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Sangam Age



The Sangam Age constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams (Academy of Tamil poets) in ancient Tamil Nadu popularly called Muchchangam. These Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of the Pandyas. The first Sangam, held at Then Madurai, was attended by gods and legendary sages but no literary work of this Sangam was available. The second Sangam was held at Kapadapuram but the all the literary works had perished except Tolkappiyam. The third Sangam at Madurai was founded by Mudathirumaran. It was attended by a large number of poets who produced voluminous literature but only a few had survived. These Tamil literary works remain useful sources to reconstruct the history of the Sangam Age.

Sangam Literature

The corpus of Sangam literature includes Tolkappiyam, Ettutogai, Pattuppattu, Pathinenkilkanakku,



and the two epics - Silappathigaram and Manimegalai. Tolkappiyam authored by Tolkappiyar is the earliest of the Tamil literature. It is a work on Tamil grammar but it provides information on the political and socio economic conditions of the Sangam period.

The Ettutogai or Eight Anthologies consist of eight works -

- Aingurunooru
- Narrinai
- Aganaooru
- Purananooru
- Kuruntogai
- Kalittogai
- Paripadal and
- Padirrupattu

The Pattuppattu or Ten Idylls consist of ten works -

- Thirumurugarruppadai
- Porunararruppadai
- Sirupanarruppadai
- Perumpanarruppadai
- Mullaippattu
- Nedunalvada
- Maduraikkanji
- Kurinjippattu
- Pattinappalai and
- Malaipadukadam

Both Ettutogai and Pattuppattu were divided into two main groups – Aham (love) and Puram (valour). Pathinenkilkanakku contains eighteen works mostly dealing with ethics and morals. The most important among them is Tirukkural authored by Thiruvalluvar. Silappathigaram written by Elango Adigal and Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar also provides valuable information on the Sangam polity and society.

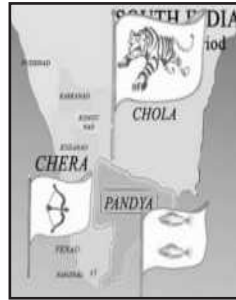
Sangam Details

In addition to the Sangam literature, the Greek authors like Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny and Ptolemy mention the commercial contacts between the West and South India. The Asokan inscriptions mention the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers on the south of the Mauryan empire. The Hathikumbha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga also mentions about Tamil kingdoms. The excavations at Arikkamedu, Poompuhar, Kodumanal and other places reveal the overseas commercial activities of the Tamils.

Period of Sangam Literature

The chronology of the Sangam literature is still a disputed topic among the scholars. The sheet anchor of Sangam chronology lies in the fact that Gajabahu II of Sri Lanka and Cheran Senguttuvan of the Chera dynasty were contemporaries. This is confirmed by Silappathigaram as well as the Dipavamsa and Mahavamsa. Also the Roman coins issued by Roman emperors of the first century A.D were found in plenty in various places of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the most probable date of the Sangam literature has been fixed between the third century B.C. to third century A.D. on the basis of literary, archaeological and numismatic evidences.

Political History



The Tamil country was ruled by three dynasties namely the Chera, Chola and Pandyas during the Sangam Age. The political history of these dynasties can be traced from the literary references.

Cheras

- The Cheras ruled over parts of modern Kerala.
- Their capital was Vanji and their important seaports were Tondi and Musiri.
- They had the palmyra flowers as their garland.
- The Pugalur inscription of the first century A.D refers to three generations of Chera rulers.
- Padirrupattu also provides information on Chera kings.
- Perum Sorru Udhiyan Cheralathan, Imayavaramban Nedum Cheralathan and Cheran Senguttuvan were the famous rulers of this dynasty.

Cheran Senguttuvan belonged to 2nd century A.D. His younger brother was Elango Adigal, the author of Silappathigaram. Among his military achievements, his expedition to the Himalayas was remarkable. He defeated many north Indian monarchs. Senguttuvan introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi as the ideal wife in Tamil Nadu. The stone for making the idol of Kannagi was brought by him after his Himalayan expedition. The consecration ceremony was attended by

many princes including Gajabhagu II from Sri Lanka.

Cholas

- The Chola kingdom of the Sangam period extended from modern Tiruchi district to southern Andhra Pradesh.
- Their capital was first located at Uraiyur and then shifted to Puhar.
- Karikala was a famous king of the Sangam Cholas.
- Pattinappalai portrays his early life and his military conquests.

In the Battle of Venni he defeated the mighty confederacy consisting of the Cheras, Pandyas and eleven minor chieftains. This event is mentioned in many Sangam poems. Vahaipparandalai was another important battle fought by him in which nine enemy chieftains submitted before him. Karikala's military achievements made him the overlord of the whole Tamil country. Trade and commerce flourished during his reign period. He was responsible for the reclamation of forest lands and brought them under cultivation thus adding prosperity to the people. He also built Kallanai across the river Kaveri and also constructed many irrigation tanks.

Pandyas

- The Pandyas ruled over the present day southern Tamil Nadu. Their capital was Madurai.
- The earliest kings of the Pandyan dynasty were Nedyon, Palyagasalai Mudukudumi Peruvaludhi and Mudathirumaran.
- There were two Neduncheliyans. The first one was known as Aryappadai Kadantha Neduncheliyan (one who

won victories over the Aryan forces). He was responsible for the execution of Kovalan for which Kannagi burnt Madurai.

- The other was Talaiyalanganattu Cheruvenra (He who won the battle at Talaiyalanganam) Neduncheliyan. He was praised by Nakkirar and Mangudi Maruthanar. He wore this title after defeating his enemies at the Battle of Talaiyalanganam, which is located in the Tanjore district. By this victory Neduncheliyan gained control over the entire Tamil Nadu.
- Maduraikkanji written by Mangudi Maruthanar describes the socio-economic condition of the Pandya country including the flourishing seaport of Korkai.
- The last famous Pandyan king was Uggira Peruvaludhi. The Pandyan rule during the Sangam Age began to decline due to the invasion of the Kalabhras.

Minor Chieftains

The minor chieftains played a significant role in the Sangam period. Among them Pari (Parambu Nadu), Kari (Malaiyan chiefs ruled over the Tirukoyilur area also known as Kovalur), Ori (Kolli Hills), Nalli (Nalli Malai Nadan), Pegan (Palani Hills), Ay (Pothigai Hills) and Adiyaman (Tagadur present day Dharmapuri) were popular for their philanthropy and patronage of Tamil poets. Therefore, they were known as Kadai Yelu Vallalgal. Although they were subordinate to the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers, they were powerful and popular in their respective regions.

Sangam Polity

Hereditary monarchy was the form of government during the Sangam period. The king had also taken the advice of his minister, court-poet and the imperial court or avai. The Chera kings assumed titles like Vanavaramban, Vanavan, Kuttuvan, Irumporai and Villavar, the Chola kings like Senni, Valavan and Killi and the Pandya kings Thennavar and Minavar. Each of the Sangam dynasties had a royal emblem – carp for the Pandyas, tiger for the Cholas and bow for the Cheras. The imperial court or Avai was attended by a number of chiefs and officials. The king was assisted by a large body of officials who were divided into five councils. They were ministers (amaichar), priests (anthanar), military commanders (senapathi), envoys (thuthar) and spies (orarr). The military administration was also efficiently organized during the Sangam Age. Each ruler had a regular army and their respective Kodimaram (tutelary tree).

Land revenue was the chief source of state's income while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. The Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar. Booty captured in wars was also a major income to the royal treasury. Roads and highways were well maintained and guarded night and day to prevent robbery and smuggling.

Sangam Society

Tolkappiyam refers to the five - fold division of lands,

- Kurinji (hilly tracks)
- Mullai (pastoral)
- Marudam (agricultural)
- Neydal (coastal) and
- Palai (desert)

The people living in these five divisions had their respective chief occupations as well as gods for worship.

- Kurinji – chief deity was Murugan – chief occupation, hunting and honey collection.
- Mullai – chief deity Mayon (Vishnu) – chief occupation, cattle-rearing and dealing with dairy products.
- Marudam – chief deity Indira – chief occupation, agriculture.
- Neydal – chief deity Varunan – chief occupation fishing and salt manufacturing.
- Palai – chief deity Korravai – chief occupation robbery.

Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar. The ruling class was called arasar. Anthanars played a significant role in the Sangam polity and religion. Vanigars carried on trade and commerce. The vellalas were agriculturists. Other tribal groups like Parathavar, Panar, Eyinar, Kadambar, Maravar and Pulaiyar were also found in the Sangam society. Ancient primitive tribes like Thodas, Irulas, Nagas and Vedars lived in this period.

Religion

The primary deity of the Sangam period was Seyon or Murugan, who is hailed as Tamil God. The worship of Murugan was having an ancient origin and the festivals relating to God Murugan was mentioned in the Sangam literature. He was honoured with six abodes known as Arupadai Veedu. Other gods worshipped during the Sangam period were Mayon (Vishnu), Vendan (Indiran), Varunan

and Korravai. The Hero Stone or Nadu Kal worship was significant in the Sangam period. The Hero Stone was erected in memory of the bravery shown by the warrior in battle. Many hero stones with legends inscribed on them were found in different parts of Tamil Nadu. This kind of worshipping the deceased has a great antiquity.

Position of Women

There is a plenty of information in the Sangam literature to trace the position of women during the Sangam age. Women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar flourished in this period and contributed to Tamil literature. The courage of women was also appreciated in many poems. Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women. Love marriage was a common practice. Women were allowed to choose their life partners. However, the life of widows was miserable. The practice of Sati was also prevalent in the higher strata of society. The class of dancers was patronized by the kings and nobles.

Fine Arts

Poetry, music and dancing were popular among the people of the Sangam age. Liberal donations were given to poets by the kings, chieftains and nobles. The royal courts were crowded with singing bards called Panar and Viraliyar. They were experts in folk songs and folk dances. The arts of music and dancing were highly developed. A variety of Yazhs and drums are referred to in the Sangam literature.



Dancing was performed by Kanigaiyar. Koothu was the most popular entertainment of the people.

Economy of the Sangam Age

Agriculture was the chief occupation. Rice was the common crop. Ragi, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pepper, Ginger, Turmeric, Cinnamon and a variety of fruits were the other crops. Jack fruit and pepper were famous in the Chera country. Paddy was the chief crop in the Chola and Pandya country.

The handicrafts of the Sangam period were popular. They include weaving, metal works and carpentry, ship building and making of ornaments using beads, stones and ivory. There was a great demand for these products, as the internal and external trade was at its peak during the Sangam period. Spinning and weaving of cotton and silk clothes attained a high quality. The poems mention the cotton clothes as thin as a cloud of steam or a slough of a snake. There was a great demand in the western world for the cotton clothes woven at Uraiyur.

Both internal and foreign trade was well organized and briskly carried on in the Sangam Age. The Sangam literature, Greek and Roman accounts and the archaeological evidences provide detailed information on this subject. Merchants carried the goods on the carts and on animal-back from place to place. Internal trade was mostly based on the barter system. External trade was carried between South India and the Greek kingdoms. After the ascendancy of the Roman Empire, the Roman trade assumed importance. The port city of Puhar became an emporium of foreign trade, as big ships entered this port with precious

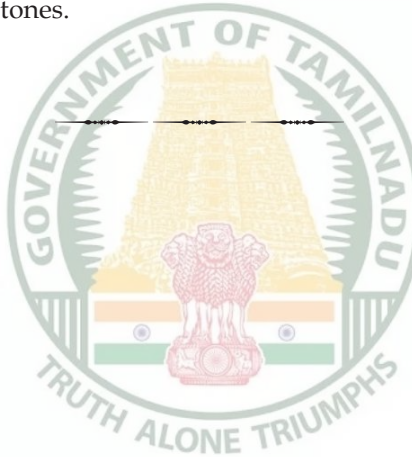
goods. Other ports of commercial activity include Tondi, Musiri, Korkai, Arikamedu and Marakkanam. The author of Periplus provides the most valuable information on foreign trade. Plenty of gold and silver coins issued by the Roman Emperors like Augustus, Tiberius and Nero were found in all parts of Tamil Nadu. They reveal the extent of the trade and the presence of Roman traders in the Tamil country.

The main exports of the Sangam age were Cotton, Fabrics, Spices like Pepper, Ginger, Cardamom, Cinnamon and Turmeric, Ivory products, Pearls and precious stones.

Gold, horses and sweet wine were the chief imports.

End of the Sangam Age

Towards the end of the third century A.D., the Sangam period slowly witnessed its decline. The Kalabhras occupied the Tamil country for about two and a half centuries. We have little information about the Kalabhra rule. Jainism and Buddhism became prominent during this period. The Pallavas in the northern Tamil Nadu and Pandyas in southern Tamil Nadu drove the Kalabhras out of the Tamil country and established their rule.



Cultural Heritage of Tamil Nadu

In the Pre-Vedic India, a Dravidian Civilization flourished with its nucleus in the Indus Valley. Later with the coming of Aryans the nucleus was shifted to Peninsular India. The Tamil Language and culture are the oldest surviving once in the Dravidian family of civilisations in the ancient Pali and Sanskrit literature the words Dramila and Dravida meant both Tamil and the Southern regions and distinguished these from Sankritised Northern region (Aryavarttha).

The Tamil language and literature are noted for their antiquity. The Sangam poets like Mamulanar belonged to the age of Nandas and Mauryas i.e. 4th century B.C. Thus the present Tamil language has a continuous history of atleast 2500 years. It's antiquity, Versatility and it's distinct qualities have bestowed Tamil with a classical status. Unlike Sanskrit but similar to Chinese, Tamil has become the oldest, surviving, popular language of the Indian subcontinent and the eldest among the Dravidian languages of South India.

The political history of Tamil Nadu from 500 B.C to 1300 A.d is divided into three phases (1) The Sangam age (2) Kalabhra age (3) Age of Tamil Empires.

During the Sangam age the political control of Tamil Nadu was divided between the crowned monarchs and petty chieftains. The Veliers were the petty chieftains ruling over hilly tractse.g. Aay of Podiyil hills, Adhiyaman of Kudhirai hills, Paari of Parambu hills. the fertile plains of river valleys were ruled by three crowned monarchs i.e. the Chera, Chola, and Pandya. The petty chieftains and crowned monarchs patronized scholars and poets. Some of the kings themselves were excellent poets e.g. Ariyapadai Kadantha Nedunchezhan. The rulers were engaged in wars among themselves and with others like Sinhalese, Kadambas, Yavanas and Ariyas. Cheran Senguttuvan, Karikala Cholan, Ariyapadaikadantha Nedunchezhiyan were a few of the prominent monarchs of the Sangam age.

The Kalabhras uprooted the Tamil Kingdoms in the second phase (3rd Century A.D.-6th Century A.D). However the Tamil literacy activities continued during their regime too. A jain monk named Vajranandhi established a Dravida Sangha at Madurai. Achyuta Vikrantha was the most popular Kalabhra ruler who ruled from Uraiyur.

The Kalabhras were replaced by the Pallavas of Kanchi in North Tamil Nadu and the Pandiyas of Madurai in South Tamil Nadu. The Pallavas were Simha Vishnu, Mahendravarman I and Narashimavarman I built a powerful empire by overcoming the challenges from Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Gangas. They became patrons of Saivism and Vaishnavism and built temples for Vaishnavite and saivite deities. In the South, the Pandiyas political unity patronised the Bakthi movement.

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By the end of 9th century Vijayalaya and Aditya Chola of Tanjore revived the Chola power. Parantaka I, Rajaraja I and Rajendra Chola transformed Chola kingdom in to an empire. They subdued the Vengi Chalukyas, Pandyas, Chera and conquered the Sinhala kingdom. Rajendra sent expeditions to Bengal and Kadaram. The Cholas were ardent saivites who built many magnificent temples for Siva. The Brahadeeswarar temple, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram are noteworthy among them.

Extensive trade contacts were established with far off countries like Sri Vijaya and China. By the end of 13th century the revival

of Pandyas at Madurai and the emergence of Hoysalas of Dwarsamudra led to the decline and fall of the Chola empire.

Administrative System

The Sangam age had monarchical governments with an absolute monarch as the head, who had no checks on his authority. However the king was amenable to the advice of wise men of his court. The king's court known as Avai, Naalavai, Manram etc consisted of ministers, generals, high officials, chief queen, their apparent (Komahan) and junior princes (Ilango). The king had no standing army. Compulsory military service was imposed during the time of war.

The royal army was categorised into four wings

1. Infantry
2. Cavalry
3. War elephant and
4. Chariots.

Naval expeditions were also undertaken by Sangam kings e.g. Chera Senguttuvan against Kadamba pirates and Karikala Chola against Sinhalese. Mandalam, Kottam, Ur were the administrative subdivisions. The village administration was carried on by assembly of elders. There was a regular system of revenue administration. Besides the loot from the wars excise, tolls, duties on salt, periodical gifts and tributes contributed to the revenue of the king. The kings especially the Pandyas and Cholas encourages extension of agriculture by deforestation, embankment of rivers and encouraging agrarian settlement in newly conquered regions.

During the phase of empires, the king's powers and responsibilities increased manifold. The number of ministers and officials increased. A powerful standing army including naval units was developed. A complex system of provincial administration emerged. The empire was divided into Mandalams and Mandalams into Nadus and Nadus into Kottams. Each Kottam consisted of a number of Perurs (large towns) Urs (Villages) Nagarams (market towns) and Pattinams (coastal Towns). Autonomous local bodies like 'ur' or 'urar' for villages and Nattar for Nadus looked after the local administration.

The villages endowed to the Brahmins (Brahmadeyam) were governed by the assemblies of local Brahmins. These Mahasabhas enjoyed complete freedom from external interference and exempted from regular taxes. The Chola age is known as the Golden age of the Mahasabhas. Forced labour was imposed for public works and even for building temples. Innumerable tanks, canals and reservoirs were created to increase food production.

Society

The 'Porulathikaram' in Tolkappiam describes the social conditions of the Sangam Tamils. The birth based caste and varna systems were absent among the Tamils instead, the land based Tinai divisions were mentioned. The Tamil land was topographically divided into

- Kurinji - hills and hilly region
- Mullai - the Pastoral Slopes
- Marudham - the fertile cultivable plains

➤ Neidal - the coastal or littoral region and

➤ Paalai - the desert region.

The population was accordingly classified as

- Kuravar or Vedar of Kurinji
- Idayar of Mullai
- Uzhavar of Marudham
- Minavar or Parathavar of Neidal
- Kallar of Paalai

In the royal towns of Marudham region the people were classified as Arasar (princes) Anthanar (wisemen), Vanikar (traders) and Vellalar (agriculturists) Panar (bards), Viraliyar (dancers), Kuyavar (potters), Umanar (salt merchants), Vannar (washermen), weavers and other handicraft - men, poets and teachers were also mentioned. Names of women poets were found revealing the access of education to women. Love marriages were approved Chastity was considered the meritorious quality of women. There were very few instances of sati being committed by widows of royal families.

The Caste system received royal recognition during the time of the Pallavas. The Brahmins were now given the highest status in the society. They emerged as religious leaders, political and social advisors and ultimate authority in legal issues. They were given land grants and tax concessions. All other castes were treated as Sudras. Untouchability became a menacing factor, these landless tillers were deprived of education, offices and access to temples. In the last phase of the Chola empire there

emerged two groupings of castes; Valangai and Edangai which led to Social tensions and regular clashes.

However it should be noted that Sangam ethical literature like Naladiyar and Thirukkural did not approve of caste. Sangam Tamils stressed more on ethical conduct than on faith and rituals. During the age of Tamil empires, the Bhakthi movement, the Nayanmars and Alwars accommodated all the communities as Bhakthas.

Symbolism

Classical Tamil love poetry assigns the human experiences it describes, and in particular the subjective topics that those experiences relate to, specific habitats. Every situation in the poems is described using themes in which the time, the place and the floral symbols of each episode are codified. These codifications are used as symbols to imply a socio-economic order, occupations and behaviour patterns, which, in turn, are symbolized, by specific flora and fauna. Details of secondary aspects are just as rigidly codified - the seasons, the hour a god, musical instruments and, above all, the sentimental connotations of each landscape: lovers' meetings, patient waiting, lovers' quarrels, separation, and the anxiously awaited return.

Geographical and non-geographical thinais

Under this codification, the inner universe associated with love is divided into seven modes, or thinai, five of which are geographical and associated with specific landscapes, and two of which are non-geographical and not associated with any specific landscape. Four

of the geographical landscapes are described as being landscapes that occur naturally in the Tamil lands. These are: kurinci - mountainous regions, associated with union, mullai - forests, associated with waiting, marutam - cropland, associated with quarreling, and neytal - seashore, associated with pining. The fifth - palai, or desert, associated with separation - is described in the Tolkappiyam as not being a naturally existing landscape.

From these basic associations of landscape and subject, a wide range of specific themes suitable for each landscape were derived. Thus, for example, the commentary on the Iraiyanar Akapporul states that as a result of the association of the kurinci landscape with union, it was also associated with the fear of separation, reassurance, the hero's or heroine's discussions with their friends, their being teased or taunted by their friends, their replies to their friends, the friends' role as intermediary, the meeting of the lovers, grief and doubt, and other similar themes. According to the Tamil nerivilakkam, a 9th-century text on poetry, the love themes described by the five thinais constitute "the Tamil way of life" or "the Tamil way of love." (tamilneri).

The two non-geographical modes - kaikkilai and peruntinai - were seen as dealing with emotions that were non-conforming, and therefore were not associated with any specific landscape. Kaikkilai, dealt with unreciprocated or one-sided love, while peruntinai, dealt with 'improper' love or love against the rules of custom.

Poetic Attributes of the Landscapes

	Kurunji	Mullai	Marudam	Neydhal	Palai
Patient waiting over separation	Lovers' quarrels, wife's irritability (husband accused of visiting a courtesan)	Heroine expresses grief over separation	Elopement	Longest separation	Dangerous journey by the hero
Flower	Kurinji	Mullai (Jasmine)	Marudam	Water lily	Paalai
Landscape	Mountains	Forest, Pasture	Agricultural areas, Plain or valley	Seashore	Parched wasteland, Desert
Time	Midnight	Evening	Shortly before sunrise	Sunset	Noon
Season / Climate	Winter/Cool and moist	Late Summer / Cloudy	Late spring	Early summer	Summer
Animal	Monkey, Elephant, Horse, Bull, Tiger	Deer	Water Buffalo, Fresh water fish	Crocodile; Shark	Fatigued Elephant, Tiger or wolf
Crop / Plant	Jackfruit, bamboo, Venkai	Konrai	Mango	Punnai	Cactus
Water	Waterfall	Rivers	Pond	Well, Sea	Dry wells, Stagnant water
Soil	Red and Black soils with stones and pebbles	Red soil	Alluvial	Sandy, Saline soil	Salt affected soil
Occupation	Hill tribes, gathering honey	Pastoral and agricultural occupations	Farmer	Selling fish, Salt, Fisherfolk	Travellers, bandits
God	Murugan	Maayon	Indra	Varuna	Kottravai

The Geographical Thinais

In Tamil, each of the five geographical thinais are named for a flower that is characteristic of that landscape. In English translation, however, it is customary to use the name of the landscape rather than that of the flower, largely because the flowers lack the cultural association with a specific language in English that they have in Tamil.

Kurinji – Mountainous Region

The mountain is the scene of the lovers' union at midnight. It is the cold, dewy season. The forest is rich with lakes, waterfalls, teak, bamboo and sandalwood. In this region millet grows and wild bees are a source of honey. Love in this setting is exemplified by Murugan, and one of his wives, Valli, the daughter of a mountain dweller. He wears the sparkling red kantal flower and rides a peacock, the bird of the mountains.

The name of the region, Kurinchi, is also the name of the famous Kurinji flower (*Strobilanthes kunthiana*) from the lofty hills of Tamil country. The *Strobilanthes*, a shrub whose brilliant white flowers blossom for only a few days once every ten or twelve years, blanketing the slopes in radiant whiteness under the sun. This event of jubilation and purity symbolizes the frenzy of a sudden love shared, in concert with the unleashed forces of nature: the amorous dance of peacocks, their echoing cries, the splash of waterfalls, the roar of savage beasts. The lovers hold each other tighter still and forget the dangers of the mountain path.

Mullai – Forests

Mullai is the land of the forest. The forest is rich with lakes, waterfalls, teak, bamboo

and sandalwood. In this region millet grows and wild bees are a source of honey. Mullai or Jasmine (*Jasminum auriculatum*) is the flower of the forests.

The theme of the forest and of shepherds at play, the image of confident waiting for the loved one, produced an original offshoot; for this is the region of Maayon (Ancient Tamil god), and the love theme it represents symbolizes the devotee waiting in the hope that Maayon will eventually come and fill his soul, thus experiencing the joys of expectation.

Marutham – Cropland

The plains were the scene of triangular love plots in which the hero's visits to the courtesan oblige the heroine to counter with a mixed show of coquetry and moodiness, tactics whose limits are described in the *Thirukkural* ("Sulking is like flavouring with salt; a little suffices, but it is easy to go too far."). Indra, the god of thunderstorm, is the god of Marutham land.

The Marutam (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*) tree was the characteristic tree of this region.

Neithal – Seashore

The seashore affords many examples of the compelling charm of Sangam poetry and the extraordinary freshness of its realism. From behind the conventional symbolization of waiting there emerges a picture of the life of the fisherfolk; the nets and boats drawn up on the beach, scuttling crabs and cart wheels bogged down in the sand, the odour of drying fish, cut into thick slices, which attracts the birds, beautiful village girls peering through the *Pandanus* hedges, and the wind blowing through the cracks in the roughly constructed

straw huts at night. Varuna, the water god, is worshiped in Neithal.

Water lily is the characteristic flower of the region.

Palai – mixture of Mullai and Kurinci

In classical Tamil prosody, the palai or wasteland is not seen as being a naturally occurring ecology. Ilampuranar, in his commentary on the Tolkappiyam, explains that instead, the landscape of the wasteland with which the paalai is associated emerges when other landscapes wither under the heat of the burning sun. . Paalai could thus be seen as a mixture of Mullai and Kurinci tracts, rather than as a mere sandy area.

The theme of wasteland and separation occupies half of one of the most famous anthologies, the theme of the mountain being only secondary.

Paalai tree is identified as Wrightia (Wrightiatinctoria).

Sangam Literature

The Sangam Literature, composed by poets belonging to different social segments including women, was secular in character and did not claim divinity. The Sangam literature includes Tolkappiam, (a grammar work) Ettuthogai, Pathupattu, Pathinen Keezh Kanakku and the two great epics Silapadhikaram and Manimegalai. War and love are glorified Ettuthogai and Pathupattu however most of the Pathinen Keezh Kanakku works were on morals. The 18 Minor works, 5 major epics (Silapadhikaram, Manimekalai, Kundalakesi, Valayapathi and Seevagasinthamani) and 5 minor epics (Neelakesi, Sulamani, Udayana Kumara Kaviyam, Yasodhara Kaviyam and Nagakumara Kaviyam) epics and

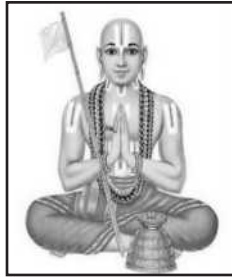
grammatical works (Pingala Nigandu and Yapperumkalam) were produced during the Kalabra period. During the age of empires, Bhakti literature became abundant. Thevaram, Thiruvacakam, Divya Prabandam, Periapuranam Kambaramayanam propagated Saivism and Vaishnavism, Muvarula, Kalingathuprani, Nandikalambakam, Nannul and Veeracholiyam are some of the noteworthy secular works. Tamil studies were supported by the chola grants (Pulavara Mutrool).

Though Sanskrit was the official language during Pallava period and Sanskrit studies received royal patronage only few notable Sanskrit works were produced, for example, Mattavilasaprakasanam, Kirtarjuniyam, Avanti Sundari Katha and Kavyadarsam, However Sanskrit succeeded in being accepted as the language of religious rituals of the temples. Sanskrit learning of the Brahmins were supported by tax free land grants (Bhatta Vritti and Veda Vritti)

Religion

The religious practices during Sangam age were Tinai based. The people were liberal in their religious out look and religion did not dominate socio political activities. Hero stones were worshipped, Seyon, Mayon, Vendan, Varunan, Valiyon and Kotravai were popular deities. Ganesa cult was absent. Singing and dancing (Kuravai and veriyattu) were associated with worship, offering of flowers, grains and animals were made to deities. The Vedic yagnas of Brahmins attracted a few kings but had not become popular with the people. Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikaism made inroads into Tamil society during Sangam age and became very popular during Kalabhra period.

Bhakthi movement gained momentum during the Pallava period. Nayanmars and Alvars carried on intensive propanganda against Jain and Buddhist. Siva, Thirumal and their consorts



became important deities in the later phase of the Chola period. Murugan cult became popular. The Brahmins replaced local priests in temples and Sanskrit became the religious language. The jains and Buddhists temples were either demolished or converted into Saivite or Vaishnavite temples. The Chola period witnessed Saivaite and Vaishnavite clashes. The Thillai Govindarajan idol was removed from Chidambaram. The idol was removed from Chidambaram temple, and the Vaishnavite Ramanuja was forced to seek asylum in Karnataka.

Virasaivism and Sri Vaishnavism raised their voice against social segregation. The Tamil Siddhars put a rational and powerful argument against caste discriminations, temple system, superstitions and rituals.

Art and Architecture

The Sangam Tamils had their own system of music, dance and drama (Pann, Aadal and Koothu). The



Panar and Viraliyar were professional musicians and dancers. String instruments (Yaazh) wind instruments (Kuzhal) and drums

(Muzhauu) were used in such performances. Festivals and worship were also associated with dance and music (Kuravai, Veriyattu). The Pallava inscription at Kudumianmalai refers to a great musician Rudracharya.



The Devaram and Divya Prabandam were set to Ragas. The Puranic themes were enacted in the form of koothu or gaathas. The Devadasis or temple servants were excellent dancers.

In the field of architecture the Sangam age did not produce enduring structures with the advent of the Pallavas a new style in art and architecture appeared in Tamilnadu. At first Mandapams were excavated out of rocks with excellent sculptural representations (Mahisasura Mandapam, varaha mandapam). Then single rocks were converted into ratha like temples (monolithic rathas at Mahabalipuram). They built structural temples by filling up stone slabs. (Shore temple, Kailasanathar Temple and Vaikuntha Perumal Temple). These Temples were noted for their Vimanas. The imperial Cholas developed this style further. Elaborate campuses, protective walls, Pillared halls, huge towers and multi shrines marked the Chola Temple architecture. The Tanjore Brihadeeswaram, Gangai Konda Cholapuram and Darasuram are

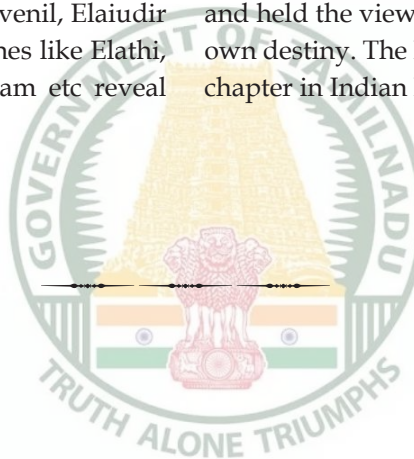
outstanding specimens of Chola architecture. All these temples have excellent sculptural representations. The Sittannavasal caves Kailasanathar Temple and Brihadeeswarar Temple have the best specimens of paintings. The Chola bronze images of Nataraja, Siva, Vishnu and other deities have earned global acclaim.

The Tamil had developed their own system of mathematics time calculation, astronomy, and medicinal systems.

The Sangam literature refers to “Enn” Kanakku Nazhigai Yamam Kaatham and Kol. They also refer to seasons as Elavenil, Elaiudir etc. References to native medicines like Elathi, Tirikadukam, Siru pancha Mulam etc reveal

Tamil’s versatile achievements. Kaniyans were both astronomers and astrologers. The Tamil Siddhas produced excellent treaties on Siddha system of medicine and these treaties elaborate diagnosis, treatment by herbs and chemicals and also provide pharmacological details.

To conclude with, it can be said that the Tamils had excelled in many fields of human activity and philosophically they emphasised on a universal outlook. Their theism did not give too much room for superstitions. Like the Buddhists and Jains, the Tamils opined, that good or bad, nothing comes from others and held the view that man is the maker of his own destiny. The legacy of Tamils is a glorious chapter in Indian history.

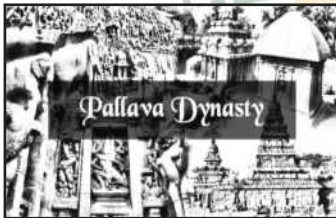


The Pallavas

After the decline of the Sangam Age in the Tamil country, the Kalabhra rule lasted for about 250 years. Thereafter, the Pallavas established their kingdom in Tondaimandalam with its capital at Kanchipuram. Their rule continued till Tondaimandalam was captured and annexed by the Imperial Cholas in the beginning of the tenth century A.D.

Origin of the Pallavas

There are different views on the origin of the Pallavas. They were equated with the Parthians, the foreigners who ruled western India. Another view was that the Pallavas were a branch of the Brahmin royal dynasty of the Vakatakas of the Deccan. The third view relates the Pallavas with the descendents of the Chola prince and a Naga princess whose native was the island of Manipallavam. But these theories on the origin of the Pallavas were not supported by adequate evidences. Therefore, the view that the Pallavas were the natives of Tondaimandalam itself was widely accepted by scholars. They are also identical with the



Pulindas mentioned in the inscriptions of Asoka. When Tondaimandalam was conquered by the Satavahanas, the Pallavas became their feudatories. After the fall of the Satavahanas in the third century A.D., they became independent. The Pallavas issued their earlier inscriptions in Prakrit and Sanskrit because of their Satavahana connections, and also patronised Brahmanism.

Political History

The early Pallava rulers from 250 A.D. to 350 A.D. issued their charters in Prakrit. Important among them were Sivaskandavarman and Vijayaskandavarman. The second line of Pallava rulers who ruled between 350 A.D. and 550 A.D. issued their charters in Sanskrit. The most important ruler of this line was Vishnugopal who was defeated by Samudragupta during his South Indian expedition. The rulers of the third line who ruled from 575 A.D. to their ultimate fall in the ninth century issued their charters both in Sanskrit and Tamil. Simhavishnu was the first ruler of this line. He destroyed the Kalabhras and firmly established the Pallava rule in Tondaimandalam. He also defeated the Cholas and extended the Pallava territory up to the river Kaveri. Other great Pallava

rulers of this line were Mahendravarman I, Narasimhavarman I, and Narasimhavarman II.

Later Pallavas (570-903 A.D.)

Simhavishnu was the first ruler of the later Pallava dynasty. he destroyed the Kalabhras and firmly established the Pallava rule in Tondaimandalam with his capital at Kanchi. He seized the regions of the Cholas. His kingdom extended from Andhra Kingdom, Vishnukundin up to the river Cauvery. He assumed the title 'Avanisimha' or the 'Lion of the Earth'.

Mahendravarman I (600 – 630 A.D.)

- The long-drawn Pallava – Chalukya Conflict began during his period. Pulakesin II marched against the Pallavas and captured the northern part of their kingdom. Although a Pallava inscription refers to the victory of Mahendravarman I at Pullalur, he was not able to recover the lost territory.
- Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his career. He was converted to Saivism by the influence of the Saiva saint, Thirunavukkarasar alias Appar. He built a Siva temple at Tiruvadi. He assumed a number of titles like Gunabhara, Satyasandha, Chettakari (builder of temples) Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitta and Mattavilasa.
- He was a great builder of cave temples. The Mandagappattu inscription hails him as Vichitrachitta who constructed a temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva without the use of bricks, timber, metal and mortar. His rock-cut temples

are found in a number of places like Vallam, Mahendravadi, Dalavanur, Pallavaram, Mandagappattu and Tiruchirappalli. He had also authored the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasanam. His title Chitrakarapuli reveals his talents in painting. He is also regarded as an expert in music. The music inscription at Kudumianmalai is ascribed to him.

Narasimhavarman I (630-668 A.D.)

- Narasimhavarman I was also known as Mamalla, which means 'great wrestler'. He wanted to take revenge the defeat of his father at the hands of Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II. His victory over Pulakesin II in the Battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi is mentioned in Kuram copper plates. The Pallava army under General Paranjothi pursued the retreating Chalukya army, entered Chalukya territory, captured and destroyed the capital city of Vatapi. Narasimhavarman I assumed the title 'Vatapikonda'. He regained the lost territory. Another notable achievement of Narasimhavarman I was his naval expedition to Sri Lanka. He restored the throne to his friend and Sri Lankan prince Manavarma.
- During his reign, Hiuen Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. His description of Kanchi is vivid. He calls it a big and beautiful city, six miles in circumference. It had 100 Buddhist monasteries in which about 10,000 Buddhist monks lived. According

to his account the people of Kanchi esteemed great learning and the Ghatika at Kanchi served as a great centre of learning. Narasimhavarman I was the founder of Mamallapuram and the monolithic rathas were erected during his reign.

Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha (695 -722 A.D.)

