



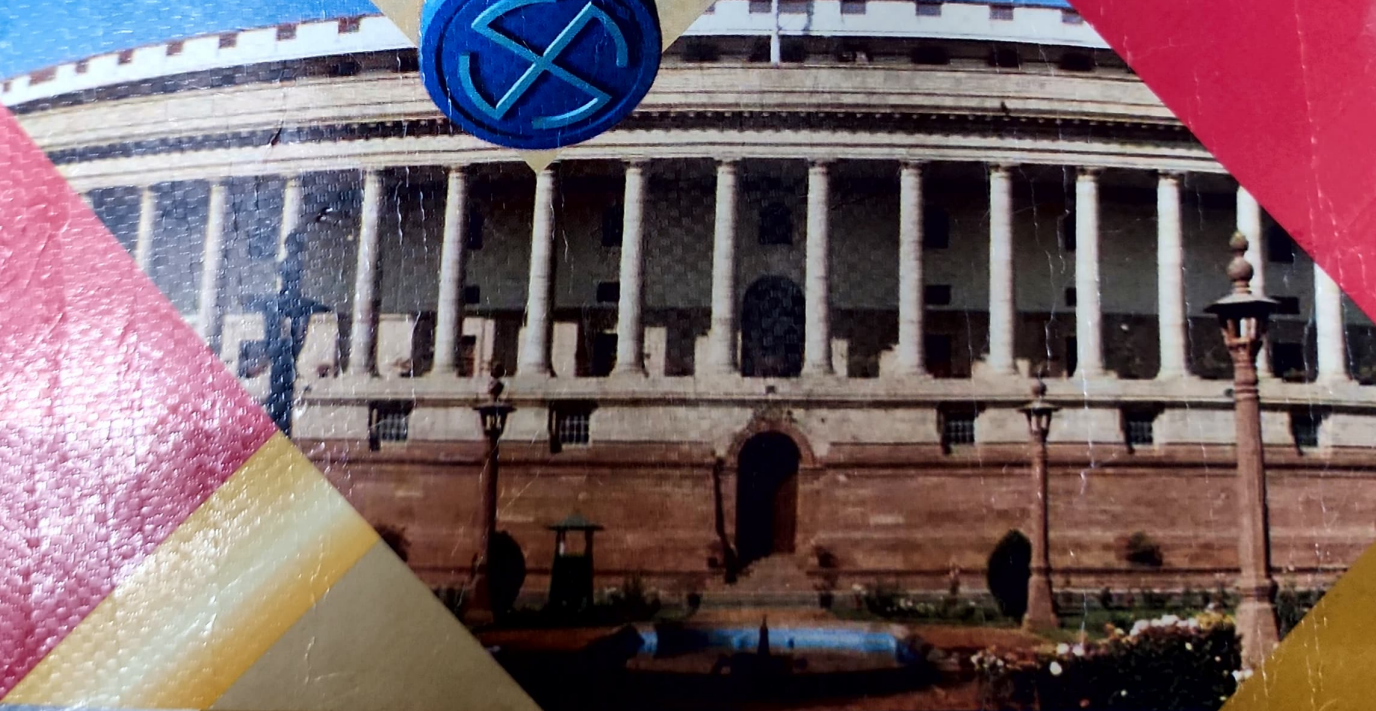
As per the Latest Syllabus issued by The Council for 'The Indian School
Certificate Examinations, New Delhi', for the year 2023 and onwards

ICSE
10

CANDID®

ICSE

HISTORY & CIVICS



■ K.S. Randhawa

EVERGREEN E-LEARNING APP



SCAN TO DOWNLOAD



General of India. This expenditure does not require the annual vote of the Parliament, but it can discuss the estimates.

(ii) Estimates required to meet the other expenditure of the Government of India are put up before the Lok Sabha in the form of Demands for Grants. These are thoroughly debated and voted upon by the members. In this respect, the Lok Sabha has the power to impose, abolish or alter any tax or duties etc.

(b) **Supplementary Grants** : If the amount sanctioned under the Demand for Grants in a financial year is found to be insufficient, the Government can make a fresh Demand for Supplementary Grants. It is also thoroughly debated and voted upon in the Lok Sabha. The Lok Sabha can also sanction expenditure on contingencies.

(c) **Vote on Accounts** : Vote on Accounts is a measure to authorise the executive to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India from April 1, i.e., the beginning of the new financial year till the Budget is finally passed by the Parliament. The Lok Sabha has the power to pass the Vote on Accounts.

(d) **Salaries of the M.Ps and the Ministers** : The M.Ps and the Ministers receive such salaries and allowances as are determined by the Parliament from time to time.

(e) **Permission for taxes** : No tax can be imposed or money spent by the government without the approval of the Parliament.

(f) **Money bill** : A money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Other Monetary Controls : During the discussion on the Budget, Cut-motions in the Demands for Grants enable the Parliament to exercise control over finance. Similarly, the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament ensures that Public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decision. It examines reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

3. Control over Executive :

The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. They remain in office as long as they continue to enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha, by simple majority. The Parliament exercises its control over the executive as given below :

THE LEGISLATURE, THE EXECUTIVE AND THE JUDICIARY

(a) **Various Motions** : The Question Hour, Call Attention Motion, Half an Hour Discussion are the devices through which the House seeks information from the Government.

(b) **Adjournment Motion** : With the passing of the Adjournment Motion, the routine business of the House is postponed. The House then discusses Government's acts of omission or commission on a matter of urgent national importance.

(c) **Censure Motion and the No-Confidence Motion** : Censure Motion, expressing disapproval of the policies of the Government may be moved against the Council of Ministers or an individual Minister in the Lok Sabha. Adoption of the Censure Motion against the Government would result in the resignation of the Council of Ministers. But if it is against an individual Minister as the case may be, then only the individual Minister has to resign.

A **No-Confidence Motion** against the Council of Ministers may be moved in the Lok Sabha by a leader of the Opposition supported by at least 50 members. It is taken up for discussion within ten days. If it is passed, the Government has to resign.

4. Constitutional Functions:

The Bill to amend the Constitution may be moved in either House. It has to be passed in both the Houses by a simple majority or by a two-third majority as provided under Article 68 of the Constitution.

5. Electoral Functions:

- (i) The elected members of both the Houses of the Parliament along with members of the States Legislative Assemblies constitute the Electoral College to elect the President of India.
- (ii) The Vice-President of India is elected by members of both the Houses.
- (iii) The Lok Sabha also elects its speaker and Deputy Speaker.
- (iv) The Rajya Sabha elects its Deputy Chairman.

6. Judicial Functions :

- (i) The Parliament exercises the power to impeach the President or to remove a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court according to the procedure laid down for the purpose.

- (ii) The Parliament can also punish a person for disturbing its working or for showing disrespect for the House.

7. Miscellaneous Powers :

The miscellaneous powers of the Parliament include : (a) to make laws regarding the composition, powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (b) to establish a common High Court for two or more States (c) to alter the name or boundaries of the State, to establish new states by separating the territories from any State.

Parliamentary Procedure

The rules and formalities for proper transaction of the business of the House have been termed as 'Parliamentary Procedures'.

Summoning of the House

The President from time to time summons each House of the Parliament.

President's Address

Article 87(1) of the Constitution provides : At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform the Parliament of the causes of its summons.

The President's Address is a "Policy statement of the government." i.e., the tasks which the government wishes to undertake and the subjects on which it proposes to make laws. It is drafted by the PM and his colleagues.

Motion of Thanks

The debate on the President's Address takes the form of a Motion thanking the President for the speech. The Motion of thanks is moved by some member and seconded by another member. It provides an opportunity for the discussion of matters referred to in the Address. At the end of the discussion the Prime Minister replies to the debate. Then the Motion of Thanks is put to vote. Defeat of Motion would cause the resignation of the government. Motion of Thanks is, in reality, a Motion of Confidence in the government.

Question Hour in the Lok Sabha (Interpellation)

Generally, the first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is devoted to Questions and that hour is called **Question Hour**. It is the time allotted for members of the House to ask questions on matters of public interest. These questions are addressed to the Chair and if admitted, the government is obliged to answer them. It has a special significance in the proceedings of Parliament.

(i) It is during the Question Hour that members can ask questions on every aspect of administration and Governmental activity. In other words, it is to obtain information on a matter of public importance or to ventilate a grievance.

(ii) The Government is, as it were, put on trial during the Question Hour and every Minister on his turn stands up and answers for administrative acts of omission and commission. It keeps the ministers on their toes.

(iii) Through the Question Hour the Government is able to quickly feel the pulse of the nation and adopt its policies and actions accordingly. It provides a check and protection against injustice and slackness on the part of the government.

Types of Questions

A question must not ordinarily exceed 100 words and contain no arguments. A member has to give 10 clear days' notice of a question.

Questions are of three types :

1. Starred Questions : Starred Questions are the questions in which a member desires answers.

2. Unstarred Questions : Unstarred Questions are the questions in which a member desires written answers.

3. Short Notice Questions : Short Notice Questions are related to urgent public importance.

The Zero Hour

The Zero Hour denotes the time immediately following the Question Hour in both Houses of Parliament. It starts at **12 noon**. It came to be called an 'Hour' also because very often it continued

A High Court's functions include the following:

1. Original Jurisdiction : By original jurisdiction it is meant the cases a High Court can hear in the first instance. i.e. without having been heard in the subordinate courts. These include cases of :

- (a) Wills, divorce, marriage, admiralty, company law, contempt of Court.
- (b) Constitutional cases which relate to the interpretation of the Constitution or judicial review.
- (c) Issue writs for the Enforcement and protection of Fundamental Rights.
- (d) Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai High Courts can hear such civil cases where the value of the disputed property is not less than a specified value.
- (e) Matters relating to revenue and its collection.
- (f) Cases related to election petitions, challenging the elections of MPs ; MLAs or other local bodies.
- (g) Withdraw civil and criminal cases from subordinate courts for conducting trials themselves.

2. Appellate Jurisdiction : A High Court hears appeal in the following cases :

- (a) Against the judgement of a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge, where the sentence of imprisonment to a convict exceeds seven years.
- (b) Against the judgement of Assistant Sessions Judge, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate where the sentence of imprisonment exceeds four years.
- (c) A sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court. So an accused person who is convicted of a death sentence, has a right to appeal to the High Court.
- (d) Appeal also lies to the high court when an order of acquittal is passed by the Sessions Judge.
- (e) Appeals also lie in matters concerning
 - (i) land revenue
 - (ii) where blatant injustice has been committed by any tribunal
 - (iii) income tax, patent and insolvency.

3. Power to Issue Writs : All the High Courts issue Writs e.g., the Writs of Habeas Corpus,

Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo-warranto and Certiorari to protect the Fundamental Rights.

(For explanation refer chapter 4 Supreme Court : composition, jurisdiction functions.)

4. Power to Interpret the Constitution : The High Courts exercise the power of Judicial Review to judge the validity of a State law or the Central law. If a law is found to be contrary to the Constitution, it can declare that law invalid. Such a law becomes inoperative.

Judicial Review is the special power vested in the Judiciary by which it examines the constitutionality of the laws, passed by the legislature and the acts of the government. If in view of the court, any executive order or any law passed by the legislature violates any provision of the constitution, it declares it unconstitutional.

5. Power to Transfer Cases : The High Court has the power to transfer a case from a Sessions Court for consideration before itself, if the case involves an interpretation of the Constitution. It can dispose of the case itself after determining the Constitutional Question, or it can send the case back to a court of trial for disposal.

6. Revisional Jurisdiction : The High Court may send for the record of any case, decided by a Subordinate Court. This is done if the High Court feels that the Subordinate Court had no jurisdiction to try that case, or it had committed gross irregularity. In such a case, the High Court can issue such an order as it may deem fit.

The revisional jurisdiction can be exercised only in exceptional cases where the interest of public justice requires interference. It is applicable in the following cases :

- (a) Where the trial court had wrongly shut out evidence / flagrant error in procedure.
- (b) Where material evidence has been overlooked by the trial Court or the Court of appeal.
- (c) Violation of principles of natural justice.
- (d) Injustice or error of law apparent on the face of the record.
- (e) Arbitrary authority leading to wrong judgement.

7. Administrative Powers : A High Court possesses the following powers over subordinate courts for superintendence and control over them except Court Martials or Tribunals relating to the Army :

- (a) Send for a detailed report on their working.
- (b) Frame rules to regulate the proceedings of the courts.
- (c) Transfer a **District Judge**.
- (d) Recall a District Judge on deputation.
- (e) Promote and confirm persons in the judicial service below the rank of District Judge.
- (f) Prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be maintained by the courts.
- (g) Settle fees to be allowed to officers, clerks and advocates of the Subordinate Courts.
- (h) The appointment, posting and promotion of District Judges shall be made by the Governor in consultation with the High Court.

8. Appointment of officers and servants of a High Court : Officers and servants of a High Court are appointed by the Chief Justice. He settles conditions of their service, including leave and promotion, with the approval of the Governor. The service conditions must be in accordance with the State laws.

9. Court of Record : The High Court is a Court of Record. This implies that :

(a) Its judgements are kept as a record, and are used as a precedent. It is binding on all subordinate courts in the State. But in other High Courts, the judgement of a High Court can be used only in support of an argument in a case before it.

