

## I. Short answers

a) Charter Act 1833 (St. Helena Act) or Government of India Act 1833 was passed by the British Parliament to renew the charter of East India Company which was last renewed in 1813. Thereby charter was renewed for 20 years but the East India Company was deprived of its commercial privileges, so enjoyed. It legalized the British colonization of India and the territorial possessions of the company were allowed to remain under its government, but were held "in trust for his majesty, his heirs and successors" for the service of Government of India.

The charter act of 1833 is considered to be an attempt to codify all the Indian Laws. The British parliament as a supreme body, retained the right to legislate for the British territories in India and repeal the acts. Further, this act provided that all laws made in India were to be laid before the British parliament and were to be known as Acts. In a step towards codifying the laws, an Indian law Commission was set up.

b) The Swadeshi movement, part of the Indian independence movement and the developing Indian nationalism, was an economic strategy aimed at removing the British Empire from power and improving economic conditions in India by following the principles of swadeshi and which had some success. Strategies of the Swadeshi movement involved boycotting British products, the revival of domestic products and production processes. There was Widespread curbs on international and inter-state trade.

The second Swadeshi movement started with the partition of Bengal by the Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon in 1905 and continued up to 1911. It was successful.

c) NWFP Stands for North West Frontier Provinces. The various Provinces it included were Sindh, Baluchistan, West Punjab , East Bengal, district of Sylhet and Assam.

d) The principle of dyarchy was a division of the executive branch of each provincial government, composed of executive councillors, appointed by the crown and ministers who were chosen by the governor from the elected members of the provincial legislature. The so called ministers were Indians. The various subjects of administration were divided between the councillors and the ministers, being named reserved and transferred subjects, respectively. The reserved subjects came under the heading of law and order and included justice, the police, land revenue, and irrigation. The transferred subjects (i.e., those under the control of Indian ministers) included local self-government, education, public health, public works, and agriculture, forests, and fisheries. The system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935.

e) Doctrine of lapse' was an annexation policy applied by the British East India Company in India before 1858. According to the doctrine, any princely state or territory under the direct influence (paramountacy) of the British East India Company (the dominant imperial power in the subcontinent), as a vassal state under the British subsidiary system, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either "manifestly incompetent or died without a male heir". In addition, the British decided whether potential rulers were competent enough. The doctrine and its application were widely regarded by many Indians as illegitimate. The policy is most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, who was the Governor

General for the East India Company in India between 1848 and 1856. Dalhousie used the policy most vigorously and extensively.

Some such states annexed were...

Angul (1848), Arcot (1855), Banda (1858), Guler (1813), Jaintia (1835), Jaitpur (1849), Jalaun (1840), Jaswan (1849), Jhansi (1854), Kachari (1830), Kangra (1846), Kannanur (1819), Kittur (1824), Kodagu (1834), Kolaba (1840), Kozhikode (1806), Kullu (1846), Kurnool (1839), Kutlehar (1825), Makrai (1890), Nagpur (1854), Oudh (1854), Punjab (1849), Satara (1848)

**f)** Sambad Kaumudi was a Bengali weekly newspaper published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Ram Mohan Roy. It was a noted pro-Reformist publication that actively campaigned for the abolition(stop) of the Sati Pratha.

**g)** The word bicameral originates from the Latin bi-, meaning "two," combined with camera, meaning "chamber." Chamber is another way of referring to a legislative branch of a government or other official organizational. A bicameral legislature simply refers to a particular body of government that consists of two legislative houses or chambers. In certain variations, a bicameral system may include two parliamentary Chambers. 7 Indian States, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Jammu-Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have bicameral Legislatures, these are called legislative councils (Vidhan Parishad)

**h)** Indian society during the 18th century was loaded with many social evils. Sati, burning of women with her husband 's dead body on the pyre, slavery, bonded slaves, female infanticide - killing of the infant, widow 's plight and torture were some gruesome practices that prevailed in the society.

**i)** India became independent from the British when the British voluntarily granted India its independence. In 1947, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act, creating the new countries of India and Pakistan. Thus, India became independent through an act of Parliament. India became independent for at least two reasons... WWII badly sapped the strength of the United Kingdom. This left it without the resources it might have needed to maintain sovereignty over India and severely weakened Britain's ability to hold India.

The more important reason was the long rise of Indian resistance to being colonized. Beginning at least with the creation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, there was an organized movement to reduce British power and, eventually, to bring independence to India. The Indian elites were often educated in England and did not see any good reason that Indians should not have more power at home. They pushed strongly for greater self-government and, eventually, for independence. The most famous figure in this movement was Mahatma Gandhi. His various protest movements against the British helped to undermine the legitimacy of British rule and to gain support for Indian independence. Britain was forced to give India its independence,voluntarily... independence in 1947.

**j)** Ramakrishna Paramahansa was called Gadadhar. He was was an Indian mystic and yogi in the 19th-century. His teaching, was not just kindness to living beings, but serving the living being as God Himself.

His spiritual movement indirectly aided nationalism, as it rejected caste distinctions and religious prejudices. Ramakrishna Mission advocated such principles like abolition of caste system, education, abolition of slavery etc.. His chosen disciple Swami Vivekananda later on carried out the Mission's ideals far and wide.

## II Sort notes

a) Lee Commission was formed in 1923 under the chairmanship of Lord Lee taking equal number of Indian and British members with the purpose of studying the racial composition of the superior public service of the government of India. The commission examined the recommendations and reviewed the existing position of two groups of services the All-India Services and the Central Services. The commission in its report of 1924 divided the All-India Services into two groups. The first group included services operating in transferred fields, ie, higher education (IES), agriculture, veterinary, engineering (roads and buildings branch) and the medical services. These services were provincialised and their recruitment was vested in the provincial governments. This was done in accordance with the spirits of the policy of montagu-chelmsford reforms (1919) that gave special emphasis on the problem of Indianising higher services. The services operating in reserved fields were in the second group. The commission suggested that the secretary of state for india should, for the present, retain his power of appointment and control of these services - the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police Service, the Indian Services of Engineers (Irrigation Branch) and the Indian Forest Service. The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms proposed that one-third of total appointments to higher posts should go to Indians. The major grievances of Indians regarding the holding of simultaneous examinations in India was redressed. Simultaneous examinations were instituted in London and New Delhi in 1922. By this time owing to political developments, many uncertainties arose and there was a shortage of British entrants. Lee Commission's main recommendation was that 20 percent of the superior posts should be filled by promotions from provincial civil services and of the remaining 80 percent future entrants, 40 percent should be British and 40 percent Indians directly recruited. On the whole, the Indians were not satisfied with the rate of Indianisation of ICS and other superior services. Later on indian statutory commission of 1930 by 1947, more than 50 percent of about 1000 civil service personnel recruited were all Indians, many with long experience and holding high positions.

