the nation's internal policy.
- Imperialistic Policy: The policy of establishing economic and political domination over less powerful countries.
- Insurgency: An act of rebellion against an established authority usually this term is used by the established authority to characterize the act of rebellion.
- Isolationist: Someone who adheres to the policy of keeping aloof.
- Sovereignty: Complete political power that a country possesses to govern itself or another country.

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## 5.12 QUESTIONS TO REVIEW

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- Write a short note on the two Afghan wars fought after the policy of non-interference was signed.
- What is the Durand Line?
- What is the Treaty of 1923?
- Explain the Treaty of Punakha.

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## 5.13 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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- India's Struggle For Independence
- History of Modern India
- The Wonder That Was India

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## 5.14 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. In 1855 the treaty of friendship was signed between Dost Mohammed and the Government of India that started a new period of Anglo-Afghan friendship .....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q1)
2. A new situation occurred in Anglo-Afghan relations after the First World War and the Russian Revolution of 1917. This war became the main reason that Muslim Countries grew strong anti-British feeling and.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q2)
3. The North-West Frontier was governed by two different provincial governments of Bombay and Punjab, therefore two different methods were created to govern the frontier and.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q3)
4. The Durand Line is an international border between Afghanistan and Pakistan (Earlier British Empire). .....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q4)
5. By the end of the 19th century, a powerful anti-Manchu and anti-imperialist nationalist movement was created by the Chinese people and finally thrown Manchus.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q5)
6. The Government of India during that time was under Lord Curzon, who was a powerful builder, determined to counter Russian moves by taking immediate action and also wanted to govern Tibet.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q6)
7. The Nepal and Britain Treaty of 1923 was the most important treaty in Nepal's history. The discussion about the treaty first started in 1921 but was finally signed in 1923 on December 21 in Singha Durbar.....(answer to Check Your Progress-4 Q7)

8. In 1921, Chandra Shamsher proposed a new peace treaty between Nepal and Britain when Edward VIII, the Prince of Wales came to Kathmandu.....(answer to Check Your Progress-4 Q8)
  
9. During the Second World War, the India and administration of Burma got separated. For some nationalists, the war was a way to get some concessions in return of the Burmese support but thakins refused.....(answer to Check Your Progress-5 Q9)
  
10. The movement by Burmese nationalists was at Zenith under the leadership of U Aung San and finally, Burma got its independence on the 4th of January, 1948. ....(answer to Check Your Progress-5 Q10)
  
11. The three kings of Burma: Ugyen Wangchuck, Jigme Wangchuck and Jigme Dorji Wangchuck.....(answer to Check Your Progress-6 Q11)
  
12. A treaty of friendship was signed between India and Bhutan on August 8, 1949, which was intended for peace between the two countries and to not interfere in each others' internal affairs.....(answer to Check Your Progress-6 Q12)

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# **UNIT-6. AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, LEVELS AND BRANDS, AND NATURAL AND REGIONAL EXPLANATIONS**

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## **STRUCTURE**

6.0 Objective

6.1 Introduction

6.2 The British Exposure

6.3 Various Indian Regions and Agriculture

6.4 The All Indian Project

6.5 Role of Agriculture in the Economy

6.6 Concepts and Collaboration in Agricultural Investment

6.6.1 Accreditation

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6.7 Agricultural Investment Policy India

6.7.1 Current Policy

6.7.1.1 Investment in agricultural processing

6.7.1.2 Rural Infrastructure

6.7.1.3 Agricultural Research, Education and Extension

6.7.1.4 Agricultural Research, Education and Extension

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6.8 Investment papers and magazines

6.9 Agricultural Investment Structure

6.9.1 Public Sector

6.9.2 Private sector

6.10 Details of agricultural investment

6.10.1 Public sector investment details

6.10.2 Private sector investment details

6.11 Impact of gross agricultural investment holdings

6.12 Using capital Agriculture

6.12.1 The two main features are: capital intensity and output

### 6.13 Need investment Agriculture

#### 6.13.1 Why Modern Irrigation Schemes are important?

### 6.14 Policy Implementation

#### 6.14.1 What to do?

### 6.15 Let Us Sum Up

### 6.16 Keywords

### 6.17 Questions for Review

### 6.18 Suggested Reading and References

### 6.19 Answer to Check your progress

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## 6.0 OBJECTIVE

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After going through this unit, you will be in a position to:

- explain the concepts of agricultural investment;
- examine the regional pattern of agricultural investment and its association with agricultural development and rural poverty;
- explain various constraints to stepping up agricultural investment; and
- formulate regionally differentiated agricultural investment policies.

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## 6.1 INTRODUCTION

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When examining the imperial India era, there are many things to discuss the conditions the British colonies dealt with right after they settled in the gulf of Mumbai. Before the area was claimed as a territory of the British rule, local Indians struggled to cultivate their land with primitive tools that had developed themselves.

Most of the time, the fruits of their exhaustive efforts were ruined by the monsoons and there was little or no food for people to live on. That is why there had been a great famine in India decades before the British colonization.

This study is about the calculation of the agricultural output by a specific region in pre-colonial India and its impacts on the national accumulated product which has been a true indicator of wealth for native Indians.

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## 6.2 BRITISH EXPOSURE

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When British ships managed to enter the gulf of Mumbai there was little knowledge about the agricultural phase in which the Indian nation was living with. British were soon in front of a chaotic situation where there has been no law to regulate the various segments of the population in their efforts to find the best cultivation land for their crops.

India was strongly dependent on corn and soybeans. This has traditionally been the food for many generations of Indians. Along with this, rice was also the basic or staple food for Indians no matter which layer of the society has been examined.

British people, however, came from a country that followed technologically advanced agricultural practices. Their level of expertise had nothing to do with the primitive methods of local Indians who were really struggling to make a living even though their lands were really fertile and could produce a massive number of products.

First, the British were there to make Indians understand the power of the water. They built new and improved irrigation systems to get easy access to water from the rivers and lakes surrounding the cultivated lands. This created lots of newer acres of land that was considered good for cultivations.

Moreover, British settlers brought new crops with them which enhanced the agricultural economy of India. Many fruits and vegetables have entered the Indian traditional diet, like cabbage and lettuce that were only known as European vegetables.

Finally, the Indians were reluctant into the new cultivations having a religious belief that hindered agricultural innovations. That is why it took India such a long time to be industrialized. No matter what the British settlers would say, local Indians were not able to change their mindset and start looking for new techniques of cultivation that were by far more profitable and could be easily produced to be exported abroad.

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## 6.3 VARIOUS INDIAN REGIONS AND AGRICULTURE

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There are more regions in India that resembled small nations. Especially the regions that are closer to West Bengal are the ones having the most fertile lands that can accept new forms of cultivation coming easily to the elementary style of local Indians.

While corn and rice have been flooding India since medieval times, the cultivation of cotton and other textiles took more time to be invented. Indians were asking the British for greater cooperation on cultivation technology but it was hard to import new machinery to the nation due to the lack of proximity to Britain.

India has been serving as the land for raw materials to Britain and all its colonies. This has been another reason why the agricultural economy has not been thriving under British rule. It was only after the annexation from the British realm that the economy of the vegetables started to become fruitful for all Indians.

The northern regions were colder and had less influence in the monsoons during summer. The weather closer to the Nepal state has been always colder and dry and thus fruits like apples and pears were easily cultivated to cover local needs as well as exports. British rulers were very strict in the harvesting of the fruits in northern India and this has been the very beginning of the social movements for annexation that have taken flesh and blood with the monumental personality of Gandhi.

Not to mention the southern Indian regions closer to the coast of Goa that was deep in the tropics. There only tropical fruits like bananas and coconuts that grew over there and the population often survived solely on them. Sometimes famine was apparent in many layers of the Indian population and the British rulers were not able to improve the situation even after years after the introduction of technology that they brought from their homeland.

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## **6.4 THE ALL INDIAN PROJECT**

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In the latest years of the British rule, a company was formed by settlers to improve and stimulate demand for Indian products abroad. With the industrial means of the era, these products were presented in the European markets and managed to keep the interest of the local population.