(b) If a person commits contempt of a High Court, it has the authority to punish him. The Supreme Court or the Parliament cannot deprive the High Court of this power.

Note : The High Court has no power of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted under any military law or relating to Armed forces i.e. Military Tribunals or Military Courts.

Independence of the Judiciary

In the present times, an independent judiciary is of special significance because it :

(i) can protect the rights and liberties of the people.

(ii) can uphold the supremacy of the constitution.

(iii) can give proper and impartial interpretation of the constitution.

(iv) can establish the faith of the people in the administration.

(v) can create a proper balance between the centre and the states in federal states.

(vi) can check the government from becoming irresponsible.

1. Appointment of the Judges : The judges of the **Supreme Court** and the **High Courts** are appointed by the **President** on the basis of their fulfilling the qualifications laid down in the Constitution for the purpose.

2. Security of Tenure : A Judge of the High Court holds his office till he has attained the age of **62 years**. He can be removed by the President on the ground of "proven misbehaviour or incapacity" on an Address of each House of Parliament. Such an Address (request) should be supported by a majority of the total membership of the House and by two-thirds of the members present and voting.

3. Salaries, etc. are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State : Judges' salaries, allowances, etc. shall not be varied to their disadvantage during their term of office. Moreover, they are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and are not subject to Vote of the legislature. The salaries of the Judges cannot be reduced except during period of financial emergency.

4. Punishment for Contempt of Court : **Article-121** of our Constitution prohibits the criticism of the decisions and proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts by the Parliament or by the State Legislature. Anybody guilty of criticism of court can be tried for contempt of court.

5. Prohibition of Practice after Retirement : A retired judge can practise only in the Supreme Court or in those High Courts where he has not worked as a judge so as to safeguard the dignity of the judges. He shall not practise in other Courts or Tribunals. This ensures that the judges, while making decisions cannot exploit their past

May 1857 : On May 9, 1857, Indian troopers (mostly from the Muslim 3rd) were stripped of their uniforms and fettered. They had been found guilty and sentenced by the court to ten years' imprisonment for mutiny.

On May 10, 1857, at 5 p.m. or so, the men of the 3rd Cavalry stormed the jail and released their prisoners. They ransacked the armoury, set ablaze the barracks and shot dead a British Colonel. Thus, the Revolt of 1857 in India's Independence had begun on 10th May 1857 at Meerut.

Rebel sepoys seized Delhi on 12th May, 1857. Europeans were killed. Bahadur Shah-II was the last Emperor. British forces began their attack on Delhi on 20th September, 1857. The English captured Delhi and imprisoned the Emperor, his sons and their three sons.

Spreads :

The Uprising broke out at Lucknow on May 30, 1857. British Resident Henry Lawrence was besieged in the Residency by the patriotic rebels. On November 3, 1858, the city of Lucknow was recaptured by the British. Begum Zeenat Mahal fled to Allahabad.

Nana Sahib was proclaimed as the Peshwa of Kanpur. He led the Uprising in Kanpur along with his wife. General Sir Hugh Wheeler surrendered on June 4, 1857. But General James O'Neil and his troops recaptured Kanpur. Nana Sahib fled to Allahabad and joined the Rani of Jhansi.

General Bahadur Khan at Bareilly and General Singh of Jagdishpur in Bihar revolted. They won a signal victory against the Company's troops at Jagdishpur on 23rd April, 1858. He ran away for sometime, but died soon.

Valour : In June 1857, Rani Lakshmi Bai was proclaimed as the ruler of Jhansi. She was killed by British troops on 18th April, 1858. The British set up a memorial (near Gwalior). A fierce battle took place in June 1858. The Rani died a martyr's death for her rights. Tantia Tope was killed by British troops. Mann Singh, and was finally hanged.

...tested-only for continuity and for standing.

Causes of the Failure of the Revolt of 1857 A.D.

The rising was, however, suppressed by the British. On account of the following reasons, it failed to achieve its goal of ending the British rule. But it was not a total failure, as it had some far-reaching effects.

(i) The rising could not become an all-India struggle, because number of states such as Kashmir, Sind, Rajputana and most of Punjab did not take part in it.

(ii) All the classes of the society and all Indian rulers did not join the rising. On the one hand, Nabha, Patiala, Jind, Jodhpur, Scindia, Holkar, the Nizam, the Nawab of Bhopal and zamindars and big merchants, all supported the Company's government in the rising.

(iii) The rebels did not have modern weapons and other war materials.

(iv) Whereas the Company's government had a good supply of men, money and arms from England.

(v) The rising was started before the scheduled time. So it was not well-organized nor centrally controlled. The British had sufficient time to organize themselves and their resources.

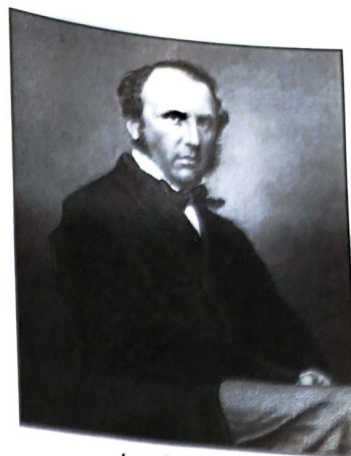
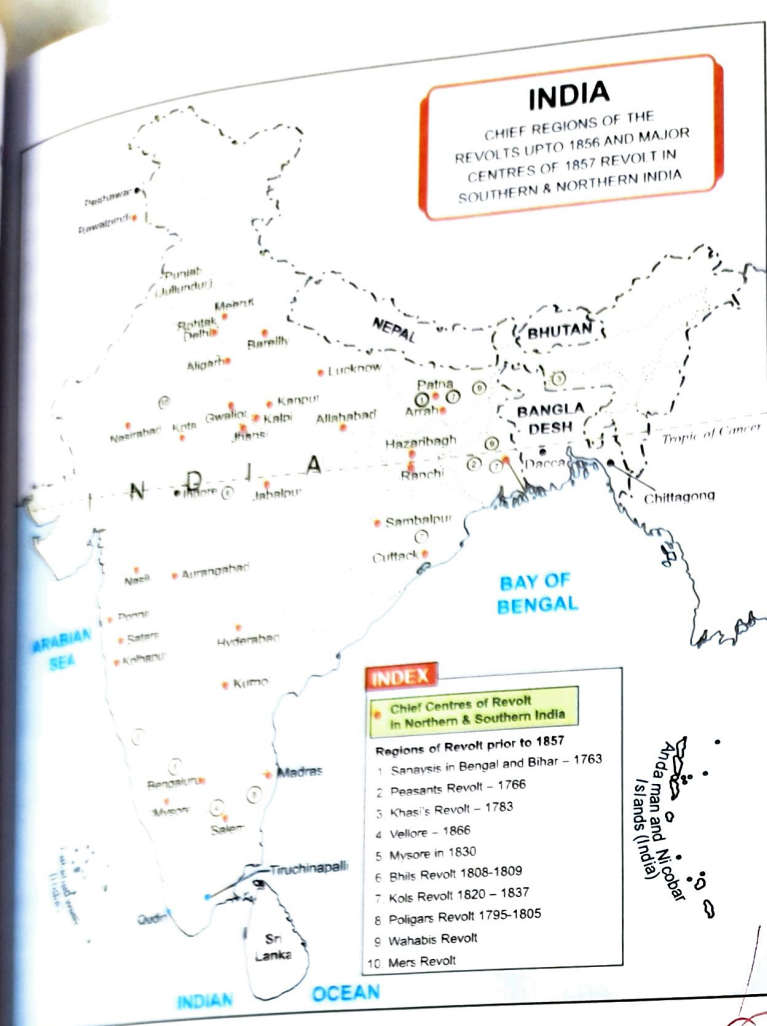
Consequences of the First War of Independence

1. Changes in the administrative set up (Constitutional Changes) :

End of Company's Rule : The rule of the East India Company came to an end. The Indian empire went under the direct control of the Crown.

Queen Victoria became the **Queen of India**. This change was done under the 'Government of India Act, 1858' which had the following provisions :

(i) It transferred the power to govern India from the East India Company to the British Crown.



Lord Canning

Lord John Canning was the Governor General of India during the Indian Rebellion of 1857. He was made the first Viceroy of India.

- (v) Appointments to the Civil Service were to be made by open competition under rules made by the Secretary of State. The Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 provided for an annual competitive examination for recruitment to Civil Services. It was to be held in London. The higher services were reserved only for Englishmen. The Indian University Act set up Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.



Queen's Proclamation, 1858 :

Policy towards Indian Princes and Chiefs. On November 1, 1858, Lord Canning announced Queen Victoria's proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs and People of India. The Queen in her declaration declared that :

- (i) The British Government would not annex the Indian States.
- (ii) All the treaties that the Princes had concluded with the East India company would be honoured.
- (iii) The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was abandoned and the right to adoption was recognised.
- (iv) The office of the Peshwa was abolished.
- (v) In every State, a **Resident** was to be appointed who was to look after the British interest in the State. He was made responsible to the Governor General for all the acts of omission and commission.
- (vi) The British Government took steps to render the Indian states militarily weak.

The Board of Control was abolished and the Board of Directors had no powers left. Now, the power was to be exercised by the Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council. The Secretary of State was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible to the Parliament. His salary and allowances were to be paid out of the revenues of India. Thus, the ultimate power over India remained with the British Parliament.

The Secretary of State was to be assisted by a 15-member India Council. Of these, nine should have resided or served in India for at least 10 years.

Actual governance was to be carried on as before by the Governor General who was also given the title of **Viceroy** or **Crown's** personal representative. **Lord Canning** was the first Viceroy under this Act.

3. End of the Peshwas and the Mughal Empire : Nana Sahib, the Peshwa, had fled to the jungles of Nepal. He never returned. The title of the Peshwa was abolished. Bahadur Shah, the Mughal Emperor, was deported to Rangoon, where he died after sometime (1862). After his death, the *Mughal Imperial* dynasty, founded by **Babur**, came to an end.

4. Promises to the People : Queen Victoria also held out the following promises to the general people of India in order to assuage their feelings, and to win them over. She promised :

(a) Not to interfere in the social and religious beliefs of the people. This strengthened the conservative forces in India. Earlier Lord William Bentinck in 1829 had banned *sati* and in 1856 had passed the Widow Remarriage Act.

(b) To give equal treatment to all her subjects, both Indians and Europeans.

(c) To admit Indians to all offices, without discrimination of caste or race.

(d) To grant general pardon to all, except those found guilty of murdering an Englishman during the Uprising.

(e) To make moral and material advancement of the people as the main concern of the government policies.

(f) To develop industries and promote works of public utility.

5. Changes in the Army Organisation : Yet another important consequence of the War of 1857 A.D., was that the Indian Army was thoroughly reorganised and built up on the policy of 'division and counter-poise':

(a) A Royal Indian Army was created, merging the armies of the Company and the Crown under a Commander-in-Chief.

(b) The ratio of Europeans and Indians in the Army was rearranged respectively to 1 : 2 (in Bengal) and 2 : 5 in Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras (Chennai).

(c) The Indian soldiers were to be excluded from the artillery and arsenals.

(d) Supply of newspapers and magazines to the armies were stopped.

(e) A distinction was made between martial and non-martial races.

(f) The sepoys belonging to different castes and creeds were mixed up in the same regiments so that a sense of unity in them may develop. The new army left out the Brahmins and Rajputs of Oudh and brought in Sikhs from Punjab, Gurkhas from Nepal and Pathans from Frontier.



Emperor Bahadur Shah surrendered on the condition that his own life and that of his Queen Zeenat Mahal and Prince Jawan Bhakat be spared.

(g) All key positions in the army were reserved for the British, and only they were to be stationed at strategic places.

(h) Indians in the army were not to be appointed at a rank higher than that of a Subedar.

6. Introduction of Budget System : From 1860 A.D. onwards, the Budget system was introduced in India for the first time in order to reorganise the financial administration. Sources of income were distributed between the Central and Provincial governments.

7. The Policy of Divide and Rule : A very important measure by the British to safeguard their empire in India, was to continue and further extend the use of the policy of divide and rule. They adopted the following steps in this direction:

(a) Soon after the War of 1857 A.D., the government turned against the Muslims and discriminated against them in services, favouring the Hindus. When later on the Hindu nationalism grew, they became friendly towards the Muslims. They encouraged the formation of the Muslim League in 1906 A.D. and introduced a separate electorate for the Muslims in 1909.

(b) To create a wall of separation between the feudal elements (the Princes, Landlords, Zamindars), the common people and the peasantry, the British assured the Princes to end the policy of annexation. They gave gifts of land to the landlords who began to exploit the peasantry in several ways. So the feudal elements were encouraged against the ordinary masses.

(c) The army was also reorganized on the principle of 'divide and rule', e.g. martial vs. non-martial regiments and Europeans vs. Indians. They put together the soldiers of different castes, religions, tribes and regions to make one regiment.

(d) The Indian people were divided into two categories, namely those in British India and those in Princely India; wedges were created between the two through administrative restrictions on the people of British India, having limited rights in the Princely States and vice-versa.

(e) The British encouraged the sentiments of provincialism and regionalism by favouring one against the other.

(f) They gave jobs to the sons of landlords and discriminated against the educated Indians.

