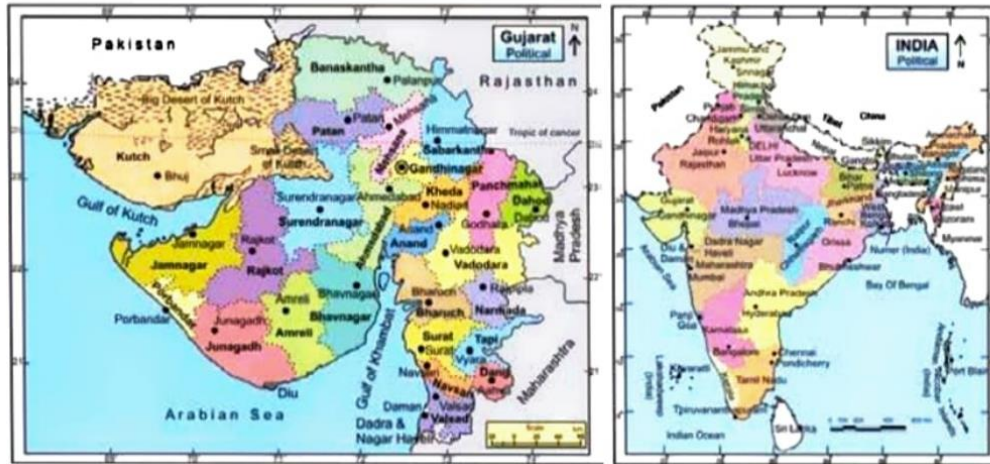


## Paragraph-1

### GUJARAT: LOCATION, BOUNDARY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY



**Gujarat: Political**

**India: Political**

The state of Gujarat is located in the western part of India. It is flanked by the Arabian Sea in the west. The state of Gujarat lies between 20.06' North latitude and 24.42' North latitude. Similarly, it lies between 68.10' East longitude and 74.28' East longitude.

#### **Boundaries**

Gujarat has two types of boundaries:

**1. Sea boundary 2. Land boundary**

#### **Land boundary**

Look at the map and answer the following questions:

..... is in the east, ..... in the west,  
..... in the north, ..... in the south and  
..... in the north-west.

#### **Sea boundary**

The Arabian Sea lies to the west of Gujarat. The sea boundary is 1,600 km long and is the longest sea boundary among all states of India. The boundary has the Gulf of Khambhat and the Gulf of Kutch.

## Things to know

- According to the area Gujarat is the seventh largest state in India. Find out its position in terms of population according to the census of 2011.

### Expansion

The north-south length of Gujarat is 590 km and the east-west length is 500 km. The geographical area of Gujarat is 196,024 sq. km which is only 6% of India's total area. The land area of Gujarat is divided into four parts:

1. North Gujarat;
2. South Gujarat;
3. Central Gujarat; and
4. Saurashtra - Kutch.

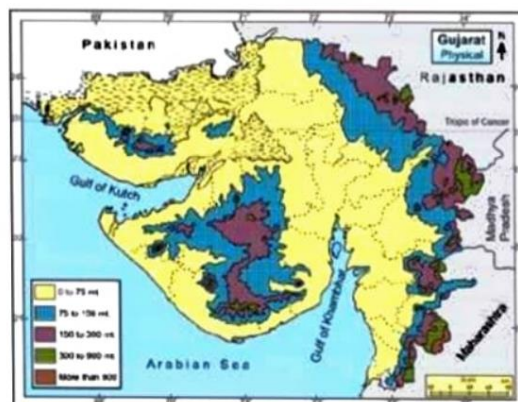
Name the districts of Gujarat through which the Tropic of Cancer passes.

(1) ..... (2) ..... (3) ..... (4) ..... (5) .....

### Physiography

Physiography refers to the various land forms. The physiography of Gujarat state is varied. We can divide it into 5 parts.

1. Plains
2. Hilly and Mountainous Areas
3. Plateaus
4. Deserts
5. Coastal Plains



**Gujarat - Physiography**

#### 1. Plains

The major part of Gujarat consists of plains. These plains are made up of alluvial soil and are therefore very fertile. The plains of south Gujarat and central Gujarat are more fertile. The population is also very dense here.

#### 2. Hilly and Mountainous Areas

The hills and mountains are divided into three regions

1. Tal Gujarat Hills
2. Saurashtra Hills
3. Kutch Hills

### **3. Plateaus**

Plateaus are landforms which are higher than the sea level and are flat like plains in the upper part. The middle part of Kutch and Saurashtra are plateaus. The plateau of Saurashtra is high in the middle while sloping and low towards the sea shore.

