

Constitutional Development

Regulating Act of 1773

- First step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the EIC in India
- It designated the **Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor-General of Bengal'** and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him. The first such Governor General was **Lord Warren Hastings**
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal
- Establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)
- Court of Directors (governing body of the Company) to report to British government on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India.

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a **new body called Board of Control** to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
- The Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'.

Charter Act of 1813

- Abolished the **trade monopoly** of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
- Allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India.
- It provided for the spread of western education among the inhabitants of the British territories in India.

Charter Act of 1833

- It made the **Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India** and vested in him all civil and military powers. **Lord William Bentick** was the first Governor-General of India.
- It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
- It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it 'in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.

Charter Act of 1853

- It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- It introduced an **open competition system** of selection and recruitment of civil servants. The covenanted civil service was, thus, thrown open to the Indians also. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- It introduced local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the Governor General's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

Government of India Act of 1858

- Act for the **Good Government of India**
- Abolished the East India Company
- Transferred the powers of Government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.
- Changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of **Viceroy** of India. He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.
- It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- It created a new office, **Secretary of State for India**, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament. An **India Council** would assist him.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

1. Factors giving rise to reforms:

- Impact of British rule: The British were different from previous invaders. Unlike the Sultans and Mughals who came to India and finally settled here, the British remained perpetual foreigners to India. The Indian people looked to them as a race of people belonging to a more advanced civilization, while the British looked to the Indians as a decadent society.
- Religious and social issues: society was mired in superstition which was often based on a superficial interpretation of religious scriptures.
- Depressing position of women: while the position of women all over the world was not much better off, the trifecta of religion,

superstition, and patriarchy had created a horrible condition for the life of women in India. Female infanticide, polygamy, the practice of Sati, child marriage, etc. were some of the prominent problems.

- The caste divide- system of graded inequality with the hierarchy. Caste consciousness was prevalent among all religions.
- Opposition to Western Culture – a means to fight the western domination and to reclaim moral superiority of Indian civilization.
- New awareness among enlightened Indians

2. Reformist or Revivalist:

- Both streams sought to bring about changes to Indian society.
- The Reformists tried to appeal to reason and logic to reform religious and social practices.
- The Revivalist tried to revive the lost glory of Indian civilization by appealing to the golden past and great traditions of India.
- Ultimately, both tried to revive lost glory by bringing about reform. But one was more extreme than the other.

3. Reform movements:

	Organisation	Personality	Core ideas/details
1.	Brahmo Samaj (Bengal)	a. Originally formed as Atmiya Sabha in 1814. b. Renamed to Brahmo Samaj in 1828.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precepts of Jesus (by RR Roy) • Denounced polytheism, idol worship • Criticized caste system.

		c. Adi Brahma Samaj – Debendranath Tagore d. Keshab Chandra Sen – Brahma Samaj of India e. Sadharan Brahma Samaj – Ananda Mohan Bose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasized on Vedanta and Upanishads.
2.	Prarthana Samaj (Bombay, 1867)	a. Atmaram Pandurang, KC Sen, MG Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monotheism Social reform (women's education, caste, widow remarriage, etc)
3.	Young Bengal Movement (Bengal, 1820s)	a. Henry Vivian Derozio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radical views on caste, women, etc Inspired by French Revolution
4.	Paramhansa Mandali (Maharashtra, 1849)	a. Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reform Hindu religion and society Breaking caste rules
5.	Satyashodhak Samaj/ Truth Seeker's Society	a. Jyotiba Phule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social work Spread of education among lower castes and women.

	(Maharashtra , 1873)		
6.	The Servants of India Society (1905)	a. Gopal Krishna Gokhale b. MG Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To train national missionaries for the service of India
7.	Social Service League (Bombay)	a. NM Joshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure better conditions of life and work for masses
8.	Ramakrishna Mission	a. Swami Vivekananda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on teachings of Ramkrishna Paramhansa • Practical spirituality • Charitable works • Fundamental oneness of all Gods
9.	Arya Samaj (Bombay, 1875)	a. Dayanand a Saraswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satyarth Prakash (famous work) • 'Back to the Vedas' • Attacked Hindu orthodoxy, caste rigidity, untouchability
10	SNDP (Kerala, 1902)	Sri Narayan Guru Swamy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For depressed classes

