

Chapter – I

Revolutionary Movements in India and their Aims

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Introduction

The term Indian independence movement, including a wide range of areas such as political organizations. In parts of South Asia, the rule (East India Company), ending in a common purpose and the Philosophies and movements of British imperial power. Since independence movement and the efforts of various national and regional campaigns protests, some violent and others saw.

During the first quarter of the 19th century Raja Ram Mohan Roy was introduced modern education in India. Swami Vivekananda, a serious estimate of the 19th century in western India's rich culture, which was the main architect. Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's political leaders, including the late 19th century and early 20th century, many were influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda.

The first organized militant movements were in Bengal, but later they appeared for the Indian leaders to only their basic right to moderate leaders, Indian National Congress (INC) appears to have only their basic right to form a political platform, took a demand for land nature of Civil Service examination, as well as rights. The early part of the 20th century, such as Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Gosh as a more radical approach towards political independence proposed by leaders saw.

After 1920, the last phase of the freedom struggle nonviolence and civil resistance, minorities in India and several other campaigns to fight Muhammad Ali Jinnah's constitutional struggle of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's policies saw. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, such as farmers and the toiling people want both political and economic freedom, such as Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose as the legendary figures, the movement was militant approach. As a tool for political awareness of poets, including Rabindranath Tagore Literature, poetry and speech are used. After World War II, the withdrawal period, as a result of the Quit India Movement ("Mahatma" Gandhi led) and the Indian National Army (INA) movement led by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and other campaigns in the top of the British. (Jawed Ajeet, 2010:1)

Tribal and civilian revolts:

The century after 1757 witnessed a number of popular mobilizations, revolts and mutinies against foreign rule and its attendant evils. The pinch of the loss of independence, foreign intrusion excessive regions of India at different points of time and as such caused disturbances mostly of a local nature.

Revolts in Bengal and Eastern India:**The Sanyasi Revolt:**

The establishment of British rule in Bengal 1757 and the new economic order it brought about ruin on zamindars, peasants, and artisans alike. The famine of 1770 and the callousness on the part of the Company's stooges were seen as places estranged the sanyasis. The sanyasis, with a tradition of fighting against oppression, espoused the popular causes and organized raids on the company's factories, state treasuries and valiantly fought against the Company's armed forces. Only after prolonged military action could Warren Hastings contain sanyasi raids. (Pandey S.K. : 2002:2)

Chuar risings:

Famine, enhanced land revenue demands and economic distress goaded the Char a aboriginal tribesman of Kidnapper district to take up arms. The Rajas of Dhalbhum, Kailapal, Dholka and Bara hum organized a revolt in 1768 and followed a scorched earth policy. The disturbed conditions continued till the end of the century.

Ho Rising;

Ho Rising and Munda tribesmen of Chhota Nagpur and Singhbhum had their own scores to settle. They challenged the company's forces in 1820-22, again in 1831 and the area remained disturbed till 1837.

Kol Risings:

The Kols of Chhota Nagpur resented the transfer of land from Kol headmen (Mundas) to outsiders like Sikh and Muslim farmers. In 1831 the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. The rebellion spread to Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazari bagh, Palamau and western parts of Manbhum. Order could be restored only after large-scale military operations.

Santhal Risings:

The Santhals of Rajmahal hills resented the ill-treatment at the hands of revenue officials, oppression of the police and exactions of the landlords and the money-lenders. The santhals rebelled in 1855 under the leadership of Sidhu and Kandhu, declared the end of the Company's rule and declared them-selves independent. Extensive military operations brought the situation under control in 1856. The Government pacified the Santhals by creating a separate district of santhal parganas. (Chandra Bipin: 1998; 3)

The Ahom's Revolt:

The Ahom nobility in Assam accused the Company's authorizes of pledges of withdrawal from their territory after the conclusion of the Barman war. The attempt of the English to incorporate the Ahom's territory in the company's dominion sparked off a rebellion. In 1828 the Ahom's proclaimed Gomdher Konwar as their King and planned a march to Rangpur. The superior military power of the Company aborted the move. A second revolt was planned in 1830 handed over upper Assam to Maharaja Porander Singh Narendra and a part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese Raja.

Khasi Rising:

The east India Company occupied the hilly region between Jaintia in the east and Garo hills in the west. The English also planned a military road to link up the Brahmaputra valley with sylhet and brought a large number of English men, Bengalis and other labour to complete the project. Tirat Singh, the ruler of Nunklow, resented the intrusion into his territories, won over the support of the Garos, the Khampties and Singhpos in a bid to drive away the lowland strangers. The insurrection developed into popular revolt against British rule in the area. The superior English military force suppressed the revolt in 1833.

Pagal panthi's Revolts:

Pagal panthi's, a semi-religious sect founded by Tipu, the son and successor of Karam Shah, was inspired both by religious and political motives. He took up the cause of the tenants and against the oppressions of the zamindars. In 1825 Tipu captured Sharper and assumed royal power. The insurgents spread their activities to the Garo hills. The area remained disturbed in the 1830s and 1840s.(Pandey S.K.2002:4)

Faraizis Revolts:

The faraizis were followers of a Muslims sect founded by haji Shariatullah of Faridpur in eastern Bengal. They advocated radical religious, social and political changes. Shariatullah's son Dadu Mian (1819-60) took upon himself to expel the English intruders from Bengal. The sect supported the cause of the tenets against the exactions of the zamindars. The Faraizi disturbances continued from 1838 to 1857. Most of the Faradizes joined the ranks of the Wahabis.

Revolts in Western India:

Bhil Risings:

The Bhils, an aboriginal tribe, live in the Western Ghats with their strongholds in Khandesi. During 1817-19 the Bhils revolted against their new masters, the English East India Company. The Company's authorities alleged that the revolts had been encouraged by Pesewa Baji Rao II and his lieutenant Trimbakji Danglia. Agrarian hardships and fear of the worst under the new regime were their apprehensions several British detachments ruthlessly crushed the revolt. However, the Bhils were far from being pacified. Encouraged by the British reverses in the Burman war, the Bhills under their leader Sew ram again revolted in 1825 the trouble corrupted in 1831 and again in 1846 signifying the popular character of the discounter.

Koli Rising;

The koli, s, living in the neighborhood of the Bhils, also resented the order of administrations set up by the Company caused widespread unemployment. The Kolis rose in rebellion in 1829, in 1839 and once again during 1844-48.

The Cutch Rebellion:

Anti-British sentiments prevailed in the Cutch and Kathiawar areas. The struggle between the Cutch ruler, Rao Bharmal and the pro-jhareja chiefs was at the root of the trouble. In 1819 a British force defeated and deposed Rao Bharmal in favor of his infant son. The actual administration of Cutch was committed to the care of a Council of Regency under the superintendence of the British Resident. The administrative innovations made by the Regency Council coupled with excessive land assessment caused deep resentment. The news of the English reverses in the Burman war emboldened the chiefs to rise in revolt and demand the restoration of Bharmal. Extensive military operations had to be undertaken. The trouble erupted again in 1831. The

Company's authorizes were compelled to follow a conciliatory policy. (Grover B.L.2003:5)

Waghera Rising:

The wagheras of Okha Mandal resented the imposition of foreign rule from the very beginning. The extactions of the gaekwer of Baroda supported by the British Government compelled the Waghera chief to take up arms. The Wagheras carried on inroads into British territory during 1818-19. A peace treaty was concluded in November 1820.