### **4. Deserts**

The deserts of Kutch are not sandy but full of salt. From a distance, on a moonlit night, the area looks like a white bedcover.

### **5. Coastal Plains**

Gujarat state has a coastline of 1,600 km which is very useful for international trade. During the past, international trade was carried out through the ports of Khambhat, Ghogha, Bharuch and presently through the port of Kandla.



## Paragraph-2

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### The Dutch

After 100 years of the arrival of the Portuguese, at the end of the 16th century, the Dutch of Holland (now the Netherlands) came to India for trading. Initially, they established forts at Pulicat and Madras (now Chennai). They also established a trading centre at Agra in the year 1663. Meanwhile the British also arrived in India. The Dutch could not withstand the competition against the British.

### British Interest in India

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth of England in the year 1600 C.E., the British established the East India Company. This company belonged to merchants who wanted to increase their wealth by undertaking trade with India.

The first British ship arrived in India at the port of Surat in the year 1608 C.E. Captain W. Hawkins, the captain of the ship, was the first British to set foot in India. He met Jahangir but did not get his permission to trade. Thereafter, Sir Thomas Roe, arrived in India who acquired the permission to establish a trading centre in Surat. Later, Delhi went in to the hands of Shahjahan. Shahjahan gave permission to the British to carry out trade in Bengal.

### The French

The French established 'The French East India Company' in the year 1664 C.E. They established factories in Surat, Machhalipatnam and Puducherry (Pondicherry). The head of the French company was Joseph Francois Dupleix, who had the desire to expand the European rule in India. Thus, the French and the British stood in competition against each other to become the strongest European company. There were innumerable disputes and battles and finally the British emerged as the winners.; However, the French retained their control over the trading centers of Puducherry, Mahe and Chandranagar.

### British Trade in Bengal

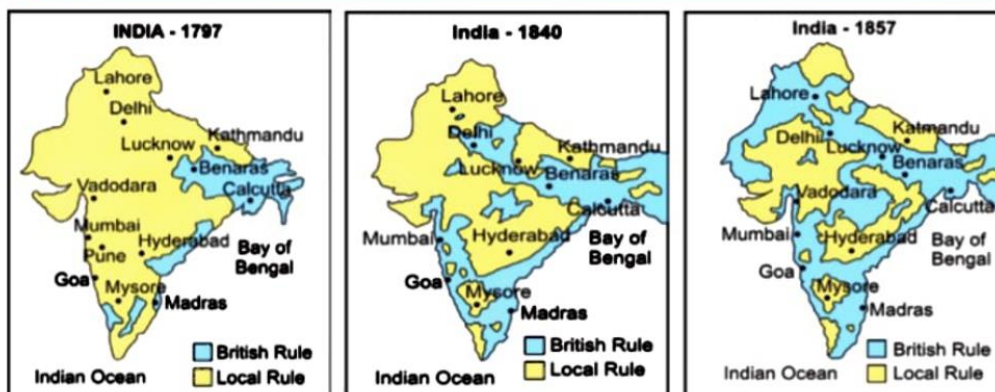
The British first started their trade on the banks of the river Hugli and established forts in the year 1651 C.E. The forts were garrisoned for their protection of the factory and got the permission from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb to trade without paying taxes against an annual payment.



**Ships of the British and their forts**

## Think

- Do the merchants from foreign countries seek permission to do such trade in India in today's times?



### The Expansion of the British Rule between 1757 C.E. and 1857 C.E.

By this time, the East India Company was in a race to earn more and more money. As per the order passed in Bengal, only the Company availed the benefit of tax free trading; however many officers who were engaged in private trade did not pay the taxes as well. As a result, the income generated from the tax collection in Bengal reduced which in turn was opposed by the Nawab of Bengal, Murshid Quli Khan. This dispute kept on recurring even during the time of Ali Verdi Khan. After Ali Verdi Khan, his son Siraj-ud-Daulah took charge. He got involved into a major battle with the British.

### Battle of Plassey



**Siraj-Ud-Daulah**

Siraj-ud-Daulah became Nawab of Bengal in the year 1756. He had an overwhelming influence over the British. The British helped the competitors of Siraj-ud-Daulah by conspiring against him so that he would not remain on the throne of Bengal. There were frequent conflicts with the British merchants regarding payment of taxes. When the British merchants failed to pay taxes, which were applicable to both Indian and foreign merchants, the situation came to a boil. He ordered that the British should not fortify the factory, pay the taxes as per the rules and trade as per the terms and conditions. This provocation was enough for Siraj to opt for war, and he succeeded in expelling the British from Calcutta.