## b) Hindu Code Bill.

After independence, there were many social and economic issues prevailing in the country. A major problem was that there were different laws governing different sections of the society. Status of women was poor. Minorities were not feeling safe and were ill-treated by many. Hindus were in majority amounting to 80% of Indian population, so codification of Hindu laws was taken at first hand. Hindu code bill was a huge bill and due to its modern and liberal content, it could not be passed as many conservative groups protested against it. It was first reviewed by a select committee in 1948, chaired by none other than Dr. Ambedkar himself. Finally, Nehru divided it into 4 laws for it's easy enactment in the parliament.

These four laws were:

1. Hindu Marriage Act
2. Hindu Succession Act
3. Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act
4. Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act.

They were passed during 1955-56, referred to as the Hindu code bill.

The codification of the Hindu bill had 2 main purposes. Firstly to elevate the social status of Hindu women and secondly to abrogate social disparities and inequality of caste.

Some of the prominent ideals proposed under this codification are as follows:

- 1.The property of a dying man has to be shared equally among his widow,daughter and son,which according to previous laws was entitled only for his son.
- 2.The right of any women over her inherited/self obtained property should not be limited,instead it was made absolute.i.e it can be processed as she wished.
- 3.Allowing either partner to file for divorce on certain grounds such as domestic violence,infidelity etc.
- 4.The granting of maintenance to the the wife if she decides to live separately due to divorce on grounds as mentioned above.
- 5.Making monogamy mandatory.
- 6.Allowance of intercaste marriage and adoption of children of any caste.
- 7.Also decisions regarding the guardianship of the child in case of divorce were mentioned under these laws.

#### c) Surat Split.

Congress was on the brink of split. The 1907 session was to be held at Nagpur but was held at the bank of the Tapti river in Surat. The Extremist camp was led by Lal Bal and Pal and the moderate camp was led by Gopal Krishna गोखले. The Surat session was presided by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh.The congress met in an atmosphere of anger and resentment in this session. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was elected but the extremists had an objection to this election. Initially the extremists dominated the session but soon they accepted Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh as president and offered to cooperate. But the session was suspended. Congress got split. At the Surat Split 1907, congress leaders split into two groups – moderates and extremists. The Rift between these two sections became apparent at the Banaras Session (1905) when some nationalist-led by Tilak denounced the method of the moderates and suggested passive resistance. They also advocated the boycott of British goods and government institutions. At the end of this session, Lokmanya Tilak, and his followers held a separate conference and announced the formation of the Extremist Party. However, they decided to work as a part of the Indian National Congress. The

Extremists group also succeeded in getting a resolution which emphasised the principle of swadeshi, boycott, and national education. The real trouble started when the moderates tried to repudiate the resolution on the boycott, swadeshi, and national education. This was not acceptable to the extremists. As a result, open clashes took place and session was suspended thereafter Moderates held a separate convention from which the extremists were excluded this marked a complete split in the Congress. The Surat Split 1907 was a turning point in the history of Nationalist Movement in India. It meant victory of the Extremists over the Moderates and also marked a change in the policy and attitude of the Government towards the nationalist moderates. The Minto-Morley Reform of 1909 can be said to be the direct outcome of the Surat Split 1907. The split also greatly weaken both the parties. The Extremists were hounded by official repression while the liberals were abandoned by their own people.

**d)** Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a key part in events immediately preceding the outbreak of the Indian rebellion of 1857. He was a sepoy in the 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment of the British East India Company. While contemporary British opinion considered him a traitor and mutineer, Pandey is widely regarded as a hero in modern India. In 1984, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to commemorate him.

Born in the year 1827, Pandey joined the East India Company army in 1849. Majority of people in the army were Muslims and Hindus. In August 1856, greased cartridge production was initiated in Kolkata, following a British design. By January 1857, rumours had been taking rounds that the English cartridges were greased with animal fat. This was further sparked during a fight, when a low-caste sepoy taunted a high-caste sepoy for 'losing his caste' after biting the cartridge as they were greased with the fat of pigs and cows. There had also been rumours that the British were trying to destroy the religions of the Indian people. In January, the Military Secretary ordered that all the cartridges were to be free from grease, and that sepoys could grease them themselves using whatever mixture

On February 26, 1857, the 19th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment became concerned, as the new cartridges which were being issued to them were wrapped in paper greased with cow and pig fat, which had to be opened by mouth thus affecting their religious sensibilities. Pandey led a group of Indian soldiers to refuse the use of cartridge. On March 29, 1857, 29-year-old Mangal Pandey, angered by the recent actions of the East India Company, declared that he would rebel against his commanders, at Calcutta's Barrackpore parade ground. He started the revolt by attacking his British sergeant, Lieutenant Baugh. After attacking him, Pandey even tried to shoot himself. Mangal Pandey's execution was scheduled for April 18 but was carried out ten days before on April

Mangal Pandey's execution was scheduled for 18 April, but was carried out ten days before that date.

**e)** Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on March 5, 1931, between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin, who was at the time the Viceroy of India. It was a political agreement that was signed before the second Round Table Conference. Between March and April 1930, Mahatma Gandhi had initiated the Salt Satyagrah or the salt march to produce salt from the sea water in the coastal village of Dandi. The march was the first act in the civil disobedience campaign. The government has imposed a series of laws which prohibited

Indians from independently producing or selling salt. They were also forced to buy expensive and heavily taxed salt. The salt satyagrah was in protest against these policies of the British and gave an impetus to the civil disobedience movement. The British cracked down on the satyagrahis and arrested Mahatma Gandhi. However, the movement progressed and gained strength attracting tens of thousands of people. The British used many ruthless measures to crush the movement such as lathi charge, firing on the protestors, arrests etc. By the end of 1930, prominent Congressmen like Jawaharlal Nehru and thousands of ordinary Indians were lodged in Jail. The movement had not only created troubles for the British in India but had also garnered media attention around the world. Lord Irwin was looking for a way to get out of the impasse and invited Mahatma Gandhi for talks and in 1931 he was released from prison. Thus, the two men began negotiations and in 1931 the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. A total of eight meetings were held between the two leaders and these lasted 24 hours.

