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PRELIMS+MAINS
ENGLISH MEDIUM

General Study Paper-1
Part -3

MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA

PREFACE

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CHAPTER - 1

LATER MUGHALS

The history of modern India may be traced back to the advent of Europeans to India. The trade routes between India and Europe were long and winding, passing through the Oxus Valley, Syria, and Egypt. Trade increased after Vasco da Gama discovered a new sea route via the Cape of Good Hope in 1498, and many trading companies came to India to establish trading centres. Gradually all European superpowers of the contemporary period the Dutch, English, French, Danish etc established their trade relations with the Indian Subcontinent.

Modern Indian History stretches from the middle of the 18th century to the Independence event of 1947 including Indian National Movements. It includes many of the important revolutionary events that affect the public of India.

DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

The Mughals built one of the greatest empires of their time and had a lasting influence on Indian history and culture. The dynasty was notable for its more than two centuries of effective rule over much of India, for the ability of its rulers, and for its administrative organization. The Mughal emperors notably promoted art and learning. Mughal architecture, in particular, became renowned for its harmony and beauty. However, a number of factors combined to bring on the dynasty's demise.

The Mughal Empire began to decline in the 18th century, during the reign of Muḥammad Shah (1719–48). Much of its territory fell under the control of the Marathas and then the British. The last Mughal emperor, Bahādur Shah II (1837–57), was exiled by the British after his involvement with the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58.

The Mughal Empire declined rapidly after the death of Aurangzeb in c. 1707 CE. This year is generally considered the differentiating year to separate the era of the Great Mughals from that of the lesser Mughals, also known as the Later Mughals.

Intolerance and Oppression

Mughal emperors were known for reconciling with the peoples they conquered and including them in their government and military. However, in the

latter decades of the empire, Mughal emperors became more autocratic and intolerant. Hindus and other groups were regarded as inferiors, excluded from the Mughal court, and heavily taxed. Religious intolerance led to the destruction of Hindu and Sikh temples and schools. These policies created widespread resentment and rebellion against the Mughals, fragmented their kingdom, and greatly weakened their rule.

During Aurangzeb's reign (1658–1707), the economy of the Mughal Empire began to decline. The heavy taxes he levied impoverished the farming population. At the same time there was a steady decay in the quality of Mughal government. Later emperors showed little desire to govern or to invest their money in agriculture, technology, or the military. Some emperors even discouraged economic prosperity, fearing the wealthy might raise their own armies. Eventually, local leaders rebelled and declared themselves independent from the central government, which hastened the empire's decline.

Territorial Losses

At its height the Mughal Empire encompassed most of Afghanistan and the Indian subcontinent. By 1719, when Muḥammad Shah took the throne, the empire had already begun to break up. The process was hastened by dynastic warfare, factional rivalries, and the Iranian conqueror Nādir Shāh's brief but disruptive invasion of northern India in 1739. After the death of Muḥammad Shah in 1748, the Marathas overran almost all of northern India. Mughal rule was reduced to only a small area around Delhi. The British took control of this area in 1803. By the mid-1800s the Mughal Empire had lost all of its territory to its rivals and to the British.

Rising British Influence

The British East India Company, founded in 1600, was initially interested in only trade with the Mughal Empire. As the empire weakened, however, the British exerted more influence over Mughal rulers. In 1757 British forces defeated the nawab (ruler) of Bengal and French forces at the Battle of Plassey (Palashi). The East India Company thereafter took political control of much of the Indian subcontinent. Although Mughal emperors maintained their thrones, they had little real power. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857–59, the British exiled the last Mughal emperor

Decline of the Mughal Empire

Aurangzeb's successors were plagued by instability and financial woes. Rebellions and external

challenges continued under Bahādur Shah I (1707–12), whose poor fiscal management resembled that of Aurangzeb. Farrukh-Siyār (1713–19) acceded to the throne after a war of succession, assisted by two highly influential governors; his reign ended after those same agents, now his vizier and chief military commander, conspired with the ruler of Jodhpur to assassinate him.

The dynastic centre found itself more and more vulnerable, and the court was increasingly dependent on revenue and support from its governors. During the reign of Muḥammad Shah (1719–48), the empire began to break up, a process hastened by dynastic warfare, factional rivalries, and the Iranian conqueror Nādir Shah's brief but disruptive invasion of northern India in 1739. After the death of Muḥammad Shah in 1748, the Marathas overran almost all of northern India. Mughal rule was reduced to only a small area around Delhi, which passed under Maratha (1785) and then British (1803) control. The last Mughal, Bahādur Shah II (reigned 1837–57), was exiled to Yangon, Myanmar (Rangoon, Burma), by the British after his involvement with the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58.

Later Mughals

The period between c. 1707 CE and c. 1761 CE (the time of Aurangzeb's death to the period when the Third Battle of Panipat took place, wherein Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated the Maratha chiefs), witnessed the resurgence of regional identities and highlighted a sad state of affairs for the once-mighty Mughals. The Mughal court became the scene of factions among the nobles. The weakness of the empire was exposed when Nadir Shah imprisoned the Mughal Emperor and looted Delhi in c. 1739 CE.

After the death of Aurangzeb in c. 1707 CE, a war of succession broke out among his three sons – Muazzam (the governor of Kabul), Muhammad Kam Baksh (the governor of Deccan) and Muhammad Azam Shah (the governor of Gujarat). Muazzam emerged victorious and ascended the throne with the title of Bahadur Shah I.

Aurangzeb was the last illustrious king of the Mughal empire. The Mughal emperors who succeeded him were known as later Mughals. Their list is given below.

Bahadur Shah I / Shah Alam / Muazzam (1707 AD–1712 AD)

Muazzam ascended the throne and assumed the title of Bahadur Shah, at the age of 63.

- He followed a liberal policy towards the nobles, granted them the territories of their preferences and promoted them. This led to the worsening of the state finances. It is also believed that the real power was in the hands of the wazir, Zulfiqar Khan.
- He showed a tolerant attitude towards Hindus, though he never abolished jizya.
- During his reign, the independence of Marwar and Mewar was acknowledged. However, the settlement could not restore these states to become fully committed warriors for the Mughal cause.
- His policy towards the Marathas was also half-hearted reconciliation. He did not recognize Shahu (whom he released) as the rightful Maratha king. He granted Maratha the sardeshmukhi of the Deccan, but failed to grant the Chauth and thus could not satisfy them fully. Marathas, thus, continued to fight among themselves as well as against the Mughals.
- Jat chief Charuman and the Bundella chief Chatrasal joined him in his campaign against the Sikhs. High mansab was granted to the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. He, however, had to face rebellion from Banda Bahadur and it was during the course of his campaign against Banda Bahadur that he died (in c. 1712 CE).
- He was given the title of “Shah-i-Bekhabar” by Mughal historians like Khafi Khan.