Narasimhavarman I was succeeded by Mahendravarman II and Parameswarvarman I and the Pallava - Chalukya conflict continued during their reign. Thereafter, Narasimhavarman II became the ruler of the Pallava kingdom. He was also known as Rajasimha. His regime was peaceful and he evinced more interest in developing the art and architecture. The Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built in this period. He was also a great patron of art and letters. The famous Sanskrit scholar Dandin is said to have adorned his court. He sent embassies to China and the maritime trade flourished during his reign. Rajasimha assumed titles like Sankarabhakta, Vadhyavidyadhara and Agamapriya. He was succeeded by Parameswaravarman II and Nandivarman II. The Pallava rule lasted till the end of the ninth century A.D. The Chola king Aditya I defeated the last Pallava ruler Aparajita and seized the Kanchi region. With this, the rule of Pallava dynasty came to an end.

Parameswaran-II (728-731 A.D.), the son of Narasimhavarman-II came to power in 728 A.D. He was defeated by the Chalukya ruler Vikramaditya-II. He died in a battle with the Gangas. The Simhavishnu line of rule came to an

with the death of Parameswaram-II as his son did not succeed him.

Nandivarman-II Pallavamalla

Nandivarman-II Pallavamalla (731-796 A.D.) was the son of Simhavishnu's brother Hiranyavarman. He was chosen by the Pallava ministers, the members of ghatika (college of learning) and the common people to succeed Parameswaran-II. Nandivarman II was a worshipper of Vishnu. He built the Vaikunta PERumal temple at Kanchi. The great Vaishnava Saint Thirumangai Alwar was his contemporary.

Decline of the Pallavas

The successors of Nandivarman-II were not very strong and powerful. They had to face Pandya aggression. The last Pallava ruler Aparajitha (885-903 A.D.) was defeated by Aditya-I, a Chola ruler. The Pallava rule at Tondaimandalam thus came to an end with his downfall.

Administration of the Pallavas

The Pallavas had a well organized administrative system. The Pallava state was divided into Kottams. The Kottam was administered by officers appointed by the king. The king was at the centre of administration in which he was assisted by able ministers. He was the fountain of justice. He maintained a well-trained army. He provided land-grants to the temples known as Devadhana and also to the Brahmans known as Brahmadeya. It was also the responsibility of the central government to provide irrigation facilities to the lands. A number of irrigation tanks were dug by the Pallava kings. The irrigation tanks at Mahendravadi and Mamandoor were dug during the reign of Mahendravarman I. Detailed information on the tax system could

also be traced from the Pallava inscriptions. Land tax was the primary source of the government revenue. The Brahmadeya and Devadhana lands were exempted from tax. Traders and artisans such as carpenters, goldsmiths, washer-men, oil-pressers and weavers paid taxes to the government. The Pallava inscriptions throw much light on the village assemblies called sabhas and their committees. They maintained records of all village lands, looked after local affairs and managed temples.

Society under the Pallavas

The Tamil society witnessed a great change during the Pallava period. The caste system became rigid. The Brahmins occupied a high place in the society. They were given land-grants by the kings and nobles. They were also given the responsibility of looking after the temples. The Pallava period also witnessed the rise of Saivism and Vaishnavism and also the decline of Buddhism and Jainism. The Saiva Nayanmars and the Vaishnava Alvars contributed to the growth of Saivism and Vaishnavism. This is known as the Bakthi Movement. They composed their hymns in the Tamil language. These hymns revealed the importance of devotion or Bakthi. The construction of temples by the Pallava kings paved the way for the spread of these two religions.

Education and Literature

The Pallavas were great patrons of learning. Their capital Kanchi was an ancient centre of learning. The Ghatika at Kanchi was popular and it attracted students from all parts of India and abroad. The founder

of the Kadamba dynasty, Mayurasarman studied Vedas at Kanchi. Dinganaga, a Buddhist writer came to study at Kanchi. Dharmapala, who later became the Head of the Nalanada University, belonged to Kanchi. Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar lived in the time of Simhavishnu. Dandin, another Sanskrit writer adorned the court of Narasimhavarman II. Mahendravarman I composed the Sanskrit play *Mattavilasaprahasanam*. Tamil literature had also developed. The Nayanmars and Alvars composed religious hymns in Tamil. The *Devaram* composed by Nayanmars and the *Nalayradivyaprabandam* composed by Alvars represent the religious literature of the Pallava period. Perundevanar was patronized by Nandivarman II and he translated the *Mahabharata* as *Bharathavenba* in Tamil. *Nandikkalambagam* was another important work but the name of the author of this work is not known. Music and dance also developed during this period.

Pallava Art and Architecture

It was a great age of temple building. The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. In fact, the Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule. It was a gradual evolution starting from the cave temples to monolithic rathas and culminated in structural temples. The development of temple architecture under the Pallavas can be seen in four stages.

Mahendravarman I introduced the rock-cut temples. This style of Pallava temples are seen at places like Mandagappattu, Mahendravadi, Mamandur, Dalavanur, Tiruchirappalli, Vallam, Siyamangalam and

Tirukalukkunram. The second stage of Pallava architecture is represented by the monolithic rathas and Mandapas found at Mamallapuram. Narasimhavarman I took the credit for these wonderful architectural monuments. The five rathas, popularly called as the Panchapanadava rathas, signifies five different styles of temple architecture.



The mandapas contain beautiful sculptures on its walls. The most popular of these mandapas are Mahishasuramardhini Mandapam, Tirumurthi Mandapam and Varaha Madapam.



In the next stage, Rajasimha introduced the structural temples. These temples were built by using the soft sand rocks. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mamallapuram remain the finest examples of

the early structural temples of the Pallavas. The Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi is the greatest architectural master piece of the Pallava art.

The last stage of the Pallava art is also represented by structural temples built by the later Pallavas. The Vaikundaperumal temple, Muktheeswara temple and Matagenswara temples at Kanchipuram belong to this stage of architecture. The Pallavas had also contributed to the development of sculpture. Apart from the sculptures found in the temples, the 'Open Art Gallery' at Mamallapuram remains an important monument bearing the sculptural beauty of this period. The Descent of the Ganges or the Penance of Arjuna is called a fresco painting in stone. The minute details as well as the theme of these sculptures such as the figures of

- Lice-picking monkey,
- Elephants of huge size and the figure of the 'ascetic cat' standing erect remain the proof for the talent of the sculptor.

Fine Arts

Music, dance and painting had also developed under the patronage of the Pallavas. The Mamandur inscription contains a note on the notation of vocal music. The Kudumianmalai inscription referred to musical notes and instruments. The Alvars and Nayanmars composed their hymns in various musical notes. Dance and drama also developed during this period. The sculptures of this period depict many dancing postures. The Sittannavasal paintings belonged to this period. The commentary called Dakshinchitra was compiled during the reign of Mahendravarman I, who had the title Chittirakkarapuli.

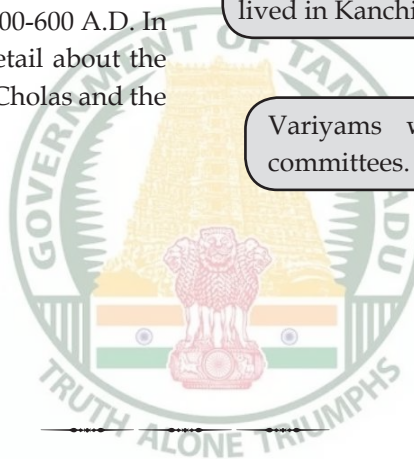


The ancient Tamizhagam was divided into three political units under the Cheras, Cholas and the Pandyas. Their period of existence is known as the Sangam Age. The Kalabhras who rose to power during this period ruled nearly for three centuries from 300-600 A.D. In this chapter we will study in detail about the Later Pallava dynasty, imperial Cholas and the Pandyas.

Hieun Tsang: Hieun Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram. According to him Kanchi was about 6 miles in circumference. There were more than one hundred Buddhist monasteries and many Jain temples here. Kanchi was the greatest centre of education in the south.

Vatsyayana was a pandit of Kanchi. Dharmapala went from Kanchi to Nalanda. Dandi the author of "Dandi Alangaram" a poet from North India lived in Kanchi.

Variyams were Executive committees.



The Cholas

The Cholas

The Cholas were an antique ruling family. References to the Cholas are made in the Mahabharata, the inscriptions of Asoka and the works of Megasthenese and Ptolemy.

During the Sangam Age, the Cholas ruled Tiruchi and Tanjore region. Their capital was Uraiyur. Tiger was their emblem. Their greatest ruler Karikala built Kallanai across the river Cauvery near Trichy.

The Chola rule declined as they became feudatories of the rulers of Uraiyur.

Later Cholas or Imperial Cholas

The Cholas who emerged to power in the middle of the ninth century were known as later Cholas or Imperial Cholas. They were called as Imperial Cholas because their kingdom extended to a major portion of south India, Srilanka and Kadaram (including Sumatra and Malaya).

Vijayalaya (850-871 A.D) laid the foundation for the rise of later Cholas.

Aditya I (871-907 A.D) son of Vijayalaya became the ruler of Tondaimandalam as well

as Cholamandalam. He defeated Gangas and Kongu country. Parantaka-I, son of Aditya-I defeated the Pandya ruler and took up the title-Maduraikondan. He was defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna-III in the battle of Takkolam. Parantaka died in 955 A.D.

Successors of Parantaka-I

1. Gandaraditya 949-957 A.D.
2. Arinjaya 956-957 A.D.
3. Parantaka-II 956-973 A.D.
4. Aditya 956-966 A.D.
5. Uttama Chola 965-985 A.D.

- The later Cholas were well-versed in maintaining and auditing of accounts.
- Free hospitals called 'Aathular salai' were setup at Thanjavur and many more places.

Rajaraja I (985 – 1014 A.D.)



It was under Rajaraja I and his son Rajendra I that the Chola power reached its highest point of glory. His military conquests were:

- The defeat of the Chera ruler Bhaskararavivarman in the naval battle of Kandalursalai and the destruction of the Chera navy.
- The defeat of the Pandya ruler, Amarabhujanga and establishment of Chola authority in the Pandya country.
- The conquest of Gangavadi, Tadigaipadi and Nolambapadi located in the Mysore region. The invasion of Sri Lanka which was entrusted to his son Rajendra I. As the Sri Lankan king Mahinda V fled away from his country, the Cholas annexed the northern Sri Lanka. The capital was shifted from Anuradhapura to Polanaruva where a Shiva temple was built.
- The Chola victory over the growing power of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. Satyasraya was defeated and Rajaraja I captured the Raichur Doab, Banavasi and other places. Hence the Chola power extended up to the river Tungabadhra.
- The restoration of Vengi throne to its rulers Saktivarman and Vimaladitya by defeating the Telugu Cholas. Rajaraja gave his daughter Kundavai in marriage to Vimaladitya.
- Rajaraja's last military achievement was a naval expedition against the Maldiv Islands which were conquered.

By these conquests, the extent of the Chola empire under Rajaraja I included the Pandya, Chera and the Tondaimandalam regions of Tamil Nadu and the Gangavadi, Nolambapadi

and the Telugu Choda territories in the Deccan and the northern part of Ceylon and the Maldiv Islands beyond India. Rajaraja assumed a number of titles like Mummidi Chola, Jayankonda and Sivapadasekara. He was a devout follower of Saivism. He completed the construction of the famous Rajarajeswara temple or Brihadeeswara temple at Tanjore in 1010 A.D. He also helped in the construction of a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam.

Rajendra I (1012-1044 A.D.)

Rajendra had demonstrated his military ability by participating in his father's campaigns. He continued his father's policy of aggressive conquests and expansion.

His important wars were:

- Mahinda V, the king of Sri Lanka attempted to recover from the Cholas the northern part of Ceylon. Rajendra defeated him and seized the southern Sri Lanka. Thus the whole of Sri Lanka was made part of the Chola Empire.
- He reasserted the Chola authority over the Chera and Pandya countries.
- He defeated Jayasimha II, the Western Chalukya king and the river Tungabadhra was recognised as the boundary between the Cholas and Chalukyas. His most famous military enterprise was his expedition to north India.
- The Chola army crossed the Ganges by defeating a number of rulers on its way. Rajendra defeated Mahipala I of Bengal. To commemorate this successful north-Indian campaign Rajendra founded the city of Gangaikondacholapuram and constructed the famous

Rajesvaram temple in that city. He also excavated a large irrigation tank called Cholagangam on the western side of the city.

- Another famous venture of Rajendra was his naval expedition to Kadaram or Sri Vijaya. It is difficult to pin point the real object of the expedition. Whatever its objects were, the naval expedition was a complete success. A number of places were occupied by Chola forces. But it was only temporary and no permanent annexation of these places was contemplated. He assumed the title Kadaramkondan.
- Rajendra I had put down all rebellions and kept his empire in tact. At the death of Rajendra I the extent of the Chola Empire was at its peak. The river Tungabadhra was the northern boundary. The Pandya, Kerala and Mysore regions and also Sri Lanka formed part of the empire. He gave his daughter Ammangadevi to the Vengi Chalukya prince and further continued the matrimonial alliance initiated by his father. Rajendra I assumed a number of titles, the most famous being Mudikondan, Gangaikondan, Kadaram Kondan and Pandita Cholan. Like his father he was also a devout Saiva and built a temple for that god at the new capital Gangaikondacholapuram.

He made liberal endowments to this temple and to the Lord Nataraja temple at Chidambaram. He was also tolerant towards the Vaishnava and Buddhist sects. After

Rajendra I, the greatness of the Chola power was preserved by rulers like Kulottunga I and Kulottunga III. Kulottunga I was the grandson of Rajendra I through his daughter Ammangadevi. He succeeded the Chola throne and thus united the Vengi kingdom with the Chola Empire. During his reign Sri Lanka became independent. Subsequently, Vengi and the Mysore region were captured by the western Chalukyas. Kulottunga I sent a large embassy of 72 merchants to China and maintained cordial relations with the kingdom of Sri Vijaya. Under Kulottunga III the central authority became weak. The rise of the feudatories like the Kadavarayas and the emergence of the Pandya power as a challenge to Chola supremacy contributed to the ultimate downfall of the Chola Empire. Rajendra III was the last Chola king who was defeated by Jatavarman Sundarapandya II. The Chola country was absorbed into the Pandya Empire.

Immediate successors of Rajendra-I

- | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|
| 1. | Rajadhiraja I | 1018-1054 A.D. |
| 2. | Rajendra II | 1056-1064 A.D. |
| 3. | Rajamahendra | 1060-1063 A.D. |
| 4. | Virarajendra | 1063-1070 A.D. |
| 5. | Adirajendra | 1067-1070 A.D. |

Kulottunga-I (1071-1122 A.D.)

Kulottunga-I who was born to Ammangadevi, the daughter of Rajendra-I and Rajaraja of Vengi started the Chalukya Chola line of rulers. He united Vengi Kingdom with the Chola Empire.

Kulottunga-I defeated the western Chalukyas. He also captured Kalinga. During his reign Srilanka declared its independence.

He had very close relationship with Srivijaya and sent trade missions to their land in 1077 A.D.

Kulottunga-I was a great administrator. He measured the lands and regulated land revenue. As he removed excise duties he was called as 'Sungam Thavirtha Cholan'. He patronized great literary scholars like Jeyamkondan, Ottakkuthar, Pugazhendi and Kambar.

Disintegration of the Cholas

The Chola Empire began to disintegrate due to the rise of feudatories like the Kadavarayas and the emergence of the Pandya Empire. Rajendra-III (1246-1279 A.D.) was the last Cholas ruler. The Chola Kingdom was annexed to the Pandya Empire with the defeat of Rajendra-III by Jatavarman Sundarapandya-II.

Chola Administration

Central Government

The Cholas had an excellent system of administration. The emperor or king was at the top of the administration. The extent and resources of the Chola Empire increased the power and prestige of monarchy. The big capital cities like Tanjore and Gangaikondacholapuram, the large royal courts and extensive grants to the temples reveal the authority of the king. They undertook royal tours to increase the efficiency of the administration. There was elaborate administrative machinery comprising various officials called perundanam and sirudanam.



Revenue

The land revenue department was well organized. It was called as puravuvarithinaikkalam. All lands were carefully surveyed and classified for assessment of revenue. The residential portion of the village was called ur nattam. These and other lands such as the lands belonging to temples were exempted from tax. Besides land revenue, there were tolls and customs on goods taken from one place to another, various kinds of professional taxes, dues levied on ceremonial occasions like marriages and judicial fines. During the hard times, there were remission of taxes and Kulottunga I became famous by abolishing tolls and earned the title – Sungam Tavirtta Cholan. The main items of government expenditure were the king and his court, army and navy, roads, irrigation tanks and canals.

Military Administration

The Cholas maintained a regular standing army consisting of elephants, cavalry, infantry and navy. About seventy regiments were mentioned in the inscriptions. The royal troops were called Kaikkolaperumpadai. Within this there was a personal troop to defend the king known as Velaikkarakar. Attention was given to the training of the army and military cantonments called kadagams existed. The Cholas paid special attention to their navy. The naval achievements of the Tamils reached its climax under the Cholas. They controlled the Malabar and Coromandal coasts. In fact, the Bay of Bengal became a Chola lake for sometime.

Provincial Administration

The Chola Empire was divided into mandalams and each mandalam into valanadus and nadus. In each nadu there were a number

of autonomous villages. The royal princes or officers were in charge of mandalams. The valanadu was under periyannattar and nadu under nattar. The town was known as nagaram and it was under the administration of a council called nagarattar.

Village Assemblies

The system of village autonomy with sabhas and their committees developed through the ages and reached its culmination during the Chola rule. Two inscriptions belonging to the period of Parantaka I found at Uttiramerur provide details of the formation and functions of village councils. That village was divided into thirty wards and each was to nominate its members to the village council. The qualifications to become a ward member were:

- Ownership of at least one fourth veli of land.
- Own residence.
- Above thirty years and below seventy years of age.
- Knowledge of Vedas.

However, certain norms of disqualification were also mentioned in the inscriptions. They were:

- Those who had been members of the committees for the past three years.
- Those who had failed to submit accounts as committee members.
- Those who had committed sins.
- Those who had stolen the property of others.

From the persons duly nominated, one was to be chosen for each ward by kudavolai system for a year. The names of eligible persons were written on palm-leaves and put into a pot. A young boy or girl would take out thirty

names each for one ward. They were divided into six variyams such as samvatsaravariyam, erivariyam, thotta variyam, pancha variyam, pon variyam and puravuvuri variyam to take up six different functions of the village administration. The committee members were called variyapperumakkal. They usually met in the temple or under a tree and passed resolutions. The number of committees and ward members varied from village to village.

Socio-economic Life

Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period. Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes. However, there was cooperation among various castes and sub-castes in social and religious life. The position of women did not improve. The practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families. The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.

Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period. A number of temples were built with the patronage of Chola kings and queens. The temples remained centres of economic activity during this period. The mathas had great influence during this period. Both agriculture and industry flourished. Reclamation of forest lands and the construction and maintenance of irrigation tanks led to agricultural prosperity. The weaving industry, particularly the silk-weaving at Kanchi flourished. The metal works developed owing to great demand of images for temples and utensils. Commerce and trade were brisk with trunk roads or peruvazhis and merchant guilds.

Gold, silver and copper coins were issued in plenty at various denominations. Commercial contacts between the Chola Empire and China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia were extensively prevalent. Arabian horses were imported in large numbers to strengthen the cavalry.

Education and Literature

Education was also given importance. Besides the temples and mathas as educational centres, several educational institutions also flourished. The inscription at Ennayiram, Thirumukkudal and Thirubhuvanai provide details of the colleges existed in these places.

Apart from the Vedas and Epics, subjects like mathematics and medicine were taught in these institutions. Endowment of lands was made to run these institutions. The development of Tamil literature reached its peak during the Chola period. Sivakasintamani written by Thiruthakkadevar and Kundalakesi belonged to 10th century. The Ramayana composed by Kamban and the Periyapurana or Tiruttondarparanai by Sekkilar are the two master-pieces of this age. Jayankondar's Kalingattupparani describes the Kalinga war fought by Kulotunga I. The Moovarula written by Ottakuthar depicts the life of three Chola kings. The Nalavenba was written by Pugalendi. The works on Tamil grammar like Kalladam by Kalladanar, Yapperungalam by Amirthasagarar, a Jain, Nannul by Pavanandhi and Virasoliyam by Buddhimitra were the products of the Chola age.

Art and Architecture

The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas. They built enormous temples. The chief feature of the Chola temple is the vimana. The early

Chola temples were found at Narthamalai and Kodumbalur in Pudukottai district and at Srinivasanallur in Tiruchirappalli district. The Big Temple at Tanjore built by Rajaraja I is a master-piece of South Indian art and architecture. It consists of the vimana, ardhmandapa, mahamandapa and a large pavilion in the front known as the Nandimandapa. Another notable contribution made by the Cholas to temple architecture is the Siva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram built by Rajendra I. The Airavathesvara temple at Darasuram in Tanjore District and the Kampaharesvara temple at Tribhuvanam are examples of later Chola temples.

The Cholas also made rich contributions to the art of sculpture. The walls of the Chola temples such as the Tanjore and Gangaikondacholapuram temples contain numerous icons of large size with fine execution. The bronzes of the Chola period are world-famous. The bronze statues of Nataraja or dancing Siva are master pieces. The Chola paintings were found on the walls of Narthamalai and Tanjore temples.

Sculpturers

Portraits, icons and decorative sculptures are the main features of Chola sculptures. The portraits are full of grace and beauty. The icons of Rajaraja-I are remarkable. The sculptures of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma, eight armed Durga in the Shiva and Vishnu temples are a few examples of Chola sculptures.



The Cholas are also well known for their bronze images. The Nataraja idol in the Nageswara Temple at Kumbakonam is the largest and the finest. The bronze idol of Arthanareeswarar is another important specimen of the Chola period.

Paintings

The Cholas are known for their paintings all well as fine murals (paintings done directly on walls). The paintings of the Chola period are found at Tanjore, Thirumayam, Kanchi Kailasanatha Temple and Narttamalai Vishnu Temple.

Music and Dance

Music developed into a fine art under the Cholas. This development provided the basis for the later day Carnatic Music. Bharatanatyam as a fine art also developed during this period.

Impact of imperial cholas

The Imperial cholas who ruled from 850 A.D. to 1279 A.D. played a significant role in the Tamil country for about 430 years. They have made an impressive impact on Polity, Tamil literature, Temple architecture, music and dance. They were the only imperial power who founded an overseas empire and spread the glories of the Tamil culture far and wide.

World Heritage Day : The World Heritage Day is celebrated every year on 18th April. This day is intended to make people aware of their social and cultural Heritage. It also instills the value to care and preserve all the heritage sites.

Varipotthagam

The Varipotthagam was a book containing all revenue record. During Rajaraja's reign a revenue survey was undertaken in 1001 A.D. by Senathipati Kuravan, a revenue officer.

World Heritage Sites: The Brahadeeswara temple at Tanjore, Siva temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Airavatesvara temple at Darasuram have been declared as World Heritage Sites by the UNESCO.

The Pandyas

The Pandya Empire

The Pandyas occupied the region comprising of the modern districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli, part of Trichy and sometimes even parts of Travancore. We come to know of the "Pandyas from the writings of Magasthenese, Pliny, the ancient Tamil literary works and the accounts of Hiuen-Tsang and Marco-polo. The history of the Pandyas can be divided as the Early Pandyas, First Pandya Empire and Second Pandya Empire.

The early Pandyas

The Early Pandyas belonged to the Sangam Age. A remarkable feature of this period was the maintenance of a flourishing Tamil Literary Academy or Sangam at Madurai. The capital of the Pandyas was Madurai and their emblem was fish. With the rise of the kalabhras, the Sangam Age declined.

First Pandya Empire

The Pandya king Kadungon restored position of the Pandyas in the last quarter of the 6th Century. A.D. by overthrowing the Kalabhras. The dynasty founded by him is generally referred to as the First Pandya Kingdom (550-950 A.D.)

The most important rulers of this period were Arikesari Maravarman, Ranadhiran,

Maravarman, Rajasimha-I, Varaguna-I and Srimara Srivallabha.

The Pandya empire extended to Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Salem.

The Second Pandya Empire

From the 13th century onwards the Pandyas progressively detached themselves from the Chola rule and reasserted the independence. In the civil war which broke out between Vikrama Pandya and Virapandya, Vikrama Pandya captured power with the support of Kulothunga-III the Chola Emperor.

Jatavarman Kulasekara-I

Jatavarman Kulasekara-I (1190-1216 A.D.) succeeded his father Vikrama Pandya. He ruled over Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. He appointed his brother, Maravarman Sundara Pandya as his successor.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-I

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-I (1216-1238 A.D.) defeated Kulottunga Chola-III in 1219 A.D. As the Hoysalas came to the support of the Cholas, he restored the throne to the Chola ruler Rajaraja-III and assumed the title 'Sonadu Valangiaruliya Sundara Pandya'.

Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II (1238-1253 A.D.) recovered from the Chola ruler

Rajendra-III some of the territories which he had lost earlier.

Jatavarman Sundara Pandya-I (1253-1268 A.D.) succeeded Maravarman Sundara Pandya-II. He extended the empire from Nellore and Cuddappah districts in the North to cape Comorin in the South. He took up the titles Emmandalamum Kondaruliya Maharajathiraja, Sri Paramesvaran and Ponveintha Perumal.

Jatavarman Sundara Pandya-I's son Maravarman Kulasekaran-I (1268-1308 A.D.) enlarged his kingdom. He invaded Ceylon and captured Kollam in the Chera land. He assumed the title Kollam Konda Pandya. The power of the Pandyas started declining after him.

Decline of the Pandyas

A war of succession broke out between Sundara Pandya and Vira Pandya, the sons of Maravarman Kulasekaran-I. With the help of Ala-ud-din Khilji's commander Malik Kafur, Sundara Pandya ascended the throne.

The Tughluqs who succeeded the Khiljis, extended their hold over South India and declared the Pandya empire as a part of the Tughluq Empire.

The decline of Tughluq power led to the establishment of the Sultans of Madurai which ultimately resulted in the complete decline of the Pandya Empire.

Administration

The Pandya Empire was called as Pandya Mandalam. The Mandalam was divided into Valanadu and further into Urs. The King was assisted by the Ariyans (Ministers) and the Army Chief. Special officers were appointed to collect taxes and maintain accounts.

Local self Government

Village administration was looked after by five Variyams, namely Aranilaya Variyam, Neernilai Variyam, Nanaya Variyam, varithandal Variyam and Needhi Variyam.

Occupation

Agriculture and Trade were the main occupations of the people. The agriculturists were called as Boomiputirar. Many slaves were employed to carry on different tasks. The Pandyas were famous for pearl diving. The pearls of the Pandya empire were famous all over the world. The famous ports of the Pandyas were Korkai and Thondi.

Literature

Manickavasagar's composed Thiruvasagam, Andal's composed Thiruppavai, Nammalvar's composed Thiruppallandu, Villiputhurar wrote Mahabharatha, Adhiv eerarama Pandya wrote Naidadham, Srikaviraya wrote books namely Seyur Murugan ula and Rathingiri ula. Thus the Pandyas contributed greatly to the progress of literature.

Art and Architecture

The Pandya contribution to art and architecture is noteworthy. The special features of the Pandya temple architecture are the Gopuras, Prakaras, Vimanas, Garbagrahas and Gateways.

The Pandya period marked a new awakening in the field of rock-cut temples. More than 50 rock cut temples were excavated in the Pandya Kingdom at several places like Kunnakudi, Annaimalai, Sithannavasal, Thiruparankundram, Kalugumalai, Malaiyadikuruchi, Thiruchirappalli, etc.,

Structural temples were constructed by the Pandya rulers at Kovilpatty, Tiruppathur, Madurai, Srivilliputhur and other places. Kulasekara Pandya built arthamandapa, manimandapa and sannati in every temple of his empire. Public meetings, social gatherings, religious keerthanas, recitals and Katha-Nataka were held in the sabha mandapas of temples.

Sculptures

The Pandya sculptures are beautiful and ornamental. The sculptures of Somaskandar, Durga, Ganapathy, Narasimha and Nataraja are good specimens of this period.

Many sculptures are also found at Kalugumalai, Thiruparankundram, Thirumalaipurm, Narattamalai and Kunnakudi.

Paintings

Among the fine arts, painting was greatly developed by the Pandyas. The mural paintings of Srimaran Srivallabha Pandya of the first Pandya period are seen in the Sithannavasal cave temples. The paintings of lotus, bathing elephants and playing fish are noteworthy.

The Pandya rules have thus left a unique and everlasting impact on the Tamil society and South Indian history.

Uttaramerur inscriptions: It laid down the qualifications for those who wished to become a member of the Sabha. He must be honest, a land owner from which land revenue is collected, In the age group 35 and 70 years, having a knowledge of the Vedas and well versed in administrative matters. Members of the village if found guilty were punished severely. They could not take part in the elections.

The lost wax technique: The lost wax technique was used by the Chola craftsmen to make bronze statues. First the image was made in wax. Then it was covered in clay and allowed to dry. A tiny hole was made in the clay cover. Next, it was heated and the molten wax was drained out through the hole. Bronze (an alloy of copper and metal) was melted and poured into the clay through the hole. Once the metal was coated and solidified the clay cover was carefully removed and the image was cleaned and polished.

Vijayanagara Rule

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

Sources

- The history of Vijayanagar Empire constitutes an important chapter in the history of India. Four dynasties – Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu – ruled Vijayanagar from A.D. 1336 to 1672. The sources for the study of Vijayanagar are varied such as literary, archaeological and numismatics. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthamalyada, Gangadevi's Maduravijayam and Allasani Peddanna's Manucharitam are some of the indigenous literature of this period.
- Many foreign travelers visited the Vijayanagar Empire and their accounts are also valuable. The Moroccan traveler, Ibn Battuta, Venetian traveler Nicolo de Conti, Persian traveler Abdur Razzak and the Portuguese traveler Domingo Paes were among them who left valuable accounts on the socio-economic conditions of the Vijayanagar Empire.

- The copper plate inscriptions such as the Srirangam copper plates of Devaraya II provide the genealogy and achievements of Vijayanagar rulers. The Hampi ruins and other monuments of Vijayanagar provide information on the cultural contributions of the Vijayanagar rulers. The numerous coins issued by the Vijayanagar rulers contain figures and legends explaining their titles and achievements.

Political History

Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. Then they went to Kampili where they were imprisoned and converted to Islam. Later, they returned to the Hindu fold at the initiative of the saint Vidyaranya. They also proclaimed their independence and founded a new city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. It was called Vijayanagar meaning city of victory.

The decline of the Hoysala kingdom enabled Harihara and Bukka to expand their newly founded kingdom. By 1346, they brought the

whole of the Hoysala kingdom under their control. The struggle between Vijayanagar and Sultanate of Madurai lasted for about four decades. Kumarakampana's expedition to Madurai was described in the Maduravijayam. He destroyed the Madurai Sultans and as a result, the Vijayanagar Empire comprised the whole of South India up to Rameswaram.

The conflict between Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani kingdom lasted for many years. The dispute over Raichur Doab, the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and also over the fertile areas of Krishna-Godavari delta led to this long-drawn conflict. The greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty was Deva Raya II. But he could not win any clear victory over the Bahmani Sultans. After his death, Sangama dynasty became weak. The next dynasty, Saluva dynasty founded by Saluva Narasimha reigned only for a brief period (1486-1509).

Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529 A.D.)

Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire.

According to Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveller, "Krishnadeva Raya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be".

Conquests

Krishnadeva Raya was a great warrior. He conquered Sivasamudram in 1510 A.D., Raichur in 1512 A.D., Orissa and Warangal in

1523 A.D. and a large part of the Deccan. His empire extended from the river Krishna in the north to the river Cauvery in the south and the Arabian Sea in the west to the Bay of Bengal in the east.

Contributions

Krishnadevaraya was an able administrator. He constructed large tanks and canals for irrigation purposes. He improved the naval power as he understood the importance of overseas trade. He maintained friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arab traders and increased the revenue of his government.

Krishnadeva Raya was a great scholar. A group of eight scholars called Ashtadiggajas adorned his court. He was a patron of art and architecture. He built beautiful temples and palaces. The Vijaya nagar Empire reached its zenith of glory during Krishnadeva Raya's period.

The Ashtadiggajas: Allasani Peddanna, Nandi Thimmana, Tenali Rama, Bhattu Murthy, Puna Vira Bhadra, Dhurjathy, Mallana and Panaji Surana.



Administration

The administration under the Vijayanagar Empire was well organized. The king enjoyed absolute authority in executive, judicial and legislative matters. He was the highest court of appeal. The succession to the throne was on the principle of hereditary. Sometimes usurpation to the throne took place as Saluva Narasimha came to power by ending the Sangama dynasty. The king was assisted by a council of ministers in his day to day administration.

The Empire was divided into different administrative units called Mandalams, Nadus, sthalas and finally into gramas. The governor of Mandalam was called Mandaleswara or Nayak. Vijayanagar rulers gave full powers to the local authorities in the administration.

Besides land revenue, tributes and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs collected at the ports, taxes on various professions were other sources of income to the government. Land revenue was fixed generally one sixth of the produce. The expenditure of the government includes personal expenses of king and the charities given by him and military expenditure. In the matter of justice, harsh punishments such as mutilation and throwing to elephants were followed.

The Vijayanagar army was well-organized and efficient. It consisted of the cavalry, infantry, artillery and elephants. High-breed horses were procured from foreign traders. The top-grade officers of the army were known as Nayaks or Poligars. They were granted land in lieu of their services. These lands were called amaram. Soldiers were usually paid in cash.

The Glories of the Vijayanagar Empire

Administration

- The Vijayanagar rulers had a well organized administrative system. The king was the fountain head of all powers in the state. There was a Council of Ministers to assist the King in the work of administration.
- The Empire was divided into six Provinces. Each Province was under a Governor called Naik. The Provinces were divided into districts which were

further divided into smaller units namely Villages. The Village Assembly carried on the administration of the villages through its hereditary officers like accountants, the weightsmen, watchmen and officers incharge of forced labour. The Central administration maintained contact with the villages through an officer called Mahanayakacharya.

The Army

The army consisted of the infantry, calvary and elephantry. The commander-in-chief was in charge of the army.

Revenue Administration

Land revenue was the main source of income. The land was carefully surveyed and taxes were collected based on the fertility of the soil. Great attention was paid to agriculture and the construction of dams and canals.

Judicial Administration

The king was the supreme judge. The civil cases were decided on the basis of Hindu Law. Severe punishments were inflicted on the guilty. Fines were collected from those who violated the law.

Position of Women

Women occupied a high position and took an active part in political, social and literary life of the empire. They were educated and trained in werestling. In the use of various weapons of offence and defence, in music and fine arts. Some of them received education of high order. Nuniz writes that the kings had women astrologers, clerks, accountants, guards and wrestlers.

Social Life

Allasani Peddanna in his Manucharitam refers the existence of four castes – Brahmins,

Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras - in the Vijayanagar society. Foreign travelers left vivid accounts on the splendour of buildings and luxurious social life in the city of Vijayanagar. Silk and cotton clothes were mainly used for dress. Perfumes, flowers and ornaments were used by the people. Paes mentions of the beautiful houses of the rich and the large number of their household servants. Nicolo Conti refers to the prevalence of slavery. Dancing, music, wrestling, gambling and cock-fighting were some of the amusements.

The Sangama rulers were chiefly Saivaites and Virupaksha was their family deity. But other dynasties were Vaishnavites. Srivaishnavism of Ramanuja was very popular. But all kings were tolerant towards other religions. Barbosa referred to the religious freedom enjoyed by everyone. Muslims were employed in the administration and they were freely allowed to build mosques and worship. A large number of temples were built during this period and numerous festivals were celebrated. The Epics and the Puranas were popular among the masses.

The position of women had not improved. However, some of them were learned. Gangadevi, wife of Kumarakampana authored the famous work Maduravijayam. Hannamma and Thirumalamma were famous poets of this period. According to Nuniz, a large number of women were employed in royal palaces as dancers, domestic servants and palanquin bearers. The attachment of dancing girls to temples was in practice. Paes refers to the flourishing devadasi system. Polygamy was prevalent among the royal families. Sati was honoured and Nuniz gives a description of it.

Economic Condition

According to the accounts of the foreign travelers, the Vijayanagar Empire was one of the wealthiest parts of the world at that time. Agriculture continued to be the chief occupation of the people. The Vijayanagar rulers provided a stimulus to its further growth by providing irrigation facilities. New tanks were built and dams were constructed across the rivers like Tungabadra. Nuniz refers to the excavation of canals.

There were numerous industries and they were organized into guilds. Metal workers and other craftsmen flourished during this period. Diamond mines were located in Kurnool and Anantapur district. Vijayanagar was also a great centre of trade. The chief gold coin was the varaha but weights and measures varied from place to place. Inland, coastal and overseas trade led to the general prosperity. There were a number of seaports on the Malabar coast, the chief being Cannanore. Commercial contacts with Arabia, Persia, South Africa and Portugal on the west and with Burma, Malay peninsula and China on the east flourished. The chief items of exports were cotton and silk clothes, spices, rice, iron, saltpeter and sugar. The imports consisted of horses, pearls, copper, coral, mercury, China silk and velvet clothes. The art of shipbuilding had developed.