The pact, which was signed by Lord Irwin on behalf of the government and Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Indian National Congress agreed on the following points

The agreement were:

All the political prisoners who were not convicted for creating violence were to be released immediately.

Villages that were located along the coast were given the right to make salt for their consumption.

Confiscated properties of the satyagrahis was to be restored.

Peaceful picketing of foreign clothes and liquor shops was to be permitted.

The ban over the Congress was to be lifted.

All ordinances were to be withdrawn and prosecutions ended.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact had far reaching implications. British accepted the Congress as the sole representative of the people of India.

#### **f) Quit India Movement**

On 8th August 1942, Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement for freedom from British rule in Bombay. It was also known as the August Movement, a Civil Disobedience Movement launched by Gandhi for Satyagraha (independence). The movement was accompanied by a mass protest on non-violent lines, in which Gandhi called for "an orderly British withdrawal from India. Gandhi declared in his fiery "Do or Die" speech the day the Quit India Movement was declared. The British were prepared for this mass uprising and within a few hours of Gandhi's speech most of the Indian National Congress leaders were swiftly arrested. Isolated incidents of violence broke out around the country, but the British acted quickly and arrested thousands of people and kept them in jail till 1945. They also went ahead and abolished civil rights, freedom of speech and freedom of press. Quit India Movement remains significant because it was during this movement that the British realized that they would not be able to govern India successfully in the long run and began to think of ways they could exit the country

in a peaceful and dignified manner. Following the rejection of the demands made by the Congress and the large scale dissatisfaction that was prevailing across the country, Gandhi decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement. One of the greatest achievements of the Quit India Movement was that it kept the Congress Party united. The Congress Party was further banned by the British. Large protests took place all across the country following this. Despite Gandhi's mantra of non-violence not all protests were peaceful and bombs were exploded and government offices were burned down. The British responded to this by mass arrests and public flogging. Hundreds of innocent people died in this violence. Despite his failing health, Gandhi who was in prison, took to fasting and continued with his resolution. The British released Gandhi due to his ill health. Quit India Movement had failed.

### III Situational Questions -

i) Raja ram mohan roy is regarded as the Father of Indian Renaissance.

ii) The doctrine /principles of the samaj were as follows ;

- 1.Brahmo Samajists have no faith in any scripture as an authority.
- 2.Brahmo Samajists have no faith in Avatars.
- 3.Brahmo Samajists denounce polytheism and idol-worship.
- 4.Brahmo Samajists are against caste restrictions.
- 5.Brahmo Samajists make faith in the doctrines of Karma and Rebirth optional

b) The techniques Gandhi used for Indian independence are-

-Non-cooperation Movement with the Congress' support and his indomitable spirit, he convinced people that peaceful non-cooperation was the key to Independence. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre triggered the non-cooperation movement. Gandhi set the goal of Swaraj or self-governance, which since then became the motto of Indian freedom movement.

-Quit India Movement

During the Second World War, when the British started recruiting Indians for the war, Gandhi protested strongly and demanded freedom and the British out of this country.

-Satyagraha 1930-31, with an emphasis on the specific action Gandhi-led Salt Satyagraha. His civil disobedience movement of 1930-1931—launched by the Salt March—is civil resistance. Although by itself it failed to bring Indian independence, it seriously undermined British authority. It further signaled a new stage in the struggle for Indian swaraj (self-rule) and facilitated the downfall of the British Empire in India. Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha "holding fast to the truth" became a model of strategic action for social movements in the decades to come.

ii) Second RTC.

The Second Round Conference opened on September 7, 1931. Gandhi represented Indian National Congress and Sarojini Naidu represented Indian women. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail Diwan of Mysore, S K Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam were other people that attended the conference. Gandhi's demands were :

A responsible government must be established, Congress alone represented political India

The Untouchables were Hindus and should not be treated as a “minority”,

There should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities. These claims of Gandhi were rejected by the other Indian delegates. The minorities demanded for separate electorate - Muslims, Dalits, Christians, Anglo Indians, and Europeans etc. The Conference ended on December 11, 1931 and Gandhi returned.

### iii) Features of OUR Constitution-

#### 1. The lengthiest Constitution in the world

The Indian Constitution is the lengthiest and the most detailed of all the written Constitutions of the world containing 449 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules, 5 appendices and 101 Amendments.

#### 2. Parliamentary form of Government

The constitution of India establishes a parliamentary form of a government both at the Centre and the State. The essence of the parliamentary government is its responsibility to the Legislature. The president is the constitutional head of the State but the real executive power is vested in the council of ministers whose head is the Prime Minister.

#### ... Democratic Republic

India is a “Democratic” State. The right to vote is one of the feature. It ensures equal political Right to every citizen. The People can change their government through elections. The government enjoys limited powers. The Government should follow the Constitution.]

India is a “Republic”. This word states that India is not under any Monarch or is not ruled by a nominated head of state. President of India is the sovereign head of state.

So clearly stated it is we, the people who are responsible as well bearers of our constitution.

**OR**

Article 14 in The Constitution Of India 1949 - Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

### IV Detailed answers



a) Independence, the key question engaging the thoughts and energies of the leaders of the Indian National Congress was the nature and shape of the new state or states that would supplant the Raj. The demand for the creation of Pakistan was, of course, the central issue. But it was not the only one. Even after the Congress leadership agreed to partition and to the establishment of Pakistan, the political geography of the new Indian state remained unclear. In 1947, there were nearly 600 states of varying size and importance; They ranged from Kashmir and Hyderabad... Between 1947 and 1949, the Indian government succeeded in incorporating an overwhelming majority of the states in the new union.

