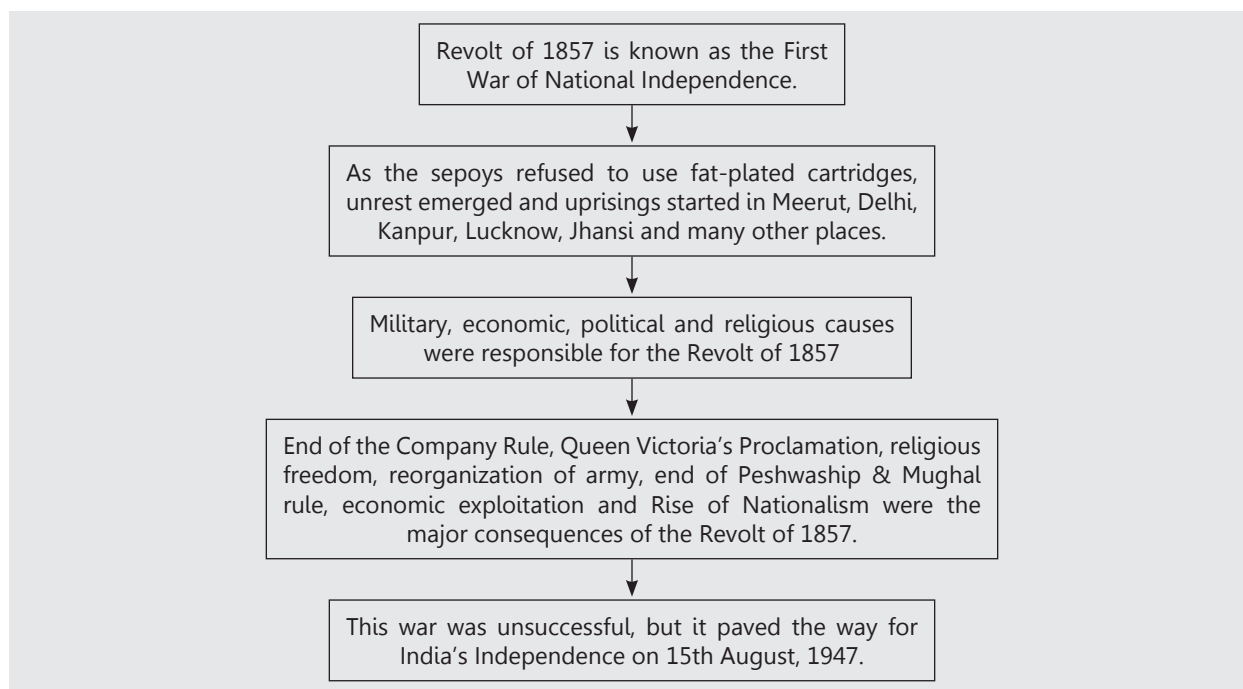


Chapter - 1 : The First War of Independence, 1857

Flowchart



Know the terms

- **Mutiny** – When soldiers as a group disobey their officers in the Army.
- **Doctrine of Lapse** – Policy of Annexation introduced by Lord Dalhousie When a ruler of subsidiary state died without a natural heir, the state was passed on to the English.
- **Subsidiary Alliance** – Policy of annexation introduced by Lord Wellesly.
- **Government of India Act 1858** – An Act according which the power to govern India was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown.
- **Queen Victoria's Proclamation** – This was issued by the Queen on, November 1858. It was read by Lord Canning. Under this Proclamation, provinces were made with Zamindars.

Know the Dates

- **1857** – The First Freedom Revolt against the British. It is also known as sepoy mutiny or India's First war of independence
- **1878** – Vernacular Press Act
- **1883** – The Ilbert Bill

Know the Personalities

- **Mangal Pandey** – He was a Brahmin sepoy at Barrackpore who headed the protest of discontented sepoys.
- **Nana Saheb** – The adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. He led the War of Independence at Kanpur.
- **Tatya Tope** – He was the Commander of Nana Sahib's forces.
- **Rani Laxmibai** – She was the Queen of Jhansi.
- **Lord Dalhousie** – He performed the Annexation of Oudh.
- **Queen Victoria** – The Queen of England at the time of India's First War Indian War of Independence.



TOPIC-1

Causes and Events of the First War of Independence

Quick Review

1. In 1857, there occurred a series of events which were referred to as Sepoy Mutiny by the British and the First War of Independence by Indians.

It was much more than mutiny, as a large number of civilians, peasants, rulers, etc. joined the uprising.

2. The Revolt first began at Barrackpore, when most of the Indian soldiers refused to use the cartridges which were rumoured to have been greased with the fat of pigs and cows.
3. As a result, a Brahmin soldier named Mangal Pandey led an attack on the adjutant of the 34th Native Infantry on 29 March, 1857. He was arrested and Hanged on 8th April 1857. Within a month of this incidence, uprising started in Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi and at many other places.

4. Causes of Revolt

- (i) **Military Causes** : Several factors contributed to a change in the attitude of the Indian soldiers toward the Company.

- The Indian and British soldiers were not treated equally. The salary was too meagre to support their families, while the duties of both the British and the Indian soldiers were more or less similar.
- The Indian soldiers could only rise to the position of Subedar.
- According to the General Service Enlistment Act of 1856, Indian soldiers could be sent overseas on duty. Indian soldiers dreaded sea voyage and considered it against their customs.
- Numerical strength of the Indian soldiers which was much higher than the number of the European soldiers which gave courage to them to fight against the British.
- Indians were of the belief that, the British were invincible, but the British were beaten in the First Afghan War (1838–42). This made the Indian soldiers feel that if the Afghans could defeat the British, why couldn't they.

- (ii) **Social and Religious Cause**

- The British Government's attempts to interfere in the social and religious life of the Indians led to wide spread fear among the masses.
- The work of missionaries, who were spreading education and Christianity, upset the masses.
- The combined effect of the British Expansionist Policy, economic exploitation and administrative changes adversely affected the Indian society as a whole.
- The British Social reforms – Abolition of Sati (1829), Legislation of Widow Remarriage (1856) etc.; hurt the sentiments of the orthodox and conservative people.
- The British looked down on the Indians and laughed at their customs. At all times, they kept a distance from the Indians and treated them with indignity. All this caused a great hatred in the minds of the Indians.
- Even the positive works of the British, like the introduction of the railway, was misinterpreted by the Indians. The orthodox Indians felt humiliated to note that in the railway compartments Brahmins and people from backward classes were made to sit side by side.
- Taxes were imposed on temples and mosques.
- The importance of traditional educational institutions like 'Gurukuls' and 'Madarsas' was reduced due to the establishment of the English school. Thus, Indians felt hurt.

- (iii) **Political Causes**

- Lord Dalhousie's *Policy of Annexation* and the *Doctrine of Lapse* made British very unpopular, the rulers of the different states became bitter enemies of the British.
- The British refused to grant pension to Nana Sahib, as he was the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II. This act of British turn Nana Sahib into a strong enemy of the British.
- In 1849, Lord Dalhousie announced that after Bahadur Shah his successor would not be permitted to use the Red Fort as their palace. In 1856, Lord Canning announced that Bahadur Shah's successor will not be allowed to use the imperial titles with their names. This enraged the Muslims, consequently Bahadur Shah began plotting against the British.

- The Annexation of Oudh, on the theory that it was not ruled well and then the disbanding of its army, added to the resentment against the British.
- To add to this, the Indians preferred being ruled by Indians rulers, who at least understood them rather than by the British who did not make any effort to mix with Indians.

(iv) Economic Causes

- The resources from India were exploited for the good of the British people and growth of industries in Britain. Raw material were exported and finished goods were imported. It ruined the Indian industries and handicrafts.
- Indian handicraft slowly died. Machine-made British cloth was cheaper. Therefore, the looms at homes were shut.
- People moved to cities to find employment, which was very difficult to get. Peasants were forced to pay tax in cash, which pushed them into the hands of the moneylenders, as tax was collected even during the famines.
- Indigo, tea, jute, cotton and opium were crops which the British wanted the Indians to grow. If the peasants planted anything else, their crops were destroyed. Thus, there was less food, people suffered through the ever increasing and spreading famine.
- The *Inam Commission*, appointed in 1852 in Bombay, confiscation as many as 20,000 estates. This drove the landed aristocracy to poverty without benefitting the peasantry, which suffered due to the exorbitant land revenue. It was claimed by the merchant, moneylenders and the new owners of these estates.
- Annexation of native states resulted in loss of jobs of millions of people attached to the royal courts. The British also disbanded the Army of the Nawabs. Soldiers who lost their jobs became bitter enemies of the British.

5. Important Events of the First War of Independence

- (i) Trouble started in Barrackpore, soon spread to Meerut where 85 sepoy disobeyed orders to use the new greased cartridges, were stripped of their uniforms and awarded 10 years of imprisonment.
- (ii) Their colleagues freed them, murdered the British soldiers, burnt their houses and marched to Delhi. They seized the city and proclaimed the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar as the Emperor of India.
- (iii) The loss of Delhi, lowered the respect of the British Army. So in order to achieve their respect again, Sir John Nicholson, with the help of loyal Sikh soldiers, besieged Delhi. In the end, surmounted Delhi, Bahadur Shah Zafar's sons were killed and he and his wife were exiled to Rangoon.
- (iv) Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of the Nawab of Awadh led the uprising at Lucknow on, 30 May, 1857. The city was recaptured by the British in March 1858. Begum Hazrat Mahal fled toward the Nepal Frontier.
- (v) In Jhansi, rebellion was led by Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi who fought against Sir Hugh Rose. After leaving Jhansi, she met Tantya Tope at Kalpi. She fought courageously but died while fighting.
- (vi) In Kanpur, rebellion was led by Nana Sahib with his commander Tantya Tope. It was General Havelock and General Colin Campbell who subdued the rebellion.
- (vii) There were uprisings in other parts of India also but by the end of 1858 the rebellions had been completely controlled.

6. Causes of Failure

- (i) The Indians had no common defined goal e.g. Rani Laxmibai fought for Jhansi and Nana Saheb fought as he had been refused pension.
- (ii) The effects were not planned and co-ordinated.
- (iii) Only a few Indian leaders helped each other. One such incident was that of Tantya Tope who went to help Rani Jhansi in trouble while the British were always helping each other.
- (iv) The British had experienced military Generals like General Havelock, General Colin Campbell. Indian leaders were brave but few were expert in military planning.
- (v) The British had the latest guns and ammunition and money to finance their efforts, while the Indians did not have enough guns and hardly some money to finance themselves.

**TOPIC-2**

Consequences of The First War of Independence

Quick Review➤ **Effects and Consequences****(i)** *Political and Administrative effects*

- The first significant result of the Revolt was the end of the rule of the East India Company by the Act for Better Government to India passed in August 1858. India came under the rule of the British Monarch, Queen Victoria and Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
- The Policy of Annexation was put on hold; the 'Doctrine of Lapse' was abolished. It was declared that all the treaties would be honoured. The proclamation declared that the British would not interfere in the social and religious affairs of the Indians.
- After 1858, the British continued their policy of 'Divide and Rule' by giving special protections and concessions to the Princely States, encouraging hatred and ill feelings among the Hindus and Muslims, so that the people of India could never challenge to the British authority.
- After the revolt, the Army was thoroughly reorganized and built up on the policy of 'division and counterpoise" the strength of European troops in India were increased on the other hand the number of Indian troops were reduced.

(ii) *Economic Exploitation*

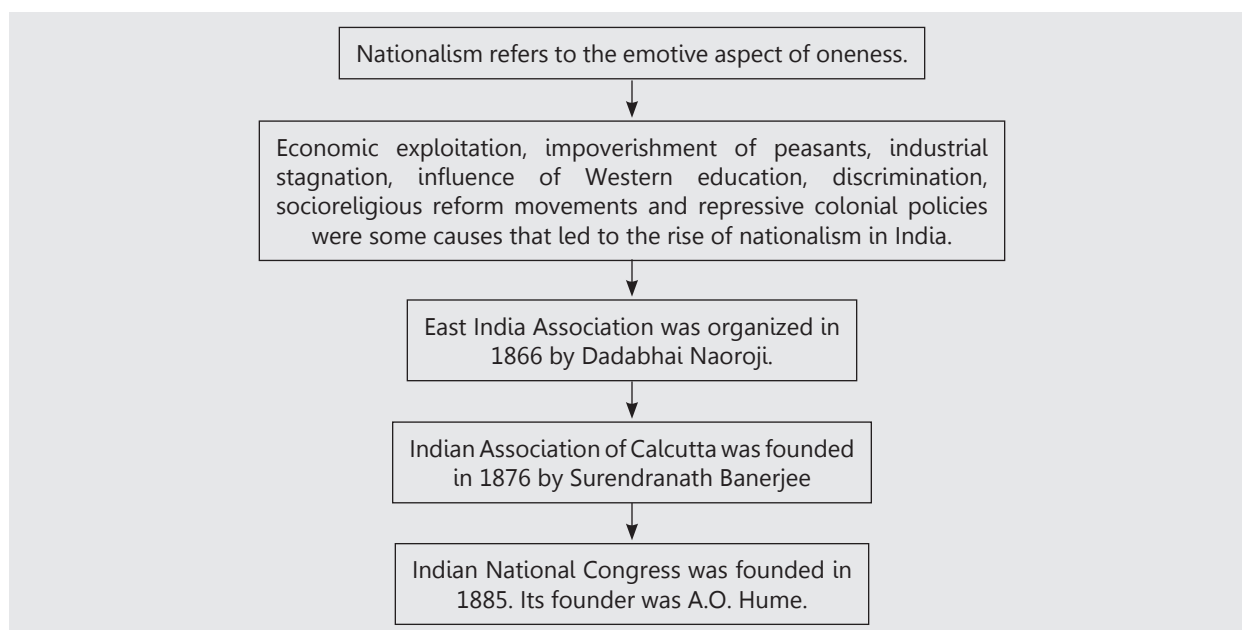
- Now onwards, India was slowly made in to an economic colony of the British who used all possible methods to drain India of her wealth.
- Not just the East India Company, but other traders also made India into a supplier of raw materials and a place where they dumped their manufactured goods.
- Money was sent to England as profits, as salaries and as savings.
- Indians like Dadabhai Naoroji realized what the British were doing and openly criticized the British policy of economic exploitation of India.

(iii) *Rise of Nationalism*

Though the rebellions was short-lived, it enthused the youth as the youth wanted to emulate or copy the leaders of the First War of Independence. Many leaders of the rebellion became the subject of many poems and songs which were very popular. Their sacrifices inspired others to sacrifice and the seed of nationalism was sown by this event.

Chapter- 2: Factors Leading to Growth of Nationalism and Foundation of Indian National Congress

Flowchart



Know the terms

- **Repeal** – To undo law, to officially end validity of something such as a law
- **Sovereign** – The capacity to act independently without outside interference.
- **Council** – An appointed or selected body of people with an administrative, advisory or representative function.
- **Nationalism** – A sense of belongingness to one nation.
- **Vernacular Press Act** – This Act was passed to suppress the freedom of the Indian Press. The Act required the editors to publish nothing.
- **The Indian Arms Act 1878** – This Act made it criminal offence for Indians to carry arms without licence. This Act was not applicable to the Britishers.

Know the dates

- 1828 – Formation of Brahma Samaj
- 1866 – Formation of East India Association
- 1875 – Formation of Arya Samaj
- 1878 – Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act
- 1885 – Formation of Indian National Congress

Know the Personalities

- **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** – He founded the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1877.
- **Swami Vivekananda** – This great reformer condemned the caste system and emphasis on rituals and ceremonies.
- **Jyotiba Phule** – He belonged to a lower caste family from Maharashtra. He waged a life-long struggle against caste discrimination and Brahmanical supremacy.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji** – Called the 'Grand Old Man of India', he organized the East India Association in 1866 in London.
- **Surendranath Bannerjee** – He founded the Indian Association of Calcutta in 1876.
- **Allan Octavian Hume** – He was a retired civil servant who founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.



TOPIC-1

Factors Leading to Growth of Nationalism in India

Quick review

1. The origination of nationalism is one of the most distinguishing features of the second half of the 19th century.
2. The word 'nation' was used as a synonym for race. It was during the Industrial Revolution that its meaning changed to include not only all people speaking a common language, having common cultural traditions and living within a defined geographical area but also having a common political identity.
3. **Factors for the Rise of Nationalism**
 - (i) **Racial Discrimination** – The British policy of racial discrimination hurt the sentiments of the Indians.
 - The British never mixed with the Indians. They had their separate living areas, clubs, theatres where Indians were not welcomed.
 - All the jobs in the civil services or the Army were reserved for the British and other Europeans who often took pride in insulting the Indians.
 - The Arms Act of 1878 was also openly discriminatory. This Act required Indians to have a license to carry or keep arms, while Europeans could do so without a license. This license was seen as a 'badge of inferiority' for the Indians, who were very upset.
 - In matter of justice Europeans were given special treatment – Indians were tried in separate courts while Europeans had special courts.
 - The withdrawal of Illbert Bill of 1883 that attempted to make Indian Judges equal in status to their British counterpart as regards criminal jurisdiction was another illustration of racial discrimination.
 - (ii) **Influence of Western Education**
 - The British introduced Western education in India through the medium of English to serve their own representative. They wanted to train Indian people as clerks so as to run their own administration.
 - The British wanted to rear their culture and conquer the goodwill of the educated Indians. But educated Indians were the first to feel the humiliations of foreign rulers.
 - Western education, through the study of European history, political thought and economic ideas gave the educated Indians a rational, secular, democratic and national outlook. The slogan – 'Equality, Liberty and Fraternity' of the American and French Revolutions impressed all the educated Indians.
 - Western education helped Indians to imbibe western thought and assumed the leadership of National Movement.
 - English language played a leading part in this process. It was through this language that the Indians from different parts of the country could meet and exchange ideas.
 - Through Western education, social and national consciousness of Indians was awakened by the revolutionary ideas of the liberal thinkers like Rousseau, Mazzini and Thomas Paine.
 - (iii) **Economic Exploitation**
 - Agricultural India was made an economic colony to serve the interests of Industrial England.
 - With the establishment of the British rule, the Indian handicraft industry was ruined.
 - Millions of craftsmen and artisans were rendered jobless.
 - The British capital invested in Indian markets especially in railway, shipping, oil exploration, tea and coffee plantation, etc. was used to help the British industries and to get huge profits as well.
 - The heavy taxes that the Indians paid were not spent in India for the welfare of the people. Indian economists like Dadabhai Naoroji openly proclaimed that the British were draining all the wealth from India in the form of profits, savings, salaries and pensions.
 - All the sections of Indian society felt the effects of the economic exploitation by the British and realised that quite drastic steps were needed to correct the situation. This automatically led to an upsurge of nationalist favour.
 - (iv) **Role of Press and Indian Literature**
 - The press played an enormous role in fostering national unity and creating consciousness among the Indians. A large number of newspapers were started in the later half of the 18th century. Both the Vernacular and the English Press contributed greatly to the spread of nationalism. Some of the

prominent newspapers were the Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Bengali, The Tribune, The Pioneer, The Times of India, The Hindu and The Statesman in English.

- Indian books written at this time, inspired the Indians.
 - Bankim Chandra's *Anandmath* and the play *Bharat Durdasha* inspired countless Indians.
- (v) **The Vernacular Press Act** – The Vernacular Act forbade the vernacular papers to publish anymore against the British Government. This Act was not applicable to English newspapers. In 1881, this was repealed by Lord Ripon.
- (vi) **Development of transport and the means of communication**
- The first railway line connecting Bombay with Thane was laid down in 1853. By 1869, more than 6000 km of railways had been built, extending to nearly 45,000 km by 1905. Besides encouraging trade and commerce, the railway facilitated the growth of nationalism.
 - A network of roads and railways made it easy for people to travel from one part of India to another part and soon the people realized the basic unity of Indians. People slowly started thinking of themselves belonging to one country thus, slowly overcoming regional disparities.
 - The fact that a very large part of India had been conquered and was under the British rule meant the same and similar laws in most of the country. This meant there were common problems and common solutions for almost the whole of India which automatically led to unity among the people.
- (vii) **Reforms Movements**
- This period saw a number of reform movements. Raja Ram Mohan Roy set up the *Brahmo Samaj* in 1828. He has often referred to as 'Father of Modern Indian Renaissance'. The *Brahmo Samaj* believed in 'Monotheism' or 'Worship of One God'. He took the issues of women emancipation and spoke against evils such as *female infanticide*, *child marriage* and *Sati*.
 - Swami Vivekananda set up the Rama Krishna Mission in 1897, while Dayanand Saraswati set up the Arya Samaj in 1875. The Theosophical Society was set up by Col. Olcott and Madam Blavatsky.
 - Jyotiba Phule, a great Maharashtra social reformer, Set-up the Satyashodhak Samaj (Society of seekers of the truth). The society tried to liberate the lower castes, do away with untouchability and spread national thinking and was against blind faith.
 - The unique feature of all these movements was that they did not ignore the political aspect of men. They all instilled confidence in the minds of the Indians and made Indians proud of their culture. Swami Dayanand Saraswati said 'India for Indians'. This is in brief what the reformers wanted Indians to feel.
- (viii) **European Scholar** – A number of European scholars studied ancient Indian works, translated them and helped us regain self confidence. European scholars like Max Mueller, Sir Alexander Cunningham, James Prinsep took trouble to learn about India, were full of respect. The Asiatic Society was set up to study Indian history and culture. Later the discovery of Indus Valley Civilisation, all helped to rebuild the Indian's self-confidence. They soon became proud of the past and were ready to build a great future.



TOPIC-2

East India Company and the Foundation of Indian National Congress

Quick Review

1. East India Association

The East India Association was founded in London in 1886 by Dadabhai Naoroji, the Association provided information on all the Indian subjects to the British citizens and the Members of Parliament. The Association had its branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

2. Indian National Congress

- (i) The Indian National Congress was formed by an Englishman and a retired civil servant, Allan Octavian Hume in association with various national leaders and called for a conference in Pune in December 1885.
- (ii) *The First Congress Session* was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay from 20th December to 31st December 1885 under the Presidentship of Womesh Chandra Banerjee. It was attended by 72 delegates. The Viceroy Lord Dufferin, favour the formation of the Congress because he wanted it to act as a safety valve for popular discontent thereby, safeguarding the British interests in India.

(iii) *The Second Congress Session* was held at Calcutta in 1886 under the Presidentship of Dadabhai Naoroji. Some of the delegates were also received by Lord Dufferin as distinguished visitors to the Capital.