The empire of Vijayanagar was very rich and prosperous. The agricultural production was increased by their irrigational policies. Numerous industries such as Textiles, mining, metallurgy and perfumery existed. They had commercial relations with the islands in the Indian Ocean, the Malay Archipelago, Burma,

China, Arabia, Persia, South Africa, Abyssinia and Portugal.

The Chief articles exported were spices, cereals, cotton, silk, opium, Indigo, sea pearls, saffron, ginger, sugar, coconuts, etc. The articles imported were horses, elephants, copper, mercury, China silk and velvets. Goa, Diu, Cochin and Quilon were the important ports through which active trade was carried on the Western sea coast of India.

Cultural Contributions

The temple building activity further gained momentum during the Vijayanagar rule. The chief characteristics of the Vijayanagara architecture were the construction of tall Raya Gopurams or gateways and the Kalyanamandapam with carved pillars in the temple premises. The sculptures on the pillars were carved with distinctive features. The horse was the most common animal found in these pillars. Large mandapams contain one hundred pillars as well as one thousand pillars in some big temples. These mandapams were used for seating the deity on festival occasions. Also, many Amman shrines were added to the already existing temples during this period. The most important temples of the Vijayanagar style were found in the Hampi ruins or the city of Vijayanagar. Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples were the best examples of this style. The Varadharaja and Ekamparanatha temples at Kanchipuram stand as examples for the magnificence of the Vijayanagara style of temple architecture. The Raya Gopurams at Thiruvannamalai and Chidambaram speak the glorious epoch

of Vijayanagar. They were continued by the Nayak rulers in the later period. The metal images of Krishna Deva Raya and his queens at Tirupati are examples for casting of metal images. Music and dancing were also patronized by the rulers of Vijayanagar. Different languages such as Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada and Tamil flourished in the regions. There was a great development in Sanskrit and Telugu literature. The peak of literary achievement was reached during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. He himself was a scholar in Sanskrit and Telugu. His famous court poet Allasani Peddanna was distinguished in Telugu literature. Thus the cultural contributions of the Vijayanagar rulers were many-sided and remarkable.

Battle of Talikota (1565 A.D.)

The successors of Krishnadeva Raya were weak. During the rule of Ramaraya, the combined forces of Ahmednagar,



Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar declared war on Vijayanagar. In the battle of Talikota in 1565 A.D. Ramaraya was defeated. He and his people were mercilessly killed. Vijayanagar was plundered and left in ruins.

Contribution to Architecture and Literature

The rulers of Vijayanagar were great patrons of art and learning. The Hazara Ramasami



temple and Vittalaswamy temple are fine examples of this period. The bronze image of Krishnadeva Raya is a masterpiece. Many scholars were patronized by the Vijayanagar rulers. Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada literature were developed. Sayana wrote commentaries on vedas. Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in telugu. His Sanskrit works were Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam.

Decline of the Empire

The rulers of the Aravidu dynasty were weak and incompetent. Taking advantage of their weakness the provincial governors became independent.

The rulers of Bijapur and Golconda annexed some areas of Vijayanagar. The Nayaks became free in the south. Thus by 1614 A.D. Vijayanagar dynasty was declined.

Vittalaswami Temple: Vittalaswami Temple was constructed during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya. In the front of the temple is a famous stone chariot of ratha, carved out of a single rock. Another notable feature is the musical pillars. When tapped, these pillars produce music. It is called as 'musical' or 'Sa Re Ga Ma' pillars.



The Nayak Rule in Tamil Country

The expansion of Vijayanagar Empire finally brought the Nayak rule in Tamil country. The word Nayak means Leader, chief or General. The Nayaks were the agents of the Vijayanagar rulers, who ruled over the territories granted to them. They considered themselves the imperial successors. They ruled from Madurai, Tanjore and Senji (Gingee).

The Nayaks of Madurai

Madurai formed the part of the southern mandalam of Vijayanagar Empire. Viswanatha Nayak was appointed as the viceroy of Madurai by Krishnadeva Raya in 1529. This date was taken as the date of Nayakship of Madurai.

Vishwanatha Nayak

Vishwanatha Nayak was the close friend of Krishnadeva Raya. He was sent to Madurai to suppress the rebellion. He came out successful and became the master of Madurai.

Viswanatha Nayak is known for his peaceful effective administration. He introduced new administrative arrangements with the assistance of his minister Ariyanatha, known as "palayakar system". He appointed poligars to maintain peace and security in his empire. They were incharge of military, police and revenue administration. Kaval was the most

important work and the people paid a tax called kaval pitchai as remuneration.

Viswanatha Nayak was succeeded by several rulers. Among them Thirumalai Nayak was the most important ruler.

Thirumala Nayak

Immediately after the accession of Thirumalai Nayak, the forces of Mysore marched across Madurai. But they were defeated at Dindigul by Thirumalai Nayak. Unni Keralavarman of Travancore refused to pay the tribute. Thirumalai



Nayak sent an army, defeated and made him to pay the tribute regularly. Thirumalai Nayak was mainly responsible for the Muslim attack in Tamil country. When Sri Ranga III, the ruler of Vijayanagar marched against Madurai, Thirumalai Nayak made an alliance with Nayaks of Senji and Tanjore. But he was betrayed by the Nayaks of Tanjore. Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Golconda and induced him to invade Vellore and threatened Madurai. So Thirumalai Nayak sought the help of ruler of Mysore. The ruler victory at Sathyamangalam and reached

Dindigul. The Mysore army cut off the noses and the upper lips of their enemies. This barbarous practice alarmed the Madurai people. Thirumalai Nayak attacked Mysore army and practised the same method of cutting the noses of the enemies. This strange event was termed as “war of noses”.

Other works of Thirumalai Nayak

Thirumalai Nayak established an efficient



system of administration. He maintained peace and security. He gave a free hand to the Portuguese and the Dutch. He shifted his capital from Trichy to Madurai. He repaired many temples. The temple administration came under his direct control. He gifted a number of villages for the maintenance of the temples. The Pudhu Mandapam, Mariamman Theppakkulam and Thirumalai Nayak Mahal were constructed during his period. He patronized the renowned Sanskrit scholar Neelakanda Dikshidar.

The Regency of Queen Mangammal

Mangammal was the wife of Chokkanadhar and grandmother of Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. She became a regent of 3 years old child Vijayaranga Chokkanadhar. The regency of Queen Mangammal was remarkable in the history of Nayaks of Madurai. Diplomatically she saved the kingdom. She encouraged Christian missionaries. She

provided more facilities to pilgrim centres. Roads were made safe. She planted shady trees, built choultries and made journey easy and comfortable. She made rich endowments to temples. She paid more interest on irrigational projects. ‘Uyyakkondan Canal’ speaks about her contribution to irrigation.

Meenakshi

Vijayaranga died without a male issue. His wife Meenakshi became the successor. She adopted Vijaya Kumara and started her rule as a regent. Bangaru, father of Vijayakumara conspired against Meenakshi to occupy the throne. So, Meenakshi sought the help of Chanda Sahib, the Nawab of Carnatic and promised to offer a crore of rupees. Chanda Sahib defeated Bangaru and saved Meenakshi. Later Chanda Sahib showed his true colour and threw off the promises and imprisoned Meenakshi in her own palace at Trichy. The heart-broken Queen took poison and died. Chanda Sahib became the master of the Nayak State to Madurai and thus the Nayak State of Madurai and thus the Nayak rule came to an end in A.D.1736.

The Nayaks of Tanjore

Tanjore formed a part of the Vijayanagar Empire. Thimmappa Nayak was in charge of Tanjore. He was succeeded by his son Sevappa Nayak.

Sevappa Nayak

Sevappa Nayak was the founder of the Independent Nayak kingdom at Tanjore. He paid attention to the maintenance of Hindu temples. He gave permission to the Portuguese to settle at Nagapattinam and gave 10



veli of land to the Mulavur Temple. He repaired Shivaganga Lake. Later it was called "Sevappaneri". He gave grants to Thiruvannamalai and Virudhachalam temples.

Achutappa Nayak

Sevappa was succeeded by his son Achutappa Nayak. He maintained cordial relations with Vijayanagar and helped the Vijayanagara king in the battle of Talikota. He gave a diamond throne to Lord Ranganatha and made endowments to the Rameswaram temple. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswar temple at Thiruvannamalai. He repaired the banks of river Kaveri and improved agriculture.

Ragunatha Nayak

Achutappa was succeeded by his younger son Ragunatha Nayak. He was the most popular among the Nayaks of Senji and Madurai and the Portuguese of Jaffna. He was also a great poet, and wrote the Rukmani Parinayam, Parijata, Pushpakaranam and Ramayanam in Telugu.

Vijayaragava Nayak

Ragunatha was succeeded by his son Vijayaragava Nayak. He was a weak and incompetent ruler and was unable to defend the country. He was the last Nayak ruler of Tanjore. Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and killed Vijayaragava Nayak and captured Tanjore. Thus, the Nayak rule of Tanjore came to an end in A.D.1673.

The Nayaks of Senji (Gingee)

The region between Palar and Coleroon formed the Nayak kingdom of Senji. The Nayaks of Senji were related to the royal house of Vijayanagar. Their original home was

Maninagapuram in North India and they migrated to the south and settled there. Krishnadevaraya appointed Vyappa



Nayak in charge of Senji. He was succeeded by Krishnappa Nayak II. He was the real founder of the Nayak rule in Senji.

Krishnappa Nayak II

Krishnappa Nayak-II was the most important ruler of Senji. He divided his kingdom into various divisions. Each division was ruled by his officers. He built towns for the settlement of the people. He promoted cultivation. He maintained a powerful army. He erected a town called "Krishnapattinam" on the banks of the river Vellar. He was tolerant towards all religions. He gave grants to Jesuits for building churches. He permitted jains to erect a shrine at Sithamur and saivites to build a temple at Tindivanam. He rebuilt the Govindaraja shrine at Chidambaram. His general Venkata, dug out a large tank called Chennasagaram for promoting irrigation.

The successors of Krishnappa Nayak-II were weak and inefficient. Bijapur Sultan (Ali Adil Shah) sent Mir Jumla to capture Senji in 1648. He captured Senji and appointed Nasir khan as its governor. In 1648, Shivaji captured Senji.

After Shivaji, it came under the Rajput general Swaroop Singh, who acted as a mughal vassal and paid annual tribute. He was succeeded by his son Raja Desingh. Sadat ullah khan, the ruler of Arcot invaded, defeated and killed Raja Desingh and annexed Senji. Raja

Desingh's wife committed sati. As a mark of her remembrance, (Rani) the town of Ranipet was created. Thus the nayak's rule of Senji came to an end.

Tamil country under the Nayak rule Administration

The Nayaks ruled over Madurai, Tanjore and Senji. The Nayaks established an efficient administration. The king was the head of the State. He was assisted by a council of ministers. The empire was divided into provinces, mandalams, simai or makana and villages. Paligar system was followed. Land tax was the main source of income to the state.

Social and Economic conditions

The Nayaks upheld Varnasrama system in society. Caste system remained rigid. Brahmins occupied the high position, valankai and idankai struggle continued. Villagers lived in ignorance and poverty. The Nayaks occupied mostly the dry areas except Kaveri, Vaigai and Thamiraparani areas. Agrarian economy continued. Agriculturists depended in rains. Tanks, wells, canals and rivers were the main source for irrigation.

Art and Architecture

The Nayaks were the great patrons of art and architecture. The Krishnapuram temple and Nellaippar temples at Thirunelveli, Kasi Viswanatha Temple at Tenkasi, Ramanathapuram temple at Rameswaram and the Big Gopura of Srivilliputhur received the patronage of the Nayaks of Madurai. Krishnappa Nayak rebuilt and renovated Velliambalam, Northern Gopuram, Thousand Pillared Mandapam, Murthiamman Mandapam,

Suriya Mandapam and Virappa Mandapam at Madurai. He also provided golden roof of the Mandapa of the Meenakshi Temple. Thirumalai Nayak built the Pudhumandapam and Nayak's Mahal. Nayak Mahal was built with the help of Italian architect. It is a classical fusion of Dravidan, Islamic and European style. It is considered as one of the wonders in south India. Queen Mangammal built the Mangammal Palace at Madurai.

Sevappa Nayak of Tanjore renovated many temples and built the Sivaganga fort at Tanjore. The Big Mandapam at Thiruvannamalai, Virudachalam etc, were built by him.

Achutappa gave grants to Sri Ranganatha at Srirangam and Siva Temple at Rameswaram. He completed the tower of Arunachaleswarar at Thiruvannamalai.

Achyuta Ramabhadra Nayak of Senji built the enclosing walls as well as the majestic gopuram for Thiruvannamalai Temple. He also built a Vishnu Temple at Tindivanam. He permitted the Jains to construct a Jain Temple (palis) at Sittamur.

Literature

Nayaks made great contribution for the growth of literature. Thirumalai Nayak's Chidambarapuram, Paranjothiar's Chidambarapattial, Haridasa's Irusamaya Vilakkam, Umarupulavar's Seerapuram, Kumaraguruparar's Kandar Kali Venba and Meyngnana Vilakkam by Thiruvengkatam were the most important literary works during the Nayak's period. Thus the Nayak rule occupied an important place in the history of Tamil country.

The Rule of the Marathas of Thanjavur (A.D. 1676-A.D. 1856)

Chokkanatha Nayak of Madurai invaded and captured Thanjavur and appointed his half-brother Alagiri as Governor of Thanjavur. But he quarrelled with Chokkanatha and sought the help of Bijapur Sultan to appoint Sengamaladass as the Nayak of Thanjavur. So the sultan sent Venkaji (Ekoji) to capture Thanjavur. He succeeded and captured Thanjavur and established Maratha rule. They ruled over Thanjavur from 1676 to 1856 A.D.

Ekoji alias Venkoji

Ekoji was the son of Shaji Bhonsle and Tuka Bai. In order to plunder the wealth and to spread Hindu faith in the South, Shivaji led an expedition against the Carnatic region. He captured Golkonda and Senji. He marched towards Thanjavur and demanded his share from Venkoji which ended in failure. So Shivaji as his Viceroy and returned. After his return, Venkoji recaptured all the territories and ruled Thanjavur.

Shaji-II

Shaji-II was son of Venkoji. He was a brilliant and able ruler. He annexed Madurai. He was great patron of scholars. He opened hospitals and invited physicians from Hyderabad and Arabia. He was harsh towards the Christians. He was succeeded by his brother Serfoji-I.

Serfoji I

Serfoji I was a younger son of Venkoji and he ruled from 1712 to 1728. His rule was marked by regular warfare and disputes with the Madurai Nayak.

Tukkoji

Tukkoji, a younger brother of Serfoji I, ruled Thanjavur from 1728 to 1736. His reign witnessed the invasion of Chanda Sahib and he is credited with having repulsed a Muslim invasion of Madurai.

Pratapsingh

A period of anarchy followed the death of Tukkoji and came to an end when Pratapsingh came to the throne in 1739. He ruled until 1763. He allied with Muhammad Ali, the Nawab of the Carnatic, and aided the British East India Company against the French East India Company in the Carnatic Wars and the Seven Years' War. He was the last king to be addressed to be the Directors of the British East India Company as "His Majesty". In 1762, a tripartite treaty was signed between Thanjavur, Carnatic and the British by which he became a vassal of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

Tuljaji

Tuljaji ascended the throne of Thanjavur in 1763. During his rule, boundary disputes started between Ramnad and Thanjavur.

Ramnad sought the help of the Nawab of Arcot. so the Nawab invaded Thanjavur and in 1773 Thanjavur came under the control of the Nawab of Carnatic. When it was brought to the notice of English East India company, the Company Directors, directed the governor of Madras to restore Tuljaji as the king of Thanjavur. Tuljaji was crowned as the ruler of Thanjavur and became a nominee of company and kept an English army to maintain peace at Thanjavur.

Amar singh and Serfoji-II

Tulijaji's adopted son Serfoji-II became the ruler in 1787 A.D. Amar Singh became the regent. He claimed the throne as Serfoji-II was an adopted son which was unlawful. English were in favour of Amar Singh. As a result, Amar Singh became the ruler. He ruled in an arbitrary manner. So the Governor General Cornwallis removed Amar Singh and Serfoji-II was made as the king. But during the time of Wellesley, Serforji-II was reduced as a pensioner. The British controlled the affairs of Thanjavur and Serfoji-II and Amar Singh received pension from the British.

Shivaji-II

Shivaji II was the son of Serfoji-II. His rule lasted till 1855. He had no son. According to the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie, the tributary state without a male successor would lapse to the British. So in 1856 Thanjavur was annexed with the British Empire. Thus the Maratha rule in Thanjavur came to an end.

Literature

The Thanjavur Maratha Rajas favoured Sanskrit and Telugu to such an extent that classical Tamil began to decline. Most of the

plays were in Sanskrit. Venkoji, the first ruler of the Bhonsle dynasty composed a 'Dvipada' Ramayana in Telugu. His son Shahuji was a great patron of learning and of literature. Most of the Thanjavur Maratha literature is from his period. Most of them were versions of the Ramayana or plays and short stories of a historical nature. Sanskrit and Telugu were the languages used in most of these plays while there were some Tamil 'koothu' as well. AdvaitaKirtana is one of the prominent works from this period. Later Thanjavur rulers like Serfoji II and Shivaji immersed themselves in learning and literary pursuits when they were dispossessed of their empire. Serfoji built the SaraswathiMahalLibrary within the precincts of the palace to house his enormous book and manuscript collection. Apart from Indian languages, Serfoji II was proficient in English, French, Dutch, Greek and Latin as well.

Administration

The king was assisted in the administration of his country by a council of ministers. The supreme head of this council of ministers was a Mantri or Dalavoy. The Dalavoy was also the Commander-in-chief of the Army. Next in importance at the court was a Pradhani or Dewan also called DabirPandit. The country was divided into subahs, seemais and maganams in the decreasing order of size and importance. The five subahs of the country were Pattukkottai, Mayavaram, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi and Tiruvadi.

Economy

The ruler collected his taxes from the people through his mirasdars or puttackdars. They were collected right from the village level onwards and were based on the agricultural produce



of the village. Rice was one of the primary crops in the region and the land used for cultivation was owned by big landlords. It was Anatharama Sashty who proposed collecting taxes to improve conditions for the poor. No foreign trade was carried out. The only foreign trade in the country was carried out by European traders who paid a particular amount of money as rent to

the Raja. The currency system used was that of a chakram or pon (1 chakram = one and three-fourths of a British East India Company rupee). Other systems of coinage used were that of pagoda (1 pagoda = three and a half Company rupees), a big panam (one-sixth of a Company rupee) and a small 'panam (one-thirteenth of a Company rupee).





Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : History & Culture of India

Topic : **Advent of European Invasion**

Expansion of Consolidation of British rule, Effect of British rule on socio - economics factors

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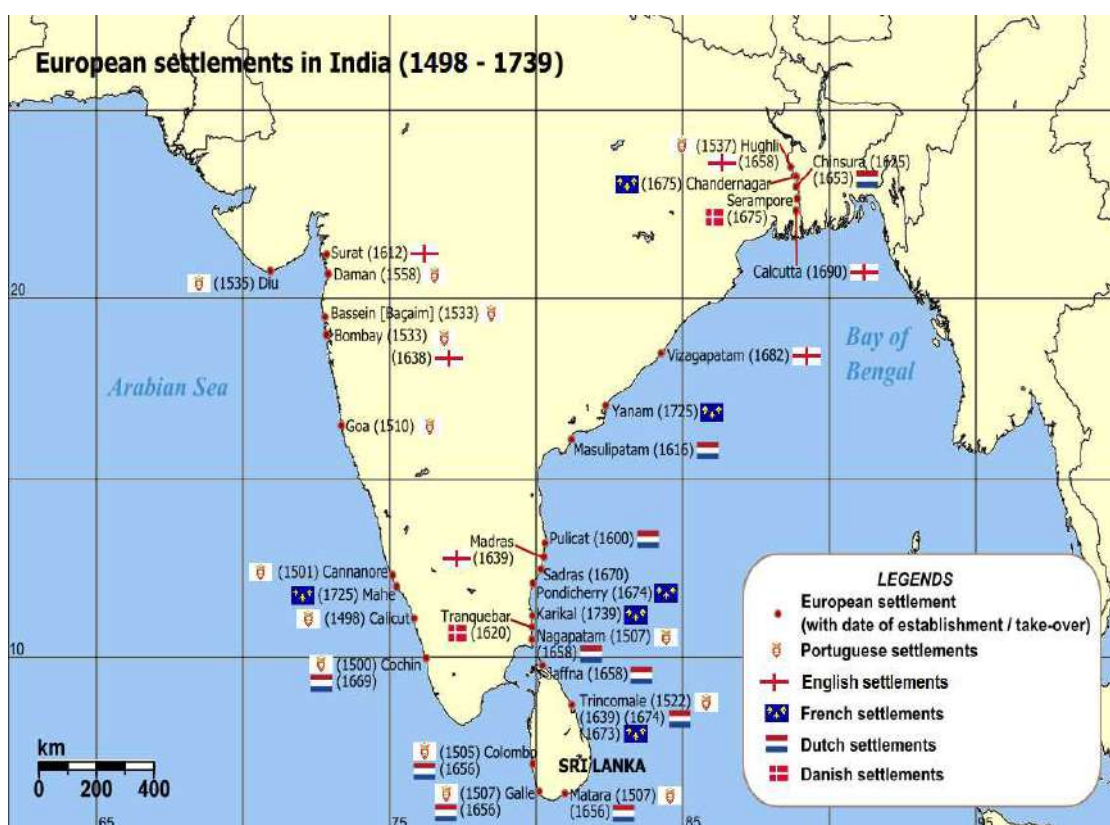
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ADVENT OF THE EUROPEAN

India had commercial contact with European countries from time immemorial.

With the arrival of Alexander the Great these relations became still more intimate. There was a great demand for Indian goods like silk, spices, muslin and handloom fabrics in Europe. India exported pepper, cloves, chillies, cinnamon, ginger, coconut, canesugar, indigo etc to western countries through three main trade routes.



The three important trade routes were,

- ❖ Through Afghanistan, Central Asia and the Caspian Sea and terminating at the Black Sea

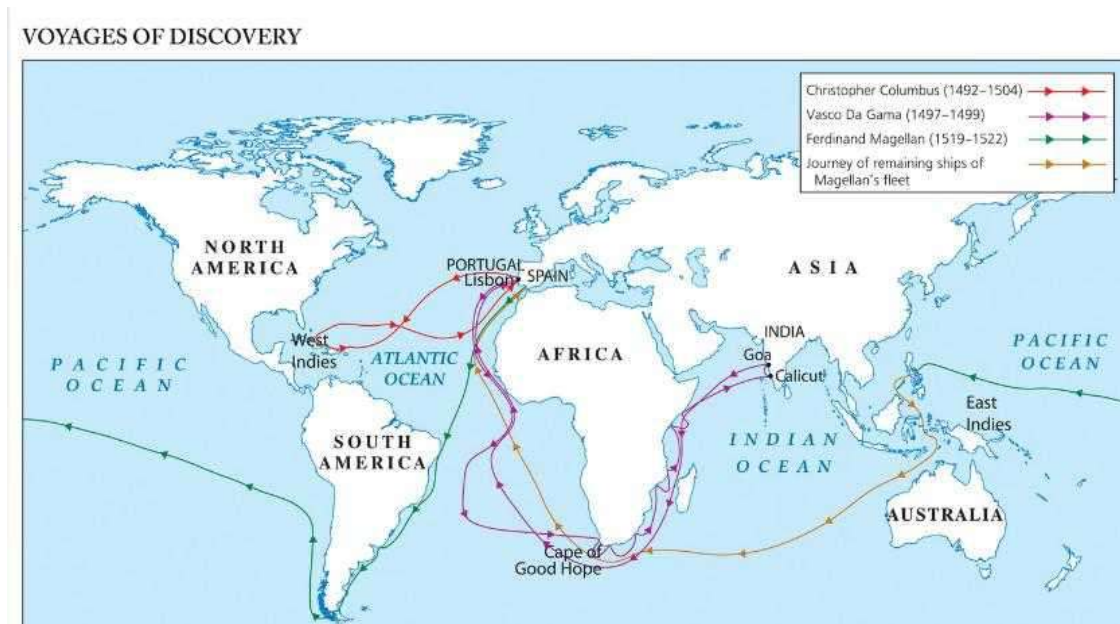
Coast. Through Persia and Syria leading to the port of Alexandria on the Mediterranean coast of Europe.

First Governor-General of India - William Bentinck

History & Culture of India

❖ The Sea route passing through the Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. But in 1453 A.D. the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and troubled the European merchants. They blocked the land route through Afghanistan. The other two routes

- Prince Henry of Portugal encouraged voyages for the discovery of sea routes to India following which Bartholomeu Diaz reached Cape of Good Hope in 1498 AD
- Vasco da Gama discovered the cape route from Europe to India.



were also closed as a result of the Arab conquest in the 8th century A.D. So the Europeans were forced to discover a new sea route to India.

He reached port of Calicut on 17 May, 1498 and was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut, Zamorin. This led to the

PORTUGUESE

- The Portuguese were the first to discover a new sea route to India
- Prince Henry of Portugal started a school for training sea men on scientific navigation.



establishment of trading station at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore.

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEAN

- ❖ Cochin (1502) was the early capital of the Portuguese in India, later on replaced by Goa.
- ❖ The first Governor of Portuguese in India was Francisco de Almeida (1505 – 09). He introduced '**The Policy of Blue Water**'.
- ❖ Alfonso d' Albuquerque (1509-15) becomes governor of the Portuguese in India in 1509. He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur Adilshahi Sultan in 1510 and introduced the policy of imperialism.
- ❖ Albuquerque abolished Sati in his territory.
- ❖ Nino-da-Cunha (1529-38) transferred the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.
- ❖ He acquired Diu and Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat (1535).
- ❖ Portuguese acquired Daman in 1559. They lost Hugli in 1631, during the reign of Shahjahan.
- ❖ In 1661, the Portuguese king gave Bombay to Charles II of England as dowry, for marrying his sister.
- ❖ tin Alfonso de Souza (1542 – 45).
- ❖ Gradually almost all of their territories were lost to Marathas

(Salsette and Bassein in 1739), Dutch and English.

- ❖ Only Goa, Diu and Daman remained with them until 1961.
- ❖ The Portuguese brought to India the cultivation of tobacco
- ❖ Vasco da Gama visited India three times and was buried at Fort Kochi
- ❖ Discovery of Brazil diverted their attention from India.

Important Portuguese to Visit India

✓ Vasco da Gama - 1498
✓ Alvarez Cabral - 1500
✓ Lopo Soares – 1503
✓ Francisco de Almedia – Sept 1505
✓ Albuquerque -1509
✓ Nuno da Caunha – 1529
✓ Joa de castro - 1545

DUTCH

- ❖ Dutch United East India Company was formed in 1602 AD
- ❖ The Dutch East India Company established factories in India at Masulipatnam in 1605, Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karaikal (1645), Chinsura, Kasimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam and Cochin.

- ❖ They replaced the Portuguese as the most dominant power in European trade with East, including India, Pulicat was their main centre in India till 1690, after which Nagapatinam replaced it.
- ❖ Their final collapse came with their defeat by the English in the Battle of Sedera in 1759.
- ❖ 1623 Amboina massacre in Indonesia.

ENGLISH

- ❖ Before the establishment of the East India Company, John Mildenhall, an English merchant came to India over land route to trade with Indian Merchants in 1599.
- ❖ The English East India Company was formed by a group of merchants in 1599 known as Merchant Adventurers, Trading in to East-Indies
- ❖ On December 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted royal charter to a new body of merchants, who formed a new company under the name of The Company of Merchants of London

The Important French Governors in India

- ✓ Francois Martin (Died in 1706)
- ✓ Chevalisar Hebert (1708 -1713 , 1715 – 1718)
- ✓ Lenoir (1721-1723, 1726 – 1735)
- ✓ Benoit
- ✓ Dumas
- ✓ Dupleix
- ✓ Godeheu
- ✓ De leyrit

- ❖ In 1609, Captain Hawkins came to the court of Jahangir to seek permission to establish British presence in India, but met with failure.
- ❖ Sir Thomas Roe visited Jahangir's court (1615) as an ambassador of King James I to seek permission to trade in India and was successful in his mission.

Establishment of Factories (By British East India Company)

- ❖ First factory was built at Surat (1608). Surat was replaced by Bombay, acquired from Charles-II on lease as the headquarters on the West coast in 1687.
- ❖ In 1639, obtained Madras from Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named **Fort St George**.

- ❖ In 1690, Job Charnock, established a factory at Sutanati and the Zamindari of three villages Sutanati, Kalikata and Govindpur were acquired by the British (1698). These three villages grew as city of Calcutta.
- ❖ The factory at Sutanati was fortified and named Fort William in 1700.
- ❖ In 1717, John Surman obtained royal firman from Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar. This firman is also called the Magna Carta of the British rule in India as it gave large concessions to the company.

DANES

- ❖ The Danes arrived in India in 1616. They established settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and Serampore (Bengal) in 1676. Serampore was their headquarters.
- ❖ They were forced to sell their settlements to British in 1845.

FRENCH

- ❖ The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert

French Settlements in India

- ✓ Surat – 1667
- ✓ MasuliPatnam – 1669
- ✓ Pondicherry – 1673
- ✓ Chandrangar
- ✓ Balasore
- ✓ Qosim bazar

under state patronage during the reign of Louis XIV.

- ❖ The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668, later Maracara setup a factory at Masulipatnam in 1669.
- ❖ They occupied Mahe, Yanam and Karaikal.
- ❖ A small village was acquired from the Muslim governor of Valikondapuram by **Francois Martin** and Bellanger de Lespinay in 1673.
- ❖ The village developed into Pondicherry and its first governor was Franco's Martin.
- ❖ The Governors, Lenoir and Dumas revived the French power in India between, 1720–42 and the Anglo-French conflict stated with the arrival of Governor Duplex in 1742, and resulting in their final defeat in India.

The Advent of the Europeans

<i>Company</i>	<i>Established in</i>	<i>Head quarters</i>
Portuguese East India Company	1498AD	Cochin (1510), Goa (1530-1961)
Dutch United East India Company	1602 AD	East Coast loramandelPulict (1690) Bengal Hoogli (1655)
English East India Company	1600 AD	West Coast : Surat (1608 – 87) Bombay (from 1687) East Coast : Coromandel, Masulipatnam (1611- 14) Bengal : Under Madras (upto 1700) Calcutta (from 1700)
Danish East India Company	1616 AD	Serampur (Bengal) (1676 – 1845)
French Eat India Company	1664 AD	Surat (1668 – 1673), Pondicherry (1673 – 1754)

The first Indian to join the ICS- SatyendraNath Tagore

THE RISE OF AUTONOMOUS STATES

BENGAL

MurshidQuli Khan (1717-27)

- ❖ He was appointed as Bengal's Diwan in AD 1700, as Naib Subedar (deputy governor) in AD 1713 and later as Subedar (governor) in AD 1717 by Farrukhsiyar
- ❖ He was made Governor of Bengal (1717) and Orissa (1719). He transferred the capital of Bengal from Dacca to Murshidabad. He died in 1727.

Shuja-ud-din (1727 – 39)

- ❖ He was granted Governorship of Bihar by Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah Rangeela, later as the Nawab of Bengal ruled over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Sarfaraj Khan (1739 – 40)

- ❖ Alivardi Khan deposed and killed Shuja-ud-din's son, Sarfaraj Khan and made himself Nawab.

Alivardi Khan (AD 1740 – 56)

- ❖ Alivardi Khan bribed Muhammad Shah Rangeela and legalized his

position by receiving a firman from him. He prevented fortification by English and by French at Calcutta and Chandranagar respectively.

- ❖ He refused to pay any tribute to the Mughal emperor when the later demanded (1746).

Siraj-ud-Daula (1756 – 57)

- ❖ He prohibited the English from fortifying their factories at Calcutta but on their refusal to comply with his orders, he seized the English factory at Kasimbazar (June 4, 1756) and then Calcutta (June 15, 1756).
- ❖ Black Hole Episode (June 20, 1756): According to Holwell (an Englishman), 146 English prisoners were confined during the night in a small room but only 23 survived the rest died of suffocation at night.
- ❖ Soon after which British conspired with some leading men of the Nawab's court (Mir Jafar) the Mir Bakshi, Manikchand – officer in charge of Calcutta,

Omichand – a rich merchant of Calcutta, Jagat Seth – the famous banker of Bengal, and Rai Durlabh and Khadim Khan – important nobles).

- ❖ The Battle of Plassey (a place on the banks of the Bhagirathi) took place on June 23, 1757. This battle saw the treachery of Mir Jafar and Rai Durlabh; bravery of a small force under Mohanlal and Mir Madan; desertion of the Nawab's forces and escape of Siraj and his capture and execution by Miran (son of Mir Jafar).

Mir Jafar (AD 1757 – 60)

- ❖ He is also known as the **Jackal** of Clive.
- ❖ He granted the right of free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Zamindari of the 24 Parganas to the British. His reign saw the beginning of the drain of wealth from India to Britain. He made futile efforts to replace the English by the Dutch, but the Dutch were defeated by the English at Bedara in 1759.

Mir Qasim (1760 – 63)

- ❖ He granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr (1762). He stopped the misuse of dastaks (free passes allowed to the company).
- ❖ During his reign the Battle of Buxar (October 22, 1764) was fought between the British and the three allies (Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula of Awadh and Shah Alam II). This battle ended in the defeat of the allies by the British forces under Major Hector Munro.

Mir Jafar (1763 – 65)

- ❖ He was reinstated in 1763 by the British, he died in 1765

Najim-ud-daula (1765 – 72)

- ❖ Najim, son of Mir Jafar, was made the Nawab in 1765 and remained a puppet in the hands of the British during the period of 'Dual System of Government'. In 1772, he was pensioned off when the company took over the direct charge of Bengal.

AWADH (1722 – 1856)

Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk (1722-39)

- ❖ Emperor Muhammad Shah appointed him as Governor of Awadh.
- ❖ He Committed suicide in 1739

Safdar Jung (1739 – 54)

- ❖ He was appointed as Wazir of the Mughal Empire. From 1748 the Nawab came to be known as Nawab Wazir.

Shuja-ud-daula (1754 – 75)

- ❖ He was involved in the Battle of Buxar (1764) in which he lost Allahabad and Kara.
- ❖ He met Warren Hastings and concluded the Treaty of Benares.
- ❖ He defeated the Rohillas with the help of the British, and annexed Rohilkhand to Awadh in 1774.

Asaf –ud-daula (1775 – 97)

- ❖ Treaty of Faizabad (1775) was signed by him and the British.
- ❖ He was followed by **Wazir Ali, Saadat Khan, Saadat Ali and Wazid Ali Shah.**

- ❖ Saadat Ali signed subsidiary treaty with Lord Wellesley in November 1801.
- ❖ During the regime Wazid Ali Shah, Awadh was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in February 1856 and pensioned off and deported to Calcutta.

HYDERABAD

Nizam –ul-MulkAsaf Jah (1724 – 48)

- ❖ Founded by Nizam-ul-MulkAsaf Jah in AD 1724.
- ❖ His original name was Chinglick Khan but emperor Farrukhsiyar conferred on him the title of 'Khan-i-Duran' and later 'Nizam-ul-Mulk'.
- ❖ Carnatic was one of the Subah of Deccan hence it was under Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ Nizam of Hyderabad became independent of Delhi and deputy Governor of Carnatic made himself independent of Hyderabad, hence assumed the title 'Nawab of Carnatic'.

◆.....◆
Nasir Jung (1748 – 50)

- ❖ He was defeated by Muzaffar Jung.

Muzaffar Jung (1750 – 51)

- ❖ He acceded the throne with help of the French. His rule came to an abrupt end with his accidental death.

Salabat Jung (1751 – 60)

- ❖ He came to throne with the help of the French.
- ❖ Other Nizams were Nizam Ali (1760 – 1803), Sikandar Jah (1803 – 29), Nasir-ud-daula (1829 – 57), Afjal-ud-daula (1857 – 69), Mahabat Ali Khan (1869 – 1911) and Osman Ali Khan (1911 – 49).
- ❖ Nizam Ali concluded subsidiary treaty with the English in AD 1798, becoming the first state to do so.
- ❖ Nizams were great patron of art, culture and literature. They built Salarjung Museum in Hyderabad and Chow Mahalla Palace.
- ❖ It was in September 1948, with the efforts of Sardar Vallabhai Patel that by Operation Polo, Indian military was successful in

merging of Hyderabad with the Indian Union.

CARNATIC

Saadatullah Khan

- ❖ Foundation of the autonomous state of Carnatic (which was earlier one of the subahs or provinces of the Mughals in the Deccan) with Arcot as its capital in the 1720's by Saadatullah Khan (who was its governor and was nominally under the control of the nizam of Hyderabad).
- ❖ Succession of Dost Ali (nephew of Saadutullah) as the nawab; his murder by the Marathas in 1740; succession of Safdar Ali (son of Dost Ali) and his murder by a relative – all these events invited the intervention of the Nizam in the affairs of the Carnatic. The latter appointed Anwar-ud-din as the Nawab of the Carnatic (1743).
- ❖ Chanda Sahib came to the throne by murdering Anwar-ud-din in 1749 with the help of the French, but he was also killed by an ally of the British, who placed the son of Anwar, Muhammad Ali, on the

throne in 1752. Lord Wellesley pensioned off the last Nawab of Carnatic and annexed it in 1801.