Surat Salt Agitation:

Surat had a long history of opposition to unpopular measures. The raising of salt duty from 50 paise to one rupee in 1844 caused great discontent among the people. Soon the anti-Government spirit turned into a strong anti-British spirit. Some Europeans were attacked. Faced with a popular movement the Government withdrew the additional salt levy. Similarly in 1848 the government's decision to introduce Bengal Standard Weights and Measures had to be withdrawn against the people's determined bid to resort to boycott and passive resistance.

Ramosi Risings:

The Ramosis, the hill Tribes in the Western Ghats, were not reconciled to British rule and the British pattern of administration. In 1822 their leader Chittur Singh revolted and plundered the country around Satara. There were eruptions again during 1825-26 and the area remained disturbed till 1829.

The deposition and banishment of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh of Satara in September 1839 caused widespread resentment in the area and a chain of disturbances occurred during 1840-41. Narsingh Rao Dattataya Petkar collected a sizable number of troops, captured the fort of Badami and hoisted the flag of the Raja of Satara. A superior British force restored order in the area.

Kolhapur and savantvadi Revolts:

The hardships caused by administrative reorganization in the Kolhapur state after 1844 caused deep resentment. The godkaris (the hereditary military class which garrisoned Maratha forts) were disbanded. Faced with the specter of unemployment the

Gadkaries rose in revolt and occupied the forts of Samangarh and Bhudargarh. Similarly, the simmering discontent caused a revolt in Savantvadi.

Revolts in South India:

The Revolt of the Raja of Vizianagaram:

The East India Company acted in a very high-handed manner after acquisition of the Northern Sarkers in 1765. It demanded a present of three lakhs from the raja apart from ordering him to disband his troops on the Raja's refusal his life in a battle in 1794. Wisdom drawn on the Company's authorities who offered the estate to the deceased Raja's son and also reduced the demand for presents

Similarly the poligars of Dindigul and Malabar took up arms against the evils of the English land revenue system. During 1801-05 the poligars of the Ceded Districts and Northern Arcot revolted against the company. Sporadic risings of the poligars in the Madras Presidency continued up to 1856.

Diwani Velu Tampi's Revolt:

In 1805 Wellesley imposed a subsidiary alliance treaty on the ruler of Travancore. Resentful of the harsh terms imposed on the state, the ruler did not pay the subsidy and fell in arrears. The overbearing attitude of the British Resident caused deep resentment and Diwan Vela Tampi raised the British force had to be deployed to meet the situation and restore peace. (Pandey S.K.2002:6)

The Vellore Mutiny:

The Mutiny of the Vellore of 1806 is the oldest territory of British ruling in India. The Vellore Mutiny of 1806 was one of the earliest upsurges against the British rule in India. The district of Vellore stood ahead in the fight for freedom at that time.

Robert Clive, 1st Baron Clive with Mir Jafar after the Battle of Plessey:

European traders in search of the lucrative spice trade, at the port of Calicut in 1498, the Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama's arrival had reached the Indian shores. Only a century later, the first English trading post in the Dutch and English established trading outposts, set up at Surat in 1612. (Bandyopadhyay, 2004:7), 17th and early 18th century, British, Portuguese and Dutch military defeat, but by then sought to establish themselves in the subcontinent, the French, being in conflict with. The first half of the 18th century, the Mughal Empire fell, a firm foothold in Indian politics, has provided the

British with an opportunity to be seized. After the Battle of Plessey in 1757, under Robert Clive of the East India Company Bengal Army Siraj - ud - Daula, Nawab of Bengal defeated, the company established itself as a major player in Indian affairs, and soon after the war of Buxar in 1765 with administrative rights. (Heeh 1998:8) After the defeat of Tipu Sultan of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa regions, southern India, where the company came under direct rule or under its indirect political control as part of a kingdom, a subsidiary of the connection. The company then defeated them after a series of wars, took control of the territory was ruled by the Maratha Empire. Punjab first (1845-46) and Second (1848-49) Anglo-Sikh War, after the defeat of the Sikh army, was annexed in 1849.

The Rebellion of 1857 and its consequences:

The British East India Company's rule in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against the northern and central India was a large-scale revolt. The press and the British government took control of the company was.

Conditions of service in the army and cantonments increasingly came into conflict with the sepoys religious beliefs and prejudices. To convert to Christianity, the Army recruited higher castes perceived loss of caste due to overseas travel, and rumors of secret designs, members of the dominant deep discontentment among the sepoys had. The rebels and their low pay and promotion matters and privileges were disillusioned by British officers practiced racial discrimination (Chandra Bipin 1989: 9). The indifference of the Mughal and British ex-Peshwa, and as such leading to the Indian rulers of the annexation of Oudh political factors triggering dissent amongst Indians. The Marquess of Dalhousie's policy of engagement, the Red Fort, Qutub his ancestral palace of the British imposed by the lapse (or escheat) the principle of the presumption of the descendants of the Great Mughal away (near Delhi) also angered some people.

The final spark newly introduced Pattern 1853 Enfield rifle cartridges rumored to use tallow (cow) and lard (pork fat) were provided by. Soldiers in his rifle cartridges with their teeth before loading them down and report the presence of Hindu and Muslim soldiers cow and pig fat, "Rebellion of 1857" was both religious humiliation.

Mangal Pandey, a 29-year-old soldier, inspired by Indian sepoys against the British increase was believed to be responsible for. On the first week of May 1857, he

launched an offensive to rule his regiment at Barrackpore, a high officer died. He was captured and returned to the British took control of the regiment had been sentenced to death. May 10, 1857, the sepoys at Meerut broke rank and some of them killed, not on their commanding officers. They then reached Delhi on May 11, the company's toll house set afire, and he became their leader and reclaim his throne, asked the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II, where took part in the Red Fort. The first emperor was reluctant, but eventually agreed and announced by the rebels Shehenshah-E-Hindustan. Moon in 1989, but much of the city rebels European, Eurasian, and Christian population killed. (David S2002: 10)

A crucial turning point in the history of modern India, the Indian Rebellion of 1857 was affirming that the British military and political power, when, how it was controlled by India was a significant change. Under the Government of India Act of 1858, the company, with its territory being transferred to the British government's direct authority, was deprived of its involvement in ruling India. The new system at the top had to be formally advised by a statutory committee of the Cabinet minister, the Secretary of State for India, said; (Heehs 1998), Governor-General of India (Viceroy), he was responsible for the total curvature of British rule, the British Parliament was responsible.

Royal Proclamation to the people of India, Queen Victoria promised equal opportunity of public service under British law, respect the rights of the native princes promised. (Heehs 1998:11) British, seizing land from the princes stopped religious tolerance, public policy, and (albeit mainly as lower) admitted Indians in the civil service began. However, they have also increased the number of British troops in relation to the Indian ones, and only allowed British soldiers to handle artillery. He died in 1862; the Bahadur Shah Rangoon, Burma was exiled to. In 1876, Queen Victoria, Empress of India took the additional title.