That is when the all Indian project started. Made for all Indians, no matter their region of residence, it offered total employment for all and a percentage of the profit gained over the sales of their harvest in the world markets.

This was the very first attempt of Indians to accumulate capital and form a middle class that would fight for annexation against the British in the following years. The project managed to feed more Indians in rural areas than ever before. Not to mention, that produced goods were going back to England in large ships and to different parts of the country via trains where the goods were consumed by the local upper-class people to such an extent that literally marked them as the first Indian millionaires.

Well before British rulers finally left India, the all Indian project came to an end primarily due to the competition from other countries that sold their goods at lower prices than Indians did. The local agriculture had a long trip to go.

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## **6.5 ROLE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMY**

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As a separate subject, economic issues related to agricultural economics have raised interest in educational centres that started at the beginning of the 20th century. The havoc with agriculture in many places in the 1890s forced Thomas Nixon Carver, a professor at Harvard University (USA) to become interested in the issues of the Farm Management Group of Farmers. He initiated the study of agricultural economics in 1903. Society and application of the principles of agricultural economics,



agriculture, which is very general and to learn about the farming industry to obtain the benefits of maximum production and use of resources, the manner of which can be defined as society is limited to the welfare.

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## **6.6 CONCEPTS AND COLLABORATION IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT**

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Investment plays an important role in the development of any establishment or sector. It helps in the development of productive assets, acquisitions, and modernization. The concept of agricultural investment and coverage is discussed in this section.

### **6.6.1 Accreditation**

Investment flow periods typically reflect expenditures dedicated to using or maintaining capital growth. Capital expenditures and assets promote the expansion of their normal life and productivity. It helps to improve and enhance their productivity and the quality of the rural property is invested in agriculture. In addition to capital, investment projects may include physical and human capital. Investment is essential for manufacturing units or items. Interrelated terms like an investment, capital formation, and capital expenditure are very often used interchangeably.

Investment in agriculture is observed in the public and private sectors. The private agricultural investment consists of two components. The first one is an investment for domestic use and rural sectors and the second one is urban and private corporate sectors. The Union Territories made the Union Government Investment in Agriculture and Governments State and Capital Expenditure. While public investment is primarily responsible for research and construction of rural infrastructure, the use of private domestic investment improves manufacturing assets, particularly at the level of the farm and the quality of existing agricultural assets. Investment companies are mainly concentrated in gardens, plantations, and agro-industries.

### **6.6.2 Coverage**

Agricultural investment should be one of the methodological arguments presented by researchers. It makes the difference between the finance for investment in agriculture and animal husbandry of the National Accounting System (NAS) the proper agriculture, livestock torque, forestry and logging, fishing and irrigation products. Irrigation accounts for more than 90 per cent of the total government investment, and thus, it is argued that the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) data series on public investment in agriculture has a narrow coverage (Roy, 2001). It does not cover significant items such as roads, markets, storage, rural electrification, etc.

In fact, in the last few years, the CSO series does not cover the investment in irrigation alone (Roy, 2001). Acknowledging this limitation, researchers argue that people had argued to include expenditure for agriculture for the estimation of gross capital formation in agriculture This shall prevent expenditure in agriculture. Considering this, researchers have redefined the concept of government investment in agriculture by including commodities in bulk that have a direct impact on the agricultural development and growth of comprehensive agriculture. CSOs are very different from the other ways to determine investment in agriculture from the public sector. The new series includes crop husbandry, animal husbandry, development of dairy, fisheries, forestry and wildlife, trees, soil, and water conservation programs, particular areas, storage facilities for food, agricultural research, education and extension, investment in financial institutions meant for agricultural purposes, cooperation, land reforms, rural development programs, drainage, and flood control, command area development, small, medium and significant irrigation, rural electrification, rural roads, and industries that manufacture fertilisers.

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## **6.7 AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT POLICY IN INDIA**

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Agriculture is a state subject in India. Therefore, the respective state governments, are taking the maximum advantage of the public investment in agriculture. National Agricultural Policy acts as a guideline for agricultural policy. This is mentioned in the national policy documents that can be redeemed in a decline in the capital of the agricultural sector and public sector investment in agriculture. National agricultural policies also state that the government should create such an economic environment that invites capital investment from not only farmers but also from related and unrelated groups and sectors. Such a system should eventually be formed by eliminating the distortion of incentive systems for the manufacturing sector, improving trade and bringing foreign investment. The government shall also try to create a domestic economic environment. The reforms in the domestic market can be brought by reforming the domestic tax system. The government shall provide benefits to the agriculture sector in the same way as the benefits given to the manufacturing sector. These include loans and other investments in the agriculture sector as well as infrastructural development. It shall also include the easy availability of agricultural produce through an effective distribution system that generates independent movement of these produces.

From the beginning, planners have realized the importance of both public and private investment in agriculture to achieve high growth. However, the government investment planning process emphasized issues for public sector financing related to the planned investment of initial investment, the main discussion. It focused very little on policies related to private investment in agriculture.

In front of the government's policy to solve the real problems of the failure of agriculture, now the emphasis has changed and the system of the government. It now appears to encourage private houses and investment companies in agriculture.

### **6.7.1 Current Policy**

Currently, there is no separate policy for agricultural investment. There are only related policies for now. These include the National Water

Policy, National Agricultural Policies, National Seed Policies, Agro-Industry, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, Agricultural Marketing Policy, etc.

However, there are two serious problems regarding the government's policy of investment in agriculture. The first is that it speaks of the need to improve the investment in this sector but no set sequence of priorities. Public policy documents such as an action plan not to achieve such a goal seem like a wish list. Second, one is that despite the lengthy debate we clearly have no need to serve. A large number of departments and ministries have talked a great deal about formulating and implementing investment policy, but there is almost no coordination between them. Therefore, According to Professor D. Jha (1999), the Planning Commission has decided to act for the decisions of various ministries affected by the investment priorities and political reasons which aim to formulate the policy framework, for the synthesis of the investment profile to the realization of the development objectives. The following are a few facts to explain this fact.

### **6.7.1.1 Investment in agricultural processing**

The National Policy aimed to increase the level of food processing from 3 per cent to 10 per cent by 2010 and 25 per cent by 2025. The developed countries like the USA, UK and even developing countries like China, Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, etc. are far ahead of India in terms of the food processing level. This is due to "a high level of range from the poor infrastructure and primitive techniques of taxation on the policy of industrialization and village administration." The Indian government is encouraging private investment in agriculture. This shall lead to effective agricultural processing, regulation and control, fiscal policy, exports and imports, exchange and interest rates, and other restrictions. Rotation, many policy measures Sector, investing about.

- The government has introduced progressive changes in fiscal policy on a large scale. There has been a significant reduction in the rate of taxes and customs. Many processed food items are wholly exempted from excise duty.

- Tax incentives for the new manufacturing unit for many years except for industries such as soda water, concentrated flavours, using beer, wine, confectionery, and chocolate.
- Certain items such as beer, liquor, and liquor, sugarcane, virtually destroying licenses for all of the food industry and processing of animal products as long as animal fats and hydrogenated oils.

With 100 to 51% per cent foreign equity or per automatic NRI investment to be allowed for approval, most of the food processing sector, leaving a famous food, alcoholic beverages, including beer, are reserved for small scale industries (SSIs).

- The use of foreign brand names is now allowed.
- Most items can be imported and exported separately, except for items in the negative list of imports and exports. Also free import of capital goods,

The food processing sector, including second hand.

- Planning further integration, and several new schemes 'plan contract farming for farming' have been introduced to increase capacity utilization in the region.
- Capable of meeting the needs of the "Small Banner Merchant Fan Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) and promoting public and private investment in agribusiness.

### **6.7.1.2 Rural Infrastructure**

Rural infrastructure plays a vital role in both the input and output fronts. In the input, it helps to ensure timely and adequate deliveries to farmers, it helps to integrate into the international market in local and national markets. During the pre-independence period, the situation was very poor in rural infrastructure. The importance of agricultural and rural development was not included in the planning process.