From this session onwards, participation increased steadily and the Congress sessions were held in December each at different places in India.

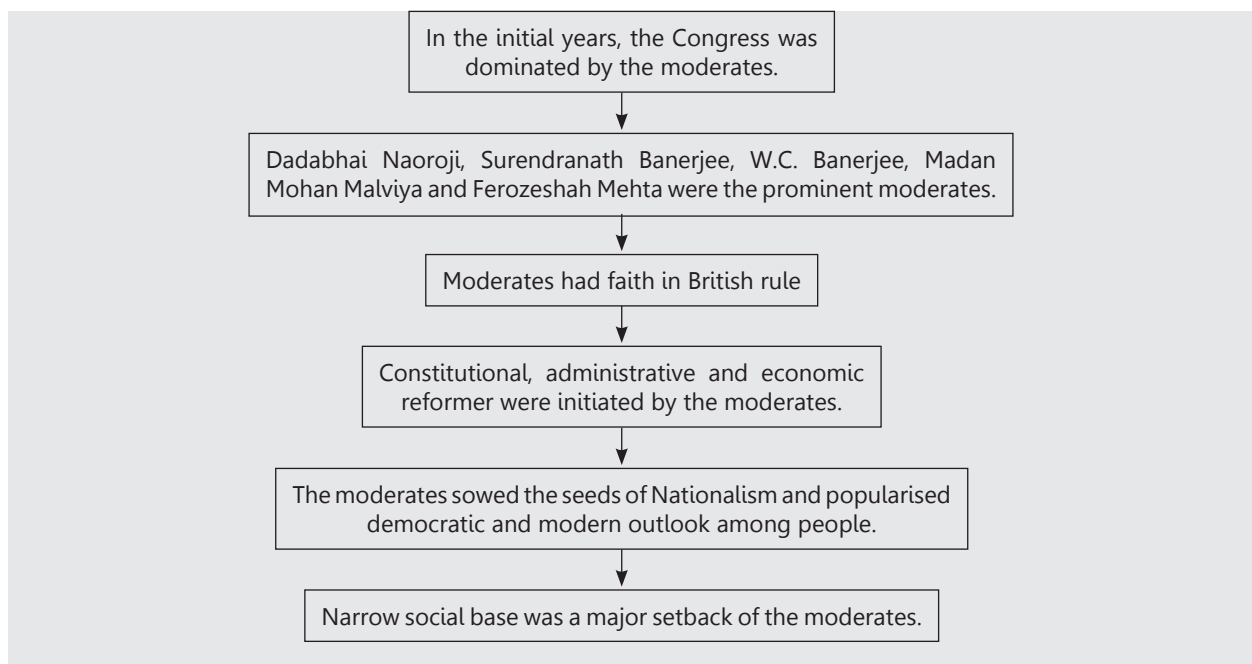
Aims and Objective of the Indian National Congress :

- (i) Evolution and consolidation of a feeling of national unity, irrespective of caste, religions etc.
 - (ii) Making the Indians politically aware.
 - (iii) Presentation of popular demands before the government.
 - (iv) Training and organization of public opinion in the country.
3. Initially the formation of Congress had the blessings of the British as place or body where Indians could vent their grievances. Later as the Congress grew in strength and became more persistent with their petitions, the British changed their attitude towards the Congress.
4. Demands of the Congress in the early years of its *formation* – The Congress in its first twenty years (1885–1905) was moderate in its objectives and methods. During this period the Congress demanded:
- A great voice for Indians in the government and in administration.
 - It wanted Legislative Councils to be made representative and be given more powers.
 - Appointment of Indians to the Executive Council.
 - Reduction of military expenditure.
 - Repeal of Arms Act
 - Freedom of speech and expression.
 - Separation of the judiciary from the executive, etc.

□□

Chapter- 3: First Phase of The Indian National Movement (1885-1907)

Flowchart



Know the terms

- **Moderates** : Early leaders of Congress who believed in Constitutional agitation.
- **Self-government** : A government under which people themselves participate in the governing process.
- **Political Rights** : The right to elect and right to be elected to form the government.
- **Indianisation of the Services** : Inclusion and employment of more Indians in government service.
- **The Indian National Association** : The Association formed by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876 to integrate the Indian people on the basis of common political interest.

Know the Dates

- **1885–1905** : The Congress was dominated by the moderate (early nationalist) leaders.
- **1897** : Bal Gangadhar Tilak and other leaders were arrested for making offensive public speeches and were backed by the Congress.
- **1866** : Dadabhai Naoroji started the East India Association. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born in Kolhapur in Maharashtra.
- **6th August 1925** : Surendranath Banerjee died.

Know the Personalities

- **Dadabhai Naoroji** : Known as the ‘Grand Old Man of India’ he was one of the first leaders of the National Movement.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** : He was an educationist turned politician who changed the destiny of India
- **Surendranath Banerjee** : He was born in 1848 and some historian regard him as the “Father of the Nationalist Movement in India”.



TOPIC-1

Objectives and Methods of the Early Nationalists

Quick Review

1. In the early years (1885-1905) the Congress was led by a group of leaders, who were called ‘Early Nationalists or Moderates’.
2. Main leaders among the moderates were W.C. Banerjee, Rash Behari Ghosh, Surendranath Banerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Justice Ranade, Firozeshah Metha, etc.
3. **Basic belief of Early Nationalists**

The moderates had basic faith in British rule. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. They believed that a counted Indian political connection with the British was in the best interest of India. They believed as soon as the British Government was convinced of the justices of their demands, these would be accepted they thought that Englishmen are willing to put India on the path of democracy and self-government.

4. Objectives or Demands of the Early Nationalists :

(i) *Constitutional Demands*

- The moderates wanted a larger share in the Government of their country. They also demanded :
- Expansion of Legislative Councils
- Increase in membership of the Councils
- Increase in powers of the Legislative Councils
- Self government
- Separation of judiciary from the executive

(ii) *Administrative Demands:*

- Indianisation of Civil Services
- Simultaneous holding of ICS Examination India and England
- Repeals Arms Ac
- Wider employment of Indian at high ranks

(iii) Economic Demands:

- Reduction of Land Revenue
- Eradication of poverty
- Abolition in military expenditure

(iv) Other Demands :

- Primary education among the maximum population of India.
- Industrial growth through trade protection.

5. Methods of the moderates :

- They had faith in the Constitution or peaceful methods of agitation.
- They believed that the British Government could be persuaded by agreements. They sent representatives to England to explain India's viewpoints to British Parliamentarians.
- They set up a committee of National Congress in England.
- They made use of press criticizing British policies.
- They held meetings and discussions and organised annual sessions with Indian delegates from India. In these sessions results were adopted. They were then forwarded to the British so that appropriate action could be taken.

6. Achievement of the moderates :

- Sowed the seed of nationalism. They helped in developing and consolidating feelings of national unity. They educated the people of India for a common national struggle.
- Helped in popularizing demarcation and modern ideas and outlook, civil liberties, secularism, etc.
- Exposed the explorative nature of the British rule in India.
- Laid the firm foundation of a vigorous National Movement.
- Following reforms were led by the efforts of the moderates :
- In 1886, the Public Service Commission was appointed by the British.
- A resolution was passed by the House of Commons in 1893 for simultaneous acceptance of the ICS in London and India.
- In 1895, the British Government appointed the Welby Commission on Indian expenditure, under Sir Rignald Earle Welby
- In 1892 the Indian Council Act was passed by the British.

**TOPIC-2**

Contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Quick Review

Prominent Early Nationalist Leaders :➤ *Dadabhai Naoroji (1825–1917)*

Dadabhai Naoroji popularly known as the 'Grand Old Man of India', was looked upon as India's unofficial ambassador in England.

He formed the East India Association to bring Indians and the British close to each other.

He was also one of the founder members of the Indian National Congress in 1885. He was made the President of Congress in 1886, 1893 and 1906. The credit for demanding 'Swaraj' from the Congress platform for the first time (1906) goes to him.

As an economic thinker, his biggest contribution has been to expose the economic exploitation of India by the British. In his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule'. He explained that India could not progress due to drain of Indian wealth to Britain.

➤ *Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866–1915)*

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an educationist who later turned into a politician. He introduced a bill to make primary education compulsory. Gokhale presided over the Varanasi Session of INC in 1905. In the year of 1905, he founded 'The Servants of India Society' to inspire the members to serve the country with devotion.

➤ *Surendranath Banerjee (1848-1925)*

Surendranath Banerjee was a nationalist leader popular journalist and also a dedicated educationist who is regarded as the 'Father of Nationalist Movement of India'. To fight against injustice, he formed the *Indian Association*. It demanded equal treatment for both Indians and Europeans in higher services and protested against the inhuman treatment given to Indian workers in the tea plantations. It also expressed its resentment against the Vernacular Act and Arms Act. He also opposed the Morley-Minto Reforms and the Partition of Bengal. He was one of the first advocates of Swadesi and to boycott the foreign goods. His ideas were accepted by the Congress and later popularized by Gandhi.

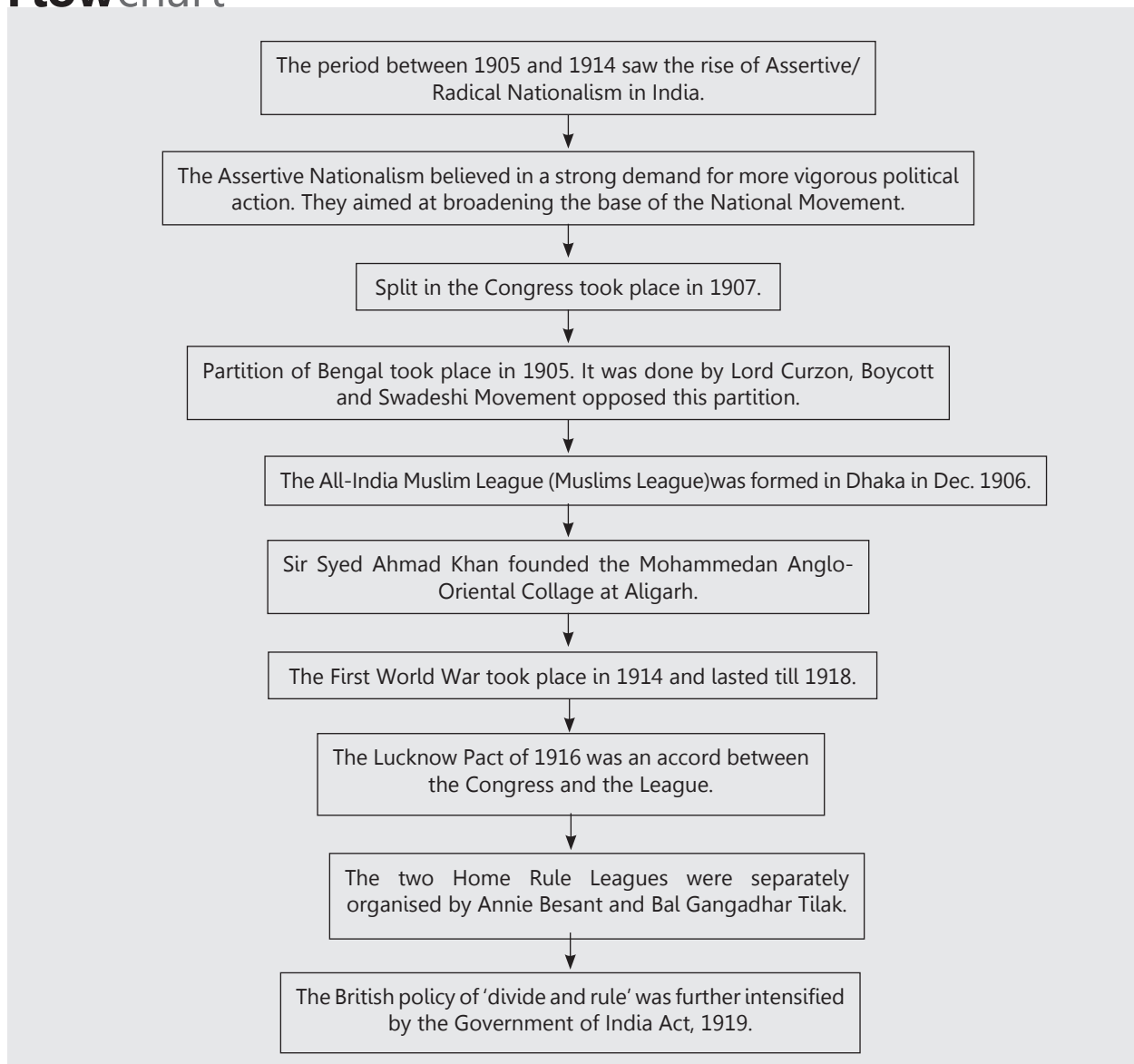
➤ *Criticism of the Early Nationalists*

The moderates failed to draw the maximum people into the mainstream of the National Movement. Their field of influence was very limited to the urban educated Indians. Their leadership was contained by the particular professional groups like-teachers, lawyers, journalist doctors, etc. Their movements did not have a wide appeal besides their movement remained confined to town and cities.



Chapter- 4 : Second Phase of The Indian National Movement (1905-1916)

Flowchart



Know the Terms

- **Radicals** - Group of younger leaders within the Congress, who did not agree with the methods and ideology of the moderates.
- **Swadeshi and Boycott Movement** - It was the movement which was launched by the Indian People after the partition of Bengal. Under this movement, it was decided to use products which were made in India and to boycott the foreign goods.
- **Morley - Minto Reforms** - Reforms introduced in 1909 which expanded the Legislative Assembly, introduced communal electorate.
- **Revolutionaries** - The freedom fighters who wanted to obtain 'Swaraj' by terrorizing the Britishers.

Know the Dates

- **1905** - Partition of Bengal.
- **1906** - Formation of the Muslim League.
- **1907** - Split of the Congress between moderates and extremists in Surat.
- **1909** - Morley - Minto Reforms.
- **1916** - Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League; Home Rule Movement.

Know the Personalities

1. **Lord Curzon** : Came to India as the Viceroy in December, 1898.
2. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra and Lala Lajpat Rai** : The trio of Radical nationalists in the Indian National Congress.
3. **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** : Composer of the national song '*Vande-Mataram*'.
4. **Agha Khan** : Title given to the religious head of Khoja Muslims. Khojas are a wealthy sect of Muslim community



TOPIC-1

Rise of Assertive/Radical Nationalism

Quick Review

1. The period between 1905 to 1918 saw the rise of radical nationalism in India. There emerged a group of new and younger leaders within the Congress, who did not agree with the methods and ideology of the moderates. This group of leaders came to be known as Assertive or Radical Nationalists.
2. The immediate attainment of Swaraj was the main objective of the Assertive Nationalists. They wanted to do so by putting pressure on the government.
3. **Main Cause of the Rise of Assertive Nationalism**
 - (i) Restrictions on Indians for their own natural rights.
 - (ii) The Britishers were responsible for the bad economic conditions of India. Indians realised that the root cause of their suffering was the British economic policy in India.
 - (iii) To make Indians aware about their self-respect and right to freedom of speech and right of property, etc.
4. **Belief of Radicals**
 - (i) They did not believe in the "politics of prayers".
 - (ii) They had no faith in the goodness of the British.
 - (iii) They realised that British Imperialism would not let India grow economically.
 - (iv) They believed in mobilising the masses to put pressure on the government and make them yield to the demands of the nationalists.
5. **Methods adopted by the Radicals**
Passive resistance, non-cooperation with the British Government by boycotting government services, courts, schools and colleges, promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods, etc., were the methods of the Assertive Nationalism.
6. **Achievements of the Radicals**
 - (i) Radicals helped in broadening the social base of the freedom struggle by involving the masses.
 - (ii) They exposed the true characters of the British and specified the goal of 'Swaraj' (self-government) as the aim of the Congress. They promoted self-reliance by Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
 - (iii) They exposed the evil economic consequences of the British during the end of the 19th century. They helped reviving cottage industries by emphasising on the use of Indian goods.
 - (iv) They became successful in the amulet of the Partition of Bengal and forced to British to withdraw unjust law such as Morley- Minto Reforms.
 - (v) They taught Indians to be self-respecting, self-supporting and self-reliant.

Prominent Assertive Leaders

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, popularly called as 'Lokmanya Tilak' was known as the 'Father of Assertive Nationalism'. He believed that education is an important instrument of social change in India. He launched two newspapers - The Kesari (in Marathi) and The Maratha (in English). He organised Ganapati festival and Shivaji festival for arousing national feelings. He also organised *Akharas* and *Lathi* clubs in Maharashtra to train the youth for freedom struggle. He was a fearless fighter and coined the slogan "*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it*".

In 1910, under the Indian Press Act, Tilak was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment and reported to Mandalay in Burma. for two articles which had been published in his paper 'Kesari'. He was released in 1914 and in 1916 he formed the 'Home Rule League'.

In 1916, Tilak was also instrumental in for formulating the famous 'Lucknow Pact'.

Bipin Chandra Pal

Bipin Chandra Pal, popularly called the 'Father of revolutionary thought in India' joined the Congress in 1887. He was one of the main leaders of Bengal to oppose the Partition of Bengal. He discarded orthodox Hinduism and joined Brahma Samaj in 1877. He opposed the caste system and other rigidities connected to the same. He advocated widow remarriage. According to him, educating women was the most effective way of elevating their position.

He founded *English Weekly* and *New India*. He also started a journal named *Vande Matram*. He supported Tilak in 1907 at the Surat Session. Later he lost his influence in national politics due to his opposition to the Gandhian programme of non-cooperation.

Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai joined Congress in 1888 and remains its member till the end of his life. He firmly believed that Indians themselves would have to fight for the cause of independence. To propagate his nationalist ideas, he started a paper called 'Young India'.

He was instrumental in the growth of D.A.V. College, Lahore. He presided over the AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress) in 1920 in its opening session.

In 1928, when the Simon Commission arrived in India, he organised anti-Simon demonstration in Lahore. He suffered a severe lathi blow and died on 17th November, 1928.

Lala Lajpat Rai was also referred to as *Punjab Kesari* or *Sher-a-Punjab*. His contribution as an educationist and a writer is immense. Lalaji started *Punjabi* from Lahore. He also published Urdu daily 'Vande Matarm' and English weekly named 'People' along with 'Young India' he also published 'The Call to Young India', 'England's Debt to India' and 'The Political Future of India'.

He is also credited with writing a book on national education that called for a reform of the prevalent educational system.

- Magazines like *Yugantar* and *Sandhya* openly asked people to be ready to use violence. Khudiram Bose, Madanlal Dhingra, Har Dayal were some of those who stood out among those who took the path of violence to gain Swaraj for India.



TOPIC-2

Causes of the Partition of Bengal and it's Perspective by the Nationalists

Quick Review

- On 20th July 1905, Lord Curzon, the British Viceroy, announced the division of the Province of Bengal as at that time 'Bengal' included present five, Orissa (Odisha), Bihar, Chota Nagpur Plateau part of Assam and Bengal. Finally, the scheme of the Partition of Bengal was implemented on 16th October, 1905.
- Lord Curzon's motive behind the Partition :*
 - To curb Bengali influence by not only placing Bengali's under two Administrations. But by reducing them to a minority in Bengal itself.
 - To break the growing solidarity of Bengali Nationalism.
 - To drive a wedge between the Hindus and the Muslims.
 - To foster divisions on the basis of religion. East Bengal would be predominately a Muslim majority state and West Bengal would have a Hindu majority.

By Partitioning of Bengal in spite of so many petitions and requests, Lord Curzon also wanted to show that the British were the masters and could do whatever they wanted.

3. According to the British administrators, the main objective behind the Partition of Bengal was that it was an administrative necessity. They explained that the province was very large. Hence it was to be divided.
4. The main reason for the Partition of Bengal was to destroy the political influence of the educated middle class among whom, the Bengali 'intelligentsia' were the most prominent.
5. *Anti-Partition Movement* : The Partition of Bengal was opposed by the Indian National Congress and the day of Partition was observed as a day of mourning. After a dip in the River Ganga people tied 'Rakhi' to each other symbolising *brotherhood*. Various sections of the population roused up in opposition to the division of the Province. Many protest meetings were organised. The cry of 'Vande Mataram' and 'Amar Sonar Bangla' resounded everywhere. Both the moderates and the assertive nationalists cooperated with each other during the course of the movement. Some Bengali newspapers like 'Bengali', 'Hitabadi' and 'Sanjibani' played an important role. A new phase of Nationalism had started. On 7th August 1905, The Anti partition Movement was initiated in the town hall of Calcutta. A massive demonstration against the Partition was organised on that day.
6. *Repressions by the Britishers against the Anti-Partition Movement.*
The British took many steps to repress the Anti-Partition Movement.
 - (i) Lathi charge became common and thousands of people were arrested and put behind bars.
 - (ii) Educational institutions were warned not to allow their students to join this Movement. Grants for suspected and institutions were cancelled.
 - (iii) Crying of 'Vande Matram' was strictly forbidden.
 - (iv) Government made use of several repressing measures such as the Prevention of Seditious Meeting Act. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Explosive Substance Act and Newspapers Act. When all this did not work, the Britishers tried to win over the moderates by reforms—Government of India Act of 1909 was passed.
7. Finally in 1911, Partition of Bengal was annulled.
8. *Swadeshi and Boycott Movement and its impact.*
 - (i) Swadeshi, as a purely economic measure for the development of the industries, had been preached by some nationalists like Gopal Rao Deshmukh, GV Joshi and MG Ranade of Maharashtra, etc. In the year 1896, Bal Gangadhar Tilak had led a full fledged boycott campaign.
 - (ii) On 7th August, 1905, a resolution to boycott British goods was adopted at a meeting of the INC held in Calcutta. It was started as a purely economic measure for the development of the Indian industries.
 - (iii) The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was a boon for Indian industries. Many mills and factories came into existence. Even shops selling only Swadeshi goods came up, as the demands for Indian goods increased.
 - (iv) Automatically, there was a decline in the sale of British goods leading to a decline in imports and profits.
9. *Surat Split*
 - (i) In December, 1906, at Calcutta, the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' as the goal of the Indian people.
 - (ii) The assertive nationalists wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott to the rest of India and make it vehicle for a full fledged political mass struggle leading to Swaraj. But the moderates did not approve it for the whole of India and wanted it to be continued only in Bengal.
 - (iii) In the year 1907, the annual session of the Congress was held in Surat assertive nationalists wanted to adopt revolutionary methods as announced by them. But the moderates were not in favour of such methods.
 - (iv) The INC split into two groups at the Surat Session, the extremists were led by Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal and the moderates led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
 - (v) The extremists proposed the name of Lala Lajpat Rai as the President of the Surat Session, whereas, the moderates proposed the name of Rash Behari Ghosh. Finally, the extremists were expelled from the Congress.



