

General Studies - History

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1. Engineering College at Roorkee 1847.
The Calcutta College of Engineering 1856.

2. Overseer's School of Poona 1858
→ University of Bombay

Grindy College of Engineering
↙ Madras University.

3. Medical training college in Calcutta 1835.

4. Agriculture College.

Development of Education post Independence

- Radhakrishnan Commission
↳ 1948 (Nov).

1949 (Aug) report submitted.

12 years of Pre-University education.

- ↳ Central Education
- Liberal Education
- Occupational Education

UGC. 1953.
1956.

Kothari Education Commission. (1964-1966).

↳ National " " 14th July 1964

Chairmanship of Dr. DS Kothari.

University Grants Commission.

↳ 1953.

↳ UGC Act, 1956.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS IN INDIA.

1st newspaper — The Bengal Gazette.

Calcutta General Advertiser.

by James Augustus Hickey (1780).

'Payam - e - Azadi'
Message of Freedom [1857].

↳ Nana Sahab Peshwa.

The Hindu
Swadeshsamitran

] G. Subramaniam Aiyar

The Bengalee - Surendranath Banerjee.

Voice of India - Dadabhai Naoroji.

Kesari (Marathi) &

Mahratta (English)

— Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Censorship of Press Act, 1799.

Lord Wellesley.

Licensing Regulations, 1823.

↳ John Adam.

Press Act of 1835 / Metcalfe Act.

Metcalfe (1835-36).

↳ Liberator of the Indian Press.

Licensing Act, 1857.

↳ Revolt of 1857.

Registration Act, 1867.

Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

↳ 'better control'

Revolt of 1857.

• Political Causes

• Subsidiary Alliance & Doctrine of Lapse.

↳ Lord Wellesley.

↳ Lord
Dalhousie.

1842 - 1857.

• Lord Wellesley.

Dalhousie.

1848 - 1856.

Economic Causes.

Administrative Causes.

Battle of
Plassey
1757



Revolt of
1857.

- Sanyasi Revolt (Bihar + Bengal).
(1763 to 1800).

- Fairazi

— against the zamindars and
the Britishers
Faizpore (1838).

Socio Religious Causes.

↳ Religious Disabilities Act. (1850).

↳ Religious Disabilities Act. (1850).

Military Causes.

- General Enlistment Act (1856).

The Immediate Cause.

29th March, 1857. - Barrackpore

9th May, 1857 - Meerut.

10th May 1857. Meerut.

11th - 30th May, 1857. - Marched to Delhi
appealed Bahadur Shah Zafar II.

4th June, 1857.

protests going on.

June, 1857.

protests going on.

21st Sept, 1857.

28th Sep, 1857.

General Wynham.

6th Dec, 1857.

Sir Colin Campbell.

14th Mar, 1858.

Lucknow was recaptured.
by English.

3rd Apr, 1858

Jhansi gone.

Bihar uprising - Kunwar
Singh

5th May, 1858.

Guerrilla warfare
Rohilkhand.

July - Dec, 1858.

English authority reestablished.

Development of Technical Education

During the British rule, there was some focus on the development of technical education in the form of setting up of new colleges and courses which are described as follows:

The Engineering College at Roorkee was set up in 1847; the Calcutta College of Engineering came up in 1856.

- In 1858, Overseers' School at Poona was raised to the status of Poona College of Engineering and affiliated to Bombay University. Guindy College of Engineering was affiliated to Madras University.
- Medical training started with establishment of a medical college in Calcutta in 1835.
- Lord Curzon worked to broaden the whole basis of professional courses-medicine, agriculture, engineering, veterinary sciences, etc.
- He established an agriculture college at Pusa, which acted as a parent institution of similar institutions in other provinces.

Developments in Indian Education Post Independence Era

The following developments took place in the field of education after India's independence :

Radhakrishnan Commission

- For the improvement of education in India, the Radhakrishnan Commission was appointed in November 1948. It gave a report on university education in India.
- The Radhakrishnan Commission submitted its report in August, 1949. Recommendations of this education commission in independent India was on the teaching standards.
- Commission recommended for 12 years of Pre-University education before entry into universities.
- The committee gave three major objectives for the higher education:

- Central education

Liberal education

Occupational education

- The committee recommended for diverting the students after 10 to 12 years of Pre- University education to different vocational subjects in large number of occupational institutes.
- It was an important step to promote vocational education by this education commission in independent India.
- This education commission in independent India recommended for increasing the number of working days for a minimum of 180 days in a year.

It recommended for three terms of about 11 weeks each.

- It recommended to raise the standard of education in universities and university education was to be placed in the concurrent list."

It recommended for setting up the University Grants Commission (UGC) to look after the universities in India.

UGC was constituted in 1953 and was given statutory status in 1956 by an Act of Indian Parliament.