Here are some of the major policy changes in this regard bottom:

- Rural electrification will give high priority as the main driver for agriculture development.

- India Construction Program has promised a fair deal in this area like through the development of roads, irrigation, electricity, rural infrastructure, and telecommunication.
- Emphasis on the development of marketing infrastructure.
- National Agricultural policy ensures maximum private investment in rural cultivating and leasing of land allow through contract.

### **6.7.1.3 Agricultural Research, Education and Extension**

To meet the social objectives continue to invest public resources in research, education, and agricultural extension. To provide funds both for research, education and agricultural extension and in the Indian state of the central government. Since 1960, total funding for agricultural research and education grew tenfold in the 1990s. This is the result of the development of advanced technologies and methods of management in different fields for different target domains. Some techniques have a significant impact. From the study of annual investment return in agricultural research, levels range from 35 to 155 per cent. But the public sector is still investing in research, education, agriculture, and expansion.

### **6.7.1.4 The general policy for FDI in agriculture**

- The government relaxed FDI rules, and as a result, in 1988 to formulate a New Seed Policy, multinational seed companies started making significant investments through private companies in India. By the mid-1990s to the mid-1990s, 24 companies represented about 1 per cent of all individual seed concerns in India by technical or financial collaboration with foreign companies.
- FDI was not allowed in agriculture and allied sectors, including horticulture, tea, grain, livestock, fisheries and vegetables, mushrooms and floriculture farms under controlled conditions and services related to more FDI in agriculture and plantations (FDI).
- NRIs or resident contributions outside company PIOs or capital ownership

Concern on non-repatriation basis in India if the company or farming/plantation or engaged in the matter of property tax work on this basis to earn income from immovable property.

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## 6.8 INVESTMENT PATTERN AND MAGNITUDE

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The rate of public investment in agriculture is low which is harmful to agriculture because the Tenth Five-Year Plan document states that investment "Public sector investment has played a crucial role in the development of the public sector, such as irrigation, electricity, agricultural research, roads, markets, and communications". The report also states many other facts. The public investment was 4467 crores in 1993-1994 and declined from 1.6 per cent of the GDP to 1.3 % in 1998-1999. The percentage of public investment in 1998-1999 went down to Rs. 3,869 crores. This showed a steady decline in public investment in agriculture 1995-96 to 1998.

However, this decline was stopped by the intervention of the government for the period of decline from 1999 to 2000 because the public sector capital rose to Rs. 4,122 crores. But there has been no improvement in the share of investment in agricultural GDP from 1.3 per cent last year. This calls for a review of the policies.

The situation must be improved by moving away from scarce resources to the creations of long-term productive assets. Considering the declining trend in investment in the public sector it is better to target improving subsidies, productive assets such as irrigation, electricity, and increase investment in reducing debt to promote the development of rural infrastructure. In fact, the development of private agriculture was fast-paced while public investment and government investment suffered a decline. The new series has indicated a decrease in the lack of public funds for agriculture since the mid-1980s, and this fall is not limited to investing in irrigation projects.

Overall, evidence of a decrease in the intensity of government investment in the 1980s has always been there. However, there are substantial indications that now show that the intensity of this decline has been arrested, and the conditions are improving everywhere except for some areas in India. But things are again moving forward in most states. Government investment in agriculture is in contrast to government

investment, private investment rose in all areas, though at a different pace everywhere. This is happening more in the post-liberalization period. But the disproportionate intensity of agricultural investment, both public and private states is very low in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa, and Assam.

### Check your progress-1

Q1. What is the trend in investment in agriculture since independence?

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Q2. Briefly explain regional diversity, if any?

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## 6.9 AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT STRUCTURE

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Over time, there have been considerable changes in the structure of the agricultural investment. During the Green Revolution period (term IT), the share of private investment in agriculture reduced to 40 per cent. The private sector investment in agriculture was about 50 per cent during the period (1965 / 66-1973 / 74 period), which was a pre-green period. Development after the green revolution, however, is very impressive. In the late eighties, the share of the private sector in recent years was more than 60 per cent (term: 1987 / 88-1999 / 00).

The changing role of the public sector in India and the potential for the private sector to increase its share by using the initial infrastructure can be observed.

Features include underlying irrigation system, road, electricity, and storage market under the public sector. It is understood that changes in



investment structure and development are very essential. Much is needed to develop the area well with changes in government policies in various sub-sectors of the agricultural platform.

### **6.9.1 Public Sector**

The structure of government investment in agriculture has undergone a fundamental change. Irrigation projects remain the most important area for public sector investment in agriculture, although the focus has changed. Large and medium-sized irrigation projects in the direction of small irrigation. Public sector investment claims the largest share in agriculture, particularly for storage, markets, roads, electricity and infrastructure. These items increased from 22 per cent in the period I went to 37 per cent in IT. In addition, the rural development program may think that it is a slight setback due to the transfer of funds, the period increased from 24 per cent to 10 per cent.

### **6.9.2 Private sector**

Finance, private sector investment in agriculture, domestic investment, and two primary sources of financing of private companies. Corporate sector investment is about 60 per cent of the total private investment in all three periods. Unfortunately, the individual corporate investment component is not published by CSO. But all that is likely to be considered is directed to include private investment in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machinery, and processing as well as property, private industry in milk and poultry items. Investment in the domestic sector can be divided into five a significant expenditure, namely, land reforms, machinery and equipment, irrigation structures, gardens, and agricultural buildings.

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## **6.10 DETAILS OF AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT**

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One of the major controversies surrounding investment in agriculture and the public fixed investment behaviour of the private sector? Even several determinants of farming inputs. Keeping in mind the nature Allocation of resources in agricultural production decisions and planning process in India, believing that it affects a set of socio-economic factors, political, institutional, and agricultural ecological real agricultural investment behaviour. Although, In the absence of a robust theoretical basis, no empirical hump may be required to explore. For this, both the price and non-price factor is essential.

And there are various types of investment factors. The behaviour of government investment in agriculture is explained to a great extent by agriculture. It depends on the resources (claims for competition on income and access to government grants) and the weight of available resources (subsidies, etc.).

### **6.10.1 Public sector investment details**

Due to the decline in public sector investment in a lot changed in agriculture. Changing the direction of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and communication of important agriculture (1985 / 86-1990 / 91), especially in industrial research and development (R&D) among them; The resources adopted by the populist policies of many state governments became available for agricultural investment; And intense protests by environmental groups against construction of large irrigation projects (Roy, 2001). Agricultural resources are a state subject, based on the countries available for overall public expenditure on agriculture.

As the reason for the slow growth in government investment in agriculture sector current expenditure on resources subsidy, large spending on maintenance of existing projects, handheld project, lack of effective support and support in rural areas was delayed infrastructure loans, and private by increasing investment. More recently, researchers have found that agricultural productivity, population growth and rural literacy in the field of agriculture have made a significant impact on government investment.

## 6.10.2 Private Sector Investment Details

Private investment may dictate behaviour theory. Domestic Investment Private Agricultural Prices such as trade, interest rates, agricultural wages, subsidies, and non-value return on such investment, credit institutions and availability, priority allocation of farmers and rates of access to rural roads, irrigation, markets as the most dependent on the condition as the factor, the electrification of public sector investment in these commodities, largely to investment companies in general, and guided by the overall economic environment is especially true for countries in the field of agriculture. The government policies on taxation and land ceiling and the level of development of basic amenities in the region are among the most important measures that need to be improved effectively.

### Check your progress-2

Q3. What are the various sub-sectors of the agricultural platform?

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## 6.11 IMPACT OF GROSS AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT HOLDINGS

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Investments and excellent literature have gone between agriculture and agricultural development and the development of rural poverty. Considering the positive impact agriculture has on investment, the role of finance as one of the main engines of agrarian growth on poverty reduction is well developed.