Farrukh Siyar (c. 1713 – 1719 CE)

Farrukh Siyar defeated his brother Jahandar Shah at Agra in c. 1713 CE.

He ascended the throne with the support of the Saiyyad brothers (the kingmakers) – Saiyyad Abdullah Khan (Wazir) and Hussain Ali Khan (Mir Bakshi). The Saiyyad brothers killed Zulfiqar Khan and appointed themselves to key positions.

The Saiyyad brothers tried to make peace with the Marathas, the Jats, the Rajputs and were also successful in suppressing the Sikh revolt. It was during this time that Banda Bahadur, the Sikh leader, was executed.

In c. 1717 CE, Farrukh Siyar granted many trading privileges to the East India Company and also exempted customs duties for its trading through Bengal.

The Saiyyad brothers completely did away with jizya and also abolished pilgrimage tax at a number of places.

Due to the overwhelming powers of the Saiyyad brothers, differences grew between Farrukh Siyar and the Saiyyad brothers. The emperor plotted thrice against the brothers, but failed to overpower them.

BRITISH CONQUEST OF INDIA

- In 1616, the Danish East India Company was created, and in 1620, they opened a factory in Tranquebar, near Tanjore, on India's eastern coast.
- Serampore, near Calcutta, was their main settlement. In 1845, the Danish industries were sold to the British government, despite the fact that they were unimportant at the time.
- The Danes are better recognised for their missionary work than for their commercial endeavours.

English Success against Other European Powers

- The English East India Company, which was founded by the merger of many rival firms at home, was governed by a board of directors whose members were chosen on an annual basis.
- The state held a substantial portion of France's and Portugal's commercial firms, and their character was feudalism in many aspects.
- The Royal Navy of Britain was not only the largest but also the most technologically sophisticated at the time.
- The industrial revolution arrived late in other European countries, allowing England to preserve its dominion.
- The British soldiers were well-trained and disciplined. The British commanders were thinkers who experimented with novel military techniques.
- In comparison to Spain, Portugal, and the Dutch, Britain was less religiously passionate and eager in spreading Christianity.
- The Bank of England, the world's first central bank, was formed to sell government debt to money markets on the promise of a fair return if Britain defeated competing countries such as France and Spain.

Conclusion

Europeans arrived in India to trade, but they eventually achieved political and administrative control of the nation. Vasco da Gama established a direct maritime passage to India in 1498, making the Portuguese the first Europeans to visit India. Queen Elizabeth granted the East India Company, founded by a group of English merchants, exclusive trading rights in the East in 1600 AD. As a result, the United Kingdom ruled India for more than two centuries.

Conquest for Bengal:

- **Battles of Plassey and**
- **Battles of Buxar**

In Mughal Period: Bengal was the most fertile and the richest province of the Mughal Empire and included present day Bangladesh and states of Bihar and Odisha.

The authoritative powers of the province lay in the hands of the Nawab of Bengal.

Economic Importance: Bengal held economic importance for its famous textiles, silk and saltpetre.

- Exports from Bengal to Europe consisted of saltpetre, rice, indigo, pepper, sugar, silk, cotton textiles, handicrafts, etc.
- **Importance for the British:** Bengal became the first kingdom to be occupied by the British in India. The East India Company carried on profitable trade with this province.
 - The enormous resources of Bengal came in handy for financing the British expansion.
 - Nearly 60% of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal.
 - The British East India company laid the foundation of Calcutta and established British commercial settlement in the 1690s.
 - The Company paid a sum of Rs 3,000 (£ 350) per annum to the Mughal emperor who allowed them to trade freely in Bengal.
 - In contrast, the Company's exports from Bengal were worth more than £ 50,000 per annum.
- **Conflicts among Nawabs and the British:** The special privileges enjoyed by the British Company was strongly opposed by the Nawabs of Bengal as it meant a huge loss to the provincial exchequer.
 - Consequently, the friction between the British commercial interests and the Bengal government became the chief cause for conflict between the two.
 - As a result, the British felt a need for a "puppet" as the Nawab on the throne of Bengal to willingly give them trade concessions and other privileges and establish their indirect but ultimate power in the province.

The BATTLE OF PLASSEY (23 June, 1757)

The Battle of Plassey was a major turning point in modern Indian history that led to the consolidation of British rule in India.

The Battle of Plassey (1757) was a watershed moment in modern Indian history, resulting in the consolidation of British rule in India. The East India Company, led by Robert Clive, fought this battle against the Nawab of Bengal (Siraj-Ud-Daulah) and his French Troop. This battle is often referred to as the "decisive event," as it was the source of the British's ultimate rule in India. The battle took place during the late reign of the Mughal Empire (called later Mughal Period). The Mughal emperor Alamgir-II ruled the empire at the time of the Battle of Plassey.

- Bengal was the most fertile and the richest province of India. In c. 1717 CE, under a royal farman by the Mughal Emperor (Farrukhsiyar), the East India Company was granted the freedom to import and export their goods in Bengal without paying taxes and the right to issue passes or dastaks for the movement of such goods. All the nawabs of Bengal, from Murshid Quli Khan to Alivardi Khan had objected to the English interpretation of the farman of c.1717 CE.
- In c. 1756 CE, Siraj ud Daulah succeeded his grandfather, Alivardi Khan and came in conflict with the British as he was against the misuse of dastaks. Siraj ud Daulah seized the English factory at Kasimbazar, marched on to Calcutta and occupied Fort William on 20 June, 1756 CE. The conflict between the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud Daulah and the English led to the Battle of Plassey held on 23rd June 1757 CE. Robert Clive, the commander of the British troops emerged victorious by defeating the Nawab's army. The easy victory was due to the treachery of Mir Jafar, the commander of the Nawab's army. The Nawab was forced to flee, was captured and put to death by Mir Jafar's son, Miran.
- The English proclaimed Mir Jafar the Nawab of Bengal and the company was granted the undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in addition to other rewards. The Battle of Plassey was of immense historical significance as it paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal and eventually of the whole of India.

Battle of Plassey – Background

- Siraj-Ud-Daula succeeded his grandfather Alivardi Khan as Nawab of Bengal.
- He had become Nawab of Bengal the previous year, and he had ordered the English to halt their fortification expansion.
- The British victory in the Carnatic wars has made Siraj-Ud-Daula fearful of the British rising power in India.