Thus the problem facing Mountbatten was to devise a form of accession that would simultaneously convince the princes to give up independence and remove the concerns of the Congress leadership. More importantly, the states would have to be convinced to accede prior to 15 August 1947. The solution to this was devised by Mountbatten's constitutional advisor, V.P. Menon. Menon came up with a simple yet ingenious idea.

The states would be asked to accede only in respect of defence, foreign affairs, and communications. In all other matters, they would be unconstrained by the Union government. When Mountbatten formally raised this idea with Vallabhbhai Patel, the latter agreed.

Menon, Mountbatten and Patel quickly got down to work. By the end of July 1947, a 'ministry of states' was established under Patel. On 25 July, Mountbatten addressed a meeting of the Chamber of Princes to sell the new accession plan. Though the rulers were technically free to join either Dominion, he reminded them that there were certain geographical considerations. Out of something like 565 States, most of the States acceded.

Not all states came on board the Indian dominion by 14 August 1947. Nearly a dozen states, including some large ones such as Indore and Jodhpur, did not return the signed instruments of accession. Junagadh acceded to Pakistan; Hyderabad wished to remain independent; Kashmir remained undecided.

In discussions with the princes, Mountbatten and Patel offered verbal assurances that none of the 18 major states would be called upon to merge; that the states would be allowed to democratize slowly; and that if India became a republic, states could opt to secede.

The smaller Gujarat and Deccan states merged with Bombay province. In March 1948, the Punjab 'hill states' were absorbed into a new entity called Himachal Pradesh. The following months saw the creation of Madhya Bharat, Rajashtan, and Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Almost simultaneously, the states began to democratize their internal systems. Heads of merged states agreed to act as constitutional monarchs.

In short, merged with the Union of India. In return, these princes were offered a handsome 'privy purse' the revenue earned by the state.

However, the more difficult set of problems pertained to states that resolutely refused accession in the first instance.

Indian leaders were concerned that Junagadh's accession to Pakistan would endanger the administrative and economic unity of Kathiawar. When both Junagadh and Pakistan did not respond to Indian queries, New Delhi imposed restrictions of essential supplies on the state, including coal, petroleum and sugar. After Pakistan announced that it had accepted the accession of Junagadh, New Delhi proposed that the future of the state be determined by the people via a referendum or plebiscite.. Pakistan turned down this idea. Subsequently, Indian troops were deployed in the areas surrounding Junagadh, and V. P. Menon was sent to confer with the Nawab. Since the nawab claimed he was indisposed, Menon had a long but inconclusive discussion with the Dewan. Menon also met leaders of the state people's organizations in Kathiawar, who pressed him to take a firmer stance towards Junagadh. These leaders went on to form a 'provisional government' of Junagadh—an organization that claimed to represent the people of Junagadh and actively worked to overthrow the Nawab's administration. By the end of October 1947, the provisional government had begun operations against the Junagadh authorities, and began occupying pockets of Junagadh territory. The Nawab panicked and fled to Karachi, leaving the Dewan in charge. Given Pakistan's reluctance to send troops to assist Junagadh, the latter had no option but to come to terms with India. He asked the Indian government to take over administration of the state, and to restore law and order pending a final settlement. Delhi accepted this suggestion with alacrity and instructed its forces to enter Junagadh .

Hyderabad was India's largest state. Its position, in some ways, was similar to that of Junagadh. The Nizam presided over a population of nearly 16 million, over 80% of them Hindus. But Hyderabad was of much greater importance to the Indian government, for the state was located at the centre of India. After the Partition Plan was announced, Jinnah urged Hyderabad to declare its intention to remain independent. The Nizam duly did so. Simultaneously, he approached Mountbatten for according dominion status to Hyderabad. When informed that this was impossible, the Nizam expressed interest in a 'treaty' with India, but firmly refused to consider accession. Patel was clear that there was no alternative to accession. If India signed a treaty with Hyderabad, other states would accuse New Delhi of a breach of faith. After several negotiations, India agreed to a temporary, year-long, 'standstill agreement'.

The standstill agreement, however, failed. Hyderabad accused India of imposing a covert restriction of supplies. New Delhi, for its part, felt that the Nizam was not curbing the violent activities of the Ittehad-i-Muslimeen, a pro-independence Muslim group. When negotiations for accession resumed in February 1948, Patel made it clear that Hyderabad had to introduce representative government at the earliest. This was the only way to control the Ittehad and keep a check on communal violence in the state. In subsequent negotiations, the Hyderabad delegation insisted that they could not agree to anything more than equal representation for Muslims and Hindus in the state government. Nor would they agree to ban the Ittehad's militia, the Razakar. In the meantime, the leader of Ittehad, Kasim Razvi, raised the temperature by a series of inflammatory speeches against India. New Delhi now demanded a ban on the Ittehad, the introduction of full representative government, and the establishment of a constituent assembly to consider the state's future. The Nizam, however, was unwilling. When further negotiations reached a deadlock, the Indian government suggested that the Nizam should accept a plebiscite on accession and that he should introduce serious reforms in the Hyderabad government. The Nizam

agreed to a plebiscite conducted solely by Hyderabad, but refused to take any steps to make the government representative. A final round of negotiations in August 1948 failed to make headway. Meanwhile, India had prepared contingency plans for the occupation of Hyderabad and positioned troops in suitable areas. These plans had been prepared owing to the steadily increasing violence of the Razakar against the Hindus of the state. The activities of the Razakar became difficult to ignore after a Hindu member of the state's executive council openly denounced the activities of Razakar. Besides, violence between Hyderabad forces and Indian authorities occurred periodically. As the situation steadily worsened and the prospect of a settlement receded, New Delhi geared up for the invasion of Hyderabad – euphemistically called 'police action'. The attack commenced on the morning of 13 September 1948. Four days later the Nizam's forces surrendered unilaterally. The state remained under military occupation until the elections three years later.