8. Increased Economic Exploitation of India: Earlier, India was exploited by one Trading Company, namely the East India Company. Now, after the War of 1857 A.D., India came to be exploited by the British nation as a whole, in several ways, as given here under :

(a) The high salaries of the Secretary of the State for India and other members of the Indian Council in England were paid from the Indian exchequer. The numbers of civil and army officials from the European community increased manifold, which caused more burden on the Indian exchequer.

(b) India became an *Imperial Colony of Britain*, exporting raw materials and importing finished goods from England.

(c) Imbalance in Export and Import duties caused the ruin of India's economy.

(d) There was a rapid rise in the indebtedness of the peasantry to the landlords, due to the protection of the latter by the Government.

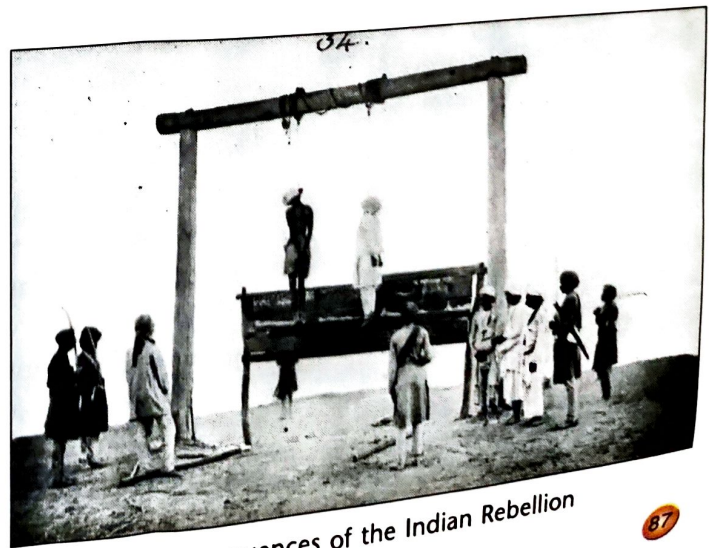
(e) The English invested their capital and savings in India on the Indian Railways, plantation, coal mines, jute mills and shipping, etc. India had to pay a heavy dividend on these investments.

(f) The Indian tax payers had to meet the heavy cost of wars which the British fought with India's neighbours - Nepal and Burma.

9. British Apathy towards Social Reforms : The British now became apathetic towards social reforms in India, as these had been misunderstood and had become one of the factors responsible for the First War of Independence of 1857 A.D.

10. British Indian Presidencies : Three British Indian Presidencies, namely the Presidencies of Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata), and Madras (Chennai) were established. This led to further decentralization in the Indian administration. Local bodies also came to be introduced by Lord Ripon in 1882 A.D.

11. Rise of Nationalism in India : The First War of Indian Independence, 1857 A.D. became a symbol of challenge to the British and proved to be a great incentive to the continuation and further rise in the spirit of nationalism in India. The British committed great **atrocities** on Indians, after their victory in the War of 1857 A.D. These were never forgotten by the people. Moreover, the stories of sufferings and sacrifices of national heroes of 1857 A.D. like Tantia Tope, Rani of Jhansi who became India's Joan of Arc and many others remained an unfailing source of inspiration for Indians for the later struggle for freedom.



Consequences of the Indian Rebellion

1. Economic Exploitation of India :

(i) **Poor Condition of Village Economy** : Before the arrival of the Britishers, Indian villages were independent. But after the arrival of the Britishers, different villages and regions gradually became interdependent. A common economic life began to emerge in India which helped in unifying the country. Under the *zamindari* system, the peasants were left absolutely at the mercy of the landlords, who could drive them off their land at anytime. After the Industrial Revolution, farmers were forced to grow only those crops which could be used as raw material in the British industry and even these were purchased at very low rates. This forced the peasants to revolt and forced them to unite.

(ii) **Poor condition of Handicrafts** : The British rule had a very damaging effect on the Indian handicrafts. Heavy duties were imposed on goods exported to England from India and British goods were forced upon India. This ruined the Indian handicrafts.

(iii) **Unemployment and Underemployment** : Because of the introduction of English education, the number of educated youth were increasing but job opportunities were limited. Even higher jobs were reserved for the European youth. Indiscriminate annexation and confiscation policy increased unemployment. This forced the Indian youth to join the Indian National Movement.

(iv) **Attitude of the Government** : The burden of taxes was constantly on the increase, but the government did very little to promote the welfare of the people. This forced the people to unite and join the National Movement.

(v) **Poor Condition of Indian Industries and Workers** : The economic policies of the Britishers were hampering the growth of Indian industry. British industrialists were encouraged to set up industries instead of encouraging native capitalists to raise industries. The Indian labour was fully exploited. The workers had no right and they were made to work on low wages. Cheap import of iron and steel for railways practically closed down Indian iron smelting industry.

(vi) **Poor Condition of Indian Traders and Merchants** : As colonial control over Indian trade tightened, the territory within which Indian merchants could function became increasingly limited. They were barred from trading with Europe

in manufactured goods, and had to export raw materials and foodgrains – raw cotton, opium, wheat and indigo – required by the British. They were also gradually edged out of the shipping business. The European merchant-industrialists had their own chambers of commerce to which Indian businessmen were not allowed to join.

The Ilbert Bill

The Ilbert Bill was introduced by Lord Ripon to bring Indians and Europeans at par, as far as the criminal jurisdiction of courts was concerned and to withdraw the privilege enjoyed by the Europeans of being tried by a judge of their own race only.

The Bill raised a storm of agitation among the members of the European community and the bill was withdrawn. The Ilbert Bill controversy proved an eye-opener to the Indian intelligentsia. It became clear to them that justice and fairplay could not be expected where the interests of the European community were involved.

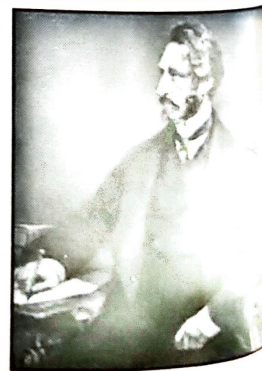
2 Repressive Policies of Lord Lytton

Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India from 1876 to 1880. The short-sighted acts and repressive policies of Lord Lytton acted like catalytic agents and accelerated the movement against foreign rule.

(i) **Vernacular Press Act (Gagging Act)** : After the Revolt of 1857, the attitude of the British government towards the freedom of the press changed. In 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed, modelled on the *Irish Press Laws*. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the Vernacular Press that would excite dissatisfaction against the government. From now on, the government kept a regular track of the vernacular newspapers.

After the Indigo Riots, the agitation for freedom of India gained greater momentum. Meanwhile, the English education among the new generation of the native people brought a new light of ideas and testament of **fight against the British Government to achieve independence**. At the same time, the vernacular

journalism was slowly getting stronger to convey the aspiration of independence to the common people. Thus, on March 14, 1878, the Vernacular Press Act was passed to suppress the freedom of the native press. Lord Lytton was particularly ill famed for passing this Act.



Lord Lytton

(ii) The Indian Arms Act, 1878 : Lytton's Government passed the Indian Arms Act in 1878. It compelled the Indians to acquire a licence to keep, sell or purchase arms. The offenders were to be punished both with a fine and imprisonment. But the English, Anglo-Indians and government servants of certain categories were exempted from this Act. Thus, most of the administrative measures of Lord Lytton were against the interests of the Indians.

(iii) The Afghan War : To check Russian influence in Afghanistan Lord Lytton waged a war against Afghanistan. This unnecessary war put a huge burden on the Indian economy.

The Durbar of 1877 was held beginning on January 1, 1877 to commemorate the coronation and proclaim Queen Victoria as the 'Empress of India'. It was attended by Robert Lytton - Viceroy of India, *maharajas*, *nawabs* and intellectuals. This was the culmination of transfer of control of much of India from the British East India Company to the Government of Great Britain.



(iv) Famine (1876-1878) : A serious famine occurred in India during the period from 1876 to 1878. The worst affected areas were **Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Punjab** and some parts of **Central Madhya Pradesh**. Lakhs of people died. Many villages were depopulated. Vast stretches of lands were left uncultivated. At that time, Lord Lytton imposed custom duty on textile goods exported to England. He also held a **Durbar at Delhi** in 1877 in which **Queen Victoria** was declared as the **Empress of India**. This extravagant Darbar cost millions of rupees.

(v) In 1877, the maximum age limit for the Civil Services examination was lowered from *twenty* one to *nineteen* making it difficult for the Indians to compete it.

The British also removed the import duties on British textiles which proved harmful for Indian industries.

3. Socio-Religious Reform Movements : In the 19th century, educated Indians began to examine afresh their religious beliefs and customs and their social practices in the light of new knowledge of Western science and philosophy which they had acquired. The result was various religious and social reform movements to reform Hindu religion like the *Brahmo Samaj*, the *Prarthana Samaj*, the *Arya Samaj*, the *Ramakrishna Mission*, the *Theosophical Society*. Similar movements reformed the Muslim, Sikh and Parsi societies also.

(i) In the religious sphere, the reform movements combated religious superstitions, attacked idolatry, polytheism and hereditary priesthood.

(ii) In the social sphere, these movements attacked the *caste system*, *child marriage*, *Sati system*, *female infanticide*, *untouchability* and other social and legal inequalities.

(iii) These movements were progressive in character for they sought **reorganisation of society** on **democratic lines** and on the basis of *ideas, individual equality, social equality, reason, enlightenment and liberalism*.

(iv) Most of the religious societies had no political mission, all the same whosoever came under their influence rapidly developed a **sense of self-respect, self-confidence and spirit of patriotism**. Since many reform movements drew their inspiration from India's rich cultural heritage, these promoted pan-Indian feelings and spirit of nationalism.

(v) As a result of these movements, significant advances were made in the field of **emancipation of women**. Some legal measures were introduced to elevate their status. The practice of *sati* and *infanticide* were made illegal. In 1856, a law was passed permitting *widow remarriage*. Another law, passed in 1860, raised the marriageable age of girls to ten which was a significant advancement in those days. Many superstitions also began to disappear. At the close of the century, it was no longer considered sinful to travel to foreign countries.

(vi) The reform movements differed from each other in many ways, but they all helped in **awakening the people** to the need for change. Most of these movements, were religious in character and appealed to one's own religious community. As most of the social evils had become

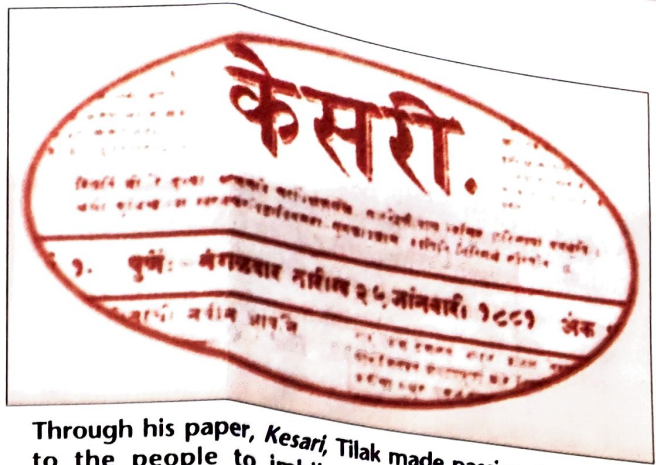
for various organisations like Indian National Congress which were involved in freedom struggle.

- Press brought the Indian people close to other countries.

In India, the growth of the Press started early in the nineteenth century and played an important part in the national awakening of the people.

The first newspaper in India was the 'Bengal Gazette' which started in 1780. However, the real development of the Press came early in the nineteenth century. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** started two papers, 'Sambad-Kaumudi' in Bengali and 'Mirat-ul Akbar' in Persian, which were devoted to propagating the case for social reforms. Many other national leaders and social reformers were also associated with the growth of the press in India. **Dadabhai Naoroji** edited 'Rast Goftar', and **Chandra Vidyasagar** started 'Shome Prakash'. In 1890, an English weekly, 'The Indian Social Reformer' was started in Bombay (Mumbai) to propagate social reforms.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, many English dailies were started; many of these are still among the popular newspapers in India like the *Times of India* started in 1861, the *Pioneer* in 1865, the *Madras Mail* in 1865, the *Statesman* in 1875, etc. These papers usually supported the British government's policies, yet they kept people informed of the rapid political developments in the country. They criticized the unjust policies of the British government in India. They spread the message of patriotism and *liberal ideals of liberty, equality, etc.* There were other dailies which voiced the Indian opinion like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* started in Bengal in 1868 and the *Hindu* started in Madras (Chennai) in 1878. There were many newspapers and journals in Indian languages also. By the end of the nineteenth century, about 500 newspapers and journals in Indian languages and English were published in different parts of the country. With the growth of the national movement, the Indian Press also grew and played an important part in rousing the national consciousness of the people. The bi-weekly, *Kesari*, a Marathi journal, started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was one such journal.



Through his paper, *Kesari*, Tilak made passionate appeals to the people to imbibe the virtues of patriotism, fearlessness and sacrifice.

(B) Establishment of All India Association

A number of Political Associations were formed before 1885. Some of the prominent ones are :

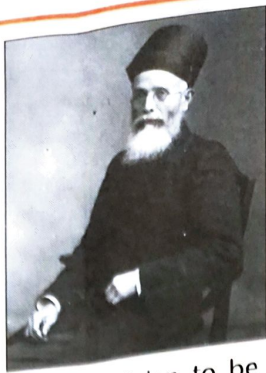
1. **Zamindari Association (1837)** also known as Landholder's society, was formed to safeguard the interests of the Landlords.