THE MYSORE

- ❖ Mysore became independent under the Hindu Wodeyar Dynasty in 1565 after the fall of Vijayanagar Empire. Between AD 1731 and 1734 the two brothers, Devaraja (dalwai or commander in chief) and Nanjaraja (sarvadhikari or controller of revenue and finance) usurped the power in the state and became the de facto rulers.

Haider Ali (1761 – 82)

- ❖ Haider Ali started his career as a soldier in Mysore state, promoted as Commander-in-Chief and later as Faujadar at Dindigul.
- ❖ He defended Srirangapatnam (capital of Mysore) against the Marathas in AD 1759 and was rewarded by conferring the title of FatehHaider Bahadur (brave victorious lion) on him by Nanjaraja.
- ❖ In 1761, he overthrew Nanjaraja and established his authority over

Mysore. He established a modern Arsenal in Dindigul.

- ❖ He allied with the French and the Nizam and gave a crushing defeat to the English in the First Anglo-Mysore War (AD 1767-69) and forced them to conclude a humiliating treaty, Treaty of Madras, in April 1769.
- ❖ He died on December 7, 1782 during the course of the Second Anglo-Mysore war.

Tipu Sultan (1782 – 99)

- ❖ Succeeded Haider Ali. He planted Tree of Liberty at Srirangapatnam and become a member of Jacobian Club.
- ❖ He fought the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) and the fourth Anglo Mysore War (1799) and died while fighting the British.
- ❖ He died in 1799 fighting at the gates of Srirangapatnam during 4th Anglo-Mysore War.
- ❖ He was tolerant and enlightened in his approach toward other



religion. He gave money for the construction of image of goddess Sarda on the Shrinageri temple.

- ❖ The famous temple of Sri Rangnath was situated barely a hundred yards from his place.
- ❖ He sent ambassadors to France, Turkey, Iran, Peru and Afghanistan to develop foreign trade.

PUNJAB

THE SIKHSIM

Guru Nanak (AD 1469 – 1539)

- ❖ Born in Talwandi, he was the first Sikh Guru and established Nanak Panth.
- ❖ He was contemporary to Ibrahim Lodi and Babur

Guru Angad (AD 1539 – 52)

- ❖ Invented Gurumukhi Script for Punjabi language and regularized langar system.

Guru Amardas (AD 1552 – 74):

- ❖ Divided his spiritual empire into 22 parts called Manjis which was put under the charge of a Sikh. Mughal Emperor Akbar visited him.

Guru Ramdas (AD 1575 – 81):

- ❖ Founded the city of Amritsar. He dug a tank (sarovar) and constructed Harmandir Sahib in the midst of the tank.
- ❖ He made the post of Guru hereditary.

Guru Arjun Dev (AD 1581 – 1606)

- ❖ He compiled the Adi Granth. Completed the construction of Amritsar and founded the city of Taran and Kartarpur. He was executed by Jahangir.

Guru Har Govind Rai (AD 1606 – 45):

- ❖ Transformed Sikhs into warrior class and defeated Mughal army at Sangrama.
- ❖ Fortified Amritsar and built a Kal Takht at Golden Temple.
- ❖ Took the title of 'Padshah' and founded the city of Kiratpur in Kashmir.

Guru Har Rai (AD 1645 - 61):

- ❖ He met Dara Shikoh, son of Aurangzeb.

Guru Har Kishan (AD 1661 – 64):

- ❖ Ram Raya established separate seat of Guru at Dehradun.

The first man to introduce printing press in India- James Hicky

Guru Teg Bahadur

(AD 1664 – 75):

- ❖ Executed by Aurangzeb at Delhi, Sis Ganj Gurudwara marks the site of his martyrdom.

Guru Gobind Singh

(AD 1675 – 1708):

- ❖ Born in Patna, He organized a community of warriors called Khalsa (Baisakhi Day, 1699) summoned the assembly of Sikhs at Anantpur and 5 persons were selected (Panj Piaras) who took the water of immortality.
- ❖ The Sikhs were required to keep 5 k's viz Kesh, Kripan, Kachcha, Kanga and Kara. He compiled Dasween Padshahka Granth. He was stabbed to death by a Pathan in 1708.

Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

(1792 – 1839):

- ❖ Born to the chief of the Sukerchakia in 1780 at Gujranwala, he founded the Sikh rule in Punjab. He occupied

Lahore in 1799 and made it his capital.

- ❖ He annexed Amritsar (1802), Ludhiana, Kangra, Multan, attacked Kashmir and Peshawar.
- ❖ The treaty of Amritsar was formally signed on April 25, 1809 with British.
- ❖ Meeting between Ranjit Singh and Lord Bentinck took place in 1831.
- ❖ Conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty by Ranjit with Lord Auckland (Governor General of India) and Shah Shuja (1838) to invade Afghanistan and to place Shah Shuja on its throne was followed by the outbreak of the First Afghan War (1838-42). But Ranjit refused to permit the British troops to march through his territory during the war.
- ❖ **Successors of Ranjit Singh** Kharaksingh (1839 – 40); Naunithal Singh (1840), Sher Singh (1841 – 43), Dalipsingh (1843 – 49).

The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of India- General

EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

ANGLO-FRENCH OR CARNATIC WARS

First Carnatic War (AD 1746– 48)

Cause

- ❖ Capture of the French ships by the English navy under Barnet (1745) and retaliation of the French under Dupleix by the capture of Madras (1746).

Course

- ❖ Refusal of the French to obey the Nawab (Anwar-ud-din) and the battle between the forces of the Nawab (10,000) and the French (around 1,000) at St. Thome which resulted in a severe defeat to the Nawab.
- ❖ The war ended with Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) which also ended the Austrian war of succession and restoration of Madras to the English by the French.

Second War (AD 1749 – 54)

Cause

- ❖ The French supported Chanda Sahib to become the Nawab and the English wanted to install Muhammad Ali as the Nawab.

Course

- ❖ After initial victory of French, ultimately Robert Clive emerged victorious and Chanda Sahib was beheaded.
- ❖ Placement of Muhammad Ali on the throne of the Carnatic.
- ❖ War ended with Treaty of Pondicherry / Treaty of Godehu.
- ❖ Hero of Arcot – Robert Clive
- ❖ Treaty of Pondicherry – 1755

Third War (AD 1758 – 63)

Cause

- ❖ Outbreak of the Seven Year's War in Europe in 1756, the capture of Chandranagore by Clive and Watson (1757) in Bengal and the arrival of Count de Lally to retrieve the position of the French in India (1758).

Course

- ❖ French Governor Count de Lally captured Fort St. David.
- ❖ After the series of conflicts the English Army under General Eyre Coote decisively defeated the French forces at Wandiwash (a fort in the Carnatic state) on January 22, 1760.
- ❖ The treaty of Paris (AD 1763) brought seven years war to an end. According to this treaty, Pondicherry and some other French settlements were returned to the French.
- ❖ Hero of Wandiwash - Sir Eyre Coote.

BATTLE OF PLASSEY

(23RD JUNE, 1757)

- ❖ Under firman of 1717, the company had rights to import or export their goods in Bengal without paying tax and right to issue passes or dastaks. Dastaks were misused for private trade by company servants.
- ❖ In 1756, Siraj-ud-daula seized the English factory at Kasimbazar and marched to Calcutta and occupied Fort William. Black hole tragedy



took place. Robert Clive recovered Calcutta and Treaty of Alinagar was signed on 2nd January, 1757.

- ❖ Battle of Plassey on 23rd June, 1757-English won the battle against Siraj-ud-daula, and compelled the nawab to concede all the demand.
- ❖ Mirjafar, (Mir Bakhsi), Manick Chand, Officer incharge of

Impact of Plassey and Buxar

Victory of Plassey laid the foundation of British rule in India and made them a powerful factor in Bengal Politics.

Victory of Buxar established English supremacy over whole of North India as the emperor of Hindustan was defeated.

Calcutta Omichand, rich Sikh merchant Jagat Seth, banker Khadim Khan commander of

Nawab's army all were on English side.

- ❖ Mir Madan and Mohan Lal, nawab's soldiers fought bravely.
- ❖ Nawab was killed by Mir Jafar's son Miran.

BATTLE OF BUXAR

(22ND OCTOBER 1764)

- ❖ Mir Jafar granted free trade right to the company in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ In 1760, Mir Jafar was replaced by his son-in-law, Mir Qasim.
- ❖ Mir Qasim (1760 – 64) ceded Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagong. He shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr.
- ❖ Mir Qasim soon revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing dastaks (free duty asses).
- ❖ He formed an alliance with Nawab of Awadh, Suja-ud-daula and Mughal Emperor Shah Alam-II and fought with the British army at Buxar on 22, October 1764.
- ❖ Mir Jafar was again put on throne by the Britishers.
- ❖ On Mir Jafar's death, his son Nizam-ud-daulah was placed on

the throne and he signed a treaty on 20th February, 1765 by which the Nawab was to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a Deputy Subedar nominated by the company.

- ❖ Robert Clive became the 1st Governor of Bengal in 1765.
- ❖ After the Battle of Buxar, the company gave Shah Alam-II a subsidiary of Rs.26 lakh and secured Diwani of Kara and Allahabad.

Governor of Bengal

<i>Robert Olice (First Administration)</i>	<i>1757-60</i>
<i>Holwell (officiating)</i>	<i>1760</i>
<i>Banst hart</i>	<i>1760- 65</i>
<i>Robert clive (seland Administration)</i>	<i>1765 – 67</i>
<i>Verelst</i>	<i>1767 – 69</i>
<i>Cartier</i>	<i>1769 – 72</i>
<i>Warrem Hastings</i>	<i>1772 -74</i>

Treaty of Allahabad (August 1765)

- ❖ English got the Diwani right (right to collect revenue) of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- ❖ The dual Government of Bengal was established in 1765 where in the company got the right to collect revenue but the Nizamright

(administration) was with the Nawab.

- ❖ Warren Hastings ended the dual system of Government in 1772.

CONQUEST OF MYSORE STATE

First Anglo-Mysore War(1766-69)

Causes

- ❖ Haider's ambition to drive the British away from the Carnatic and finally from India and the British realization of the threat posed to them by Haider.
- ❖ Haider Ali defeated the British, and the Treaty of Madras was signed.

Course

- ❖ Haider played a diplomatic game, bought the Marathas, allured the Nizam with territorial gains and together with the latter launched an attack on British.
- ❖ The panic stricken Madras Government was forced to sign a humiliating treaty (Treaty of Madras) on 4 April, 1769.

Second Anglo-Mysore War

(1780 – 84)

Cause

- ❖ Mutual distrust and refusal of the English to fulfil the terms of the defensive treaty with Haider.

- ❖ Outbreak of hostilities between the English and the French (an ally of Haider) during the American War of Independence.

Course

- ❖ Warren Hastings attacked French port Mahe which was in Hyder Ali's territory.
- ❖ Hyder Ali led a joint front with Nizam and Maratha and captured Arcot. In 1781, Hyder Ali was defeated at Porto Novo by Eyre Coot.
- ❖ Treaty of Mangalore (1784) was signed by Tipu sultan and Lord Macarfeny (Governor of Madras) ended the war.

Third Anglo-Mysore War

(AD 1790 – 92)

Cause

- ❖ The growing power of Mysore and the success of Tipu in strengthening his position by undertaking various internal reforms made the British, the Marathas and the Nizam apprehensive.
- ❖ Lord Cornwallis worked on the anti-Tipu suspicion of the Nizam and the Marathas and arranged a



Triple Alliance (AD 1790) with them against Tipu.

remove the threat from Tipu once for all.

Course

- ❖ Success of Cornwallis in surrounding Srirangapatnam after some initial setbacks.
- ❖ The End of the war with the signing of the treaty of Srirangapatnam.

- ❖ Arthur Wellesley attacked Tipu who died while fighting.

Course

- ❖ The war against Tipu began in 1799 and he was defeated first by Stuart at Sedaseer (5th March) and then by General Harris at Malvelley (27th March).
- ❖ The English captured Srirangapatnam and Tipu died defending his capital.
- ❖ Signing of a subsidiary treaty by the new Raja with British (1799).
- ❖ 1831, Bentick took over the administration of Mysore because of misgovernment by its ruler, 1881 Ribon restored it.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

(AD 1799)

Cause

- ❖ Desire of Tipu to avenge his humiliating defeat and the terms imposed on him by the British and his success in making Mysore strong once again.
- ❖ Determination of Lord Wellesley (the new governor general) to

War Between Haider Ali and English British Commander

Battle of Changana	Colonel Smith	Indecisive
Battle of Vaniambadi	Colonel Smith (Dec. 1767)	Indecisive
Battle of Mulbagal	Colonel Smith (Oct. 1768)	Indecisive
Battle of Ariyalur	Colonel Smith (Nov 1768)	Indecisive
Battle of Porto Novo	Sir Eyre Coote (July , 1781)	English won
Battle of Pollilore	Sir Eyre Coote (Sep 1781)	English won
Battle of Sholingur	Sir Eyre Coote (Oct 1781)	English won

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

First War (1775 – 82)

Cause

- ❖ Struggle for power among the Marathas (between Sawai Madhav Rao, supported by the Nana Phadnis and Raghunath Rao, uncle of Madhav Rao).
- ❖ Treaty of Surat (1775), British Vs Raghunanda Rao.
- ❖ Treaty of purander (1776), English Vs Nana Pradnavis

Course

- ❖ English favoured Raghunath Rao to become the Peshwa but were defeated and signed the convention of Wadgaon.
- ❖ British later signed Treaty (1782) of Salbai renouncing the cause of Raghunath Rao.

Second War (1803 – 05)

Cause

- ❖ Wellesley's aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of the Marathas – his desire to impose Subsidiary Alliance on the Marathas.

- ❖ The Peshwas signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) which was a treaty for subsidiary alliance.
- ❖ Defeat of the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle by the British under Arthur Wellesley at Assaye and Argaon in 1803 and the conclusion of Subsidiary Treaties with them.
- ❖ The war resulted in the company becoming the paramount power in India.

Third War (1817 – 19)

Cause

- ❖ Resentment of the Marathas against the loss of their freedom to the British.

Course

- ❖ Dethronement of the Peshwa (he was pensioned off and sent to Bithur near Kanpur) and the annexation of all his territories by the British (the creation of the Bombay Presidency).
- ❖ A subsidiary treaty with Holkar known as the "Treaty of Mandsor" was signed.

PESHWA

<i>Balaji Vishwanath</i>	1713 – 20
<i>Baji Rao I</i>	1720 – 40
<i>Balaji Baji Rao</i>	1740 – 61
<i>Madhav Rao I</i>	1761-1772 (Nana Saheb)
<i>Narain Rao</i>	1772 – 74
<i>Madhav Rao II</i>	1774 -95
<i>Baji Rao II</i>	1796 -1898
<i>The last peshwa died on 14 January 1851 at Bithur.</i>	

- ❖ Sikh were defeated, 'Treaty of Lahore' ended the war.
- ❖ 9th March 1846 Treaty of Bhairawal – 16th Dec 1846.

Second War (1848 – 49)

Cause

- ❖ Desire of the Sikh army to avenge their humiliation of the first war.

Course

- ❖ Final defeat of the Sikhs by Gough in the Battle of Gujarat (a town near the Chenab) in 1849, and the surrender of Sher Singh and other Sikh chiefs and the army in 1849.
- ❖ Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Sir John Lawrence became the first commissioner of Punjab.

ANGLO-SIKH WARS

- ❖ Began after the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839.

First War (1845 – 46)

Cause

- ❖ Anarchy in Punjab after the death of Ranjit; Murder of three rulers (Kharak Singh, Nao Nihal Singh and Sher Singh) within six years (1839 – 45); succession of Dalipsingh (five year old son of Ranjit) (1845); absence of any control over the army (Khalsa).

Course

- ❖ Defeat of the Sikh army at Mudki, at Ferozpur, at Aliwal and Sobroan.

ANGLO-BURMESE WARS

- ❖ Burma was united by King AloungPaya between 1752 – 60
- ❖ His successor Bodopaya repelled many Chinese invasion and conquered the states of Arakan and Manipur (1813).

First War (1824 - 26)

- ❖ Lord Amherst declared war against Burma and the state was attacked by both land and sea route.

History & Culture of India

- ❖ In 1824, British Indian authority declared war on Burma and occupied Rangoon and reached the capital Ava, peace came in 1826 by Treaty of Yandabo.

Second War (1852 - 56)

- ❖ The main reason behind the conflict was the oppression of English merchants settled in Burma by Burmese officials at Rangoon.
- ❖ Annexation of Pegu, the capital province only remained free.

Third War (1885 - 86)

- ❖ The Burmese King Theebaw allowed trade concessions to the French and imposed fine on English East India Company and arrested its officials.
- ❖ British attacked over Burma and Thibaw surrendered. In 1935, Burma was separated from India. Movement of Burma gained them independence on 4th January 1948.

ANGLO-AFGHAN WARS

First War (1839 – 42)

Cause

- ❖ Dost Mohammad asked for the help of English in order to win

Peshawar from Ranjith Singh. Lord Auckland rejected his proposal. Dost Mohammad then accepted the Friendship of the French.

- ❖ Auckland sent an English mission under Alexander Burns which was in turn, rejected by Afghan Chief.

Course

- ❖ In 1839, British replaced Dost Muhammad by placing Shah Shuja.
- ❖ British faced a popular revolt but were able to re-occupy Kabul. However, they had to restore the throne to Dost Muhammad. British occupied Kabul in 1842.

Second War (1878 – 80)

Cause

- ❖ Sher Ali, the Afghan Chief rejected the English Missions sent by Lord Lytton under Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir Neville Chamberlain but accepted the Russian mission led by Stolietoff.

Course

British attacked Afghanistan during the period of Sher Ali. Sher Ali was defeated by Lord Lytton and his sons

Course

❖ He invaded the British territories

War	Years	Place	Place Treaty	Year
First Carnatic war	1746 – 48	Fort St. David St. Thome	Treaty of Aux – la Chappell	1748
Second Carnatic War	1748 – 54			
Third Carnatic War	1758 -63	Wandiwash	Treaty of paris	1763
First Anglo – Mysore War	1767 -69	Arcot	Treaty of Madras	1769
Second Anglo Mysore War	1780 -84	Arcotporlo Novo	Treaty of Mangalore	1784
Third Anglo Mysore war	1790 – 92	Travancore SrirangaPatnam	Treaty of Sriranga Patnam	1792
Fourth Anglo Mysore war	1799	SrirangaPatnam	Tipu Sultan was killed	
Anglo – Gorkha War	1814 – 16		Treaty of Sagauli	1816
First Anglo Burmesc war	1826		Treaty of Yanda boo	1826
First Anglo Sikh War	1845 – 46	Mudki; Ferozshah; Buddiwal	Treaty of Lahore	1846
Second Anglo Sikh war	1848 – 49	Ramnagar; Chillianwal and Gujarat	Punjab war annexed	

signed the Treaty of Gandamas (Yakub Khan). British adopted the principle of non-interference.

Third War (1919 - 21)

Cause

❖ In 1919 Habibullah, the Amir of Afghanistan was murdered and his son, Ammanullah tried to declare his independence from British regency.

on the instigation of the German agent but was defeated.

❖ Treaty of Rawalpindi was signed according to which Amirs were now free to pursue their policy within their territory and their annual subsidy was stopped.

BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL POLICY

- ❖ The gradual under development of India has been traced through three stages of British colonialism by R.C Dutta.

Phases of Economic Policy – Early Phase (1600 – 1757)

- ❖ East India Company was purely a trading company dealing with import of goods and precious metals into India and export of spices and textiles.

Mercantile Phase (1757 – 1813)

- ❖ They imposed their own price which had no relation with the cost of production.
- ❖ The company used its political power and monopolized trade and dictated terms to the weavers of Bengal.
- ❖ The company used revenue of Bengal to finance exports of Indian goods.

Industrial Phase (1813 – 1858)

- ❖ The British mercantile industrial capitalist class exploited India as Industrial revolution in Britain completely transformed Britain's economy.
- ❖ Charter Act of 1813 allowed 'one way free trade' for British citizens resulting in Indian markets flooded with cheap and machine made imported goods from Britain.
- ❖ Indians not only lost their foreign markets but their Indian markets also.

1858 Onwards: Finance Imperialism

- ❖ This phase saw export of capital from India and also chains of British controlled banks, export import firms and managing agency houses.
- ❖ Exploitation through Railways is a best example of finance imperialism.

The first Indian Air Chief Marshal- Subroto Mukherjee

Economic Committees/Commissions

Lord Lansdown (1888-1894)	Harshell Committee	1893	Hershell	To give suggestion regarding currency
Lord Lansdown (1888-1894)	Opium Commission	1893	-----	To investigate about the effect of opium on health
Lord Elgin (1894- 1899)	Henry Fowler	1898	H. Fowler	To gives suggestion currency
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Irrigation Commission	1901	Sir Wolvin Scott Monkinj	To plan for the expenditure on irrigation
Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)	Maclagon Committee	1914- 1915	Maclagon	To advise for cooperative finances
Lord Irwin (1926- 1931)	Linlithgow commission	1928	-----	To study the problem in agriculture (Report by Linlithgow)
Lord Irwin (1926- 1931)	Whitelay Commission	1929	J.H. Whitelay	To study the condition of labour in Industries and gardens
Lord Wellington (1931-1936)	Indian Measurement Committee	1935	Lary Hamand	To arrange for inclusion of labour in Federal Assembly
Lord Linlithgow (1936-1943)	National Planning Committee	1938	Jawaharlal Nehru	To Prepare economic plan

Drain of Wealth Theory

❖ **Dadabhai Naoroji** first cited the drain of wealth theory in his book titled **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**.

❖ RC Dutt blamed the British policy for Indian economic ills in his book **Economic History of India**.

❖ Drain of wealth began in 1757 after Battle of Plassey. In

1765, the company acquired the diwani rights of Bengal and began the purchase of Indian goods out of

“Drain of Wealth” refers to a portion of National Product of India, which was not available for the consumption of its own people.

the revenue of Bengal and were known as company's exported them. These purchases investment.

Important famine in India

1770	Bengal
1866 -69	Orissa
1869-70	United Provinces
1872	Punjab, Rajasthan
1871	North Bihar
1876	Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad, Bombay, United Provinces
1896- 97	North – West provinces, Oudh Bihar, Madras, Bombay, Punjab

Famine Commissions

Lord Lytton (1876-1880)	Famine Commission	1880	Richard Strachey	To give relief for famine strikers
Lord Elgin	Famine Commission	1897	James Lyall	To give suggestion on earlier
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Famine Commission	1900	Anthony McDonnell	To give the suggestion on earlier reports
Lord Wavell	Famine Commission	1943-44	John Woodhood	To investigate in the events of Bengal famine.

REVENUE

ADMINISTRATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY OF

THE BRITISH

British Agrarian Policy

- ❖ It is a well-known fact that India is primarily an agricultural country.

- ❖ The overwhelming majority of its people depend on agriculture for sustenance.
- ❖ If the crop is good, prosperity prevails otherwise it leads to famine and starvation.
- ❖ Till the 18th century, there was a strong relation between

agriculture and cottage industries in India.

- ❖ India was not only ahead in the field of agriculture than most other countries but it also held a prominent place in the world in the field of handicrafts production.
- ❖ The British destroyed handicraft industry in the country while unleashing far-reaching changes in the country's agrarian structure by introducing new systems of land tenures and policies of revenue administration.
- ❖ India's national income, foreign trade, industrial expansion and almost every other dominion of economic activity, depended on the country's agriculture.
- ❖ The British policies revolved around getting maximum income from land without caring much about the interests of the Indian cultivators.
- ❖ They abandoned the age-old system of revenue administration and adopted in their place a ruthless policy of revenue collection.
- ❖ After their advent, the British

principally adopted three land tenures.

- ❖ Roughly 19 per cent of the total area under the British rule, i.e., Bengal, Bihar, Banaras, division of the North Western Provinces and northern Karnatak, were brought under the **Zamindari System** or the **Permanent Settlement**.
- ❖ The second revenue system, called the **Mahalwari Settlement**, was introduced in about 30 per cent of the total area under British rule i.e., in major parts of the North Western Provinces, Central Provinces and the Punjab with some variations.
- ❖ **The Ryotwari System** covered about 51 per cent of the area under British rule comprising part of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Assam and certain other parts of British India.

Land Revenue System

- ❖ It is appropriate to recall that Warren Hastings introduced the annual lease system of auctioning the land to the highest bidder. It created chaos in the revenue administration.
- ❖ Cornwallis at the time of his

appointment was instructed by the Directors to find a satisfactory and a permanent solution to the problems of the land revenue system in order to protect the interests of both the Company and the cultivators.

- ❖ It obliged the Governor-General to make a thorough enquiry into the usage, tenures and rents prevalent in Bengal.

- ❖ The whole problem occupied Lord Cornwallis for over three years and after a prolonged discussion with his colleagues like Sir John Shore and James Grant he decided to abolish the annual lease system and introduce a decennial (Ten years) settlement which was subsequently declared to be continuous.

- ❖ The main features of the Permanent Settlement were as follows:

- (i) The zamindars of Bengal were recognised as the owners of land as long as they paid the revenue to the East India Company regularly
- (ii) The amount of revenue that

the zamindars had to pay to the Company was firmly fixed and would not be raised under any circumstances. In other words the Government of the East India Company got 89% of the revenue leaving the rest to the Zamindars.

- (iii) The ryots became tenants since they were considered the tillers of the soil.

- (iv) This settlement took away the administrative and judicial functions of the zamindars.

- ❖ The Permanent Settlement of Cornwallis was bitterly criticised on the point that it was adopted with 'undue haste'.

- ❖ The flagrant defect of this arrangement was that no attempt was made ever either to survey the lands or to assess their value.

- ❖ The assessment was made roughly on the basis of accounts of previous collections and it was done in an irregular manner.

- ❖ The effects of this system both on the zamindars and ryots were disastrous. As the revenue fixed

by the system was too high, many zamindars defaulted on payments.

- ❖ Their property was seized and distress sales were conducted leading to their ruin. The rich zamindars who led luxurious lives left their villages and migrated to towns.
- ❖ They entrusted their rent collection to agents who exacted all kinds of illegal taxes besides the legal ones from the ryots.
- ❖ This had resulted in a great deal of mystery amongst the peasants and farmers.
- ❖ Therefore Lord Cornwallis' idea of building a system of benevolent land-lordism failed.
- ❖ Baden Powell remarks, "The zamindars as a class did nothing for the tenants".
- ❖ Though initially the Company gained financially, in the long run the Company suffered financial loss because land productivity was high, income from it was meagre since it was a fixed sum.
- ❖ It should be noted that in pre-British period a share on the crop was a fixed sum.
- ❖ Nevertheless, this system proved

to be a great boon to the zamindars and to the government of Bengal.

- ❖ It formed a regular income and stabilised the government of the Company. The zamindars prospered at the cost of the welfare of the tenants.

Ryotwari Settlement

- ❖ The Ryotwari system was introduced mainly in Madras, Berar, Bombay and Assam. Sir Thomas Munro introduced this system in the Madras Presidency.
- ❖ Under this settlement, the peasant was recognised as the proprietor of land.
- ❖ There was no intermediary like zamindar between the peasant and the government.
- ❖ So long as he paid the revenue in time, the peasant was not evicted from the land.
- ❖ Every peasant was held personally responsible for direct payment of land revenue to the government.
- ❖ However, in the end, this system also failed. Under this settlement it was certainly not possible to collect revenue in a systematic manner.

- ❖ The revenue officials indulged in harsh measures for non-payment or delayed payment.

revenue rested with the entire Mahal or the village community.

- ❖ So the entire land of the village was measured at the time of fixing the revenue.

Mahalwari Settlement

- ❖ In 1833, the Mahalwari settlement was introduced in the Punjab, the central provinces and parts of North Western provinces.
- ❖ Under this system the basic unit of revenue settlement was a village or a Mahal.
- ❖ As the village lands belonged jointly to the village community, the responsibility of paying the

- ❖ Though the Mahalwari system eliminated middlemen between the government and the village community and brought about improvement in irrigation facility, yet its benefit was largely enjoyed by the government.

- ❖ Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 was passed

BRITISH LAND REVENUE POLICY

<i>Land Revenue System</i>	<i>Originator</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Area</i>
Izardari/Farming System	Warren Hastings	1773	Bengal
Permanent Settlement	Sir John Shore (Governor General Lord Cornwallis)	1793	Bengal, Varanasi division of U.P., Bihar, North Karnataka and Orrisa
Ryotwari Settlement	Sir Thomas Munro & Charles Reed (Governor General Hastings)	1820	Madras, Coorg, East Bengal, Berar, Bombay and Assam.

Mahalwari Settlement	Holt Mackenzie & (Governor General William Bentinck)	1833	Punjab, Central Provinces, Upper Provinces including Agra, Avadh and Delhi.
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This was the precursor of much famous Indian Civil Service. Cornwallis introduced very attractive pay scales for the covenanted civil servants who entered into a covenant with the company's government

Evolution of Civil Services

❖ The Civil Services in India during British Rule went through constant experimentation and innovation. It has evolved meticulously by way of a series of legislations by the British authorities.

❖ **The Pitt's India Act of 1784**, established a Board of Commissioners to the company also called the 'Board of Control'.

❖ The Act placed the civil and Military Government of the company in due subordination of the Government in England.

❖ **Lord Cornwallis** introduced first major reforms in Civil Services. He was the one who introduced the category of covenanted and non-covenanted service in the company's bureaucracy.

❖ The covenanted was exclusive to the British then the European.

❖ In 1800, Lord Wellesley founded the **College of Fort William** at Calcutta for the purpose of training of new recruits to the covenanted services.

❖ As per **Charter Act 1853**, the services were open to all the citizens of British kingdom, including Indians. But, for all practical purposes the selection process remained highly biased against the entry of Indians.

❖ The main reasons for low representation of Indians in the services were the very low maximum age of eligibility for taking the entrance exam and the location of examination centre in England.

❖ In fact, after successive reductions the maximum age was reduced to 19 years from 21 years during the tenure of **Lord Lytton**.

❖ Facilitation of entry of Indians in the elite civil services remained one of the strongest demand of the early political agitations, so

much so that the first all India political association the *India Association* headed by Surendra Nath Bannerjee started the 'Civil Services Agitation' all over India

❖ Indian Civil Services Act of 1861 was passed

Administrative Committees/Commissions

Lord Dufferin (1884-1886)	Etkinson Commission	1886	Charles Etkinson	To involve more Indians in Civil Service
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	Fraser Commission	1902	Fraser	To investigate the working of police
Lord Hardinge (1910-1916)	Royal Commission on Civil Service	1912	Lord Islinton	To give 25% high posts to Indian
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Royal Commission	1924	Lord Lee	To remove defects of Civil Service
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Sandhurst Committee	1926	Andrews Skeen	To suggest Indianizations of Indian army
Lord Irwin (1926-1931)	Butler Committee	1927	Hercourt Butler	To examine nature of crown relation with native States

Satyendranath Tagore was the first Indian to Join Civil Services (1863).

The intellectual skill among the English educated middle class prompted a group of people to introspect about the backwardness of Indian society and the way and means to over come that. The zeal to eradicate these social evils and superstitions which had become part of the religious belief of 19th century India led to a series of Reform Movements.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL (1773 – 1833)

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF BENGAL

Warren Hastings (1772-85)

- ❖ He became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and first Governor-General of Bengal in 1773, through the **Regulating Act**.
- ❖ He abolished the **dual system** of administration.
- ❖ Divided Bengal into districts and appointed collectors and other revenue officials.
- ❖ Established India's first Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- ❖ He founded **Asiatic Society of Bengal** with **William Jones** in **1784** and wrote introduction to the first English translation of the **Gita** by Charles Wilkins.
- ❖ Started **Diwani** and **Faujdariadalats** and the district level **Sadardiwani** and **Nizmatadalats** (appellate courts).
- ❖ He redefined Hindu and Muslim laws. A translation of code in Sanskrit appeared under the title 'code of Gentoo laws'.

- ❖ First **Anglo-Maratha War** during his period, which ended with **Treaty of Salbai**(1776-82).



- ❖ Second **Anglo-Mysore War** (1780-84), ended with **Treaty of Mangalore**.
- ❖ **Rohilla War** in 1774.
- ❖ **Pitts India Act**, 1784 and **Edmund Burke Bill**, 1783 was passed.
- ❖ Deprived **zamindar** of their judicial powers. Maintenance of records was made compulsory.
- ❖ **Impeachment** proceedings started against him in Britain on the charges of taking bribe. After a trial of 7 years, he was finally acquitted.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

- ❖ First person to codify laws (1793). The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.

- ❖ He started the **permanent settlement of Bengal.**
- ❖ He created the post of **District Judge**. He is called Father of Civil Services in India.



- ❖ Third Anglo-Mysore War and the **Treaty of Srirangapatnam.**
- ❖ He undertook police reforms.

Sir John Shore (1793-1798)

- ❖ He played an important role in planning the permanent settlement.
- ❖ Introduced First **Charter Act** (1793).
- ❖ Famous for his policy of non-interference.
- ❖ **Battle of Kharla** between Nizam and Marathas



Lord Wellesley (1798-1803)

- ❖ Introduced the system of Subsidiary alliance. Madras presidency was formed during his tenure.



- ❖ **Fourth Anglo-Mysore** war in 1799, Tipu Sultan died.
- ❖ First subsidiary treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- ❖ Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- ❖ In 1800, he set up Fort William College in Calcutta. He was famously called as *Bengal Tiger*.
- ❖ He brought the Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

Subsidiary Alliance

- ❖ The subsidiary alliance system was used by Wellesley to bring Indian states within the orbit of British political power.



- ❖ Under this system, the ruler of the allying Indian state was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a British force within his territory and to pay a subsidy for its maintenance.

The first Indian woman Director General of Police- Kanchan C Bhattacharya

- ❖ British promised that they will not interfere in the internal affairs but this was a promise they seldom kept.
- ❖ It disarmed the Indian states and threw British protectorate over them.
- ❖ First to accept subsidiary alliance was **Nizam of Hyderabad** 1798, second Nawab of Awadh, 1801.
- ❖ The Peshwa, the Bhonsle, the Scindhia and Rajputs of Jodhpur, Jaipur accepted the subsidiary alliance.

Sir George Barlow (1805-07)

- ❖ Vellore mutiny (1806, by soldiers).
- ❖ Second Anglo-Maratha War ended.

Lord Minto I (1807-1813)



- ❖ Treaty of Amritsar (1809) with Ranjit Singh.
- ❖ Charter Act of 1813, ended the monopoly of East India Company in India.

Lord Hastings(1813-23)

- ❖ Adopted the policy of intervention and war.
- ❖ Anglo-Nepal War (1813-23).



- ❖ Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18).
- ❖ Introduced the Ryotwari settlement in Madras by Thomas Munro the Governor.
- ❖ **Treaty of Sagowli** with Gurkhas (1816).
- ❖ **Treaty of Poona** (1817-1818).
- ❖ Suppression of Pindaris (1817-1818).

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

- ❖ First Anglo Burmes War (1824-26), signed **Treaty of Gandaboo** in 1826 with lower Burma of Pegu, by which British merchants were allowed to settle on Southern coast of Burma.
- ❖ Acquisition of Malaya Peninsula and Bharatpur(1826).

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)

- ❖ Most liberal and enlightened among all Governor-General of India.



- ❖ Regarded as the 'Father of Modern Western Education in India'.
- ❖ Abolition of Sati in 1829.
- ❖ Suppression of Thugs (1830).
- ❖ Passed the Charter Act, of 1833.
- ❖ Deposition of Raja of Mysore and annexation of his territories (1831).
- ❖ Abolition of provincial court of appeal and appointment of commissioners instead. He was First Governor-General of India.
- ❖ **First medical College** was opened in Calcutta in 1835.
- ❖ Treaty of Friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831).
- ❖ Annexed Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1831).

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1834-36)

- ❖ Passed the famous press law, which liberated the press in India. He is known as "**Liberator of press**".

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

- ❖ First Afghan War (1836-42).
- ❖ Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

- ❖ Brought an end to the Afghan War (1842).
- ❖ Abolished Slavery
- ❖ Sind was annexed as **First Governor of Sind**.

Lord Hardinge (1844-48)

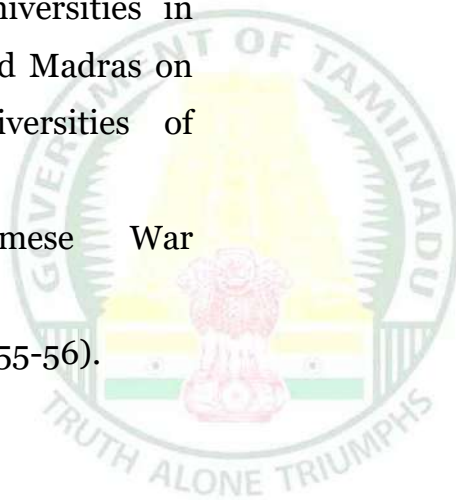
- ❖ First Anglo-Sikh War and the Treaty of Lahore.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)



- ❖ Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab.
- ❖ Abolished title and pensions.
- ❖ Window Remarriage Act (1856).