Kashmir.... A Hindu Maharaja ruled over a population that was overwhelmingly Muslim. Furthermore, the state was geographically contiguous to both Pakistan and India. The Maharaja delayed a decision on accession, hoping all the while that Kashmir might become a neutral, independent state. The Pakistani leaders feared that if Kashmir went to India, their security would be jeopardized. So they organized a tribal 'lashkar' to invade Kashmir and overthrow the Maharaja. On 22 October 1947, the tribal invasion commenced. The move backfired. Faced with the onslaught, the Maharaja sought India's military assistance and offered to accede. The Indian leadership decided to send troops to Kashmir and to accept the accession with the proviso that the people's wishes would be ascertained when conditions permitted. V. P. Menon flew to Jammu on the evening of 26 October 1947, obtained the Maharaja's signature on the instrument of accession, and returned to Delhi the same day. Using British documents, Alastair Lamb convincingly demonstrates that Menon did not leave Delhi on 26 October. Lamb, however, overreaches himself in contending that the Maharaja never signed an instrument of accession – an assertion that willfully overlooks clear evidence to the contrary. Prem Shankar Jha argues that Menon had obtained the Maharaja's signature in Srinagar on the night of 25 October or the early hours of the 26th. But Jha's account relies heavily on the oral testimony that is incorrect on crucial details. On 27 October 1947 after Indian troops had left for Kashmir. Jinnah was prepared to accept Junagadh's accession to India in return for Kashmir's accession to Pakistan.

As the fighting in Kashmir intensified, the Indian leadership was faced with the prospect of widening the war to other parts of Pakistan in order to prevail in Kashmir. Their reluctance to do so, led to the decision to refer the Kashmir dispute to the UN. When the ceasefire was declared on 31 December 1948, both sides were no closer to a solution.

In the aftermath of the war, New Delhi focused on securing its ties with the main Kashmiri party, the National Conference, and its leader Sheikh Abdullah. Provisions were written into the Indian constitution according special status to Kashmir and ensuring its autonomy. Article 370 allowed Kashmir to have its own constitution: the Indian parliament could only legislate on Kashmir's defence, external affairs, and communications. Kashmir acceded to India. The issue however got bogged down in the United Nations and a de facto partition persists to date.

In a nutshell, the **integration**, accession and making of the Indian constitution was a massive exercise undertaken by the constituent assembly between December 1946 and December 1949. It has justifiably been termed a democratic revolution. The work of the Constituent assembly was largely facilitated by an 'oligarchy' of four Congress leaders: Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and Abul Kalam Azad. The actual drafting was done by a committee led by B. R. Ambedkar.

**b) The Indian Independence Act**, which was based on the Mountbatten plan of June 3, was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947 and received royal assent, approval on July 18, 1947. After an extensive and almost a century-long freedom movement, the British were finally convinced that the government and the ruling authority had to be passed on to Indian hands. On February 20, 1947, the British House of Commons had declared their intention of abandoning the authority over the Indian sub-continent.

The then-British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced that Lord Mountbatten will be sent to make final arrangements to transfer the power. Mountbatten arrived in India and was particularly instructed to pass on the authority with minimal damage to the British reputation. The House of Commons and Prime Minister Attlee had given him a time window of one year to follow the proper procedure of handing over a united India. Mountbatten was granted 'plenipotentiary/discretionary powers'.

The Mountbatten Plan was accepted by both Nehru and Jinnah and shortly after the approval, the House of Commons enacted the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which received the royal assent on July 18 in 1947 and a stage was set for introducing Independence Bill in the House of Commons, which was introduced on July 4, 1947. This was the culmination of India's struggle against imperialism.

The main provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947 were as under:

- (a) The British government will leave India on 15th August, 1947.
- (b) India will be divided into two sovereign states of India and Pakistan and both these states will become sovereign on this very day.
- (c) The powers previously exercised by the British government in India will be transferred to both these states.
- (d) Punjab and Bengal will be divided and its territories will be demarcated by a boundary commission to be headed by Mr. Redcliff.
- (e) Office of the Secretary of State for India will be abolished.
- (f) Provision was made for the Governor-General for each dominion, who was to be appointed by the Queen of England on the advice of the Dominion government. He was not to act in his individual judgment or discretion but will act merely as constitutional head of the state.
- (g) Each Dominion was to have a sovereign legislature for rule making purpose. No law made by British Parliament was automatically to apply to India.

- (h) A bill passed by the Dominions legislature could not be disallowed by His Majesty.
- (i) Both the Dominions will have their own Constituent Assemblies, which will act as their legislatures as well.
- (j) Till such time as the Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly in any Dominion, it will work as near the Act of 1935 as possible.
- (k) Governors of the Provinces were to act as constitutional heads of the provinces.
- (l) Reservation of posts for Secretary of State was to discontinue. Those civil service personnel who wanted to resign after transfer of power to both the dominions were to be allowed to do so.
- (m) Paramountcy of Britain over Indian states and tribal areas was to come to an end on 15th August, 1947. In their case power was not to be transferred to dominions, but it was left to the states to decide whether they would like to join India or Pakistan.
- (n) Relations of the British government with India henceforth were to be conducted through Commonwealth Relations Office.
- (o) The King of England was to drop the title of King Emperor of India.
- (p) The territories of Pakistan were to include Eastern Bengal, Western Pakistan, Sindh and British Baluchistan. In case the people of NWFP in a referendum decide to join Pakistan that territory will also join Pakistan.

The Act brought India on the threshold of new era where both the Dominions were to share their own responsibilities without any super power patronage. The Act provided for the freedom of India and the struggle of our freedom-fighters bore fruit but it was quite unfortunate that the people of both the Dominions had to undergo untold sufferings and miseries after the partition of the country.

**c)** The British exploitation of Indian mass for a century and more created hatred and animosity in the mind of the latter towards the former. The introduction of western education was an eye-opener for the Indians towards the colonial rule of the Britishraj. Besides, several other factors contributed for the growth of nationalism in the minds of Indians.

Bal Gangadhar tilak (or Lokmanya tilak) is called the father of indian nationalism because he was the first indian to start the idea of nationalism in around 1890s. Because of his leadership he also found and became the first leader of the indian nationalist movement. Mar 13, 2016

Several factors contributed to the emergence of **Indian nationalism**, an awakening of the spirit of oneness(unity) which can be analyzed as follows:

1. British Imperialism:

The British imperialism was the most important factor, which contributed to the rise of nationalism in India. It made the geographical unification of the country possible. The British imperialism made the people to think as one nation.