- The Company's officials abused their trade privileges in a way that harmed the nawab's finances.

Causes of the Battle of Plassey

- The Company's officials abused their trade privileges in a way that harmed the nawab's finances.
- Without the permission of the nawab, the English fortified Calcutta.
- The Company tried to mislead him further and compounded their error by granting asylum to a political fugitive, Krishna Das, son of Raj Ballabh, who had fled with enormous treasures against the nawab's will.
- The Company, for its part, suspected Siraj of conspiring with the French in Bengal to drastically reduce its trade privileges.
- As a result, when Siraj attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta, it exposed their hostility.
- The widely publicized 'Black Hole Tragedy' should be mentioned here.
- Siraj-ud-Daulah is thought to have imprisoned 146 English people, who were housed in a very small room, where 123 of them died of suffocation.

Battle of Plassey

- The Battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757, in the Palashi region of Bengal on the banks of Bhagirathi river near Calcutta.
- The arrival of a large force led by Robert Clive from Madras in Calcutta strengthened the English position in Bengal.
- Clive formed a secret alliance with the nawab's traitors, Mir Jafar, Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (a powerful banker in Bengal), and Omichand.
- Mir Jafar was to be made nawab as part of the agreement, and the Company would be rewarded for its services.
- The Company's covert alliance with the conspirators bolstered the English position even more
- As a result, the English victory in the Battle of Plassey was determined before the battle even began.
- The 50,000-strong force of Siraj was defeated by a handful of Clive's forces as a result of the nawab's officials' conspiracy.
- Mir Jafar's son, Miran, ordered the capture and murder of Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- The Battle of Plassey gave the English access to Bengal's vast resources.
- Following Plassey, the English virtually monopolized Bengal's trade and commerce.

Significance of Battle of Plassey

- Mir Jafar was crowned Nawab of Bengal as a result of this victory.
- He gave the English large sums of money as well as the zamindari of 24 Parganas.
- The Battle of Plassey was politically significant because it laid the groundwork for the British empire in India; it is rightly regarded as the beginning of British rule in India.
- The battle established the English military superiority in Bengal.
- The French, their main rivals, were deposed.
- They were granted territories to maintain a properly equipped military force, and their prestige skyrocketed.
- However, there was no discernible change in the form of government, despite the fact that supreme control of affairs had passed to Clive, on whose support the new nawab, Mir Jafar, was entirely dependent in order to maintain his newly acquired position.
- The English were granted sovereignty over Calcutta, and the English stationed a resident at the nawab's court.

The participants of the Battle of Plassey and their significance in the battle:

Participants of Battle of Plassey and their Role in the Battle of Plassey :-

Siraj-Ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal)

- Involved in Black-Hole Tragedy (imprisoned 146 English persons who were lodged in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died of suffocation)
- Adversely affected by the rampant misuse of trade privileges by the EIC
- Attacked and seized the English fort at Calcutta, it brought their hostility into the open.

Robert Clive (EIC)

- Gave asylum to political fugitive Krishna Das, disappointing Siraj-Ud-Daulah
- Misuse of trade privileges
- Fortified Calcutta without the nawab's permission

Mir Jafar (Commander-in-Chief of Nawab's army)

- Bribed by East India Company (EIC)
- Was to be made the Nawab by EIC for conspiring against Siraj-Ud-Daulah
- Cheated Siraj-Ud-Daulah during the battle

Rai Durlabh (One of the Commanders of the Nawabs Army)

- Joined his army with Siraj-Ud-Daulah's but did not participate in the battle

Betrayed Siraj

Jagat Seth (Influential Banker)

- Involved in the conspiracy involving the imprisonment and ultimate killing of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Daulah

Omi Chand (Bengal Merchant)

- One of the principal authors of the conspiracy against Nawab and associated with the treaty negotiated by Robert Clive before the Battle of Plassey in 1757.

Effects of Battle of Plassey

Apart from the British getting political power in Northern India but only after nawabs, there were several other effects in many forms that came out as a result of the Battle of Plassey. They can be categorised as:

- Political Effects
- Economic Effects

Political Effects

- The Battle of Plassey resulted at the end of the French forces.
- Mir Jafar was crowned as the Nawab of Bengal
- Mir Jafar was unhappy with the position and instigated the Dutch to attack the British in order to consolidate his foundation.
- Battle of Chinsura was fought between the Dutch and British forces on November 25, 1759.
- The British installed Mir Qasim as the Nawab of Bengal.
- The British became the paramount European power in Bengal.
- Robert Clive was titled "Lord Clive", Baron of Plassey and also obtained a seat in the British House of Commons.

Economic Effects

- The economy of India was affected severely.
- Post the victory, the British started imposing severe rules and regulations on the inhabitants of Bengal in the name of tax collection.

Mir Kasim and the Treaty of 1760

- Clive's interference irritated Mir Jafar more and more.
- At Chinsurah, he formed a conspiracy with the Dutch.
- The Dutch, however, were defeated and humiliated by English forces at Bedara in November 1759.
- The English were irritated by Mir Jafar's treachery and failure to make payments owed to the Company.
- Meanwhile, Miran, Jafar's son, died, and a fight for the nawabship of Bengal erupted between Mir Kasim, Mir Jafar's son-in-law, and Miran's son.

- Following the signing of a treaty between Mir Kasim and the Company in 1760, Vansittart, the new Governor of Calcutta, agreed to support Mir Kasim's claim.

The following were important aspects of the treaty:

- Mir Kasim agreed to hand over the districts of Burdwan, Midnapur, and Chittagong to the Company.
- The Company would receive half of Sylhet's chunam trade.
- Mir Kasim agreed to pay the Company's outstanding debts.
- Mir Kasim promised to contribute five lakh rupees to the Company's war efforts in southern India.
- It was agreed that Mir Kasim's enemies would be the Company's enemies, and his friends would be the Company's friends.
- It was agreed that tenants of the nawab's territory would not be permitted to settle on the Company's lands, and vice versa.
- Mir Jafar resigned under pressure from the Company in favor of Mir Kasim.
- Mir Jafar was given a pension of Rs 1,500 per year.

Steps taken by Mir Kasim

- Mir Kasim was the most capable of Alivardi Khan's successors.
- Mir Kasim moved the capital from Murshidabad to Munger in Bihar after assuming power.
- The decision was made to keep a safe distance from the Company in Calcutta.
- His other significant actions included reorganizing the bureaucracy with men of his choosing and redesigning the army to improve its skill and efficiency.

