

UTTARAKHAND JUDICIAL
& LEGAL ACADEMY
HISTORY OF MODERN
INDIA

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THE REVOLT OF 1857

Causes of the Revolt :

- ▶ 1.Economic Causes
 - ▶ 2.Political Causes
 - ▶ 3.Administrative Causes
 - ▶ 4.Centres and Spread of the Revolt
 - ▶ 5.Socio -Religious Causes
 - ▶ 6.Influence of Outside Events
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- ▶ Centres and Spread of the Revolt
 - ▶ Leaders of the Revolt
 - ▶ Causes of Failure of the Revolt
 - ▶ Nature and Impact of the Revolt
 - ▶ Consequences

The main five consequences of the revolt of 1857

- ▶ **1. The British crown took over as the rule of East India company ended**
- ▶ **2. New structure for the Indian government**
- ▶ **3. Indian army reconstruction**
- ▶ **4. The policy of annexation ended**
- ▶ **5. Beginning of the divide and rule policy**

DEVELOPMENT AFTER REVOLUTION OF 1857

▶ 1. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858

- ▶ The Government of India Act 1858 was an Act of the British parliament that transferred the government and territories of the East India Company to the British Crown. The company's rule over British territories in India came to an end and it was passed directly to the British government.

▶ 2. THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1861

- ▶ An Act to make better Provision for the Constitution of the Council of the Governor General of India, and for the Local Government of the several Presidencies and Provinces of India, and for the temporary Government of India in the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Governor General.

[ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH COURT IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS IN 1865]

▶ 3. CENSUS WAS HELD IN 1871



DEVELOPMENT AFTER REVOLUTION OF 1857

- ▶ 4. DELHI DARBAR IN 1877
- ▶ 5. IN FAMOUS VERNACULAR PRESS ACT 1878
 - ▶ to curtail the freedom of the Indian press and prevent the expression of criticism toward British policies—
- ▶ ARMS ACT 1878
 - ▶ During the 19 century, the British came up with the Arms Act to deal with the growing Indian nationalism.
- ▶ ILBERT BILL 1883
 - ▶ controversial measure proposed in 1883 that sought to allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British subjects in India
- ▶ ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 1885.
 - ▶ The Indian National Congress was established when 72 representatives from all over the country met at Bombay in 1885

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

▶ AFTER 1885 TILL 1905

- ▶ sleeping mode, expansion by propagating their ideology in almost every sphere of the country, at the same time the region of Bengal emerged as center of freedom fighters, some of them fought their fight with the help of extremist ideology (thought) and some with arms .

▶ IN 1905 PARTITION OF BENGAL : REASON

Due to aforesaid situation , to weaken the freedom struggle or Bengal center point , kind of divide and rule policy

▶ IN 1907 THE CONGRESS WAS SPLITTED INTO TWO IDEOLOGIES

GARAM DAL AND NARAM DAL , GARAM DAL - COMPLETE FREEDOM (POORN SWARAJ) , NARAM DAL - NOT IN FAVOUR OF POORN SWARAJ , THEY WERE IN FAVOUR OF UNDER THE DOMINION OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- ❖ **MORLEYMINTO REFORM ALSO POPULARLY KNOWN AS INDIAN COUNCIL 1909** : Principle of Direct Election included , separate electorate on the basis of religion introduced .Therefore,lord minto came to known as father of electrorate in india.
 - ▶ **IN 1911 THE ANNULMENT OF PARTITION OF BENGAL :**
 - ▶ Swadeshi movement was launched to protest the partition of Bengal. In 1905, the "Bang Bhang" movement started i n the whole country in protest against the partition of Bengal. After political opposition, Lord Hardinge reintegrated Bengal on 12 December 1911.
 - ▶ **COMMENCEMENT OF FIRST WORLD WAR-**
- The war has inspired our citizens to fought for independence.

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- ▶ THE GREAT MAN MAHATAMA GANDHI ARRIVED BACK FROM SOUTH AFRICA IN INDIA IN 1915. his experience in such country was not that pleasing as he faced racism and raised voice against such discrimination. he came India for delivering his service against any form of discrimination faced by indians. Later on he became the voice of masses.
- ▶ CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA IN 1917
- ▶ The satyagraha was lead by Mahtama Gandhi in the champaran district of bihar. The farmer's in the region revolted against the British power against the imposed indigo cultivation between 1914 and 1916.
- ▶ ROWLATT ACT [KALA KANOON] 1919
- ▶ The Rowlatt Act (Black Act) was passed on March 10, 1919, authorizing the government to imprison or confine, without a trial, any person associated with seditious activities. This led to nationwide unrest. Gandhi initiated Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

▶ JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE IN 1919 ;

▶ The **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**, also known as the **Amritsar massacre**, took place on 13 April 1919. A large, peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, British India, to protest against the Rowlatt Act .

▶ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, also called Massacre of Amritsar was an incident on April 13, 1919, in which British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab.

▶ NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT IN 1920 ;

▶ The Non-cooperation movement was based on boycotting the British Institutes and commodities like government schools, government offices, courts and foreign goods. During the visit of the prince of Wales in 1921, people went on hartal and closed their shops in protest. The movement spread throughout India.

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

- ▶ **THE INCIDENT OF CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT IN 1922;**

- ▶ On 2 February 1922, people were protesting against high meat prices at the marketplace. They were beaten by the police and many of their leaders were arrested and detained at the Chauri Chaura police station. The volunteers planned another protest against the police.

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- ▶ The **Chauri Chaura Incident** took place on 4 February 1922 at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) in British India. The police there fired upon a large group of protesters participating in the Non-cooperation movement. In retaliation, the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, which killed all of its occupants. The incident led to the death of three civilians and 22 policemen.

ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS -2

- ▶ APPOINTMENT OF SIMON COMMISSION IN 1927
- ▶ AIM OF COMMISSION:
- ▶ OPPOSE OF SIMON COMMISSION -WHY
- ▶ NEHRU REPORT
- ▶ AGENDA OF GANDHI-IRWIN PACT 1931

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

► SALIENT FEATURE OF ACT

- It provided for the **establishment of an All India federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
- It divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of **three lists- Federal list, provincial list and the concurrent list**. Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, this federation never fructified since princely states did not join it.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced '**provincial autonomy**' in its place
- The act introduced responsible government in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature
- It provided for the adoption of **dyarchy** at the centre. However, this provision did not come into effect at all
- Bicameralism was introduced in six provinces- **Bengal, Bombay Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces**
- Separate electorates was further extended to **depressed classes, women and labour**
- **Council of India** which was established as per the 1858 act was abolished The secretary of state was instead provided with a team of advisors.
- The act provided for setting up- Federal public service commission, provincial public service commission, joint public service commission, federal court, Reserve Bank of India

- ▶ WORLD WAR II
- ▶ AUGUST OFFER WAS KNOWN AS POST DATED CHEQUE IN 1940

- ▶ THE INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT
- ▶ IN 1942 TWO NATION THEORY (IDEMAND FOR PAK)
- ▶ CRIPPS MISSION
- ▶ QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT
- ▶ CABINET MISSION PLAN
- ▶ JINNAH DIRECT ACTION RESOLUTION IN 1946
- ▶ MOUNTBATTEN PLAN
- ▶ INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947
- ▶ CONSTITUTION DAY AND REPUBLIC DAY