The policy approach has been documented in rural infrastructure as well as poverty in the form of roads, market effects, storage, electricity, etc. as well as new opportunities for agricultural support, working with changes in input and output prices can affect poverty. To promote the cultivation

of perishable products in rural areas have better access to infrastructure, which has a beneficial effect on crop diversification.

Public investment directly affected agricultural production/productivity and indirectly influenced its impact on private sector investment in agriculture. Implications for transportation, agricultural development research, electricity, and irrigation in a variety of infrastructure.

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## **6.12 USING CAPITAL AGRICULTURE**

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Measuring efficiency is not just enough to analyze trends in investment levels, but the investment is equally important. The efficiency of investment is generally assessed with the Additional Capital Production Ratio Popular Tool (ICOR), which inversely reduces the marginal efficiency of investment (Mei). Larcohi "

### **6.12.1 The Two Main Features are: Capital Intensity and Output**

There are various forms of inefficiencies in the production process. The ability to use capital to assess ICOR analysis is useful at two different points in time between two periods. It is also needed to assess the useful capital for situations known to the target level of resource production growth or expected growth rate. ICOR analysis shows agriculture is the lowest state level during the 4th five-year plan. There can be two reasons. Firstly, the development in the 4th Plan which is the first phase of the Green Revolution is quite impressive.

Also, benefits began to invest in large irrigation projects for the duration. Second, the most intensive manpower, east, south and western countries of the mid-seventies depend on agricultural production. Consequently, this ICOR significantly reduced in those countries as a plan 4. As a result, the ICOR 4th Plan reduced to the level of the country. 5 Plan and beyond, the estimated value of ICOR has improved significantly. Thus, the overall efficiency clear advantage in the use of capital.

Another dimension of the problem is regional variability. To encourage enough to target agricultural investment. This investment is necessary to achieve maximum results and should help minimize regional disparities.

India remains the country's ongoing striking contradictions and striking inequality. Several Indian states and counties major industrialized countries to report levels of agricultural development.

**Check your progress-3**

Q4. What is the full form of ICOR ?

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Q5. What are the two main features of capital agriculture?

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## **6.13 NEED INVESTMENT AGRICULTURE**

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Empirical evidence suggests that if the state wants to achieve more than four per cent of sustainable agricultural development, agriculture will give a significant boost Investment. Country-level projections indicate that the target of 4.5 per cent growth in agriculture should grow at an annual rate to achieve 12.32 per cent investment compared with the current level of 4.95. Thus, the need for investment in the field of agriculture has to go to the maximum.

### **6.13.1 Why Modern Irrigation Schemes are important?**

Moderate irrigation scheme will reduce investment and significantly reduce agricultural growth, based on the estimate of any decline in commission development, which results

This may have significant implications for overall economic development. More recently, a direct increase in government investment slowdown in agricultural production recently. While private investment is more significant than in proportion, but it is some agricultural commodities investment, mostly in the public sector.

Medium irrigation projects, roads, markets, and rural electrification: will play an important role in the development of public sector "infrastructure" and class, which will then encourage private investment. Thus, fully appreciate the implications of this wide margin between the need and the flow of flows by increasing investment.

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## **6.14 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION**

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While still a large part of the population in agriculture, it is an essential source of reducing poverty and food prices, an integral component of political stability. Based on the review of critical investment policies for agriculture and related studies, important policy conclusions can be drawn. They are as follows.

- Agricultural productivity growth is necessary for structural and technological changes, in turn, to reduce poverty, and for this process.

Changes in institutional policy, but also increase public and private investment in agricultural research and rural infrastructure, including roads, markets, storage, and irrigation.

- Due to the lack of inadequate pattern of capital investment in agriculture, the mix of finance will inevitably be public and private.

Whereas private investment has been the primary source of agricultural development, especially in recent times and will remain so in the future.

Public investment is the weaknesses that need to be fixed to overcome some of the existing and bring additional mobility in the sector.

- A better way to subsidize investment. Government investment in agriculture increased the huge productivity impact of expenditure on subsidies. This does not mean that it is useless and agricultural subsidies. Therefore, overall practice is not only reduced subsidies but by effective deployment of resources. This planner is to ensure the savings generated by the additional requirement that the reduction in the subsidy bill, if any, will come back in the form of investment in agriculture. This will have a reverse effect on agricultural productivity and without rural poverty.

- Increased investment in the public sector since unlikely because of fiscal austerity measures adopted soon by the government. Therefore, it is that the increase in private investment should be emphasized. For this, budgetary incentives to jump the amount of agricultural credit and investment companies unavoidable.

- More profit in additional capital countries will be done to the east and south of the northern and western countries. In these countries, there will be a need to focus on, because of their efficiency high capital utilization, high incidence and untapped potential for agricultural development and rural poverty. Thus, the allocation of additional investment in countries of East and South would generate efficiency and equity gains.

### **6.14.1 What to do?**

Begin perhaps with developing a series of mergers in the framework of short and medium-term strategy, which will easily be a long term policy, which is guided by the most developed economic scenario. Overall, the national goal should be to move decisively towards domestic food and nutritional security. Five things can have a significant impact on the future of rural India -

- First of all, India is a massive thing in government investment in agriculture. This can only happen when a more significant diversion of

resources for countries for agricultural development and a stronger sense of economic rationality with countries to examine populist measures. Once you are sure of government investment, private investment will follow.

- Second, India is struggling for its commitment to poor and underdeveloped rural areas. There is substantial evidence that both the unequal distributions of land and classes in agricultural development and local revenue have increased over time. It has invested more in underdeveloped countries productivity increased, and investment in deprived areas decreased due to an increase in productivity compared to the effect of poverty in more countries. Therefore, the strategic investment must be made to ensure balanced regional development.

- Third, it is time to think seriously about the National Population Policy. The government has been soft on this aspect till now. High rates of population growth have taken the benefits of productivity growth and a burden on efforts to reduce poverty in rural areas.

- Fourth, given the impact of human capital on agricultural productivity and poverty alleviation, rural literacy program has been given paramount emphasis.

**Important:** The agricultural economy cannot be significant unless you get active support for human capital.

- In the end, land reforms should be taken seriously. The results of various studies from West Bengal and our experience reflect the potential impact of increased agricultural productivity and inland distribution to reduce poverty in rural areas.

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## 6.15 LET US SUM UP

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Every primary policy and planning document for the farm is a dream and concern for its impact on agriculture and agricultural investment went to Development and Poverty. Since independence, there are several significant policy changes to increase investment in agriculture. However, India's performance during the last 50 years is definitely mixed in terms of achievement. The glass can be half filled or half empty as



filled. But one thing is for sure that there is plenty to do to fill the glass. Go down the list of specific items to be checked.

- The trend of increasing trend and then fall in public sector investment in agriculture by mid-1980s.
- Decline in private investment, but failed to offset growth in government investment in agriculture.
- The expansion of irrigation infrastructure is slow since 1980.
- Marked changes in the structure of the agricultural investment. The overall trend reflects greater private sector participation.
- Regional inequality of decline and growth in agricultural development.
- A significant increase in the efficiency of capital use in agriculture to prevent a deterioration in agricultural development.
- Both public and private investment should have a substantial impact on increasing farm productivity and reducing poverty in rural areas. Poverty reduction level correlated with the rate of positive farm growth. And agricultural development, instead, is heavily dependent on investment in agriculture.

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## 6.16 KEYWORDS

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- **Capital formation:** Capital formation or the accumulation of capital or adding to financial assets, physical assets is a fixed process of productive nature. It is synonymous with fewer words
- **Infrastructure:** Infrastructure includes all of the objects and facilities that provide the foundation necessary for the economy works. It is a general term for several activities and is also called "social overhead capital." Examples: roads, markets, irrigation, electricity, ports, telephones, banks, storage, legal systems, etc.
- **Investment:** The flow of dedicated shopping is described using the terms of common investment capital goods projects. Capital goods are more goods used for production.
- **ICOR:** ICOR (Incremental Capital Production Ratio) term

- An additional unit of production refers to the amount of capital needed to produce.
- **Subsidy:** People grants given by the government. Examples: fertilizer subsidy, food subsidy, electricity subsidy, etc.