TOPIC-3

The Muslim League, Home Rule League, the August Declaration of 1917 and Lucknow Pact

Quick Review

1. **Formation of the League** : The All India Muslim League was formed on December 30, 1906 at Dhaka.
2. **Factor responsible for the growth of Communalism** :
 - (i) Divide and Rule Policy of the British Government.
 - (ii) Educational and economic backwardness of the Muslims.
 - (iii) Lord Curzon's policies.
 - (iv) Anti-Partition Movement.
 - (v) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement.

3. Aims and Objectives :

- (i) To promote among the Muslims of India, feeling of loyalty towards the British.
 - (ii) To protect the political rights of the Muslims.
 - (iii) To prevent the rise of any feeling of hostility between the Muslims and other communities.
- 4. Lucknow Pact (1916) :** The unity between the Congress and the League was brought through the Lucknow Pact. Both the organisations decided to work together in harmony.
- 5. The Home Rule League (1916) :** It was formed by Mrs. Annie Besant. Another Home Rule League started separately by Tilak at Poona. The Home Rule Movement aimed at achieving *Swaraj*.
- 6. The Declaration of August 1917 :** Under this, Lord Montague, the new Secretary of States, announced several constitutional reforms after the First World War.
- 7. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms:** This is also known as the Government of India Act 1919.

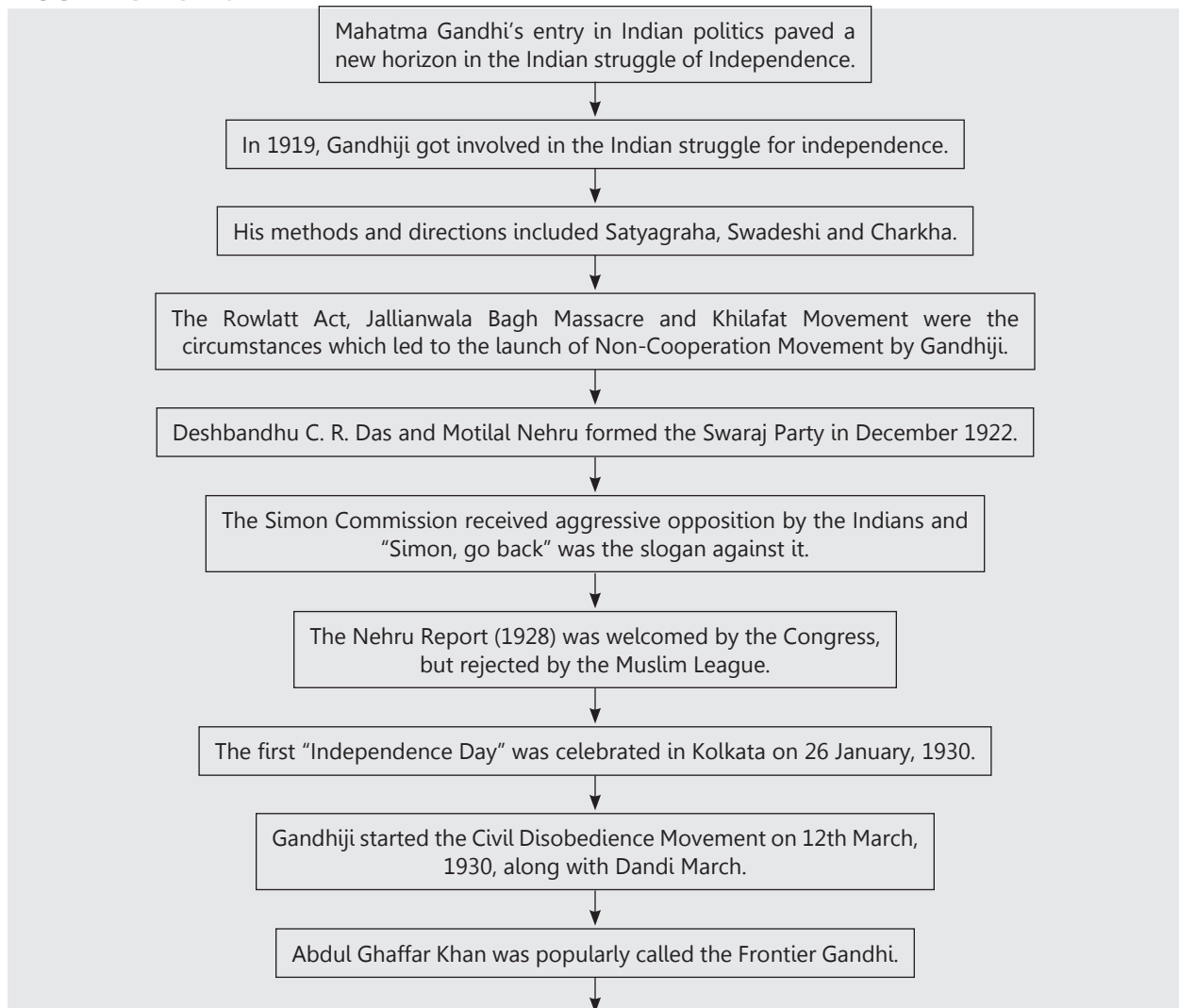
Major Features :

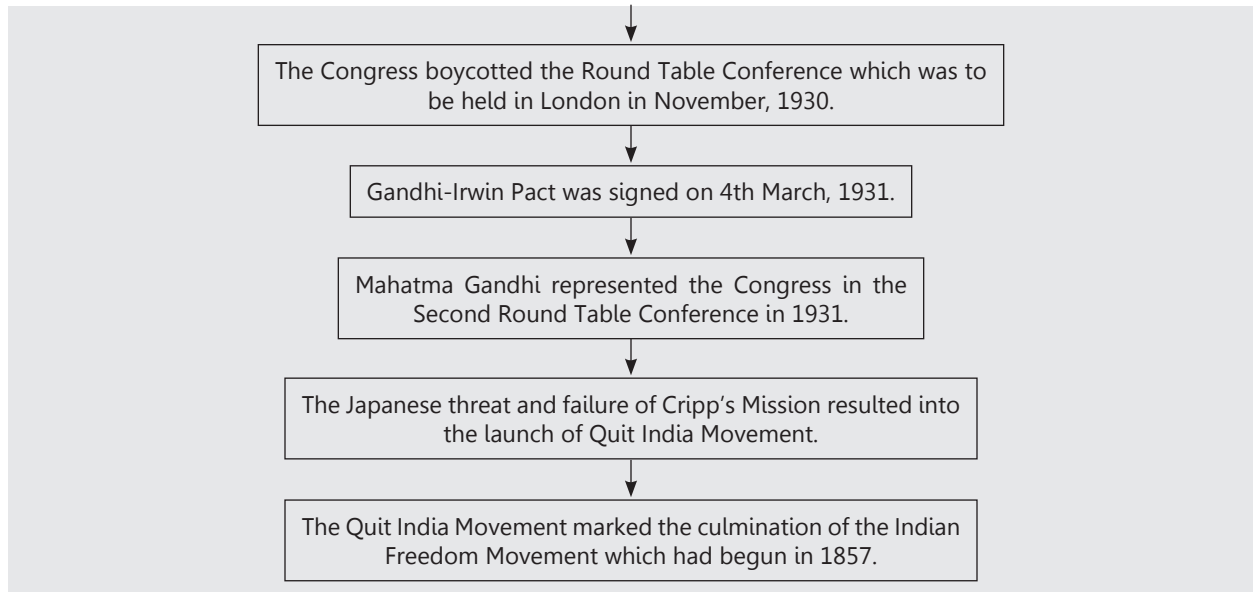
- (i) As per this Act, partial responsibility was introduced at the Provincial level.
- (ii) There was some relaxation in control of Central Government over the Provinces.
- (iii) Many Indian citizens were granted the right to vote.



Chapter- 5 : Mahatma Gandhi and The National Movement

Flowchart





Know the Terms

1. **Satyagraha** – This word is derived from two words - ‘Satya’ and ‘Agraha’, which means “truth-force”.
2. **Swadeshi** – This refers to use of goods produced in one’s own country by local residents.

Know the Dates

- 1919 : Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Rowlatt Act and Khilafat Movement.
- 1920 : Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 1922 : Simon Commission visits India, demand for complete independence in Lahore Session of Congress.
- 1928 : Simon Commission arrives in India, Nehru Report.
- 1930 : Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1931 : Gandhi-Irwin Pact; suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1932 : Renewal of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1933 : End of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Know the Personalities

1. **Mahatma Gandhi** – Born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat, he was a major leader of India’s struggle for independence.
2. **John Simon** – He was the Chairman of Seven-Member Commission appointed by the British Government.
3. **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** – Popularly known as the Frontier Gandhi, he was the leader of the North-West Frontier Province.



TOPIC-1

Gandhiji’s Methods and Directions

Quick Review

(i) Early Life of Mahatma Gandhi

- Gandhiji was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat.
- After gaining legal education in Britain, he went to South Africa for practicing law.
- He revolted against the policy of racial discrimination in South Africa.

(ii) Incident which served as a turning point

- Once, while travelling from Durban to Pretoria in South Africa by train, the British passengers asked him to shift to the compartment meant for Non-Europeans. They threw his luggage on the platform and he was

forcibly pushed out. This incident proved to be a turning point of Mahatma Gandhi's life and he vowed to fight against social injustice.

(iii) Methods adopted by Gandhiji

- He introduced the technique of Satyagraha, which was based on non-violence and truth.
- He resisted evil, but not the person who committed it.
- He never bowed down before lies and fraud.
- According to him, non-violence was the weapon of the strong and brave-hearted and not of the cowards.
- In 'Young India' in, 1920, he wrote "Non-violence is the law of our species as violence is the law of the brute".
- Satyagraha provided a new horizon to the National Movement.
- Gandhiji stressed on 'Swadeshi', i.e. use of Indian goods instead of machine-made foreign goods.
- He was a strong proponent of Swadeshi. He found in it a solution to remove poverty of Indian peasants.
- He saw in the charkha (the spinning wheel) the salvation of village people.
- Charkha became so important that it eventually became a part of the flag of the Indian National Congress. Charkha became the symbol of the India's transformation. Gandhiji himself spun the charkha to lay emphasis on dignity of labour and value of self-reliance.

(iv) Value-Based Politics :

- Gandhiji was convinced that if brute force was used during the freedom struggle, millions of people would be killed.
- He insisted on the use of non-violence.
- He introduced moral values into politics.
- To achieve higher goals in life — courage, patience and suffering are required, he used to say.
- He did not separate thought and practice, belief and action.
- His truth and non-violence were meant to practice in daily living and not merely of high sounding speeches and writings.
- In 1915, referring to the common people who fought with him in South Africa, he said, "It was they the simple minded folk, who worked away in faith, never expecting the slightest reward, who compelled me by their sacrifice by their great trust to do the work that is reasonable to do."

(v) Abolition of Untouchability: He campaigned against the inhuman practice of untouchability, which had degraded millions of people.

The sympathy of the common people is reflected in the following situation:

(i) He never compromised on the legitimate rights of people.

(ii) He campaigned against the 'system of indenture', under which Indians were taken abroad and made to work in inhuman conditions.

(iii) He campaigned for the rights of indigo planters in Champaran in Bihar.

(vi) Mass Appeal: Gandhiji perfected his philosophy of action in South Africa, and when he applied it to the Indian scenario, millions of people from across India joined him in the struggle for Swaraj.

- The non-violent but no less revolutionary methods launched under his leadership such as boycott of courts, picketing of shops, non-payment of taxes, influenced millions of people belonging to all the sections of society and infused in them bravery and self confidence.
- Gandhiji lived a simple life of an ascetic and talked to the people in a language that they could understand.
- Gandhiji relied on the political support of peasants, artisans and urban poor.
- He asked nationalist workers to go to the villages where real India lives.



TOPIC-2

Non –Cooperation Movement

Quick Review

(i) Causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement

➤ **The Rowlatt Act, 1919 :**

After arriving in India, Mahatma Gandhi successfully organised Satyagraha at various places.

(i) In 1919, he travelled to Champaran, Bihar, to inspire the peasants to struggle against the very oppressive indigo system.

(ii) In 1917, he organised a Satyagraha in support of the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat.

(iii) In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad to organize Satyagraha for cotton mill workers.

- (iv) In 1919, Gandhiji decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act, 1919. This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council. It gave the government immense powers to:
 - repress political activities.
 - detain political prisoners without a trial for two years.
- (v) Rallies were organised at various cities, shops were closed down and workers went on strike. An all-India strike was observed on 8th April, 1919.
- (vi) Alarmed by the popular upsurge, British Government decided to suppress the nationalists.
 - On 10th April, 1919, police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession.
 - Martial law was imposed.

➤ **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre :**

- The British Government was determined to suppress the mass agitation. It repeatedly lathi-charged and fired upon unarmed demonstrators.
- On 13th April, 1919, a massive unarmed crowd gathered in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against the government's new repressive policies.
- General Dyer took command of the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the massive crowd, killing thousands of people.
- His objective was to produce a 'moral effect' to create a feeling of terror in the minds of Satyagrahis.
- As the news of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre spread, crowds took to the streets. There were strikes and clashes all around.
- The government responded with brutal repression.
- Noticing the violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

➤ **Khilafat Issue :**

- The Rowlatt Satyagraha was conferred mostly to cities and towns.
- Mahatma Gandhi now felt that there was a need to launch an intense broad, based movement in India.
- One way of doing this was to take up the Khilafat issue.
- Turkey had fought against the British in the First World War. At the end of the war, Turkey stood defeated. British and its allies divided the territories of the Turkish Empire among themselves and abolished the office of the Khalifa – the spiritual head of the Islamic world. This led to Anti-British feelings among the Muslim community.
- New generation Muslims – The brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started discussing about the possibility of a limited mass action on the issue with Gandhiji.
- Gandhiji took this as an opportunity to bring Muslims and Hindus under the umbrella of a Unified National Movement.

(ii) Non-Cooperation Movement :

- In 1909, in the famous book *Hindi Swaraj*, Gandhiji wrote that British rule was set up in cooperation with Indians. If the Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year and Swaraj would be attained.
- In 1920, at the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress, the programme of non-cooperation was adopted.
- It was decided that the movement should unfold in stages:
 - (a) Boycott of civil services, British army, police, courts, schools, foreign goods and Legislative Councils.
 - (b) In case of government used repression, then a full-fledged civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

(iii) Positive Aspects of the Movement :

- National educational institutions such as the Jamia Millia Islamia in Delhi, the Kashi Vidhyapeeth in Varanasi etc. were set up.
- It gave rise to strong feelings of nationalism.
- It was the first major mass movement in which peasants and workers participated in large numbers.

(iv) Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement :

- In February, 1922, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- At Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur a peaceful demonstration turned into a violent clash with the police. Hearing of the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a pause to the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- He felt that the Satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they were ready for mass-struggle.

(v) Significance of the Movement :

- (a) The Non-Cooperation Movement helped to broaden the focus of the movement from the middle classes and intelligentsia to peasants in rural areas and workers in urban areas. The Congress changed its character. It now became the organiser and leader of the common people in the freedom struggle.
- (b) It helped in fostering Hindu-Muslim unity. Hindus and Muslims marched together, shoulder to shoulder.
- (c) It made the Congress a revolutionary organization.
- (d) The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were very dramatic. The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, and its value dropped from ₹ 102 crores to ₹ 57 crores.
- (e) It infused a new confidence in the Indians and made them bold enough to face repression. People began to shake off their slavish mentality.
- (f) Nationalist sentiments and the national movement had now reached the remotest corner of India.
- (g) The notion of invincibility of the British rule was challenged and clarified by Satyagraha and mass-struggle.
- (h) Indian people lost the sense of fear. The brute power of the British in India no longer frightened them. The people gained absolute self-confidence and self-esteem.

(vi) Formation of the Swaraj Party:

- Soon after the calling off of Non-Cooperation Movement, within the Congress, some leaders were now fed-up of mass struggle and wanted to participate in elections to the Provincial Councils, set up by the Government of India Act, 1919. Serious differences emerged within the Congress to decide how to prevent the movement from lapsing into passivity.
- They believed that it was important to oppose British policies within the Councils.
- They found it necessary to argue for reforms and demonstrate that these Councils were not democratic by being a part of the Councils.
- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, in 1923, formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress. They advocated a new line of political activity. They said that nationalists should end the boycott of Legislative Councils, enter them, obstruct their working, expose their weaknesses and transform them into spheres of political struggle.
- They advocated for a return to council politics.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and others strongly opposed this and were called 'no-changers'.

**TOPIC-3****Civil Disobedience Movement****Quick Review****(i) Simon Commission and Its Recommendations**

- In 1928, two years earlier than scheduled, the Simon Commission arrived in India as according to the Act of 1919, 10 years later, a commission was to be set up to evaluate the working of the Act of 1919.
 - As there were no Indians in this Commission, wherever this Commission went, it met with protests.
 - In one such protest march in Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten by a British Sergeant and he later died of the injuries.
 - In spite of all the protests, the Simon Commission travelled to different parts of the country, met people and made recommendations.
- The main recommendations were:
 - Setting up a federation of Princely States and British Provinces.
 - Enlargement of legislatures.
 - Continuation of communal or separate electorates.
 - Removal of dyarchy or double form of government.
 - Governor General should select and form his executive council.
- The British had explained that there were no Indians in the Simon Commission because with the Indians around, no such 'programme for reforms' or constitution could be marked out, which would be acceptable to all political parties.

(ii) Nehru Report

- The challenge of forming a Constitution acceptable to all political parties was accepted and all parties meeting was held in Bombay, which appointed Motilal Nehru to head a committee and to draft a Constitution for India. The draft or report of this committee is known as the Nehru Report.
- This report suggested:
 - Joint electorates – with reservation for the minorities.

- Setting up Parliamentary Democracy with the Prime Minister, who would be appointed by the British Governor General, recommending appointment of his fellow ministers.
 - Setting up a federation of Princely States and British Provinces.
 - The governors should not generally interfere in the working of the Chief Minister and his ministers.
 - Fundamental Rights of Indians should be protected.
 - The aim of dominion status was accepted.
- Mr. Jinnah wanted changes to be made in the Nehru Report which were not accepted by others.
- (iii) Declaration of 1929**
- In England, the Labour Party came to power. In India, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, made a declaration on 31st October 1929, that 'the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of dominion status'.
- The Indians' happiness was short-lived as they realised that even the British Prime Minister was not in a position, at that time, to grant dominion status.
- (iv) Demand for Purna Swaraj**
- The Congress demanded implementation of the Nehru Report by 31st December 1929.
- When this was not granted, in December 1929, during the Lahore Session of the Congress, under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress declared their aim of achieving Purna Swaraj (complete independence).
 - 26th January, 1930 was celebrated as the Purna Swaraj Day.
 - From then onwards, on every 26th January, people took the independence pledge.
- (v) Civil Disobedience Movement**
- Gandhiji now decided to launch a 'Civil Disobedience Movement' and informed the British about his decision.
- Gandhiji started this movement from Sabarmati Ashram on the 12th of March 1930. 78 people followed him, many more joined on the way to Dandi.
- Gandhiji broke the Salt Law on the 6th of April 1930, by making or actually picking up salt from the seashore. He advised people to break the unjust laws of the British.
 - He started the Disobedience Movement by breaking the Salt Law as salt was used by everyone, *i.e.*, rich, poor, rural and urban.
- Soon people started breaking other British laws. Some refused to pay tax while others broke different British laws. People organised mass movements in various ways. Women joined in large numbers. People were urged not to buy foreign goods.
- Madan Mohan Malaviya, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru, Tyabji were the important leaders of this movement.
- (vi) Government Reaction**
- All important leaders were arrested. There were strikes all over the country. The government used its force to put down the Civil Disobedience Movement. Thousands of people were imprisoned.
- The processions of the Satyagrahis were suppressed by lathies, fallen men were ridden over by horses. Wounded were thrown into salt water. Many people were severely injured.
- The Government realised that it was very difficult to exploit the Indians now. The First Round Table Conference was held in London at the end of 1930 to review constitutional progress and plan for future changes.
- The Congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference. Not much progress was thus made. It was decided to hold a Second Round Table Conference, which they hoped would also be attended by the Congress.
- (vii) Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement**
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March 1931. Gandhiji agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London. He also suspended the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Lord Irwin agreed to:
- The manufacture of salt by people living near the seashore.
 - Free those political prisoners who were not charged violence.
 - Return confiscated property of the Congressmen.
 - Permit picketing of liquor shops as long as it was peaceful picketing.
 - To rollback repressive ordinances passed with a view to suppressing the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (viii) Renewal of Civil Disobedience Movement**
- While attending the 2nd Round Table Conference, Gandhiji realised that emphasis was being laid on the communal problem rather than political solutions.
- With no clear solution in sight, Gandhiji returned 'empty handed' and gave a call to renew the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Congress was declared 'unlawful' or 'illegal', thousands were again arrested, including Gandhiji. Prisoners were ill-treated and brutalities were committed. Cruel methods were used to suppress the crowds.

(ix) Communal Award

- The British Prime Minister Mr. Macdonald in 1932 gave 'the Communal Award' to further divide the Indians.
- Along with separate electorates for different communities in India, it made efforts to divide the Hindus by giving separate representation to 'the depressed castes'.
- Gandhiji started a fast-unto-death against this attempt of dividing the Hindus. Dr. Ambedkar, leader of the depressed classes agreed not to accept this award. Reservation of seats for these classes was agreed to this is often called Poona Pact.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement did not acquire the same momentum again. Gandhiji, released from prison, advised Indians to follow individual Civil Disobedience and suspended this movement.
- The Third Round Table Conference was held, but Congress did not attend it.

(x) Importance

- The Civil Disobedience Movement, though suspended, was of immense importance.
 - It was a mass movement in which people of all sections took part.
 - This movement continued till Gandhiji suspended it, in spite of British atrocities. This showed clearly that the Indians were not going to be cowed down by the British any further.
 - It also brought to the front, the negative power of brutality, which the British were ready to use against the Indians. The Indians were now ready to face the British brutality and still continued proceeding ahead for their aim.
 - These political movements were always accompanied by social movements also. Removal of untouchability, improving the status of women and spreading education, these were also the important aspects of the movement and very beneficial for the people.