2. **British Indian Association (1851)** : British Indian Association demanded the separation of Judiciary from the executive, abolition of salt and stamp duty and reduction of salaries of high officials.

3. **London Indian Society (1865)** founded in England by Indian students under the direction of Dadabhai Naoroji to voice the grievances of the Indians.

4. **East India Association** : The East India Association was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in London in 1866. The Association provided information on all Indian subjects to the British citizens and Members of Parliament. It voiced the grievances of Indians and suggested remedial measures. The association recommended the abolition of cotton duties and demanded the withdrawal of the **Vernacular Press Act**. Dadabhai Naoroji, the **Grand Old Man of India**, was of the opinion that the British were basically just and good. He wanted to place the true state of affairs in India before the people of England so that the grievances of the Indians may be solved. The association had its branches in Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata) and Madras (Chennai).

Dadabhai Naoroji (September 4, 1825 – June 30, 1917) was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political leader. His book, **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**, brought into the limelight the drain of India's wealth into Britain. He was a Member of Parliament (MP) in the British House of Commons between 1892 and 1895, and the first Asian to be a British MP.



5. Poona Sarvajank Sabha : It was founded by Justice MG Ranade. It played an important role in arousing political consciousness and securing relief for the cultivators during drought in Maharashtra.

6. Bombay Presidency Association (1871) : Bombay Presidency Association demanded the reduction in Court fees and taxes on Salt and Sugar.

7. Indian Association : The premier Association among all the associations and the predecessor of the Indian National Congress was the **Indian Association**. The Association was established by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876 in Calcutta (Kolkata).

Objectives :

The objectives of the Indian Association included :

- (i) Creation of a strong body of public opinion.
- (ii) Integration of Indian people on the basis of common political interests.
- (iii) Promotion of friendly relations between Hindus and Muslims.
- (iv) Mass participation in public movements.

Achievements : It launched agitations against the oppressive Acts such as the **Licence Act**, the **Arms Act** and the **Vernacular Press Act**. It struggled against the lowering of the age limit from 21 to 19 years for the **I.C.S. Examination**.

- It also took up the cause of the workers on the British-owned plantations.

tyrannies and oppression by the zamindars against the

8. Indian National Conference : Surendranath Banerjee convened the conference at Kolkata in 1883. Anand Mohan who presided described it as the first step to a National Parliament. It was merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886.

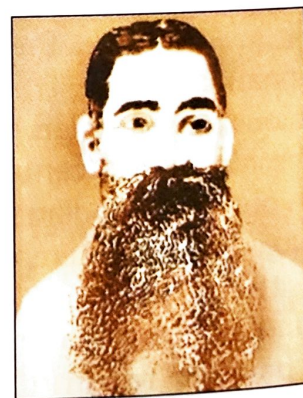
9. Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884) was founded by M Viraraghavachari, BS Aiyer and P Anandacharlu.

These associations criticised the unjust policies of the British government and helped the people to fight for their political rights. They could be rightly described as the forerunners of the Indian National Congress (INC).

INDIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE :

Origin of the Indian National Congress (INC)

On 31st March, 1883, **A.O. Hume**, a retired I.C.S. officer, addressed an open letter to the young graduates of the Calcutta University. In that letter he appealed to them to form an association for the moral, social and political regeneration of India. He invited about 50 young Indians of courage and conviction to come forward for this purpose. He inspired them to form the National Congress. Hume had also the support of **Lord Dufferin**, the *Viceroy of India*, and many prominent Indian leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bannerjee, etc.



Womesh Chandra Bannerjee

place *Nawas Salimullah → Muslim League President*
(iii) To agitate for a constitutional government. The Association launched agitation against the Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act. Surendranath Banerjee led an all-India campaign for a better representation of Indians in the Indian Civil Service. 'The Bengalee' a daily newspaper edited by Surendranath Banerjee, became the chief organ of this Association.

Three Phases of the National Movement

The National Movement in India was more or less synonymous with the Congress Movement. It can be classified into *three phases* on the basis of the objectives and the methods of struggle. The three phases are :

(a) **The Early Nationalists (Moderate) Phase (1885-1905 A.D.)**, aimed at gaining more concessions for Indians. They adopted purely constitutional methods such as making Petitions and Praying to the Government for acceptance of their moderate demands. They made those demands in the form of *Resolutions* and *Petitions*.

(b) **The Aggressive Phase (1905-1919 A.D.)**, aimed at socio-economic and political progress of the people, leading to **Swaraj** as the ultimate goal; their methods included the extremist measures such as the **Swadeshi**, **Swaraj**, National Education and Boycott.

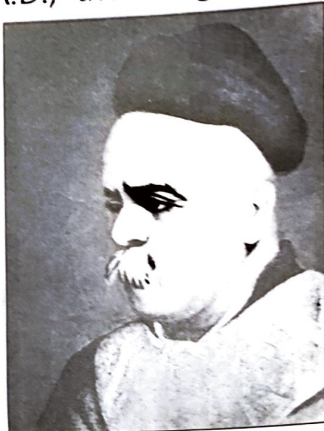
(c) **The Gandhian Phase (1919-1947 A.D.)**, aimed at **Poorna Swaraj**, i.e., Complete Independence; the methods included Gandhi's Non-violent Non-cooperation Movements, Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha.

Who were the Early Nationalists (Moderates) ?

From 1885 to 1905 A.D., the Congress was led by a group of leaders known as Moderates or Early Nationalists.

Prominent amongst them were Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Dinshaw Wacha, Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Ras Behari Bose, Ramesh Chander Dutt, Mahadeo Govind Ranade,

P.R. Naidu, Subramanya



Mahadeo Govind Ranade

Aiyar, Anand Charlu, Rahimatula M. Sayani, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Anand Mohan Bose and other English educated Indians. They were all staunch believers in liberal and moderate approach in politics.

Objectives :

- (i) To awaken and organise organic public opinion.
- (ii) To arouse political consciousness and national spirit of the Indians.
- (iii) To educate and unite Indians on common political and economic issues.
- (iv) To create a strong British public opinion in favour of the genuine grievances of the Indians.
- (v) To establish colonial form of self-government.

Beliefs of the Early Nationalists (Moderates)

Most of the Congress leaders of this period believed that :

- The English were just and freedom loving people. They had an abiding faith in the British sense of justice and fairplay and believed in loyalty to the British crown.
- So they believed that simply by presenting and pleading their case before the British Parliament and the British people, justice would be done and their grievances would be redressed.
- The Congress was proud of its British connections and looked to England for inspiration and guidance.
- They recognised the benefits of the English rule, especially the English language and modern means of transport and communication. They also tried to purge the society of its evils like *sati*, child marriage, untouchability, etc.
- They believed in national unity and liberalism, patience and reconciliation rather than in violence and confrontation.

Scientific Society of Aligarh, the first scientific association of its kind in India.

His work gave rise to a new generation of Muslim intellectuals and politicians who started the Aligarh movement to secure the political future of Muslims in India.

■ Sir Syed founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in 1875 with the aim of promoting social and economic development of the Indian Muslims, popularize scientific and western learning and promote loyalty towards the rulers. The college became the centre of Aligarh Movement.

■ Sir Syed called upon the Muslims to serve the British Raj loyally. He denounced nationalist organisations such as the Indian National Congress (INC).

■ Sir Syed promoted the adoption of Urdu as the *lingua franca* of all Indian Muslims. The onset of the Hindi-Urdu controversy of 1867 saw his emergence as a political leader of the Muslim community. He became a leading Muslim voice opposing the adoption of Hindi as a second official language of the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh).

■ He is identified by historians as one of the earliest advocates of the *Two-Nation Theory* - that Hindus and Muslims were distinct and incompatible nations.

His philosophy guided the creation of the All India Muslim League in 1906, as a political party separate from the Congress.

4. Economic Backwardness of the Country :

(i) Due to the economic backwardness of the country, many communal organisations started demanding special concessions on reservation of jobs for their own community.

(ii) In the absence of any avenues of gainful employment in trade and industry, the British Indian Government remained the biggest employer towards which the educated youth hopefully looked for their means of livelihood. This was cleverly used

by the rulers to promote rivalry and discord among the different sections of society.

(iii) The superiority of the Hindus in the sphere of trade and industry also alarmed the Muslims and they started demanding special economic packages for the community.

(iv) Even the backwardness of agriculture took a communal shape. It was considered that Hindu zamindars were not making any attempt to improve the lot of the *Raiyyats* who were mostly Muslims.

5. Writings and speeches of Aggressive Nationalists :

The Aggressive nationalists played an important role in the National Movement. But some of their actions gave nationalism a religious tinge and marked a step backward in respect of the growth of national unity :

(i) Tilak was considered as the 'Father of Hindu Nationalism'. He started celebrating Shivaji and *Ganpati* festivals which gave a communal colour to the National Movement.

(ii) Bipin Chandra Pal founded the Nationalist journal, *Bande Mataram* which also provided a communal colour to the National Movement.

(iii) The image of *Bharat Mata* by Bankim Chander Chattopadhyaya also widened the gulf between the Hindus and Muslims.

(iv) The adoption of the *Bande Mataram* as the song of inspiration during the partition agitations by the aggressive leaders also forced the Muslims to look for their own interest.

(v) Aggressive Nationalists based nationalism on the glory of Hindu religion. They took oath before Goddess *Kali*.

(vi) Many nationalists glorified the ancient Indian Hindu Culture ignoring Indian Medieval (Muslim) culture. This created a rift between both the communities.

Events leading to the formation of Muslim League :

In 1883, some Muslim *Zamindars* and others asked for separate representation of the Muslim

community in local bodies and district councils. The Indian Councils Act was passed in 1892 to increase the size of various Legislative Councils in British India. In August 1893, the Central National Muslim Association, asked for the due representation in the Central Legislative Council.

1. The Aligarh Politics : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan launched the Aligarh Movement :

- (i) To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and the Muslims.
- (ii) To persuade the Muslims to adopt English education.
- (iii) To persuade the Muslims to abstain from the politics of agitation.
- (iv) To produce an intellectual class from amongst the Muslim community.
- (v) In the course of the freedom movement, the Aligarh politics kept the Hindus and Muslims divided.

2. The Hindi-Urdu Controversy : In the fury of the Freedom Movement, languages, i.e., Hindi and Urdu remained one of the issues which kept the Hindus and Muslims divided.

During the last days of the Muslim rule, Urdu emerged as the most common language of the north-western provinces of India. It was declared the official language, and all official records were written in this language. In 1867, some prominent Hindus started a movement in Benaras in which they demanded the replacement of Urdu with Hindi, and the Persian script with the Devanagiri script, as the court language in the north-western provinces. On 8th April 1900, the Government instructed courts to entertain petitions written in Hindi, i.e., the Devanagiri script also. This situation provoked the Muslims to come out in order to protect the importance of the Urdu language. The opposition by the Hindus towards the Urdu language made it clear to the Muslims of the region that Hindus were not ready to tolerate the culture and traditions of the Muslims.

The Urdu-Hindi controversy had a great effect on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Before this

event, he had been a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and was of the opinion that the "two nations are like the two eyes of the beautiful bride, India". But this movement completely altered his point of view. He put forward the Two-Nation Theory.

3. The Anti-Partition Movement : The Anti-Partition Movement which was given a religious flavour gave the movement a widespread appeal among the Hindu masses, but at the same time, it aroused hostility in the average Muslim mind. The Swadeshi Movement as an economic movement would have been quite acceptable to the Muslims, but as the movement was used as a weapon against the partition (which the greater body of the Muslims supported) and had a religious colouring added to it, it antagonised the Muslim minds.

The creation of the new province provided an incentive to the Muslims to unite into a compact body and form an association to voice their own views and aspirations relating to social and political matters. On 16th October, 1905, the Mohammedan Provincial Union was founded. All the existing organisations and societies were invited to affiliate themselves with it and Salimullah was unanimously chosen as its patron.

4. Muslim Deputation Meets Minto on 1st October, 1906 : A Muslim Deputation met Lord Minto, the Viceroy, on 1st October, 1906 at Shimla. This Deputation had the Principal Archbold of M.A.O. College, Aligarh and H.H. Aga Khan, who was its leader. Mr Archbold had prepared the draft of the address. He also acted as a liaison between the Government and the Muslims.

Main Demands of the Muslim Deputation
The main demands of the Muslim Deputation, who waited upon Lord Minto, were as under :

1. Separate Electorate : The Muslims should be granted the right to elect their own representatives to the Provincial Councils and Imperial Legislative Councils on the basis of a separate electorate.



Viceroy, Lord Minto

2. Weightage in Representation : The Deputation demanded that the Muslims should be allotted more seats in view of their position before the advent of the British, and their services to the British empire.

3. Adequate representation to the Muslims in Local bodies : The Muslims be given adequate representation in the local bodies (Municipal and District Boards), the university bodies (Senates and Syndicates), in the civil, military and judicial services under the Government. They demanded that every High Court must have a Muslim judge.

4. The Establishment of a Muslim University : The Deputation further wanted to establish a Muslim University as a centre of religious, cultural and intellectual activities of the Muslims.