Conclusion

The fighting culminated in Robert Clive's astonishing victory at Plassey, where 3,000 British and sepoy troops defeated Siraj-ud-18,000-man Daulah's Franco-Bengali army in forty minutes. The victory at Plassey in 1757 established Britain as the dominant force in India, which gradually came under British control and became the empire's most prized possession. Few battles in history have had such far-reaching consequences.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

The Battle of Buxar took place on October 22, 1764, between the British army led by Hector Munro and a combined alliance of Indian rulers from Bengal, Awadh, and the Mughal Empire. This historic battle laid the groundwork for the British to rule India for the next 183 years. The British East India Company set its sights on Bengal after winning the Battle

of Plassey in 1757. The battle ended in 1765, with the Mughal Emperor surrendering and Bengal coming under British control. The war was brought to an end by the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765.

Battle of Buxar – Background

- Mir Kasim, the Company reasoned, would be an ideal puppet for them. Mir Kasim, on the other hand, defied the Company's expectations.
- Ram Narayan, Bihar's deputy governor, refused to respond to the nawab's repeated requests to submit Bihar's revenue accounts.
- Mir Kasim couldn't stand up to such open defiance of his authority. However, Ram Narayan was supported by Patna's English officials.
- Misuse of the Company's dastak or trade permit (a permit that exempted the specified goods from duty payment) by Company officials also contributed to tensions between the nawab and the English.
- The nawab lost tax revenue as a result of the dastak's misuse.
- It also forced local merchants to compete unfairly with Company merchants.
- The English company had obtained the right to trade in Bengal without paying transit dues or tolls through an imperial farman.
- However, the Company's servants claimed the same privileges for their private trade.
- Dastak was also sold to Indian merchants for a commission by the Company's servants.
- Furthermore, they used coercive methods to obtain goods at lower prices, which was contrary to the spirit of duty-free trade.
- Duty-free shopping simply meant getting a good deal in an otherwise competitive market.
- Mir Kasim decided to abolish the duties entirely, but the British objected and insisted on preferential treatment over other traders.
- The Nawab-Company feud over transit duty sparked war between the English and Mir Kasim in 1763.
- The English won at Katwa, Murshidabad, Giria, Sooty, and Munger in quick succession.
- Mir Kasim fled to Awadh (or Oudh), where he formed a confederacy with the Nawab of Awadh, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam II, to reclaim Bengal from the English.

Events of Battle of Buxar

- It was one of the subcontinent's first major defeats, as a combined army of 40,000 men from the Mughals, Awadh, and Mir Qasim was brutally defeated by a British army of 10,000 men.

French, to receive an English envoy, and to make terms with the company and its allies. Tipu paid little attention to Wellesley's letters and thus, the fourth Anglo-Mysore war started.

- The Bombay army under General Stuart invaded Mysore from the west. The Madras army, which was led by the Governor-General's brother, Arthur Wellesley, forced Tipu to retreat to his capital Srirangapattanam. Tipu fought bravely but died in the battle.
- The central part of Mysore was given to Krishna Raja of the Wadiyar dynasty. The remaining parts of the kingdom were divided between the British and the Nizam. Tipu's family was sent to the fort of Vellore.

British Struggle with Marathas

First Anglo-Maratha war (c. 1775 – 1782 CE)

- In c. 1772 CE, Madhava Rao (Maratha Peshwa) died and was succeeded by his younger brother, Narayan Rao but his uncle Raghunath Rao alias Raghoba murdered him and announced himself as the next Peshwa. The Maratha leaders under the able leadership of Nana Phadnavis disregarded the authority of Raghoba and appointed Madhava Rao Narayana, the infant son of Narayan Rao as the Peshwa.
- Raghoba went to the British to seek their help for obtaining Peshwaship. The British authorities in Bombay concluded the Treaty of Surat with Raghunath Rao in c. 1775 CE. Raghunath Rao agreed to hand over the islands of Salsette and Bassein to the British.
- The Battle at Talegaon (c. 1776 CE) was fought in which the Marathas defeated the British. The Treaty of Purander (c. 1776 CE) was signed much to the advantage of the Marathas and this raised the position of Nana Phadnavis among Marathas.
- In c. 1781 CE, Warren Hastings dispatched British troops under the command of Captain Popham. He defeated the Maratha chief, Mahadaji Scindia, in a number of small battles and captured Gwalior. In c. 1782 CE, the Treaty of Salbai was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia. Raghunath Rao was pensioned off and Madhav Rao II was accepted as the Peshwa. It provided the British twenty years of peace with the Marathas. The treaty also enabled the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of the Marathas in recovering their territories from Hyder Ali.

Second Anglo-Maratha war (c. 1803 – 1805 CE)

- Treaty of Bassein (c. 1802 CE) – Nana Phadnavis who kept the Maratha confederacy together for the last 30 years died in c. 1800 CE. After his death,

the infighting among the Maratha leaders proved to be self-destructive. Jaswant Rao Holkar and Daulat Rao Scindia were fighting against each other and the Peshwa, Baji Rao II supported Scindia against Holkar. The combined armies of Scindia and Peshwa were utterly defeated by the Holkars. Peshwa Baji Rao II approached the British for protection and signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British in c. 1802 CE. It was a subsidiary treaty and the Peshwa was recognised as the head of the Maratha kingdom. In accordance with this document, the foreign policy of the Marathas came under British control and therefore, any action of the Maratha chiefs against the British was successfully prevented. The Marathas considered the treaty as a document that surrendered their independence.

- Raghaji Bhonsle and Daulat Rao Scindia took the Treaty of Bassein as an insult to the national honour of the Marathas. The forces of both the chieftains were united, however, the English defeated the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle under Arthur Wellesley at Assaye near Aurangabad (c. 1803 CE). Subsequently, Arthur Wellesley carried the war into Bhonsle's territory and defeated the Maratha forces on the plains of Argaon. As a result, the Treaty of Deogaon was signed between Bhonsle and Wellesley which forced Bhonsle to give up the province of Cuttack in Orissa.
- In the north, Lord Lake routed Scindia's army at Laswari and occupied Aligarh, Delhi and Agra. Lake took Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor under his protection.
- Wellesley now turned his attention towards Holkar, but Yeshwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British and Holkar remained unsubdued.