**TOPIC-4****Quit India Movement****Quick Review****(i) Act of 1935**

- The Government of India Act of 1935 was passed after evaluating the recommendations of the Simon Commission and the three Round Table Conferences.
- This Act of 1935 recommended the end of double government in the provinces. Instead, it set up provincial autonomy. It also recommended setting up a federation of princely states and British provinces. This recommendation was not implemented.

Results

- Elections were held in 1937 for the provincial legislatures.
- First in six provinces – Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, and Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay – Congress Ministries were formed. Then Congress Ministries were formed in NWFP and Assam. The Muslim League had not done well in the elections.
- The Congress Ministries functioned well and stressed on welfare measures like education, local self government and Fundamental Rights.
- Unfortunately, the British fighting in the Second World War involved India without discussing the matter with the Congress.
- The Congress working committee wanted freedom for India. How could India be expected to fight for freedom of others when it was not free – was the common opinion at this time. In protest, the Congress resigned in October 1939.

(ii) Renewal of Demands for Complete Independence

- The Muslim League celebrated **22 December 1939 as a day of deliverance** from the Congress rule and promised full help to the British.
- The Congress renewed its demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj).
- At this time, the war situation in Europe was worsening. Germans were attacking one place after the other.
- Viceroy Lord Linlithgow, on 8th August 1940, made what is generally called the August Offer.

(iii) Recommendations

- In August Offer, Lord Linlithgow recommended:
 - Setting up a War Advisory Council constituting from Indian states and British provinces.
 - Expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council immediately.

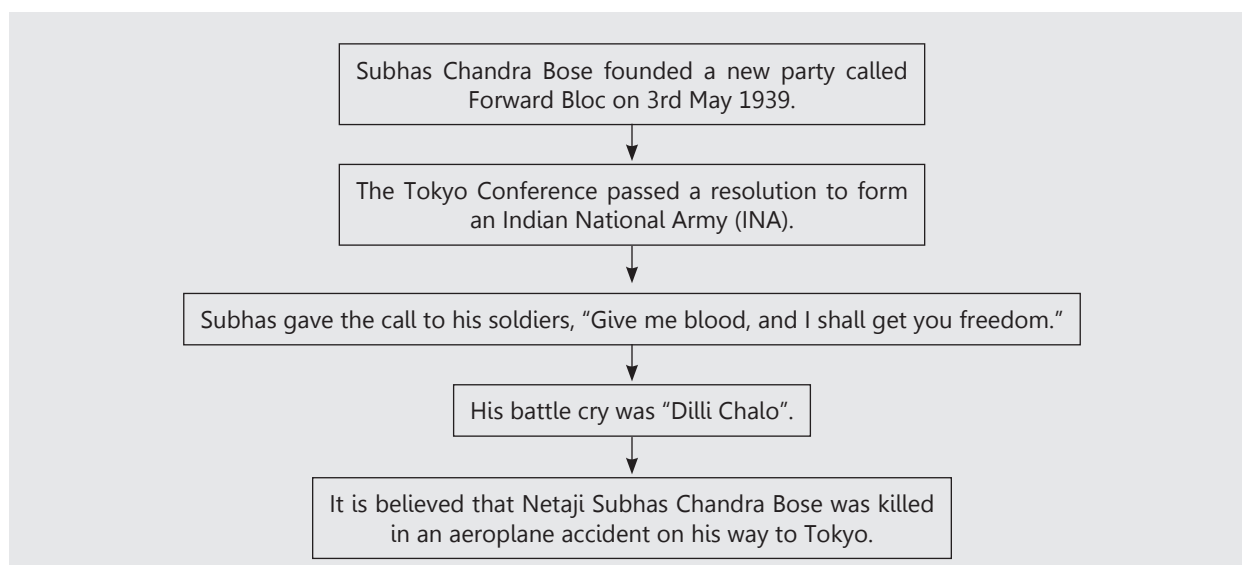
- Setting up a 'body' to frame the Constitution after the war.
 - Assurance, that the transfer of power will not be 'to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life'.
 - The Muslim League was still aiming at the Partition of India. At the same time, it was satisfied about the assurance given to the minorities.
 - The Congress believed that the war may carry on for any length of time. There should have been a time mentioned about the setting up the body to frame the Constitution.
- (iv) Satyagraha Movement**
- Though the Congress stood for freedom, it did not wish to help the British, as long as the British did not clarify war aims and Indian's position.
 - At this time, Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi who launched Individual Civil Disobedience Movement. This movement soon spread. The British were worried and arrested thousands of people.
- (v) Cripps Mission**
- The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour, and its victories over Philippines and Malaya worried the Allies. With the Japanese victory over Burma, it was at India's doorsteps.
 - To secure India's co-operation in the war effort along with pressure from the U.S.A. a mission called the Cripps Mission was sent to India in 1942.
- (vi) Proposals**
- Sir Stafford Cripps put forward the following proposals:
 - Immediately, the Indians could participate in the legislative functioning of the country. The British would only control defence.
 - A Constituent Assembly would be set up after the war to frame a Constitution.
 - India would be made a dominion after the war.
 - The princely states would have the option to remain in the Indian Union or not.
 - Any Province which did not want to follow the Constitution could draft its own Constitution.
 - An agreement between the 'body' drafting the Constitution and British would be signed, clearing all problems arising out of the transfer of power.
- (vii) Reaction**
- The Congress was not happy as even the dominion status would be granted after the war. This plan also seemed to lead to division of the country. The representatives of the Princely states would be nominated by the rulers and not elected by the people. The Muslim League was not convinced because it wanted Pakistan.
- (viii) Quit India Movement**
- The Japanese threat to attack India was so real that Jawaharlal Nehru had advised people to be ready to defend themselves using guerilla tactics if required. The Cripps Mission had failed, communal tension had worsened. There was complete unrest in the country.
 - The Quit India resolution was passed by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha in July 1942. This was ratified in the Mumbai Session of the All India Congress Committee on 8th August 1942.
- (ix) Result**
- Early, next morning, prominent leaders of the Congress including Gandhiji were arrested.
 - Isolated and scared people took to violence. Violence was directed towards government buildings.
 - People attacked police stations, government buildings, all means of transport and communications. Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali were some of the leaders of this movement. The slogan 'Do or Die' was voiced everywhere.
 - The movement spread in different parts of the country, power houses were attacked, roads were blocked.
 - In places like Balia, the people took over the central power of the administration, but did not know what to do.
 - The government used its full might to suppress this movement. It was like war of the government against the people. Jawaharlal Nehru learnt that about 10,000 people were killed. Official figures pointed to 940 killed.
- (x) The Quit India Movement did not get the British to quit India, but it shook the foundation of the British Empire.**
- It made the British realize that now the Indians would dare almost anything to gain Independence.
 - A number of patriots took to violence. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were sentenced to death for their fight using violence against the British. The hanging of these three shook the entire nation.
 - Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ram Prashad Bismil and Ashfaqulla Khan were great revolutionaries. It aroused in the Indians a feeling of nationalism, sacrifice and confidence and made it clear to the British that their days in India were numbered, as now the Indians would accept nothing less than total Independence (Purna Swaraj).

Chapter- 6 : Forward Bloc and Ina

Quick Review

- (i) **Subhas Chandra Bose** : The National Movement found a new expression after the calling of the Quit India Movement outside India. The leader of this movement was Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January, 1897 in Cuttack (Orissa).
 - He went to England for higher studies.
 - He was renowned for his radical socialist ideas.
- (ii) **The Forward Bloc** :
- He was elected the President of the Congress in 1938. But he had difference of opinion with Gandhi and founded the 'Forward Bloc' in 1939 to untie the members of the left wing of the Congress under one banner.
 - The 'Forward Bloc' worked with the support of peasants and workers to rebuild India on socialist lines.
 - Bose was arrested in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules.
 - He escaped from India in 1941 and went to the Soviet Union. But when Soviet Union joined the allies in June 1941, he went to Germany.
 - In 1943, he left for Japan to organize an armed struggle against the British rule with Japanese help.
- (iii) **The INA** :
- In Singapore, he formed the '*Azad Hind Fauj*' (Indian National Army) to conduct a military campaign for the liberation of India. He was assisted by Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionary.
 - INA was joined in large numbers by the Indian residents in South-East Asia and became home to Indian soldiers captured by Japanese forces in Malaya, Singapore and Burma.
 - Bose was fondly called Netaji by the INA soldiers. He gave his followers the battle cry of 'Dilli Chalo' and 'Jai Hind'.
 - INA hoped to enter India and form a provisional government of free India.
 - But with the collapse of Japan in the Second World War, INA too faced defeat. Bose was said to be killed in an air accident on his way to Tokyo.
 - His strategy of winning freedom by organizing the INA set an inspiring example of patriotism before the Indian Army and the Indian masses.

Flowchart



Know the terms

1. Forward Bloc –A party formed by Subhas Chandra Bose to carry on the freedom struggle.
2. Disarmament – Reducing the number of weapons by a country for the cause of establishment of peace.

3. Convicted – Declare someone to be guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge.
4. Mercenaries – Professional soldiers hired to serve in a foreign army.

Know the Dates

- 23rd January 1897: Subhas Chandra Bose was born.
- 1938 : Subhas was elected as the President of the Congress.
- 1939: Formation of the Forward Bloc.
- 1940: Bose was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.
- 1945: Japan surrendered after bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

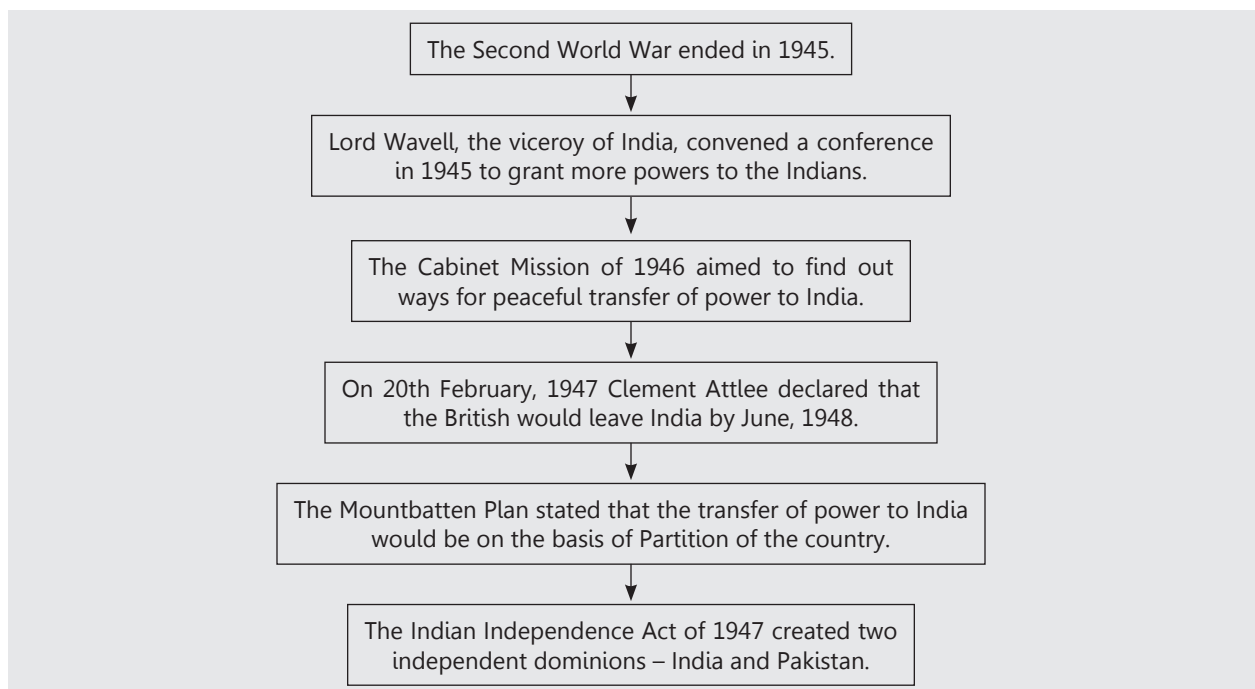
Know the Personalities

1. Subhas Chandra Bose : Great Indian freedom fighter who founded the Forward Block and INA.
2. Adolf Hitler : The dictator of Germany.
3. Rash Behari Bose : A great Indian revolutionary.



Chapter- 7 : Independence and Partition of India

Flowchart



Know the Terms

- **Separatist** – A person who supports the separation of a particular group of people from a larger body on the basis of ethnicity, religion or gender.
- **Surrender** – Stop resisting to opponents and submit to their authority.
- **Veto** – A constitutional right to reject a decision or proposal made by a law making body.
- **Interim** – Provisional.
- **Solemn** – Sincere and dignified.
- **Pledge** – A promise to do or not to do something.

Know the Dates

- 1942 : Quit India Movement
- 1945 : The Wovell Plan
- 1946 : The Cabinet Mission
- 1947 : India gains independence
- 30th January 1948 : Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.
- 1949 : Completion of merger of Princely states in Indian Union.
- November 1949 : Formal inclusion of Hyderabad in India.
- 1954 : French possession became a part of Indian Union.
- 1961 : Liberation of Goa.

Know the Personalities

- Lord Wavell – The Viceroy of India who called a conference to give more power to the Indians.
- Clement Attlee – The Prime Minister of England.
- Lord Mountbatten – The Viceroy of India who devised the Plan of Partition of India.
- Jawaharlal Nehru – The first Prime Minister of India.



TOPIC-1

Developments Associated with Independence of India

Quick Review

(i) Partition of India

- In the Lahore Session of the Muslim League, in 1940, the demand of Pakistan emerged. The name Pakistan came from the beginning letters of Punjab, the Afghan Province, Kashmir and Sind and from Baluchistan was taken the last syllable.
- Jinnah clearly said that Hindus and Muslims are completely different in almost all aspects.
- The nationalist Muslims like Abul Kalam Azad still did not accept Jinnah's views.

(ii) Wavell's Proposals

- Unrest against the British was rising in India. War was coming to an end in Europe. At this time, the Viceroy Lord Wavell tried to find a solution to India's problems and called for a conference at Shimla.
- Lord Wavell proposed:
 - Viceroy's Executive Council would consist of equal number of Hindus and Muslims. Only Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy would be British.
 - The Viceroy would still enjoy the veto power.
 - Once the important political parties agree to the basics, a new Constitution would be set up.
 - India, like other dominions, would have a British High Commissioner.
- The Congress and the Muslim League could not agree about who would have the right to send Muslims to the Executive Council.
 - Again the Wavell Plan was talking about Dominion status, while the Congress demanded Purna Swaraj (complete Independence).
 - So Simla Conference proved to be a failure.

(iii) Cabinet Mission

- The end of the 2nd World War, the continued unrest in India, and the Labour Party's Mr. Attlee as the Prime Minister, all led to the sending of the Cabinet Mission to India.
- Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. Alexander formed the Cabinet Mission which arrived in Delhi in March 1946.
- Cabinet Mission rejected the demand for Pakistan arguing that:
 - The Government of India, the postal services, and Armed Forces, all were setup as a whole, so it is very difficult to divide them.
 - The two parts of Pakistan as demanded would be far apart. Setting up Pakistan would not solve the communal problem.

(iv) Recommendations

- The Cabinet Ministers came with proposals which they thought would satisfy the Congress and the Muslim League. They recommended:
 - A federation of Princely states and British provinces. This would basically handle defence, foreign affairs and communications.
 - It suggested setting up a three tier system, *i.e.*, Provinces, Groups of regions, Federation.
 - There would be three groups of places:
 - i. Group 'A' would include Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa (Odisha), Central Provinces and Madras.
 - ii. Group 'B' would include Punjab, Sind and NWFP.
 - iii. Group 'C' would include mainly of Bengal and Assam.
 - A constituent Assembly would be elected representing the full federation which would initially meet to draft the Constitution of the federation. Then it would divide in to 3 and work out Constitutions for the provinces and determine whether a Constitution was required for the 'Groups'.
 - Setting up of an Interim Government was also suggested.
 - India, according to the cabinet Mission Plan, was given the option of remaining in the Commonwealth or leaving it.

(v) Reaction

- The Muslim League liked the regional grouping of provinces, even though initially they were upset because of the rejection of their demand for Pakistan.
- The Congress was not happy when told about compulsory grouping of province. But it was happy when reassured about the freedom of the Constituent Assembly to draft the Constitution.
 - The fact that this plan would not divide India also pleased them.
 - The Congress refused to let only the Muslim League send Muslim representatives to the Executive Council.
- The Sikhs were not happy as Punjab was in group B. The two groups of Scheduled Castes reacted differently. The group led by Jagjivan Ram supported the Congress. While the other group led by Dr. Ambedkar was not happy, as only one seat was meant for the Scheduled Castes.
- The result of the election to the Constituent Assembly showed a overwhelming majority of the Congress.

(vi) Interim Government

- Jawaharlal Nehru formed the Government on 2nd September 1946 as Vice President of the Interim Government.
- The Muslim League declared 16th August 1946 as 'Direct Action Day'. This resulted into widespread communal rioting in different parts of India.
- 2nd September 1946, when the Interim Government was sworn in, was declared as 'Day of Mourning' when Muslims demonstrated with black flags.
- In the end of October 1946, the Muslim League representatives joined the Interim Government and openly challenged the Congress in every way.
- In February 1947, Prime Minister Attlee announced that the British would leave India latest by 30th June 1948.
- He also announced that if the Muslim League did not join the Constituent Assembly, the British would decide whom to hand over the power- "whether as a whole to some form of Central Government or in some areas to the existing Provincial Government."
- Communal riots became more intense as the future was at the moment uncertain, the Muslim League called very strongly for the Partition of India.

**TOPIC-2**

Lord Mountbatten's Plan and Indian Independence Act, 1947

Quick Review**(i) Lord Mountbatten**

- Lord Mountbatten took over as Viceroy and soon realised that partition was the only solution. On this basis, he announced his plan.
- **The Mountbatten Plan recommended :**
 - Partition of Sind, Bengal and Punjab to be based on the decision of their Legislative Assemblies.
 - There would be a referendum in NWFP and in part of Sylhet where there was Muslim majority.
 - The princely states were given freedom to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.

- A Boundary Commission would be set up to mark out boundaries where and when required.
 - Freedom was to be given to India and Pakistan to join the British Commonwealth or not.
 - The Plan also indicated that the transfer of power would be in 1947 and not in mid 1948, as it was earlier declared.
- The Muslim League was very happy as its demand for Pakistan had been listened to.

Acceptance➤ **The Congress accepted the Plan :**

- As the British were finally leaving — if they did not accept the Plan, there was a chance of the British continuing to rule for many more years.
- The Congress was worried about the communal riots. Also, the British were now instigating the Princes to remain independent. All this could lead to a civil war.
- Working in the Interim Government with the Muslim League had made the Congress realize that it was not possible to administer along with the Muslim League as they were ought to obstruct the working instead of finding viable solution to the problems.
- The Congress also felt that Partition and forming our own Constitution would leave India with a strong centre to properly administer our country. At the same time, we could get rid of all divisive factors like separate electorates.

- The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on 15th July, 1947.

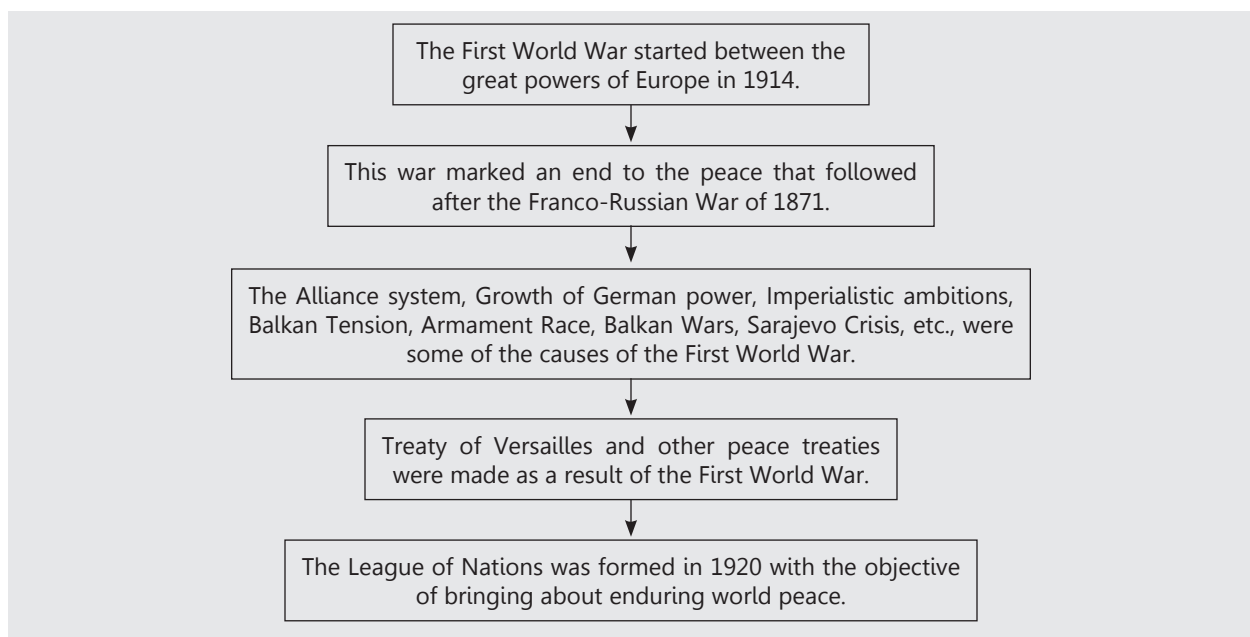
(ii) Indian Independence Act

- This Indian Independence Act created two independent dominions, India and Pakistan.
- Pakistan to be made up of West Punjab, Sind, NWFP, Sylhet, East Bengal and Baluchistan.
 - The princely states were independent and could decide their own future.
 - The Army and other administrative services, the assets and liabilities of India, would be divided.
 - The position of the Secretary of State would be abolished. It would be ensured that the position of the existing officers would be safeguarded.
 - The Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions were, at that moment to function as the Central Legislatures.
 - A Governor General, who would be working as a constitutional head, with the advice of the council of ministers, would head both the dominions.
 - The Governor General was given the power to implement this Act of Independence.
- Lord Mountbatten continued as the Governor General of the dominion of India on the 15th August 1947. Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the Governor General of the dominion of Pakistan.