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### 6.17 QUESTIONS TO REVIEW

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- How does public sector investment differ from private sector investment in Indian agriculture?
- What are the major changes in the structure of agricultural investment in India?
- Based on the review of critical investment policies for agriculture and related studies, what are the important policy conclusions that can be drawn?
- What are the five things that can have a significant impact on the future of rural India?

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### 6.18 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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## 6.19 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. The rate should have been lower than government investment in agriculture, dangerous because the Tenth Five-Year Plan document states that investment "in the collapse of the public sector, such as irrigation, electricity, agricultural research, roads, markets, and communications has played an important role.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q1)
2. Overall, evidence of a decrease in the intensity of government investment in the 1980s has begun, although there are substantial indications that now a period of decline has been arrested, and the Union Territories are again moving forward in most countries. Government investment in agriculture is in contrast to the government investment in many north-eastern states.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q2)
3. The various sub-sectors of the agricultural platform are public sector and private sector.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q3)
4. The full form of ICOR is Incremental Capital Production Ratio.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q4)
5. The two main features of capital agriculture are capital intensity and output.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q5)

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# **UNIT-7. DOMESTIC AND CRAFT INDUSTRY, THE RISE OF MODERN INDUSTRY AND CAPITALIST CLASS, STATE, AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND THE RISE OF THE WORKING CLASS (FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTORS)**

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## **STRUCTURE**

7.0 Objective

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Handicraft Industry in India

7.3 Rise of Modern India and Capitalist Class

7.4 State and Industrial growth

7.5 Rise of the Working class (Formal and informal sector)

7.6 Let Us Sum Up

7.7 Keywords

7.8 Questions for Review

7.9 Suggested Reading and References

7.10 Answers to check your progress

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## **7.0 OBJECTIVE**

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After going through this unit, you will be able to learn about the different sectors and classes in India and their effects on the pre and post-independence era. Those sectors are as follows:

- Handicrafts Industry in India
- Rise of Modern India and Capitalist Class

- State and Industrial growth
- Rise of the Working class (Formal and informal sector)

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## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

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India is a vast country with an enormous amount of resources along with a diverse population. It has different cultures which have a significant impact on the goods produced within the country. As region changes, customs and style also change. These changes sometimes have positive as well as adverse effects on the production process, but in India, the results are mostly positive. This helped India to become one of the fastest-growing nations in the world, but it was not the case from starting. India is a thriving economy. It is one of the prosperous countries in the world in late 1600 and early 1700. People around the world are attracted to India. In that period, India was a hub for the spices and handicrafts.

The economic and social condition in the country was stable, but the picture changed when the British came to India and started ruling Indians. In that period British exploited Indians and use money all resources in the country for the betterment of their country. British not only exploited India but also divided Indians by different casts. British ruled Indian approximately 300 years, and in this period they created a government and make changes in the country which will give maximum benefit to them. Thus the growth of India plummets and Indian economy along with the production and living standard of people saw a nosedive. The condition in India was so bad that at one point, Indians was considered as one of the poor peoples in the world, and most of the people were living under the poverty line.

When India got Independence from British rule in 1947, conditions in the country did not get better quickly. It took years of hard work and planning to get the Indian economy back on track. The economic situation of India was fragile, and India had to take some practical steps and that too quickly. The Indian government had to change the rules and

laws made by the British to stop the exploitation of Indians. In it, the Indian government had to open the Indian economy to the world to attract investment in the country. All these steps were laborious and time-consuming. In this chapter, we are going to learn how in different sectors in Indian economy perform under British Raj and the Indian government made a change and helped the country to get to the position it is now.

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## 7.2 HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

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India has always been famous for its handicraft work. The handicraft industry has deep roots in Indian history. The most significant age Indian handicraft industry has is the vibrant culture of India. There are numerous cast and cultures with a different style. Thus India has such a rich handicrafts industry. India was under the rule of different emperors, and Indians had adapted the different style of that particular emperor. There were Mughals who had a distinct style, Marathas have a different style, etc. Thus India has several variations in the handicraft industry. Handicraft is in Indian cultures and it is embedded traditionally. Many craftsmen teach these skills to their next generation and so on. This has kept alive this vibrant nature of handicraft.

Before the arrival of the British, handicraft industry was in India, and it was booming, and at the time of the Mughal Empire, these crafts had reached its top. In that time silk work and weaving saw significant growth and work on ivory and jewellery was starting to gain momentum during the Gupta dynasty. This industry was so big at that time that it employed half of the population of the country. By this, we are able to understand the magnitude of the Indian handicraft sector and its effects at that period Handicrafts have mostly divided into four major parts. Villagers produce daily usable products which are utilized by personal level. This is considered as the first type. In the second type, the more professional craftsman produced the handicrafts with the primary aim of selling, and these types of goods were usually provided in the urban area. In the third category, the businessmen bought a well-trained artist's

works with the objective of selling it. In the final group, the elite craftsmen produced the most luxurious pieces on commands of kings and rulers in that particular area. The industry was booming, and everything was going efficiently until the British invaded India.

As we all know non-agricultural occupations are the predominant features of an urban economy. Trade and commerce are vital activities. Evidence of each external and internal interchange the traditional amount are found within the up to date literature and archaeological remains. Trade and commerce were witnessed in each period that indicated both prosperity and decline. Same was the case with reference to cities and cities in the ancient Asian country. Internal trade was carried on by merchants in urban manufactures and food-grains. The use of gold coins since the age of Buddha promoted economic transactions. India's network of external trade lined distant lands, e.g., Rome, Arabia, Persia, China and south-east Asia. Luxury products were the most important things in foreign trade. They comprised of the products of craft like fine handicraft works such as goods, ivory objects, pots etc. Foreign trade was in favour of the Asian country. The Roman writer Pliny was forced to lament that Rome was being drained of gold on account of her trade with Asian country (Sharma 1983: 144).

Another necessary side of the traditional urban economy was the observe of various arts and crafts within which an outsized range of individuals was engaged. This included woodworkers, smiths, leather-workers, potters, ivory employees, weavers, painters etc. These craftsmen were socially unionized into numerous castes. Elders trained the younger members in hereditary caste occupations. An interesting feature of the organisation of the urban economy was the prevalence of the club system (sreni). As against the jajmani system within the rural economy, urban craftsmen and traders had fashioned craft and trade guilds. Members of a particular club belonged to an equivalent craft or trade. There were guilds of potters, smiths, weavers, ivory etc.

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These guilds contend an absolutely necessary role in organising production and in shaping vox populi (Thapar 1976:109). The vast majority of artisans joined guilds as a result of these bodies that provided them security from the competition. The guilds mounted rules of work and therefore the quality of the finished product and its worth to safeguard each artefact and therefore, the client. They additionally controlled the costs of factory-made products. Various guilds were localised in several areas of cities as per their specialisation. The guilds were headed by their several heads referred to as bhojaka who was assisted by a little council of senior members. The club court controlled the conduct of club members through imposing customary usages of the club (shreni-dharma) that had the force of law. The leaders of the guild were extremely powerful in urban areas. They were even revered by the rulers.

In the British Raj, the booming Handicraft sector recorded a nosedive. British's primary aim was to maximize the profit from India, and for this, they wanted to create a monopoly over different areas. Thus the craftsman was either forced to sell the products to them at a price they demanded. If the craftsmen refused to do so they were forced to quit their occupation. To achieve the desired monopoly, the British purchased the goods manufactured by them at flat 15-40% less than the market value. This is a significant loss for the craftsman. Due to the monopoly, these craftsmen are unable to sell their goods to other merchants. This most significant setback to the craftsman was the removal of the Indian princes and nobles, which in result lead to the destruction of the domestic market of handicrafts. Thus, due to all these reasons the international, as well as the local market, was closed down by the British. This led to a reduction in the number of total artisans in the country. This is how the British destroyed the handicraft industry in India.