Rise of organized movements:

Rebellion following decades of growing political awareness, both national and provincial levels in the characteristics of Indian public opinion and emergence of Indian leadership. Dadabhai Naoroji 1867 formed the East India Association and Surendra Nath Banerjee; Indian National Association was established in 1876.

A.O. Inspired by a suggestion made by Hume, a retired British civil servant, seventy three Indian delegates met in Bombay in 1885 and founded the Indian National Congress. They often such as law, education, and businesses engaged in journalism as upwardly mobile and successful western-educated provincial pride, were members. Congress at its inception it was a well-defined ideology and a political organization is a few orders for the necessary equipment. Instead, he expressed his loyalty to the British Raj and met every year, such as civil rights or opportunities in government (especially in the civil service), as many resolutions passed on less controversial issues such as a debating society.

Rise of Indian nationalism (1885-1905):

Congress had emerged as an all India political organization, however, by 1900; its achievement was felt that inadequate representation of Muslims in government service, to attract by its singular failure was ignored. Congress alone was to represent India in the conversion, and the Arabic script gauhatya Urdu defense against attacks by Hindu reformers minority status and denial of rights has become a concern. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, founded in 1875, Uttar Pradesh (in 1920 renamed Aligarh Muslim University), culminated in a movement for Muslim regeneration began. It focused on the compatibility of Islam with modern western knowledge to educate students by the wealthy. Diversity among India's Muslims, however, made it impossible to bring about uniform cultural and intellectual regeneration.

Nationalist sentiments among members of Congress and the administration of law in India, says the body was released to the movement. Congressmen saw themselves as loyalists, but wanted an active role in governing their own country, albeit as part of the Empire. The trend was as a competitor to the personified by Dadabhai Naoroji was successful, the British House of Commons election, becoming its first Indian member.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak nation. Tilak embrace Swaraj as the destiny of the Indian nationalist deeply ignored and the country's culture, history and values that defamed oppose the British education system. He rejected the freedom of expression for nationalists, and the affairs of the country of any voice or role for ordinary Indians lack resented. For this

reason, he considered Swaraj as the natural and only solution. His popular sentence "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it" became the source of inspiration for Indians.

Causes of revolution:

Factors overtime Indian Rebellion of 1857, rather than a result of events occurring on accumulation.

Cast Factor in Army:

The sepoys were recruited local soldiers, the military said that the majority of Hindu or Muslim. Just before the rebellion, about 50,000 British, compared to 200,000 in the Army rebels were on. Bombay, Madras and Bengal: The forces were divided into three presidency armies. Most of the Bengal Army Avadh (near Lucknow) and Bihar from regions, such as "Rajputs and Brahmins" as a high-caste, recruitment also prohibits the procurement of lower castes in 1855. Domination of higher castes in the Bengal Army has been blamed: In contrast, the Madras Army and the Bombay Army "(12 Mazoomdar Rajit K.2003) did not prefer high-caste men of the" caste-neutral armies "that the initial uprising was a coup that led to the part. Fact, gender roles, men are no longer "a soldier, ie, physical fitness, willingness and strength, docility of the most important points were selected on account of courage that was so important, but because they are" some is associated with a particular tribe or sect.

Overseas factor in Army:

In addition, as a foreign service to pollute their caste was not required of them, and the army soon came officially to recognize Hindu festivals; separate facilities for men dined. "This encouragement of high caste ritual, however, protested against the government left, the sepoys detected infringement of their prerogatives when the revolt. (Brawn 1994:13)

Ten months before the outbreak of the revolt there has been a major cause of resentment General Services Procurement Act of 25 July 1856. As noted above, the Bengal Army soldiers had been exempted from overseas service. In particular, they can only advance in the territories to which they were enlisted for service. Madras and Bombay Armies (plus the Bengal Army's six "General Service" battalions) and, if required all the rebels had accepted an obligation to serve overseas since the Governor General Lord Dalhousie, this was viewed as an anomaly as a result of active service in

Burma (readily accessible only by sea), and the burden falling disproportionately on China's two smaller Presidency Armies. Dalhousie's successor as Governor-General Lord Canning, signed by the impact of a general commitment to (overseas) service is required only new recruits to the Bengal Army to accept. However, the high-caste sepoy serving in the Army with a strong tradition of family service and eventually stop the father and the sons will be extended to them, the army said.

Differences in Salary and Promotion in Army:

Promotion based on seniority grievances, were also there. The increasing number of European officers in the battalions, as well as the promotion of progress is slow, and they were too old to be effective in many Indian officers did not reach the military post. However, changes in the terms of their professional service may have created resentment. With the victory in the Battle of the connection with the extended jurisdiction of the East India Company, the soldiers less familiar regions (such as in Burma in 1856, the Anglo-Burmese Wars) serves in, but were not willing to do the "foreign service" without remuneration that had previously been their due. Other financial complain retired soldiers who refuse service pension law, stemmed, this only applied to new recruits, it will also apply to those already in service or when in doubt. In addition, a joint threat to the Bengal Army pension was paid less than the Madras and Bombay Army. (Gregory, at, al 2007:14)

Civilian disquiet (political Cause):

The civilian rebellion was more multifarious in origin. The feudal nobility, taluqdars three groups of rebels known as the rural landlords and farmers included.

The Feudal Nobility Disquiet:

Adopted children from the child refused to recognize the legal heir, who has passed, titles and domains under the Doctrine many of whom lost their nobility, and the company felt that interference with legacy conventional system. Rebel leaders such as Nana Sahib and the Rani of Jhansi belonged to this group. The latter, for example, his adopted son and heir of her husband (David, 2003:15) was recognized as the East India Company was prepared to accept the dominance of such privileges, where such loss was not as Indore and Saugar, other areas of central India, the princes remained loyal to the company in areas where the sepoys had rebelled.

The landlord Disquiet:

The second group, the taluqdars, had lost half their landed estates to peasant farmers as a result of the land reforms that came in the wake of annexation of Oudh. As the rebellion gained ground, the taluqdars quickly reoccupied the lands they had lost, and paradoxically, in part due to ties of kinship and feudal loyalty, did not experience significant opposition from the peasant farmers, many of whom joined the rebellion, to the great dismay of the British. (Metcalf and Metcalf, 2006:16) In addition, money lenders, the land revenue assessment in some areas by the British lost their land or heavy debt to money lenders, and providing ultimately a reason to rebel has been suggested as a result of the company's many landowning families, the rebels' animosity of certain substances. The civilian rebellion was also under British control in areas of north-central India, was also highly uneven in its geographic distribution. For example, the relatively prosperous Muzaffer Nagar district, a beneficiary of a Company irrigation scheme, and next door to Meerut, where the upheaval began was largely quiet throughout.