Minto's Assurance : Lord Minto assured the Deputation of his sympathy and support to their demands and promised to safeguard their interests. Accordingly, Communal and Separate electorate was introduced later through the Minto-Morley Reforms Act of 1909 A.D.

Actually, the Muslim Deputation had in reality been invited, rather than being received by the Viceroy. It was a sort of **command performance**. The Deputation was designed by the official British high-ups, and was stage-managed by them in a bid to be a **Counterpoise of Natives against the Natives**. This was a subtle exercise in the British policy of **Divide and Rule**. The British may be described as the **Godfather of the Muslim League**.

Actual Formation of the Muslim League

In December 1906, the delegates from various provinces assembled for the Muslim Educational Conference at Dacca (Dhaka). Having felt the need to establish a political organisation, and being encouraged by the British to do so, Nawab Salimullah Khan of Dacca (Dhaka) took the initiative to form a political organisation of the Muslims. His proposal

All India Muslim League

Founded	: 30th December, 1906 at Dhaka
Ideology	: To fight for political rights for the Muslims.
Founder	: Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka.

was accepted and the Muslim League was formally founded on 30th December, 1906. Its Dhaka Session was presided over by Nawab Salimullah. League's constitution was framed in 1907 at Karachi. Aga Khan was elected as permanent President of Muslim League. Its headquarters were to be at Aligarh but its Central office was shifted to Lucknow in 1910. A Committee framed its rules and regulations, which were accepted at the Karachi meeting held on 29th December, 1907. The first regular session of the Muslim League was held in December, 1908 at Amritsar under the Chairmanship of Syed Ali Imam.

Objectives of the Muslim League

The objectives of the Muslim League, as per its constitution were :

1. To promote amongst the Indian Muslims, the feelings of loyalty towards the British Government, and to remove any misconception that may arise as to the intentions of the Government in relation to the Indian Muslims.

2. To protect and advance the political rights and other interests of the Muslims of India, and to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in mild and moderate language.

3. To promote friendly relations between the Muslims and other communities of India, and to

Date of formation, first session, place, Name of President

3. Bangkok Conference : The Bangkok Conference was held from June 15 to June 23, 1942. More than 150 delegates from Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Thailand, Hongkong, Manila and Java were present at the Conference. It passed many resolutions, such as :

- (i) Invitation to Subhas Chandra Bose to come from Europe to lead this movement.
- (ii) Formation of a Council of Action to control and guide the whole movement.
- (iii) Election of Rash Behari Bose as the President of the Council.
- (iv) Appointment of Mohan Singh as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army. The Japanese government supplied arms, ships and aeroplanes to the INA.

4. Indian National Army : The Indian National Army (INA) or Azad Hind Fauj was an armed force formed by Indian nationalists on 1st September, 1942 in Southeast Asia during World War II. It became the military arm of Indian Independence League.

The aim of the army was to overthrow the British Raj in colonial India, with Japanese assistance. Initially composed of Indian prisoners of war captured by Japan in her Malayan campaign and at Singapore, it later drew large numbers of volunteers from Indian expatriate population in Malaya and Burma.

Role of INA in the Freedom Struggle

In a series of meetings between the INA leaders and the Japanese in 1943, it was decided to cede the leadership of the IIL and the INA to Subhas Chandra Bose. On August 26, 1943 he took the charge of the Indian National Army and became its supreme commander.

1. Provisional Government of Free India : On 1st October, 1943 A.D., Subhas Chandra Bose established the **Interim Government** of independent India which was recognised by countries like Japan, Germany, Italy, China, Burma, Korea and Ireland, etc. The slogans—*Jai Hind* (Victory to India), *Delhi Chalo* (March to Delhi), *Give me freedom and I shall give you freedom* — became the battle cry of the INA. Soon, Japan gave the islands

of Andaman and Nicobar to Subhas Chandra Bose. In that way, these Indian territories came under the occupation of the interim Government. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose kept the names of these islands as 'Shahed' and 'Swaraj'. In December, 1943 A.D., the Indian flag was hoisted on these islands.

2. Declaration of the war : On 23rd October 1943 A.D., the cabinet of the Interim Government called a special meeting. In that meeting, it was decided to start war against the United States of America and England. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose himself broadcast that decision on the radio. Soon after that the Indian National Army started advancing towards India. Bose set up two INA headquarters in Rangoon and Singapore. The women regiment Rani of Jhansi was commanded by Dr. Laxmi Swaminathan.

3. INA's Victories in S.E. Asia : The INA, along with the Japanese army, overran many territories in South-East Asia. By March 1944, they had reached the very frontier of India. The Indian tricolour was hoisted on the hilltops of Kohima and later at Imphal (now in Nagaland and Manipur respectively) on 19 March, 1944. But Japanese reverses in the Second World War weakened the position of the Azad Hind Fauj. Moreover with the early arrival of the monsoon, the supply of ration and ammunition was cut off. In this situation, the INA had no other option but to surrender to the British troops. The INA men were taken prisoners and the Indian Independence movement in the South-East Asia came to an end.

Netaji left Burma in the hope of renewing the fight—a hope that remained unfulfilled. He trekked for twenty-one days from Rangoon to Bangkok, leaving in a twin-engined Japanese bomber with a single companion on 18 August, 1945. It arrived at Taipei in Formosa, but what happened after that is uncertain. The official version issued said that the plane caught fire immediately after take-off. There were no survivors.

4. Fate of the INA : The INA men continued to hold on to Burma for almost a year. After that things just went from bad to worse. Rangoon was recaptured by the British early in May, 1945. The

INA men were disarmed and made prisoners of war. The surrender of Japan on August 15 sealed the fate of the INA also.

Netaji left Rangoon for Bangkok. Thereafter he flew to Tokyo. While on the way to Tokyo he is said to have received fatal injuries in a plane crash. The Japanese official version was that Netaji died on 18 August, 1945.

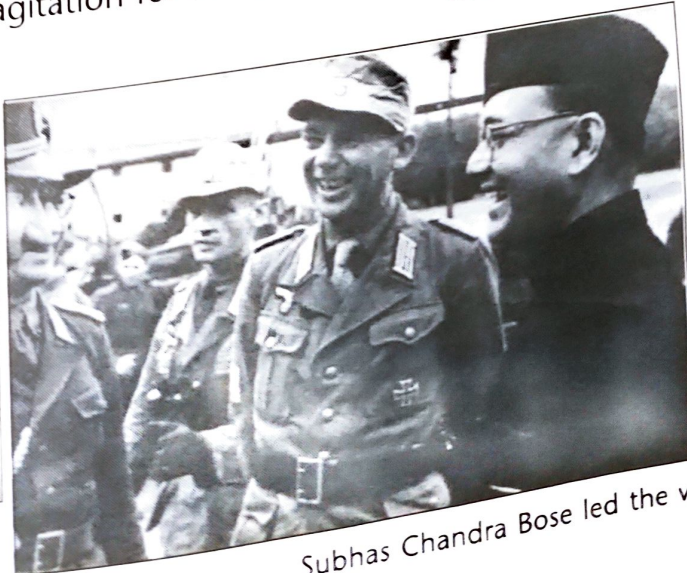
5. The Red Fort Trial : The **INA trials** or the **Red Fort Trials** refer to the court martial of a number of officers of the Indian National Army between November 1945 and May 1946 variously for treason, torture, murder and abetment to murder.

The prisoners would potentially face the death penalty, life imprisonment or a fine as punishment if found guilty. The first joint court-martial of Colonel Prem Sehgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Major General Shah Nawaz Khan was held in a public trial at Red Fort. Nearly all the defendants in the first trial were charged with *Waging war against the King-Emperor* as well as torture, murder and abetment to murder. The trio was defended by the INA Defence Committee formed by the Congress and included legal luminaries of the time including Jawaharlal Nehru, Bhullabhai Desai, Kailashnath Katju and others.

These trials attracted much publicity, and public sympathy for the defendants who were perceived as patriots in India. The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League both made the release of the three defendants an important political issue during the agitation for independence of 1945-46.



Captain Lakshmi Sehgal was a revolutionist of the Indian independence movement. She led the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of INA.



Subhas Chandra Bose led the war against the British.

Significance :

(1) This movement marked the last major campaign in which the forces of the Congress and the Muslim League aligned together; the Congress tricolor and the green flag of the League were flown together as protests.

The Revolt of 1942 and the INA had revealed the heroism of the Indians. With the release of the national leaders from jail, the people began to look forward to another, perhaps the final, struggle for freedom.

(2) In spite of aggressive and widespread opposition, the court martial was carried out, and all three defendants were sentenced to deportation for life. This sentence, however, was never carried out, as the immense public pressure of the demonstrations and riots forced Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, to release all three defendants. Within three months, 11,000 soldiers of the INA were released.

Achievement
(3) The INA inspired uprisings in the Armed Forces of the country. The Indian Navy rose in revolt at Bombay (Mumbai), Calcutta (Kolkata), Madras (Chennai) and Karachi in February, 1946. These revolts shot or destroyed the very foundation on which the British Empire rested.

The INA failed in its political mission but it set an inspiring example of patriotism. The heroic deeds and sacrifices of the soldiers of INA led to political consciousness among the Indian forces. The British now realised that they could not rely on the Indian forces to continue their rule in India.



Independence and Partition of India

Scope of Syllabus

Independence and Partition of India – Cabinet Mission Plan (clauses only) ; Mountbatten Plan (clauses and its acceptance) ; and the Indian Independence Act of 1947 (clauses only).

IMPORTANT TERMS, EVENTS, PERSONS AND DATES

- **Direct Action Day** : The Working Committee of the Muslim League met on 30th July and fixed August 16th as the 'Direct Action Day' throughout the country. Under this the Muslim League decided to say goodbye to constitutional methods and prepared for **self-defence** and **self preservation** by resorting to direct action.
- **Lord Mountbatten Plan** : It was announced on June 3. It was this Plan in which it was declared that India would be divided into two Dominions *i.e.*, India and Pakistan.
- **Two Nation Theory** : Two Nation Theory was given by Mr Jinnah. He asserted that the Hindus and the Muslims had nothing in common and were, therefore, two separate nations and needed two separate states.
- **The Cabinet Mission** : It was a Mission comprising three members of the British Cabinet. Its main purpose was to bring about a settlement between the League and the Congress for speedy transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.
- **The Indian Independence Act, 1947** : This Bill was passed by the British Parliament on July 15, 1947. It was a short document consisting of less than 20 Sections and 3 Schedules.

Cabinet Mission

In July, 1945, the Labour Party came to power in England with Attlee as the Prime Minister. He was opposed to the continuation of British rule over India. Therefore, Attlee, sent the Cabinet Mission consisting of three members to India on March 24, 1946 in order to discuss and finalise plans between the Congress and the Muslim League for the transfer of power from the British Raj to the Indian leadership. The members of the Cabinet Mission were Lord Lawrence (The Secretary of State for India), Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade) and A.V. Alexander (first Lord of Admiralty). After holding the talks or the negotiations with the main political parties of India, the Cabinet Mission prepared a plan which is called as 'The Cabinet Mission Plan'.



Members of Cabinet Mission Plan

Provisions or Clauses of the Cabinet Mission

(i) **Federal Government** : It recommended a federal type of government for the whole of India.

(1) The Federal Government (Central Government) was to have only three subjects under its jurisdiction, namely defence, foreign affairs and communication and also have the power to raise finances required for these subjects.

The rest of the subjects would be under the control of provinces and Princely States which would enjoy full autonomy.

(2) **Grouping of Provinces** : The British Provinces would be divided into groups. Each group could determine the provincial subjects to be taken in common.

A province could opt out of any group and join another by a majority of votes.

Group A	Group B	Group C
Madras, Bombay, U.P., Bihar, the Central Province Orissa.	Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P., British Baluchistan	Bengal and Assam

(ii) **Constituent Assembly** : A Constituent Assembly consisting of 389 members – 292 members from provinces, 4 from the territories governed by a Chief Commissioner and 93 from Indian Princely States would draft the Constitution of India. The members of the Constituent Assembly would be elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies. The Constituent Assembly was to be split into three sections. Each group would frame provincial Constitution for the Provinces included in the group. Finally the Constituent Assembly would meet again jointly and frame the Union constitution.

(iii) **Formation of Interim Government** : An Interim Government at the Centre consisting of representatives of all communities would be installed on the basis of parity between the representatives of the Hindu and the Muslims.

(iv) **Treaty** : It would be necessary to work out a treaty between the Constituent Assembly and the United Kingdom for matters arising out of the transfer of power.

(v) **Freedom to join the Commonwealth** : The Union of India would be free to remain in or walk out of the British Commonwealth. The Plan was to be totally accepted or rejected.

(vi) **Representation of Minorities** : Separate representation was to be given to Muslims and Sikhs.

In July 1946, Jinnah rejected the British plan for transfer of power to an interim government which would combine both the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress. He said that if the Muslims were not granted a separate state Pakistan, then he would launch "Direct Action". The Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

The Viceroy resumed negotiations with Nehru and Jinnah for the formation of an interim government. The Muslim league refused to join it. The Viceroy did not allow Jinnah to veto his proposals. On August 14, 1946, the Viceroy invited Jawaharlal Nehru to form the government. On the next day, Jinnah announced August 16, 1946 would be "Direct Action Day" for the purpose of winning a separate Muslim state.