- ❖ Introduced Doctrine of Lapse.
- ❖ Wood Educational Despatch of 1854.
- ❖ Introduction of the **Railway, Telegraph** and the **Postal System** in 1853.
- ❖ Establishment of a separate **Public Works Department** in every province.
- ❖ **Engineering College** was established at Roorkee.
- ❖ Planned to open universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the model of Universities of London.
- ❖ Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852).
- ❖ Santhal uprisings (1855-56).
- ❖ Charter Act of 1853.



GROWTH OF MODERN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Development of Modern Education and Press

- ❖ Modern Education and Development of Press & Education side evolved during the British rule in India.
- ❖ With modern education came modern political, social and economic thoughts and these thoughts were propagated through the nationalist press.
- ❖ Some half hearted initiatives were taken by British government of India for the development of education but many full-hearted obstacles were placed in the way of evolution of Independent press by same Government

Development of Education

- ❖ The traditional school of learning in India suffered under the impact of colonial expansion.

- ❖ For one, the political tumult under the British regime could hardly foster concern on intellectual pursuits and secondly, the public endowments to these schools were not forthcoming any more. But later, plea to promote learning by the India officers of the company and others finally bore fruit.
- ❖ The **Calcutta Madrasa** established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law.
- ❖ The **Sanskrit College** established by Jonathan Duncan at Banaras in 1791 for the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- ❖ **Fort William College** established by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the company in Indian languages and customs. (Closed in 1802).

<i>School / college</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Established by</i>
Calcutta Madarasa	1781	By Warren Hastings
Asiatic Society of Bengal	1784	By William Jones
Sanskrit college at Banaras	1791	By Johnthan Duncan
Fort William collect at Calcutta	1800	By Lord Wellesely to train Civil Servents.
Hindu college at Calcutta	1817	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy,

		David Hare, Edward Hyde
		fast
School Book society	1817	By David Hare, Louis
		rivian Derozio and HH
		Wilson
School at Suripara (Calcutta)		By Raja Ram Mohan Ray for
		promoting English education
Anglo Hindu School	1822	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Vedanta College	1825	By Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Mohammadan Anglo Oriental	1875	By Jayyid Ahmed Khan
college at Aligan		
Bethune School	1849	By John Elliot Drinkwater
		Bethune
Dayanand Anglo Vedic College at	1886	By Lala Lajpat Raj and
Lahore		Lala Hansraj
Central Hindu School at Benaras	1898	Annie Besant
Benaras Hindu University	1916	By Madan Mohan Malviya
Wardha Scheme	1939	By Gandhi

1813 Charter Act, and the Education

- ❖ The English missionary activists, such as **Charles Grant** and **William Wilberforce**, compelled the East India Company to give up its policy of non-intervention in education.
- ❖ For the first time, the British Parliament included in 1813 Charter, a clause under which the Governor-General-in-Council was bound to keep a sum not less than one lakh rupees, for education. However, the Company used this fund for promoting Indian language and literature.

❖ Establishment of Calcutta

College in 1817 with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy for imparting Western education. Three Sanskrit colleges were set-up at Calcutta.

General Committee of Public Instructions, 1823

- ❖ In 1823, a General Committee of public instruction was appointed to look after the development of education in India.
- ❖ The **Orientalist** dominated committee and advocated the promotion of Oriental learning rather than the Anglists.

❖ However, different sections both in England and in India created mounting pressure on the Company to promote Western education.

Lord Macaulay's Education Policy 1835

❖ In 1835, Lord Macaulay was made a law member of the Governor-General-in-Council.

Soon, under the Macaulay system of education (approved by Governor-General Bentinck), **Persian** was abolished as the court language and was substituted by English.

❖ Printing of English books was made free and these were available at a relatively low price.

❖ The approved Macaulayan system was an attempt to focus on **educating the upper strata of society through English** and leaving it up to these people to promote vernacular languages and literature. Western learning would also spread through to the masses in this manner.

❖ **Bethune School** was founded by JED Bethune at Calcutta (1849).

❖ Agriculture Institute was established at Pusa (Bihar)

❖ Engineering Institute was established at Roorkee.

Wood's Despatch, 1854

❖ In 1854, Charles Wood prepared a dispatch on an educational system for India which came to be called the Magna Carta of education in the country. *According to wood's scheme,*

- The government needed to spread Western education through English medium for higher education. But, vernacular primary schools should be set-up in rural areas. Its other recommendations were

- A grants-in-aid system to encourage private enterprise's involvement in education,

- A department of public instruction in each of the five provinces,

- Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras,

- Teacher's training institutions and

- Promotion of education for women.

Hunter Commission (1882-1883)

- ❖ To evaluate the progress achieved under the Despatch of 1854, a commission under **WW Hunter** was set up in 1882. The commission's views restricted to primary and secondary education emphasised
 - The state's role in extending primary education;
 - Literacy and practical learning for secondary-level education;
 - That female education had been largely ignored;
 - A whole-hearted attempt to involve private enterprise in education.
- ❖ Many institutions were set-up to promote oriental and Indian learning as well. Teaching-cum-examining universities sprang up, an example being the **Punjab University** established in 1882. In 1887, the **Allahabad University** was founded.

Curzon's Reforms

- ❖ Under Curzon (1899-1905), education was restricted by official control and educated persons were motivated to express loyalty to the British rule. For

improving the working and prospects of Indian Universities, a commission was appointed in 1902 (Sir Thomas Relay). It commission's report led to the Indian Universities Act, which was passed in 1904.

Provisions of Indian Universities Act, 1904

- ❖ More stress was over research activities. The number of fellows of a university and their period in office was reduced. Government can veto universities senate regulations. Strict regulation for affiliation of private colleges. Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five year for improvement of higher education.

Sadler Commission (1917-1919)

- ❖ The Sadler Commission was appointed to study the problems of the Calcutta University though its recommendations were applicable to other universities as well. The commission's suggestions included
 - A 12-year school course,
 - A three-year degree course after the intermediate stage,

- More flexibility in laying down university regulations,
- Centralised unitary-residential-teaching bodies with autonomy to replace traditional Indian universities,
- Facilities for teacher's training and female education,
- Instituting university degree and diploma and applied science and technology courses.

❖ Following the recommendations of the commission, from 1916 to 1921, seven universities were set-up. The control of the Education Department was put in the hands of provincial ministries after the Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms (1919).

Educational Committee/Commissions

Viceroy	Committee/Commission	Year	Chairman	Objectives
Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	Hunter Commission	1882	William Hunter	To study the development in education
Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	University Commission	1902	Thomas Raleigh	To study the Universities and introduce reforms
Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)	Calcutta University Commission	1917	Michael Sader	To study the condition of University
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	Indian Disbandment Committee	1923	Lord Itchcap	To discuss the Central Committee of Education
Lord Wavell (1943-1947)	Sargeant plan	1944	John Sargeant	To raise the standard of Education like Britain

The first woman Pilot in Indian Air Force- Harita Kaur Dayal

Hartog Committee, 1929

- ❖ Recommended the policy of consolidation and improvement of primary education. Recommended a selective system of admission to universities and diversified courses leading to industrial and commercial careers. Universities should be improved. Wardha Scheme of basic Education (1937) worded out by the Zakir Hussain Committee, after Gandhiji published a series of articles in the Harijan.

Wardha Scheme, 1937

- ❖ Gandhi proposed his Wardha Scheme for basic education that aimed at learning through activity and emphasised on Vocational education. The details, as prepared by the **Zakir Hussain Committee**, focused on manual productive work. As the Congress Ministries soon resigned, the scheme could be take up only after 1947.

Sergeant Plan, 1944

- ❖ The Sergeant plan, worked out by the Central Advisory Board of

Education in 1944 called for elementary and higher secondary schools, universal free and compulsory education for children in the 6-11 age group, and a six-year school course for the 11-17 age group.

- ❖ Through the plan aimed to reconstruct education in 40 years, it was later restricted to 16 years.
- ❖ Sir John Sergeant was the Educational Advisor to the Government of India.

Development After Independence

- ❖ After Independence, the **Radhakrishnan Commission** was set-up in November 1948 to review university education. The main recommendations were
 - 12 years of pre-university studies;
 - Higher educational set-up to impart general, liberal and occupational education, increased focus on subjects such as agriculture, law and medicine and improvement of engineering and technical institutes;



- University education must not be made compulsory for administrative services;
- Subject-wise exams at different stages for acquiring the first degree;
- Uniform examination standards in all universities;
- Raised pay scale for teachers and
- The establishment of University Grants Commission.

❖ The Indian Government adopted a resolution in 1968 which was mostly based on the recommendations of the **Kothari Commission** appointed in 1964.

❖ The resolution also called for a three-language formula which would involve **regional languages** as well Promotion of science and research, agriculture and industry- related studies; and increased emoluments for teachers and a better status for them.

❖ On the recommendation of Radha Krishnan Commission the **Universities Grant Commission** was constituted in 1953.

Development of Technical Education

- ✓ 1794 Guindy college of Engineering (affiliated to Madras University)
- ✓ 1835 Medical College at Calcutta, Agriculture College at Pune
- ✓ 1856 The Calcutta College of Engineering
- ✓ 1858 Oversee's School at Poona developed into Poona College of Engineering (affiliated to Bombay University)

Development of Press

❖ The evolution of the Indian media was fraught with development difficulties, illiteracy, colonial constraints and repression patriotic movements grew in proportion with the colonial ruthlessness and a vehicle of information dissemination became a tool for freedom struggle. In the struggle for freedom, journalists in the 20th century performed a dual role as professionals and nationalists.

❖ The first attempt to publish newspapers in India were made by

the disgruntled employees of the East India Company who sought to expose the malpractices of private trade. The first newspaper in India entitled **Hickey's Bengal Gazette** or **The Calcutta General Advertiser** was started by James Augustus Hickey in 1780.

- ❖ Soon other newspapers came into existence in Calcutta and Madras, the **Calcutta Gazette**, the Bengal Journal, the Oriental Magazine, the Madras Courier and the Indian Gazette.
- ❖ During the first half of 19th century, several newspapers were in operation in the country. Many of these like **Bengadoot** of Ram Mohan Roy, **Rastgoftar** of Dadabhai Naoroji, etc. advocated social reforms and thus helped to arouse national awakening.
- ❖ In 1857, **Payam-e-Azadi** was started in Hindi and Urdu, calling upon the people to fight against the British.
- ❖ Again the first Hindi daily, **Samachar Sudhavaashan** and two newspapers in Urdu and Persian respectively,

Doorbeen and **Sultan-ul-Akhar** faced trial in 1857, for having published a 'firman' by Bahadur Shah Zafar, urging the people to drive the British out of India.

- ❖ This was followed by the notorious **Gagging Act** of Lord Canning, under which restrictions were imposed on the newspapers and periodicals.
- ❖ The first book published in India was by the Jesuits of Goa in 1557. In 1684, the East India Company set-up a printing press in Bombay. However, for about a century after this no newspaper was published in the country, because the company's servants in India wished to withhold the news of their malpractices and abuses of private trading from reaching London.

Press Laws and Regulations in British India

- ❖ The earliest regulatory measures can be traced back to 1799, When Lord Wellesley promulgated the **Press Regulations**, which had the effect of imposing pre-censorship on an infant

newspaper publishing industry. The onset of 1835, saw the promulgation of the Press Act, by Charles Metcalfe undid with most of the repressive measures. He was also known as '**The liberator of Indian Press**'.

Censorship of the press Act, 1799

- ❖ Imposed by Lord Wellesley on the grounds of apprehension of the French attack on India. The Censorship of Press Act, 1799 imposed almost wartime restrictions on the press.
- ❖ The newspaper clearly print in every issue the name of the printer, the editor and the proprietor and the publisher to submit all material for pre-censorship to the secretary to the government.
- ❖ The restrictions on press were relaxed to some extent under Lord Hastings.

Licensing Regulations, 1823

- ❖ Promulgated by **John Adams** press regulations of 1823, proved more stringent than any that had been in force earlier.
- ❖ The new regulations required that

act was particularly aimed at Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians.

- ❖ Every printer and publisher and publishing any literature without the requisite license was 400 rupees for each such publication or imprisonment in default thereof. Magistrates were authorised to attack unlicensed presses.
- ❖ As the consequence of the act Raja Ram Mohan Roy's, *Mirat-ul-Akbar* had to stop publication.

Licensing Act, 1857

- ❖ The act imposed restrictions upon the press on the ground of emergency caused by the rebellion of 1857.
 - ❖ The Act prohibited the keeping or using of printing presses without a license from the government and the government reserved the discretionary right to grant licenses or revoke them at any time.
 - ❖ Metcalfe's Act was still applicable.
- The Press and Registration of Books Act XXV** of 1867 finally replaced it.

Vernacular press Act, 1878

- ❖ The purpose of the act was to facilitate better control and to curb the vernacular press, which had become highly critical of the Government Policies since 1857 and mobilised public opinion on a large scale against the imperialist act of Lytton.
- ❖ The worst feature of the act was that it discriminated between the English press and the Vernacular Press and no right of appeal to a court of law was given.
- ❖ In this context the **Amrita Bazaar Patrika** turned overnight into English newspaper to escape the restrictions of the act. Lord Ripon finally repealed it, in 1882.
- ❖ The period 1903-05 saw the rise of nation wide protests against the anti nationalist activities of Lord Curzon.
- ❖ To curb the Swadeshi and Boycott movements and to repress the militant nationalist trends, restrictions were imposed on the press.
- ❖ The act empowered the magistrates to confiscate printing presses and other assets of

newspapers, which published objectionable materials that offended government's interests.

- ❖ The editors and printers of the offending newspapers enjoyed the right to appeal to the High Court within 15th days of the order of the press.

Indian Press Act, 1910

- ❖ The act further strengthened the repressive hands of the government and is said to have revived the worst features of Lytton's Press Act of 1878.
- ❖ The act empowered the Local Government to demand security, at the time of registration from the printer or the publisher of a newspaper and to forfeit it, if the newspaper publishes any objectionable material.
- ❖ The printer of every newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to the local Government.

Developments during First World

War 1914 - 18

- ❖ During the I-World War, 1914-18, the **Defence of India** was promulgated. The executive used

these powers not only to repress the political agitations, but also to suppress the free public criticism.

- ❖ In 1921, a **press Committee** was appointed under the chairmanship of **Sir Tej Bahadur sapru**, then Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to review the working of press laws. On the recommendations of the committee, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910, were repealed.

- ❖ With the nationalistic struggle intensifying in thirties especially under the impact of the civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi, the **Press Ordinance of 1930** was issued. This act revived the provisions of the Press Act of 1910.

- ❖ It was followed by the **Indian press Emergency Powers Act, 1930** to provide for the better control of the Press. The act invested immense powers in the hands of the provincial governments, to suppress the propaganda for the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Developments During Second World War

- ❖ The government under the Defence of India Act, assumed special powers during the II World War (1939-45)
- ❖ Pre-censorship was in force. Amendments were made in the Official Secrets Act and Press Emergency Act.

Developments after Independence

- ❖ Press (Objectionable Matters) Act, 1951 was passed along with an Amendment to Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ This act empowered the government to demand and forfeit security for publication of objectionable matter.

Important Newspaper and Journals during Pre-Independence India

Newspaper/ Journal	Founder/Editor	Year
Bengal Gazette	James Augustus Hicky	1780
SambadKaumudi (Bengali)	Rammohan Roy	1822
Mirat-ul-Akbar	Rammohan Roy	1822
RastGoftar	DadabhaiNaoroji	1854
KavivachanSudha	BhartenduHarishchandra	1868
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	1868
Tahzib-ul-Akhalab	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	1871
Statesman	Robert Knight	1875
Hindu	VirRaghavachariar and GS iyer	1878
Kesari	Bal GangadharTilak	1881
Maratha	Bal GangadharTilak	1881
Sudharak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1888
New India (weekly)	Bipin Chandra Pal	1902
VandeMataram	Aurobindo Ghosh	1905
Bombay Chronicle	Firoz Shah Mehta	1910
Al-Hilal (Urdu)	Abdul Kalam Azad	1912
Commonwealth	Annie Besant	1914
New India (Daily)	Annie Besant	1914
Independent	Motilal Nehru	1919
Navjeevan	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1919
Young india	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1919
Mooknayak	Bhimrao RMJI Ambedkar	1920
Hindustan Times	Kavalam Narayana Panicker	1925
Harijan	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	1933
Hindustan	Madan Mohan Malaviya	1936

Sandhya	BimalBabuUpadhyaya	1906
Kranti	Mirajkar, Joglekar, Ghate	1927
Free Hindustan	TarakNath Das	-
Talvar	VirendraNathChattopadhyaya	-
Hindu Patriot	Girish Chandra Ghosh	-
Indian Socialist	Shyamji Krishna Verma	-
Native Opinion	Vishwanath Narayan Mandilk	-
Som Prakash	Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar	-
JugantarPatrika (Bengali)	BhupendranathDutt, Barinder Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya	-
Udbodhana	Swami Vivekananda	-
PrabuddhaBharata	P Aiyasami, BR Rajamiyer, GG Narsimhacharya and BV kamesvaraiyer (Supported by Swami Vivekananda)	-
Indian Mirror	DebendraNathTagore	-
Punjabi	LalaLajput Rai	-
Vichar	LahiriKrishnastriChiplunkar	-
Essays in Indian Economics	MahadevGovindRanade	-
Pratap	Ganesh Shankar Vidhyarthi	-
Comrade	Mohammed Ali	-
Al-Balagh	Abdul Kalam Azad	-

VICEROYS OF INDIA

LORD CANNING (1856 – 58)



- ❖ Revolt of 1856 – 58
- ❖ Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were opened in 1857.
- ❖ He was last Governor General of India appointed by the East India Company and first Viceroy.
- ❖ Passed the Act of 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company.
- ❖ The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn. The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) was passed.
- ❖ Income tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
- ❖ The Indigo riots in Bengal.
- ❖ The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed, which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India.
- ❖ Indian High Court Act, (1861). Under this Act, High Courts were opened in 1865.

LORD ELGIN – I (1862 – 63)

- ❖ Wahabi Movement suppressed.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE (1864 – 69)

- ❖ High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- ❖ War with Bhutan in 1865.
- ❖ The Punjab Tenancy Act was passed.

10.4 LORD MAYO (1869 – 72)

- ❖ Introduction of financial decentralization in India and made the first provincial settlement in 1870.
- ❖ He established the department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- ❖ He organized the statistical survey of India. In 1872, first census was done in India.
- ❖ He established the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer.

- ❖ He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in the Andaman in 1872.

LORD NORTHBROOK

(1872 – 76)

- ❖ In 1872, Kuka Rebellion in Punjab led by Ram Singh.
- ❖ Famine in Bihar (1876).
- ❖ He resigned over Afghanistan question.

LORD LYTTON (1876 – 80)



Most unpopular Viceroy of India.

- ❖ Arranged the Grand Durbar in Delhi (in 1877) when the country was suffering from severe famine.
- ❖ Passed the Royal title Act, (1876) and Queen Victoria was declared as Kaiser-i-Hind.
- ❖ Arms Act, (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
- ❖ The infamous Vernacular Press Act, (1878)
- ❖ Lowered the maximum age of ICS from 21 to 19 years.

- ❖ Second Anglo-Afghan War 1878 – 80.
- ❖ Famine Commission under Stratchey was appointed by him in 1878.
- ❖ In 1876, Deccan Agrarian Relief Act was passed.

LORD RIPON (1880 – 1884)

- ❖ He was appointed by the Liberal Party under Gladstone.



❖ Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act in 1882.

- ❖ The first Factory Act, came in 1881 (improve the labour condition).
- ❖ In rural areas Local Boards were set up in 1880, Madras Local Board Act was passed. He was famously known as “Father of Local Self Government”.
- ❖ First Official Census in India (1881).
- ❖ Famine code was adopted (1883).
- ❖ Appointed Hunter Commission for education reforms in 1882.

- ❖ Ilbert Bill controversy (1883 – 84) which empowers Indian Judges to inquire into European cases.
- ❖ Foundation of Punjab University.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884 – 88)



- ❖ Third Anglo-Burmese War and annexation of Burma (1885).
- ❖ Formation of Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885.
- ❖ Bengal Tenancy Act, in 1885.
- ❖ Dufferin called INC as 'microscopic minority'.

LORD LANSDOWNE (1888 – 94)

- ❖ Factory Act, of 1891.
- ❖ Indian Council Act, of 1892.
- ❖ Civil Services were classified Imperial, Provincial and subordinate services.



- ❖ In 1891, Age of Consent Act, under which marriage of girl below 12 years was prohibited.
- ❖ Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

LORD ELGIN II (1894 – 1899)

- ❖ The Santhal uprising, 1899.
- ❖ Munda uprising, 1899.
- ❖ Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar brothers in 1897.
- ❖ Plague spread in Bombay.

LORD CURZON (1899 – 1905)

- ❖ Appointed a Police Commission in 1902 under Andrew Frazer.
- ❖ Universities commission appointed in 1902 under Thomas Railey.
- ❖ Indian Universities Act passed in 1904.
- ❖ Famine Commission under Macdonell.
- ❖ A new department of commerce and industry established.



- ❖ Partition of Bengal (October 16, 1905).
- ❖ The rising of the frontier tribes in 1897 – 98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province.
- ❖ Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection Act, (1904) to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus, the Archaeological survey of India was established.
- ❖ Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- ❖ PUSA, agricultural institute in 1903.

LORD MINTO – II

(1905 – 1910)

- ❖ Swadeshi movement.
- ❖ Surat split (split in Congress between moderate and extremist 1907).
- ❖ Indian Council Act, 1909 (or) and Morley-minto reforms.
- ❖ Foundation of Muslim League, 1906
- ❖ Newspapers Act, 1908.

LORD HARDINGE – II (1910 – 1916)

- ❖ Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911.
- ❖ Bomb was thrown at Hardinge near Chandni Chowk but escaped unhurt.
- ❖ Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911 – 12).
- ❖ **Darbar** in Delhi and Coronation of George V.
- ❖ In 1911, Bihar and Orissa separated from Bengal and became a new state.
- ❖ Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya (1915).
- ❖ Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).

LORD CHELMSFORD

(1916 – 21)

- ❖ Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- ❖ Repressive Rowlatt Act, (1919).
- ❖ JallianwalaBagh Massacre (13 April, 1919)
- ❖ Home Rule Movement both by Tilak and Annie Besant.

- ❖ Saddler Commission of Education in 1917.
- ❖ Appointment of Hunter commission to look into JallianwalaBagh Tragedy.
- ❖ Chambers of Prince, 1921 established.
- ❖ Non Co-operation Movement started.
- ❖ An Indian, Sir SP Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Bengal.

LORD READING

(1921 – 1926)

- ❖ Rowlatt Act was repealed along with Press Act, of 1910.
- ❖ Holding of the simulataneous examination for the ICS in England and India from 1923.
- ❖ Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- ❖ Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.



- ❖ Chauri-Chaura incident and withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement.
- ❖ Formation of Swaraj Party by CR Das and Motilal Nehru (1923).
- ❖ Communist Party of India founded by MN Roy (1925).
- ❖ Kakori Train Conspiracy (1925).
- ❖ Vishwabharati University (1922).
- ❖ Lee Commission (1924) for public services.
- ❖ Young Hilton committee for currency notes (1926).
- ❖ Royal Commission on agriculture
- ❖ RSS founded in 1925
- ❖ Murder of Swami Sraddhanand.

LORD IRWIN (1926 – 1931)

- ❖ Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- ❖ Butler Commission in 1927.
- ❖ All India Youth Congress, 1928.



- ❖ Nehru Report – 1928
- ❖ Lahore Session of the Congress (1929) and Poorna Swaraj declaration.
- ❖ First Round Table Conference 1930, Congress boycotted it.

- ❖ Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930 started with Dandi March (March 12th, 1930).
- ❖ Gandhi-Irwin Pact, March, 05 1931.
- ❖ Sharda Act, 1929, under which marriageable age of girls (14 years) and boys (18 years) was raised.
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose founded Independence of India League.

LORD WILLINGDON **(1931 – 1936)**

- ❖ Second and third Round Table Conference.
- ❖ Communal Award by MagsayMcDonald (British PM).
- ❖ Government of India Act, 1935.
- ❖ Poona Pact was signed.
- ❖ All India Kisan Sabha 1936.
- ❖ Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934.



Orissa separated from Bihar (1936) and a new province Sind was created (1936), also Burma separated from India, 1937.

LORD LINLITHGOW **(1934 – 1943)**

- ❖ First General Election (1936 – 37) Congress Ministries.
- ❖ Forward Block founded in 1939.
- ❖ Deliverance day by Muslim League, 1939.
- ❖ Lahore Resolution of Muslim League (1940), demand of Pakistan
- ❖ August Offer 1940
- ❖ Cripps Mission, 1942
- ❖ Quit India Movement, 1942
- ❖ In 1943, Muslim celebrated Pakistan day.
- ❖ In Haripura Session (1939) Congress declared *Complete Independence*.

LORD WAVELL **(1934 – 47)**

- ❖ CR Formula (Rajaji Formula), 1944.
- ❖ Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference, 1945.
- ❖ Cabinet Mission came to India in May 1946. Congress and Muslim League both rejected its proposals.



- ❖ Muslim league celebrated 16 August, 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'.
- ❖ INA trials and the naval Mutiny, 1946.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MARCH-AUGUST, 1947)

- ❖ Last British Viceroy of British India.
- ❖ First Governor General of Independent India.
- ❖ Boundary commissions under Radcliffe.
- ❖ Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Common.

C . RAJGOPALACHARI

- ❖ Last Governor General of free India.
- ❖ The only Indian Governor General remained in office from 21st June, 1948 to 27th January, 1950.



The first woman Chairperson of Indian Airlines- Sushma Chawla



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : History & Culture of India
Topic : **Social Reforms & Religious Movements**

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SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

RISE OF THE MOVEMENTS

- ❖ Introduction of Western education and ideas played an important role in bringing the knowledge of some advanced ideas of the Western world and modern science to India
- ❖ From the late 18th century, a number of Indian scholars began the study of ancient India's philosophy, science, religion and literature. It helped the reformers in their work of religious and social reform. For their struggle against social evils, superstitions and inhuman practices and customs, the reformers used the authority of ancient texts.
- ❖ Thus, Indian religious and social reformers made use of their knowledge of Western ideas as well as of ancient learning.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOVEMENTS

- ❖ Social base of social reforms was newly emerging among middle class and Western educated

intellectuals.

- ❖ These movements emerged in different periods of time in different parts of India, but having considerable similarities in their objectives. Religious reformation was a precondition for social reformation.
- ❖ There was cultural ideological struggle against backward element of traditional culture. The movement could not reach to the masses of peasantry and urban poor.

MAJOR ISSUES OF THE MOVEMENTS

- ❖ **Religious sphere** To revitalise religion in the light of modern science and reason. As there was no aspect of Indian life, which religion didn't influence.

- ❖ **Social Sphere** Poor position of women and evil of caste system.
- ❖ **Political Sphere** Generating political opinion of the people by



vernacular pamphlets, newspapers etc.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and the BrahmoSamaj

- ❖ In 1815, he established the **Atmiya Sabha**. Later, it was

Association Related with BrahmoSamaj

- ✓ Atmiyasabha, Brahmsamaj --- Ram Mohan Roy
- ✓ Tatvabodhinishabha – DevendraNath Tagore
- ✓ Sangat Sabha – Keshav Chandra sen
- ✓ Veda Samaj (Madras)
- ✓ PrarthanaSamaj (Maharashtra)
- ✓ AdiBrahmoSamaj (1866)

developed into the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828. Through this organisation, he preached that there is only one God. He combined the teachings of the *Upanishads*, the *Bible* and the *Koran* in developing unity among the people of different religions. The work of the Atmiya Sabha was carried on by Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (father of Rabindranath Tagore, who renamed it as BrahmoSamaj.

- ❖ Raj Rammohan Roy is most remembered for helping Lord

William Bentinck to declare the practice of *Sati* a punishable offence in 1829. He also protested against the child marriage and female infanticide.

- ❖ In 1817, he founded the Hindu College (now Presidency College, Calcutta) along with David Hare, a missionary. He also set up schools for girls.
- ❖ Rammohan Roy started the first Bengali weekly *SamvadKaumudi* and edited a Persian weekly *Mirat-ul-akhbar*. He stood for the freedom of the press. Rammohan died in Bristol in England in 1833.

*Raja Rammohan Roy established the **BrahmoSamaj** at Calcutta in 1828 in order to purify Hinduism and to preach **monotheism**. He is considered as the first 'modern man of India'. He was a pioneer of socio-religious reform movements*

Henry Vivian Derozio and the Young Bengal Movement

- ❖ Derozio was the founder of the **Young Bengal Movement**. He

was born in Calcutta in 1809 and taught in the Hindu College, Calcutta. He died of cholera in 1833. His followers were known as the Derozians and their movement, the Young Bengal Movement. They attacked old traditions and decadent customs. They also advocated women's rights and their education. They founded associations and organized debates against idol worship, and superstitions.

into its fold. He wrote the book *SatyarthaPrakash* which contains his ideas.

- ❖ Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) School was founded in 1886 at Lahore. The Arya Samaj had also spread nationalism. Hundreds of Arya Samaj patriots, including LalaLajpat Rai, took part in the

Swami Dayanand Swami Three Books

- ✓ *Satyartha Prakash* (in Hindi)
- ✓ *Veda-BhashyaBhumika* (in Hindi and Sanskrit)
- ✓ *Veda-Bashya* (in Sanskrit).

Swami DayanandSaraswathi and the Arya Samaj

- ❖ The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami



DayanandSaraswathiat Bombay in 1875.

- ❖ Born in Kathiawar in Gujarat, he believed the *Vedas* were the source of true knowledge.
- ❖ His motto was "Go Back to the Vedas".
- ❖ He started the Shuddhi movement to bring back those Hindus who had converted to other religions

PrarthanaSamaj

- ❖ The PrarthanaSamaj was founded in 1867 in Bombay by **Dr.AtmaramPandurang**. It was an off-shoot of BrahmoSamaj.
- ❖ Justice M.G. Ranade and R.G. Bhandarkar joined it in 1870 and infused new strength to it.
- ❖ Justice Ranade promoted the Deccan Education Society

Swami Vivekananda and Ramakrishna Mission

- ❖ In 1886 Narendranath took the vow of **Sanyasa** and was given the name,



Vivekananda. He preached Vedantic Philosophy. He condemned the caste system and the current Hindu emphasis on rituals and ceremonies. Swami Vivekananda participated in the **Parliament of Religions** held in **Chicago (USA)** in September 1893.

- ❖ The best way to serve god is by service the poor and the downtrodden
- ❖ He believed that service to mankind is service to God. He founded the Ramkrishna Mission at Belur in Howrah in 1897. It was a social service and charitable society. The objectives of this Mission were, providing

humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals and orphanages.

Theosophical Society-1875

- ❖ The Theosophical Society was founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by Madam H.P. Blavatsky, a Russian lady, and Henry Steel Olcott, an American colonel.
- ❖ Their main objectives were to form a universal brotherhood of man without any distinction of race, colour or creed and to promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies. They arrived in India and established their headquarters at Adyar in Madras in 1882. Later in 1893, Mrs. Annie Besant arrived in India and took over the leadership of the Society after the death of Olcott.
- ❖ Mrs. Annie Besant founded the Central Hindu School along with Madan Mohan Malaviya at Benaras which later developed into the Banaras Hindu University.

Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar



❖ Pandit Ishwar Chandra was a great educator, humanist and a social reformer who

established many schools for girls. He helped J.D. Bethune to establish the Bethune School. He founded the Metropolitan Institution in Calcutta. He protested against child marriage and favoured widow remarriage which was legalised by the Widow Remarriage Act (1856). It was due to his great support for the spread of education that he was given the title of Vidyasagar.

JyotibaPhule

❖ JyotibaPhule belonged to a low caste family in Maharashtra. He waged a life-long struggle against upper caste domination and



Brahmanical supremacy. In 1873 he founded the SatyashodakSamaj to fight against the caste system. He pioneered the widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education for women. JyotibaPhule and his wife established the first girls school at Poona in 1851.

Muslim Reform Movements

❖ The Muslim reform movements started a little later because they had avoided western education in the beginning. The first effort was in 1863 when the Muhammad Literary Society was set up in Calcutta. Its aim was to popularise the study of English and western sciences.

Aligarh Movement

❖ The Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed



AhmadKhan (1817-98) for the social and educational

♦.....♦
♦ advancement of the Muslims in India.

- ❖ In 1875, he founded a modern school at Aligarh to promote English education among the Muslims. This had later grown into the **Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College** and then into the Aligarh Muslim University.

The Deoband School

- ❖ The orthodox section among the Muslim *ulema* organised the Deoband Movement. It was a revivalist movement whose twin objectives were: (i) to propagate among the Muslims the pure teachings of the *Koran* and the *Hadis* and (ii) to keep alive the spirit of *Jihad* against the foreign rulers.

Sikh Reform Movement

- ❖ Punjab also came under the spell of reforms. Baba Dayal Das founded the **Nirankari Movement**. He insisted the worship of God as nirankar (formless). The **Namdhari Movement** was founded by Baba Ram Singh. His followers wore

white clothes and gave up meat eating.

Parsi Reform Movement

- ❖ The Parsi Religious Reform Association was founded at Bombay by Furdunji Naoroji and S.S. Bengalee in 1851. They advocated the spread of women's education. They also wanted to reform their marriage customs. Naoroji published a monthly journal, *Jagat Mithra*.

Saint Ramalinga

- ❖ Saint Ramalinga was one of the foremost saints of Tamil Nadu in the nineteenth century. He was



born on October 5, 1823 at Marudhur, near Chidambaram.

- ❖ He founded the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmargha Sangha** for the promotion of his ideals of establishing a casteless society. He preached love and compassion to the people. He composed *Tiru Arutpa*. His other literary works include *Manu Murai Kanda Vasagam*

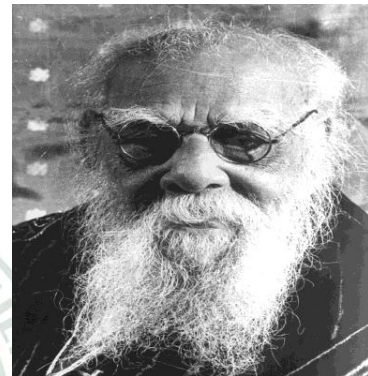
and *JeevaKarunyam*. His language was so simple as to enable the illiterate people to understand his teachings. In 1870 he moved to Mettukuppam, a place three miles away from Vadalur. There he started constructing the **Satya GnanaSabai** in 1872. He introduced the principle that God could be worshipped in the form of Light.

death, the religion was spread on the basis of his teachings and the religious books *AkilattirattuAmmanai* and *ArulNool*. Hundreds of NizhalThangals (places of worship) were built across the country.

Self-Respect Movement and Periyar E.V.R

Sri VaikundaSwamigal

- ❖ Sri VaikundaSwamigal was born in 1809 at Swamithoppu in the Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. His original name was MudichoodumPerumal but he was called Muthukkutty. He preached against the caste system and untouchability. He also condemned religious ceremonies. Many came to his place to worship him and slowly his teachings came to be known as **Ayyavazhi**. By the mid-nineteenth century, Ayyavazhi came to be recognized as a separate religion and spread in the regions of South Travancore and South Tirunelveli. After his



- ❖ Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy was a great social reformer. In 1921, during the anti-liquor campaign he cut down 1000 coconut trees in his own farm.
- ❖ In 1924, he took an active part in the Vaikam Satyagraha. The objective of the Satyagraha was to secure for untouchables the right to use a road near a temple at Vaikom in Kerala.
- ❖ E.V.R. opposed the **Varnashrama policy** followed

in the V.V.S. Iyer's Seranmadevi Gurukulam.

During 1920-1925 being in the Congress Party he stressed that Congress should accept communal representation.

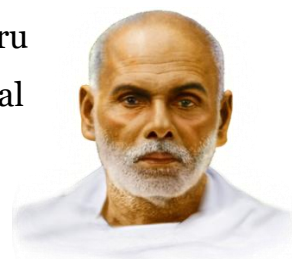
- ❖ Subsequently in 1925, he started the "Self-Respect Movement". The aims of the 'Self-Respect Movement' were to uplift the Dravidians and to expose the Brahminical tyranny and deceptive methods by which they controlled all spheres of Hindu life.

- ❖ He denounced the caste system, child marriage and enforced widowhood. He encouraged inter-caste marriages. He himself conducted many marriages without any rituals. Such a marriage was known as "Self Respect Marriage". He gave secular names to new born babies. He attacked the laws of Manu, which he called the basis of the entire Hindu social fabric of caste. He founded the Tamil journals Kudiarasu, Puratchi and Viduthalai to propagate his ideals.

- ❖ In 1938 at Tamil Nadu Women's Conference, appreciating the noble service rendered by E.V.R. he was given the title "**Periyar**". On 27th June 1970 the UNESCO organisation praised him and adorned him with the title "**Socrates of South Asia**".

Sree Narayana Guru

- ❖ Sree Narayana Guru was a great social reformer from Kerala.



- ❖ In 1903 Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paribalana Yogam was started to work for the social economic and educational development of the Ezhava Community and other backward people.
- ❖ He condemned animal sacrifice, casteism and other social evils.

Sripade B.V. Sadhu Maharaja



- ❖ Sripade B.V. Sadhu Maharaja

belonged to the Royal family of Mungir became a Vaishnava, even though his family had previously been devoted to worshipping Lord Shiva.