This condition was changed after India got independence. The Indian government was aware of the situation of craftsmen and had taken steps to save the dying industry. One of the most significant actions that the Indian government took was the establishment of All India Handicraft



Board in 1952. This organization was formed to unite all craftsmen in the country. Once they came together, the artisans could demand various things which were needed for uplifting the sector.

To increase the exports of the handicraft items Indian government helped to establish the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India in 1958. This organization's primary aim is to raise the export of the handicrafts item. When the goods start to get exported more and more people, begin to engage in the business due to open market and price flexibility. Craftsmen now can sell their products all across the globe and on their desired prices. To attract the attention of domestic people the Crafts Museum was opened at Delhi in 1953. The government was successful in this step. Many people slowly yet steadily attracted people. To raise the total number of artisans in the country, Indian Institution of Crafts and Design was established in Jaipur. The All India Handicrafts Board showed that exports of crafts items was raised from 23 crores to 9000 crores. This is a significant growth when you compare it to the British Raj era.

After these steps, artisans' conditions were improved but not to the level of pre-British level. Artisans in the country were growing but never reached the level of the pre-British India period. As the world got modernized, and many different sectors were developed in the country, a large populace of workers moved from the handicrafts to seek opportunities in other industries.

**Check Your Progress-1**

Q1. Describe the Indian handicraft sector and effects on pre and post-British period.

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Q2. Why was the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India established?

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**7.3 RISE OF MODERN INDIA AND CAPITALIST CLASS**

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The India which we are currently looking at is a product of continuous efforts and sacrifice of many people. Many young, along with old and women's gave up their lives to make India independent from the British rule. The British exploited not only the Indian economy but also many Indian people. This exploitation continued for 200 years. Many people lost their lands as well as homes etc. to British due to excessive tax which they imposed to earn profit for themselves. The British created many rules and regulations which were very profitable to them. To counter this, Indians started to unite and protest against the British. The revolt of 1857 is considered as the first war of Indian independence. In this, people from all across India started protesting against the tyranny of the British but due to absence of leadership, the British were able to counter this revolt. This revolt gave hopes to people that they can protest against the British. This revolt told the people that they do have a stand against British forces.

As per their divide and rule, the British tried to break the unity of India by announcing the communal awards in 1932 targeting Muslims, Sikh, etc. which will give the electorate to Schedule Cast but Dr B.R. Ambedkar signed the Poona pact to protect the interest of Scheduled Cast. To protest against these British awards, Gandhiji went in jail. After all, the British were forced to pass the Government of India Act 1935. World War II started in 1939, and it gives a new dimension to the relationship between the British and the Congress party. To take advantage of this situation, Congress demands things which earlier British was not ready to give on the condition of supporting the British in the war. Indians demanding to take direct action against the British increased. Congress understood the change in the political scenario. In the All Indian Congress Committee Session held in Bombay in August 1942, Gandhiji gave his famous speech of “Do or Die.” It is also known as the Quit India movement, but soon after this British arrested Gandhiji and top members of the Congress, but the move was already on a roll. Many people across India started protesting against the British.

Lord Mountbatten was appointed to give India its independence and transfer the power to Indians. According to this plan, India would gain freedom, and the new state of Pakistan was created to ease the tensions created in the region. At the same time, Congress leaders also felt that this decision would be beneficial for everyone. They accepted this plan, and India got its independence on the 15th of August 1947 after almost 200 years of British Rule. This independence movement created a stable platform for modern India. Modern India was raised on this platform. To develop the country, the Indian government took many steps. Few of them are legal rights of the women in Hindu society, legislation against cast discrimination and open thousands of schools as well as colleges and universities, no tax on farmers, the introduction of five years plan to develop Indian Economy, minimum wage rate, etc. This is how another phase of modern India began.

Some of the normal urban industries that survived to some extent, had to bear varied organisational changes. However, the foremost necessary development from the organisational and technological purpose of reading in India’s urban economy started in the

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nineteenth century, once large scale machine-based industries got wind of the circumstances within the country. These industries were capitalist in nature. The personal homeowners of factories used a sizable amount of staff underneath one roof. The assembly was geared toward maximization of profit and products were sold-out within the market. Within the decade, cotton textile, jute and coal mining industries were established. This marked the start of the machine age in India. There was a continuous, however, slow enlargement of those industries. A variety of different mechanical industries developed within the half of the nineteenth and therefore the beginning of the 20th centuries, i.e. flour and timber mills, cotton presses and grains, rice, animal skin tanneries, woollen textiles, paper and sugar mills, iron and steelworks, and such mineral industries as salt, translucent substance and nitre. During the Nineteen Thirties, cement, paper, matches, sugar and glass industries developed. Two things are value noting relating to the expansion of electronic equipment industries. Firstly, the growth of the trendy industries was controlled chiefly by foreign managing agencies. Foreign capital was shaped as against Indian capital. Secondly, industrial enterprises had some unplanned consequences on the economy of India.

Let us make a case for these 2 points in detail.

### **i) Foreign Capital**

However, the growth of these industries was very slow. Most of them were in hand or controlled by British capital. The plantation industries like indigo, tea and occasional were nearly solely underneath European possession. The Indian capitalists had an outsized share in sure industries, e.g., cotton textile and sugar. however, typically they were controlled by foreign managing agencies. Moreover, the colonial government followed a deliberate policy of favouring foreign capital as against Indian capital. No protection was provided to infant Indian industries as wiped out the West, including Britain. India lacked capital product industries like steel, machine, metallurgy, oil and

chemical that might have provided a powerful base for more industrialisation of the country. Additionally, economic development was extremely lop-sided regionally. Industries were focused on very few regions and cities. Massive areas of the country remained fully underdeveloped. The economy of India remained underdeveloped, primarily colonial and agricultural.

## ii) Consequences of recent industrial enterprise

Despite these incapacitating drawbacks, trendy industrial enterprise competes for a very important role in one sense in India. There developed a unified national economy as a result of the introduction of the contemporary manufacturing system, commercialisation of the economy and therefore, the unfolding of electronic equipment and transport system. Desai (1987: 124) discovered that Indian economy became more unified, organic and cohesive.

In the colonial period, the Indian economy was still developing. But it's not the same way as now. There are many restrictions and regulations that were imposed on the capitalist sector in the country. To established India and themselves, Indian capitalist had to turn their attention to the industry, which is high-profit making sector and less rule-bound. Firstly they used textile and steel industry. After this, they focused their attention on coal, tea, etc. In that era, European Investment was on its peak in India, but Indian capitalist was also grabbing their foothold in the market and trying to invest heavily in the companies. Though the change was slow to come, Indian enterprises started to cover the ground, and at one point, Indian companies had control over 72% of shares in the Indian market. This type of growth was phenomenal. Usually, this kind of growth is not seen in the colonial period, but capitalists were able to face the competition and stand as well. The Indian capitalist was not tied up in a subservient position.

Usually, the capitalists were threatened by the anti-capitalist or left-wing popular movement. Most other countries have seen protests against capitalism. This caused the capitalists to either shut down the business or

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join the action as the capitalist usually works with the government. People were against the government in the colonial period. In India, also many capitalists were concerned about this. In India, when capitalists were threatened with this, they did not take the help of the government. But on another side, they sought the advice of right-wing political factions of the nation. Indian capitalist had grown independently, and this rapid and robust growth had given them the confidence to take an anti-imperialist position, and they were not with imperialist. The World War helped Indian capitalists a lot. As in the period of the World War, Indian import shrunk and export grew, which allowed the capitalists to expand more and take full advantage of it.

### Check Your Progress-2

Q3. Briefly describe the rise of the capitalism in India.

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Q4. Why are the possible reasons due to which the capitalists have faced opposition?