Third Anglo-Maratha war (c. 1817 – 1818 CE)

- The second Anglo-Maratha war had shattered the power of the Maratha chiefs but not their spirit. They made a desperate last attempt to regain their independence and old prestige in c. 1818 CE. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in c. 1817 CE but was defeated. Appa Sahib (the Bhonsle chief) refused to accept the Treaty of Nagpur, which he had signed with the British in c. 1816 CE. According to this treaty, Nagpur came under the control of the company. He fought the British in the Battle of Sitabaldi in November 1817 CE, but was defeated. Holkar too was defeated by the British on 21st December 1817 CE at Baroda. Therefore, by December c.1818 CE the dream of a mighty Maratha Confederacy was finally shattered.

CHAPTER - 26

GANDHI EXPERIMENT WITH MASS MOVEMENT (II)

Civil Disobedience Movement

Congress' 1929 Lahore session declared the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement, and gave Mahatma Gandhi the power to coordinate it. The Movement started with the popular Dandi March on 12 March 1930. Gandhi picked up a handful of salt on 6 April 1930, and broke the salt law.]

The observance of Independence Day in 1930 was followed by the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhi. It began with the famous Dandi March of Gandhi. On 12 March 1930, Gandhi left the Sabarmati Ashram at Ahmedabad on foot with 78 other members of the Ashram for Dandi, a village on the western sea-coast of India, at a distance of about 385 km from Ahmedabad. They reached Dandi on 6 April 1930. There, Gandhi broke the salt law. It was illegal for anyone to make salt as it was a government monopoly. Gandhi defied the government by picking up a handful of salt which had been formed by the evaporation of sea. The defiance of the salt law was followed by the spread of Civil Disobedience Movement all over the country. Making salt spread throughout the country in the first phase of the civil disobedience movement, it became a symbol of the people's defiance of the government.

In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajgopalchari led a march-similar to the Dandi march-from Trichinopoly to Vedaranyam. In Dharsana, in Gujarat, Sarojini Naidu, the famous poetess who was a prominent leader of the congress and had been president of the congress, led non-violent satyagrahis in a march to the salt depots owned by the government. Over 300 satyagrahis were severely injured and two killed in the brutal lathi charge by the police. There were demonstrations, hartals, boycott of foreign goods, and later refusal to pay taxes. Lakhs of people participated in the movement, including a large number of women.

In November 1930, the British government convened the first round table conference in London to consider the reforms proposed by the

Simon commission. The congress, which was fighting for the independence of the country, boycotted it. But it was attended by the representatives of Indian princes, Muslim league, Hindu Mahasabha and some others. But nothing came out of it. The British government knew that without the participation of the congress, no decision on constitutional changes in India would be acceptable to the Indian people.

Early in 1931, efforts were made by Viceroy Irwin to persuade the congress to join the second round table conference. An agreement was reached between Gandhi and Irwin, according to which the government agreed to release all political prisoners against whom there were no charges of violence. The congress was to suspend the civil disobedience movement. Many nationalist leaders were unhappy with this agreement. However, at its Karachi session which was held in March 1931 and was presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel, the congress decided to approve the agreement and participate in the second round table conference. Gandhi was chosen to represent the congress at the conference which met in September 1931.

At the Karachi session, of the congress, an important resolution of fundamental rights and economic policy was passed. It laid down the policy of the nationalist movement on social and economic problems facing the country. It mentioned the fundamental rights which would be guaranteed to the people irrespective of caste and religion, and it favoured nationalisation of certain industries, promotion of Indian industries, and schemes for the welfare of workers and peasants. This resolution showed the growing influence of the ideals of socialism on the nationalist movement. Besides Gandhi, who was the sole representative of the congress, there were other Indians who participated in this conference. They included Indian princes, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communal leaders. These leaders played into the hands of the British. The princes were mainly interested in preserving their position as rulers. The communal leaders had been selected by the British government to attend the conference. They claimed to the representatives of their respective communities and not the country, though their

influences within their communities were also limited. Gandhi alone as the representative of the congress represented the whole country.

Neither the princes nor the communal leaders were interested in India's independence. Therefore, no agreement could be reached and the second round table conference ended in a failure. Gandhi returned to India and the Civil Disobedience Movement was revived. The government repression had been continuing even while the conference was going on and now it was intensified. Gandhi and other leaders were arrested. The government's efforts to suppress the movement may be seen from the fact that in about a year 120000 persons were sent to jail. The movement was withdrawn in 1934. The congress passed an important resolution in 1934. It demanded that a constituent assembly, elected by the people on the basis of adult franchise, be convened. It declared that only such an assembly could frame a constitution for India. It thus asserted that only the people had the right to decide the form of government under which they would live. Though the congress had failed to achieve its objective, it had succeeded in mobilizing vast sections of the people in the second great mass struggle in the country. It had also adopted radical objectives for the transformation of Indian society.

11 demands were put forward by Mahatma Gandhi and gave an ultimatum on 31st January 1930.

The following are the eleven demands of Gandhiji which he made to Lord Irwin:

- Prohibit liquor, intoxicants
- Issue licenses of firearms to citizens for self-protection
- Change the exchange ratio between the rupee and the sterling
- Release all political prisoners
- Reduce the rate of land revenue
- Abolish the CID department
- Reduce the military expenditure
- Accept the Postal Reservation Bill
- Abolition of the salt tax
- Impose custom duty on foreign cloth
- Reduce expenditure on civil administration

Why was salt chosen as the symbol of the movement?

Salt Satyagraha was more than just a symbolic act of breaching the law of salt. This was a symbol of the resolve of the Indian people not to live under British rule. It was an act of mobilizing the masses by addressing a problem which affected all sections of society. Gandhi guaranteed mass engagement by opting to break a rule that did not have any politically divisive implications. Salt law showed the cruelest face of British rule as salt was a basic requirement and the most oppressive existence of British rule in India was exposed by taxation. Gandhi reiterated the importance of self-help by making salt a symbol of civil disobedience and encouraged poorer communities to generate income by making salt.

How did the movement gain momentum?

The movement rapidly spread to other parts of the world. Violation of salt legislation was accompanied by violation of forest laws and failure to pay chaukidari taxes and land profits. People were joining hartals, protests and the boycott of foreign products all over the world.

Once Gandhiji had completed the ritual of breaking the salt law, similar marches and salt law defiance occurred throughout the world. C.Rajagopalachari led the salt march in Tamil Nadu, from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam. Satyagrahis marched in Assam, from Sylhet to Noakhali. This was followed by the arrest on 4 May 1930 of politicians, Jawaharlal Nehru and eventually Gandhiji.