- ❖ He constructed a temple in honour of Sri Chaitanya, called the PremaMandir in Mungir.
- ❖ He started many Ashramas to serve is this was humanity.

Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar



- ❖ Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar is viewed as messiah of dalits and downtrodden in India.
- ❖ He was the chairman of the Drafting committee that was constituted by the Constituent Assembly in 1947 to draft a constitution for the independent

India.

- ❖ BhimaraoAmbedhkar was also the first Law Minister of independent India.
- ❖ For his yeoman service to the nation, B.R.Ambedhkar was bestowed with BharathRatna in 1990.
- ❖ Dr.B.R.Ambedhkar was born on April 14, 1891 in Mhow (presently in Madhya Pradesh).
- ❖ In July 1924, he founded the BahiskritHitkaraini Sabha (Outcastes Welfare Association).
- ❖ The aim of the Sabah was to uplift the downtrodden socially and politically in the Indian society.
- ❖ In 1927, he led the Mahad March near Bombay, to give the untouchables the right to draw water from the public tank the 'Manusmriti' publicly.

Muslim Socio-religious movement and organization

Movement/ Organization	Year	Place	Founder
Faraizi or Faraidi Movement	1804	Faridpur,Bengal	Haji Shaiatullah and DudhiMiyan
Taayuni Movement	1839	Dacca	Karamati Ali Jaunpur

Deoband Movement (a school and Islamic Theology at DeobandShahranpur, Uttar Pradesh	1867	Deoband	Muhammad QasimNanautavi and RashidcAhmed Gangohi
Aligarh Movement	1875	Aligarh	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Ahmadiya Movement	1889-90	Faridkot	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Quadiyan
NadwatalUlema	1894-95	Lucknow	MaulanaShibliNumani
Ahrar Movement	1910	Punjab	Riza Khan and Ali Brothers

Founder of Sikh Movements

Nirankari Movement	BabuDayal Das
Namdhari Movement	Baba Ram Singh
ShrimaniGurdwarPrabandhaksamiti	Nationalist Sikhs
The singh Sabha	Thakur Singh SandhawaniGianiGian Singh

Lower Caste/Caste Movements and Organisation

<i>Movement/ Organization</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Founder</i>
Satya ShodhakSamaj	1873	Maharashtra	JyotibaPhule
Aravippuram Movement	1888	Aravippuram ,Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru
Shri Narayan ParipalanaYogam Movement	1902- 03	Kerala	Shri Narayan Guru, Dr. Palpu and Kumaran Asan
The Depressed Class Mission Society	1906	Bombay	V.R. Shinde
BahujanSamaj	1910	Satara, Maharashtra	MukundraoPatil

Justice (Party) Movement	1915-16	Madras, Tamil Nadu	C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. TyagarajaChetti B.R. Ambedkar
Depressed Class Welfare Institute (BahiskritHitkarini Sabha)	1924	Bombay	B.R. Ambedkar
Self-Respect Movement	1925	Madras, Tamil Nadu	E.V. Ramaswaminaiker 'Periyar'
HarijanSevakSangh	1932	Pune	Mahatma Gandhi
DravidaMunnetraKazhagam	1944		Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai and RamaswamiNaicker

Socio-Religious Reform Movements and Organisation

<i>Movement/ Organization</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Founder</i>
Swami Naryanan Sampraday	1800s	Gujarat	Swami Sahajanand (original name Ghanshayama)
Atmiya Sabha (later BrahmoSamaj)	1815-28	Calcutta	Raja Ramamohan Roy
Wahabi Movement	1820	Rohilakhand	Shah Waliullah popularized by Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareli
BrahmoSamaj	1828	Calcutta	Raja Ramamohan Roy, Keshub Chandra sen, Debenranath Tagore
Young Bengal	1826-32	Calcutta	Derozio, Rasik Krishna Mallick, TarachandChakraborty, Krishnamohan Banerjee
Dharma Sabha	1830	Calcutta	Raja Radha Kant Deb
Namdhari/Kuka movement	1841-71	NWFP and Bhaini (Ludhiana district, Punjab)	Bhai Balak Singh and Ram Singh
Rahanumai	1851	Bombay	SS Bengali, NaorojiFundoji, JB

History & Culture of India

Mazdayasnan Sabha			Nachaetc
RadhaSoamiSatsang	1861	Agra	Tulsi Ram, Also known as Shiva DayalSaheb
ParthanaSamaj	1867	Bombay	DrAtmaramPandurang
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshub Chandra Sen
Arya Samaj	1875	Bombay	Swami Dayananda Saraswati
Theosophical Society	1875	New York	Madame Helena Blavatsky and Colonel Henry Steel Olcott
Deccan Education Society	1884	Pune	MahadevGovindRanade, Vishnu Sastri Chiplunkar and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar etc
SevaSadan	1885	Bombay	Behhramji M Malabari
Ramakrishna Mission	1897	Belur	Swami Vivekananda
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Bombay	MahadevGovindRanade and Raghunath Rao
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Shiv Narayan Agnihotri
Madras Hindu Association	1892	Madras	VirasalingamPantulu
Bharat Dharma Mahamandal	1902	Varanasi	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya and Pandit Din Dayal Sharma
The Servants of Indian Society	1905	Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Poona SevaSadan	1909	Pune	GK Devadhar and RamabaiRanade (wife of MahadevGovindRanade)
Nishkama Karma Math(The monastery of disinterested work)	1910	Pune	DhondoKeshavKarve
The Bharat stree Mandal	1910	Allahabad	Sarala Devi Chaudhuani
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi
SevaSamiti	1914	Allahabad	PanditHaridaynathKunzru
The woman's Indian Association	1917	Madras	Mrs Annie Besant
KhudaiKhidmatgar Movement	1929	NWFP	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

The first person of Indian origin to get Nobel Prize in Medicine - Har Gobind Khorana

Women Movements

Organisation/ Movement/ Society	Year	Place	Founder	Objectives
Social Service League	1911	Bombay	Narayan Malhar Joshi	Securing better life and work for the masses.
Indian National Social Conference	1887	Bombay	M.G. Ranade, Raghunath Rao	The social reform cell of Indian National Congress, attached with pledge movement.
Satnami sect		Bilaspur	Guru Ghasi Das	Equality of human being, belief in a single true God and abstention from liquor, meat, drugs etc.
Deva Samaj	1887	Lahore	Shiva Narain Agnihotri	Supremacy of Guru, ideal social conduct.
Sangat Sabha	1859	Calcutta	Keshav Chandra Sen	To discuss social and spiritual problems of the day.
Brahmo Samaj of India	1866	Calcutta	Keshav Chandra Sen	Social and moral reformation of India
Indian Reform Association	1870	Calcutta	Keshav Chandra Sen	To create public opinion against child marriage and improve the social status of women.
Deccan Education society	1884	Pune	M.G. Ranade, G.G. Agarkar, Vishnu Sastri Chiplunkar	Social reform and expansion of education.
Madras Hindu Association	1892	Madras	Virasalingam Pantulu	Social purity movement and oppose to Devadasi System.

The first Indian to receive Nobel Prize in Economics- Amartya Sen

Social Legislations in Moderns India

Year	<i>Social reforms</i>
1795	Abolition of infanticide by Bengal Regulation
1802	Abolition of infanticide by Lord Wellesly
1811	Abolition of Slavery under Regulation X by Bengal Govt.
1829	Abolition of sati by lord William bentick (under regulation XVII) pioneering efforts in this direction were made by raja Ram Mohan Roy
1831 – 37	Abolition of thugs by William Bentick operation by William Sleeman.
1832	Abolition of slavery by Lord Ellenborough
1856	Approval of widow remarriage by Hindu Widow remarriage Act by the efforts of Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar
1872	Banning of child marriage, polygamy and approval of intercaste marriage and widow remarriage by native marriage Act.

The first Indian to win the Nobel Prize- RabindranathTagore(1913)



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : History & Culture of India
Topic : **India Since Independence**

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INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

- ❖ After the Independence in 1947, the most immediate and



important tasks before the Indian leaders were the drafting of the constitution and the integration of Indian states into the Indian union.

- ❖ They had also been vested with the responsibility of making India economically sound and scientifically modern.
- ❖ In the long term perspective, the most challenging tasks ahead have been the removal poverty and the progress of education among the masses for which the successive governments continue to take necessary steps.

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- ❖ The Constituent Assembly began its work on 9th December 1946 and Dr.Rajendra Prasad was elected as its Chairman.
- ❖ **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was appointed as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee.
- ❖ After a detailed discussion, the Constitution of India was finally adopted on 26th November 1949.
- ❖ The Constitution came into effect on 26th January 1950. Since then the day is celebrated as Republic Day.
- ❖ The salient features of the Indian Constitution are the Adult Suffrage, Parliamentary System, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- ❖ It provides a combination of federal and unitary forms of governance at the centre and the powers of the government have been clearly stated the three lists: Central, State and Concurrent.

- ❖ The President is the constitutional head of the state while the Prime Minister is the Head of the Executive.
- ❖ The Prime Minister is the leader of the party that has a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- ❖ The Indian Parliament has two houses – the **Rajya Sabha** or upper house and the **Lok Sabha** or lower house.
- ❖ Each state has its own government headed by the Chief Minister who remains the leader of the majority party in the respective Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ Thus, democratically elected governments rule the nation and provision is made for periodical elections.
- ❖ The judiciary remains the upholder of the constitution. The Indian judiciary system consists of the Supreme Court at the centre and High Courts in the states.
- ❖ The subordinate courts in each state are under the control of the High Court.

THE INTEGRATION OF THE PRINCELY STATES

- ❖ The Integration of Indian states was the greatest achievements of Patel.
- ❖ On the eve of Indian Independence there were nearly 565 princely states in India.
- ❖ They were ruled by the native Nawabs, Kings and Nizams.
- ❖ The task of unifying them was undertaken by Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- ❖ Patel invited them to join the Indian union. Many responded promptly to his appeal.
- ❖ About 562 princely states were merged with the Indian union. But states like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh were reluctant to join.
- ❖ Patel, by his diplomacy and stern actions integrated them with Indian union and earned the name, the Iron man of India or "Bismarck of India".

THE LINGUISTIC REORGANIZATION OF THE STATES

- ❖ In 1948, the first Linguistic

Provinces Commission headed by S.K.Dhar was appointed by the Constituent Assembly to enquire into the possibility of linguistic provinces.

- ❖ This commission advised against such a step. In the same year another committee known as JVP committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramaiah was appointed by the Congress Party.
- ❖ This committee also did not favour for linguistic provinces.
- ❖ But there were popular movements for states reorganization all over the country and it was intensive in Andhra.
- ❖ Therefore, in 1953 Andhra was created as a separate state. Simultaneously, Madras was created as a Tamil speaking state.
- ❖ The struggle led by M.P.Sivagnanam to retain Tiruttani with Madras was a memorable event in the history of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ The success of Andhra struggle encouraged other linguistic groups to agitate for their own state.

- ❖ In 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganization Commission with Justice Fazal Ali as its chairman and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and Sardar K.M. Panikkar as its members.
- ❖ The commission submitted its report on 30th September 1955.
- ❖ Based on this report, the States Reorganization Act was passed by the Parliament in 1956.
- ❖ It provided for 16 states and six union territories.
- ❖ The Telengana region was transferred to Andhra.
- ❖ Kerala was created by merging the Malabar district with Travancore-Cochin.
- ❖ There was a strong movement of the Tamil Linguistic people in Travancore (Kanniyakumari) who struggled to be part of the state of Tamil Nadu.

INDIAN POLITY

(1947-2000)

- ❖ India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was considered

- ♦.....♦
- the architect of modern India.
- ❖ He consolidated the Indian Independence by forging national unity, nurturing democratic institutions, promoting science and technology, planning for economic development and by following independent foreign policy.
 - ❖ He was truly a nation builder. He died in 1964. Lal Bahadur Sastri succeeded Nehru as the next Prime Minister of India.
 - ❖ He remained a role model for honesty in public life.
 - ❖ He ended the Indo-Pak war of 1965 by concluding the **Tashkent Agreement** in January 1966.
 - ❖ His untimely death was a great loss to the nation.
 - ❖ Indira Gandhi, daughter of Nehru became Prime Minister in 1966 and bravely faced the domestic challenges such as scarcity of food and foreign pressures during the 1971 Bangladesh crisis.
 - ❖ When opposition to her rule gathered momentum in 1975, she brought emergency rule, a black mark in the democratic tradition of India.
 - ❖ However, she restored democratic rule by announcing general elections in 1977 in which she was defeated. Later in 1980, she was able to regain power by democratic means.
 - ❖ In 1983 she undertook “Blue Star Operation” in the Golden Temple at Amritsar – Punjab.
 - ❖ As a result, unfortunately, she was shot dead by her own bodyguards in 1984 as a vengeance to her policy towards Punjab militancy.
 - ❖ The Janata Party rule for brief period between 1977 and 1980 brought **Morarji Desai** as Prime Minister of India.
 - ❖ For the first time a non-Congress ministry was formed after independence.
 - ❖ The lack of unity among the Janata leaders had resulted in the fall of the Janata Government.
 - ❖ **Rajiv Gandhi** became the Prime Minister of India in 1984 after her mother Indira Gandhi’s assassination.
 - ❖ He introduced New Education Policy and encouraged foreign investment.
 - ❖ In 1987 he sent the Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka with a

- view to put an end to the ethnic violence.
- ❖ He continued as Prime Minister till the next elections held in 1989.
- ❖ Later in May 1991, he was assassinated (by the Sri Lankan Tamil Extremists).
- ❖ **V.P. Singh** was the Prime Minister between 1989 and 1991.
- ❖ He was leading an anti-Congress coalition called the Janata Dal.
- ❖ During his tenure he decided to implement the **Mandal Commission Report** which provided reservation for other backward classes.
- ❖ His government was marked by factionalism and he was forced to resign in 1990.
- ❖ The next Prime Minister Chandrasekhar held the office from November 1990 to March 1991.
- ❖ In June 1991 **P.V. Narasimha Rao** became Prime Minister.
- ❖ He moved decisively toward new economic reforms, reducing the government's economic role, instituting foreign investment. At the time **Finance Minister** was **Dr. Manmohan Singh**

- ❖ Singh's role in this sphere is worth noting. As a result, India started moving towards Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
- ❖ After the elections of 1996, **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** became Prime Minister from the BJP party but he was not able to prove majority in the Parliament.
- ❖ **Deva Gowda** formed a coalition government.
- ❖ He was the eleventh Prime Minister of India (1996-1997). He was from the state of Karnataka.
- ❖ His government also fell due to the no confidence motion voted jointly by the Congress and the BJP.
- ❖ He was succeeded by **I.K. Gujral** for a brief period in 1997. **Atal Bihari Vajpayee** became the Prime Minister of India in 1998.
- ❖ In the 1999 elections the National Democratic Alliance under the leadership of Vajpayee formed the government.
- ❖ His period witnessed two important events. One was the Kargil War with Pakistan and another was the nuclear tests at

Pokran.

economy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- ❖ When India became independent in 1947, it was gripped by mass poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, static agriculture, poorly developed industries and inadequate infrastructure.
- ❖ There was an urgent need immediate efforts on national scale to achieve the path of progress in the socio-economic front.
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru, was greatly influenced by the achievements of Soviet Planning.
- ❖ But he also realized the importance of the democratic values.
- ❖ He encouraged planning for rapid Industrial and agricultural growth.
- ❖ He encouraged Mixed Economy as result both Public Sector (Government owned) and Private Sector companies come into existence.
- ❖ His fundamental objective was to build an independent self-reliant

ECONOMIC PLANNING

- ❖ The National Planning Commission was established on 15 March 1950 with the Prime Minister Nehru as its chairperson
- ❖ The main objectives of the the Planning Commission were:
 - To achieve higher level of national and per capital income.
 - To achieve full employment.
 - To reduce inequalities of income and wealth.
 - To setup a society based on equality and justice and absence of exploitation.

THE GREEN REVOLUTION

- ❖ Despite creditable growth of agricultural output in the 1950's India faced food shortage in the mid sixties.
- ❖ The increase in population and the huge outlay to the plan of industrialization, put pressures on agricultural growth.
- ❖ India was forced to import millions of tons of food grains.
- ❖ The two wars with China (1962)

and Pakistan (1965) and two successive drought years (1965-66) brought enormous pressures to food production.

- ❖ In this background the Green Revolution was launched in India with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in food production.
- ❖ The then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Sastri, Food Minister, C. Subramanian, and Indira Gandhi,

who succeeded Sastri in 1966 after his brief tenure, put their efforts to the development of agriculture.

- ❖ The term Green Revolution was coined by Dr William Gaud of USA in 1968, when Indian farmers brought about a great advancement in wheat production.

INDIA FIVE YEAR PLANS

Plans	Notes
First Plan (1951-56)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was based on Harrod-Domar Model. Community Development Program launched in 1952 focus on agriculture, price stability, power and transport. • It was a successful plan primarily, because of good harvests in the last two years of the plan
Second Plan (1956-61) Target Growth: 4.5% Actual Growth : 4.27%	<p>Also called Mahalanobis Plan named after the well known economist.</p> <p>Focus-rapid industrialization.</p> <p>Advocated huge imports through foreign loans.</p> <p>Shifted basic emphasis from agriculture to industry.</p> <p>During this plan, prices increased by 30%, against a decline of 13% during the First Plan.</p>
Third Plan (1961-66) Target Growth: 5.6% Actual Growth: 2.84%	<p>At its conception, it was felt that Indian economy has entered a take-off stage. Therefore, its aim was to make India a 'self-reliant' and self-generating economy.</p> <p>Based on the experience of first two plans, agriculture</p>

	<p>was given top priority to support the exports and industry.</p> <p>Complete failure in reaching the targets due to unforeseen events – Chinese aggression (1962), Indo-Pak war (1965), severe drought 1965-66</p>
Three Annual Plan (1966-69) Plan holiday for 3 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevailing crisis in agriculture and serious food shortage necessitated the emphasis on agriculture during the Annual Plans. • During these plans a whole new agricultural strategy was implemented. It involving wide-spread distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds, extensive use of fertilizers, exploitation of irrigation potential and soil conservation. • During the Annual Plans, the economy absorbed the shocks generated during the Third Plan. • It paved the path for the planned growth ahead.
Fourth plan (1969-74) Target Growth: 5.7% Actual Growth: 3.30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main emphasis was on growth rate of agriculture to enable other sectors to move forward. • First two years of the plan saw record production. The last three years did not measure up due to poor monsoon. • Influx of Bangladesh refugees before and after 1971 Indo-Pak war was an important issue.
Fifth Plan (1974-79) Target Growth: 4.4% Actual Growth: 3.8%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fifth plan was prepared and launched by D.D.Dhar. • It proposed to achieve two main objectives: 'removal of poverty' (GaribiHatao) and 'attainment of self reliance'. • Promotion of high rate of growth, better distribution of income and significant growth in the domestic rate of savings were seen as key

	<p>instruments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan was terminated in 1978 (instead of 1979) when Janta Party Government rose to power.
Rolling Plan (1978-80)	There were 2 Sixth Plans. JantaGovt, put forward a plan for 1978-1983. However, the government lasted for only 2 years. Congress Government returned to power in 1980 and launched a different plan.
Sixth Plan (1980-85) Target Growth: 5.2% Actual Growth: 5.66%	Focus – Increase in national income, modernization of technology, ensuring continuous decrease in poverty and unemployment, population control through family planning, etc.
Seventh Plan (1985-90) Target Growth: 5.0% Actual Growth: 6.01%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus – rapid growth in food-grains production, increased employment opportunities and productivity within the framework of basic tenants of planning. The plan was very successful, the economy recorded 6% growth rate against the targeted 5%.
Eighth Plan (1992-97)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The eighth plan was postponed by two years because of political uncertainty at the Centre Worsening Balance of Payment position and inflation during 1990-91 were the key issues during the launch of the plan. The plan undertook drastic policy measures to combat the bad economic situation and to undertake an annual average growth of 5.6% Some of the main economic outcomes during eighth plan period were rapid economic growth, high growth of agriculture and allied sector, and manufacturing sector, growth in exports and imports, improvement in trade and current account deficit.

Nineth Plan (1997-2002) Target Growth: 6.5% Actual Growth: 5.35%	It was developed in the context of four important dimensions: Quality of life, generation of productive employment, regional balance and self-reliance.
Tenth plan (2002-2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve 8% GDP growth rate. • Reduction of poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007. • Providing gainful high quality employment to the addition to the labour force over the tenth plan period. • Universal access to primary education by 2007. • Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by atleast 50% by 2007. • Reduction in decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%. • Increase in literacy rate to 72% within the plan period and to 80% by 2012. • Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012. • Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012.
Eleventh Plan (2007- 2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerate GDP growth from 8% to 10%. Increase agricultural GDP growth rate to 4% per year. • Create 70 million new work opportunities and reduce educated unemployment to below 5%. • Raise real wage rate of unskilled workers by 20 percent. • Reduce dropout rates of children from elementary school from 52.2% in 2003-04 to 20% by 2011-12. Increase literacy rate for persons of age 7 years or above.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower gender gap in literacy to 10 percentage point. Increase the percentage of higher education from the present 10% to 15%. • Reduce infant mortality rate to 28 and maternal mortality ratio to 1 per 1000 live births. • Reduce Total Fertility Rate to 2.1. • Provide clean drinking water for all by 2009. Reduce malnutrition among children between 0-3 years to half its present level. Reduce anaemia among women and girls by 50%. • Raise the sex ratio for age group 0-6 to 935 by 2011-12 and to 950 by 2016-17. • Ensure all-weather road connection to all habitation with population 1000 and above (500 in hilly and tribal areas) by 2009 and ensure coverage of all significant habitation by 2015. • Connect every village by Telephone by November 2007 and provide broadband connectivity to all villages by 2012. • Increase forest and tree cover by 5 percentage points. • Attain WHO standards of air quality in all major cities by 2011- 12. • Treat all urban waste water by 2011-12 to clean river waters. Increase energy efficiency by 20 percentage points by 2016-17.
Twelfth plan (2012 - 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Twelfth Five – Year Plan of the Government of India has decided for the growth rate at 8.2% but National Development Council (NDC) on 27 Dec 2012 approved 8% growth rate for 12th five-year plan. • With the deteriorating global situation, the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission,

	<p>Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia has said that achieving an average growth rate of 9 percent in the next five years is not possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Final growth target has been set at 8% by the endorsement of plan at the National Development Council meeting held in New Delhi.
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GROWTH OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- ❖ Independent India has also witnessed a tremendous growth in the sphere of science and technology.
- ❖ After 1947, Nehru became aware of the significant role of scientific research and technology for the progress of India. India's first national laboratory, the National Physical Laboratory was established in 1947.
- ❖ It was followed by seventeen such national laboratories for specializing in different areas of research.
- ❖ Nehru himself assumed the chairmanship of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
- ❖ In 1952, the first Indian Institute of Technology, on the model of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was set up at

kharagpur.

- ❖ Subsequently, IITs were set up at Madras, Bombay, Kanpur and Delhi.
- ❖ The expenditure on scientific research and science-based activities has increased year by year.
- ❖ There are about 200 research laboratories in India carrying out research in different areas.
- ❖ The Department of Science and Technology (DST) which was set up in 1971 has been assigned the responsibility of formulating science policy.

ATOMIC ENERGY



- ❖ India was one of the first

countries in the world to recognize the importance of nuclear energy.

- ❖ The Atomic Energy Commission was set up in August 1948 under the chairmanship of

Homi J. Bhabha to formulate a policy for all atomic energy activities in the country.

- ❖ The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was set up in 19

Atomic Energy Establishments in India



- ❖ 54 as executive agency for implementing the atomic energy

programmes.

- ❖ In 1956, India's first nuclear reactor in Trombay near Bombay

(first in Asia also) began to function.

- ❖ Research and development work in the field of atomic energy and allied fields are carried out at three research centres, namely the

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre at Trombay, the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu and the Center for Advanced Technology, Chennai.

SPACE RESEARCH

- ❖ India has also evinced interest in space research. The Indian National Committee for Space Research was set up in 1962. Side by side, a Rocket Launching Facility at Thumba came up.
- ❖ The first generation Indian National Satellite System (INSAT-1) represents India's first step towards implementing national requirements.



- ❖ The INSAT-1A and the INSAT-1B served country's need in the field of telecommunications and meteorological earth observations.
- ❖ The ISRO [Indian Space Research

Organization] looks after the activities in space science, technology and applications.

- ❖ The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, the largest of the ISRO centre is primarily responsible for indigenous launch vehicle technology.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

- ❖ After 1947, India began to follow independent foreign policy.
- ❖ It was designed by the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ He developed the basic principles of India's foreign policy. He was the architect of the Non-aligned Movement during the Cold War era.
- ❖ Also, he extended support to colonial countries in their struggle for independence.
- ❖ Nehru outlined the five principles of coexistence or PanchSheel for conducting relations among

countries. They are:

- Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
 - Non-aggression
 - Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
 - Equality and mutual benefit and
 - Peaceful coexistence.
- ❖ India plays an active role in international bodies such as the Common Wealth and the United Nations Organization.
 - ❖ After the Independence, Nehru decided to stay within Common Wealth, an organization consisting of former British colonies.
 - ❖ India had also played an active role in the UN peacekeeping forces in various parts of the world.
 - ❖ It had sent its troops as part of UN peace keeping Mission to Korea, **Indo-China**, Suez canal and the Congo.
 - ❖ India had to fight three major wars [1965, 1971 and 2000] with Pakistan over the issue of Kashmir.

- ❖ India maintained friendly relations with both USA and USSR during the Cold War era.
- ❖ In 1971 India and USSR signed the Indo- Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance during the Bangladesh crisis.
- ❖ India and China are the two most important powers of Asia. These two are the most populous countries of the World.
- ❖ Also, they possess the significance of proud, history and civilization dating back to ancient times.
- ❖ When the communist regime under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung was established in 1949, India was one among the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China.
- ❖ In spite of India's friendly relations with China, India had to defend herself when China attacked India in 1962.
- ❖ The emergence of Bangladesh as an independent state with the active help of India was an important event.
- ❖ During the liberation struggle between East Pakistan and West Pakistan India supported East

◆.....◆
Pakistan.

- ❖ The coordinated approach of the Indian forces along with Mukti Bahini ultimately led to the liberation of Bangladesh (East Pakistan) in December 1971. India is maintaining friendly relations right from the birth of Bangladesh in 1971.
- ❖ India has also been maintaining friendly relations with its neighbours for which purpose the South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established. India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and Maldives are its members.
- ❖ The aim of SAARC is to increase economic, social and cultural cooperation among its members. Periodic meetings are being held to achieve this goal.



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : History & Culture of India

Topic : **Characteristics of Indian Culture**

Unity in diversity, race, colour, language custom, Indian as secular state

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Unity in Diversity in India

1. Geographical Unity:

Country that lies to the north of the ocean and to the south of the snowy mountains is called Bharata where dwell the descendants of Bharat." The kings of ancient India like Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Pushyamitra Sunga, Kanishka, Chandragupta II, Harshavardhan and others considered India as one geographical unit. In the medieval period Akbar, Shahjahan and others considered this land as a single entity and ruled over it. The British authorities also did the same thing.

After independence, India maintained and still maintains that uninterrupted geographical entity. Thus goes the popular saying - 'from Kashmir to Kanyakumari India is one'. The concept of 'Bharatmata' our national song 'Vande Mataram' and national anthem 'Jana-gana-mana' clearly project India as one geographical unit. The poets, philosophers, prophets, reformers had conceived this geographical unit of this land and to-day the Indians are preserving that ideal with all its sanctity.

2. Political Unity:

Article 1 of the Indian constitution speaks, "India that is Bharat shall be a union of states". This political unity is not recent. It had its origin in the long past. For the first time India was

united under one umbrella by the redoubtable leadership of Chandragupta Maurya. Right from him, the concept of 'Rajachakravartin' or the Paramount Sovereign began to evolve and Ashoka, Samudragupta, Chandragupta, Harshavardhan, Akbar and many others maintained it.

Even after the British conquest of India, this political unity was maintained like today with uniform pattern of law, penal code, administrative works etc. Everywhere inside the country. The concepts of 'dandasamata' (uniformity of penal code) and 'vyavahara samata' (uniformity in judicial procedure) invoked by Ashoka became the ideal for all the rulers of India. No Mughal rule, British rule or the present democratic set up of India could escape it. Thus, politically India remained one, remains one and will remain one in future.

3. Religious Unity:

Diverse religions found their ways in the Indian subcontinent. Spiritualism became the most essential part in one's life. Many sects and creeds began to rise in this soil and gained momentum. Everybody pays respect to Ramayana, Mahabharata and other scriptures anywhere and everywhere in the country. Many Holy Places of India are adored by the people of North, South, East and West.

Everybody Takes Pride In Chanting Such Place Names Ignoring The Differences Of Regions

4. Cultural Unity:

Cultural unity amidst various diversities is found in India. In spite of differences in language, religion, dress and manners, Indian culture is homogeneous. In ancient time, the rock-cut architecture of the Mauryan period found its expression throughout India. The Gandhara school of art and Mathura School of art also flourished in this land. The Indo-Islamic art and architecture were alike in the nook and corner of India.

Several inscriptions found from different parts of the country bore uniformity in many respects though the events and narratives were different. Similarly many festivals like Holi, Diwali, Dashahara, Rakshabandhan, Eid, Shab-e-barat, Christmas, Good Friday are observed throughout the country with their colourful lustre.

Further, the Kumbhmela at Allahabad, Hardwar and Ujjain are attended by people from different parts of the country. Similarly many rites like birth-rite, funeral-rite etc. are observed throughout the country. The caste system, family sanctity, modes of offerings, several social ceremonies are celebrated almost in a similar manner in different parts of the country. Thus, the cultural unity in India amidst several diversities is a unique phenomenon.

5. Racial Unity:

Various races have dwelt in India down through the ages. By circumstance, some Indian Hindus were converted to Islam and Christianity. However, they preserve the Indian identity. The Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Mongols, Turks and Mughals who came to

India were absorbed in the Hindu way of life. With the gradual march of time they were termed as Hindustani irrespective of the state they belong to.

This identity as an Indian effaces all the racial discrimination. All the Indians belonging to any race feel pride in the name of India, their mother country. That is why Indian army accepts Indians without any inhibition of their caste or race. The racial difference is not at all found inside our country.

6. Unity of Language:

Amidst diversity in language unity is also maintained in the same sphere. During Asoka's period prakrit became the vehicle of spreading the message of moral-ethical codes of conduct. Prof H.C. Raychaudhuri writes –

“Prakrit was the one single language sufficient to bring the message of a royal missionary to the doors of his humblest subject throughout this vast kingdom.”

With the advancement of time, Sanskrit took the place of prakrit. During medieval period Hindi emerged as a great language to bring coherence among all the languages. Although sixteen and more languages and numerous dialects exist in India, now Hindi is trying to be the cementing force among all the languages and rightly it has been called the national language.

However, English is used more or less for carrying on the official correspondence. Although Oriya, Bengali, Punjabi, Telugu, karnada, Gujarati and numerous other languages exist in India but they express in national level either through Hindi or English. Thus, diversity in language mingles bringing linguistic unity.

7. Unity in Literature:

In different parts of India literature has been written in several languages. The ancient literature like the Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Dharmasastras etc. were written in Sanskrit. Basing upon those, literature has been written in different languages.

The theme and characters of Ramayana, Mahabharata, Raghuvamsam etc. are same in different languages may be Oriya, Kannad, Bengali, Ahamiya and so on. Thus, the influence of Sanskrit is greatly felt over those literatvire and really it plays a cementing force to bind together the literary traditions of different parts of the country.

8. Social Unity:

It is a well known fact that Indian society is diversified. In dress, food-habit and customs, the northern Indians are quite different from the southern Indian people. However, there are certain common factors that guide all the societies of India. Treatment of guests, offering alms to beggars, to help others at the times of need, to show mercy to the poor, destitute and needy etc. are certain common practices found in every Indian society. The magnanimity of Indian society is well recognized by all the people of the world. For this greatness, the Indian society has received commendation from the tourists who came to visit India from abroad.

9. Philosophical Unity:

India is the birth place of many philosophical systems of the world. The Vedic philosophy, the philosophy of the Sankhyas, Yogas, Advaita Vedantins, Buddhists, Jainas, Saivas, Shaktas etc. vary in many respects from each other. Buddha, Mahavir, Sankaracharya,

Ballavachaiya, Nimbarka, Kabir, Nanak, Sri Chaitanya, Nizamuddin Auliya, Eknath, Tukaram and many other saints preached their philosophy. Monotheism and polytheism have been preached in this subcontinent. However, the ultimate aim of every philosophy is to lead a life full of bliss and happiness, the concept of Nirvana, Moksha, Mukti etc. or the life in this world and the other are certain other aspects of each philosophical system. This unity in Indian philosophical system has allured the attention of the people of the world at large.

10. Promoter of this Unity:

There are several agencies which have promoted the unity amidst diversity. The sages, saints, reformers and pilgrims who have visited throughout India sing the glory of several places like Kurukeshtera, Allahabad, Hardwar, Rishikesh, Dwaraka, Mathura, Kanchipuram so on and so forth. Their description makes Indians feel that they belong to a glorious land, their motherland, India.

In the past the conquerors like Chandragupta Maurya, Asoka, Chandragupta II and Akbar wanted the unity of this land which inspired the leaders of the past and inspires the present leaders too to maintain the unity and integrity of our country.

Among other factors, uniform administration, language and religion, modern means of transport and communication, common history and nationalism and the present democratic set up act as agencies for maintaining this fundamental unity of India amidst various diversities.

Unity in diversity is the basic postulate of Indian culture. It is a wonder that in spite of several diversities Indian culture preserves

unity. That is quite unique and unparalleled in the chequered annals of history. That is why, perhaps Herbert Risley had rightly pointed out

Beneath the many-fold diversity of physical and social type, language, custom and religion which strikes the observer in India, there can still be discerned a certain underlying uniformity of life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin.





Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : History & Culture of India

Topic : **India as secular State**

Organisation of fine arts, dance, drama, music

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Commissioner,
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ART AND CULTURE OF INDIA

17.1 RELIGION

Religion is a collection of belief systems, cultural system and world views that relate humanity to spirituality and sometimes to moral values. Religion is different from private belief in its social character.

- ❖ Holy book of Islam is **Quran**.
- ❖ Islam is the second largest religion in the world.
- ❖ Most Muslims belong to two denominations **Shia** and **Sunni**.
- ❖ Islam arrived in India in 8th century AD.

Hinduism

- ❖ It consists of a collection of intellectual and philosophical points of views, rather than a rigid system of beliefs.
- ❖ There is no specific founder of the religion.
- ❖ Its roots can be traced to the historical Vedic religion of the Iron age India.
- ❖ Hinduism is the third largest religion in the world after Christianity and Islam.
- ❖ Prominent texts are the Vedas, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Islam

- ❖ **Prophet Mohammed** is the founder of Islam.

Christianity

- ❖ **Jesus** is the founder of Christianity.
- ❖ **Bible** is the Holy book of Christianity.
- ❖ Christian religion is mainly divided into 2 streams-**Catholic** and **Protestant**.
- ❖ Christianity is the world's largest religion.
- ❖ Holy texts of the Christianity are the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**.

Sikhism

- ❖ **Guru Nanak** is the founder of Sikhism.
- ❖ **Guru Granth Sahib** is the Holy book of Sikhism. Sikhism

is the third largest religion of India.

- ❖ Sikhism developed in India during 16th and 17th centuries.

Buddhism

- ❖ **Mahatma Buddha** is the founder of Buddhism. Buddhism is the indigenous religion of India.
- ❖ Holy book of Buddhism are the **Tripitakas**.
- ❖ The three Jewels of Buddhism are Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha.
- ❖ Buddhists generally classify themselves as either Theravada or Mahayana.

Jainism

- ❖ **Mahavira Swami** is the founder of Jainism.
- ❖ Jainism is a religion indigenous to the Indian subcontinent.
- ❖ Holy book of Jainism is the **Kalpa Sutras**.
- ❖ The Main doctrines of Jainism are Anekantavada, Syadvada and Nayavada. The two sects of Jainism are **Svetambara** and **Digambara**. Jain holy texts consist of Purvas, Agamas, Angas and Upangas.

17.2 LANGUAGES

Sanskrit

- ❖ Sanskrit is the mother of many Indian languages.
- ❖ Sanskrit is the most ancient language of our country.
- ❖ The Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and Dharmasutras are all written in Sanskrit.
- ❖ It is one of the twenty-two languages listed in the Indian Constitution.
- ❖ The Dharmasutras, the Manusmriti, Arthashastra and Gita Govinda are the famous books in Sanskrit.
- ❖ Panini, Kautilya, Kalhana and Jayadeva are the famous writers of Sanskrit.

Pali

- ❖ Pali is an Indo-Aryan language, which was used for the earliest Buddhist Scriptures. Pali literature is mainly concerned with Theravada Buddhism.

Telugu

- ❖ The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of Telugu literature.
- ❖ Eight Telugu literary luminaries are popularly known as Ashtadiggajas.

- ❖ Ramakrishna was the author of PandurangaMahatmayam, which was considered as one of the greatest poetical works of Telugu literature.