□□

Chapter- 8 : The First World War

Flowchart



Know the Terms

1. **Imperator** : A German ship, built in 1912. It was the largest ship in the world.
2. **Czar** : The Ruler of Russia before the October Revolution of 1917.
3. **Lusitania** : A British ship which was sunk by the German boats in 1915.
4. **Versailles** : A suburb of Paris where the first conference of all Allies was held.
5. **League of Nations** : A new international organization set up after the Treaty of Versailles to ensure enduring world peace.
6. **Romanov** : The ruling dynasty in Russia.
7. **Hohenzollern** : The ruling dynasty in Germany.
8. **Habsburg** : The ruling dynasty of Austria – Hungary.
9. **Allies** : The name given to victorious powers of the First World War.
10. **Second International** : A voluntary organization which raised voice against the probability of war and against militarisation.
11. **Treaty of Versailles** : A major treaty signed after the First World War.

Know the Dates

- **1870-71**: France was defeated by Germany and lost Alsace-Lorraine.
- **1882**: Triple Alliance including Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was formed.
- **1904**: Britain and France entered into a secret agreement according to which Britain was to have a free hand in Egypt and France was to take over Morocco.
- **1904-05**: Japan defeated Russia after signing an agreement with Britain and was able to extend its influence in the far-east.
- **1907**: Triple Entente comprising France, Russia and Britain was formed.
- **1908**: Austria annexed the Ottoman provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia could not prevent it due to an open threat by Germany.
- **1912**: Four Balkan countries, *i.e.*, Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece started a war against the Turks.
- **28th June, 1914**: Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.
- **28th July, 1914**: Austria declared war on Serbia. Beginning of the First World War.
- **1st August, 1914**: Germany declared war on Russia.
- **3rd August, 1914**: Germany declared war on France.
- **4th August, 1914**: German troops marched into Belgium to pressurise France. Britain declared war on Germany.
- **1915**: Italy joined the war against Austria-Hungary and Germany. German U-boats sank the British ship called Lusitania.
- **6th April, 1917**: US declared war against Germany.
- **1917**: Russia withdrew from the war following the October Revolution.
- **January, 1918**: US proposed a peace programme.
- **March, 1918**: Russia signed a peace treaty with Germany.
- **July, 1918**: Britain, France and US launched a military offensive. Germany and her allies started collapsing.
- **September 1918**: Bulgaria withdrew from the war.
- **October, 1918**: Turkey surrendered.
- **3rd, November, 1918**: Austria-Hungary surrendered.
- **11th November, 1918**: Germany signed an agreement and the war ended.
- **January-June, 1919**: The victorious powers met in a conference first in Versailles and later in Paris.
- **28th June, 1919**: The major treaty — The Treaty of Versailles was signed between Germany and the Allies.
- **1922**: Turkey was proclaimed a Republic.

Know the Personalities

1. **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** : Heir to the throne of Austria – Hungary; was assassinated in 1914.
2. **Lenin** : Leader of the October Revolution in Russia in 1917.
3. **Woodrow Wilson** : President of the United States.
4. **Kaiser William II** : German Emperor.
5. **Lloyd George** : Prime Minister of Britain.
6. **George Clemenceau** : Prime Minister of France.



TOPIC-1

Causes, Course and End of the World War-I

Quick Review

(i) Causes of the First World War

- **Franco-German Rivalry** : France wanted to avenge its defeat in the hands of Germany and reoccupy Alsace and Lorraine captured by the Germans.
- Also both the countries wanted to seize Morocco in Africa. Thus, a war between them was inevitable.
- **Anglo-German Rivalry** : Germany started to increase its Naval power to compete with England. Huge ships were constructed and they started to widen the Kiel Canal.
- **Enmity between Austria and Russia on Balkan Politics** : Russia completely supported Serbia while Austria opposed Serbia. With the rapid decline of the Ottoman Empire, Some of the Balkan states became independent such as Greece, Romania, Serbia and Bulgaria. Australia annexed two Balkan states —Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was against Serbia's ambition of a United Slavonic state. This increased the rivalry between Austria and Serbia.
- **Scramble for new Colonies**: France, Spain, Portugal and England had established colonies in various parts of the world. With Germany emerging as a powerful industrial nation, there was great rivalry among the European nations to set up and control colonies.
- **Intense Nationalism of 'Narrow' Kind** : At this time, it was that love towards one's own country demanded the hatred of others.
- **German ambition to be a World Power**: Herman Kaiser William II went about proclaiming that Germany 'was going to be the leader of the world'. This German ambition of a world empire and the war propaganda by the newspapers, especially in Germany, added to the tension.
- **The Division of Europe into camps and formation of Alliances**: Increasing tension made the countries look for allies. Germany signed the dual Alliance with Austria – Hungary which became the Triple Alliance when in 1882 Italy joined the group.
- In 1907, England, Russia and France signed the Triple Entente. These two groups were hostile to each other.
- **Lack of International Organization** : As there was no organization to enforce international laws or to control, nations bent on thinking only of their own interests, there was bitterness and tension among the nations.
- **Immediate Cause**: Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated at Sarajevo in Bosnia on 28th June 1914 by a Serbian nationalist.
Austria held Serbia responsible for the murder and sent an ultimatum. As Serbia refused to comply with some of the conditions, Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July, 1914.
- By August, most of the powers were involved in the war. On one side were Serbia, Russia, France, England, Japan, Italy, and America- called the Allies.
On the other side were Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria—known as the Central Powers.
- The war was fought on all three continents, using destructive weapons on land, on the sea and under it, causing immense destruction and suffering.
- For almost three years, Germany witnessed victory after victory. The German Army could reach upto the Marne River 15 miles from Paris.
- **The Western Front**
 - (a) The British Army used tanks which helped them a lot. The Germans launched under sea boats-submarines or U-boats.
 - (b) One of the German U-boats sank the US liner Lusitania carrying many European and American passengers. Other American ships were also sunk.
America was angered and offended and joined the war in April 1917.

- **The Eastern Front**
 - (a) The Central Powers (Germany and Austria) captured parts of Russia such as Livonia and Estonia.
 - (b) Germany also captured a large part of Romania.
 - (c) Turkey joined the war with the Central Powers. In the beginning, it was difficult for the Allies to defeat them. But the British defeated the Turkish Army in Bersheba and captured Syria and Palestine. Turkish Army was forced to leave Mesopotamia.
 - (d) 1917 witnessed Revolution in Russia. The Czar's rule was overthrown. Russian Government was in the hands of Communists (Bolsheviks). Lenin signed a Peace Treaty-The Treaty of Brestlitovsk which ended the war between Germany and Russia.
- **The War Ends**
 - (a) The entry of America in the First World War on the side of the Allies provided huge resources of men and money.
 - (b) The Allies launched massive military offences against the Germans. The German Emperor Kaiser William II lost hopes of winning. Soon, he abdicated the throne.
 - (c) Germany became a Republic and signed an agreement to stop fighting-the Armistice on 11th Nov. 1918 *i.e.*, the Armistice Day.
 - (d) Various treaties were signed to bring an end to the First World War.
 - The Treaty of St. Germain with Austria.
 - The Treaty of Neuilly with Bulgaria.
 - The Treaty of Sevres with Turkey.
 - The Treaty of Trianon with Hungary.
 - (e) The Treaty of Versailles, signed on 28th June 1919 in Versailles (France), was an agreement with Germany who was blamed for imposing a war on the Allies.
 - (f) Germany was forced to hand over the Saar coal mines to France for 15 years as compensation for damage to its coal mines during the war.
 - (g) France got back Alsace-Lorraine.
 - (h) Germany had to cede parts of her pre-war territories to Denmark, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.
 - (i) The territories and colonies held by Germany in various parts of the world were placed as 'Mandates' under the overall control of the League of Nations.
 - (j) The German Army was checked. It was not allowed to have submarines or Air Force.
 - (k) The Rhine Valley was demilitarized.
 - (l) Germany was forced to pay a massive amount in form of war compensation.
 - (m) The treaty also worked out the setting up of the League of Nations.
 - (n) This treaty was very humiliating for Germany and led to the rise of Nazism.
 - (o) This treaty crippled Germany, but soon it regained power and wanted to avenge the blow to its position, thus leading to the Second World War.



TOPIC-2

Results/Consequences Of the First World War

Quick Review

- **Results of the War**
 - (a) It changed the political map of Europe and ended monarchies in Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany.
 - (b) New political ideologies swept Europe—Nazism and dictatorship. Fascism took strong roots especially in Germany and Italy.
 - (c) The United States with its vast resources emerged as a major world power.
 - (d) The First World War resulted in an unimaginable loss of life and suffering.
 - (e) It led to financial problems as money spent on it ran into millions of pounds.
 - (f) It led to the formation of the *League of Nations* in 1920.
 - (g) The League of Nations was set up 'to promote International co-operation and to achieve peace and security'.
 - (h) There were 42 original members.
 - (i) It had its headquarters at Geneva.
 - (j) The Assembly, the Council, the Secretariat, the permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labour Organization were the principal organs of the League of Nations.

Chapter- 9 : Rise of Dictatorships

Quick Review

(i) Cause of Rise Of Fascism

- After the First World War, various European countries found themselves financially ruined, not having enough resources to bring about economic recovery. Unemployment was present everywhere.
- The democratic form of government was tried out in some parts of Europe during the early part of the twentieth century, but this was unable to deal effectively with the post war situation. The weak governments formed at that time could not deal with the situation.
- Feudal and Aristocrats were disturbed with the democratic government as they had lost most of their power, while the common people were upset as the financial crisis and unemployment were not getting solved by these democratic governments. This class conflict helped dictators who were often supported by the upper class.
- The peace treaties signed at the end of the First World War had left countries dissatisfied.
- Frustrated, the people started turning towards totalitarian ideas and authoritarian regimes.
- It was at this time that some people got the masses believing that if they were given dictatorial powers, they would solve the problems quickly. They wanted to form powerful governments which would do away with unrest.
- Thus, Fascism took hold in Russia, Italy and Germany.

(ii) Fascism

Meaning of Fascism

- Fascism originates from the Latin word 'fasces', which means 'a bundle of sticks tied together'. In ancient times carrying sticks by the Roman Emperor was a symbol of the dictatorial authority of the state and Emperor.

Principles of Fascism

- (a) Fascism was a supporter of one party and one leader.
- (b) Opposition was not tolerated in Fascism.
- (c) The leader of the party was the Almighty and no one was allowed to challenge his authority. He was above law.
- (d) Fascism believed that the interests of the state were superior to the rights of the people.
- (e) Fascism believed in enhancing the power and reputation of the state, stressed greatly on nationalism.
- (f) Fascism supported imperialistic, aggressive policy so as to make the country strong and gain powerful reputation in the international sphere.

Fascism in Italy

- (a) The Fascist Party was formed in Italy in 1922 under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. It attracted people from all section of the society. They wore a black uniform and were known as Black Shirts.
- (b) Mussolini declared himself Duce-leader and stated a reign of terror.
- (c) The communists and the trade unionists were arrested, imprisoned and some of them were even executed.
- (d) Mussolini set up a 'National Council of Corporations' and became the head of the Ministry of Corporation. Rules were made about wages, conditions of work, etc. Elementary education was made compulsory. Prices came down. Italy become a world power.
- (e) At the same time, Italians were denied even basic human rights, They had no freedom of speech. The capitalists earned huge profits, but the peasants led a very miserable life.
- (f) Mussolini started to dream of setting up a world empire. Military strength and armaments were increased. Italy conquered Abyssinia and was condemned by the League of Nations.
- (g) War was used to divert attention from internal unrest and economic insecurity.
- (h) Mussolini formed an alliance in 1939 with Germany to fight against the Allies.

(iii) Nazism

Nazism in Germany

- The National Socialist Party (Nazi) under Hitler, appealed to the German national pride hurt by the Treaty of Versailles and attracted the Germans, specially the youth. Its members wore Brown Shirts.

Causes

- (a) After the abdication of Kaiser William II and their defeat in the First World War, a Democratic Republic was set up in Germany which could not formulate solutions to the many problems which surrounded the country.

- (b) People were also upset with the Weimar Republic because, it had signed the humiliating Treaty of Versailles and they wanted to re-establish their old reputation.
- (c) After the First World War, many soldiers became unemployed. There was an economic slump in Europe which effected Germany also. The Republic failed to solve this severe economic problem.
- (d) Inspired by the Russian Revolution, the German Communists tried to bring about a revolution in Germany.
- (e) There were political parties in Germany each tried to out the other which weakened the German Republic.
- (f) The German were upset with the resulting political instability. The democratic government looked weak and ineffective.
- (g) It was expected to deal with all those problems that the Germans turned to the disciplined Nazis.
- (h) The National Socialist Party or the Nazi Party soon became very popular attracting both the working class in the name of socialists and the capitalists.
- (i) The youth and the freikorps (ex-army officers) were attracted to the Nazi Party which had its own Army which was divided into two parts.
- (j) People's Observer or Guardian, a newspaper and the book 'Mein Kampf' helped spread Nazism. Mein Kampf written by Hitler contains the principles, aims, plans and programmes of the Nazis.

(iv) Features or Principles of Nazism

- (a) *Nationalism*– Nazism believed that the state is above all. National interest demanded sacrifice from all classes of people to make Germany a great nation.
- (b) All powers should be with the state and parliamentary institutions should control education, press and radio.
- (c) Hitler believed that the interests and rights of the individuals were subordinate to the interests of the state.
- (d) Nazism wanted to crush opposition, remove communism, to make efforts to develop agriculture and industry.
- (e) They looked down at Jews as a cause of economic hardship of the people and wanted to throw them out of Germany. Betrayal by Jews during the First World War, they believed, had made Germany lose the war. Hitler, in fact, believed that the Aryans were the most superior race in the world and that only the Germans were pure Aryans.
- (f) Nazis denounced the Treaty of Versailles and wanted to regain power. Hitler believed that a nation becomes great by defeating other nations.

(v) Rise of Nazism

- (a) In January 1933, Hitler was appointed the Chancellor (the Prime Minister) and he started to dream of becoming a dictator.
- (b) Hitler dissolved the Reichstag (Parliament) set up according to the Weimar Constitution and ordered fresh elections. At this time, the Nazi volunteers (S.A.) used violence to crush the opposition.
- (c) As the Nazis still did not get complete majority, Hitler passed, by the terrorizing members, the enabling law, which would allow the government to make laws without the approval of the Reichstag. When the German President died, Hitler became both the President and the Chancellor, assuming the title of Fuhrer or sole leader in 1934.

(vi) Germany under the Nazis.

- (a) Hitler set up a strong Central Government with all the powers concentrated in his hands. The leaders of the opposition were either assassinated or imprisoned.
- (b) Germany was a police state with a network of spies. Radio, newspapers, magazines were controlled through this autocracy, Hitler brought about national unity in Germany.
- (c) Jews were deprived of German citizenship, removed from government services, prohibited from practicing most professions in the beginning. Later, plans were executed to exterminate the Jews. Their shops and houses were looted, Jews were sent to concentration camps. Many Jews were killed.
- (d) The economic life of Germany was organized so as to remove unemployment and also become self-sufficient. Workers were given facilities, but not the right to strike.
- (e) Education was given according to the principles of Nazism.
- (f) Churches were controlled. All protesters were sent to concentration camps.
- (g) Militarism was spread and compulsory military services were started, Ships, aeroplanes and other war materials were produced, Treaty of Versailles was denounced and violated.
- (h) Hitler reclaimed Saar from France, German troops re-entered the Rhineland.
- (i) Hitler made treaties with Italy and Japan against communist, helped Franco (along with Mussolini) to become dictator in Spain.
- (j) Germany joined Italy and Japan in an alliance known as Berlin-Rome - Tokyo Axis and annexed Austria by force. Hitler conquered one country after another–Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg and Belgium. Hitler came up with phrases 'Encirclement'. Lebensraum (living space) in order to cover up his aggression.
- (k) Germany launched an offensive act against Russia which was repulsed.

- (l) Hitler succeeded in occupying a part of Czechoslovakia in 1938.
- (m) In the beginning, the big powers of Europe were hesitant to get involved in another war. But, when in September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland, Britain and France gave an ultimatum to Germany.
- (vii) **Comparison of Fascism and Nazism**
- (a) Hitler and Mussolini both were against democracy and crushed opposition. They both believed in one party-one man rule.
- (b) Fascism and Nazism both believed in aggressive nationalism and imperialistic policies.
- (c) Nazis were anti-Jews. Later, Mussolini also adopted an anti-Jew policy.
- (d) Both were against Communism.
- (e) Both were savagely brutal.

Flowchart



Know the terms

1. **Mein Kampf** : Name of the book written by Hitler.
2. **Buchenwald Oswiecim Da Chan** : Death camps in Germany where mass killing was conducted.
3. **Reichstag** : The Parliament building in Germany which was set on fire by the Nazis.

Know the Dates

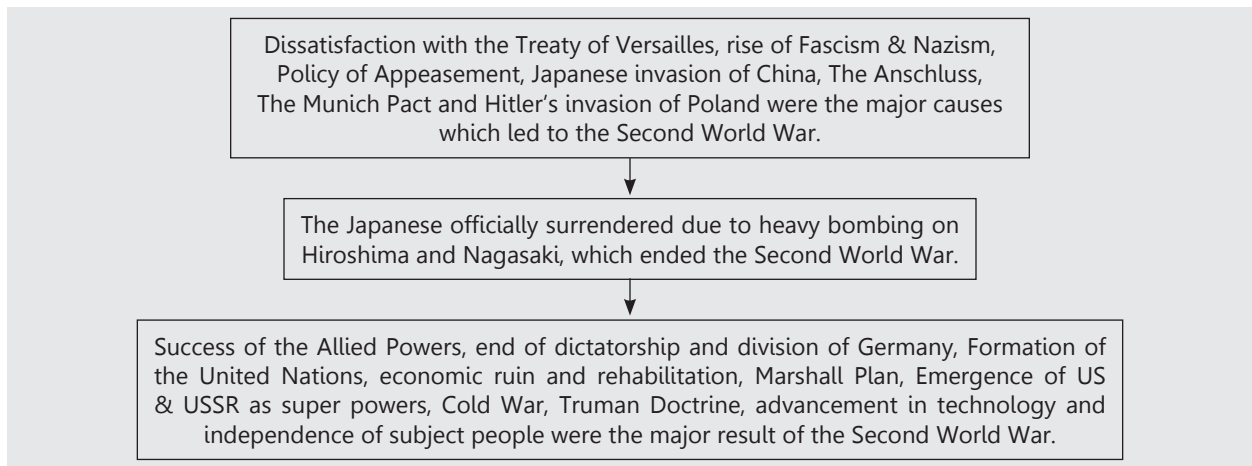
- **1921** : Elections in Italy, Hitler founded the Nazi Party.
- **28th October 1922** : Mussolini organized a march in Rome.
- **29th October 1922** : Mussolini was invited by the King of Italy to join the Government.
- **30th January 1933** : Hitler became the Chancellor of Germany. He formed the Nazi Government in Germany.

Know the Personalities

1. **Benito Mussolini** : The Fascist leader belonging to Italy.
2. **Adolf Hitler** : The Nazi leader of Germany.

Chapter- 10 : The Second World War

Flowchart



Know the Terms

- Allied Powers** : The four countries included in the Allied Powers were Britain, France, America and Russia.
- Communism** : It is a socio-economic structure based on common ownership of the means of production and property.
- Capitalism** : It is an economic system in which resources are controlled by private individuals. All the major economic decisions are taken, keeping in mind the market.
- United Nations Organization (UNO)** : The United Nations Organization was established in October 24, 1945 with its headquarters at New York (USA).
- Marshall Plan** : The Plan was announced by the American Secretary of State, George C. Marshall to help the war affected nations of Europe to recover from their shattered economies.
- Warsaw Pact** : The Pact was signed by Russia with other Communist countries to meet the challenges posed by the American sponsored NATO.
- Cold War** : The Cold War is a situation when there is no actual war but war-like situation prevails and the danger of another war is largely present. The Cold War was an effect of the Second World War which continued till 1990.
- Anti-Comintern Pact** : Signed between Germany, Italy and Japan to fight Communism globally.

Know the Dates

- 1935-36: Italian invasion of Ethiopia.
- 1936-39: Spanish Civil War.
- 1937: Anti-Comintern Pact.
- 1st September, 1939 : German invasion of Poland. Beginning of the World War - II
- 3rd September, 1939 : Declaration of war by England and France against Germany.
- 2nd May, 1945 : Russian armies enter Berlin.
- 7th May, 1945 : Germany surrenders.
- 6th August, 1945 : Atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima.
- 9th August, 1945 : Atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki.
- 2nd September, 1945 : Surrender of Japan and end of the Second World War.

Know the Personalities

- **Winston Churchill** – The Prime Minister of Britain.
- **Neville Chamberlain** – The British Prime Minister who gave shape to the Policy of Appeasement.
- **Harry S Truman** – The US President who enunciated the Truman Doctrine.



TOPIC-1

Causes and Events of The Second World War

Quick Review

(i) Causes of the Second World War

- (a) The Treaty of Versailles had proved to be humiliating for the Germans. Under Hitler, Germany decided to violate the Treaty, thus, war became inevitable.
- (b) France had captured the industrial zone of Ruhr after the First World War. This revengeful attitude of France had been one of the major causes of the German democratic rule transforming into military dictatorship.
- (c) Italy, Japan and Germany wanted to set up colonies- empires like England. Italy annexed Ethiopia, Japan annexed Manchuria, Germany annexed Austria, Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia. This created an atmosphere of hostility in the entire world.
- (d) England, instead of crushing the power of Hitler and other dictators, went out of its way to appease Hitler. France and England did not enforce the Treaty of Versailles which could have prevented Germany from threatening world peace. They had faced the terrible destruction caused by the First World War and wanted to avoid another war.
- (e) America kept out of European politics and this encouraged the dictators to adopt a violent and aggressive attitude.
- (f) The League of Nations—which America had not even joined was not strong enough to restrain the clash of interests among various nations.
- (g) Disarmament conferences failed and specially Germany, Italy and Japan started stockpiling arms, Britain, France and others had already done it earlier.
- (h) Ideological differences created discontent. France, USA, Britain were strong bases for democracies, while Italy and Germany had one leader, dictator one party system so, the clash was inevitable.
- (i) The treatment of minorities specially of the Jews by the Germans was frustrating.
- (j) Germany, by the Treaty of Versailles, had virtually been divided into two parts, so as to give Poland a land route upto the sea and the port of Danzig had been handed to them. Now Germany demanded the Danzig corridor from Poland. On 1st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland, France and England asked Germany to vacate Poland, but Germany refused to do so. On 3rd September 1939, England and France declared war on Germany hence, the Second World War started.