Direct Action Day

In Calcutta, August 16 began with public demonstrations, *hartals* and hoisting of Muslim League flags. Soon communal violence spread over many areas. The mob-fury continued for four days. The Muslim League Ministry in Bengal proved utterly ineffective in meeting the emergency. The tragedy killed 5000 and 15000 were seriously injured in Calcutta alone. Property worth crores was looted and destroyed. The killings in Calcutta were followed by similar happenings in Noakhali and Tripura.

The Congress and the League could not work together for long. The Muslim League stepped up its demand for Pakistan.

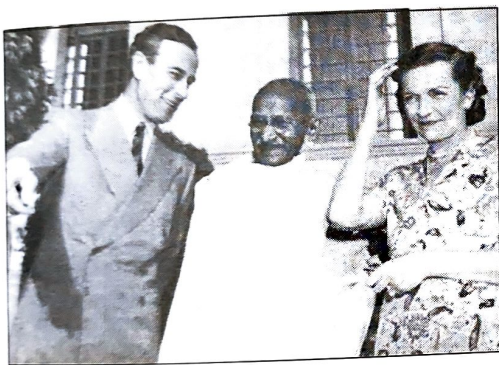
For the purpose of transferring power and to take necessary steps in that direction Lord Wavell was recalled and Lord Mountbatten was appointed the new Viceroy. Lord Mountbatten assumed office on March 24, 1947. On 3rd June he announced his plan.

Reasons for passing Mountbatten Plan :

(i) The **Cabinet Mission Plan** failed to bring a settlement between the Congress and the League for the speedy transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.

(ii) Moreover the **situation in India was very tense**. Communal riots broke out in Calcutta, Assam, Punjab and North West Frontier Province. Lord Mountbatten's immediate task was to restore peace among the two warring sections—the Congress and the League—both in his Executive Council, and in the country at large.

(iii) Lord Mountbatten lost no time in holding negotiations with the party leaders. Nehru, Patel, Azad, Liaqat Ali, Baldev Singh and others. In the course of his talks with them, Mountbatten was convinced that there was absolutely no possibility of an agreed solution on the basis of the Cabinet Mission Plan and that the **partition of India was inevitable**. He was successful in convincing both Patel and Nehru and other Congress leaders to the same view.



The last Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, was one of the key architects of the partition plan. Here seen with his wife, Edwina, and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Mountbatten Plan/Proposals :

On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mountbatten presented a plan for the division of India.

The main points of the June 3 Plan are mentioned as follows :

1. Partition : The country would be divided into two Dominions i.e., India and Pakistan.

2. Relations between the two new Dominions : It was for the two Dominions to decide what relations they would have with the British Commonwealth and with each other.



Mountbatten Plan – June 7, 1947 : Lord Lewis Mountbatten, Jawaharlal Nehru and MA Jinnah discussing the partition plan.

3. A Boundary Commission : The Plan provided for the creation of a Boundary Commission to settle the boundaries of the two Dominions in case partition was decided upon.

4. The Princely States : As regards the Princely States, the treaties with them would come to an end. They would be free to associate themselves with either of the Dominions or to remain independent.

5. Bengal and Punjab : The partition of Bengal and Punjab was proposed provided that the Legislative Assemblies of the two provinces decided in favour of partition.

6. Sindh : The Legislative Assembly of Sindh was to take its own decision at a special meeting.

7. The North-West Frontier Province : A plebiscite was to be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether the people wanted to join India or Pakistan.

8. The District of Sylhet : The Muslim majority district of Sylhet was to decide by referendum whether it would join East Bengal or remain in Assam.

9. Constituent Assembly : The existing Constituent Assembly would continue to work, but the Constitution framed by it would not apply to Pakistan. A separate Constituent Assembly would be constituted for those parts of India which decided in favour of partition.

10. Transfer of Power : The plan ended with a declaration that the transfer of power would take

Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria. These four countries are referred to as the **Central Powers**.

Triple Entente : Triple Entente was the name given to the alliance among Russia, France and Britain. During the course of war, many other countries, such as Canada, Australia, Italy, Japan and the United States also joined the Entente. The alliance system bound the members of each side to provide military support whenever war broke out between any one of the members and its enemy.

The alliances were kept secret, thus creating fear, suspicion and uncertainty.

The alliances also made their member countries confident of military support. The European powers became more ambitious about annexing overseas territories and colonies, which resulted in frequent international crises.

The alliances required military commitment and therefore encouraged the armament race.

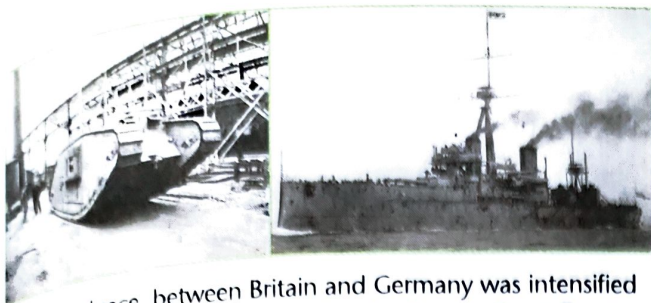
2. Nationalism and Mutual Rivalries : The 19th century was an era of narrow and militant nationalism. Patriotism, love for one's own nation, meant hatred towards the other nations. Each nation thought about her own national interests. Nationalism had become competitive and aggressive, taking the shape of chauvinism. Germany had Kaiser William II as her new Emperor. He wanted to establish a vast German empire. **France and Germany** were old rivals. After defeating France in the **Franco-Prussian War 1870-71** Germany had seized the province of Alsace and parts of Lorraine which were rich in minerals and industrial products. The French dreamed of taking revenge and taking back their lost provinces.

3. Militarism and Armament Race : In the latter half of the 19th century, militarism was growing in Europe. It was caused by narrow nationalism, economic competition and international tension. Germany had acquired her colonies in Africa and

few islands in the Pacific Ocean. In order to protect these, she made more warships and developed a powerful navy. Her **Ship Imperator** built in 1912 was the largest in the world. She had left Britain and France far behind in the production of iron and steel. She also dug the **Keil canal** deeper for the warships to remain there. Britain and France felt concerned with German war-preparations and thus, they were forced to enter the armament race. The defence spending had increased enormously between 1908 and 1914.



Europe in 1914 before the outbreak of the First World War



The naval race between Britain and Germany was intensified by 1906. The total arms spending by the six Great Powers (Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Italy) increased by about 50% between 1908 and 1913.

4. Clash of Imperialist Interests and Colonial Rivalry : By the end of the 19th century, many of the countries of **Asia and Africa** had been occupied by Britain, France, Spain, Holland, Portugal and Belgium.

These colonies provided new markets, raw materials, increased manpower for national armies and missionaries to preach the gospel. But in due course of time, Germany surpassed other European nations in industrial production. She wanted a share in the world market. It became necessary for **Germany** to have her own colonies. This brought her into a direct clash with the existing colonial powers like Britain, France and others. This created a warlike situation.

In 1904, **Britain and France** made a secret agreement in which Britain would have political control over **Egypt** and **France** over **Morocco**. But the French claim over Morocco was opposed by Germany which declared that all the nations had equal opportunities to trade with it.

The plan of Germany to construct a railway line from Berlin to Baghdad created a fear in the minds of Britain, France and Russia.

Italy's ambitious plans in Africa and Ottoman Empire also alarmed the big powers.

Russia's expansion plan in Ottoman Empire clashed with the interest of Britain, Germany and Austria.

Japan which had become an imperialist power had ambitions in the Far East and was on the way to fulfil them.

Thus, the rivalry over the colonies became a major cause of the World War I.

5. Balkan Issue : (i) The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the **Balkans**.

(ii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire which started disintegrating in the 19th century.

(iii) One by one, its European subject **nationalities broke away** from its control and declared independence.

(iv) Balkans became the **scene of big power rivalry** among the big powers.

(v) Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

6. Negative Role of the Press : Newspapers and the media poisoned public opinion by presenting views in such a manner so as to increase their sale. Their hostile propaganda created an atmosphere of doubt, distrust and tension which proved harmful to world peace.

7. Absence of an effective International Machinery : There was no effective International machinery to enforce International laws and norms amongst nations. In the **First Hague Conference of 1899 A.D.** called on the invitation of Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, where 26 nations sent their delegates, a proposal was made that no nation should increase its armies or defence budget for five years. But nothing could be finalised there, mainly because of the German opposition to the said proposal. A **second conference** again met at **Hague in 1907 A.D.** but it could also not achieve the desired result. In the absence of any International organization or Forum to sort out the causes of conflict amongst nations, they were left to themselves to safeguard their own interests through armaments, media and newspapers, secret diplomacy and alliances.

(b) The Immediate Causes :

The Sarajevo Incident : In June 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Heir-Apparent to the throne of Austria went on an official visit to



were wounded. Nearly 80 lakh people were announced as missing. Even more number of people faced sufferings due to diseases, famines and epidemics after the War.

2. Heavy Cost of the War in terms of Money : Financially, this War proved to be very destructive and costly. On the side of the Allies, the expenditure on War was nearly 41,000 million pounds. On the side of the Germans, the expenditure was over 15,000 million pounds. The War also ruined many industries, farms and towns which shattered the world economy.

3. Changes in the Political Map of the World : The erstwhile empires of Russia,

But the **Treaty of Versailles** was unjust, harsh, disgraceful, humiliating, economically crippling and militarily emasculating for Germany as it was a dictated peace. It stripped Germany of all its colonial possessions and enacted enormous compensation in the form of war indemnity. When Hitler came to power in 1933 A.D., he tore this Treaty to pieces. He began militarization of Germany, refused to pay war compensation and conquered territories one after the other, including Poland, Danzig, etc. Thus, the injustice done to Germany and the national insult hurled upon her through the Treaty of Versailles led to the Second World War of 1939 A.D. barely twenty years after this Treaty was signed and the Covenant of the League of Nations was enacted.

Results of the War :

The results of the First World War may briefly be stated as under :

1. The Loss of Life : During the four years of War, about 80 lakh persons were killed, 60 lakh were disabled and about one crore and 20 lakh

Germany, Turkey, Austria, etc. were ruled by the royal dynasties in a despotic and autocratic manner before the World War I. After the War, democratic governments were established in these countries. The German Emperor, William II fled and a democratic government was set up there. Peoples Republic was set up in Russia after the Revolution of 1917 A.D. Even in Italy, a Republic was set up after the War. Many small states, based on the principle of nationality and self-determination such as Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia were created. It also strengthened the freedom movements in Asia and Africa. Most of these nations, which had been under foreign rule, got their freedom now.

4. The Rise of Nazi and Fascist Dictatorships : The democratic set up in Spain, Germany and Italy failed to solve the post-war politico-economic problem of their people. This led to the rise of Nazi dictatorship under Hitler in Germany and the

Fascist dictatorship under Mussolini in Italy within few years after the end of the First World War. In Russia also, dictatorship of the Communist party took the real position under the Soviet Constitution.

5. Effect on England : After the First World War, England came to possess the German colonies and was also made the guardian of Palestine, Jordan and Iraq. She received some military equipment and cargo fleets of Germany as War compensation.

Though she won the war, but had to suffer great financial loss during the war. Trade, politics, industry and culture were in a mess. It faced the problems of giving employment to the disabled soldiers, step up industries, make up loss of the cargo ships destroyed in the war, look after health, security and defence of the people and overcome economic crisis.

The position which England had long held as creditor of Europe passed from her to America, which emerged as a world power economically and militarily after the First World War.

6. Gave Impetus to Nationalism : The War gave a great impetus to the principles of nationalism and self-determination. Empires having different cultures were dissolved and Independent states having distinct cultures emerged after the War. For example, under the impulse of nationalism Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France and Schelswig-Hostein was restored to Denmark.

7. Gave a Blow to Racialism : The War gave a serious blow to racialism and promoted the feeling of fraternity among the people of the world. Before the war, the Europeans refused to mingle with the Asians and the Africans because they regarded themselves as racially superior to the Asians or Africans. However, during the War the Europeans had to give up this feeling of racial superiority and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Asian and African soldiers. As a result, the feeling of racialism slowly subsided.

8. World Economic Recession : Due to the heavy cost of the War in terms of money and material, there occurred an economic depression, general inflation and a high shoot up in the prices of commodities. The European nations had to depend on American loans for relief and the European markets came under American influence.

9. Emergence of the U.S.A. as a World Power : The U.S.A. was largely responsible for turning the tables against Germany and the Axis Powers and for the victory of the Allied Powers. The Armistice signed by Germany on November 11, 1918 was based upon U.S. President Wilson's Fourteen Points. Militarily, and in matters of finance, the U.S.A. emerged as the world's great power after the First World War.

10. Seeds of the Second World War : The Treaty of Versailles signed after the end of the First World War crippled, humiliated, humbled, and tortured Germany and her friends like Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Each one of these lost their territories and had to pay heavy war-indemnities. They were forcibly disarmed and their armies were disbanded. Such harsh and unjust treaties hit the self-respect of these nations and filled them with the spirit of revenge. Hence, when Hitler came to power, he began to disregard the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as far as disarmament was concerned. He also conquered territories like Poland, Danzig and Austria, etc; which led to the outbreak of the Second World War.

11. The Birth of the League of Nations : The League of Nations was an international organization founded as a result of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919-1920. The League was established in 1920 with its headquarters at Geneva. It had 58 members. The League's goals included *disarmament*, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes between countries through negotiations, diplomacy and improving global quality of life. The League lacked its own armed force and so depended on the Great Powers to enforce its resolutions, keep to economic sanctions, or provide an army when needed.