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## 7.4 STATE AND INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

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In the colonial era, the growth of industries and states was too slow. The British never had the aim of developing India. Their objective was to earn profit from India. Thus, they never tried to build the nation for its sake. The small development they made in the country was also for their betterment not for the people of India. Once the country got

independence from the British, the Indian government invested a considerable amount in the development of the state as well as the industries. Many roads were construed throughout the nation to join small villages to cities, and people got employment. Many railways were opened so that people of goods can be transported from one destination to another destination.

Today, India has invested in making cities which have the hubs which will give employment opportunity to people. The government made various schemes like NREGA, which aim to provide employment. Schools and colleges were opened to educate children. There were more than 6,00,000 small villages in the country. The government also supplies electricity to communities. There are several banks in every state. The government also granted exclusive rights to some rules which will protect them from outside people government also gives loans to these states to grow and develop.

The growth of recent industries in Asian countries throughout the colonial rule gave rise to two vital social categories of the up-to-date society, i.e., the capitalists or the socio-economic class and therefore the working class or the proletariat. These categories were completely new in Indian history. Though they shaped a small a part of the Indian population, they described new technology, a brand new system of economic organisation, new social relations, new ideas and a brand new outlook (Chandra 1977: 193). They were national in character. They were integral parts of one financial system and polity. They had a large social base to organise and associate on an all-India level for furthering their interests (Desai 1987: 214). Now allow us to scrutinize the categories that emerged throughout this era.

### **i) The Capitalist category**

The capitalist category comprised of industrial and monetary capitalists. They closely-held and controlled the production and distribution of products. Their main objective was to maximise profit on the capital that they endowed in trade, trade and finance. Exploitation and oppression of the operating class enabled them to extend their assets and

maintain a high customary of living. Dominant capitalists in colonial Asian countries were of British origin. But Indian capitalists conjointly had gained some share in varied enterprises. The traditional Indian business communities did survive and even flourish throughout this period. This cluster enclosed the Marwari community, the Jain, the Arora, the Khatri and the Chettiar. However, their position was secondary with respect to the British capitalists. Since the beginning, they served as dependent traders of the British in the capability of agents of British export-import corporations. They conjointly thrived as money-lenders. Step-by-step they started channelising their accumulated capital in developing native capitalist industries, e.g., textile and sugar.

### **ii) The opposite categories**

There were conjointly 2 additional categories in urban areas. The category of petty traders and shopkeepers were certain up with fashionable capitalism. As a result of the new system of education and administration, an informed socio-economic class had emerged consisting of the professionals like lawyers, doctors, professors, journalists, clerks etc. The technology of production was backward and nearly stagnant in comparison to different advanced modern civilisation like Western Europe and even China. India didn't recognize the employment of coal and had no proper method of extracting iron. There was no familiarity with the techniques of deep mining. The industry was primitive. Though the manufacturing sector met most of the interior demands and created space for a substantial foreign trade, this was achieved among a framework of comparatively stagnant and backward technology.

The Indian government also has done many steps to raise the speed of industrial growth. The government has allowed FDI so industries can take money from outside India. Considering India is not a rich country, sometimes collecting funds are hard. Thus, FDI was instrumental in the growth of Indian industries. The government created SEZ for industries



in that part. Trades get everything cheaper, and in this area, only industries can operate. The government gives lands to many productions at a low price. They also provide loan to sectors to expand their business. Usually, this loan is for the long term and with minimal interest rate. The EXIM Bank was also opened by the government for the industries who wanted to start their business internationally. EXIM bank is only for these industries and not only provides you fund but also gives you direction. To boost exports Indian government did not charge taxes on the goods been exported with this step, industries can earn more profit. It is a result of the continuous efforts taken by the government that the industrial sector performing very well and expected to grow more shortly. The rate of growth of the industrial segment was 9.8% in 2006-07; this is very impressive.

**Check Your Progress-3**

Q5. Explain a few differences between colonised India and independent India in terms of state and industrial growth.

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Q6. What are the steps taken by the Indian government to raise the speed of industrial growth?

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**7.5 RISE OF THE WORKING CLASS  
(FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR)**

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Working-class is the class of people who are working in any firm or any organization in a country. In simple language, it is the people of the

## Notes

country who work in any organization in the country. This class came into existence after the industrialization. In India, industrial production began in the 19th century and from the working class is a rose. Manufacturing in India began to boom after World War I when it is needed many items to manufacture the number of working-class raised from 96000 to over 2.6 million in just over a decade. People are not getting proper wages due to the slowdown hit after World War I. Many unions were created in that period. As India was still under British rule and in that time, exploitation of people was widespread. Thus, the creation of unions was a significant factor for workers. All India Trade Union Congress is one of the excellent unions of that period. After the independence government allowed the formation of many unions and took suggestions to stop the exploitation of workers from the hands of the capitalists. Industrial Employment Act and Industry Dispute Act were passed by the government to safeguard workers and their rights.

The biggest problem was in front of the government that time was most of the people were working in the informal sector. And due to it, they are unable to take advantage of different acts passed by the government. Approximately 7 % of workers were working in the casual industry, and 93 per cent were working in the informal sector. Thus the government aim was to reduce the number of people working in the informal sector. Currently, this number is low, but then too many people are working in the informal sector, and there are no regulations in that sector to stop the exploitation of these workers.

As the industry started growing people working in them also begin building. Nowadays, that number has become so vast that it can exceed total populations of some countries. Government is doing their best to protect this working class from exploitation. In the period of British India, there were several protests organized by the working-class people to show their grievance against the employer. Some of them are for lousy working condition, and some of them are for less salary/wages given by the employer. In 1880, Bombay Mill and Millhands associations workers went on strike. In 1899 Indian Peninsula Railways workers went on strike. In 1918 Ahmadabad Textile Labour Association workers went on

strike etc. are few examples of it. In today's world, also many unions went on strike.

The working class has risen in past decades, but steps taken by the government in the post-independence period have helped to minimize the exploitation of workers. The rising of the working class is a good thing for the economy. As this will help in getting more workers and these additional workers will help to produce even more goods which will help in the economic development of the country.

Indian urban economy comprises of the organized or formal sector and unorganised or informal sector. The organized sector controls some or all of such characteristics as large-scale operation in terms of labour and capital, advance and modern and innovative technology, wage labour, private and public possession are found within the organized sector. Regulated and guarded markets for labour and output, formal nature of employment and therefore the requirement of formal academic qualification or coaching in talent for its employees are also a number of the opposite options. On the opposite hand, the unorganised sector enterprises feature small-scale of operation in terms of capital and labour, private or family possession, labour intensive, backward technology, unregulated market, unprotected labour and straightforward to start out thanks to typically no want of licence or registration (Satya Raju 1989: 12-13; Aziz 1984: 6-8).

The nature of employment within the organized sector is wage labour. But in the unorganised urban sector, each wage labour and self-employment are prevailing. Workers are employed on wages in activities like manufacture and repair, construction, trade, transport and alternative services as well as domestic service. The areas of self-employment activities comprise hawking, peddling, pushing carts, manual rickshaw pulling and so on. In India, the governing body has principally stressed the organized sector for promoting the economic development of the country. We shall currently verify (i) modes of production, and (ii) small-scale industries.

### **Modes of Production**

## Notes

Indian economy is characterized as 'multiform' in nature once it's seen from the point of reading of the mode of production (Medovoy 1984, Shirokov 1980). It contains each the capitalist and therefore the pre-capitalist forms tho' the dominant and ascending tendency is that of the market economy. Before going more in our rationalization, we should try to perceive the term 'mode of production'. The thought of mode of production has been discussed by Marx as comprising of, first of all, the forces of production and second, the relations of production. The forces of production encompass such things as, the capital, the tools and machinery, material, and so on. The relations of production are the relationships between the owners of the means of production and therefore the labourers sell their labour for wages within the labour market.