Much of the resistance of the company continued to reduce their power to see that the old aristocracy came. It's no longer a need to adopt an heir to the customs of the land was childless, but the East India Company ignored this tradition nobility, feudal landlords and royal armies found themselves unemployed and humiliated due to the company's expansion. Jewels of the royal family of Nagpur in the public Kolkata, abject disrespect by the remnants of the Indian aristocracy was seen as a signal that the move was in the auction. Lord Dalhousie, Governor General of India, Red Fort, Delhi Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar and his successors to leave the palace said. Later, Lord Canning, the next Governor-General of India, Bahadur Shah's successors 'emperor' did not use the title that was announced in 1856. They were resented by the deposed Indian rulers.

Peasant Desquiet:

No uniform pattern of present participation in the disturbed areas can be discerned. However, in most of Oudh and Western U.P., the peasant forgets the oppressive hands of the local zamindars and joined the local feudal leadership in a bid to uproot foreign imperialism. Canning's announcement of confiscation of proprietary rights in the soil was meant to punish those who had taken active part against the Government. However, after the revolt, for tactical considerations the British Indian government

decided to maintain the landed classes as the social buttress of the British raj. The post-1857 settlement was made the taluqdars of Oudh, restoring most of the land to them; rather the position of the taluqdars was strengthened by conferring on them some magisterial and revenue powers. The interests of the occupancy peasants were ignored and the Chief Commissioner even refused to extend the provisions of the Bengal Rent Act of 1859 to Oudh. Rather, the peasants of some areas like the Meerut division were made to pay some additional taxes as a punitive impost for participation in the Revolt.

Social Cause:

"Utilitarian and evangelical-inspired social reform With the ultimate goal of conversion, "Intervention," the abolition of Sati and including the legalization of widow remarriage is that many Indian religious traditions, especially the British themselves have been caused by the suspect was considered ". Recent historians, including Chris Bayly If, after the revolt and testimony that "insults to women", low persons under British tutelage ", including on issues such as the rise of the religious authorities before the proclamation, a " clash of knowledge "has been selected as the frame", the "Western medicine and the persecuting and ignoring of traditional astrological authorities because of the pollution. " (Bayly, C.A.1996:17)

European-run schools were also a problem: according to recorded evidence, anger mathematics was replacing religious instruction of the stories, because the stories on Indian religions "bring contempt" that were chosen were spread, and girl children "were exposed to moral danger, because that "through education. Referred to by the British as the Punjab was whether the mutineers at Peshawur Lahore focus on the implementation of a very large administrative division. It is bordered by Afghanistan to the present-day Indian and Pakistani Punjabi regions, including the North West Frontier districts. In the early 1830s, however, such as William Carey and William Wilberforce successfully as a proponent of social reforms such as the abolition of Sati and clamored for the passage of Hindu widows Remarriage allowed, but little evidence that the sepoys' allegiance was affected. (Brown, 1994:18)

Support and opposition of the Revolts:

News of the events at Delhi sepoys and disturbances in many districts, provoking a rebellion, quickly spread. In many cases, the disorder precipitated the British military

and civilian authorities in their behavior. Security at the fall of Delhi by telegraph, many Company administrators themselves, their families, and quick to fire. Agra to Delhi at less than 6,000 assorted non-combatants and 160 miles (260 km) converged on the Fort. It was clearly impossible to maintain any kind of order, until his position was second despite the haste with which many civilians left their posts in the left in the encouraged rebellions. Some were murdered by rebels or lawless gangs.

The military authorities also reacted in disjointed manner. Some officers trusted their sepoy, but others tried to disarm them to forestall potential uprisings. At Benares and Allahabad disarm a local uprising leader, was distracted.

Rebellion became widespread; there was little unity among the rebels. Jhapharane Emperor Bahadur Shah was restored to the throne when he wanted the Maratha rulers to be enthroned in the group, and the duration of their Nawab used to have wanted to retain power.

They fear the outbreak of communal violence, has been proposed as the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah, resisted calls to jihad. Awadh, Sunni Muslims did not want to see a return to Shiite rule, so they often get what they considered to be a Shia rebellion refused to join. However, some Muslims like the Aga Khan supported the British. The British rewarded him by formally recognizing his title. Delhi most of the rebel sepoy were Hindus, Muslims rebels were significant. (Dalrymple, 2006:19) South India is often sporadic and haphazard outbreaks of violence that have been disabled with. In many parts of the region ruled by the Nizams or the Mysore royalty and were thus under direct British rule in the majority of states did not take part in the war.

On 1 April 1858, the company had 80,053 loyal numbers of Indian soldiers in the Bengal Army. Punjab and North West Frontier stand immediately after the outbreak of the uprising in total, including a large number of soldiers. Bombay Army, the Madras Army and its 52 regiments refused to volunteer for service in Bengal, one of the three major rebellions of the 29th Regiment, it was a rebellion. (David, 2003:20) South India is often sporadic and haphazard outbreaks of violence that have been disabled with. In many parts of the region ruled by the Nizams or the Mysore royalty and were thus under direct British rule in the majority of states did not take part in the war.

Uprising against British Rule: The Rebellion of 1857: At Ambala:

During April, April 1857, Agra, Allahabad and Ambala were unrest and fires. Some units had been collected for their annual musketry practice where a large military cantonment of Ambala in particular, in the end some sort of riot over the cartridges was imminent, General Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal Army was clear. Despite the objections of the Governor General Staff citizen, to postpone the musketry practice, and the soldiers tore the cartridges with their fingers rather than their teeth had agreed to allow a new drill.

Although there was no open revolt at Ambala, there was widespread arson during late April. Barrack buildings (especially those used by the Enfield cartridges, connected with the soldiers) and European officers' bungalows were.

At Meerut:

At Meerut 2,357 Indian sepoy and 2,038 British troops with 12 British manned guns were stationed where the other was a large military cantonment. The station's largest concentration of British troops in India and one is held in a pre-planned conspiracy, rather than the original rising was a spontaneous outbreak of the evidence was later considered.

Tensions within the Bengal Army was well known, however, 24 April Lieutenant Colonel George Carmichael-SMYTH, 3 g unsympathetic commanding officer of the Bengal Light Cavalry, ordered 90 of his men to parade and perform firing drills. With the exception of five of the men on parade refused to accept their all cartridges. On 9 May, the remaining 85 men were led by Court Martial, and most were sentenced to 10 years with hard labor. Eleven comparatively young soldiers were given five years' imprisonment. The condemned men were stripped of their uniforms and placed in shackles and the military parade was watched. They were marched off to jail, the condemned soldiers for failing to support him and his associate berated.

The next day was Sunday, the Christian day of rest and worship. Some Indian soldiers of the duty junior European officers (the Hugh Gough, horse, including a lieutenant) warned that plans were afoot imprisoned soldiers by force, but it was the turning point of the senior officers in the report, no action was taken. Among the bazaar and some buildings being set on fire in angry protest, Meerut was also the city itself. Many European soldiers were off duty and had gone into canteens or in Meerut in the

market in the evening, most European officers were preparing to attend church. Indian soldiers revolted under the leadership of the 3rd Cavalry. European junior officers who attempted to quell the first outbreaks were killed by their own men. European officials and civilians' quarters were attacked, and four civilian men, eight women and eight children were killed. There is a mob attacked the soldiers of duty. About 50 Indian civilians (some of whom their employers were officers' servants who tried to defend or conceal) were also killed by the sepoys. (David, 2003:21)

At Delhi:

Early on 11 May, the first parties of the 3rd Cavalry reached Delhi. From the windows of the palace, the King's apartment, they accept them and called them to live. Bahadur Shah nothing at this point (apparently treating the sepoys as ordinary petitioners), but others in the palace was immediately involved in the rebellion. During the day, the revolt spread. Chandrawal, led by Chaudhry Daya Ram, Gujjars European officials and dependents, Indian Christians and shop keepers in the city by sepoys and others, some were killed, Chief Magistrate Theophilus Metcalfe. (Singh Nau Nihal, 2003:22) the destruction of the home crowds of rioters.