Its Membership : The League began with 42 founding members. The league had four permanent members, i.e., *Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan*. Admission of new members required not less than a two-thirds vote of the Assembly. The United States never became its member, because the American Senate did not ratify the League's Covenant. Germany and her allies were not eligible for entry for a few years. Germany joined the League in 1926 and became the fifth permanent member of the League.

Its Organs : The principal organs of the League of Nations were (i) the Assembly (ii) the Council (iii) the Secretariat (iv) and the Permanent Court of International Justice. The International Labour Organization was a specialised agency of the League and was created as part of the **Versailles Treaty**.

After a number of notable successes and some early failures in the 1920s, the League ultimately proved incapable of preventing aggression by the **Axis Powers** in the 1930s. The onset of the Second World War suggested that the League had failed in its primary purpose, which was to avoid any future World War. The United Nations replaced it after the end of the war and inherited a number of agencies and organizations founded by the League.

The aims and objectives of the League of Nations were as follow :

The chief aim of the League of Nations was "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security."

(i) All the states of the world were not allowed to enter into any secret treaties.

(ii) The member states were not supposed to have warships and destructive armaments.

(iii) All the states should refer to the League of Nations their mutual disputes, if any.

(iv) The states should respect each other's independence and maintain open, just and honourable relations between nations.

(v) The League of Nations was responsible for promoting *cultural, social and economic* cooperation among the member states.

Exercise

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. Mention the time period of the First World War.
2. Why is the First World War called a World War ?
3. Name the countries which formed the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.

(ICSE 2005)

Or

Name the signatory countries of the Triple Alliance (1882). State the rival block that was formed. (ICSE 2005)

4. Mention two territorial conflicts between nations before the outbreak of World War I.
5. Name any two Balkan Countries.
6. Name any two European powers involved in the Balkan issue.
7. When and where were the two International Conferences held before 1914, and with what outcome ?
8. What was the cause of conflict between Austria and Serbia ?
9. What was the immediate cause of the First World War ?
10. How did the Sarajevo crisis in 1914 lead to the First World War ?
11. What were the conditions of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia ?
12. Which country declared war on Serbia and when ?
13. Why did Britain declare war on Germany and when ?
14. Which country withdrew from the Triple Alliance during the World War I ?
15. Why did America declare war on Germany in April 1917 ?
16. Name the five major powers which got involved in World War I.
17. Why did Russia withdraw from the War ? Mention two reasons.
18. With which country is the Bolshevik Revolution related and in which year did the revolution take place ?
19. What is the significance of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ?
20. When and between whom was the Treaty of Versailles signed ?
21. How many nations were represented at the Peace Conference ? Name the 'Big Four' powers.
22. What was the war indemnity imposed on Germany through the Treaty of Versailles ?
23. How much did Germany have to pay as war reparation charges according to Treaty of Versailles ?
24. What did France gain from the Treaty of Versailles ?
25. Mention Germany's loss of territory in Europe.
26. What did the Allied powers do to curb the German militarism ?

(ICSE 2013)

(ICSE 2006)

(ICSE 2010)

Or

What were the military restrictions imposed on Germany ?

27. Which was the most unjust term of the dictated treaty ?
28. Mention two most important clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

(ICSE 2007, 2014)

and the British Dominions. The following were the main Long term and the Immediate causes of the Second World War.

The Second World War



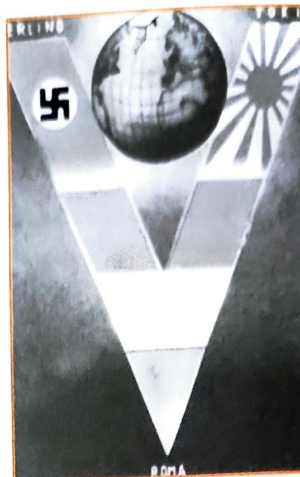
Date	: September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945.
Immediate Cause	: Invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 by Hitler.
Location	: Europe, Pacific, South-East Asia, China, Middle East, Mediterranean and Africa.
Major powers	: Allied (i) Britain (ii) USSR (iii) USA : Axis (i) Germany (ii) Italy (iii) Japan
Result	: Victory of Allies
Aftermath	: Formation of United Nations on October 24, 1945.

(a) Long Term Causes of the Second World War

1. Unjust and Humiliating Treaty of Versailles:

The victors of the First World War (Britain, France and U.S.A.) forced Germany to sign the unjust and humiliating Treaty of Peace. It imposed heavy war-penalties on Germany, made her surrender large chunks of her territories like Saar, Rhineland, Ruhr area, etc. and some parts of her foreign colonies. The Treaty also prohibited Germany from re-arming herself; her army was disbanded beyond a limit of one lakh soldiers. The Germans found it too humiliating. The huge reparations imposed on Germans, prevented Germany's economic recovery. Moreover, the attitude of France towards Germany

was revengeful. Now when Germany lay ^{lying} prostrate before France, she took revenge from her by taking the Saar valley and the Ruhr zone in 1923 A.D.



A TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

By the mid-1930s, Germany, Italy, and Japan all had repressive, right-wing governments. All three countries also wanted to control more territory and defeat communism. It therefore, made sense for them to promise to support each other if war broke out. This Italian poster shows the flags of the three countries in the shape of a V for the victory, they thought they might achieve by fighting alongside each other, if necessary.

2. Rise of Fascism and Nazism :

- Rise of Fascism in Italy under Mussolini and Nazism in Germany under Hitler was one of the major factor responsible for the Second World War.
- Both of them were against democracy and followed aggressive nationalism and imperialistic policies.
- Both believed in the principle of expansion.
- In 1936 Italy attacked and acquired territories of Ethiopia.
- Hitler attacked Austria, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Norway, etc.
- In 1937 Italy, Japan and Germany formed Rome-Berlin and Tokyo axis.

~~3. The Policy of Appeasement :~~ ^{Explain} **England and France** followed a policy of appeasement towards Germany to divert German Aggression against Soviet Union. They also felt that if genuine grievances of Germany and Italy were removed, they would be satisfied and would not do anything to destroy the peace of the world. They did not care to enforce the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, when Hitler started to flout it openly. The heads of four nations - Germany, Italy, Britain and France met at Munich on September 29, 1938 and decided to handover Sudetanland to Germany. The Czechs were persuaded by them to accept the **Munich Pact** in the name of world peace. But actually, they were appeasing Hitler at the cost of

Czechoslovakia. Hitler's troops occupied Sudetenland on 5th October, 1938 and later on the whole of Czechoslovakia became a German satellite. Thus, the *Anglo-French policy of appeasement* proved dangerous for world peace. It emboldened, Germany, Italy and Japan which led to another destructive war.

Policy of Appeasement : It was the foreign policy of Britain and France towards, the **Nazi Germany** between 1937 to 1939. Under this they allowed the German troops in the Rhineland. They allowed Hitler to annex Austria. They also allowed to take Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.

The **Munich Agreement** or Munich Pact was an international agreement signed in 1938 by Germany, France, Britain and Italy. The Agreement which was designed to avoid war between the powers of Europe by allowing Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler to annex the Sudetenland. Sudetenland was the western regions of Czechoslovakia, which were primarily inhabited by ethnic Germans.

4. Japanese invasion of China : In Asia, Japan harboured expansionist desires. It attacked China in 1931 and annexed Manchuria. China appealed to the League of Nations to declare sanctions against Japan, Britain and France, leading members of the League ignored the appeal. In 1933, Japan left the League of Nations and started occupying the British and American properties in China. Britain and France followed the *policy of appeasement* under which they ignored aggressive policy of Japan, thinking that Japanese could be used to weaken China. The Japanese were determined to dominate the Far East. America warned Japan of the dire consequences but Japan ignored. She joined '**Rome-Berlin-Tokyo**' Axis. In response to this western nations decided to impose economic sanctions (most importantly oil) against Japan. This transformed the nature of the war. It was in response to these sanctions that Japan decided to attack America at Pearl Harbor, and so initiate World War II in the Far East.

The League of Nations failed to check these nations in their aggressive policies of territorial annexation.



Hitler signing the Tripartite Treaty [Rome – Berlin – Tokyo Axis] with Japan and Italy in Berlin.

5. The Weakness of the League of Nations :

The League of Nations was set up to maintain peace in the world. But it failed in its objective to check the rise of dictatorships in Italy and Germany. When the weaker nations appealed, the League could only apply economic sanctions against the aggressors. It failed to contain Italy's aggression in Ethiopia, Japan's invasion of China and Manchuria and Germany's occupation of Austria and attack on Poland. Actually, the *League of Nations* had no power to act on its own initiative to preserve peace in the world. It lacked its own armed force and so depended on the great powers to enforce its resolutions, keep to economic sanctions, or provide an army when needed. Moreover, the U.S.A. did not become its member, because the *U.S. Senate* did not ratify the *Covenant of the League of Nations*. Germany was also not allowed to join the League.

6. The Armament Race : In order to achieve their territorial aims, Germany, Italy and Japan began producing firearms, tanks, guns, war-ships, aircrafts and other weapons of destruction at a large scale. Britain and France never bothered to protest due to the **Economic Depression of 1930s**. They were serious and busy tackling their own problems. The **Disarmament Conferences** failed to stop the stock-piling of the arms and ammunition. The League of Nations also did not achieve any success in this regard. All the nations followed only one policy, namely "**Security first and disarmament afterwards.**"

Scope of Syllabus

Brief meaning ; objectives ; Panchsheel ; role of Jawaharlal Nehru, Names of the architects of NAM.

IMPORTANT TERMS, EVENTS, PERSONS AND DATES

- **Non-Alignment** : It is the international policy of a sovereign state according to which it does not align itself with any of the power blocs and at the same time, actively participates in the world affairs.
- **Panchsheel** : In 1954, India and China signed an agreement containing five principles of peaceful co-existence known as *Panchsheel*.
- **Belgrade** : A city of former Yugoslavia where the first summit of NAM was held.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** : The Prime Minister of India who was the architect of NAM.

The post Second World War period witnessed an era of awakening and rise of political and nationalist aspirations of the subjugated people all over the world. The centuries old phenomenon of colonialism started crumbling. Many new independent states came into existence in Asia and Africa after having thrown off the yoke of foreign domination. It was also a time when the **Cold War** between the Soviet and the US blocs was getting intensified. The superpowers tried to win over these newly independent countries to their respective blocs. But some of them abhorred the idea of submission to any of the superpowers. They wanted to pursue an independent domestic and foreign policy rather than falling in line with any power bloc. It was this strategy of not joining either of the two power blocs and following an independent foreign policy that came to be known as **Non-alignment**.

NAM

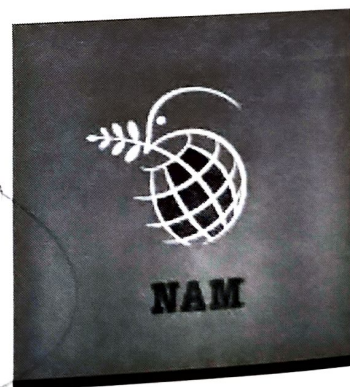
NAM : Non-Aligned Movement.

Establishment : April, 1955.

Architects : Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Gamal Abdul Nasser (Egypt) Sukarno (Indonesia) and Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia).

Membership : 120

Aim : To ensure "the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries" in their "struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics."



Meaning

Non-alignment does not mean "isolation" or "neutrality". It is an independent movement stressing that nations should follow their own policies without joining any of the power blocs and falling under their influence. At the same time they were free to be friendly with both the power blocs. It is not a bloc but constituted a group of like-minded nations having similar aims and objectives. A non-aligned nation judges each issue on its merits. In other words, non-alignment upholds the rights of all states to freedom of choice and action in the international field. One of the fundamental aspects of non-alignment is its antipathy to military alliances and opposition to any form of imperialism.

Jawaharlal Nehru who coined the word 'Non-aligned' said, "Non-alignment does not mean passivity of mind or action. It does not mean submission to what we consider evil. It is a positive and dynamic approach to such problems that confront us."

Features of Non-Aligned Movement

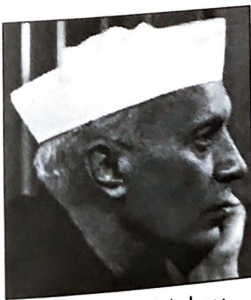
- (i) It does not support power blocs.
- (ii) It was against the cold war.
- (iii) Member nations judged each issue on merit.

Architects of Non-Aligned Movement



Nasser

Gamal-Abdul Nasser was the second President of Egypt. He played a major role in founding the Non-Aligned Movement.



Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. He pioneered the policy of non-alignment and cofounded the Non-Aligned Movement.



Tito

Josip Broz Tito was the leader of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Non-Aligned Movement.

1. Formation and growth of the Non-Aligned Movement :

The Asian Relations Conference : It took place in New Delhi in March-April 1947. It was hosted by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who then headed a provisional government that was preparing for India's Independence, which came on 15th August, 1947. The **Asian Relations Conference** brought together many leaders of the independence movements in Asia, and represented a first attempt to assert the Asian unity. The objectives of the Conference were 'to bring together the leading men and women of Asia on a common platform to study the problems of common concern to the people of the continent, to focus attention on social, economic and cultural problems of the different countries of Asia, and to foster mutual contact and understanding.'