According to Marx, the event of society undergoes totally different phases in history from primitive, ancient, Asiatic, feudal, capitalistic and socialistic to ultimately the communist kind. With these phases of historical development coincides the event of the various modes of the economy. Primitive society had a primitive mode of production, and ancient society had slave mode of production. Asiatic society had an Asiatic mode of production supported agriculture and irrigation. There was also feudal mode of production that supported the division of the landlords and serfs. Within the capitalist society, we've got the capitalist mode of production within which the categories of capitalists and employees exist. This description, given by Marx, of the historical development of societies and the consecutive changes within the mode of production is named as historical and dialectical materialism.

Thus, after we say that in Indian economy we discover both the capitalist and therefore the pre-capitalist kind, we mean it solely in terms of the mode of production. Indian economy still has some parts of Asiatic and feudal modes of production. During this sense, the Indian economy is multi-form or multi-structural in nature. Large-scale private enterprises are beyond doubt capitalist in character. They employ huge amount and number of capital and wage labour respectively. They also use advanced technology for production. They

need the inherent capitalist motive to maximize their profit. The public sector enterprises are also primarily capitalist in nature. Though they are closely-held and controlled by the governing body. They serve the interests of the private sector by providing them essential capital merchandise, services and infrastructural facilities.

### **Small-scale Industries**

Small-scale industries are divided into 3 classes (Shirokov 1980:294). The first class contains domestic industries that are manufacturing traditional merchandise and depend on family labour. They use natural raw materials and ancient tools. Though a number of them use semi-finished factory product, their production is supposed to go for native consumption. Therefore, they are mostly pre-capitalist in nature and stay outside the network of industrial capital. The second-class consists of industries are the ones that manufacture modern commodities by ancient strategies, e.g., hand-weaving, soap-making and match manufacture. These industries use mill-produced raw materials, semifinished products and accessory materials. However, their means of production stay traditional. Hence, they're partly connected with economic capital. The third class includes modern little units and ancillaries. They use industrial sources of power, raw materials, wage labour and modern means of production like tools and machinery. They provide large-scale industries with necessary merchandise. As a result, they represent an integral part of the reproduction of commercial capital.

While the primary class is typically found in rural areas, alternative 2 classes of business are spatially set in an urban and semi-urban setting. Thus, the mode of production is heterogeneous in character. However, the gradual expansion of the capitalist industrial network has created it the dominant mode of production within the economy over the years. Despite that, the importance of the unorganised sector has not declined a lot within the economy. Its share within the value was 73.4 % in 1960-61 and stood at 60.1 % in 1979-80 (Breman quoted in Satya Raju 1989: 30). As per Urban Economy 1971 Census, concerning 91 % of the whole workforce, as against 92.3 % as per the 1961 Census, was engaged in varied informal

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sector activities including agriculture. Moreover, some studies of enormous urban centres, e.g., Kolkata, Bombay and Ahmedabad have calculated that the use opportunity within the informal sector was around forty-five per cent of the workforce (Lubell 1974, Joshi and Joshi 1976, Papola 1977). In cities and smaller cities, this quantitative relation should be a lot of higher thanks to the preponderance of informal sector activities.

According to the 1991 census, the percentage of the hands engaged in the unorganised sector is 92.42 % and in terms of GDP concerning sixty-three per cent price, other comes from this sector. As per the survey allotted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, within the year 1999-2000, 93 % of the total workforce is engaged within the unorganised sector (National Sample Survey, 1999-2000). The economic restructuring set forth within the 90s as a neighbourhood of the new economic policy has an effect on each the organized and unorganised sectors of labour in India.

The new policy that operates underneath the open and liberalised economic regime, has stressed a deregulated regime, with less emphasis on the regulation of labour and employment conditions. This has resulted in the casualties of employees. This can be in the midst of the govt. policies away from the protection of employment through the introduction of exit policy, voluntary retirement theme and national renewal fund (Mamkoottam 1994). Industrial activity is organized and unorganised sectors of the urban economy have conjointly generated the emergence of social categories.

**Check Your Progress-4**

Q7. What was the biggest problem in front of the government at that time and what did it entail?

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Q8. Name a few workers' associations that rose against the British in India.

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## **7.6 LET US SUM UP**

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- British have ruled over India for around 200 years, and in it, they have exploited Indians in every way possible.
- British exploited India is not only an economical way but also in different ways.
- India was a thriving country. with lots of potentials before the British entered India, once they entered India lost money, people, etc.
- Handicraft industry was booming in India, they employed almost 50 per cent of people.
- British had destroyed it to make a profit, and handicraft industry witnessed a nosedive.
- After impeding Indian, the government had taken many steps to revive, and they are successful in this.
- Rise of modern India was very hard it took efforts from many people in the country, to get independence people from the different class came together.
- There are many people who lost their lives but in the end, India got its independence.

- Capitalist was performing unusually in these periods also.
- After the independence growth was the first motive of the Indian government, and to do it, they started from basics.
- The government took many steps to grow states
- The government also helped industries to grow.
- The working class in India is rising, and this is a good sign
- The problem faced by the government was the higher number of workers working in the informal sector than the formal area.
- The Indian government had taken many steps to safeguard workers from exploitation.

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### 7.7 KEYWORDS

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- British Raj- This is a term used for India controlled by British
- Swadeshi Movement – A movement in India to use the goods made in India.
- INA – Indian National Army created by the Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Indian National Congress – Association, made by well-educated Indians to unite people to fight against the British.

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### 7.8 QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

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- How was the handicraft industry saved by the Indian government?
- Indian government contribution to Handicraft Industry?
- How did the British affect the Handicraft Industry in India?
- How was Modern India created?
- Explain the Capitalist economic structure in India.
- Explain steps taken for state growth by the Indian government
- Explain actions taken for industrial growth by the Indian government
- What is the working class? And what's its impact?
- How was did the working class in India protest against the British?



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## 7.9 SUGGESTED READING AND REFERENCES

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- An Economic History of India: From Pre-Colonial times to 1991 by Dietmar Rothermund
- Handmade in India: A Geographic Encyclopedia of Indian Handicrafts by Aditi Ranjan
- India's New Capitalists: Caste, Business, and Industry in a Modern India by Harish Damodaran
- History of Working Class Movement in British India by Shakeel Anwar

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## 7.10 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

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1. India is always famous for its handicraft work. Handicraft industry has deep roots in Indian history. The most significant age Indian handicraft industry has is the vibrant culture of India. There are numerous cast and cultures with a different style. Thus India has such a rich handicrafts industry.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q1)
2. To increase the exports of the handicrafts items Indian government have helped to established The Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation of India in 1958. This organization's primary aim is to raise the export of the handicrafts item. When the goods start to export.....(answer to Check Your Progress-1 Q2)
3. In the colonial period, the Indian economy was still developing. But it's not the same way as now. There are many restrictions and regulations were imposed on the capitalist sectors in the country. To established India and themselves, Indian capitalist has to turn

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- their attention to the industry, which is.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q3)
4. Usually, the capitalist was threatened by the anti-capitalist or left-wing popular movement. In most of the countries have shown with the protest against capitalist. This cause the capitalist to either shut down the business or join the action as the capitalist usually works with the government. People are against the government.....(answer to Check Your Progress-2 Q4)
  5. In the colonial era, the growth of industries and states were prolonged. They were growing with very few points compare to today's figures. As the British never have the aim of developing India, their objective was to earn profit from India; thus, they never try to build the nation. The small development they have made in the country was.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q5)
  6. The Indian government also has done many steps to raise the speed of Industrials growth. The government has allowed FDI so industries can take money from outside India. Considering India is not a rich country, sometimes collecting funds are hard; thus, FDI was instrumental in the growth of Industries. The government had created SEZ for industries.....(answer to Check Your Progress-3 Q6)
  7. The biggest problem was in front of the government that time was most of the people were working in the informal sector. And due to it, they are unable to take advantage of different acts passed by the government. Approximately 7 Percent of workers.....(answer to Check Your Progress-4 Q7)
  8. In 1880 Bombay Mill and Millhands associations workers went on strike. In 1899 Indian Peninsula Railways workers went on strike. In 1918 Ahmadabad Textile Labour Association workers went on strike etc. are few examples of it.....(answer to Check Your Progress-4 Q8)