Or near the city of Bengal Native Infantry three battalions were. Some other back quickly to separate the joined the rebellion, but the rebels refused to obey orders to take action against. In the afternoon, a violent explosion in the city was heard for several miles

The next day, Bahadur Shah held several years after the first formal court. It was attended by many excited or unruly sepoys. King alarmed by the turn events had taken, but eventually accepted the sepoys and to the rebellion gave his consent. 16, had been held up as a prisoner in the palace or had been discovered hiding in the city, the 50 Europeans in the courtyard of the palace of the King's servants under a peepul tree, said to have been killed by the city.

The British were slow to strike back at first. Some regiments moved overland through Persia in the Crimean War, however, make their way to India by sea took time for troops stationed in Britain, and some regiments already Chinas was diverted to India.

Troops in the field have taken the time to organize the European troops already in India, but eventually two columns left Meerut and Shimla. They proceeded slowly towards Delhi and fought, killed, and hanged many Indians along the way. Two months after the

first outbreak of rebellion at Meerut, the two forces met near Karnal. Joint Force (Kingdom of Nepal serving in the Bengal Army under contract included two Gurkha units, which), Badli-or - at the inn's main rebel army fought and drove them back to Delhi.

The Emperor of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared. Most contemporary and modern accounts of their desire to sign the proclamation against the rebels and darabarioe indicate that they were forced. The power of the Mughal dynasty had suffered a significant loss in the previous century, although his name is still a great reputation in North India. The civilians, nobility and other dignitaries took the oath of allegiance to the Emperor. No seriously, take the power of the Mughal emperor; ending the British, the common people Zafar's call for war was wondering how to respond. Emperor coins in his name, in one of the oldest royal status, asserting issued, and the name of their king, was added to the acceptance by Muslims. This proclamation, however, they do not want Islamic rule, having fought many wars against the Mughal rulers, having, to the Sikhs of Punjab away from the rebellion. The province of Bengal was largely quiet throughout the entire period.

Initially, the Indian soldiers were able to push the forces behind the remarkable and Haryana, Bihar, Central Provinces and the United Provinces captured several key cities. European forces and began to counterattack, the sepoys who mutinied in particular by the central command and control system was disabled. They such as Bakht Khan (whom the Emperor after his son Mirza Mughal proved ineffectual later commander-in-chief appointed) produced some natural leaders, although, for the most part they were forced to look for leadership to Rajahs and princes. Some of these were to prove dedicated leaders, but others were self-interested or inept.

In the countryside around Meerut, a general Gurjar uprising against the British made the greatest threat. In Parikshitgarh near Meerut, Gurjars Step Singh Chaudhary (Kuddum Singh) declared their leader, and expelled Company police. Step Singh Gurjar estimates vary from 2,000 to 10,000 troops, including a large army. (Singh Nau Nihal, 2003:23), respectively leaders of Bulandshahr and Bijnor also came under the control of Gurjars under Walidad Khan and Maho Singh.

Gurjars during the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and Ranghars (Muslim Rajputs), the British in the Bulandshahr area for the "most irreconcilable enemies" had proven that the Imperial Gazetteer of India states.

Mufti Nizamuddin, a renowned scholar of Rewari, issued a fatwa against the British forces and the local population to support the forces of Rao Tula Ram is on. Many people Narnaul (Nasibpur) were killed in fighting on. After the defeat of Rao Tula Ram on 16 November 1857, Mufti Nizamuddin was arrested, and his brother and brother-in-law Yaqinuddin Mufti Abdur Rahman (alias Nabi Baksh) Tijara was arrested. They are held in Delhi, and were hanged. (Hakim Sayed JillurRahman, 2008:24) Nasibpur battles lost Rao Tula Ram and Pran Sukh Yadav, the Crimean war against Britain was engaged, who had to get weapons from Russia.

At Kanpur:

June, General Wheeler in Kanpur sepoys rebelled and besieged the European entrenchment under. Wheeler was not only a veteran and respected soldier, but he is married to a high-caste Indian woman. He had relied on his own prestige, and his cordial relations with the Nana Sahib to thwart rebellion, and the fortifications and lay in supplies and ammunition to the relatively few measures were taken.

Whether planned or accidental shootings remain unresolved most of the early historians of the Nana Sahib (Kaye and Malleon) or that Tantia Tope and Brigadier Jwala Prasad Nana Sahib's knowledge (GW Forrest) were held without a plan or whatever. Nana Sahib British conditions (Mowbray Thomson) agreed to, with the speed and firepower (most of European history, far more than what was necessary to protect soldiers who are stationed around the mold: the reasons for the planned nature of this) agree on are. During his trial Tatya Tope denied the existence of any such plan and described the incident in the following terms: the Europeans had already boarded the boats and he (Tatya Tope) raised his right hand to signal their departure. Crowd that very moment someone anxiety disorder created by the loud bugle blew, and in turn, boatmen, five boats went down. The rebels started shooting indiscriminately. Savada near Kothi (Bungalow) lived in a small sir, are informed about what was happening and immediately came to stop it. Some historians may be the result of an accident or mistake that allows;

someone accidentally or maliciously, the panic-stricken British opened fire and fired a shot, and it was impossible to stop the massacre.

Women and children were killed in an error. The British public was aghast and the anti Imperial and pro-Indian proponents lost all their support. Kanpur struggle for the rest of the British and their allies became a war cry. Nana Sahib disappeared near the end of the Rebellion and do not know what happened to him.

Indiscriminate punitive measures, specifically by Lieutenant Colonel James George Smith, BB two weeks - at home, in early June, before the murder, (but after both Meerut and Delhi) were the other British accounts (Andrew Ward, 1996:25) state moving towards Kanpur While commanding at Allahabad, Madras Fusiliers (a European unit) and Neill. Nearby town of Fatehpur, a mob had attacked and murdered the local European population. On this pretext, Neill burned and their inhabitants to be hanged all villages beside the Grand Trunk Road ordered. Neill's methods "brutal and horrible" and the best way to terrify people previously undecided sepoy and communities to revolt can be induced.

Contemporary British sources him and his "gallant blue caps" were praised Neill, 26 were killed in action at Lucknow on September and was not asked to account for his punitive measures.

British retook Cawnpore; the soldiers took their sepoy prisoners to the Bibigarh and forced to lick the bloodstains from the walls and floor. Some rebels claimed to have taken part in the murder itself, although no actual (rough Harold E, 2004:26 They then hanged or (traditional Mughal punishment for mutiny) the majority of prisoners soldier "blew from the cannon"., They did not have to stop him British man working for the second time this was acknowledged by Captain Thompson after Kanpur.