## 2. Influence of the Western Civilization:

The establishment of British rule in India made closer relations with the Western world possible. Thus, the contacts with the European countries influenced the Indians immensely. The nineteenth century in Europe was the century of nationalism and liberalism. The Indians came to learn their lessons from the Europeans on both these ideologies.

Indians imbibed the ideas of nationalism and liberalism from the Western countries particularly from Germany, Italy, Greece, and Belgium. Besides this, the ideas of Western thinkers namely, Macaulay, Burke, Bentham, Mill, Spencer, Rousseau, and Voltaire also inspired and encouraged the ideas of independence among the Indians. Thus, there was a growth of political consciousness and awakening among the Indians.

## 3. Spread of English Language:

There was a rapid spread of English education in India especially after the revolt of 1857. The second half of the nineteenth century was a golden age of Liberalism in Europe, particularly England. The study of the political classics of English literature from Milton to Mill planted in the minds of English-educated Indians the seeds of liberalism in its two aspects—nationalism and democracy. Thus with the spread of English education, the educated Indians gradually became politically conscious. The British introduced the English language in India with their own selfish interest in mind. At the beginning, they mainly needed Indian clerks educated in English in order to strengthen their rule in India. English education also facilitated people of different provinces to come close to one another. Thus, it helped in raising, national feelings, and political consciousness among the Indians.

## 4. Development; Means of Communication:

Lord Dalhousie made a lasting contribution for Indians by introducing railways, telegraph and new mode of postal system. Roads were connected with India from one end to the other. Though, all these were meant to serve imperial interest, the people of India capitalised it. The railway compartment reflected a united India. All persons, from North to South and East to West, rich and poor and master and servant... narrowed down gap among them and gave them the feeling that they all belonged to this vast India which was under the grip the Britishraj.

The introduction of telegraphs and railways in 1852 and 1853 respectively gave India swift means of transport and communication. The modern means of communication shattered the age-old isolation of Indian villages and the people of remote part had the opportunity of coming closer to each other. They also promoted trade and commerce and helped people of different regions to develop social and intellectual intercourse. The new social and economic link removed their orthodox ways and made them conscious of their social disabilities. The introduction of uniform system of administration in India also

brought a feeling of unity among Indians. Thus, the improvements in the means of transport and communication also quickened the pace of nationalist movement in the country.

#### 5. The Contribution of the Scholars:

Several scholars and religious reformers played their role in furthering the cause of progress of the nationalist movement in the country. They emphasized the past glory and the rich heritage of India. The study and publication of the ancient Indian literature by the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the scholars such as Max Muller, Monier Williams, Colebrooke, Ranade, Hari Prasad Shastri, R.G. Bhandarkar, Rajendra Lai Mittra, etc., revealed to the people of India the splendor of the Sanskrit language and also inculcated among them a feeling of pride in their past and their faith in the future.

#### 6. Rediscovery of India's glorious past:

The nineteenth century Indian Renaissance created several avenues in the field of oriental studies. Western scholars like Max Muller, Sir William Jones, Alexander Cunningham, etc. translated several ancient Sanskrit texts of this land and established before the people the glorious cultural heritage of India.

Inspired by them, the Indian scholars like R.D. Banerjee, R.G. Bhandarkar, Mahan Mahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Astir, Ball Gangadhar Tikal etc. rediscovered India's past glory from the history of this land. This encouraged the people of India who felt that they were the ancestors of grand monarchs of this country and ruled by foreigners. This flared up the fire of nationalism

#### 7. The Contribution of the Social and Religious Reformers:

Religious and social reformers, namely, Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramhansa, Vivekananda, and others had left a tremendous influence on the people of India; and they also were responsible for inspiring the countrymen to treasure the ideals of freedom and liberty.

#### 8. Growth of vernacular literature:

The influence of western education prompted the educated Indians to reflect the idea of liberty, freedom and nationalism through the vernacular literature. They aimed at arousing the mass to oppose British rule being surcharged by the spirit of nationalism.

Bunkum Chandra Chatterer's Anand Math (which contained the song Vanda Mata ram) and Dinabandhu Metra's play Nil Darlan extorted tremendous influence upon the people and created anti-British feelings among them. Bharatendu Harish Chandra's play Baraga Purdahs reflected the miserable condition of Indian mass under British rule.

Besides several eminent poets and writers in different languages, e.g. Rabindranath Tagore in Bengali, Vishnu Shari Chipulunkar in Marathi, Lamine Bazbarua in Assamese, Mohammad Husain Azad and

Altar Husain Ali in Urdu etc. contributed a lot to rouse nationalism among the local people through their writings.

#### 9. Press and newspapers:

Press and magazines played a dominant role in injecting national feelings in the minds of Indians. Raja Rammohan Roy was the pioneer of Indian press and journalism. He edited Sambaed Kumauni in Bengali and Miratul Akbar in Persian.

Gradually, several newspapers were edited in different parts of the country in several languages. To mention a few notable ones, The Amritbazar Patria, Hindu Patriot, Indian Mirror, Bengalese, Sanjivani, Saharan, in Bengali, the Maratha Kesari, Native Opinion, Indus Prakash in Maharashtra; The Hindu, Kerala Patria, Andhra Prakashiks in Madras; The Tribune, Akbar-i-Am, Koh-i-Noor in Punjab etc. were the important publications that reflected the colonial rule of the Bruisers and aroused nationalism in the minds of Indian people

#### 10. Political unification:

India became politically unified under British hegemony. It also brought administrative unity inside the country. Under one rule, one administrative framework, one set of law, judicial court, administrative officers, etc. became same anywhere and everywhere inside the country. It created awareness among Indians that this vast united India belongs to them and by the way, created nationalism within them.

\* Finally, The birth of Indian National Congress:

The birth of Indian National Congress in 1885 gave a final spark to the growth of national consciousness among the Indians. Soon, the National Congress gained momentum in the nook and corner of India. It expressed the desires of the people before the British authorities. Through many mass movements and their important leaders the Congress became able to give an ideological fight to the British Raj and bring freedom to India

All these factors jointly, had promoted the growth of nationalism in India. Indian nationalism was not the hand maid of a particular class, but the result of a common consciousness among all classes of India. From 1885, the Indian National Congress helped in widening and consolidating the growth process of nationalism. Ultimately, it had brought independence.