At this Conference, Nehru declared : ' ... Asia is again finding herself...one of the notable consequences of the European domination of Asia has been the isolation of the countries of Asia from one another...Today this isolation is breaking down because of many reasons, political and otherwise... this Conference is significant as an expression of that deeper urge of the mind and spirit of Asia which has persisted...In this Conference and in this work, there are no leaders and no followers. All the countries of Asia have to meet together in a common task.

2. Panchsheel :

In 1954, Jawaharlal Nehru (India) and Chou-En-Lai (China) signed an agreement containing **five principles** of peaceful co-existence. These principles collectively known as 'Panchsheel' became the guidelines for the Non-Aligned Movement to evolve. These five principles were :

- (i) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs ;
- (ii) Mutual non-aggression;
- (iii) Equality and mutual benefit;
- (iv) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; and
- (v) Peaceful co-existence.

These five principles or **Panchsheel** were given a practical shape at a conference held at Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955.

Bandung Conference : The First large-scale Afro-Asian Conference – also known as the **Bandung Conference** took place in Bandung, Indonesia in 1955. The Conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neo-colonialism by the United States, the Soviet Union, or any other "imperialistic" nation.

The Founding Fathers : The founding fathers of the Non-Aligned Movement, apart from Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and Tito of former Yugoslavia, were Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Their actions were known as 'The Initiative of Five'.

Among the other founder members of the NAM were Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, U Nu of Burma, Emperor Haile Sellasie of Ethiopia and King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal.



The founding leaders of the Non-Aligned states met in New York in October 1960. From left: Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt, Sukarno of Indonesia and Josip Broz Tito of former Yugoslavia.

Belgrade Conference (1961) : The first Summit of Non-Aligned Nations was held from September 1 to 6, in 1961 at Belgrade in former Yugoslavia. It was attended by leaders of twenty-five Non-Aligned nations and observers from three other countries.

27-Point Declaration : The Conference adopted a **27-Point Declaration**. The Declaration contained an appeal to the superpowers to maintain peace and security in the world. It condemned all forms of colonialism. The

Declaration called for complete disarmament. It condemned the policy of racial segregation being practised in South Africa and in other parts of the world.

Within a few years Non-alignment became a major force in the world, with over a hundred countries adhering to it.

Nehru's role in Non-Alignment Movement :

1. **Nehru's Role in the Belgrade Conference, 1961** : The first formal **NAM Summit/Conference** was held, from September 1 to 6 in 1961 at Belgrade in Yugoslavia, in which 25 nations participated. This Conference adopted a **27-Point Declaration**. Nehru is said to have played a crucial role. He laid emphasis on the following principles :

- (i) Negotiation for peace,
- (ii) Disarmament,
- (iii) Ending colonialism and imperialism in all its forms,
- (iv) Condemnation of racial discrimination (apartheid policy) being practised in South Africa or elsewhere,
- (v) Stress on socio-economic development of Afro-Asian nations on the basis of mutual benefit and equality.

The **Belgrade Summit** also made an appeal to the Superpowers to help in maintaining peace and security in the world. The Conference also invited other Afro-Asian and Latin American nations to join the NAM.

2. During the **Korean Crisis of 1950**, when North Korea attacked South Korea, India under the leadership of Nehru strongly condemned it, without favour or frown. Because of her non-aligned stand, she was offered the Chairmanship of the International Control Commission sponsored by the UN in Indo-China.

3. Likewise, when Soviet Russian forces and tanks appeared in the streets of Budapest (Hungary) in 1956, India condemned the Soviet action in equivocal terms, in spite of its friendly relations with the Soviet Union. This was due to India's faith in NAM, and Nehru's leadership.

4. In Indo-China crisis of 1956, India under Nehru stood by the democratic Republic of Ho-Chi-Minh, who was the popular mass leader. Vietnam was finally merged into one country in 1975.

5. In 1957, India condemned the Anglo-French attack on Egypt over the Suez Canal Issue. Nehru made efforts to find a solution to this problem.

6. Similarly in the Cuban Crisis of 1962, India supported the popular leader, Fidel Castro to set up people's government there, in place of a brutal rightist dictator Fulgencio Batista, although U.S.A. supported him (Batista).

7. Nehru had always condemned the aggressive policies of Israel (a U.S. Satellite), and insisted upon the vacation of Arab territories occupied by Israel.

8. Nehru was the champion of Human Rights and people's cause under the colonial rule. He worked for the independence of Indonesia (from Holland), Turkey, Ghana, Tunis and the termination of the French rule in Morocco.

9. India supervised the **repatriation** of prisoners of war in Korea, sent the largest national unit in Congo and helped in bringing crisis in Katanga to an end.

10. Nehru strongly advocated the principles of democratic socialism.

Objectives of NAM

1. **Abolition of imperialism and colonialism** : The member countries of NAM are against imperialism and colonialism. The NAM believed in self-determination, natural equality and freedom of all nations.

2. **International Peace** : The main objective of the NAM is to eliminate the causes and horrors of war and, in particular, the elimination of nuclear weapons.

3. **An end to Racism** : The Non-Aligned Movement is against all forms of racial discrimination. Most of the summits of NAM condemned the policy of racial segregation being practised in South Africa and in other parts of the world.

4. **Disarmament** : The NAM favoured disarmament and in particular opposed the possession and the use of nuclear weapons. The criteria of Non-alignment determined as early as 1961 was that a country should not be a member of any of the military alliances.

5. **To strengthen the role of UNO** : The NAM countries are in favour of strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations.

6. **Creation of a New International Economic Order (NIEO)** : Most the developing countries did

not benefit from the fast growth, the Western economies experienced in the 1950s and 1960s. Since 1970s, the developing states have been craving for the creation of a New International Economic Order based on equity and justice. They are demanding reforms in areas such as international monetary matters (IMF and World Bank), technology transfer and foreign investment to boost their economies.

7. **Protection of Environment** : The NAM called for global cooperation to protect the Environment.

8. **Cultural Equality** : The NAM stressed the need for cultural equality through restructuring the existing information order.

9. **Enforcement of Human Rights** : Enforcement of Human rights is one of the major objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

NAM promotes equality among individuals and nations. It saves new nations from falling prey to the supremacy of the superpowers and promotes freedom to pursue a free domestic and foreign policy.

Role of NAM

Role played by NAM 1950s : The 1950s was a period of tension because of the **Berlin Blockade**, **Vietnam War**, the **Congo Civil War** and the build up of nuclear arms stock piles. The Non-Aligned nations appealed to all powers to give up the policy of confrontation.

Role played by NAM in 1960s : The **Belgrade Summit** demanded freedom for all colonial people. It was the pressure of the NAM countries that more than 100 countries got their freedom in this decade. The Belgrade Summit also appealed to all the nations for the complete disarmament.

Role played by NAM in 1970s : At the Third Summit at Lusaka, the NAM adopted the 'Non-Alignment and Economic Progress'. At the **Algiers Summit in 1973** greater concern was expressed about the economic problems than other problems. The next two Summits at Colombo (1976) and Havana (1979) witnessed the same concern about the widening gulf between the rich and the poor nations.

Role Played by NAM in 1980s : 'Disarmament' was the main focus of the **New Delhi Summit (1983)**. Apartheid and racial discrimination were

condemned at the **Eighth Summit** held at **Harare** in **1986**. The anti apartheid policy of NAM bore fruit and apartheid was completely abolished in 1990.

Role played by NAM in 1990s : Condemning Terrorism, Calling for an Expansion of Security Council and a Plea for Economic Cooperation were the major issues which were taken up at various summits.

The **Tenth Non-Aligned Summit** at **Jakarta (1992)** condemned state-sponsored terrorism. The **Eleventh Summit (1995)** held in **Columbia** called for the reform of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF), where the developing countries have no voice. The Summit also called for a substantial expansion of the UN Security Council.

The **12th NAM Summit** was held at **Durban** in **September 1998**. The Summit leaders condemned all acts, methods and practices of terrorism.

Role from 2000 Onwards : The **13th Summit** was held at **Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)** in February, 2003. The Summit declared an "urgent" need for a peaceful solution of Iraq crisis under the United Nations' guidance. For 'revitalising' NAM, the Declaration called for a unity among the member states.

The **14th Summit** was held at **Havana (Cuba)** in **September 2006**. The NAM leaders were concerned about global poverty, unfair trade practices, and arbitrary actions by powerful nations that controlled the United Nations. They discussed many other issues with the aim of promoting peace and prosperity in the world.

The **16th Summit** was held at **Tehran, Iran** from 26 to 31st August 2012. The NAM leaders condemned global terrorism and called for the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

NAM-Relevance in the Post Cold War Period

Although the era of **Cold War** is over and with the disintegration of Soviet Union, the two blocs do not exist, yet NAM is a definite force in the present day world.

(i) NAM is a free and equal association of states united by common interest to pursue independent foreign policy.

NAM is the largest political formation in the world, next only to the UNO.

NAM is playing a significant role in the stabilisation of world peace. The member countries are against the manufacture of dangerous weapons.

(ii) With the emergence of neo-colonialism, NAM has become all the more relevant. Many small and weak countries are unable to preserve their sovereignty in the economic field because of interference of international financial institutions like the **World Bank**, the **IMF**, the **WTO** etc. But NAM provides a strong base to these countries. It continues to be an effective forum for seeking economic justice.

(iii) It is said that the U.N.O. has become a hand maid of only five countries of the World – England, France, China, U.S.A. and Russia – which have monopolised the U.N.O. They do whatever they like without caring for the sentiments of others. They veto anything in the Security Council which goes against their interests. In such a case, only the Non-Aligned Movement, where all countries have an equal say, can do the right justice, not the five bullies of the U.N.O.

(iv) It is said it is only the NAM which truly represents the **Third World countries**. It has done a great service in helping these countries to win their independence from the imperialist powers and then set their house in order with their true devotion and love and whatever little help they were able to afford.

(v) The NAM has seriously taken the issue of reshaping the UN Security Council in order to make it more *democratic*, representative and an effective body.

Achievements of NAM

Since its formation, the NAM has been fighting for "the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries" in their "struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zonism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc politics. NAM has supported the cause of International peace, justice and freedom. It has vehemently stood against any

injustice, be it the **Suez crisis** in 1956, aggressive policies of Israel or the unilateral attack by the USA against Iraq. It has a number of achievements to its credit :

1. **Cold War** : NAM played a very important role in easing of tension between the two power blocs and ultimately in bringing about the end of the Cold War.

2. **Disarmament** : NAM has played a major role in promoting disarmament. Most of its members have already signed the CTBT, a nuclear test ban treaty.

3. **Check over United States** : In the recent years, the US has become a target of the organisation. The singular superpower the US invasion of Iraq, its attempts to stifle Iran and North Korea's nuclear plans, and its other actions have been denounced as **human rights** violations and attempts to run roughshod over the sovereignty of smaller nations. The movement's leaders have also criticised the US control over the United Nations and other international structures.

4. **Reforms of the UN** : The Non-Aligned Movement has been quite outspoken in its criticism of the current UN structures and power dynamics, mostly in how the organisation has been utilized by powerful states in ways that violates the movement's principles. It has made a number of recommendations that would strengthen the representation and power of 'non-aligned' states. The proposed **reforms** are also aimed at improving the transparency and democracy of UN decision-making. The **UN Security Council** is the element considered the most distorted, undemocratic, and in need of reshaping the South-South Cooperation.

5. **Association with other groups** : Lately, the Non-Aligned Movement has collaborated with other organisations of the developing world, primarily the **Group of 77**, forming a number of *joint committees* and releasing statements and document representing the shared interests of both groups. This dialogue and cooperation can be taken as an effort to increase the global awareness about the organisation and bolster its political clout.

NAM has advocated New International Economic Order (NIEO) based on greater economic cooperation and justice. In fact, the first UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held in 1964 was largely the outcome of the efforts made by the non-aligned countries.

NAM has made the developed countries realise that the continued deprivation of the third world would affect the economy of the world and their own prosperity.

6. India condemned **Colonialism, Imperialism and Racial Discrimination**. It hosted the **NAM Summit in Delhi in 1983**. India was entrusted the chairmanship of AFRICA (Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid). **Fund Committee** in the Eighth Summit held in 1986. It was to assist the Frontline States in South Africa. In the **9th NAM Summit** India proposed Planet Protection Fund and 'Polluter Pays Principle'. The Jakarta (10th), Durban (12th), Kuala Lumpur (13th) and Durban (12th), Summits emphasised "no third party mediation in bilateral issues." The Durban (12th) Summit proposed for an International Conference on nuclear disarmament.

Exercise

A. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. What is meant by the Non-Aligned Movement ?
2. Mention any two features of the policy of Non-alignment.
3. Mention any two factors responsible for the development of the policy of Non-Alignment.
4. What is *Panchsheel* ?
5. Mention any two of the principles of the Panchsheel.
6. When was the Bandung Conference held ?
7. Name the three prominent persons/leaders who spearheaded the Non-Aligned Movement.
8. Who were the founders/architects of the Non-Aligned Movement?

(ICSE 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2015)

(ICSE 1985)

(ICSE 1996, 2011, 2018)

(ICSE 1995, 9)

(ICSE 2002, 2009, 201)