At Lucknow:

One year after the events in Meerut uprising that had already been annexed Awadh (also known as Oudh, in modern-day Uttar Pradesh), erupted in the state. The British Commissioner resident at Lucknow, Sir Henry Lawrence, had enough time to fortified compound housing Forces loyal to the company, some 1700 men, including rebels, number. The rebels' assaults were unsuccessful, and so the combination of artillery and musket fire in a barrage began. Lawrence was one of the first casualties. The

rebels breach the walls with explosives and bypass them via underground tunnels underground in close combat, which tried to. 90 days after the dark forces, only 300 loyal sepoys, 350 British soldiers and 550 non-combatants were left.

In early 1858, Campbell once again, this time seeking to suppress the rebellion in Awadh, Lucknow with a large army moved on. He said that in December 1857 the company decided to side with the north under Jang Bahadur, (Hibbart, and 1980:27) was aided by a large Nepalese from the front. Campbell's advance was slow and methodical, and its own forces, a large but disorganized rebel army from Lucknow with few casualties drove. Even allowing for the disappearance of the large number of rebels in Awadh, and Campbell heat, disease and guerrilla actions of the resistance to the men lost in the summer and autumn dealing with scattered pockets were forced to pass.

At Jhansi:

Maratha-ruled princely state of Jhansi in Bundelkhand Raja of Jhansi died without a biological male heir in 1853, when Governor-General of India under the Doctrine of Lapse, was annexed by the British Raj. His widow, Rani Lakshmi Bai, protested against the denial of rights of their adopted son.

Taken over by the British against the rebel forces and then beaten in the Jhansi fort, recapture by the Rani of Jhansi.

When war broke out, Jhansi quickly became a center of the rebellion. A small group of Company officials and their families took refuge in Jhansi's fort, and the Rani negotiated their evacuation. However, they left the fort they Rani had no control over who was killed by the rebels, revealing his repeated rejection of Europeans suspected the Rani of complicity in the killing.

By the end of June 1857, the company had lost control of much of Bundelkhand and eastern Rajasthan. The Bengal Army units in the area, having rebelled, marched to take part in the battles for Delhi and Kanpur. Many states in the region began to fight amongst themselves. In September and October 1857, the Rani of Jhansi against the invading armies of the neighboring rajas of Datia and Orchha was a successful defense.

3 February, rose to 3-month siege of Saugor broke. Thousands of local villagers rebel occupation open to him welcomed him as a liberator. (Gregory, all at 2007:28)

In March 1858, led by the Central India Field Force, Sir Hugh Rose, advanced on and laid siege to Jhansi. The Company forces captured the city, but the Rani fled in disguise. June 1, 1858 Rani Lakshmi Bai and a group of Maratha rebels on the run from Jhansi and Kalpi Scindia rulers of Gwalior from the British fellow who captured the fortress city. This might have reinvigorated the rebellion but the Central India Field Force very quickly advanced against the city. According to the account of three independent Indian representatives Queen, 17 June, perhaps a carbine shot from the 8th Hussars killed by the second day of the Battle of Gwalior was killed. The Company forces recaptured Gwalior next three days. A description of the scene of her last battle was compared to Joan of Arc by some commentators.

At Indore:

Colonel Henry Durand, the then Company resident at Indore in Indore had brushed away any possibility of rebellion. However, 1 July 1808, at the sepoys in Holkar's army revolted and opened fire on the pickets of Bhopal Cavalry. When Colonel Travers rode forward to Bhopal Cavalry refused to follow. Bhopal Infantry also refused orders and instead their guns at European sergeants and officers. Lost all possibility of an effective deterrent since the 39 European residents of Indore were killed, though Durand, gather up all the European residents and decided to escape. (John William Kaye, 2012:29)

At Punjab:

Much of the area until his death in 1839, ruled by Ranjit Singh, the Sikh Empire was. Groups after Princely Court and the Lahore Durbar (court) contending for power in the Khalsa (the Sikh army), had fallen into disorder. After two Anglo-Sikh War in 1849, the area was annexed by the East India Company. In 1857, the region still has the highest number of both European and Indian forces. Such as they move rapidly to suppress any revolts "Punjab movable column". Some of the sepoys at Peshawar were on the point has been made clear from the intercepted correspondence, the four most disaffected Bengal Native Regiment, May 22, in the cantonment, backed by artillery, were disarmed by the two British infantry regiments. Many local chiefs sided with the British, inspired by the decisive act.

In September 1858 Rae Ahmed Nawaz Khan Kharal, the Khurrul tribal chief, Sutlej, Ravi and Chenab rivers, meanwhile, led an insurrection in the Neeli Bar district. Forest planning and gorairana Major Crawford Chamberlain at Gogaira rebels besieging British forces in the area had some initial success. Punjabi cavalry sent by Sir John Lawrence raised the siege of a squadron. Ahmed Khan, but the rebels killed by government forces penetrated the jungle and scattered the rebel tribesmen who maintained the uprising for three months until Mir Bahawal Fatwanah, a new leader was found. (Surendra Nath Sen, 1997:30)

At Jaunpur:

Taluqa-Dobhi District - Jaunpur; Rajput clan landlords Raghuvamsha a leading role in the revolt. Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Banaras, on hearing of the uprisings against British rule in the surrounding districts, the Rajputs Dobhi organized them into an armed force and attacked the Company all over the region. He Banaras - Azamgarh road cut communication between the companies and advanced towards the former Banaras State. First encounter with the British regular troops, the Rajputs suffered heavy losses, but withdrew in order. Regrouping themselves, they made a bid to capture Banaras. In the meantime, Azamgarh had been besieged by rebels a major force. The company due to the challenge posed by the Rajputs Dobhi was unable to send reinforcement to Azamgarh.

At Arrah:

Kunwar Singh, whose estate the Revenue Board seized by being of the process was in Jagdispur of the the 75 year old Rajput king, encouraged and Bihar in the uprising of the leadership assumed. (Henry Evelynwood, 2012:31).

25 July, rebellion erupted in the garrisons of Dinapur. The rebels quickly moved towards the cities of Arrah and were joined by Kunwar Singh and his men. Because he is a railway engineer, Mr. Boyle, a British railway engineer in Arrah, already Attack - defense against specific as was done in the home. As the rebels approached Arrah, all European residents took refuge at Mr. Boyle's house. A siege soon ensued and 50 loyal sepoys rebel artillery and musketry fire to the house.

29 July, 400 men were sent out from Dinapore to relieve Arrah, but this force, led away by the rebels around a mile from the home clash serious defeated, and was driven back. On July 30, going up the river with his troops and guns, Major Vincent Eyre, reached

Buxar and heard about the siege. He immediately his guns and troops (5 Fusiliers) and started marching towards Arrah. Arrah, some 16 miles (26 km) short 2 August, on the main militants in the clash. After an intense fight, 5 Fusiliers charged and stormed the rebel positions successfully. On 3 August, Major Eyre and his men reached the siege house and successfully ended the siege.