Kothari Education Commission (1964-66)

The National Education Commission, popularly known as Kothari Education Commission (1964-66) was set up by the government of India on 14th July, 1964, under the Chairmanship of Dr. DS Kothari.

- The objective of the Kothari Education Commission (1964-66) was to examine the different aspects of the education system in India.

The recommendations of the Kothari Commission education reforms became part of national policy on education in 1968. The Commission was assisted by experts from countries like UK, USA, USSR, UNESCO.

University Grants Commission (UGC)

- The UGC was established in 1953 based on the recommendations of Radhakrishnan Committee and was made into a statutory organisation with the UGC Act in 1956.
- UGC is responsible for coordinating, determining and maintaining standards of higher education.
- The University Grants Commission provides recognition to universities in India and disburses funds to such recognised universities and colleges.

Development of Press in India

- Press in India started with the first newspaper, The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser, by James Augustus Hickey in 1780.
- Press in its initial phase was primarily an outspoken critic of the misdeeds of British administration and its officers in India. The Indian press (both Vernacular and English language) played a major role in National awakening and mobilising public opinion and fighting for freedom of India.
- Some examples of early newspapers are: 'Payam-e-Azadi' or the Message of Freedom (1857) by Nana Saheb Peshwa, The Hindu and Swadesamitran by G Subramaniya Aiyar.
- The Bengalee by Surendranath Banerjee, Voice of India by Dadabhai Naoroji, Kesari (in Marathi) and Mahratta (in English) under Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Censorship of Press Act, 1799

- This Act was enacted Lord Wellesley while anticipating French invasion of India.
- It imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship but were relaxed under Lord Hastings, who had progressive views and in 1818, press censorship was dispensed with.

Licensing Regulations, 1823

- It was enacted by the John Adams. According to this regulation, press without licence was a penal offence.
- The restriction was directed mainly to Indian language newspapers or those edited by the Indians.

Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act

- Metcalfe (Governor-General - 1835-36) repealed the Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act
- Metcalfe (Governor-General - 1835-36) repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance and was named, liberator of the Indian press.
- The new Press Act (1835) required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration. The result of a liberal press policy was a rapid growth of newspapers.

Licensing Act, 1857

- This Act imposed licensing restriction and the right to stop publication and circulation of book, newspaper or printed matter reserved with the Government.
- This Act was mainly introduced due to the emergency caused by the Revolt 1857, this Act imposed licensing restrictions in addition to the already existing registration procedure laid
- The District Magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond with the government.

By undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, race through published material.

- The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security, which could be seized if the offences re-occurred.
- The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- A vernacular newspaper could get an exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proof to a government censor.

Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908

- This Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material.
- These material would likely to cause incitement to murder/ acts of violence against the Extremist nationalist activity.

Indian Press Act, 1910

- This Act was a revision of the Vernacular Act that empowered the local government to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper.
- The printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to local government.

Press During and After the First World War

- Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.
- In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910
- In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931

- This Act gave powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement.
- It was further amplified in 1932 to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority.

Press During the Second World War

- Under the Defence of India Rules, pre-censorship was imposed and amendments made in Press Emergency Act and Official Secrets Act.

- At one time, publication of all news related to Congress activity was declared illegal.

Development of Press in India After Independence

- In March 1947, a Press Enquiry Committee was established to analyse the various existing laws and regulations and to modulate them in accordance with the Fundamental Rights proposed by the Constituent Assembly.
- The committee recommended to repeal the Indian Emergency Powers Act of 1931, modification in Section 124-A and 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, Amendments to the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Revolt of 1857

- Revolt of 1857 was one of the most important moments in Indian Freedom Struggle. The policies of the East India Company before 1857 had started to affect different section of people.
- Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, tribes and soldiers were all affected in different ways. People began resistance against such policies and actions that were harming their interests or were going against their sentiments, which culminated into this moment.

Causes of the Revolt

Important causes of the revolt are as follows:

Political Causes

- East India Company being ignored the interests and pleas of kings, nawabs etc.
- Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband. Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, wanted his father's pension. But both were refused by Company.
- Right to succession was denied to Hindu princes. Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliances were used to subjugate states and take away their powers.
- Awadh provided around 75,000 sepoys to the company. It was annexed by Lord Dalhousie in name of 'misgovernance'. This act sent a wave of discontent among sepoys.
- The Company also brought the Mughal Dynasty to an end. The name of the Mughal king was removed from the coins minted by the Company.

In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be moved out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in. He would be last king and next would be called princes.

Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse

Subsidiary Alliance is a treaty between East India Company and Indian rulers framed by Wellesley. With this Indian rulers had to- let go their armed forces, pay maintenance to British army and were not to form alliances. One official was placed of Company at court of rulers, who was called Resident.

Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy followed by Dalhousie who was the Governor-General of India from 1848-1856. According to it, any ruler under this if did not have male heir would be annexed by Company, And any adopted son would only inherit his father's personal property and assets.