#### d) Government of India Act 1935

In November 1927, the British Government announced the appointment a seven-member statutory commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon to report on the condition of India under its new Constitution. All the members of the commission were British and hence, all the parties boycotted the commission. The commission submitted its report in 1930 and recommended the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and



princely states, continuation of communal electorate and so on. To consider the proposals of the commission, the British Government convened three round table conferences of the representatives of the British Government, British India and Indian princely states. On the basis of these discussions, a 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' was prepared and submitted for the consideration of the Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament chaired by Lord Linlithgow. The recommendations of this committee were incorporated (with certain changes) in the next Government of India Act 1935. In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award. The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo- Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (scheduled castes). Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yeravada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified. At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes. The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.

The Government of India Act 1935 was the longest Act of British Parliament ever enacted by that time. It had 321 sections and 10 schedules. Because of its length, the Act was split into

Features of the Government of India Act 1935 -

It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The proposed all India federation included 11 provinces of British India, 6 Chief Commissioners Provinces and those princely states who might accede to the federation. Joining the federation was compulsory for the British Provinces and chief commissioner's provinces. For princely states, the accession to the Federation was voluntary.

The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.

It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. There were to be no Reserve Subjects and no Executive Council in the provinces. The Council of Ministers was to administer all the provincial subjects except in certain matters like law and orders etc. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. The ministers were chosen from among the elected members of the provincial legislature and were collectively responsible to it. However in the event of political breakdown, the governor, under the supervision of the Viceroy, could take over total control of the provincial government.

It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. The reserved subjects were to be administered by the Governor-General on the advice of executive councilors (Not exceeding 3 in number), while transferred

subjects were to be administered on the advice of the ministers (Not exceeding 10 in number). However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all. The proposed federal legislature was bicameral body consisting of the Council of States (Upper House) and the Federal Assembly (Lower House).

**Council of States:** The Council of States was to be upper house and a permanent body with one third of its membership retiring every 3rd year. It was to be composed of 260 members of which 156 were to be representatives of British India while 101 of the Indian states. The 150 out of 156 representatives of British India were to be elected on communal basis while six were to be nominated by Governor General.

It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.

It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labor (workers).

It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.

It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.

It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.

It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

#### Implications of the GOI Act 1935

The proposal for setting up of the Federation of India did not materialize because the act proposed that federation could come into existence. The parts of the Act, particularly provincial Autonomy, came into force on 1st April 1937. The first elections under the Act were also held in 1937.

**e)** Bhimrao Ambedkar was the most enlightened, charismatic significant leader of his era..Baba Saheb was the first Dalit strongman who sought to give respect and dignity to the downtrodden sections of our society, not as a concession to them but as a matter of their birthright. He fought for Dalits when he could have chosen to lead a affluent and relaxed life. Baba Saheb was a fighter and when he realised that the social equality of Dalits was a distant dream, he converted to Buddhism along with his thousands of followers. He gave a huge blow to the conservatist society that was not willing to let go its hegemony over the oppressed. But he had ensured that conversion to Buddhism didn't take away from

the former dalits their rights ensured in the reservation system of government jobs and education institutes. This proves his rebellious credentials and his political genius.

One, of the earliest lower caste movements, which became the torch bearer for the future caste movements, was founded in Maharashtra in the 1870s by Jyotiba Phule, who with his books *Gulamgiri* (1872) and *Sarvajanik Satyadharma Pustak* and his organisation *Satya Shodhak Samaj*, proclaimed the need “to save the lower castes from the hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures”. His main work was to rouse the masses and lead them to an organized resistance against the unreasonable claims of the priestly class. He made no distinction between non-Brahmins and untouchables. Dr. B R Ambedkar was also influenced with this movement and Jyotiba Phule.

#### Depressed Classes Movement of B R Ambedkar

The most important challenge to Gandhiji’s Harijan Welfare Programme as also to the Communists came from Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, who belonged to the untouchable Mahar caste.

His programmes were intended to integrate untouchables into Indian society in modern, not traditional ways, and based on education and exercise of legal and political rights, as well as refusal to perform the demeaning traditional caste duties.

His movement provided an all-India organisation for the rejection of all forms of feudal bondage imposed upon the Dalits, and ranged from mass campaigns, to a demand for separate electorates, the burning of the Manusmriti, the breaking of caste restrictions like use of temples and wearing of prohibited colour like red. This programme came in conflict with both the Congress and the radicals and tended to verge almost on loyalist and separatist lines.

A major untouchability movement was launched by Ambedkar in the 1920s in Maharashtra, which continues in various forms till today and has acquired an all-India character. In 1924 Dr. Ambedkar founded the Depressed Classes Institute (*Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha*) in Bombay.

Three years later (1927), he started a Marathi fortnightly, *Bahishkrit Bharat*, and the same year established the *Samaj Samta Sangh* to propagate the gospel of social equality between caste Hindus and untouchables.

Ambedkar also organised the Independent Labour Party on secular lines for protecting the interest of the labouring classes.

In December 1927 he led the Mahad Satyagraha to establish the rights of untouchables to draw water from public wells and tanks. He also organised temple entry movements like the Parvati temple satyagraha of 1928 and the Kalasam temple satyagraha of 1930-35. .

Before the Round Table Conference of 1930-31 Ambedkar emerged as the major leader of the depressed classes. He took a separatist stand and demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes. The untouchables demanded separate electorates in the 1930s, which led to a conflict between Ambedkar and Gandhiji, with the former feeling cheated by the Poona Pact.

In 1942 Ambedkar founded the Scheduled Caste Federation. The Federation fought for the reserved seats in the 1946 elections but lost heavily to 'Congress Harijans' in the strongly nationalist and caste-Hindu dominated constituencies. The Scheduled Caste Federation then launched satyagrahas in Bombay, Poona, Lucknow, Kanpur and Wardha, demanding that the Congress make known its proposals to Dalits.