Kannada

- ❖ Kannada language developed fully after the AD 10th century. The earliest known literary work in Kannada is Kavirajamarg, written by the Rashtrakuta King NripatungaAmoghavargha.
- ❖ Pampa, known as the father of Kannada, wrote his great poetic works AdiPurana and VikramarjivaVijaya in the AD 10th century.

Malayalam

- ❖ The language of Malayalam emerged around the AD 11th century. By 15th century, Malayalam was recognised as an independent language.
- ❖ BhasaKautilya, a commentary on Arthashastra and Kokashndisam are two great works.
- ❖ Rama Panikkar and Ramanujan Ezhuthachan are well known authors of Malayalam literature.

Tamil

- ❖ Tamil is the mother language of the Dravidian language family.
- ❖ The **Sangam literature** is a collection of long and short poems composed by various poets in praise of numerous heroes and heroines.
- ❖ There are about 30000 lines of poetry, which are arranged in eight anthologies called Ettuttokai.

Persian and Urdu

- ❖ Urdu emerged as an independent language towards the end of the AD 4th century.
- ❖ Urdu language was born out of the interaction between Hindi and Persian.
- ❖ Urdu became more popular in the early 18th century.
- ❖ The earliest Urdu poet is supposed to be **Khusrau**.
- ❖ Urdu has given us a new form of poem, that is called a Nazam.

Hindi

- ❖ Hindi is direct descendant of the Sanskrit language, through Prakrit and Apabhramsha.

- ❖ It is spoken largely in North India.
- ❖ Evolution of Hindi literature can be better understood through four stages of **AdiKal, Bhakti Kal, Riti-KavyaKaland AdhunikaKal**.

17.3 LITERATURE

Bengali Literature

- ❖ Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote in Bengali besides English, which gave an impetus to Bengali literature.
- ❖ **Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar**(1820-91) and **Akshay Kumar Dutta** (1820-86) were the two other writers of this early period.
- ❖ Sharat Chandra Chatterji (1876-1938) and RC Dutta, a noted historian and a prose writer, too contributed to the making of Bengali literature.
- ❖ But the most important name that influenced the whole of India was that of **RabindraNath Tagore** (1861-1941). Novels, dramas, short stories, criticism, music and essays, all flowed from his pen. He won the **Nobel Prize** for literature in 1913 for his

Geetanjali.

Assamese Literature

- ❖ Like Bengali, Assamese also developed in response to the Bhakti movement.
- ❖ Shankaradeva, who introduced Vaishnavism in Assam helped in the growth of Assamese poetry. Even the Puranas were translated in Assamese.
- ❖ The earliest Assamese literature consisted of buranjis (court chronicles). Shankaradeva has left several devotional poems, which people sang with rapturous pleasure, but it was only after 1827 that more interest was shown in producing Assamese literature.

Oriya Literature

- ❖ Oriya language shows the maximum influence of Sanskrit. It originated in the AD 9th century and its literary development took place in the 13th century.
- ❖ Worth mentioning in Oriya literature are **FakirmohanSenapati** and **RadhaNath Ray**, whose

writings deserve considerable attention in the history of Oriya literature.

- ❖ The works of UpendraBhanja (1670-1720) were important as they ushered a new period of Oriya literature. In Odisha, the works of **Saraladasa** are regarded as the first works of Oriya literature.

17.4 MUSIC

- ❖ The music of India is said to be one of the oldest unbroken musical traditions in the World.
- ❖ Many different legends have grown up concerning the origin and development of Indian classical music.

Hindustani Music

Classical Music

- ❖ Hindustani classical music originated in North India around the 13th and 14th centuries. In contrast to Carnatic music, the Hindustani classical music was not only influenced by ancient Hindu musical traditions and Vedic philosophy but also by the Persian elements.
- ❖ Hindustani music is based on the Raga system. The Raga is a melodic scale,

- ❖ comprising of notes from the basic seven –Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha and Ni.

- ❖ On the basis of notes included in it, each raga attains a different character. the form of the raga is also determined by the particular pattern of ascent and descent of the notes, which may not be strictly linear.

- ❖ Hindustani classical music is primarily vocal-centric. The major vocal forms associated with Hindustani classical music are the Khayal, ghazal, dhrupad, dhammar, tarana and thumri.

Thumri

- ❖ It is an informal vocal form of Hindustani classical music and is said to have begun with the court of NawabWajid Ali Shah, the Nawab of Oudh.

Dadra

- ❖ Refers to two separate, but originally linked concepts in Hindustani classical music. The Dadra tala consists of six beats in two equal divisions of three. It is mostly performed in Agra and in the Bundelkhand region.

Qawwali

- ❖ It is a form of Sufi devotional music. Originally, it was performed at mainly Sufi shrines or dargahs. Its roots can be traced back to 8th century Persia. Songs in Qawwali are mostly in Urdu and Punjabi languages.

Ghazal

- ❖ It is a poetic form consisting of rhyming couplets and a refrain, with each line sharing the same meter.
- ❖ It is an ancient form originating in 6th century Arabic verse. It spread into South Asia in the 12th century, due to the influence of Sufi mystics.

Hori

- ❖ It is a genre of semi-classical singing which is popular in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It comes under the category of season songs.

Kirtan

- ❖ It is a call and response chanting performed in Indian devotional traditions. It is closely associated with the Bhakti movement.

Gharana

- ❖ There is a rich tradition of Gharanas in classical Hindustani music. These Schools or Gharanas have their basis in the traditional mode of musical training and education. Every Gharana has its own distinct features.

Gwalior Gharana

- ❖ This is the oldest among all the KhayalGayaki (Vocal) styles. The distinctive feature of this style of singing has been noted to be its simplicity.

Agra Gharana

- ❖ The Agra Gharana places great importance on developing forcefulness and deepness in the voice, so that the notes are powerful and resonant.

KiranaGharana

- ❖ It derives its name from the birth-place of Abdul Kharim Khan of Kirana near Kurukshetra. In the Kirana style of singing, the swara is used to create an emotional mood by means of elongation and use of Kana-s.

Rampur SahaswanGharana

- ❖ The Rampur SahaswanGharana, there is a stress on the clarity of swara in this style and the development and elaboration of the raga is done through a stepwise progression.

Patiala Gharana

- ❖ Patiala Gharana is regarded as an off-shoot of the Delhi Gharana. The Patiala Charana is characterised by the use of greater rhythm play and by Layakari with the abundant use of Bols, particularly **Bol tans**.

Delhi Gharana

- ❖ The Delhi Gharana was represented by Tanras Khan and Shabbu khan. The highlights of Delhi Gharana are pleasing vistaar and exquisite compositions.

Bhendi Bazaar Gharana

- ❖ The most distinctive feature of the Bhendi Bazaar Gharana is the presentation of Khayal, which is open voice using Akar. There is a stress on breath-control and singing of long passages in one breath is highly regarded in the Gharana.

Banaras Gharana

- ❖ The Banaras Gharana evolved as a result of great tilting style of khayal singing known by thumri singers of Banaras and Gaya.

MewatiGharana

- ❖ The MewatiGharana gives importance to developing the mood of the raga through the notes forming it and its style is Bhava Pradhan. It also gives equal importance to the meaning of the text.

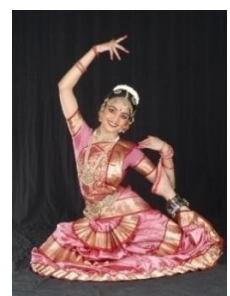
17.5 DANCE

Indian Classical Dances

India has an old tradition of thousands of years in regard to fine arts and classical and folk music and dances. Some of the world-famous dance forms that originated and evolved in India are Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Mohinaiatam and Odissi.

Bharatnatyam

- ❖ Bharatnatyam is one of the most popular classical Indian dances. Bharatnatyam is more popular in South Indian states of



Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

- ❖ The music accompanying this dance is Carnatic music. It evolved out of the Devadasi system of South Indian temples. Two famous styles are **Pandanallur** and **Tanjore**.
- ❖ Famous dancers associated with Bharatnatyam are E Krishna Iyer, Rukmini Devi Arundale and Ana Pavlova.

Kathak

- ❖ Kathak is one of the most important classical dances of India. Kathak is said to be derived from the work katha, meaning the art of storytelling.
- ❖ Famous centres are Lucknow and Jaipur, Lucknow school depicts Mughal Court etiquette, while the Jaipur School depicts stories of Rajput Kings and Gods. Famous exponents are Sitara Devi, Sambhu Maharaj, Uma Sharma Shovana Narayan etc.



Kathakali

- ❖ Kathakali is the classical dance form of Kerala. The word kathakali literally means **Story play**.



- ❖ Kathakali is considered as one of the most magnificent theatres of imagination and creativity.
- ❖ Famous exponents of Kathakali are Vallathol Narayan Menon, Kujukurup, Guru Gopinath etc.

Kuchipudi

- ❖ Kuchipudi is one of the classical dance forms of South India. Kuchipudi exhibits scenes from the Hindu epics, legends and mythological tales. Famous exponents of Kuchipudi are Lakshmi Narayan Shastri, Raja and Radha Reddy, Swapanasundari and Yamini Krishnamurti.



Manipuri



- ❖ Manipuri is one of the major classical dances of India. The most striking part of Manipuri dance is its colourful decoration, lightness of dancing foot, delicacy of abhinaya (drama), lilting music and poetic charm. Popular exponents are Javeri sisters, Rita Devi, Nirmala Mehta, Guru Bipin Singh etc.

Mohiniyattam

- ❖ Mohiniyattam from Kerala is a solo female dance and is known for its rhythmic and unbroken flow of the body movements.



Mohiniyattam has the grace and elegance of Bharathanatyam and vigour of Kathakali.

- ❖ Famous exponents of this dance form are Kalyani Amma, Vaijayanthimala, Bharati Shivaji and Hema Malini.

Odissi

- ❖ Odissi is one of the famous classical Indian dances from Odisha state.
- ❖ It is a graceful and sensuous dance style and involves the tribhanga (three bends) posture.
- ❖ The (three bends) symbolise the means to escape the limitations of the body.
- ❖ **Famous dancers** of Odissi are Indrani Rehman, Sonal Mansingh, Kiran Sengal, Rani Karni, Sharon Lowen and Myrta Barvie.



17.6 ARCHITECTURE



Indian architecture, which has evolved through centuries is the result of socio-economic and geographical

◆.....◆
conditions of the region. Indian architecture evolved in various stages in different parts and regions of the country.

Rajput Architecture:

- ❖ The Rajputs were great patrons of art and architecture, the finest examples being their forts and palaces. The Rajputs palaces are complex composition built as inner citadels surrounded by the city and enclosed by a fortified wall as at Chittorgarh and Jaisalmar. Some forts, such as those at Bharatpur and Deeg, were protected by wide moats.
- ❖ The palaces of Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kota represent the maturity of the Rajput style.

Deccan Style:

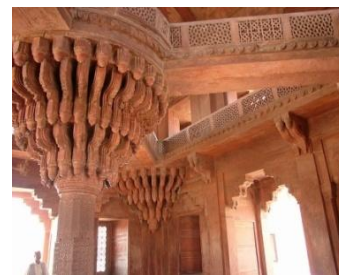


- ❖ The architecture of the Deccan is marked by its distinct originally and independence of style,

unlike the architectural styles of the other provinces, which combined both the temple architecture and the Islamic building ideals. It derived its elements from the architectural styles of the Sultan of Delhi and that of the distant Persia.

- ❖ Some keys features of this style are the presence of bulbous domes with lotus neck, military style of architecture, presence of thick walls and combination of gateway and mosque-like charminar.

Mughal Style:



- ❖ The medieval period saw great developments in the field of architecture. With the coming of Muslims to India, many new features came to be introduced in buildings. The development of Muslim style of architecture of this period can be called the Indo-Islamic architecture or the

India architecture influenced by Islamic Art.

- ❖ The Indo-Islamic style was neither strictly Islamic nor strictly Hindu.
- ❖ The earliest building of this period is Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque and the QutubMinar at Delhi.

PUPPETRY:

- ❖ The early puppet shows in India dealt mostly with histories of great Kings. Princes and heroes and also political satire in rural areas.
- ❖ Slowly, this art form emerged from the precincts of the temple and village to reach out to the outside world performing on various social and contemporary themes in Indian towns and cities.

PAINTING:

- ❖ The history of Indian painting is just about as old as the history of the people of India.
- ❖ The most primitive instances of paintings in India can be traced back to cave paintings.

Mughal School:

- ❖ This school has a specific style of south Asian painting. Usually, it was confined to miniatures either as book depictions or as individual works to be kept in albums.
- ❖ This practice materialised from Persian miniature painting, with Indian influences of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain.
- ❖ It wonderfully blossomed during the Mughal Empire. Later, this school of painting reached other India courts of Muslims and Hindus and afterwards Sikhs.
- ❖ Akbar and Jahangir were exceptionally great patrons of this painting. Mughal School of painting revolved around court scenes, portraits, hunting scenes, lover's battle fronts etc.

Rajput School:

- ❖ This school progressed and thrived during the 18th century in the majestic Rajputana courts.
- ❖ This school of painting flooded from the approach of Mughal painting.

- ❖ A typical style of painting with particular common characteristics came up in every Rajput real
- ❖ This school illustrated an assortment of themes like landscapes, events from the Mahabharata, Ramayana, Krishna's life and about human beings.

Bengal School:

- ❖ This school was a fashion of art, which progressed during the British Raj in Indian of early 20th century.
- ❖ Indian Nationalism was greatly linked to this painting. British art administrators also supported and promoted it.
- ❖ Raja Ravi Verma and Abanindranath Tagore were amongst the pioneer artists of this school. Today's renowned artists, who belong to this school include Nilima, Dutta, Sudip Roy, Paresh Maiti and BikashBhattacharjee.

Institutions for the promotion of Art and Culture

- ✓ The National Museum : 1948
- ✓ The Indian Council for cultural Relations : 1950
- ✓ Sahitya Academy : 12 March 1954
- ✓ SangeetNatak Academy : 1953
- ✓ Lalit Kala Academy : 1954
- ✓ Center for cultural resource and training : 1979
- ✓ Seven zonal centres at : Patiala, Santiniketan, Udaipur, Allahabad, Thiruvaiaru, Nagpur, and Dinapur
- ✓ Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts :
 - The Indira Gandhi Kalanidhi
 - The Indira Gandhi Kala Kosha
 - The Indira Gandhi JanapadaSampada
 - The Indira Gandhi Kala Darshana
- ✓ The National Gallery of Modern Art



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : History & Culture of India
Topic : **Growth of rationalist, Dravidian Movement in Tamilnadu**

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Role of Tamil Nadu in Freedom war

The Poligars Revolt (A.D.1799)

After the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Mughals established their supremacy in the south. The Nawab of Arcot acted as their representative in the Carnatic. He acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars. He could not collect taxes properly. Moreover the borrowed money from the East India company. In 1792 the company made a treaty with Nawab and acquired the right to collect taxes from the poligars and appointed English collectors of tax collection. They followed Rough and ruthless methods to collect taxes. The poligars opposed the British. Kattabomman was the first man who raised his voice against the British.

The South Indian Rebellion (1800-1801)

The South Indian Rebellion was the outburst of the accumulated hatred and anger against the company's rule.

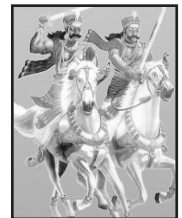
Causes

The interference of the company in the matters of local principalities reduced the power and prestige of the local rulers. The princes and the poligars lost their dignity and respectable status in the society. The oppressive policy in administration, the rude means of

collection of taxes and the superiority complex of the British severely affected the people. By following the mercantile policy of gain, they increased taxes and collected it in a high-handed manner. Katabomman was humiliated and hanged. Their relatives were subjected to severe punishments. These factors made the revolt inevitable.

Marudhu Pandiar and the Southern League

Marudhu Pandiar was one of the heroes of south Indian rebellion. He served loyally under Muthu Vadukanath Deva of Sivaganga. When Kattabomman was hanged to death, he gave protection to



Umathurai and others. This was not liked by the merchants of Sivaganga. Anticipating a struggle with British, Marudhu Pandiar prepared himself to face any attack from the British. This greatly alarmed the British. The British sent their force under Col. Agnew against Marudhu Pandiar. Realising the seriousness, Marudhu Pandiar issued a proclamation to call the Indians to unite against the British. A copy of it was pasted on the walls of the gate-way of the Nawab's Palace in the

fort at Trichy. Another copy was pasted on the walls of the great Vaishnava Temple at Srirangam. He invited people of all castes and religions to join in the struggle against the British.

The conflict started on 29th May 1801. The rebels were defeated at various places. Dindigul, Ramanad and Madurai came under the control of the British. Marudhu Pandiar hid himself in the Singampunari forest. But Thondaiman of Pudukottai captured Marudhu Pandiar and handed over to the British. Marudhu Pandiar and others were hanged to death on Oct 24, 1801 A.D and Umaithurai was impaled at Panchalamkuruchi on 16th November 1801 A.D. Thus the south Indian rebellion came to an end.

In Tamil Nadu, as in other parts of India, the earliest expressions of opposition to British rule took the form of localized rebellions and uprisings. Chief among these was the revolt of the Palayakkarars (Poligars) against the East India Company.

The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of Vijayanagar rule into Tamil Nadu. Each Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or Palayam (usually consisting of a few villages), granted to him in return for military service and tribute. In most cases, the Palayakkarars gave little attention to perform their duties and were interested in increasing their own powers. With their numerical strength, extensive resources, local influence and independent attitude, the Palayakkarars came to constitute a powerful force in the political system of south India. They regarded themselves as independent, sovereign authorities within their respective

Palayams, arguing that their lands had been handed down to them across a span of sixty generations. Such claims were brushed aside by the East India Company.

Marudu Brothers



Despite the exemplary repression of Palayakkarars in 1799, rebellion broke out again in 1800, this time in a more cohesive and united manner. Although the 1800-1801 rebellion was to be categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarar War, it assumed a much broader character than its predecessor. It was directed by a confederacy consisting of Marudu Pandian of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindigul, Kerala Verma of Malabar and Krishnappa Nayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore.

The insurrection, which broke out in Coimbatore in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai. By May 1801, it had reached the northern provinces, where Marudu Pandian and Melappan provided the leadership. Oomathurai, the brother of Kattabomman emerged as a key leader. In February 1801, Oomathurai and two hundred men by a cleverly move took control of Panchalamkuruchi Fort.

The fort now re-occupied and reconstructed by rebel forces, Panchalamkuruchi became the centre of the uprising. Three thousand armed men of Madurai and Ramanathapuram, despatched by Marudu Pandian, joined up with the Panchalamkuruchi forces. However, British forces quickly asserted itself. The Palayakkarar forces based at Panchalamkuruchi were crushed. By the orders of the government, the

site of the captured fort was ploughed up and sowed with castor oil and salt so that it should never again be inhabited.

The British forces quickly overpowered the remaining insurgents. The Marudu brothers and their sons were put to death. Oomathurai and Sevatiah were beheaded at Panchalamkuruchi on 16 November, 1801. Seventy-three of the principal rebels were sentenced to transportation. So savage and extensive was the death and destruction wrought by the English that the entire region was left in a state of terror.

The suppression of the Palayakkarar rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of the influence of the chieftains. Under the terms of the Karnatac Treaty (31 July, 1801), the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu. The Palayakkararr system came to a violent end and the Company introduced the Zamindari settlement in its place.

Puli Thevar

Among the Palayakkarars, there were two blocs, namely the Western and the Eastern blocs. The Western bloc had Marava Palayakkarars and the Eastern bloc had Telugu Palayakkarars. Puli Thevar of



Nerkkattumseval headed the former and Kattabomman of Panchalamkuruchi led the latter. These two Palayakkarars refused to pay the kist (tribute) to the Nawab and rebelled.

Many of the neighbouring Palayakkarars put up certain pretexts and did not pay the tribute. Mahfuz Khan, with the assistance of the British army under Col. Heron undertook an expedition to suppress the revolt in March 1755.

Puli Thevar and the Marava Palayakkarars of the Western bloc stood firm against the British. Col. Heron decided to deal with the Maravas firmly.

Col. Heron tried to change the mind of Puli Thevar by diplomatic moves and by show of force. But he failed in his attempts. Puli Thevar proceeded to consolidate his position by organising the Marava Palayakkarars of the West into a strong confederacy. He also attempted to get the support of Haider Ali of Mysore and the French against the British. The British approached Ramnad, Pudukottai and the Dutch for help. Haider Ali couldn't help Puli Thevar due to a Mysore - Maratha struggle. Yusuf Khan (Khan Sahib) was entrusted by the British with the duty of tackling Puli Thevar and his allies.

Puli Thevar attacked Madurai and captured it from Mahfuz Khan. Puli Thevar's military success had no parallel. The native ruler triumphed against the British. It is a clear demonstration of the Marava might and the heroism of the patriots. But Yusuf Khan recaptured Madurai. With the help of the Palayakkarars of the Eastern bloc and the king of Travancore, Yusuf Khan had many victories. After fierce battles, Nerkkattumseval was attacked in 1759. In 1767, this city was captured by Col. Campbell. Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile without finally fulfilling his purpose of checking the growth of the British influence. Although his attempt ended in failure, he leaves a valiant trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India.

Vira Pandya Kattabomman

Vira Pandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkuruchi at the age of thirty on the death of his father, Jagavira Pandya

Kattabomman. Yet, several events led to the conflict between Kattabomman and East India Company. During this period the collection of tribute served as a cause of friction. The Nawab of Arcot who had this right surrendered it to the English under the provisions of the Karnatic Treaty of 1792. Therefore, the chief of Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman had to pay tribute to the English. In September 1798, the tribute from Kattabomman fell into arrears.

Collector Jackson in his characteristic arrogance and rashness wrote letters to Kattabomman in a threatening language. There is a tradition to indicate that Kattabomman declared: "It rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English?" By the 31 May 1789, the total arrears of tribute from Kattabomman amounted to 3310 pagodas. Though Jackson wanted to send an army against Kattabomman, the Madras Government did not give permission. Hence, on the 18 August 1798 Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at Ramanathapuram within two weeks. In the meantime, Kattabomman went with arrears of tribute to meet Jackson. Kattabomman was humiliated twice by Jackson when the former wanted to meet him at Tirukuttralam and Srivilliputhur.

Kattabomman

But he was told that he could meet the collector only at Ramanathapuram. Despite this humiliation, Kattabomman followed Jackson for twenty three days in a journey of 400 miles through the latter's route and reached Ramanathapuram on the 19 September.

An interview was granted by Jackson and Kattabomman cleared most of the arrears leaving only 1090 pagodas as balance. During this interview Kattabomman and his Minister,

Sivasubramania Pillai, had to stand before the arrogant collector for three hours together. Still he did not permit them to leave the place, but directed them to stay inside the fort. Kattabomman suspected the intentions of Jackson. Hence, he tried to escape with his minister and brother Oomathurai. At the gate of the fort there followed a clash, in which some people including Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner. But Kattabomman escaped. After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman appealed to the Madras Council submitting the facts. The Madras Government directed Kattabomman to appear before a Committee. Meanwhile, the government released Sivasubramania Pillai and suspended the Collector, Jackson. He appeared before the Committee, with William Brown, William Oram and John Casmayor as members. The Committee found Kattabomman not guilty. S. R. Lushington was now appointed Collector in the place of Jackson, latter was eventually dismissed from service.

League of the Palayakkarars

Thus the English removed the source of grievance to Kattabomman. Yet, the humiliation suffered by Kattabomman affected his self-respect. During this time, Marudu Pandyan of Sivaganga organized the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British. The Tiruchirappalli Proclamation was made. He sent missions Panchalamkuruchi. Thus a close association between Kattabomman and Marudu Pandyan established. The events now moved to a crisis. In August 1798 the son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and his adviser visited Panchalamkuruchi and held consultations. Kattabomman decided to establish his

influence in Sivagiri with the aid of the son of the Palayakkarar. As the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company, the Madras Council considered this move as a challenge to its own authority and ordered war against Kattabomman.

Expedition to Panchalamkuruchi

In May 1799, Lord Wellesley issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces from Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli. Major Bannerman, armed with extensive powers, assumed the command of the expedition. On the 1 September, 1799 the Major served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to surrender and attend on him at Palayamkottai on the 4th. Kattabomman replied that he would submit on a lucky day.

Bannerman considered this reply as evasive and decided on military action. On 5 September Kattabomman's fort was attacked. On the 16th reinforcements reached from Palayamkottai. In a clash at Kolarpatti the Palayakkarar troops suffered heavy casualty and Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner. Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai. The ruler of Pudukkottai captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the British.

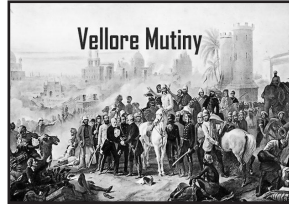
Fall of Kattabomman

Bannerman brought the prisoners to an assembly of the Pal 31 May 1789 Ayakkarars and after a mockery of trial sentenced them to death. Sivasubramania Pillai was executed at Nagalapuram on the 13th of September. On the 16th of October Vira Pandyan was tried before an assembly of Palayakkarars,



summoned at Kayattar. Thereupon, Bennerman announced death penalty. On the 16th of October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayattar. Vira Pandyan faced the last moments of his life with the pride of a hero.

Vellore Mutiny



Vellore was the capital of erstwhile North Arcot district in Tamil Nadu. At present, this district is named after its

capital Vellore. It is a well fortified and beautiful city.

With the expansion of the East India Company's rule in India, the native rulers and their dependents suffered. The native rulers either submitted or rebelled. These rebellions had no clear vision or ideal but purely motivated by the territorial interest of the native rulers and their ambition to preserve the old feudal order. The heroism and sacrifice of individuals like Puli Thevar, Kattabomman and Marudu Brothers had no parallel. But all these leaders never organised the common people for a unified and meaningful cause. The ideas of nationalism, political consciousness and organized struggle came much later.

In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in 1806. This incident differs from other previous rebellions in. The earlier rebellions were those of the native rulers. The Vellore Mutiny was organized by the sepoys. The earlier rebellions had only a regional interest. Every prince wanted to safeguard his own kingdom at any cost.

But Vellore Mutiny was the result of spontaneous outflow of the feelings of the sepoys who served under the Company. It was a protest by the sepoys against the Company. This protest showed the future possibilities.

Causes

Several causes are attributed to the Vellore Mutiny. Indian sepoys had to experience numerous difficulties when they went to serve in the Company's army. The sepoys were forced to serve under the Company since their earlier patrons (the native chieftains) were all disappearing from the scene. The strict discipline, practice, new weapons, new methods and uniforms were all new to the sepoys. Anything new appears to be difficult and wrong for a man who is well-settled in the old way of life for a long-time.

Sir John Cradock, the commander-in-chief, with the -approval of **Lord- William Bentinck**, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat. Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.

The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache. The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their religious and social traditions. There was also a popular belief that this was the beginning of a process by which all of them would be converted to Christianity.

The English treated the Indian sepoys as their inferior. There was the racial prejudice. This was the psychological base for the sepoy mutinies in India during the Company's rule.

The sepoys once served the local chieftains (either Hindu or Muslim). The chieftains were their own kinsmen but now they served under

the foreigners. They can never forget their original loyalties.

The Vellore uprising was preceded by a series of protests by the Indian troops. In May 1806, the 4th Regiment rose in revolt against the new turban. The Commander-in-Chief took severe action the sepoys who were found guilty were punished with 500 to 900 lashes. Before the mutiny secret associations were formed and meetings held in which Tipu's family took part.

On June 17th 1806 a sepoy of the 1st Regiment named **Mustapha Beg**, secretly informed his commanding officer, **Colonel Forbes**, that a plot had been planned for the extermination of the European officers and troops. But this was not taken seriously .

On the eve of the Mutiny at Vellore **Fettah Hyder**, the first son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English and sought the help of the Marathas and the French.

Fettah Hyder received secret information through one **Mohammed Malick**. Besides, princes **Fettah Hyder** and **Moiz-ud-Deen** in particular were active in planning the execution of the Mutiny.

Thus, there was the desire to revive the old Muslim rule in this region. The sepoys were aware of the tragic end of **Puli Thevar**, **Khan Sahib**, **Kattabomman**, **Marudu Brothers**, **Tipu Sultan** and others. Hence there were ill-feelings about the British in the minds of the sepoys. All these led to the rebellion.

Course of the Mutiny

On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt . **Colonel Fancourt**, who commanded the garrison, was their first victim. **Colonel Me**

Kerras of the 23rd Regiment, was shot down on the parade-ground. Major Armstrong was the next officer to be killed during the mutiny. About a dozen other officers were also killed.

Major Cootes who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet, 14 miles away, and informed Colonel Gillespie at 7 am . Col. Gillespie reached the Vellore fort at 9 a.m. Meantime, the rebels proclaimed Futteh Hyder, Tipu's first son, as their new ruler and hoisted tiger-striped flag of Tipu Sultan. But the uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie. 800 Indian soldiers were found dead in the fort alone. Six hundred soldiers were imprisoned in Tiruchi and Vellore. Some rebels were hung, some shot dead. The uprising was thus brought to a bloody end. Tipu's son was sent to Calcutta. The commander-in-chief and the governor were recalled. Vellore Mutiny failed. There was no proper leadership. The rebellion was also not well organized. But it is the starting point of a new era of the resistance of the sepoys to the British rule. The 18th century was marked by the resistance of the local chieftains. The first six decades of 19th century was marked by the resistance of sepoys.

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K.K. Pillai rejects the thesis that Vellore Mutiny led to the 1857 revolt. V.D.Savarkar calls the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 as the prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857. N. Sanjivi proclaims that the Tamils had taken the real lead in the Indian freedom struggle. K. Rajayyan argues that this mutiny was a continuation of the Marudu Brothers' resistance movement against the colonial rule.

The south Indian rebellion was over by A.D.1801. But the rude shock was not erased from the minds of the people. The English East India Company emerged as the Unopposed ruler of Madras Presidency and John Cradock was commander-in-chief. His army reforms invited a mutiny at Vellore. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was the first Instance of a mutiny by Indian sepoys against the East India Company. It is one of the significant event not only in the history of Tamil Country but also India. It took place in the south Indian town Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of Vellore. As it was led by the sepoys of Vellore fort, it was called as the Vellore Mutiny. It was presumed as a prelude to the Great Revolt of 1857.

Causes for the Failure of the Mutiny

There was no proper leadership. The revolt was not well organised. Tipu's sons did not have proper training in warfare as they spent most of their life time in prison. The sepoys could not get the support and supplies on time from the native rulers.

Results

Many Indian soldiers were arrested and imprisoned. Tipu's family was taken to Calcutta and kept in prison for more than six years. The Mutiny revealed the patriotic and the revengeful attitude of the Indians toward the British. Through the mutiny failed, it became a prelude to the First War of Indian Independence of 1857.



Dravidan Movements in Tamil Nadu

The Justice Party rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The ideology and objectives of the Justice Party had been unique and somewhat different from those of the Congress Party. The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin Movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

Birth of the Justice Party

Various factors had contributed to the formation of the Justice Party, which represented the Non-Brahmin Movement. The social dominance of the Brahmins was the main cause for the emergence of the Non-Brahmin Movement. Their high proportion in the Civil Service, educational institutions and also their predominance in the Madras Legislative Council caused a great worry among the non-Brahmins. The Brahmins had also monopolized the Press. The rediscovery of the greatness of the Tamil language and literature also provided a stimulus to the non-Brahmins. Particularly, the publication of the book entitled *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages* by Rev. Robert Caldwell in 1856 gave birth to

the Dravidian concept. Later the ancient Tamil literature had been rediscovered and printed by various Tamil scholars including Arumuga Navalar, C.V. Damodaram Pillai and U.V. Swaminatha Iyer. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai in his famous historical work, *The Tamils 1800 Years Ago* pointed out that Tamils had attained a high degree of civilization before the Advent of the Aryans. This led to the growth of Dravidian feelings among the non-Brahmins. These factors collectively contributed to the birth of the Non-Brahmin Movement and the Justice Party.

The precursor of the Justice Party was the **Madras United League** which was renamed as the **Madras Dravidian Association** in November 1912. Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar played a significant role in nurturing this organization. In 1916 the **South Indian Liberal Federation** was formed for the purpose of 'promoting the political interests of non-Brahmin caste Hindus'. The leaders who stood behind the formation of this organization were Pitti Theagaraya Chetti, Dr. T.M. Nair, P. Ramarayaninger (Raja of Panagal) and Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar. The South Indian Liberal Federation published an English newspaper called *Justice* and hence this organization came to be called the Justice

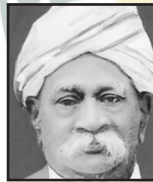
Party. The other news paper which supported the Justice Party was Dravidan (in Tamil). Besides, the Justice Party organized a series of public meetings, conferences, lectures to popularise Non-Brahmin movement. Similarly, the Justice Party formed District Associations, the Non-Brahmin Youth League.

The Justice Movement



The Justice Party's rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India. The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

The Justice Party, officially known as South Indian Liberal Federation was a political party in the Madras Presidency of British India. This party was established in 1916 by T.M. Nair and Thiagaraya Chetty. During its early years, the party involved in petitioning to the imperial administrative bodies demanding more representation for non-Brahmins in administration. This party published 'Dravidian' in Tamil, 'Andhra Prakasika' in Telugu and 'Justice' in English. Hence it came to be called as the 'Justice Party'.



Justice Party Rule

The Justice Party came to power following the election of 1920 held according to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The Justice Party captured sixty three out of ninety eight elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council. As Pitti Theagaraya Chetti declined

to lead the ministry, A.Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry. In the election of 1923 it fought against the Swarajya Party. The Justice Party again won the majority and the ministry was formed by Raja of Panagal. In the election of 1926 a divided Justice Party faced the opposition of a united Congress. Therefore, an independent, A.Subbarayan with the help of the Swarajya Party formed the ministry. In 1930 when the next election was held the Justice Party won the majority and formed a ministry with B. Muniswami Naidu as the leader. In 1932 Raja of Bobbili replaced him as Prime Minister of the Presidency. In 1934 Raja of Bobbili formed his second ministry, which continued in power until the election of 1937. Then Justice party came under the leadership of Periyar E.V.Ramasamy and his self-respect movement. In 1944 at Salem conference. Periyar transformed the Justice Party into a social organization called Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from the electoral politics.

There were many causes for its failure.

- The Justice Party came to power when the world was in economic depression.
- The Nationalist Movement was popular and heading for freedom.
- Caste and Wealth played vital role. Hence the party lost its hold.
- The rise of Congress under the

Thus the Justice Party lost its vitality after a few years of its existence.

Achievements of the Justice Party

The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years. Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform.

Justice rule gave adequate representation to non-Brahman communities in the public services. It improved the status of depressed classes through education reforms. Justice Party introduced following reforms in the field of Education :

1. Free and compulsory education was introduced for the first time in Madras.
2. Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
3. Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
4. The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
5. The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
6. Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
7. Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

The government took over the power of appointing district munsiffs out of the control of the High Court. The Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion. The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929. It was the first of its kind in India. The women were granted the right to vote on the same basis as was given to men. The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of

temples. Justice Party Government introduced economic reforms. To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed. This led to the establishment of new industries such as : sugar factories, engineering works, tanneries, aluminium factories, cement factories and oil milling so on. This act provided credits to industries, allotted land and water. This proved favourable for industrial progress.

Similarly, Justice Party Government introduced schemes for rural development to help agrarian population, public health schemes to prevent diseases. To improve village economy village road scheme was introduced. In the city of Madras the Town Improvement Committee of the Madras Corporation introduced Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes. As a social welfare measures the Justice Party Government gave waste lands in village to Depressed Classes. The Devadasi system, a disgrace to women, was abolished. The Justice administration reorganized the working of the University of Madras. During the administration of Justice Party, the Andhra University was established in 1926 and Annamalai University in 1929.

It inaugurated the era of rural development through economic and social reforms.

- The Justice Party government set right the imbalances in the representation of different communities and improved the status of Depressed Classes.
- The Communal G.O's of 1921 and 1922 provided reservation of appointments in local bodies and educational institutions for Non-Brahmins.

- To avoid Nepotism, Favouritism and other influences in the process of selection, this government created a staff selection board in 1924 and it became the Public Service regulate the higher educational institutions.
- In 1925 Andhra University and in 1929 Annamalai University were opened.
- To regulate temple accounts, Temple Committees were created. In 1926 the Hindu Religious Endowment Bill was passed.
- The Women were granted the right to vote in 1921, abolished Devadasi system, prevented immoral traffic of Women and passed Industries Act.
- The system of giving free pattas for housing sites to the poor was introduced.
- By way of introducing mid-day meal schemes at Thousand lights Thiyagaraya Chettiar strengthened the school.
- It gave encouragement to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani Medical Education.

End of Justice Party Rule

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for provincial autonomy and the electoral victory meant the assumption of a major responsibility in the administration of the province. K. V. Reddi Naidu led the Justice Party, while C. Rajagopalachari led the Congress in the South. In the election of 1937, the Congress captured 152 out of 215 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 26 out of 46 in the Legislative Council. In July 1937 the Congress formed its ministry under C. Rajagopalachari.

Thus, the rule of Justice Party which introduced important social legislations came to an end. In 1944 the Justice party conference was held in Salem. There Perarinar Anna passed a resolution thereby the name of justice party was changed as Dravidar Kazhagam.