11 .	Justice Movement (Madras, 1920s)	CN Mudaliar, TM Nair, P. Tyagraj	Jobs/reservation for non-brahmins
12 .	Self – Respect Movement	EV Ramaswamy Naiker /Periyar	Rejection of Brahminical religion
13 .	Aligarh Movement	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Liberal and modern ideas among Muslims
14 .	Theosophical Movement (1875, USA)	Madame Blavatsky, Col. Olcott	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1882, HQ moved to Adyar • Became popular under Annie Besant • Studied religion

Rise of National Consciousness and Pre INC organisations

Factors in Growth of Modern Nationalism

1. Understanding of contradictions in Indian and colonial interests

2. Political, administrative and economic unification of the country
3. Western thought and education
4. Role of press and literature Rediscovery of India's past—historical researches
5. Rise of middle class intelligentsia
6. Impact of contemporary movements worldwide
7. Reactionary policies and racial arrogance of rulers (under **Lytton** – reduction of minimum age for ICS from 21 to 19 years, Delhi Durbar of 1877 during famine, Vernacular Press Act 1878, Arms Act 1878 – and also the Ilbert Bill controversy of 1883 under **Ripon**)

Political Associations Before Indian National Congress

Early 1800s -- Zamindari Association or Landholders' Society

1843—Bengal British India Society

1851—British Indian Association

1866—East India Association (Dadabhai Naoroji)

1870—Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (MG Ranade)

1875—Indian League (Sisir Kumar Ghosh)

1876—Indian Association of Calcutta or Indian National Association (SN Bannerjee, AM Bose)

1885—Bombay Presidency Association (Badraddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, KT Telang)

1884—Madras Mahajan Sabha (Viraghavachari, B Subramaniya Aiyer, P Anandcharlu)

INC

- Formed in 1885
 - With help of A O Hume ; Lord Dufferin was the GG.
 - First session held in Bombay 1885. President was W C Bonnerjea.
 - Rule – place of session and home of President of session could not be the same.
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- Safety Valve theory.

	Moderates	Extremists
1.	D Naoroji, W C Bonnerjee, S N Bannerjee, Gokhale	Lal-Bal-Pal, Aurobindo
2.	Faith in Providential nature of British rule	Faith in power of people
3.	Constitutional means	Unconstitutional means
4.	Drain of Wealth Theory	Passive Resistance, Boycott

Note – The Indian Council Act of 1861 had been an eyewash. Only significant development was the beginning of portfolio system.

But efforts of INC led to Indian Council Act of 1891 which for the first time had an element of election (indirect), budget could be discussed but not voted upon. The nationalists were not satisfied and raised the slogan – No taxation without representation.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- 1903 – decision to **partition Bengal** announced
- Official reason – Bengal is too big to govern – administrative convenience
- **Lord Curzon** announces partition in 1905.
- 1905 INC Summit – Gokhale is President. Swadeshi movement is announced. Boycott resolution is adopted.
- Extremists want the movement to be all-India but Moderates are not ready.
- 1906 – Naoroji is elected President and goal of INC is declared to be Swaraj like UK or the colonies.
- **1907 – Surat Split**
- Moderates fooled by 1909 reforms promise – carrot
- Extremists punished- stick
- Lal – abroad, Bal – imprisoned, Pal – retires, Aurobindo – retires.
- Partition annulled in 1911 – capital shifted to Delhi

1909 ACT

1. Morley-Minto reforms
2. **1906 Shimla Deputation** of Muslim Elites led to **separate electorate** for Muslims in 1909.
3. In Provincial Council non-official majority was introduced but the overall non elected majority remained.
4. Satyendra Sinha became 1st Indian to be appointed to Viceroy's Council.

❖ World War 1 (1914-1919)

- ❖ Moderates and Extremists support war effort. Revolutionaries try to Libertad India.

1. Ghadr Party ,1913 San Francisco	A. Sohan Singh Bakhna, Lala Hardayal B. 1914 Komagata Maru incident
2. Berlin Committee , 1915	A. Virendranath Chattopadhyay
3. Rashbehari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Jatin Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin)	

- ❖ **Home Rule Movement** – 1916 – Annie Besant and Tilak
- ❖ **Lucknow Pact** – 1916 – between INC and Muslim League; Extremists join back INC.
- ❖ **Montagu's Statement** – 1917 – self government within British empire as the long term goal of the British rule in India.