In Peshawar the battle was led by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, also known as Frontier Gandhi. He formed KhudaiKhidmatgars society, or Red shirts. Two Garhwali soldiers' platoons refused to shoot at Peshawar's non-violent mass protesters, even if it meant facing court martial and lengthy prison terms. From this incident it was clear that nationalism was beginning to infiltrate the Indian Army, the principal instrument of British rule.

Following Gandhi's detention, textile workers at Solapur assaulted all the British authority symbols and established a parallel government to which the government reacted with martial law. After Gandhiji's arrest Sarajini Naidu took up the

unfinished task of raiding the Dharasana salt works. People in eastern India had declined to pay taxes on Chowkidara. The movement was taking the form of no revenue campaign in Gujarat and United Provinces. The defiance of forest laws was seen in Karnataka and the Central Provinces. Rani Gaidinliu led the Uprising against the British in Nagaland.

Who participated in the movement?

The Civil disobedience campaign saw a large-scale participation of women who participated by picketing the liquor stores and shops selling imported goods. There was also substantial student and youth participation in the movement. Merchants and merchants were also directly interested, as they needed security against foreign products. The involvement of staff in Bombay, Sholapur, Calcutta, Madras, etc., was important.

Muslim participation in Civil Disobedience Movement was less compared to the Non-cooperation Khilafat movement, which can be attributed to the policy of divide and rule of the British. However, in North-West Frontier Province, Dacca, Bihar and Lucknow, Muslims participated in good numbers.

Response of the British Government

To crush the movement the government resorted to ruthless repression. Leaders of Congress were jailed, and Congress was declared illegal. The enforcement of draconian legislation has undermined civil rights and the freedom of the press. There was a calm and non-violent crowd inflicted by Lathi charges and firings.

Government efforts for Truce

The Viceroy Lord Irwin proposed a Round Table Conference with the promise of a Dominion status. Tej Bahadur Sapru and MR Jayakar were brought in to reconcile the differences between the congress and the British Indian government.

After the 1931 Gandhi-Irwin agreement, Congress decided to discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in the second Round Table Conference. However, on the basis of the immediate award of Dominion status, the British government declined to concede the simple

nationalistic demand for independence. Gandhi was disappointed and returned to India after a second Round Table Conference failed. On 29 December 1931, the Congress Working Committee convened at Bombay, and voted to revive the Civil Disobedience Movement. Yet within a few weeks, the campaign was crushed. This continued to exist in a non-effective manner until Gandhi decided to withdraw the movement in April 1934.

Spread of civil disobedience:

The Civil Disobedience Movement assumed various aspects and was carried with varying success in different Provinces. The boycott of foreign cloth had become more effective. The business community in Bombay including the mill owners rendered enthusiastic support.

1. The movement was of revolt and defiance of the British authority on the one hand and constructive work for the masses on the other. Boycott of cloth was coupled with khadi.
2. Prohibition took the shape of cutting down all toddy trees and picketing all wine shops.
3. Suppression of the newspapers was met with by innumerable cyclostyled news sheets.
4. There were processions and meetings in defiance of the Police.
5. The volunteer organizations and women came to be at the forefront. They made picketing very effective at the liquor shops and cloth shops.

The participation of women was electrifying in its effect and incidentally brought them new social emancipation in the process.

Gandhi did two things in 1930. He made the British aware that they were cruelly subjugating India and he gave Indians the conviction that they would, by lifting their heads and straightening their spines, lift the yoke from their shoulders. The British beat the Indians with batons and rifle butts. The Indians neither avenged nor complained nor retreated. That made England powerless and India invincible.

Impact of agitation

1. Imports of foreign clothes and other items fell
2. Government income from liquor, excise, and land revenue fell

Conference. It was supported by most participants including princely states provided their internal sovereignty was guaranteed. Muslim League also supported this idea. The British government agreed to introduce a representative government at provincial level in India. The British agreed that representative government should be introduced at the provincial level.

Demand of Separate Electorates by B R Ambedkar

A demand for separate electorates for the Untouchables was put forward by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. In fact, there was a firm agreement and recommendation of the first Round Table Conference to the representation of Muslims, Indian Christians, Sikhs, Depressed Classes (dalits), Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

Aftermath

After the failure of the First Round Conference, many leaders, mainly the pro-British members of the Indian Liberal Party such as Tej Bahadur Sapru, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sastri appealed to Gandhi to talk with the Viceroy. The talks between Gandhi and Irwin were arranged. Many congress leaders were released to make a favorable environment.

Effects of the First Round Table Conference

- The First Round Table Conference lasted till 19th January 1931.
- Although many principles on reforms were agreed upon, not much was implemented and the Congress Party carried on its civil disobedience. The Conference was regarded as a failure.
- The British government understood the importance and the need for the Congress Party to make any decision on India's political future.

Timeline of events at the First Session and after

November 1930

- 2nd: Princely States delegates agreed upon supporting federation.
- 10th: Princely States delegates finalised their speeches agreeing to support federation. Benn called together an agenda committee, Reading and Sapru agreed that federation would be the first item for discussion.
- 11th: Reading interviewed by Mirza Ismail, confirmed that while he still opposed Dominion Status he would support federation.
- 13th: the conference was opened in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords by King George V.
- 14th: the Imperial Conference terminated.
- 16th: British Indian delegates almost reached a compromise deal and a united front, but Muslim delegates ultimately rejected it.
- 17th: the RTC began its work, at the first plenary session, where agreement was quickly reached that the conference would work to create an All-India Federation, with safeguards.
- 28th: the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was formed, with Sankey as Chairman.

December 1930

- 11th: Winston Churchill gave one of several speeches warning against the RTC granting any concessions to Gandhi's agenda.
- 12th: Sankey presented the Federal Structure Sub-Committee interim report to the conference, proposing a bicameral Federal Legislation.
- 15th: Queen Mary hosted the wives of the Indian Princes at the RTC, and the two female delegates, at Buckingham Palace.
- 16th: Arthur Henderson presented the Provincial Sub-Committee report to the conference.