(ii) The events or course of the war :

- (a) One country after another got involved in the war. Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal and Turkey remained
- (b) Italy, Germany and Japan formed an alliance called the Axis Powers. Their opponents were the Allied Powers led by Britain, USA and France. In the beginning, Russia favoured Germany, but later joined the Allies.
- (c) Hitler used lightning attacks or 'Blitzkrieg' and German tanks stormed into Poland along with aerial bombardment with rapid force and Poland surrendered. Russia had attacked from one side and Germany from the other.
- (d) Northern wars- Luxemburg, Norway, Holland, Denmark surrendered. The English Army escaped with difficulty from the port of Dunkirk.
- (e) Germany occupied France, French General Petain surrendered. The government over here was asked to cooperate with the Germans.
- (f) July 1940 witnessed German aeroplanes bombarding British ports, factories and populated places. Winston Churchill inspired the British to keep on fighting and counter bombardment of Germany was started. Germany failed to force England to surrender.
- (g) The British General Montgomery defeated the German General Rommel who had been sent to back up the Italians in Africa. This dashed Mussolini's hopes of occupying large parts of North Africa.
- (h) Hitler conquered Greece, Crete and Yugoslavia.
- (i) Japan attacked the American port of Pearl Harbour in December 1941—battleships were sunk. The US declared war on Japan and joined the Allies.
- (j) Japan conquered Malaya, Singapore, Philippines, Hong Kong and Bali. It conquered Rangoon and started towards north-eastern frontier of India.
- (k) Hitler attacked Russia reaching close to Moscow, but Hitler's campaign against Russia finally failed and this was a big cause of the final failure of Germany.
- (l) The Italian forces in Tunisia surrendered after violent fighting . Rome itself was conquered and Mussolini was assassinated in 1945 and the decline of Italy was completed.
- (m) Air raids on Germany and its bases resulted into freedom of France from German occupation. Soon after Germany was forced to vacate Holland and Belgium with Russia attacking Germany from the East, Germany had to fight on two fronts at the same time. Defeat seemed imminent.

- (n) When Berlin itself faced defeat–Hitler committed suicide and Germans surrendered on 7th May 1945.
- (o) Japan was unwilling to surrender–Atom bombs were dropped on Nagasaki and Hiroshima. Japan finally surrendered on 15th August 1945. Second World War came to an end.



TOPIC-2

Results of The Second World War

(i) **Results of the War :**

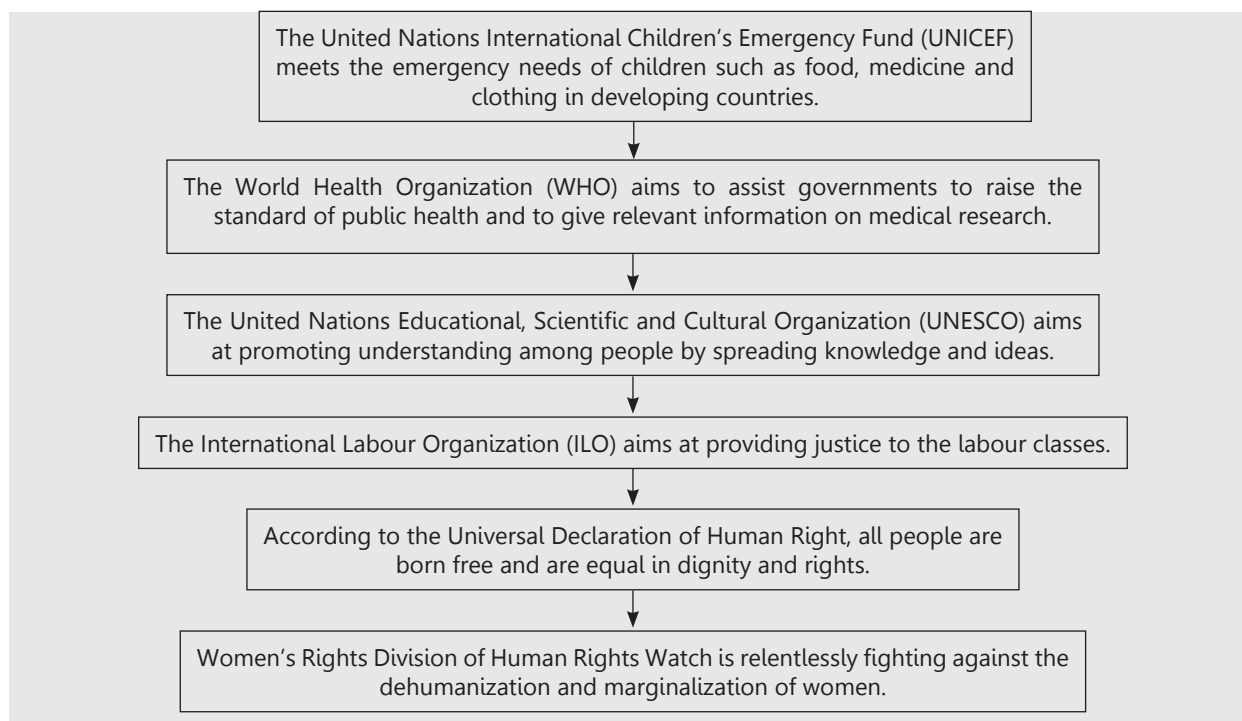
- (a) Unimaginable suffering and destruction was caused; millions lost their lives and millions were wounded. Vast lands were left in ruins. The plight of civilians and the armed forces was terrible.
- (b) The Allies defeated the dictators–the Nazis and the Fascists.
- (c) Germany was occupied by the Allies and divided into 4 Zone, each under Britain, France, Russia and USA respectively. Later West Germany was formed by merging the zones under France, USA and Britain. The zone under the Russians was called East Germany.
- (d) Soon after the Cold War started with almost the entire world divided into two blocs– the democratic and capitalistic bloc led by America and the communist bloc led by Russia. Thus, the Cold War; a state of uneasy peace, started.
- (e) The Second World War led to the lowering of the status of France and England and the emergence of Russia and America as world superpowers.
- (f) This also led to the end of the vast colonial empires of the Allies. Various colonies declared themselves independent. India, Malaya, Burma, among others, gained independence.
- (g) As a need for an effective international organization was felt, the United Nations Organisation was set up.
- (h) Serious attempts towards disarmament and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes were made.
- (i) The Second World War led to the rise of communism in various countries.



Chapter- 11 : United Nations

Flowchart





Know the Terms

1. **UNO** : A world body formed to maintain international peace and security.
2. **London Declaration** : In June 1941, proposal was made for the first time to set up a world organisation more powerful than the League of Nations.
3. **Washington Declaration** : The term UN was used for the first time.
4. **Charter of the UN** : Constitution of the United Nations.
5. **Collective Security** : An arrangement whereby all member states would come to the help of the attacked state in a situation of war.
6. **The General Assembly** : The major deliberative organ of the UN.
7. **The Security Council** : The executive body of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security.
8. **The International Court of Justice** : The principal judicial organ of UNO.
9. **The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)** : The principal organ to co-ordinate economic and social work of the UN. It is the welfare council of the UN.
10. **The Trusteeship Council** : The organ of UN to administer the non-self governing territories until they were ready to rule themselves.
11. **The Secretariat** : The major administrative organ of the UN.
12. **Trust Territories** : Some of the conquered territories detailed from the axis states were administered as a trust by members of the UN on behalf of the world body.
13. **Veto Power** : A right granted to a permanent member of the Security Council of the UN to reject a resolution. If only one member uses its Veto power against the resolution, it cannot be adopted.
14. **Secretary General** : The Chief Executive Officer of the UN and an international mediator and peacemaker.
15. **ILO** : International Labour Organisation for the promotion of social justice and labour rights.
16. **UNESCO** : United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation aims at promoting education, science and culture in member countries.
17. **UNICEF** : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is exclusively dedicated to the cause of children and women especially in the developing countries.
18. **WHO** : World Health Organisation works for the improvement of health and prevention of diseases.
19. **Human Rights** : Certain basic conditions of life and freedom which are made available to people everywhere, irrespective of caste, religion, gender, nationality, etc. List of human rights — (a) Right to life, liberty and security of a person, (b) Equality before law (c) Freedom of movement and residence, (d) Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, (e) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, (f) Rights to vote and participate in government, (g) Right to education, (h) Right to adequate standards of living and (i) Right to health.

20. **Disarmament** : A system for limitation, reduction or abolition of armed forces, including arms, ammunition and equipment and other related items.
21. **Apartheid** : A policy of racial discrimination practised in South Africa.
22. **International Bill of Rights** : The United Nations Declaration of Human Right, the two covenants and the conventions all together are known as International Bill of Rights.

Know the Dates

- **24th October, 1945** : The United Nations officially came into existence.
- **1946** : UNICEF was formed; First Session of United Nation Social and Economic Council was held.
- **4th November, 1946** : UNESCO was formed.
- **7th April 1948** : The World Health Organization (WHO) was formed.
- **10th December 1948** : The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.
- **1948** : Convention on Genocide.
- **1949** : Geneva Convention.
- **1952** : Convention on the Political Rights of Women.
- **1956** : Convention on Slavery.
- **1959** : Declaration of Rights of the Child was adopted by United Nations General Assembly.
- **1961** : Founding of Amnesty International.
- **1965** : Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- **21st March 1966** : Declared as the International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination.
- **1968** : Tehran Conference; this year was declared as the International Year of Human Rights.
- **1979** : Convention for the Elimination of All Kinds of Discrimination against Women.
- **1984** : Convention against Torture.
- **1989** : Convention on Rights of the Child.
- **1993** : Vienna Conference.

Know the Personalities

1. **Franklin Roosevelt** – Former U.S. President.
2. **Winston Churchill** – Former British Prime Minister.
3. **Stalin** – Former General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union’s Central Committee.
4. **Harold Laski** – An eminent political scientist.
5. **Dr. Malan** - Prime Minister of South America (1948-54).
6. **Nelson Mandela** – Former President of South America: the world’s longest serving political prisoner.



TOPIC-1

The United Nations

Quick Review

1. **UNO** : The United Nations Organisation is an association of nations formed after the Second World War with the objective of maintenance of international peace and security.
2. **Origin of the UNO** :
 - The origin of the UNO can be traced back to the League of Nations founded at the end of the First World War to prevent wars and to solve economic and social problems through international cooperation.
 - However, the League failed in its objectives.
 - Representatives of USSR, USA, Britain and China met at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944 to create a more effective international organisation to promote world peace.
 - They agreed upon certain proposals.
 - Based on these proposals, the United Nations Charter was drawn up.
 - It was presented in an International Conference in San Francisco held between April-June, 1945.
 - The final Charter was signed on 26th June, 1945 by delegates of fifty countries.

- India, though not a sovereign state, was also associated with the conference and was one of the fifty original signatories.
 - The United Nations Organisation officially came into existence on 24th October, 1945 with its headquarters in New York.
- 3. Purpose of the United Nations :** The purpose of the United Nations is mentioned in the Preamble to the UN Charter. These include :
- Maintaining international peace and security.
 - Developing friendly relations among nations.
 - Achieving international cooperation in solving problems of social, economic cultural and humanitarian character.
 - Promoting respect for human rights and freedom.
 - Being centre for harmonising actions of nations in attaining these ends. The UN provides a common platform for deliberation of problems and their redressal.
- 4. Milestones in the formation of UN :**
- (i) London Declaration, June 1941 — Proposed for the first time the establishment of an international organisation in place of regional pacts.
 - (ii) The Atlantic Charter, August 1941 — Recognised the principle of sovereign equality of all states big or small.
 - (iii) The Washington Declaration, January 1942 :
 - Pledged to continue fight against Axis Powers.
 - The term United Nations was used for the first time.
 - Subscribed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.
 - (iv) Moscow Declaration, October 1940 — Recognised the urgency of establishing a world organisation based on the principle of sovereignty and equality.
 - (v) Dumbarton Oaks Conference, August-October 1944 — Formulated a plan for the establishment of a world organisation.
 - (vi) San Francisco Conference, June 1945 — United Nations Charter was drawn up.
- 5. Official Languages :** There are six official languages of the UN.
- (i) Arabic
 - (ii) Chinese
 - (iii) English
 - (iv) French
 - (v) Russian
 - (vi) Spanish
- 6. Flag :** It was adopted on 20th October, 1947. It has the UN's emblem in white on a light blue background.
- 7. Principles of the United Nations :** The UN. sets the following principles for its members:
- (i) Sovereign equality of all member nations.
 - (ii) Fulfillment of Charter of duties by all member nations.
 - (iii) Settlement of disputes between member nations by peaceful means.
 - (iv) To refrain from the use of arms or threats of war.
 - (v) To accept the decisions of UN in all respects.
 - (vi) Non-interference in internal matters of member countries.
 - (vii) Obliging non-member nations to abide by the principles of UN for maintaining international peace and security.
- 8. Major Organs of the United Nations :**
- (i) **The General Assembly :**
 - **Composition**
 - All members of UN are also the members of the General Assembly.
 - **Headquarters**
 - New York City.
 - **Sessions**
 - Regular sessions of the UN General Assembly are held from third Tuesday of September to the middle of December every year.
 - Special sessions can be convened to meet emergency situations.
 - **Functions** — It takes decisions on important issues such as
 - Admission of new members to the various organs of the UN
 - To consider and approve the UN budget.
 - To determine the amount of funds to be contributed by respective members.
 - To make recommendations for peaceful settlement of international disputes.
 - To promote international cooperation.
 - To elect ten non-permanent members of the Security Council.
 - To receive and evaluate reports from the Security Council and other organs of the UNO.

(ii) The Security Council➤ **Composition**

- It has 15 members.
- Five members are permanent. They include Russia, USA, United Kingdom, China and France.
- Non-permanent members are elected by the Central Assembly for a period of two years.
- All the permanent members have Veto Power.
- If any of the five permanent members casts a Veto to show disagreement, then no decision can be taken.

➤ **Headquarters**

- New York City.

➤ **Sessions**

- Meeting of the Security Council is held once in a month.
- In case of an emergency, a meeting can be called as and when required.
- Its session investigates any dispute or condition which may lead to international tension.
- The Security Council recommends methods of settling disputes by negotiation, arbitration, mediation and other peaceful means.

➤ **Functions**

- Maintain international peace and security.
- Formulate plans for disarmament.
- Initiate military action against an aggression.
- Apply financial sanctions to stop aggression.
- Elect judges of the International Court of Justice.

(iii) International Court of Justice :➤ **Composition**

- It consists of 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council.
- Judges are elected for a period of 9 years.
- They can also be re-elected after the expiry of their tenure.
- Each judge should be from a different nationality.

➤ **Headquarters**

- Hague, Netherlands.

➤ **Functions**

- To settle disputes between member states in accordance with the international law.
- To provide advice to the General Assembly and the Security Council on any legal question.
- To provide advisory opinion to any organ of the UN and to specialised agencies on any specific legal matter.

(iv) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC):➤ **Session**

- Once a year in July.
- Since 1998, it meets in April as well to meet Finance Ministers of World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- It organises major international conferences.
- It prepares draft conventions on subjects for submission to the General Assembly.

➤ **Functions**

- It is the major organ to coordinate the economic and social activities of the UN and its specialised agencies.
- It gathers informations, advises for member nations and make recommendations on international economic and social issues.
- It aims to build a world of greater prosperity, stability and justice.
- Administers development projects.
- Spreads benefit of science and technology.
- Seeks to end discrimination against minorities.
- Promotes economic growth of development countries.
- Fosters world cooperation in crime prevention, violation of human rights, etc.

(v) Trusteeship Council:➤ **Functions**

- It is called "Protection of Dependent People" who are yet not able to govern themselves.
- To ensure that non-self governing territories are able to administer themselves in the interest of peace and security.
- **Most of the Trust Territories are :**
 - (i) Former mandates of the League of Nations.
 - (ii) Territories taken from defeated countries after the Second World War.

- Palau, an island nation in the Pacific Ocean, was the last trust territory to become free in 1994.
 - By the end of 1994, all the original 11 trust territories of the Trusteeship Council have become independent.
- (vi) **Secretariat:**
- **Composition**
 - It comprises of a Secretary General and any such other staff as required by the UN.
 - Secretary General is appointed for a term of 5 years.
 - **Functions**
 - An administrative organ of UN.
 - It provides information needed by the United Nations for its meeting.
- (vii) **Secretary General:**
- **Functions**
 - He is the Chief Administrative Officer.
 - He is an international mediator and peacemaker.
 - He brings to the attention of the Security Council any matter which includes opinion which threaten international peace and security.
 - He may use his office to carry out formal mediations or exercise quiet diplomacy for resolving international disputes.
 - He also exercises preventive diplomacy *i.e.* tries to prevent international disputes from arising, escalating or implementing.



TOPIC-2

Major Agencies of The United Nations

Quick Review

- Exploitation by colonial powers done in many parts of the world and the wrath of two world wars fought in the 20th century resulted in major destruction in the entire world. Later, most of the colonial countries became free, but their economies had become weak and poor due to the setbacks, 18 specialised UN agencies were set up. Fourteen UN programmes have also been started to make the developing countries progress economically and socially.
- Important agencies of the UN are given below:
 - (i) UNDP - United Nations Development Programme.
 - (ii) WHO - World Health Organisation.
 - (iii) UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.
 - (iv) UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
 - (v) ILO - International Labour Organisation.
- (i) **UNDP**
 - This UN agency is formed for technical and investment co-operation and is a source of funds for technical assistance.
 - It is financed by voluntary contribution from members of the UN.
 - Its major function is to help developing countries to improve living standards by making optimum use of their resources. The UNDP basically works in the infrastructure sector-helps build telecommunication systems, roads, power plants, health and educational systems.
 - It surveys the country's resources and helps provide facilities and the capital required, even supporting high risk ventures to boost social and economic progress in developing countries.
- (ii) **WHO**
 - It was established on 7th April, 1948 with the aim of 'Health for all by 2000 A.D.'. This day is observed as World Health Day.
 - The major aim of the WHO is to help governments to raise the standard of public health and provide latest information on medical research.
 - Its headquarters in Geneva.
 - To achieve its aim, the WHO helps countries to strengthen health systems and it promotes research in all aspects of health. It makes efforts to provide immunisation to prevent diseases, organises conferences, seminars to disseminate information, lays down standards for various drugs.
 - The WHO issues periodicals and health journals to inform about the latest developments in health care.

(iii) UNESCO

- The major aim of the UNESCO is to contribute for peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture and communication, *i.e.*, to promote understanding among the people.
- The UNESCO headquarters is in Paris.
- In the sphere of education, it:
 - tries to eliminate illiteracy by helping set up educational facilities.
 - advises about production of textbooks, syllabus, teacher training—it has set up an International Institute of Education Planning.
 - helps set up library systems, gives fellowships.
- In the sphere of Science and Technology:
 - it promotes research in various science subjects.
 - organises conferences to bring scientists on one platform.
 - circulates information through journals.
 - encourages the study of social sciences, specially in order to diagnose the various causes of world tensions.
- In the sphere of culture and communication
- **UNESCO :**
 - helps its members to preserve their culture helps to protect old manuscripts, works of art and ancient monuments.
 - encourages cultural exchanges and promotes original writers.
 - disseminates information about human rights and sets up projects on mass communication.
 UNESCO is helping India restore the Taj Mahal.

(iv) UNICEF

- It was set up in 1946 after the Second World War to help the children and their mothers.
- Though later, it was called United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, its acronym UNICEF remained.
- Its headquarters is at New York. It has an executive board and is financed by contribution from government and others.
- *The UNICEF :*
 - cooperates with countries to protect children.
 - extends support to programmes aimed at the welfare of children—strengthens anti-child exploitation schemes.
 - supports child immunization programmes.
 - provides immediate help to children and mothers during emergencies.
 - delivers supplies for child health clinics, helps fund training for programmes for health workers.
 - works, so as to let children develop to their full potential.

(v) ILO

- This agency was set in 1919 with the objective of providing social justice to the working people so as to ensure universal and lasting peace.
- Its headquarters is at Geneva.
- It sets up 'standards' which member countries should try and achieve. Its aim is to create more jobs and better industrial development and harmony, social justice.
- It consists of-
 - The Labour Conference
 - The Governing Body
 - The International Labour Office
- *The International Labour Organisation :*
 - supports members to prepare plans for social security in countries.
 - sets standards about working conditions which should be provided for the workers.
 - tries to safeguard the working woman and is trying to ban child labour.
 - supports vocational training programmes so as to upgrade the strength and capabilities of the workers and supervisors.
 - tries to make co-operatives popular.
 - The International Institute of Labour Studies for research in labour, has been set up for conducting research on all aspects of the working class—Trade Unions, etc.
 - It publishes periodicals to disseminate information.



TOPIC-3

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Quick Review

(i) Human Rights :

- Early twentieth century witnessed utter disregard for human rights. Authorities in India, other colonies, denial of human rights to the Jews– all these made people to value human rights.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was accepted on 10th December 1948. So, Human Rights Day is celebrated on the 10th December every year.
- The United Nations has urged all member countries to implement these human rights.
- Articles one and two of this declaration are very important. 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind on the basis of race, colour, sex, language and religion.
- These two articles clearly proclaim the equality of all men and leave no avenue for any discrimination of any type.
- There are 28 more articles which cover all spheres of human life-cultural, economic, civic, social and political.
- Articles 3-21 deal with political and civil rights such as right to liberty, right to life, freedom of movement, freedom from torture.
- Articles 22-27 are associated with cultural and economic rights. These include right to education, right to social security, right to take part in community life.
- Articles 28-30 deal with importance of respecting freedoms and rights of others.
- The Human Rights Commission had spent around two years in preparations, before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- From time to time, the General Assembly has been placing resolutions to safeguard the rights of all sections of society.
- The UN is specially concerned about the rights of the children.

(ii) Importance of Human Rights

- These declarations have provided a great impact on the world. These form a common standard for all nations to follow. The violation of these human rights is of great concern as we have seen the outcome of the violation of the human rights of the Jews by the Nazis.
- A number of Constitutions have included a number of rights found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. India is one such country.
- There are a number of agencies which monitor human rights around the world:
 - UN Human Rights Commission set up by the UN Economic and Social Council meets every year at Geneva. There is a centre for human rights situated here.
 - The office of High Commission for Human Rights has been formed to increase international co-operation to protect human rights.
 - There is a separate commission set up to look after the special needs of the women, set up in 1946 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
 - Many countries such as India have set up Human Rights Commissions in their own countries.
 - NGOs all over the world have taken up the responsibility of fighting or preserving human rights. *Drishti* is a leading human rights champion. It uses media and other means of protection of human rights. It has a strong base in West Bengal.
 - All India Human Rights Association based in New Delhi works for the protection of human rights at the national level. The National Human Rights Commission of India was founded in 1993. It has the Prime Minister as its Chairperson.
 - Amnesty International, founded by Peter Benenson, works specially to solve the problems faced by prisoners.
- Apartheid, government backed racial discrimination in South Africa, was one of the clearest violations of human rights.
- Breaking of diplomatic relations, arms embargo, condemnation through special declarations, social boycott, all these finally led to official racial equality.