The British counter-attacked under the leadership of Robert Clive. Clive bribed Mir Jafar, the commander in chief of Siraj-ud-Daulah, with a promise to confer the throne of Bengal to him and convinced him to join their side. With his help, Robert Clive defeated and murdered Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey. This was the first war fought by the Company in India which marked the beginning of the British rule in India. Thus, this war is considered to be a turning point in the history of India.

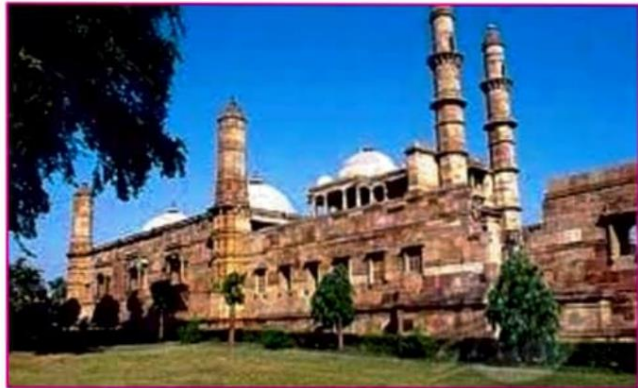


## Paragraph-3

### RAJPUT AGE

Parimal was watching historical serial on T.V.. There was fort in it. Parimal had a question in his mind. Such forts are still there. Who had constructed these forts ? He went to his grandfather to know about it. His grandfather informed him the below mentioned things.

In ancient times kings used to construct such forts. We come across many remnants of the forts. There is difference between the construction of present time and ancient time. From this difference only we could know about the period of construction. Buildings constructed during the Rajput age are still there. To know about it lets us know about the Indian dynasty. Lets us know about the main Indian dynasties.



Picture of a fort

#### Rise of new Dynasties :

After the death of the emperor Harshavardhana (in the middle of seventh century AD) the tributary kings, landlords, leaders started declaring themselves independent, they were known by different dynasties.

#### Think

By which names the states in the map, are known as today ? In which state was it in during Rajput Age ? In which state of Rajput age your city is situated ?



India during Rajput Age

### ● Things to know ●

What is feudal lord or landlord ?

The vast empire was divided into different states (three parts). The person who collected the revenue of the particular state was called landlord or feudal lord. The landlord gave some portion of land revenue to the king. Rest he kept with him to maintain the army. He sent his army when the king needed his help. With the time these landlords became powerful and 'Feudalism' came into existence.

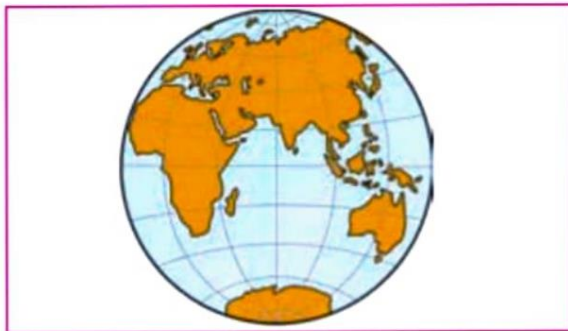
At the end of the seventh century the political unity of Harshvardhana's empire disintegrated. The powers of the landlords increased and India was divided into big and small states. Many dynasties came into existence. In North India Gurjar, Partihara, Pal, Chalukya, Parmar, Chauhan and in South India Pallava, Rashtrakuta, Kalyani-Chalukya, Cher, Pandya and Chola mainly ruled.

The period between eighth century to twelfth century is known as early Medieval period.

The rules of the early medieval period were divided into two parts : (1) North India (2) South India.

## Paragraph-4

### LOCATION AND TIME



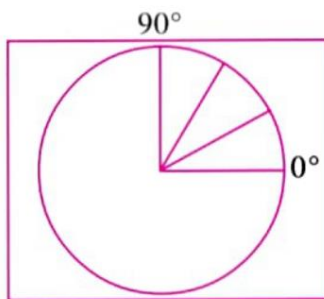
Globe of the Earth

What are these lines on the globe of the earth ? These are imaginary lines. These are not drawn on the earth. Horizontal lines are called Latitude and vertical lines are called Longitude. What are latitude and latitude circle ?

Let us learn with the help of activity.