Peasant Participation in the Revolt of 1857:

After the revolt, for tactical considerations the British Indian government decided to maintained the landed classes as the social buttress of the British raj. The post-1857 settlement was made the taluqdars of Oudh, restoring most of the land to them; rather the position of the taluqdars was strengthened by conferring on them some magisterial and revenue powers. The interests of the occupancy peasants were ignored and the Chief Commissioner even refused to extend the provisions of the Bengal Rent Act of 1859 to Oudh.(Grover B.L.2003:32)

Bengal Indigo Cultivator's Revolts, 1860:

The uprising, which behaved like feudal lords of their estates were directed against British farmers. The uprising, the zamindars, money leaders, rich farmers and the rural population, including Indigo karamcharis concern was supported by all classes. The right of the East India Company in the early 19th century, many retired officers of Bihar and Bengal Indigo acquired land from large-scale cultivation of Indian zamindars. The farmers were the least profitable, the Indigo crop to grow under conditions of pressure on the amplifiers and Oppressions committed to great abuse. All amplifiers in April 1860 bara sub-division of sat and Pubna and Nadia districts, the first general strike in the history of Indian peasantry is what resorted. They also refused to sow indigo. The strike Jessore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dhaka, Malda, Dinajpur and Bangal spread to other places. (Grover B.L., 2003:33)

The Deccan Riots, 1875:

Deccan farmers uprising Marwari and Gujarati money was directed mainly against the excesses of leaders. World cotton prices at the American Civil adverse circumstances - excessive government land revenue decline in demand, representing a compound Deccan deeper into the morass of indebtedness to war. The Marwari never

grasping and manipulation of their accounts and farmers' illiteracy and difficult to master in the art of the habit of signing Gujarati moneylenders. Firmly against the evictions of peasants civil court decree gave judgment in favor of the usurious money leaders.

Kalooram leader of a Marwari money. Baba Sahib to let Deshmukh, a farmer in trouble when the evidence obtained a decree in December 1874 Sitgur District Rural Kardeh started. 150. The callous attitude of the leader of the house pulling money down the wrath excites them. His main targets bond documents, deeds and money leaders of the decrees against them were kept. Most of the spread of emerging military was swung into action. By June 1875, nearly a thousand farmers arrested and the rebellion was completely suppressed. The struggle against the militants could not be found credible evidence of a popular base. Government to look into the causes of the uprising, the Deccan Riots Commission appointed.

The Indian National Congress and the Peasants:

The Indian National Congress, to begin with at least, worked as a joint venture of British imperialists and the Indian Bourgeoisie peasants. The Congress year after year passed resolutions on the existence of Indian poverty but the methods it suggested smacked of class interests; it asked for extension of Permanent Settlement to different parts of India restrictions on over-assessment where Permanent Settlements could not be introduced, Indianisation of public services, State help for industrialization, abolition of salt tax etc. but never officially demanded tenancy reforms in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras, the U.P. the C.P. or the Punjab. R.C. Dutt's open letters to Curzon's on famines and land assessments in India were, consciously or unconsciously, more calculated to espouse the interests of the Indian landlords than the Indian peasants. Curzon's sarcastic dig at R.C. Dutt that the Government had done more to protect the tenants from the rapacity of the zamindars than the Indian National Congress remained unanswered. (Grover, B.L.2003:34)

Gandhi Ji and Peasant Struggles:

Gandhi Ji's entry into Indian Politics marked a change into politico-economic life of India. In his anxiety to broaden the social base of the Congress he carried his message to the villages and sought to invoice the peasants in the nationalist struggle.

Champan and Kaira Satyagrahas:

The European indigo planters of Champaran, a district in the north-western part of Bihar, practiced all types of oppressions on the local Bihari peasants not very dissimilar from the earlier malpractices of planters in Bengal. Gandhiji assisted by Rajendra Prasad and others started an open enquiry into the real condition of the peasants. He thought the peasants of Champaran the virtues of Satyagraha which consisted in open, disciplined, non-violent of Satyagraha which consisted in open, disciplined, non-violent non-cooperation with injustice against the indigo planters. The Government of Bihar took offence at Gandhi and moved and prohibited them from pursuing their enquiry and arrested Gandhiji. (Chandra Bipin, 1989:35) Later the Government developed cold feet and appointed an enquiry Committee (June 1917) with Gandhi as one of the members.

The ameliorative enactment, the Champaran Agrarian Act freed the tenants from the special imposts levied by the Indigo planters. Unfortunately, however, the Congress leaders did not follow up the matter to its logical conclusion by freeing the Champaran peasants from the excessive rents charged by the zamindars and exorbitant interest rates charged by the money lenders. The Champaran and Kaira struggle established Gandhiji as the Leader of the masses and opened the eyes of the educated kisans to the political possibilities of peasants' mass-action.

The Mappila (Moplah) Uprising, 1921:

Since most of the landlords belonged to Hindu upper castes like Namboodri and Nair and most of the Moplahs were Muslims converts from Hindu lower castes, (Pandey S.K. 2002:36) the Moplah outbreaks assumed the dimensions of a class conflict with religious overtones. Many Moplahs believed that the cruel land-lords merited death and it was a religious virtue to kill oppressive landlords (who also happened to be kafirs i.e. non-believers) even though they might have to become sahibs (martyrs); in the latter case they would go straight to heaven. Thus, acts of violence helped a Moplah to wipe out the source of injustice and at the same time ensure for himself a place in paradise. Seen in this light, what religion provided was justification, not a motive to violence.

Revolutionary activities in early twentieth century:

Apart from a few stray incidents, the armed rebellion against the British rulers was not organized before the beginning of the 20th century. Indian revolutionary underground is now called South India including Delhi, Maharashtra, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar

Pradesh, Punjab, and the then Madras Presidency in groups, gathering momentum through the first decade of the 20th century began. More groups were scattered around India. In particular, the division of Bengal in 1905, particularly around significant movement, emerged in Bengal and Punjab. The Punjab rural and military communities have plenty of support in the former case; the "Classic" Indian revolutionary was the creation of the urban middle class Bhadrak community, educated, intelligent and dedicated to the youth. Jugantar and organizations such as the Council of Anushilan 1900 (decade), which had emerged in. Revolutionary philosophies and movement made their presence felt during the partition of Bengal in 1905. Of course, the initial steps to organize the revolutionaries they Jugantar in April 1906, when the party was formed, Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh, who was taken by Bhupendranath Dutta etc.. Jugantar fitness clubs mainly in the guise of a revolutionary society which already exists as a Bengal Anushilan committee was created as an inner circle.

The Anushilan committee and many branches opened during Jugantar Bengal and other parts of India to participate in the revolutionary activities of young men and women were recruited. With many revolutionaries being captured and imprisoned many murders and looting, was. Jugantar party leaders like Barin Ghosh and Bagha Jatin initiated making of explosives. Number of notable events of political terrorism were the Alipore bomb case amongst, Muzaffarpur killing tried several activists and Khudiram Bose was hanged and many were sentenced to deportation for life. Shyamji Krishna Varma in London in 1905 under the founder of the House of India and the Indian Sociologist Britain itself was revolutionary movement.