Chapter- 12 : Non-Aligned Movement

Flowchart



Know the terms

- Non-Alignment** : A strategy of not forming either of the two power blocs.
- Belgrade** : The **Conference** first Summit of NAM was held at Belgrade in Yugoslavia in 1961.
- Architects of NAM** : Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Marshall Tito, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser.
- Panchsheel** : Five principles of co-existence that allowed good relations between two independent sovereign nations.
- Bandung Conference** : A Conference organized at Bandung in Indonesia. 23 Asian and 6 African nations participated in it. It was the first concrete expression of Afro-Asian unity.
- Third World** : Economically underdeveloped nations.

Know the Dates

➤ **Growth of Non-Aligned Movement :**

Summit	Year	Venue
First	1961	Belgrade
Second	1964	Cairo
Third	1970	Lusaka
Fourth	1973	Algiers
Fifth	1976	Colombo
Sixth	1979	Havana
Seventh	1983	New Delhi
Eighth	1986	Harare
Ninth	1989	Belgrade
Tenth	1992	Jakarta
Eleventh	1995	Cartagena
Twelfth	1998	Durban
Thirteenth	2003	Kuala Lumpur

Summit	Year	Venue
Fourteenth	2006	Havana
Fifteenth	2009	Sharm El Sheikh
Sixteenth	2012	Tehran
Seventeenth	2016	Porlamar

Know the Personalities

- V.K. Krishna Menon** : He coined the term “Non-Aligned Movement” in 1953.
- Jawaharlal Nehru** : The first Prime Minister of India and the greatest advocate of Non-Alignment Policy.



TOPIC-1

Formation, Meaning and Objectives of NAM

Quick Review

(1) Formation

- The countries which had become newly independent were worried that they might lose their complete independence if they joined any power bloc.
- The countries had witnessed so much strife during their national struggles that they wanted to maintain peace.
- Most of these newly independent countries were poor and underdeveloped. They needed help from outside. They could not afford to join any one bloc and thus lost out help from the rival group.
- Jawaharlal Nehru came with the name ‘Non-Aligned’.
 - In an AIR broadcast, he declared that India would keep away from the power groups.
 - In the Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi in 1947, Nehru had stressed cooperation and working together for peace resisting imperialistic forces.
 - The Chinese Premier Chou En-Lai and Nehru declared the Panchsheel which were accepted as basic principles of cooperation during the Bandung Conference in 1955. The principles were:
 - Non-intervention in each other’s internal affairs.
 - Equality.
 - Non-aggression.
 - Mutual acceptance of each others territorial independence or integrity.
 - Peaceful cooperation and existence.
 - The Non-Aligned Movement came into existence in 1961 in Belgrade. Tito of Yugoslavia, Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia and Nasser of Egypt were the real founders of the NAM.

(2) Meaning

- NAM means not being under the influence of any of the superpower blocs.
 - NAM stands for peace, cooperation and staying away from the Cold War.
 - NAM believes in acting according to the merit of the incident, not according to the dictates of any power.

(3) Objectives

- NAM has simple and clear objectives.
 - Safeguarding the environment, ending of racism, equality, implementing human rights, disarmament, end of imperialism, helping the UN, supporting peace and economic development are the basic objectives of NAM.
- NAM has kept pace with the changing world’s needs.
 - In the beginning (1960s) its main thrust was to end colonialism and openly called for disarmament.
 - In the 1970s, it adopted economic progress as its main goal.
 - In the 1980s, the emphasis was against racial discrimination and even foreign intervention.
 - Rights through economic progress was also greatly stressed.
 - 1990s saw the need for even greater economic cooperation, combating terrorism and strengthening the UN.
 - This ability has to adopt goods and arms to the changing world has been one of the greatest strengths of NAM.



TOPIC-2

Role of India in NAM and Its Importance In Modern Times

Quick Review

(i) Role of India in NAM

- Nehru and Indira have played an important role in NAM.
- Nehru called for an Asian Relations Conference even before independence where he stressed the need for Asian cooperation.
- Along with the Chinese Premier, Chou En-Lai, Nehru enunciated the Panchsheel.
- In the First Summit of NAM in 1961 at Belgrade, he was a supporter of the ideals and the aims adopted.
- From the very beginning, Nehru opposed supporting any power bloc and insisted on judging every incident according to its merits.
- India condemned the Eastern Bloc supported North Korean aggression on South Korea in exactly the same way as it condemned the West for action on Egypt on the Suez Canal issue.
- Even with Pakistan's hostility towards India and its forming the SEATO Alliance, India kept its neutrality and did not join any military alliance.
- After Nehru, India did not change its stand. Indira Gandhi clearly said that "cooperation between North and South countries will be of mutual benefit". India was calling for setting up a new International Economic Order.
- Later, Rajiv Gandhi came up with the 'Polluter Pays Principle'.
- India's ideas about disarmament have been supported in NAM.
- India stand on no third party mediation in bilateral disputes has been supported in NAM.

(ii) Importance of NAM in Modern Times :

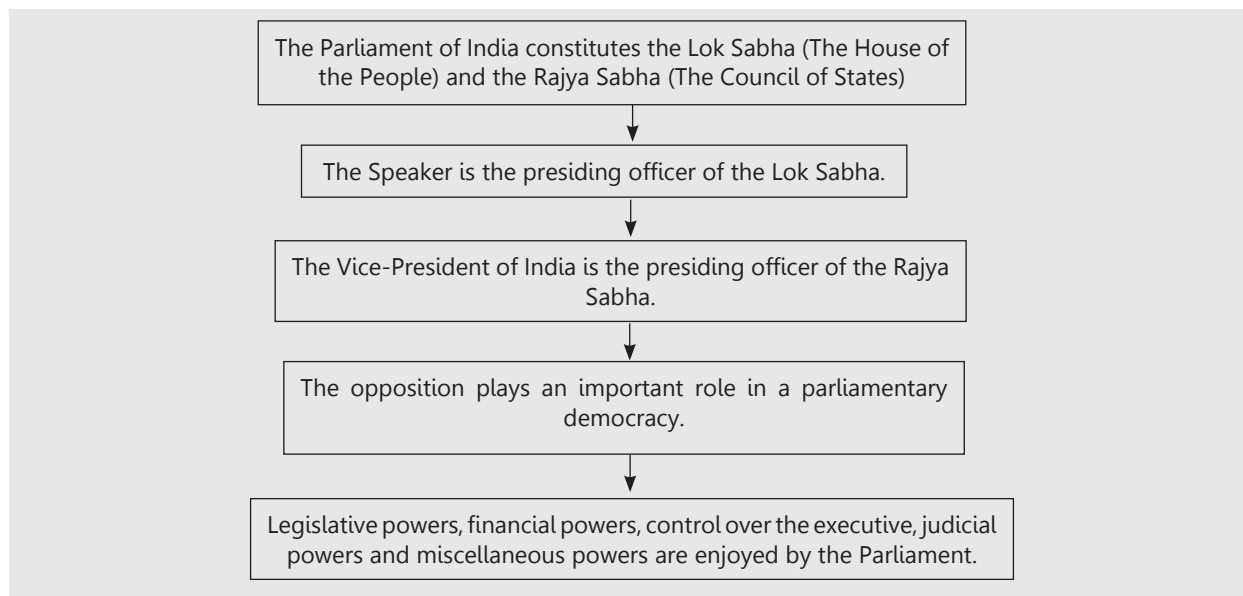
- With the end of the Cold War, some people felt that there was no need for NAM. But in fact, NAM is still required today.
- NAM has adopted itself to the changing world and it lays emphasis on economic development. Earlier, the developing countries could get aid from either or both blocs but now they are increasingly becoming dependent on each other.
- NAM has also taken up the task of strengthening the UNO. It is also trying to safeguard the environment. Thus, NAM is still as important today as it was earlier.
- NAM plays an important role by stressing on human rights, democracy and peace.



CIVICS

Chapter- 1 : The Union Legislature

Flowchart



Know the terms

- *Amendment* : The term 'amendment' means change or modification.
- *Adjournment Motion* : It means a motion which seeks to suspend the work so that some matters of urgent public importance can be discussed.
- *Budget* : It is a statement of estimated revenue and expenditure for the coming financial year.
- *Residuary Powers* : In a federal state the Constitution divides the powers between the Central Government and the constituent units. Matters which are not included in the division of powers are known as residuary powers.
- *Question Hour* : It is one of the parliamentary procedures by which members can keep control over the Government.
- *Resolution of the House* : A motion through which the House expresses its majority opinion on a matter of public interest.
- *Universal Adult Franchise* : It means that every citizen, not less than eighteen years of age who is not otherwise disqualified under any law, on grounds of unsound mind, crime or illegal practice, shall be registered as a voter for elections to the Legislative Assembly of a state or elections to the Lok Sabha, irrespective of gender, caste, colour or religion.
- *Constituency* : Voters in a geographical area who elect a representative to the legislative bodies.
- *Quorum* : It refers to minimum numbers required to be present in the House before it can make the proceeding of a particular meeting valid.
- *Vidhan Sabha* : The lower House is known as the Legislative Assembly or the Vidhan Sabha.
- *Bicameral* : Legislature having two houses.
- *Unicameral* : Legislature having one house.
- *Crossing the Floor* : Changing one's allegiance from one political party to another.
- *Contempt of the House* : Disobedience to the authority of the Houses of the Parliament or other legislative body.
- *Business of the House* : The relative order of all items of business to be taken upon particular day.
- *Interpellation* : The formal right of a Member of Parliament to ask questions on the floor of the House.
- *Floor of the House* : A part of the legislative chamber located between the bar of the House and the speaking chain.
- *Prorogation* : To discontinue the meeting of the Parliament without dissolving it.



TOPIC-1

The Lok Sabha

Quick Review

- The Lok Sabha is the lower House of the Parliament.
- Its term is fixed at 5 years by the Constitution of India.
- The present strength of the Lok Sabha is 545 members including two nominated members from the Anglo-Indian community.
- The Speaker is the Presiding Officer of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are elected by the newly elected House when it meets for the first time among members.
- The Lok Sabha consists of directly elected representatives of Indian citizens.
- In order to seek membership at the Lok Sabha a person must have some basic qualifications. He/she should :
 - be a citizen of India.
 - not be less than 25 years of age.
 - not be a proclaimed criminal.
 - not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.
 - have his/her name incorporated in the electoral rolls in any part of the country.
- Exclusive powers and functions of the Lok Sabha :
 - Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
 - The Lok Sabha alone can vote a minister out of office.



TOPIC-2

The Rajya Sabha

Quick Review

- The Rajya Sabha is the upper House of the Parliament.
- The Rajya Sabha is called a *Permanent House* as it does not dissolve as a whole. Every two years, one third of the members retire and fresh elections take place. Its members are elected for a period of 6 years.
- The Rajya Sabha comprises of both elected as well as nominated members. Out of a total strength of 250 members 12 members are nominated by the President from among the Indian citizens who have excelled in the fields of science, art, social service and literature. The remaining 238 members are to be the representatives of the States and of the two Union Territories.
- The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. He/She is the presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha.
- In order to seek membership of the Rajya Sabha a person :**
 - should be a citizen of India.
 - should be 30 years age.
 - should not be a proclaimed criminal.
 - should have his/her name in the electoral list.
 - should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.
- Exclusive powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha :**
 - It is privilege of the Rajya Sabha to decide that a particular subject in the State List has assumed national importance and it should be included in the Union List of subjects.
 - The Rajya Sabha can decide to set up new All-India Services.
 - The proclamation of emergency is approved by the Rajya Sabha alone.
 - When a state of National Emergency is declared the Rajya Sabha looks after responsibilities of the Union Legislature.
- Some powers are common to both the Houses of Parliament :**
 - Both the Houses enjoy equal rights in the election of the President and the Vice President.

- (ii) Both the Houses have equal rights in matters of impeachment of the President of India, the Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court.

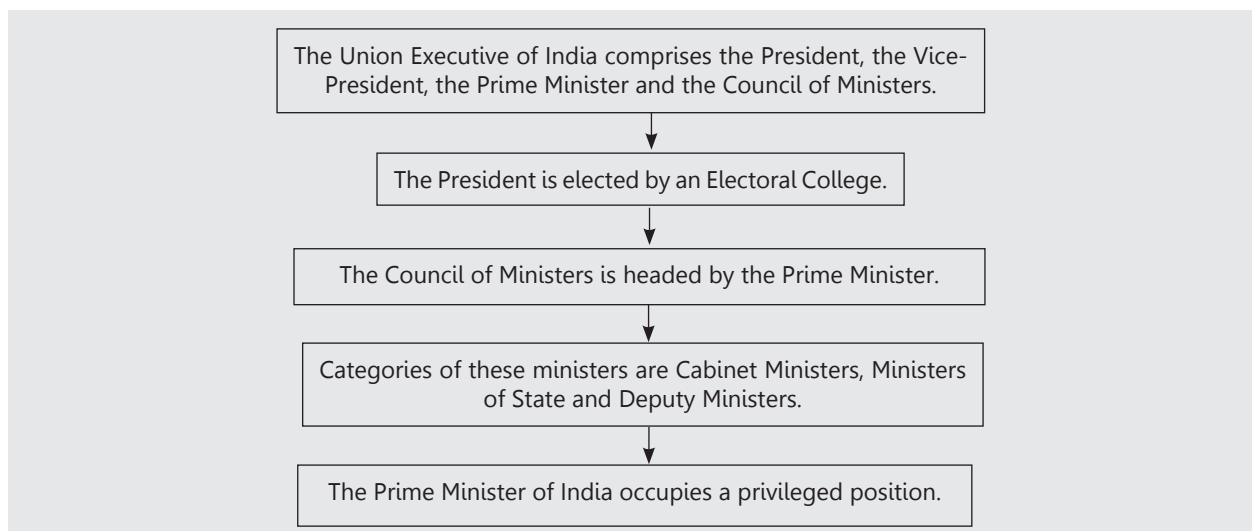
8. Powers of the Parliament :

- (i) *Legislative Powers* - The Parliament makes laws for the country.
- (ii) *Financial Powers* - It controls the union finance, prepares budgets, gives consent for raising taxes etc.
- (iii) *Executive Powers* - The Parliament exercises control over the government through parliamentary procedures such as Right of Interpellation, Adjournment Motion and other motions of censure.
- (iv) *Judicial Powers* - The Parliament can impeach the President of India the Judges of the Supreme Court or the High Court. It can condemn a person if he/she is found guilty of defamation and contempt of either House of the Parliament.
- (v) *Electoral Function* - The Parliament elects the President and the Vice-President of India and makes laws to regulate the conduct of elections in the country.
- (vi) *Miscellaneous Powers* - The Parliament can :
- amend some provisions of the Constitution.
 - change the name of the states in the country.
 - alter the testimonial boundaries and divide and subdivide a state into two or more states.
9. *Anti-Defection Act* - The Constitutional Act (52nd Amendment) 1985, popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, ensures a healthy democracy. According to this Act, a member of the House would be disqualified for the following :
- (i) If he/she defected to another political party.
- (ii) If he/she gave up the membership of his/her political party
- (iii) If an independent member joins a political party after his/her election.
- (iv) If he/she voted or abstained from voting in the House against the direction of his/her party without its prior permission.



Chapter- 2 : The Union Executive

Flowchart



Know the terms

- *Impeachment* : Removal from office by a special trial conducted by the Parliament for violation of the Constitution is termed Impeachment.
- *Ordinance* : A Presidential decree having the authority of law.
- *Office of Profit* : An office whose holder is entitled to certain powers such as executive, administrative, financial or judicial.
- *Ex-Officio* : By virtue of holding an office.
- *Presidential Address* : A formal statement of policy or opinion by the President to the people.

- *Electoral College* : Body comprising of elected members of the State Legislature and the Parliament that elects the President.
- *Contingency Fund* : Fund place at the disposal of the executive to meet unforeseen expenditure.
- *Council of Ministers* : Official name for the body that includes all the Ministers.
- *Cabinet* : Top level leaders in charge of major Ministries. Form the inner ring of the Council of Ministers.
- *Collective Responsibility* - Responsibility of the Cabinet to the Parliament for administration.
- *Censure Motion* - A motion moved against the government censuring its policy in some direction or against an individual minister or ministers of the government.
- *Cut Motion* - A proposal made formally in an assembly for reduction of expenditure.



TOPIC-1

The President of India

Quick Review

1. The President of India is the highest executive head of the Indian Union.
2. In a Parliamentary democracy, the President as the head of the state enjoys only nominal powers. He is bound to follow the advice given by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
3. A person seeking to contest the election to become a President :
 - (i) must be an Indian citizen.
 - (ii) must not be below 35 years of age.
 - (iii) must not hold any office of profit under the government.
 - (iv) should be qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. The President, Vice-President, Ministers, Governors, MPs or MLAs are eligible to contest the Presidential election.
5. The President is elected indirectly by the members of an Electoral College consisting of :
 - (i) the elected members of both the Houses of the Parliament.
 - (ii) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States including National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.
6. **Reason for Indirect Election** : The President is elected indirectly in India as we have a Parliamentary form of Government. Here the President is the nominal head.

It would be an anomaly, if the President is elected directly by people as he does not enjoy real powers. It might create an imbalance between the President and the Prime Minister, who has the real authority.

The inclusion of members of Legislative Assembly in the Electoral College makes the President, the elected representative of the whole nation. A clear voice would be given to the state as well, by this process.

An indirect election protects the President to become a nominee of the ruling party at the Centre. Indirect election of the President also ensures that it is an election conducted with dignity as it should be. Indirect election also saves time, money and energy.

Here is how the weightage of voters in the Presidential election is calculated :

- (i) The value of an MLA's vote =

$$\frac{\text{The population of the state to which the MLAs (members) belong as per 1971 Census}}{\text{The total number of elected members of that State's Legislative Assembly} \times 1000}$$

- (ii) The value of an MP's vote = $\frac{\text{The value of all the MLA's votes from all the states}}{\text{The total number of elected members in both the Houses of the Parliament}}$

Nominated members are not eligible to vote in the Presidential election.

7. The elected President is administered the oath of office by the Chief Justice of India.
8. The President may resign before the completion of his/her term. In that case, he can submit his resignation to the Vice-President of India. The vacant seat of the President must be filled within 6 months.
9. The President can be *impeached* and removed from office for violation of the Constitution by the process of impeachment.
 - (i) Charges can be introduced in either House of the Parliament. A 14 days notice should be given to the President in writing signed by at least one-fourth of the total members of the House that framed the charges.
 - (ii) After the lapse of 14 days, a resolution is moved which is to be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total strength of the House.
 - (iii) The resolution then moves to the other House, which should investigate the charges during the process. The impeachment has the right to appear and to represent himself in such investigation. If the resolution is

passed by the second House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House (investigating), the President will stand impeached and removed from office.

10. Powers of the President :

(a) Executive Powers

- (i) The President is the executive head of the country and executive authority rests in him.
- (ii) He appoints the Prime Minister and on his advice appoints the Council of Ministers, the Governors of the States, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Chairman of the UPSC, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and the Chiefs of all the Armed Forces.
- (iii) Union Territories and Border Areas' administration is the responsibility of the President.

(b) Legislative Power

- (i) The President can summon, prorogue the Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha or even call a joint session of the Parliament.
- (ii) After the general elections, The President addresses the joint session of a new Parliament and the first session of every year and outlines the government's national and international policies.
- (iii) Money Bills are introduced with the prior consent of the President, so he has to give his assent when these come to him.
- (iv) A Bill becomes a law after it gets the assent from the President. He/She may send it back with some recommendations, but the second time the President has to give his/her assent.
- (v) The President issues ordinance during the recess of the Parliament. They are like temporary laws which have to be ratified by the Parliament.

(c) Financial Powers

- (i) The Money Bills are introduced in the Lok Sabha with the prior consent of the President.
- (ii) The President sets up a Finance Commission once every five years to recommend the distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
- (iii) The President of India has a Contingency Fund from where he can give a grant.

(d) Judicial Powers

- (i) The President can pardon, remit or suspend a sentence or punishment.
- (ii) No criminal suit can be initiated against the President during his/her tenure of office and he/she is not answerable before any Court of Law for exercising his/her powers and the duties of his/her office.

(e) Military Powers

- (i) He/She is the Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of India and appoints the Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
- (ii) The President has the power to declare war or peace on the advice of the Council of Ministers

(f) Diplomatic Powers

- (i) The President represents India in the world. He/She signs treaties and agreements which are ratified by the Parliament.
- (ii) He/She appoints as well as receives the Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Diplomats to and from foreign nations.

(g) Discretionary Powers

- (i) When no party gains majority of the Lok Sabha, the President using his/her discretionary power appoints the Prime Minister.
- (ii) After the vote of no-confidence is passed against the prevailing government, the President may dissolve the Parliament or ask the leader of another party to prove its majority on the floor of the House.
- (iii) He/She can also dismiss ministers in case, the Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the House but refuses to resign.

(h) Emergency Powers

The President can proclaim a state of emergency in the following cases :

(i) National Emergency (Article 352)

- The President, if satisfied that the security of the nation is threatened by war or external aggression or an armed rebellion, he/she can issue the proclamation of National Emergency.
- Every such proclamation must be approved by the Parliament within 1 month by a special majority. Once passed, it remains operational for 6 months. Beyond that it has to be passed again by the Parliament.
- During the proclamation, Fundamental Rights are suspended (Except those under Article 20 and 21), the Constitution assumes unitary role and grants Parliament the powers to make laws on 66 subjects of State Lists. And many of the powers of the states are curtailed.
- Also the country has to lose its federal spirit, as the states, under an emergency, are obliged to carry out the instructions of the Centre.

- The financial provisions of the Constitution are also suspended.
 - The Lok Sabha, under such circumstances, can be extended for a period of one year.
 - (ii) *President Rule* (Article 356 or)

President's Rule or Emergency in a state due to constitutional break down is proclaimed either on the advice of the Governor or otherwise.