With the help of projector, pencil and paper measure different angles of the

classroom. Draw a circle on paper and draw and note down angles on the circle at  $10^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ$ ,  $30^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ .



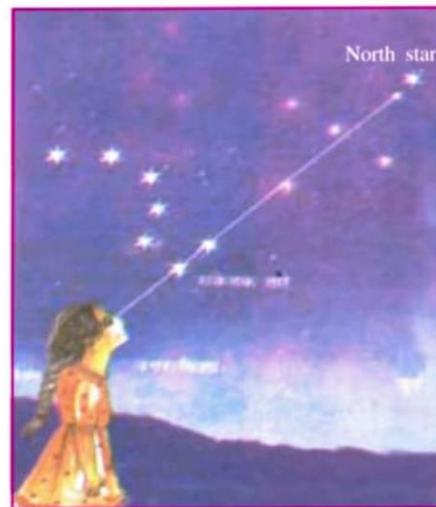
Circle and Angles

- The angle measured from the circle of the circle is called latitude.
- The circular line joining the latitude is called latitude circle.
- Draw a circle and do as directed and write.

Draw a latitude circle and with the help of the map tell from which countries they are passing through ?

Draw a latitude of  $23.5^\circ$  North and South and write from which countries they are passing through.

The part above the  $0^\circ$  (equator) in the north is called Northern Hemisphere and below it in the south is called Southern Hemisphere.



North Star



## Paragraph-5

### Major Longitudes

#### (1) Greenwich Line

The longitude  $0^\circ$  passes through Greenwich of England is known 'Greenwich Line'. It divides the earth into two parts east and west. It is  $180^\circ$  longitudes both the sides.

With the help of the world map fill up the table of the Eastern countries and the Western countries.

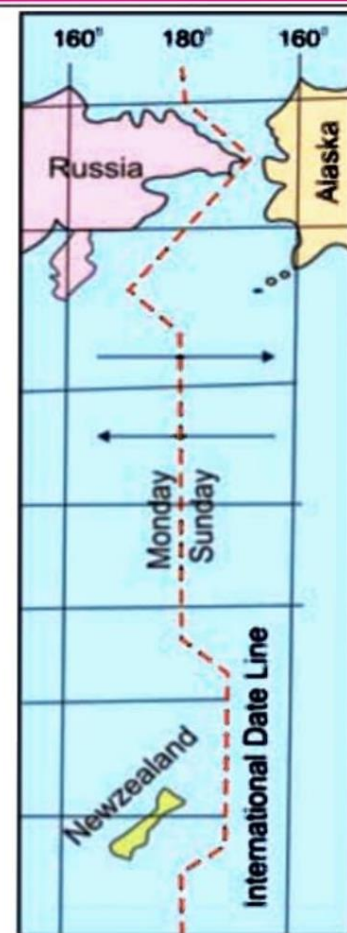
Eastern Countries	Western Countries

#### (2) International Date Line

$180^\circ$  Longitude is known as International Date Line. There is only one Longitude. When this line is crossed the date changes. International Date Line passes through the Pacific Ocean. It is not at  $180^\circ$  at many places, it is zigzag. If it is drawn straight than the line has to pass through many islands. Due to this many island have two days and two dates, which creates disorder, the solution of this problem is that from land when it is passing the line is shifted towards the water bodies, due to which it is zigzag.

#### Activity

The east of the  $0^\circ$  longitude is the Eastern Hemisphere.  $0^\circ$  west longitude is the Western Hemisphere. According to that find out the longitude of India and fill up the table given for other countries.



International Date Line

Country	Longitude	Country	Longitude
India	68° E to 97° E	Pakistan	
Egypt		Canada	
Russia		USA	
Australia		Mexico	

The biggest clock of the earth is the Sun. The time of any place is decided by the place of the sun in the sky. The time of the places on the earth is decided through the longitudes. The earth completes its rotation in 24 hours. There are 360 longitudes in all. In this way 15 longitudes pass through sun in one hour. Thus one longitude takes 4 minutes to pass. So there is difference of 4 minutes between two adjacent longitudes. According to this the time at different longitudes is different at different places on the earth.

### Activity

Find out whether the time of the countries given below is ahead or behind India. Why is it so ? Think.

Country	Ahead/Behind	Country	Ahead/Behind	Country	Ahead/Behind
Nepal		USA		Uganda	
Pakistan		Canada		France	
Bangladesh		Singapore		S.Africa	
Newzealand		Japan		Ukraine	

## Paragraph-6

### ARRIVAL OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

many years ago, our country was one of the leading countries in the world. Our country was distinct in the whole world. The people of various countries were being influenced by our culture and prosperity. Many people worldwide were eager to enter into trade with our country and earn wealth out of it.