During the 19th and 20th centuries great leaders like V.O.C, Subramaniya Bharathi, Bala Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajaji were actively involved in the Freedom Struggle. Some of the great leaders of Tamilnadu not only fought for political freedom has no meaning when people are denied social justice, self respect and dignity.

Self Respect Movement



E.V.Ramasamy Periyar was the greatest social reformers of Tamil Nadu. He was the first leader, the country had ever seen to inculcate self respect, rationalism, women liberation and social equality in the minds of the people.

E.V.Ramasamy was born on September 17, 1879 in Erode in a very rich Hindu family. He got married at 13th year and renounced his life in his 19th year. by wearing saintly dress, he went to many holy places. He went to Kasi where he noticed that the Brahmins ill-treated the Non-Brahmins. He condemned it and returned to Tamilnadu. He joined the Congress in 1919 to realize his ideas. He was elected as the Secretary of Madras State Congress Committee in 1921 and its President in 1923.

He joined the non-cooperation movement, Temple entry movement. Finally the Travancore government relaxed such segregation and allowed the people to enter into the temple. Hence Periyar was given the

title of 'Vaikam Hero'.

Periyar visited a school on Gurukulam style run at Sheramandevi out of congress funds. He noticed the segregation of Non-Brahmin students from the Brahmins by providing drinking water and food in separate places. He protested against this anti-social practice and resigned the Secretaryship of Madras State Congress. He moved a resolution for reservation in government services for non-brahmins in the state Congress conference held at Kanchipuram. But this was not allowed. So Periyar left the Conference and started Self Respect Movement in 1925 to spread and execute his ideas and policies.

Aims

- The self respect movement condemned and fought against Brahmin domination over other castes, society, politics and religion.
- It fought to abolish traditionalism and superstitions
- It advocated women education, widow remarriage, intercaste marriages and

opposed child marriage.

Achievements

Periyar criticized the meaningless ideas, superstitious beliefs and unbelievable puranic stories in the public meetings. He spread self respect principles through Kudiarasu, Puratchi, Viduthalai. He also published some books against social evils propagated 14 points of the Socialists Manifesto. The Justice Party accepted the same and tried to propagated it.

In order to check the growing population and to keep good health, he suggested the family planning. He also encouraged Tamil Script reform and suggested to adopt Roman Script to ensure easy learning. He was given the title of 'Periyar' by Ladies Conference held at Madras.

In 1937 election, the Justice Party was defeated and its decline became inevitable. At Salem conference of 1944, the name of Justice Party was changed as 'Dravidar Kazhagam'. Periyar's ambitions were fulfilled by DMK and AIADMK.

Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement

Madras Mahajana Sabha Association:



It was established by Harley, Lakshmi narasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai in 1852. The Association criticized the policies of the East India company. In 1884, the Madras Native Association was merged with the Madras Mahajana Sabha established by S.Ramaswami Mudhaliar, P.Anandacharlu and P.Rangaiah Naidu. The Sabha functioned at the office of 'The Hindu', Ellis Road Junction, Mount Road.

P.Rangaiah Naidu was elected first President of the Sabha. The Sabha adopted a moderate policy in its early days. However, its aims and the objectives were considered seditious. In Dec 1895, on his visit to Madras, the Viceroy of India, Lord Elgin refused to

receive the welcome address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha.

Madras Mahajana Sabha was considered to be a unique one that paved the way for our national freedom. The Sabha voiced out the fundamental rights of our countrymen. It had developed very close relationship with the Indian National Congress since 1920 onwards. Consequently in 1930, the Sabha organized the Salt Satyagraha movement on April 22nd in Madras George town, Esplanade, the High court and beach areas. The members were attacked savagely by the British police. As the Sabha insisted on a legal enquiry about the injustice done towards the participants of the enquired thirty people and submitted its report to the government.

When the British Government banned the Congress party, Madras Mahajana Sabha conducted numerous exhibitions to instigate the partriotic feelings in the hearts of our countrymen such as All India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Exhibition.

The father of our nation-Mahatma Gandhiji had delivered a speech at the meeting of Mahajana Sabha on Oct 24th 1896. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also had participated in the golden Jubilee celebrations of the Sabha.

Tamil Nadu in the Indian National Movement

Tamil Nadu played an important role in the Indian National Movement. Even prior to the Great Revolt of 1857, the rebellion in Panchalam Kuruchi, the 1801 "South Indian Rebellion" of the Marudu brothers and the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 were the early anti-colonial struggles in Tamil Nadu. During the nationalist era Tamil Nadu provided the leaders like G. Subramania Iyer, V.O.C. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Bharathi, C. Rajagopalachari and K. Kamaraj to the National Movement. Besides, the nationalist movement in Tamil Nadu was as active as elsewhere.

Beginning of the National Movement in Tamil Nadu

The earliest political organisation, the Madras Native Association was started in July 1852. Lakshminarasu Chetty and Srinivasa Pillai were the founders of this organization. The **Madras Native Association** was sharply critical of the policies of the East India Company's rule. Subsequently in 1884, the Madras Mahajana Sabha was established by P. Anandacharlu and P. Rangaiya Naidu. The Madras Native Association was ultimately merged with this organization.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly supported the activities of the Indian National Congress. It had also initiated social reform. G. Subramania Iyer performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889. He moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885. He started the nationalist papers like **The Hindu** in English and **Swadeshamitran** in Tamil. In 1892, the Madras Provincial Conference was

started to mobilize people in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887 under the presidentship of Fakruddin Thyabji. Later a number of such annual sessions were also held in the city of Madras.

Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 led to the beginning of Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu. During this period the important leaders of the National Movement were – V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and Subramania Bharathi. In May 1907 Bharathi brought Bipin Chandra Pal one of the leaders of extremists in the Congress to Madras city. After the Surat split in 1907, V.O.C and fellow nationalists started the Chennai Jana Sangam. Subramania Bharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a revolutionary in social and political ideas. He edited the Tamil Weekly India. He wrote nationalist songs called the Swadesa Geethangal. V.O.Chidambaram Pillai was a lawyer by profession and he joined the nationalist movement in 1905. He was a follower of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He led the Coral Mill Strike in February 1908 in Tuticorin. In 1906 he launched the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin. Hence he was called Kappalottiya Tamilan. There was competition between Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company. V.O.C advocated the boycott of the British India Steam Navigation Company and this had resulted in the Tirunelveli uprising in March 1908. He was ably assisted by Subramania Siva. Both were arrested and imprisoned. They served six years rigorous imprisonment. They were given

harsh punishment inside the prison. V.O.C was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as Chekkilutta Chemmal.

The arrest of the nationalist leaders, harsh punishment for the nationalist leaders inside the prison and the collapse of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company led to the formation of a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu called the Bharathamatha Association. Nilakanta Bramachari played a vital role in it. One of the followers of this association Vanchi Nathan shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.

Home Rule Movement in Tamil Nadu

The Home rule Movement in Madras was organized by Mrs. Annie Besant between 1916 and 1918. The first indication of Annie Besant's decision to launch a Home Rule Movement appeared in New India in September 1915. Besant sought the support of the Indian National Congress at its annual meeting at Bombay in December, 1915. She was supported in her movement by Tilak. Home Rule Movement was vigorous during the First World War.

Non-co-operation Movement

In Tamil Nadu the Non-co-operation Movement was strong during the years 1921 – 23. Beginning in March 1921 there were campaigns of Non-Cooperation against the foreign regulations. In 1921 and 1922 there were campaigns against the consumption of liquor in many parts of the province. Temperance campaign was particularly prominent in Madurai. Non- Cooperation had been a success in Tamil Nadu. C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthi and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker were the important leaders of the Non-

Cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu. At that time E.V.Ramaswami Naicker was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. C. Rajagopalachari stressed that the council boycott was a central part of the Gandhian Programme. However, this view was not shared by Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Srinivasa Iyengar, Varadarajulu Naidu and Vijayaraghavachari. In the meantime, Periyar E.V.R. launched the Vaikom Satyagraha in Kerala against the practice of social segregation. Later he resigned from the Congress and came out on the social segregation issue at Seramandevi Guru Kulam of V.V.S. Iyer. S. Satyamurthi of Pudukkottai was one of the important freedom fighters. He led the anti-Simon Campaign in 1929 when the Simon Commission visited Tamil Nadu. The other important nationalist leader was K.Kamaraj from Virudhunagar. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924 and thus entered nationalist movement. He was the vice-president and treasurer of the Ramnad District Congress Committee in 1929. From the beginning, Kamaraj was the man of the masses. He spoke in simple and direct language. He had a sound common sense and practical wisdom. He was fully aware of the rural Tamil Nadu. He visited each and every village and understood the different problems of the masses. He always identified himself with the common man of Tamil Nadu. Thus, he really brought the Congress movement to the villages in Tamil Nadu.

Salt Satyagraha

As part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha. He undertook the Dandi March in 1930. C.Rajagopalachari became the TNCC president

in April 1930. Authorized by TNCC and AICC to direct the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu Rajaji undertook the famous Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha March. He selected the route from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district. The March began on Tamil New Year's Day (13th April). The March reached Vedaranyam on 28 April 1930. Two days later Rajagopalachari was arrested for breaking the salt laws. Some of the other important leaders who participated in the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha were T.S.S.Rajan, Mrs. Lakshmipathi Sardar Vedaratnam Pillai, C. Swaminatha Chetty and K.Santhanam. Tiruppur Kumaran who led the flag march was fatally beaten. Since he guarded the national flag in his hands he was called Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. Commemorating his sacrifice the Government of India issued a postal stamp in his honour.

Similarly, the National Movement was encouraged by songs composed by Namakkal Kavinjar Ramalingam Pillai. In his songs he praised the Gandhian methods in the struggle for freedom. He sang that "a war is coming without knife and blood". This highlighted the Gandhian principle of non-violent struggle against the British.

Quit India Movement

Later, in 1937 when elections were held in accordance with the 1935 Act, Congress won the elections and formed the ministry in Madras headed by C. Rajagopalachari. There were nine other ministers in his cabinet. The ministry was in power from July 1937 to October 1939. The ministry had resigned along with other Congress ministries in the different provinces over the issue of the Indian involvement in the Second World War. During Second War, after the failure of the Cripps's Proposals Gandhi had launched the Quit India Movement. In Tamil Nadu Quit India Movement drew the factory workers, students and common people. It was a wide spread movement.

The Buckingham & Carnatic Mills, Port Trust and the Tramway workers joined the movement in large numbers. Quit India Movement was launched in places like North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore. There was police firing at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai. Besides, Subhash Bose's INA had many men and women soldiers from Tamil Nadu. Finally, when India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.



Government of Tamilnadu Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : History & Culture of India
Topic : **Political parties and populist schemes**

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Commissioner,
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Political Parties and their schemes in T.N after independence

Political parties in T.N

S.No	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation Year	States / UT
1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIADMK	1972	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
2.	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	DMDK	2005	Tamil Nadu
3.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	1949	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
4.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	PMK	1989	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
5.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	MDMK	1994	Tamil Nadu

Populist schemes in TN

1967 - 1969

- “Madras” State was renamed as “Tamil Nadu”.
- Act to provide legal status to the Self-respect Marriages.
- Two language formula providing for Tamil and English.
- Surrender of Earned Leave and its encashment for Government Servants.
- Transport Corporations established.
- Electricity to all the villages.
- Link roads to all the villages having a population of 1500.
- Slum Clearance Board.
- Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board.
- Free Eye camps Scheme.
- Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme.
- Abolition of Hand-pulled Rickshaws and free distribution of Cycle Rickshaws.

1969 - 1971

- Nationalisation of Transport.
- Free Concrete Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

- Act to provide conferment of ownership of house-sites (Kudiyiruppu Act); Act fixing fair wages to farm labourers.
- Police Commission – First in India.
- Separate Ministry for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.
- Constitution of the Backward Classes Commission and increasing the quantum of reservation for Backward Classes to 31 percent from 25 percent and for Scheduled Castes to 18 percent from 16 percent.
- Free Education to all upto P.U.C..
- May Day declared as a Holiday with wages.
- Birthday of “NabigalNayagam” declared as a Holiday.

1971 - 1976

- First Agricultural University at Coimbatore
- Family Benefit Fund Scheme to Government Employees
- Confidential Reports on Government servants abolished.
- Free Housing Scheme to Fishermen.
- “Karunaiillam” in Temples for children.
- Salem Steel Plant.
- Land Ceiling Act, fixing 15 standard acres as the ceiling.
- Second Mine-Cut and Electricity Scheme at Neyveli.
- Petroleum and Industrial Chemicals at Thoothukudi.
- Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
- SIPCOT Complexes.
- Inclusion of Urdu Speaking Muslims in the list of Backward Classes, like Tamil Speaking Muslims.
- Abolition of Land Tax on dry lands.
- “Manu NeethiThittam”.
- Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.
- “KonguVellalar” included in the list of Backward Classes.
- Green Revolution.

1989 - 1991

- 20 per cent separate reservation for Most Backward Classes including Vanniar and Seer Marabinar.
- 18 per cent separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and 1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.
- Free Education to Most Backward Classes and subject to income ceiling to Backward Classes upto Degree level.
- Free Education to Scheduled Castes and subject to income ceiling to women upto Degree level.
- Free Electricity to Farmers – First time in the Country.
- Law for equal property rights to women.
- 30 per cent reservation for women in Government services.
- First Veterinary and Animal Sciences University – First in Asia.
- Financial Assistance to poor girls for marriages.
- Financial Assistance to Widows for remarriages.
- Financial Assistance to encourage inter-caste marriages.
- Direct Paddy procurement centres.
- Incentive and payment of cart-hire charges for procurement from farmers.

- Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation established.
- Financial assistance to pregnant women.
- Wage hike for Government employees on par with the Central Government Employees with retrospective effect.
- Women's Self-Help groups benefiting 10 lakh women.
- Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- PavendharBharathidasan University.
- Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
- Efforts to set up Cauvery Tribunal.
- 15 per cent reservation in professional courses for rural students.
- Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram Scheme to eradicate caste discrimination.
- Mini Bus Scheme for Rural areas.
- Dr.Ambedkar Law University – First in India.
- Periyar University in Salem.
- Tamil Virtual University to help world Tamils.
- Urdu Academy.
- Minorities Economic Development Corporation.

1996 - 2001

- Within six months after assuming office, elections for local bodies and cooperatives.
- 33 per cent reservation for women in local bodies – by which 44,143 women including 2 Women Mayors assumed office; of the two Women Mayors one belonged to SC community.
- 'Madras' renamed as 'Chennai'.
- Single window system for admission in Engineering and Medical colleges.
- Transparent New Industrial Policy.
- Single window system for obtaining all licenses for starting industries.
- Improved roads, new bridges.
- Concrete streets in villages.
- Desilting of rivers, tanks and canals in an unprecedented scale.
- 24 hour Primary Health Centres.
- For the first time in India, MLA Constituency Development Fund.
- Protected water for all villages.
- Chennai Film City named after MGR, by changing the name "J.J. Film City".
- Farmers Market Scheme.
- VarumunKappom.
- Cattle Protection Scheme.
- VazhvoliThittam in Schools.
- 133 feet high Thiruvalluvar Statue in Kanniyakumari.
- Tidel Park in Chennai.
- Computer Training Scheme for Government college students.
- Over two lakh families given house sites in poramboke lands, where they were living in houses constructed.
- Community Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Income Certificate on completion of 10th and 12th standards from the year 1999-2000.
- Scheme for grant of expenses of higher education for first three rank holders in State and District levels in the 10th and 12th standard examinations from the year 1996.

- Bus Terminal at Koyambedu in Chennai – Biggest in Asia.
 - Special Scheme for the economic development of Southern districts.
 - Women's Small Trade Loan Scheme with saving scheme.
 - Separate Welfare Board for agricultural labour.
 - Welfare Boards for unorganised labour.
 - Manimandapam for Tamil Scholars and martyrs.
 - Supply of eggs with nutritious meal.
 - Construction of over 20 dams.
 - New buildings for Collectorates in nine districts.
 - For the first time Bench of High Court at Madurai; Construction of buildings for it and for courts in various districts.
 - Free bus passes for students.
 - Anna Marumalarchi Scheme.
 - NammakuNaame Scheme.
 - Indigent Family Welfare Scheme.
 - Rs.104 crore new buildings for Chennai General Hospital.
 - Reappointment of 13,000 welfare workers.
 - For the first time 10,000 road workers appointed.
 - Nationalisation of the works of Tamil scholars.
 - Nine fly overs in Chennai.
 - 350 electricity sub-stations (power) at Rs. 1500 crores.
 - Pension scheme for contract labour.
 - Pension Scheme for transport workers.
 - New Medical colleges at Vellore, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari districts.
 - Tamil Virtual University.
- 2006 - 2011**
- 1 Kg. of rice for 1 Rupee.
 - Distribution of palm oil, red gram, black gram, suji, maida and fortified wheat flour under Special Public Distribution system at subsidised rates.
 - 10 items of provisions at Rs.50.
 - Cooperative loan of Rs. 7,000 crores waived to benefit 22 lakh 40 thousand and 739 families of farmers.
 - No interest on crop loan to farmers who repay on time.
 - Enhanced procurement rice at Rs.1050/- for common variety of paddy and Rs.1100/- for fine variety of paddy per quintal.
 - Renewal of 117 old UzhavarSandhais and 45 new UzhavarSandhais.
 - Rs.2000 per tonne of sugarcane, including transport charges and incentive to sugarcane farmers.
 - Linking of rivers within the State : Cauvery – Gundaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.189 crores.
 - Tamirabarani – Karumeniyaru – Nambiyaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.369 crores.
 - Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards numbering 31 established, including the Welfare Board for Agricultural labour and enrolment of 2 crore 2 lakhs 21 thousand 564 members in the Welfare Boards.

- Disbursement of 616 crores 43 lakhs 44 thousand and 832 rupees as financial assistance to 13 lakhs 6 thousand 492 members of the Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards.
- Free house-sites to 1 crore 58 lakhs 8 thousand and 288 families.
- Kamarajar Birthday celebrated as “Education Development Day” in all the schools – A Special Legislation enacted.
- 5 Eggs / Bananas per week with Nutritious Noon Meal.
- Free Bus pass to 24 lakhs 82 thousand school students and 2 lakhs 99 thousand college students every year.
- Common Entrance Examinations to Professional Courses scrapped.
- Tamil made a compulsory subject upto 10th Standard in all the schools.
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil shifted to Chennai from Mysore.
- Kumbhabishekam and renovations works carried out in 4724 temples at a cost of Rs.523 crores; during the current year Kumbhabishekam 1100 temples at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- 10,000 cycles on an estimate of Rs.277 lakhs, distributed to Archakas and Poojaris free of cost.
- Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Financial Assistance for marriages of poor girls increased to Rs.25,000/- from Rs.10,000/-.
- Financial Assistance of Rs.6000/- disbursed to each of 20 lakh 11 thousand 517 poor pregnant women.
- A new Medical Insurance Scheme for Government Servants for providing 2 lakhs worth of medical assistance in a period 4 years.
- Under “VarumunKappomThittam” 18 thousand 742 camps have been conducted so far, benefiting 77 lakhs 5 thousand and 8 persons.
- “NalamanaThamizhagamThittam” for medical check-up to create awareness in regard to heart disease, diabetics and cancer.
- Under Kalaingar Insurance Scheme, 2 lakhs 70 thousand 265 poor people have got their life-saving surgeries at a cost of Rs.702 crores.
- Free 108 Emergency Ambulance Scheme with the Central assistance has benefited 8 lakh 8 thousand 907 persons so far; Further, lives of 42 thousand 232 persons have been saved.
- 25 MoUs have been signed for starting 37 new industries on an investment of Rs.46,091 crores, which would provide employment opportunities to about 2 lakh 52 thousand 569 persons.
- Monthly doles totaling Rs. 240 crores have been disbursed so far to 3 lakh 5 thousand 801 educated unemployed youth.
- New Employment to 4 lakhs 65 thousand 658 youth in Government offices.
- Tidel Parks at Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
- Monthly Maintenance Grant of Rs.200 increased to Rs.500 for 10 thousand differently abled persons, who are severely affected.

- So far 4 lakhs 41 thousand 311 Self Help Groups for Women have been formed; Loan assistance of Rs.6342 crores has been given to these SHGs so far.
- Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 10 thousand 96 Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.2033 crores, under “Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 420 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.210 crores, under “Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- Improvement and maintenance works have been carried out on 57 thousand 787 kilometer long roads at a cost of Rupees 12 thousand 94 crores.
- 4,945 Kilometer long roads have been broadened and converted to two-lane roads.
- Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge and water charges have been scrapped. A notional tax of Rs.2 per acre of dry lands and Rs.5 per acre of wet lands levied as a mark of land-ownership.
- Without increase in tariff 12 thousand 137 new buses plying on the roads; Further 300 new buses being added.
- 3 per cent separate reservation for Arunthathiyar Community.
- Persons of any caste can become Archakas in Temples – Legislation enacted to establish an equitable society.
- With a view to create a casteless society, 145 Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapurams have already been established; 95 new Samathuvapurams are added.
- World class Anna Centenary Memorial Library at Kotturpuram-Chennai at a cost of Rs.171 crores.
- New Secretariat-Assembly Complex in Omandurar Government Estate at a cost of Rs.1200 crores.
- Adyar Ecological Research Park established at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- “Semmozhi Poonga” in the heart of Chennai City.
- Desalination of Sea Water Project at Minjur, North Chennai.
- Desalination of Sea Water Project at Nemmeli, South Chennai.
- Metro Rail Project at a cost of Rs.14,600 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- Hogenekkal Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.1929 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- Ramanathapuram – Paramakudi Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.630 crores completed.
- TESMA and ESMA scrapped; Concessions withdrawn from Government servants and teachers have been given back to them; Recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission have been implemented with effect from 1.1.2006, on an annual expenditure of Rs.5,155.79 crores.

- Kalaigarnar Housing Schemes for converting 21 lakh huts into concrete houses in a period of 6 years.
- Pension for Pressmen increased from Rs.4000 to Rs.5000 and their family pension increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500.
- First World Classical Tamil Conference held at Coimbatore in June 2010.
- 119 new Courts have been opened; Rs. 302 crores allocated for providing infrastructural facilities in the Courts.
- Action has been taken to reduce the pendency of cases, by establishing Evening and Holiday Courts, as per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.
- Anna Technical University at Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli established.
- Rs. 331 crores allocated for filling 11,307 teacher vacancies and 648 non-teachervacancies in Government-Aided Minorities Schools.
- Equitable Education being implemented.
- One Man Commission has been appointed for fixing the fee structure in private schools.
- The cradle baby scheme
- Thalikkuthangam
- Amma Unavagam
- Amma Scheme
- Thai Scheme
- Amma Salt
- Amma Cement
- Amma water
- Amma Laptop
- Amma Mobile
- Amma Pharmacies
- Ammamixi and Grinder
- Amma Seeds
- Uzhavar scheme
- Amma vegetable shop
- Amma Call Centre



Government of Tamilnadu

Department of Employment and Training

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam
Subject : History & Culture of India
Topic : **Prominent personalist in the arts, science, literature and philosophy**

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Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu played a remarkable part in the struggle for freedom in India. The great leaders like Puli thevar, Kattabomman, Maruthu brothers, Velu Thambi played major role in the revolt. They were all noted for their patriotism, courage, self respect and sacrifice. During the British rule, the great leaders, poets and the social reformers like G.Subramania Iyer, V.O.chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Baharathi, C.Rajagopalachari, Periyar E.V.Ramasamy, Thiruppur Kumaran, K.Kamaraj and many others had contributed a lot towards the success of our freedom struggle.

V.O.Chidambaram Pillai

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai is remembered by the Tamils as SekkiluttaSemmal, Kappalotiya Tamizhan. He was born in Ottapidaram on September 5, 1872. He started his career as a lawyer at Tirunelveli.



He encouraged the formation of Trade Guilds and Worker's Association. He was the founder of the Swadesi Dharma Sanga Weaving Association and Swadesi Co-operative Stores at Tuticorin and Colombo. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 had drawn him into politics.

He organized Coral mill Strike in the town near the sea shore that resulted in the increase of workers' wages and reduction of working hours. In 1907, he attended the Congress sessions held at Surat; where the Congress split into Moderates and Extremists. He followed the militant leader Bala Gangadhar Tilak and preached his philosophy. Charged with sedition, he was sentenced to forty years of imprisonment. His right leg was chained and he was used as a bullock in pulling the oil press (chekku).

Subramaniya Siva

Subramaniya Siva was born in Vathalagdundu in Dindugal district. He was a freedom fighter and a creative writer. He was arrested many times between 1908 and 1922 for his anti-imperialist activities. While serving his last prison term, he was affected by leprosy and was ordered to be shifted to Salem jail. When Siva was unable to walk due to the severity of disease, the British Government enacted a law for Siva, stating that leprosy patient should not travel by rail. As a result of this, Subramaniya Siva travelled the whole length of Madras province on foot though his



whole body was covered with sores. Then he eventually died of the disease on 23rd July 1925.

Subramanya Bharathiyar



Subramanya Bharathi was born on Dec. 11, 1882 at Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli District. He worked as Tamil Teacher in 1904 at Madurai. He also served as Assistant Editor of Swadeshimithran

in 1904. In 1907, he became the editor of the Tamil weekly 'India'. At the same time he also edited the English newspaper 'Bala Bharatham'.

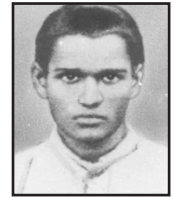
In Madras, in 1908, he organized a huge public meeting to celebrate 'Swaraj Day'. His poems 'Vande Matharam', 'Achamillai, Achamillai', 'Enthaiyum, Thayum' Jaya Bharatham were printed and distributed free to Tamil people.

In 1908, he gave evidence in the case which had been instituted by the British against 'Kappalotiya Thamizhan', V.O. Chidambaram Pillai. Hence, British ordered to arrest Bharathi. Faced with the prospect of arrest, Bharathi escaped to Pondicherry which was under the French rule. From there he edited and published the dailies weekly and monthly. But the British banned them in India in 1909.

After the World War I, Bharathi entered British India near Cuddalore in November 1918. He was arrested and released after the three weeks in custody. Today, more than 90 years later Subramanya Bharathi stands an undying symbol not only of a vibrant Tamil nationalism but also of the unity that is India.

Vanchinathan

Vanchinathan was under the service of the State of Travancore. The activities of the extremists greatly alarmed the British. The collector, Ashe, shot down and killed four persons in Thirunelveli. So Vanchinathan wanted to take revenge against the Collector. He secretly went to Maniyachi Railway Station and shot dead Ashe on 17th June 1911, and he himself committed suicide. A letter was found in his pocket describing that the act of murder of collector Ashe was the first rehearsal to assassinate King George V who was expected to Madras.



Thiruppur Kumaran



Thiruppur Kumaran was born on 1904, in Chennaimalai, Erode District in Tamilnadu. He was a great holding the flag of the Indian Nationalists. Kumaran is revered as a martyr in Tamil Nadu, as is known by

the epithet Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. The government has erected his statue in a park near the railway station in Thiruppur.

S.Satyamurti



Satyamurti was a politician and patriot. He was the political mentor of K.Kamaraj. Rajagopalachari nominated Satyamurti to succeed him as the President of the Indian

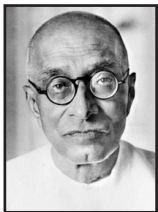
National Congress in Tamil Nadu in 1930. He served as Mayor of Madras in 1939, leading a campaign to restore public education, improved water supply and improve the life of the citizens.

S.Satyamurti was born in Tirumayyam, Madras presidency on August 19, 1887. He started practising as an advocate prior to his initiation in the National Movement. He plunged into politics at an early age and eventually emerging as one of the foremost protest the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the Rowlatt Act.

When Satyamurti became the Mayor of Madras in 1939, the city was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to impress upon the British Governor for building Reservoir in poondi about 50 kms west of the city to augment the water supply position. The reservoir was commissioned by Kamaraj and named it as Satayamurti Sahar. To honour this great man, the Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was named after him as, Satyamurti Bhavan.

He participated in the Swadeshi Movement and Quit India Movement and imprisoned for several times. He was a highly regarded politician of rare abilities, who had dedicated his life to bring freedom and justice to the people. He passed away on 28th March 1943.

C.Rajagopalachari



National Congress and participated in the Calcutta session in 1906. He became the staunch follower of Gandhiji. He participated in the Surat session in 1907. In 1930, he broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam.

He started his March to Vedaranyam from Thiruchirapalli with hundreds of volunteers to break salt laws. He won the 1937 provincial elections and became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. During his administration

he introduced Prohibition, passed several laws to uplift Adi Dravidar and other depressed classes. He also made Hindi as compulsory subject but it was opposed by Periyar EVR. He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the Second World war by the British Government without their consent.

He became the first Indian Governor General of free India. In 1952 he formed the ministry in Tamilnadu. During that time ministry he introduced 'Kula Kalvi Thittam'. But it was opposed by Kamaraj and Periyar EVR and at last Rajaji resigned from Chief Ministership in 1954. Later he resigned from Congress and founded Swatantra party in 1959. Rajaji wrote many books. He wrote Sakkravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu and commentaries on Gita and Upanisad. In 1955, he was awarded 'Bharat Ratna'. He died on Dec 25, 1972. He was often referred as 'Chanakya' for his diplomatic skills.

K.Kamaraj

Kamaraj was born on July 15th 1903 at Virudupatti now known as taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924. He enrolled himself as a full time worker of the Congress party in 1929.



When Gandhiji announced Salt Sathyagraha he participated in the Vedaranyam march along with C.Rajagopalachari in 1930. He was arrested and imprisoned for two years in Alipore jail. As a result of Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931 he was released.

In 1940, he went to Wardha to meet Gandhiji to get approval for the list of Sathyagrahis.

But he was arrested and sent to Vellore jail. Because of his active participation in Quit India Movement in 1942 he was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Amaravathi prison. He hoisted the Indian National flag in Satyamurti's house in 1947.

He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nine years and introduced various welfare measures like opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme, construction of dams and canals etc.. He was widely acknowledged as 'King Maker', as he made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Sastri. He died on October 2nd 1975. Kamaraj was famous for his policy known as 'K' Plan. He was affectionately called by the people as 'Perum Thalaivar' means 'Great Leader'.

Thus Tamil Nadu played a vital role in the freedom struggle of our Country.

C.N.Annadurai

C.N.Annadurai, who was affectionately called as 'Peraringnar Anna' by the people of Tamil Nadu was born on 15th September. 1909 at Kancheepuram. He had his M.A., in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. He was the founder of the "Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam".

Anna's inception into politics was through the Justice Party. The desire to work for social cause made him to join the Justice Party. Anna chose the Justice Party to work for the establishment of a casteless and classless society.

Anna was a good orator. He was recognised

as one of the foremost speakers of those days. When Anna joined the Justice Party he had the privilege of working under the leadership of Periyar E.V.Ramasamy. The party provided the right platform for him and so he joined the self respect movement which was started for the elimination of social inequalities.

In the Anti-Hindi conference organized by Periyar at Kanjeevaram Anna quoted that Hindi could never take the place of Tamil and make any road in well settled Tamil culture.

In the Salem Conference of 1944, Anna brought a resolution for changing the name of Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam and became very close to Periyar. The marriage of Periyar with Maniammai in 1947 gave severe blow to the party men. A new party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed on 17th September 1949 Anna and principles of the Party. He became the General Secretary of the Party.

In the election of 1967, his Party got victory and Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967. He introduced the scheme of 1 kg rice for Re.1. Due to financial strain he was not able to promulgate this system all over Tamil Nadu. He also introduced Tamil Language Development Scheme.

In 1967, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced, the first day of Chittirai as Tamil New Year day. Government under the leadership of Anna changed the official name of the state from 'Madras' to 'Tamizhaga Arasu' or 'Tamizhagam'. On 16th April in the Seretariat in Fort St. George, the Chief Minister Anna ceremoniously switched on neon light in the form of State Emblem-a Temple Gopuram, above the words 'Tamizhaga Arasu Talaimai



Cheyalagam'. At the same day he announced that the national motto 'satyameva Jayate' would hence for the appear as 'Vaimaye Vellum' and that Sanskrit forms of address Sri/Srimathi/Kumari would replace the Tamil forms of Thiru/Thirumathi/Selvi.

He was conferred Doctorate by Annamalai University in 1968. He passed away on 3rd February 1969.

Contribution of women Leaders for Social reformation

Reformation refers to eradication of some social practices which are deep rooted in the society for to achieve the above not only men but also women have contributed a lot. Among the women reformers some of them are worth mentioning.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy



Tamil Nadu was the forerunner in the transformation of society. In the great cultured heritage of Tamil Nadu there are some black spots often formed and removed. One such a black spot was 'Devadasi' system. One of the important leaders who fought vigorously against this system was Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy was born on 30th July, 1886 in Pudukottai. She was the first woman in India to get a degree in medicine. In 1923 her sister died of cancer. On that day she took a vow to eradicate cancer. So she started Cancer Relief Hospital in 1949. The Cancer Institute at Adyar was started due to her good efforts.

She was not only interested in medicine also in politics and social reforms. She dedicated herself to the cause for removing the cruel practice Devadasi system from Tamil Nadu.

She was personally praised by Gandhiji for her active propaganda against Devadasi system.

Appreciating her role in the agitation against Devadasi system she was nominated to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1929. She was Vehemently supported in her efforts by Thiru.V.Kalyana Sundaranar and Periyar. As a result the Justice party Government enacted a law abolishing Devadasi System.

In 1930, she organized All india Women conference at Pune. She was the President of Indian Women Association from 1933 to 1947. She also started Avvai Illam and orphanage the Santhome in Madras. (Now at Adyar). Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, through her dedicated and entering work proved the world, hardwork never fails. She passed away in 1968 at the age of 82.

Dr.S.Dharmambal



Many people became famous not because of wealth, power, education and status but because of their dedication. One such a reformer who proved that service to the people could be done through humanity and goodwill was Dr.S.Dharmambal.

She had the instriect of social service, she studied Siddha medicine and started a hospital in Chennai. Later she entered into the public service Dr.Dharmambal was born at great interest in implementing widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and women education.

She had also great interest in the development of Tamil literature and Tamil music. She participated in the Hindi agitation programme and went to jail many times. Till

1940 the Tamil teachers had no due recognition in the society. They were not paid equal salary like other teachers. So she started an agitation called 'Elavu varam'. As a result the Educational Minister Thiru. Avinasilingam Chettiar announced equal pay to Tamil teachers like other teachers.

To make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil "Chennai Manavar Mandram" was established. She was the President of this association for more than 10 years.

Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title "Veera Tamilannai". She gave the title "Periyar" to E.V.Ramasamy Naicker and "Ealisai Mannar" to M.K.Thiyagaraja Bagavathar.

The great woman who sacrificed and dedicated her whole life for the Tamil people, Tamil language and Tamil literature was died in 1959 at the age of 69.

Moovalur Ramamirdham

Most of the women revolutionaries of the early twentieth century dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom of our nation. Only a few revolutionaries alone fought for the causes of both freedom and social Moovalur, a village near Mayiladudurai. Hence she was commonly known as Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar.

She belonged to Isai vellalar caste. In olden days girls belonging to this particular caste were sacrificed to temples to do service to God. Later they were ill-treated and humiliated by the landlords and zamindars in the name of

caste.

On seeing this atrocities and cruelties, Moovalur Ramamirdham decided to fight for their emancipation.

She travelled all over the country and spoke about the miseries of her own girls and won the support of many leaders.

She joined the Indian National Party and organized the conference of Isai Vellalar at Mayiladudurai in 1925. This conference was attended by many great leaders like Thiru. Vi.Ka.Periyar. S.Ramanathan and Mayuramani Chinnaiah Pillai who raised slogans against the cruel practice of Devadhasis. As a result the Government passed "Dr.Muthulakshmi Devadasi Abolition Act".

Along with the social work she actively involved in the National Movement. She inspired women to take part in the National movement on a large scale. With the continuous moral support by Rajaji, Periyar and Thiru. Vi.Ka, she brought awareness against Devadasi system and national awakening among the people of Tamilnadu especially on women.

In her memory, the Government of Tamil Nadu has instituted the "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammal Ninaivu Marriage Assistance scheme"

After seeing her dream become true. She passed away on 27th June 1962.

The tradition bound Tamil society was still clinging to the old values. The widows were still forbidden from participating in auspicious and social functions, Inspite of the fact that the Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. The forward and progressive social policies adopted by the justice Party and the Self Respect Movement in the 20th century



supported by legislative measures, led to the acceptance of the widow remarriage concept in Tamil Nadu. The abolition of sati and the acceptance of an widow remarriage and the steps to prevent child marriages were note worthy landmarks in the history of Tamilnadu.

Caste inequality was another significant shot coming of the Tamil Society. Temple Entry Movement could be cited as a suitable

illustration.

Temples were once the monopoly of the upper caste where as the low caste people were denied the right to enter the temple. Many social reformers like E.V.Ramasamy, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, Vallalar, Bharathi, Bharathidasan, Moovalur Ramamirthammal, Dr.S.Dharmambal fought for the eradication of these social evils. Thus women also contributed a lot for the social transformation in Tamil Nadu.