Economic Causes

- The Colonial policies of English Company destroyed the traditional economic structure of the Indian society. The self-sufficiency of villages was badly hit by British rule.

The newly, introduced revenue settlement system imposed severe disability on farmers. Under heavy pressure of taxation, peasants resorted to loans from moneylenders. Moneylenders and traders emerged as new landlords.

Administrative Causes

- The phase from Battle of Plassey 1757 to the Revolt of 1857 was not of peace. It had different uprisings against Britishers by tribes and peasants.
- Sanyasi Revolt in Bihar and Bengal, from 1763 to 1800 was one of such revolts.
- Fairazi, a muslim sect also rose against zamindar and British, in Faridpur in 1838.
- British policies did not make neither zamindar nor peasant
- British policies did not make neither zamindar nor peasant happy. Zamindar still understood problems of peasants and was kind, but Britishers were focused on their fixed revenue collections.

Socio-Religious Causes

- The attempts of Christian missionaries to convert Indians to Christianity were looked with suspicion by Indians.
- Further, abolition of Sati, support to widow-remarriage and women's education were seen by a large section of the population as interference in the social and religious domains of Indian society by outsiders.
- The legislative measures such as the Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 modified Hindu customs that a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his father.

Military Causes

- The sepoys of the British Indian Army were the most unhappy with their employers because they were lowly paid, much less than the British soldiers of the corresponding ranks. They had little career prospects. No Indian could rise higher than the post of a Subedar.
- The sepoys considered the acts like forbidding them to wear caste and sectarian marks (beards, turbans, etc.) as a direct interference in their religion.
- Every fresh recruit had to furnish an undertaking that he would serve overseas (under the General Enlistment Act, 1856). Moreover, the act was a direct attack upon the Hindu Caste system, as the popular belief that crossing the seas meant a loss of caste.

The Immediate Cause

- The new Enfield Rifle had been first introduced in the army. Its cartridges had greased paper cover whose end had to be bitten off before the cartridge was loaded into rifle.
- The grease was in some instances composed of beef and pig fat. The sepoys, Hindu as well as Muslim, were enraged.

Spread of the Mutiny and Revolt

29th March, 1857

- The sepoys at Barrackpore, near Calcutta, refused to use the greased cartridges. Mangal Pandey, a Brahmin sepoy attacked and fired at the Adjutant. He killed two British army officers. The 34th Native

Infantry regiment was disbanded and sepoy. guilty of rebellion were punished.

9th May, 1857

At Meerut, 85 sepoy of the 3rd Cavalry regiment, on their refusal to use the greased cartridge, were court-martialled and sentenced to long-terms of imprisonment.

10th May, 1857

■ The sepoy broke out in open rebellion at Meerut. They shot their officers, released their fellow sepoy and headed towards Delhi.

11th-30th May, 1857

On 11th May, Meerut mutineers crossed over to Delhi and appealed to Bahadur Shah Zafar II, the pensioner Mughal emperor to lead them and proclaimed him Shahenshah-E-Hindustan (Emperor of India).

■ During outbreaks in Delhi, it was seized by the rebels. Some European inhabitants of Delhi were shot dead. The loss of Delhi was a serious loss of prestige of the English.

June, 1857

■ On 4th June, the soldiers of the 2nd Cavalry and 1st Native Infantry mutinied at Kanpur. Mutinies at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Lucknow etc also started.

The Civil Rebellion spreads through the Indo-Gangetic plain, Rajputana, Central India and some parts of Bengal.

21st September, 1857

The English recaptured Delhi and there were further outbreaks in Central India.

28th November, 1857

The rebels defeat General Wyndham outside Kanpur. Taty Tope escaped.

6th December, 1857

Sir Colin Campbell wins the battle of Kanpur.

14th March, 1858

■ Lucknow recaptured by the English.

3rd April, 1858

Jhansi falls to the English . Fresh rising in Bihar led by Kunwar Singh

5th May, 1858

The English recaptured Bareilly. Jagdishpur and Kalpi, Indian rebels Bogan Guerrilla Warfare in Rohillhom

July-December, 1858

English authority re established in India.

Causes of Revolt and Leaders

Place	Indian Leader	British Leader	Date
Delhi	General Bakht Khan	John Nicholson, Lietenant Willoughby	11th May, 1857
Lucknow	Begum Hazarat Mahal	Colin Campbell, Henry Lawrence	4th June, 1857
Bihar	Kunwar Singh	William Taylor,	August, 1857
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope	Colin Campbell	4th June, 1857
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	—	4th June, 1857
Faizabad (Ayodhya)	Maulavi Ahmadullah	—	4th June, 1857
Jhansi	Rani Lakshmibai	Sir Hugh Rose	4th June, 1857
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Liyaqat Ali	Colonel Neil	5th June, 1857
Barout, Uttar Pradesh	Shah Mal (Jat leader)	—	—