On 1 July 1909, Madan Lal Dhingra, an Indian student closely identified with the House of India in London dead William Hutt Curzon Wylie, a British MP shot in London. After 1912, the Viceroy of India Charles Hardinge murder Rash Behari Bose, a former member of Jugantar, held under the Delhi - Lahore Conspiracy saw. Conspiracy imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi Transport occasion, on 23 December 1912 in an attempt to bomb the viceregal procession. After this event, concentrated police and intelligence efforts for some time have been under intense pressure to which Bengali and Punjabi revolutionary underground, which was destroyed by the British Indian police. Rash Behari successfully capture ignored for almost three years.

However, by the time World War I opened in Europe, Bengal (and Punjab) and again in the revolutionary movement of the local administration in 1914. (Gupta, 1997:37) was strong enough to paralyze, Indian revolutionaries made conspiracies against British rule but the plan failed and many revolutionaries sacrificed their lives and another arrest and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the cellular jail (Kalapani) sent was . During the First World War, revolutionaries Germany and stage an armed revolution against the British to import arms and ammunition from the hosts.

The Ghadar Party operated from abroad and cooperated with the revolutionaries in India. India revolutionaries within the party were instrumental in helping to catch hold of foreign arms. After the First World War, the revolutionary activities leading to the arrest of the leaders of the main shocked as slowly began to wane. In the 1920s, some revolutionary activists began to reorganize.

Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was led by Chandrashekhar Azad. Kakori train robbery was mostly by members of the HSRA. No one was killed or injured in the bomb incident, although Batukeshwar Bhagat Singh and Dutt, Inqulab forbade the raising of slogans, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill passed against the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929 bombed inside. Bhagat Singh surrendered after the bombing incident and the trial was. Sukhdev and Rajguru in the bombing incident was arrested by police during a search operation. Trial (Central Assembly Bomb Case), the Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru 1931 was hanged in. Allama Mashriqi directed to the Muslims, especially the independence movement founded Khaksar Tehreek.

Surya Sen, along with other activists, receive arms and ammunition and to establish a local rule for the government communication system to destroy the Chittagong armory on 18 April 1930 raided. Bina Das Stanley Jackson, Calcutta, University of Governor of Bengal inside the convocation hall attempted to assassinate the European Club in Chittagong in 1932 Pritilata Waddedar attacked. Following the Chittagong armory RAID case, Surya Sen was hanged and several others in the Andaman Cellular Jail were deported for life. Bengal Volunteers started operating in 1928. December 8, 1930, the party of the Benoy-Badal - Kolkata Dinesh trio entered the secretariat Writers' Building and Colonel NS Simpson, Inspector General of Prisons of the murder.

13 March 1940, Udham Singh shot Michael O'Dwyer (the last political assassination in India), usually in London, was responsible for the Amritsar massacre. However, as the political situation changed in the late 1930s - the British mainstream leaders considering several options offered by the religious politics and play - revolutionary activities gradually declined. Keep in various jails across the country, many of the activists were kept under the revolutionaries in the past, especially in the Congress and other parties, joined mainstream politics by joining the Communist ones.

The climax of Indian independence movement:

In 1937, provincial elections were held and Congress came to power eight of the eleven provinces. The complete independence of India was a strong indicator of support. When World War II started, the Viceroy Linlithgow unilaterally without consulting the elected representatives of the Indian, India, and Britain announced on the combatants. In opposition to Linlithgow's action, the entire Congress leadership resigned from the local government council. However, many wanted to support the British war effort, and indeed the British Indian Army during the war Numbering 2,500,000 men in the volunteer forces. (Raj Kaushik, 2007:38)

Especially during the Battle of Britain in 1940, Gandhi that he did not seek to destroy the independence of Britain's ash and told her, inside and outside the party have resisted calls for massive civil disobedience movement. In 1942, Congress launched the Quit India movement. There was some violence but the regime cracked down, and all the major national and provincial support of the Congress leaders, including the arrest of thousands. End of the war in 1945, was not published until he was in sight.

Freedom movement saw the movement. The first, the Kakori conspiracy (9 August 1925) under the leadership of Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil was by Indian youth, the second, led by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Azad Hind movement saw its inception early in the war and joined the fight against Britain with Germany and Japan . . . And the Cripps' mission failure as a result of the common man: and on the same date (9) of the first 17 years after the Lal Bahadur Shastri (39 Varma ML2006) was led by, who saw its inception in August 1942, after the war, the power transfer reach a consensus with the Indian political leadership.

Christmas Island Mutiny & Royal Indian Navy mutiny:

In late February and early March, two Japanese attacks on Christmas Island in 1942, relations between the British officers and their Indian troops broke down. On March 10, the night of the Sikh policemen, led by Indian soldiers killed five British soldiers and the remaining 21 Europeans on the island of imprisonment mutinied. Later on March 31, a Japanese fleet arrived at the island and the Indians surrendered. (Bipin Chandra, 1989:40)

The Royal Indian Navy mutiny (also called the Bombay Mutiny) on February 18, 1946, Bombay (Mumbai) at Port Royal Indian Navy on board ship and shore establishments total strike and subsequent mutiny of Indian sailors. From the initial flashpoint in Bombay, the revolt spread and found support throughout British India, Karachi, Calcutta and finally 78 ships, 20 shore establishments and 20,000 sailors were involved.

The revolt was called off after the demonstrations, mass strikes, demonstrations and as a result, so they support the rebels continued for several days. difficulty in a country fast tempo that Sparks.

Independence and Partition of India:

On 3 June 1947, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, the last British Governor-General of India, announced the partitioning of British India into India and Pakistan. 14 Indian Independence Act, 1947, at 11:57, August 1947, Pakistan on 15 August 1947, just after midnight, in a different country and was at 12:02, by the British Parliament, with the rapid passage, India became an independent nation. Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims following the violent clashes. Prime Minister Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India has invited Mountbatten as Governor-General to continue. He was replaced in June 1948 by Chakravarti Rajagopalachari. Patel in India Junagadh and Hyderabad (FIPS state Operation Polo) to integrate the use of military force by the example of the policies, "an iron fist in a velvet glove" efforts by his administration, took on the responsibility of bringing in the princely states of the Indian Union 565. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on the other hand, kept his hand in the Kashmir issue.

The bandharana Meeting on 26 November 1949 and completed the work on the drafting of the Constitution, on January 26, 1950 was officially the Republic of India. Bandharana meeting Rajgopalachari taking over the Governor-General of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad

was elected as the first President. Followed by India), Goa and Portugal in 1961, invaded and connect with other Indian enclaves, the French ceded Chandernagore in 1951, and Pondicherry and its remaining Indian colonies in 1956, and Sikkim voted to join the Indian Union in 1975.

After independence in 1947, India remained in the Commonwealth of Nations, and has friendly relations between the UK and India. For the mutual benefit of the two countries should strengthen the relationship, and strong cultural and social ties between the two countries but also in many areas. The UK has an ethnic Indian population of over 1.6 million. In 2010, Prime Minister David Cameron described Indian – British relations as the "New Special Relationship"(Nelson, Dean, (7, July 2010):41)

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