January 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5th: at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee Reading committed the Liberal delegates to supporting federation and central responsibility of the government to the people, with safeguards. • 12th: the British Cabinet debated a statement on communal representation in any future Indian system. • 15th: Sankey submitted the Federal Structure Sub-Committee's second report to the conference. • 16th: the reports of the Burma, North West Frontier Province, Franchise, Defence, Services, Sind, Minorities Sub-Committee were submitted to the conference. • 19th: the RTC concluded, undecided on the size of the legislative houses, the nature of elections and communal representation, but committed to federation with safeguards. • 22nd: Irwin declared the Congress Working Committee no longer illegal and its members were released from jail.
February 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14th: Gandhi requested talks with Irwin and met him in Delhi three days later • 17th February - March 5th: Gandhi and Congress debated the terms of the suspension of civil disobedience and participation in the RTC with Irwin.
March 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5th: the Gandhi-Irwin pact was announced, freeing Gandhi to attend the RTC. • 21st: a meeting was held in New Delhi between Irwin, RTC delegates currently in Delhi, Gandhi and Malaviya.
June 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th: Patiala voiced opposition to the emerging plans for federation and circulated a memorandum leading to revolt over the federation consensus and the extended range of subjects proposed for discussion at the RTC's second session.
August 1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24th: the Labour government collapsed due to disagreements regarding management of the mounting economic depression. A National Government, with MacDonald as Prime Minister within a Cabinet of mostly Conservative MPs, was formed.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

5 March 1931

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact, as the name suggests, was an accord between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy of India Lord Irwin. The pact was signed on 5 March 1931.

The pact was signed by the British Government to curb the growing nationalistic movements against the colonial powers in India. In return, the government also conceded to the demands put forward by the Indian National Congress.

The pact is largely seen as exercising soft power by the British Government to curb the growing discontent against the government and check anti-establishment activities.

Key Points of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- In the First Round Table Conference held in Nov 1930, no member of the Indian National Congress participated except the 74 Indian delegates of the princely states. So, it was unanimously agreed that in future conferences, the members of the CWC would take part.
- It was proposed that all the Civil Disobedience Movement activities be stopped.
- All the ordinances barring the activities of the INC must be revoked.
- All individuals being prosecuted for staging non-violent protests against the governments must be acquitted.
- The people held captive for staging the Civil Disobedience Movement must be released.
- The Salt tax must be revoked.

- **Cabinet Mission**
- **The first session of the Constituent Assembly of India starts on 9th December.**
- **Direct Action Day/Great Calcutta Killings**
- 1947**
- **Indian Independence Act 1947 by British Raj.**
- **Partition of India and Pakistan becomes an independent state on 14 August 1947.**
- **Freedom from British Raj.**
- **Hundreds of thousands die in widespread communal bloodshed after partition.**
- 1948**
- **Mahatma Gandhi assassinated by a right-wing Hindu nationalist Nathuram Godse.**
- **War with Pakistan over the disputed territory of Kashmir.**
- **Telangana and other princely states integrated into the Indian union**
- 1950**
- **On 26 January India became a Republic.**

British Policy in India

1608-1764 Struggle for equality with other European powers & local princes

1764-1818 Emergence of dominant major power – Subsidiary alliance – Ring fence or buffer state policy

1818-1857 Policy of annexation & usurpation of Indian states

1857-1935 Policy of subordinate Union – To punish n depose but not annex

1935-1947 Policy of federation

PREVIOUS YEAR MAINS QUESTIONS

1. Evaluate the attitudes of different political parties towards QIM.
2. Highlight the difference in the approach of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi in the Struggle of freedom.
3. "The Cabinet Mission Plan, seemed to open an avenue for the reconciliation of a united India with Muslim autonomy." Comment.

4. "The Simla Conference (1945) afforded the last opportunity of the forces of nationalism to fight a rearguard action to preserve the integrity of the country, and when the battle was lost, the waves of communalism quickly engulfed it." Comment.
5. "The Royal Indian Navy Revolt was seen as an event which marked the end of the British rule almost as finally as Independence Day." Explain.
6. Explain why the efforts at finding a solution to India's constitutional impasse failed during 1942-1946.
7. "Lord Mountbatten came with an order to organise a retreat, in military parlance an operation." Comment.
8. Discuss as to why Congress accepted the partition of India in 1947,
9. Critically examine the turns and twists in the politics of partition in the 1930s and 1940s.

CHAPTER - 35

COMMUNALISM

“The antagonism practised by the members of one community against the people of other community and religion can be termed as communalism” – Ram Ahuja

INTRODUCTION

- India is a land of multiple faiths and religions leading often to violence and hatred among the people. Those who fan this religious violence do not consider religion as a moral order but use it as a means and weapons to pursue their political ambitions.
- Communalism, in a broad sense, means a strong attachment to one's own community. In popular discourse in India, it is understood as an unhealthy attachment to one's own religion.
- Communalism, in the Indian context, is most commonly perceived-form as the phenomenon of religious differences between groups that often leads to tension and even rioting between them.
- In its not so violent manifestation, communalism amounts to discrimination against a religious group in matters such as employment or education.
- In India, communalism arises when religion is used as a marker to highlight socio-economic disequilibrium between communities and as a force multiplier to demand concessions.
- Communalism as “political trade in religion”. It is an ideology on which communal politics is based. And communal violence are conjunctural consequences of communal ideology.
- Communalism essentially leads to violence as it is based on mutual religious hatred. This phenomenon leads to a distinction between a communal organization and a religious organization.

[The report of the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, headed by former Chief Justice of India Rangnath Mishra, says that 10% should be reserved for Muslims and 5% for other minorities in central and state government jobs in all cadres and grades.]

- Communalism is an ideology that, in order to unify the community, suppresses distinctions within the community and emphasizes the essential unity of the community against other communities.

- In this way, it promotes belief in orthodox tenets and principles, intolerance, and hatred of other religions and thus, divides the society.
- In western countries, it refers to a feeling of ‘community’. Whereas in India, it is understood in a negative sense i.e. a community is put against one or more communities.
- There are both positive as well as negative aspects of communalism. It disintegrates social fabric and disturbs peace and integrity. To speak in its positive sense, a community for the other community, have a feeling of unity, to achieve the objective. In other words, it may be called “the group solidarity”
- A communalised atmosphere is the one where there exists a deep-seated animosity and suspicion among communities.

Characteristic Features of Indian Communalism:

The three broad stages can be identified in the evolution of communalism.

- **Communal Nationalism:** This idea believed that religion, a fundamental unit of our society, is the source for all secular interests leading to the formation of common political, social, and cultural interests.
 - **Liberal Communalism:** It believed in communal politics but upheld liberal, democratic, and nationalist values.
 - **Extreme Communalism:** It believes that the interests of different religious communities are antagonistic, hostile and mutually incompatible. In this stage of communalism, people started believing that religious communities form "separate nations" and specifically, the antagonism between Muslims and Hindus are permanent and irresolvable.
- Communalism is a modern phenomenon – rooted in modern social, economic and political colonial structure – that emerged out of modern politics based on mass mobilization and popular participation. Its social roots lay in the rising middle classes who propagated imaginary communal interests to further their own economic interests – communalism was a bourgeois question par excellence.