GANDHI

- 1) Returns to India in 1915.
- 2) Champaran Satyagraha, 1917 – against Tinkathia system (3/20) of Indigo planters.
- 3) Ahmedabad Mill Strike, 1918 – plague bonus. First hunger strike.
- 4) Kheda Satyagraha, 1918 – drought, remission of tax.
- 5) **1919, Rowlatt Act** – power to arrest any person without trial.

- 6) Gandhi organises Satyagraha Sabha – strikes, hartal, fasting , prayer
- 7) Large scale violence erupts
- 8) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, April 13, 1919:
 - General Dyer and Lt. Governor Michael O’Dwyer
 - Udham Singh **assassinated Lt. Governor Michael O’Dwyer** in 1940
 - While in custody Udham Singh used the name Ram Mohd. Singh Azad
- 9) Tagore renounces knighthood in protest
- 10) Gandhi withdraws the movement

KHILAFAT AND NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

1. 1919 – dismemberment of Turkey and removal of Khalifa from power.
2. All India Khilafat Conference, 1919 Delhi – Boycott of British goods
3. 1920 – **Nagpur Session** of INC – NCM endorsed, Swaraj as goal.
4. Khilafat, Punjab wrongs (Hunter Commission), Rowlatt
5. Boycott of schools, colleges, courts, Councils, elections, foreign cloth, etc.
6. 1922 – Chauri Chaura

Post NCM

➤ Swaraj Party

- 1) Swaraj Party formed via Gaya Session, 1922. President is CR Das and Secretary is ML Nehru.
- 2) **No Changers** focus on Constructive work.
- 3) 1923 elections – Swarajists win.

- 4) Division within **Swarajists – Responsivists** (Lala Lajpat Rai, MM Malviya : stay in power to protect Hindu interests) vs. Non Responsivists (ML Nehru : stick to original idea of disruption from within)
- 5) Walked out at start of CDM

➤ **Revolutionary trends:**

- 1) 1917 – Russian Revolution
- 2) 1920 – Communist Party of India (MN Roy, Abani Mukherjee)
- 3) Hindustan Republican Army, 1924 Kanpur – Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal
 - Kakori Train Robbery – 1925
 - Renamed HSRA at Ferozshah Kotla, 1928
 - 1928 – death of Lala Lajpat Rai
 - 1928 – murder of Saunders
 - 1929- bomb in Central Legislative Assembly
 - Hanged in 1931
- 4) Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930 by Indian Republican Army under Surya Sen. He was hanged in 1934.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

1. 1927 – appointment of **all white Simon Commission** for next phase of reforms.
2. Lord Birkenhead's challenge
3. **Nehru Report, 1928** – Moti Lal Nehru is the Chairman and the report demands **Dominion Status**. Jinnah presents 14 Demands to INC.
4. 1928 – Lala Lajpat Rai dies of wounds from a protest.

5. 1929 – Lord Irwin’s statement- 1917 declaration implied Dominion Status. A Round Table Conference will be held after Simon Commission submits its report.
6. But national leaders want Dominion Status to be granted in the next reforms. Lord Irwin dismisses them.
7. **Lahore Congress – 1929 – Purna Swaraj** , 26th January, 1930 fixed as first Independence Day.
8. Based on this, Gandhi presents **11 Demands** to Lord Irwin as an ultimatum by January 31st 1930.
9. As Lord Irwin gives no response, Gandhi informs him of his plan for Dandi March and begins the March on March 12,1930.
10. Before starting the March, Gandhi gives instructions regarding CDM to the people. These include civil disobedience of salt law, picketing of foreign liquor and cloth shops, etc.
11. Soon most leaders are arrested.
12. 1st RTC in 1930 – INC does not attend.
13. Congress leaders are released after 1st RTC, Irwin-Gandhi Pact signed and CDM suspended.
14. Karachi Session of Congress, 1931 – endorses the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and adopts resolution on FRs and National Economic Programme.
15. 2nd RTC, 1931 – attended by Gandhi.
16. Gandhi returns and resumes CDM. Viceroy Willingdon imprisons leaders including Gandhi.
17. **Communal Award, 1932 by Ramsay Mac Donald** – to recognize Depressed Classes as minorities and give them Separate electorate.
18. Gandhi’s indefinite fast in Yerawada jail, **Poona Pact, 1932** signed.