 - (a) This is proclaimed for six months at a time maximum up to three years.
 - (b) The Governor acts in accordance with the direction of the President.
 - (c) The State Council of Ministers and the Vidhan Sabha may be dissolved.
 - (d) The annual state budget is passed by the Parliament.
 - (iii) *Financial Emergency* (Article 360)
 - If a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of the nation is threatened; the President can declare Financial Emergency.
 - The President may appoint a Finance Commission to suggest methods to get out of the financial crisis, he/she may reduce salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons including the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
 - He/She can also issue instructions to the States in regard to the utilisation of funds in the manner he/she may deem fit or may order the State to submit Money Bills to him/her for his/her assent.
 - *Position of the President -as Nominal Head* - The Parliament has all the powers listed above but the Constitution has clearly stated that the President shall act in accordance with the advice given by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.



TOPIC-2

The Vice-President

Quick Review

1. Article 63 of the Constitution of India provides for a Vice - President of the Indian Union.
2. The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of the *Electoral College*, according to a system of proportional representation by a single transferable vote.
3. A person standing for *election* to the Vice - President must
 - (i) be a citizen of India.
 - (ii) not be less than 35 years of the age.
 - (iii) be qualified for election as a member of Rajya Sabha.
 - (iv) not hold any office of profit under the Government of India.
4. An Electoral College for the election of the Vice-President consists of members of both the Houses of the Parliament. The nomination should be proposed by at least 20 electors and another 20 electors as seconders. The President of India administers the oath of office of Vice-President.
5. The Vice-President is elected for 5 years. He is eligible for re-election as well as he may resign before the expiry of his term.
6. The Vice-President can be removed from office by a resolution passed by a majority in the Rajya Sabha and accepted by the Lok Sabha.
7. Powers and functions :
 - (i) The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The Vice-President of India performs similar functions in the Rajya Sabha as the Speaker in the Lok Sabha.
 - (ii) When the President cannot discharge his duties, the Vice-President officiate in his place.
 - (iii) If for any reason the office of the President falls vacant then the Vice-President can officiate for 6 months within which time fresh elections for the post of the President must take place.
 - (iv) During this period when he/she is acting as President, he/she cannot discharge or perform duties of the office of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.



TOPIC-3

The Prime Minister and The Council of Ministers

Quick Review

(a) The Prime Minister :

1. The Constitution of India provides for a Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister as its head.
2. The Prime Minister is the head of the Central Government. Though all the executive powers of Central Government is formally vested in the President of India yet those powers are actuality exercised by the Council of Ministers under the leadership of the Prime Minister.
3. The term of office of the Prime Minister is 5 years. However, the President may dismiss him before if he/she loses the majority support in the Lok Sabha.
4. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President and other ministries are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

5. Position and Powers of the Prime Minister

The Prime Minister with the backing of the majority party or groups in the Parliament is the real executive head of the nation.

- (i) *Prime Minister and the President* : The Prime Minister is the Chief Advisor of the President. He conveys Cabinet's decisions to him, advises on summoning the Parliament and appointing or removing of high official and commissions.
- (ii) *Prime Minister and the Cabinet* : The Prime Minister is the head of the Union Council of Ministers, he appoints and removes Ministers, calls meetings of Cabinet, allots portfolios, co-ordinates all departments, presides over Cabinet meetings.
The Prime Minister is the Chief Coordinator between various ministers on policy issues.
- (iii) *Prime Minister and the Parliament* : The Prime Minister is the leader of the Lok Sabha and the Chief spokesperson of the Government in the Parliament. He/she makes policy statements, defends his government and its policies and makes a concluding speech. He has vast legislative and financial powers.
- (iv) *Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs* : The Prime Minister represents India in foreign conferences, makes agreements with foreign countries and receives foreign dignitaries.
- (v) *Prime Minister as the leader of the Nation* : The Prime Minister represents the nation. He decides the kinds of relations India would have with other countries. He tries to protect the interest of the country in international forums. He is the ex-officio Chairman of the NITI (National Institute of Transformation India) Ayog and he is also the Chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.
- (vi) *Check on authority of the Prime Minister* : The Parliament keeps an effective check on the power of the Prime Minister. The Parliament exercises control over the Prime Minister through Question-Hour, Calling Attention Motion, No-Confidence Motion and other discussions.

(b) The Council of Ministers :

6. The Council of Ministers consists of all the three categories of ministers – (i) Cabinet Ministers (ii) Ministers of State (iii) Deputy Ministers.
7. Only the Members of Parliament are appointed as ministers. However, if a non-member is appointed, he/she must be nominated or elected to the Parliament within six months of appointment or he/she will have to resign from the post.
8. After appointment, the ministers take an oath of secrecy and allegiance to the Indian Constitution administered by the President.
9. Though the ministers are elected for 5 years, they hold office only till the Lok Sabha has confidence in them and have majority support.
10. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha and each minister is individually responsible for the President.

(c) The Cabinet :

11. The Cabinet is a smaller but important body consisting of 15-20 ministers, who are senior leaders of the ruling party, and are included in the Council of Ministers. They hold important portfolios and decide major policies of the Government.
12. The Prime Minister selects his trustworthy colleagues and advice the President to appoint them as Cabinet Ministers.
13. The Cabinet takes important decisions. They together determine the policies and programme of the government.

14. Functions and Powers of the Cabinet :

- (i) *Administrative and the Coordinating* - The policy of the government is framed by the Cabinet and implemented by the ministers. The Cabinet coordinates the working of various departments for the smooth implementation of government policies. All major appointments are decided by the Cabinet and appointed by the President.
- (ii) *Legislative* - The Cabinet advises the President about issuing Ordinances, about summoning the Parliament. It prepares the President's address which declare the government's policy. Most of the bills introduced in the Parliament are prepared, introduced and piloted through the Parliament by the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet which takes the initiative whenever the Constitution needs to be amended.
- (iii) *Financial* - The Finance Minister prepares the Annual Budget containing estimate of income and expenditure of the ensuing year. The Cabinet is responsible for the expenditure of the government, for the presenting the demand for grants and also for raising necessary income of various means.
- (iv) *Diplomatic* - The foreign policy is determined by the Cabinet. It helps choose our Ambassadors.
- (v) The Cabinet's written decision is necessary for even the imposition of General Emergency by the President.
- (vi) The President's Rule in a state is imposed only after the Cabinet's sanction.

15. Distinction between the Cabinet and the Council of Ministers :

Cabinet	Council of Ministers
1. The cabinet is a smaller group consisting of Senior Ministers holding important portfolios. The Cabinet meets as a body, periodically, to shape national policies and programmes of the government.	1. The Council of Ministers consists of all three categories of Ministers - Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.
2. The Prime Minister consults the Cabinet before taking an important decision.	2. The Prime Minister may or may not consult the other ministers below the rank of Cabinet Ministers.
3. The Cabinet takes over the functions assigned by the Constitution to the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet advises the President, through the Prime Minister.	3. The Council of Ministers does not have this authority.

- 16. Position of the Prime Minister :** He/She is the pivot of the whole system. The real position of the Prime Minister depends upon his/her own position in his party and that of his/her party in Coalition parties. He/She has vast power but there are several checks upon him/her. So, he/she cannot become a dictator.

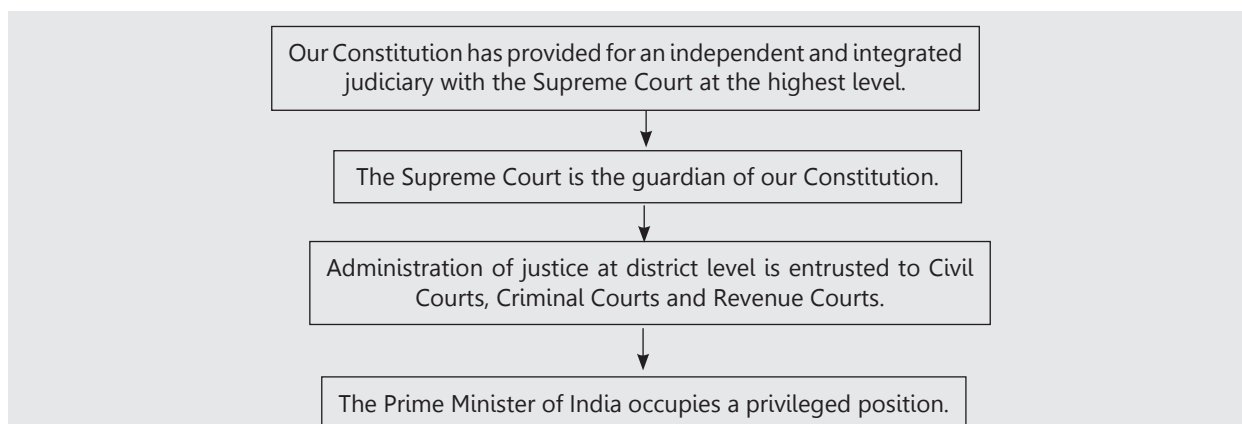
Know the terms

- *Council of Ministers* : Official name for the body that includes all the ministers.
- *Cabinet* : Top level leaders in charge of major ministries. They form the inner ring of the Council of Ministers.
- *Collective Responsibility* : Responsibility of the Cabinet to the Parliament for administration.



Chapter- 3 : The Judiciary

Flowchart



Know the terms

- *Judiciary* - An institution empowered to administer justice and provide a mechanism for the resolution of legal disputes. All courts in the country collectively are called the Judiciary.
- *Jurisdiction* - Territorial limits within which court's authority may be exercised.
- *Original Jurisdiction* - When a dispute is put before the court for the first time it is under its original jurisdiction.
- *Advisory Jurisdiction* - Jurisdiction of a court when matter is referred to the judiciary for its opinion over it.
- *Revisionary Jurisdiction* - Power of higher court to withdraw cases from subordinate courts for its consideration.
- *Independence of Judiciary* - The judges of courts function free from the influence or interference of either the executives or the legislature.
- *Writ* - A formal document containing an order of the court to the government issued only by the High Court or by the Supreme Court.
- *Administrative Tribunal* - When cases against the government officials regarding their service conditions, punishment and removal from office are brought before some special tribunals they are called Administrative Tribunal.
- *Appellate Jurisdiction* - Jurisdiction of a court when matter is referred to the judiciary for its opinion over it.
- *Civil Courts* - Cases related to disputes over transfer and partition of property or partnership agreements etc. are heard by Civil Courts.
- *Lok Adalat* - It means people's court. It is not a part of judiciary. A Lok Adalat consists of Judges; legal experts. Cases to be taken up are notified to the public. Those cases are taken up which are already pending in the courts. Publicity of the holding of Lok Adalat is given through the press.
- *Court of Record* - Decisions of the court are kept as precedents for future reference.
- *Judicial Review* - Power of the court to interpret the Constitution and determine the validity of a law passed by legislature or an act of the Executive.



TOPIC-1

The Supreme Court

Quick review

1. The Supreme Court is the apex court or the highest court of appeal in India.
2. At present there are 25 Judges and the Chief Justice of India. It is the Parliament which can increase the number of Judges in Supreme Court.
3. A person is eligible to be appointed as the judge of the Supreme Court if :
 - (i) He/She is a citizen of India.
 - (ii) He/She has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession, or has been for at least 10 years an advocate of a High court or two or more such Courts in succession or he/she should be a distinguished Jurist in the opinion of the President.
4. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President of India after consulting Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts, he/she deems fit usually, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India.
5. The Judges of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice and such other Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts as he deems necessary. All Judges have to take the oath to uphold the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of 65.
6. The Supreme Court Judge can be removed by the President if found guilty of any misconduct, incapacity, acting against the Constitution or misusing his power.
A Judge is removed, if both the Houses of the Parliament by an actual majority which is not less than 2/3 members present and voting, send an address of memorandum to the President to do so.
7. In order to ensure that the Judges can function without any undue pressure, the Constitution has ensured the independence of the judiciary in the following ways.
 - (i) Though the Judges are appointed by the President, he/she has to consult the senior Judges.

- (ii) The salaries and perks of the Judges cannot be changed to their disadvantage unless there is a Financial Emergency.
- (iii) The Judges have complete freedom to announce their decisions and discuss in the Court Chambers. The Parliament cannot discuss either the judgement given by the Supreme Court Judge or his conduct. His conduct can only be discussed, if a motion to remove the Judge has been introduced.
- (iv) The Supreme Court can punish for the contempt of Court if a person/authority makes an attempt to lower its authority and dignity.
- (v) The Judges of the Supreme Court cannot practice in any Indian Court after retirement.

8. Jurisdiction and Powers of the Supreme Court :

- (a) *Original Jurisdiction* - It refers to the power to hear and determine a dispute in the first instance. Exclusive original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the following cases. Any dispute between :
 - (i) Government of India and one or more states.
 - (ii) Government of India and one or more states on one side and one or more states on the other.
 - (iii) Two or more states.
 - (iv) Enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- (b) *Appellate Jurisdiction* – The appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to the Constitution, civil and criminal cases three types of appeals can be made to the Supreme Court.
 - (i) *Constitutional Case* – An appeal can move to the Supreme Court against the High Court's decisions about the interpretation of the Constitution.
 - (ii) *Civil Cases* – Appeals in civil matters lie to the Supreme Court if the High Court certifies either that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance or that the question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.
 - (iii) *Criminal Cases* – An appeal to the Supreme Court with a certificate to the High Court or without a certificate of the High Court.
 - Where the High Court reverses order of acquittal issued by the Sessions Court and sentence an accused to death.
 - Where the High Court withdraws a criminal case from a Lower Court, convicts the accused person and sentences him to death.
- (c) The Supreme Court also has
 - (i) *Advisory Jurisdiction* - It has the power to advise the President whenever asked. However, this advice is not binding on the President.
 - (ii) *Revisory Jurisdiction* - The Supreme Court has the power to review its own judgment.
 - (iii) The Supreme Court has the power to transfer to itself or to any other High Court cases which are pending in a High Court if the Supreme Court feels that they are basically referring to save question of law.
- (d) The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. The Supreme Court can declare law, execute orders or ordinances; decrees null and void, if found unconstitutional.

9. Writ Jurisdiction : The Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court as the guarantor and defender of the Fundamental Rights of the citizens. Five writs that the Supreme Court is entitled to issue under Article 32 for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

- (i) *Writ of Habeas Corpus* - It protects the personal liberty of an individual.
- (ii) *Writ of Mandamus* - If a government officer or authority is not doing his/her duty and the Fundamental Rights of a citizen is violated the aggrieved person can approach the court for the issuance of the writ.
- (iii) *Writ of Prohibition* - This writ is an order from a superior court to the lower court directing the Judge to cease litigation because the lower court does not have proper jurisdiction to hear the matter.
- (iv) *Writ of Quo-Warranto* - This writ stops an unqualified person from holding a public officer.
- (v) *Writ of Certiorari* - This writ orders the lower court to deliver its record in a case so that the higher court may review it.

10. Court of Record : The Supreme Court is a Court of Record as :

All decisions, judgments, proceedings, issued by the Supreme Court are duly printed, preserved and kept as records.

These judgements have a reference value.

They are not to be questioned on being produced before any court. The High Court and other lower courts are expected to decide cases in the light of judgement taken by the Supreme Court.

- 11. The Supreme Court administratively controls itself and the High Courts. It can frame rules and laws to be followed in the courts.
- 12. It decides the fees to be charged for different procedures. It checks the conduct of lawyers appearing before it.



TOPIC-2

The High Court and Subordinate Courts

Quick Review

1. The Constitution of India provides a High Court for each State.
2. At present there are 24 High Courts in India. The High Courts are the highest grade of the judicial system in the State. There are some High Courts which have jurisdiction over more than one State *i.e.* Guwahati High Court, Punjab and Haryana High Court etc.
3. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and other judges whose number may be fixed from time to time by the Parliament.
4. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the concerned state. While appointing other judges, the President consults the Chief Justice of India, Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of that High Court.
5. To be appointed as a Judge of a High Court a person.
 - (i) Should be a citizen of India.
 - (ii) Should not be above 62 years of age.
 - (iii) Has held a judicial office within the Indian territory for at least 10 years.
or has been an advocate of a High Court (or High Court in succession) for at least 10 years.
6. A High Court Judge continues in office till the age of 62. He/She can be removed from his office on 'proved misbehaviour or in capacity, The procedure of removal of the judge is the same as the Supreme Court Judge.
7. The Judge of the High Court after retirement can only practice in the Supreme Court; the other High Courts; where he has not served as a judge. This ensures that they do not favour anyone in the hope of future favour.

8. Powers and Jurisdiction :

The jurisdiction of a High Court extends to the territorial Courts of the States. The powers and jurisdiction of the High Court are following :

- (a) *Original Jurisdiction* - Original jurisdiction of a High Court extends to those cases which can be directly heard and decided by the High Court in the first instance without having been heard in the lower courts.
Original jurisdiction of a High Court extends over :
 - (i) Power to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
 - (ii) Cases related to marriage, divorce, wills, contempt of court, etc.
 - (iii) State revenue and its collection.
- (b) *Appellate Jurisdiction* - The jurisdiction of the High Court extends to all cases under the state or federal laws.
 - (i) High Court can hear appeals against the judgment of the Subordinate Courts.
 - (ii) High Court can hear appeals in all types of civil and criminal cases from the lower courts.
 - (iii) In civil cases, High Courts hear appeals against the decision of the district judges.
 - (iv) High Court appeal in cases involving land revenue or its collection as well as the decision of Tribunals.
 - (vi) In criminal cases it can hear appeal made against the Judgment of Session Judge and Additional Session Judges.
 - (vii) Judgments of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.
- (c) *Advisory Jurisdiction* - The High Court can advise any government, department, legislature or the governor any matter concerning constitutional law or other matters of law.
- (d) *Supervisory Jurisdiction*
 - A High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts tribunals (except Military Courts) functioning within its jurisdiction.
 - The High Court can ask for the record or detailed reports on the working of all the lower courts. It can frame rules of procedure to regulate the lower courts. It can amend existing rules to regulate the proceedings of the lower courts.
 - It can make arrangements for maintenance of accounts, entries of records, etc.
- (e) *Administrative Powers*
 - A High Court has the power in matters of appointment promotion, posting etc., concerning the lower courts.
 - It can transfer a case from a lower court to another, lying within the territory of its jurisdiction.

- (f) *Revisionary Functions*
- It can withdraw cases from lower courts for its consideration.
 - It may look into the case and do the following:
 - dispose of the case itself.
 - may give comments on the case.
 - may return the case with a copy of its comments on question of law.
 - the lower court may dispose the case keeping the view point of the High Court.
- (g) *Judicial Review* - If any law, order or ordinance passed by the State Legislature or any other authority goes against the provisions of the Indian Constitution or violates the Fundamental Rights of citizens, it can be declared null and void by the High Court.
- (h) *Court of Record*
Like the Supreme Court, the High Court decisions, judgments and proceedings are kept as record for evidence and reference in future.
- (i) *Power to Issue Writs*
- All the High Courts are empowered to issue writs in cases related to enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
 - Writs are to be issued in the following cases :
 - (i) When a subordinate tribunal acts without proper jurisdiction.
 - (ii) When principles of natural justice are violated.
 - (iii) When there is an error of judgment resulting in injustice.

9. Independence of the High Court :

Besides ensuring the Judges of High Courts the security of tenure and allowances, there are other measures which ensure the independence of the High Courts:

- (i) Full control over its procedure of work and establishment.
- (ii) The High Court can punish a person for contempt of court, if its authority is lowered.
- (iii) No discussion can be taken in the State Legislature on the conduct of the High Court Judges.
- (iv) Prohibition on practice after retirement of judges.

Subordinate Courts

- All courts below the High Court in a State are called Subordinate Courts. These courts functions under the complete control and supervision of the High Court.
- For judicial administration purpose, every state is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of a District Judge.
- Every district has Civil Courts, Criminal Courts and Courts of Revenue.
- Civil Court** : Civil Courts exercise jurisdiction in the cases related to land, property and money transactions, arbitration, guardianship, marriage, divorce and cases involving a will etc.
These courts are graded in the following manner :
 - (i) *Court of District Judge* is the highest court of the district. It decides both civil and criminal cases. When a judge decides civil cases, he/she is called as District Judge and when he/she decides criminal cases, he/she is called *Session Judge*.
 - (ii) Court of Civil Judge
 - (iii) Munsif's Court
- The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Judges of the High Court of the concerned State. All other judges are appointed through competitive examinations held by State Public Service Commission.
- The District Judges exercise administrative control over all Civil Courts in the district.
- Criminal Court** : It exercises jurisdiction in cases related to murder, robbery, theft, assault, etc.
Criminal courts are broadly classified as :
 - (i) *Sessions Court* is the highest criminal court of the district. It can award sentence up to life imprisonment or death sentence. But it is mandatory, that a death sentence must be confirmed by the High Court before its execution irrespective of whether and appeal is made to the High Court or not.
Below the Sessions Court, there is a graded system of judiciary conferring criminal cases.
 - (ii) *Court of first Class Magistrate* can award a punishment of imprisonment up to three years or a fine of ₹ 25,000/- of both.
 - (iii) *Court of Second Class Magistrate* can imposes a fine up to ₹ 1,000/- or imprisonment up to one year or both.
 - (iv) At the lowest level of both civil and criminal courts stands the Nyaya Panchayat which can try only petty cases and impose a fine of ₹ 500.

8. **Courts of Revenue** deal with assessment, collection and keeping of land records dealing with land revenue and property tax.
- (i) *The Board of Revenue* at the district level works under the guidance of the High Court and hears appeals from the lower revenue courts.
 - (ii) *The Commissioner's Court* is below these mainly deals with revenue assessment and its collection in its area.
 - (iii) The lowest grade of revenue court is the Tehsildar's Court which deals mainly with cases about the assessment and collection of land revenue.

Lok Adalat

9. **Lok Adalats** : 'People's Courts' try and bring around settlement through negotiations and compromise.
10. The cases are settle informally and cordially with the involvement of conflicting parties. Lok Adalats solve the cases, which are yet to go to any court.
11. The judges of these courts are actually counsellors. The judges explain legal points in a cordial atmosphere so that the outcome is arrived at without bitterness.
12. The advantages of Lok Adalat are as following :
- (i) These Adalats work in the spirit of compromise and understanding, which results into both party's satisfaction.
 - (ii) These courts deliver fast and inexpensive justice. Any person can move to the Lok Adalat by an application on a plain paper in a prescribed format.
 - (iii) Lok Adalat reduce workload of other courts enabling them to deal with more serious matters.