Religiosity itself did not amount to communalism, but in a country where lack of education and low awareness of the outside world was a sad reality,

religion had the potential of becoming and was used as a vehicle of communalism.

Reasons for growth of Communalism:

Communalism was rooted in modern economic, political and social institutions where new identities were emerging in a haphazard manner even as the old, pre-modern identities had not diminished. A clash of this fundamental dichotomy gave rise to a communal ideology.

- **Socio-economic reasons:** The Hindu populace of the country accepted modern western thoughts and scientific ideas, leading to the development of the middle class. In contrast, Muslim intellectuals followed a traditional and backward system of education, which has very less value in the modern economic system. It created a socio-economic divide between emerging Hindu middle class and backward and traditional Muslims manifesting in communalism. Also, modern political consciousness was late in developing among the Muslims, and the dominance of traditional reactionary elements over the Muslim masses helped a communal outlook to take root.
- **The British policy of divide and rule:** Muslims were generally looked upon with suspicion initially, especially after the Wahabi ang 1857 - 05, with signs were subjected to repressidiana nda discrimination by the Government. After the 1870s, with signs of the emergence of Indian nationalism and growing politicisation of the educated middle classes, the Government reversed its policy of repression of Muslims and used the instruments of concessions, favours, and reservations to fuel communal and separatist tendencies to counter emerging nationalist consciousness. E.g. the support to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to counter Congress, the division of Bengal on communal lines and so on.
- **Communalism in history writing:** The communal interpretation of Indian history portrayed the ancient phase as the Hindu phase and the medieval phase as the Muslim phase. The conflicts of ruling classes during the medieval phase were distorted and exaggerated as Hindu-Muslim conflicts.
- **Side-effects of socio-religious reform movements:** Reform movements such as Wahabi

Movement among Muslims and Shuddhi among Hindus with their militant overtones made the role of religion more vulnerable to communalism. Reforms, at times, were seen as a process of insulating one community from the influence of another religious community.

- **Side-effects of militant nationalism:** With the coming of militant nationalism, a distinct Hindu nationalist tinge was palpable in the nationalist politics. For tance, Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and anti-cow slaughter campaigns created much suspicion. Aurobindo's vision of an Aryanised world, Swadeshi Movement with elements like dips in the Ganga and revolutionary terrorism with oath-taking before goddesses, were hardly likely to enthuse Muslims into these campaigns in a big way. The communal element in the Lucknow Pact (1916) and the Khilafat agitation (1920-22) was too visible to be of insignificant consequences.
- **The communal reaction by the majority community:** Naturally, the minority communalism met with a reaction from the majority community which set up militant organizations like the Hindu Mahasabha (established in 1915) and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS established in 1925). The resultant one-upmanship of different versions of communal tendencies was one-factor, which deterred any effective counter-offensive against communalism.

Timeline of the Evolution of the Two-Nation Theory

From 1930 onwards, a section of Muslim intelligentsia began nourishing the idea of a separate independent Muslim state in India. The ideological and political background had, of course, been prepared by the Aligarh Movement, the foundation of the Muslim League, and the Morley-Minto reforms. In 1930, Mohammad Iqbal, the well-known poet and philosopher, said, 'I would like to see Punjab, the NWFP, Sind, and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state.'

- It was Chaudhuri Rahmat Ali, who seems to have been an heir to Iqbal in drawing up a blueprint for a separate Muslim state, for the first time he gave the concept of 'Pakistan' - a land of the pure - which was intended to celebrate the Islamic way of life.

प्रिय दोस्तों, अब तक हमारे नोट्स में से विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में आये हुए प्रश्नों के परिणाम देखने के लिए क्लिक करें -  (Proof Video Link)

RAS PRE. 2021 - <https://shorturl.at/qBJ18> (74 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

RAS Pre 2023 - <https://shorturl.at/tGHRT> (96 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

UP Police Constable 2024 - <http://surl.li/rbfyn> (98 प्रश्न, 150 में से)

Rajasthan CET Gradu. Level - <https://youtu.be/gPqDNlc6UR0>

Rajasthan CET 12th Level - <https://youtu.be/oCa-CoTFu4A>

RPSC EO / RO - <https://youtu.be/b9PKj14nSxE>

VDO PRE. - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gXdAk856Wl8&t=202s>

Patwari - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X6mKGdtXyu4&t=2s>

PTI 3rd grade - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iA_MemKKgEk&t=5s

SSC GD - 2021 - <https://youtu.be/2gzzfJyt6vl>

EXAM (परीक्षा)	DATE	हमारे नोट्स में से आये हुए प्रश्नों की संख्या
MPPSC Prelims 2023	17 दिसम्बर	63 प्रश्न (100 में से)
RAS PRE. 2021	27 अक्टूबर	74 प्रश्न आये
RAS Mains 2021	October 2021	52% प्रश्न आये





whatsapp - <https://wa.link/v3yx0t> 1 web.- <https://shorturl.at/JLQRY>

RAS Pre. 2023	01 अक्टूबर 2023	96 प्रश्न (150 में से)
SSC GD 2021	16 नवम्बर	68 (100 में से)
SSC GD 2021	08 दिसम्बर	67 (100 में से)
RPSC EO/RO	14 मई (1st Shift)	95 (120 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	14 सितम्बर	119 (200 में से)
राजस्थान S.I. 2021	15 सितम्बर	126 (200 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (1st शिफ्ट)	79 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	23 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	103 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN PATWARI 2021	24 अक्टूबर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	91 (150 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (1 st शिफ्ट)	59 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	27 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	61 (100 में से)
RAJASTHAN VDO 2021	28 दिसम्बर (2 nd शिफ्ट)	57 (100 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	14 नवम्बर 2021 1 st शिफ्ट	91 (160 में से)
U.P. SI 2021	21 नवम्बर 2021 (1 st शिफ्ट)	89 (160 में से)
Raj. CET Graduation level	07 January 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	96 (150 में से)
Raj. CET 12th level	04 February 2023 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)
UP Police Constable	17 February 2024 (1 st शिफ्ट)	98 (150 में से)





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	Lal singh	EO RO (88 Marks)	13373780	Hanumang arh
N.A	Mangilal Siyag	SSC MTS	N.A.	ramsar, bikaner

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