To Ambedkar the only way of improving the status of the untouchables was to renounce the Hindu religion, and he gave the slogan "You have nothing to lose except your religion." and in 1950s he embraced Buddhism.

**f)** British imperialism extended far widespread to the east. It was for trade initially that groomed into becoming Rulers, which was advantageous as well as had its flaws on the Indian country.

The Battle of Plassey; In 1756 Siraj-ud-daula succeeded his grandfather Alivardi Khan as the Nawab of Bengal. The English victory in the Carnatic had already made Siraj-ud-daula apprehensive of the growing power of the East India Company. He wanted to curb their power. The British now presented the Nawab with an impossible set of demands. Both sides realised that war was inevitable. The two armies met at the field of Plassey on 23rd June 1757. Mir Jafar took no part in the fighting. The Nawab was forced to flee. Mir Jafar was a puppet in the hands of the English. The victory in the battle of Plassey transformed a mere trading company into a political power. It paved the way for the establishment of British rule in India.

In 1765, the Treaty of Allahabad was signed by Clive with Shuja-ud-daula and Shah Alam II. According to the terms of the treaty in 1765 a dual government was established in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. By virtue of the Diwani, the East India Company directly collected revenue from these areas. At the same time the Company enjoyed military power and criminal jurisdiction over these areas.

The Great India Mutiny in 1857...a misunderstanding about what kind of grease was used on the bullets for the sepoys' new Enfield rifles. Muslim troops thought pig grease, which they abhor, was being used, while Hindu troops thought the British were using grease from cows, which they hold sacred. The resulting mutiny developed into a serious rebellion that the British finally managed to put down. However direct control over India in 1858 took place and eventually the British East Indies Company got dissolved. For the next ninety years, direct British rule prevailed in India. They ruled over about 60% of Indian directly and the other 40% indirectly through native princes who followed their policies.

During their time in India, the British developed tea and cotton agriculture and coal and iron industries. By 1940, the Tata Iron Works was the world's largest Iron factory. Likewise, the British continued developing India's infrastructure with more railroads and telegraph lines, so that by 1900 India had the longest railroad in Asia. British administration and bureaucracy were efficient, as was the British style education system Britain established. Though it is quite a bitter experience for India to had British ruling over the country and making use of country resources without any restriction. There were many reforms, Act, and expedition that British government had made during which was boon or bane for countrymen. The structure of the constitution, policies, the introduction of the governorship, princely states, communication and education are some reforms act that British had made during their rule.,

The following are the effects of British imperialism in India -

\* Advantages of British raj in India

Social Reforms: British raj in India had done various social activities for the country for instance abolition of The Sati Pratha and introduction Widow Remarriage Act of 1856, Child marriage restraint Act, Act against child labor and many other acts for improving the social tradition and custom for the betterment of humanity.

Education reforms: During the British Raj only India existing education changed with the introduction of English as the mandatory subject and official language. During British Raj only University of Bombay, Kolkata and Madras were established during the year of 1857 just before the rebellion. The university is still present and being run by the modern Independent India as a most prestigious university.

Employment Scheme: The British government also introduces the Indian Civil Service for the various prestigious posts under the government. The Imperial Civil Service at present is known as the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) which is conducted by UPSC.

Irrigation scheme: The government also structured various canals and dams for the improvement of irrigation condition in India.

Infrastructure development: During the regime of British government the India communication and transport facility were developed. The government established the India's first railways service in the year of 1853-54 in the region of Bombay and Calcutta by the two railways companies i.e. Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) and East Indian Railway (EIR). After 5 years in the year of 1859, the first passenger railway line opened in North India between Allahabad and Kanpur.

Monuments, Legal Tenders, Heritage Site: The government had also introduced the legal tender as an official medium of exchange at the time trading. Also they had built many heritage sites and monuments among them Victoria Memorial Hall in Kolkata, Victoria Terminus (now termed as Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus), The Gateway Of India, Viceroy's House (now called as Rashtrapati Bhavan), Asiatic Society of India in order to preserve the Indian monuments, literary script and many more.

Contribution towards public health: The government made a significant contribution towards the crucial diseases namely plague that significantly hit the country. The government released many beneficial reforms and vaccine to cure the diseases. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Smallpox spread as an epidemic in India, and due to lack of sanitary knowledge among the Indians, the British knew the situation could escalate quickly. They passed a Compulsory Vaccination Act passed in India in 1892 to prevent smallpox. They also set up 'Sanitary Commissioners' in the various regions to keep a check on the disease by setting up dispensaries.

British started the census in 1871, the census is taken once in 10 years to collect the statistical data of age, gender, religion, caste, occupation, education of the population. As of 2011, the decennial Census of India has been conducted 15 times.

They set up the department of Geographical Survey of India in 1851, the institution surveyed villages, cities, and made maps of India. Many places use the same maps which were made during the British time. Using many advanced surveying instruments, the British surveyed every inch of the India and created maps

#### \* Disadvantage of British Raj in India

Divide and Rule policy: The former rule of Divide and rule was the first that the government made to rule and govern all the major British provision states and Indian princely states. The rule first came into existence during the Lord Curzon viceroy, who divided the Bengal province into three parts i.e. Eastern Bengal and Assam as the Muslim majority states and also Hindu majority province of West Bengal, which had a huge blow for the country as because it led and created significant outrage among the countrymen. Not only this the biggest divide and rule policy that appeared at the time of independence when the country divided into two parts one is India and another one is Pakistan the burden of which still being seen during the conflict between Indo-Pak war.

Impalement of Tax structure: The government imposed illiberal tax structure and used to collect high taxes and also greater return on profits. However, the burden of which levies on small peasants, farmers, and small traders.

Loss of lives: The regime of British government the country suffered the loss of many lives such as in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, the rebellion of 1857, etc. During the World, War government used to recruit many Indian citizens to join the troops even if they are not interested which results in loss and loss of lives. The government didn't care about the people; they only care about their reputation and prestige and making marks in world history.

Exploitation of resources: The government duly exploited the resources of the country and traded them in another country in order to earn revenue and capture the trade market.

However, it has been very much crucial days for the country and for the people where one side they have gained but also suffered a huge blow. But, at present India is the fastest growing economy in the world after passing the 69 years of independence. There are more achievements to come...glorious India!