Earlier, the merchants from the various countries came to India from north-west by land route for the purpose of trading. For years, the Arab traders undertook trade through land route; but as situations changed, trade through land route stopped. Consequently, the demand for Indian commodities like silk, cotton clothes, muslin, black pepper, spices, etc. increased in the European countries. To take the advantage of this situation, many countries of Europe started searching for a sea route to India.



**Our Mother India**



**Sea Route**



## Think

- Which areas are to be crossed to reach India from Europe by land route?
- Which areas are to be crossed to reach India from Portugal by sea route?
- Which mode of transportation is used the maximum to travel abroad in the modern times?

Subsequently, some adventurous sailors of Europe and other countries started the search of sea route to come to India.

### Christopher Columbus

Columbus, an Italian explorer, was one of the brave sailors who ventured out to find the sea route to India. He thought that one can go to the East via West also. Why did he believe so? Think about it. Columbus started his journey to India and accidentally reached America. As long as he lived, he was under the misconception that he had discovered the sea route to India. Hence, even today the natives of America are called Red Indians and the island group in the Caribbean is known as the West Indies.



**Vasco-Da-Gama in the courtyard of Zamorin**

### Vasco-Da-Gama

Vasco-Da-Gama, a native of Portugal, discovered the sea route to India. He encircled the 'Cape of Good Hope' in South Africa and reached the Port of Calicut on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1498 after crossing the Indian Ocean. The then ruling king of Calicut, Zamorin, gave permission to the Portuguese to trade.

The Portuguese established a fort in Calicut for trade in 1500 C.E. They fortified it and appointed a commander in

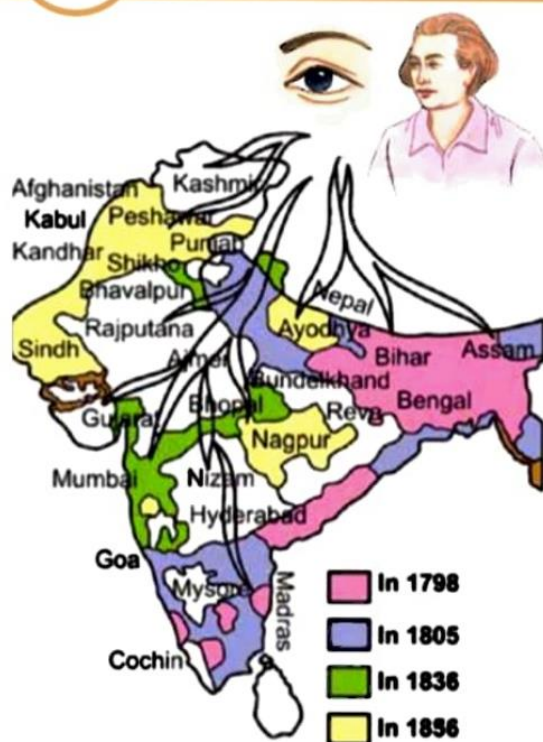
chief, namely Albuquerque, to safeguard the fort. Moving northwards, Albuquerque conquered Goa in 1506 C.E. Within a span of 100 years, the Portuguese took control of Mangalore, Cochin, Goa, Diu, Mumbai and Island of Lanka.

### End of Portuguese rule

In the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Portuguese expanded their trade to Bengal. At this time, the Mughal Emperor, Shahjahan ruled India from Delhi. The Subedar of Bengal complained to Shahjahan about the behaviour of the Portuguese. Thus, the fort of Hugli was demolished and the ships were burnt as per the order of the Emperor. In this way, the Portuguese rule came to end with the exception of the territories of Diu, Daman and Goa.

## Paragraph-7

### HOW THE TRADERS BECAME RULERS



**The British Rule**

#### Think

- *If today foreign companies come for trade in India, can they establish their power?*

The children were engrossed in reading the story of two cats and monkey during the recess. On reading this story, Jay and Mitali were making fun of each other. Their class teacher who was sitting beside them said, "Children this too is a policy. The third party takes advantage of a quarrel between the two. The British had expanded their empire in India with such a policy." Jay asked, "Sir, how is that possible?" The class teacher replied, "Let us go to class, and there I will explain about how the British came to India and established their rule over the Indians."

By the mid of 18<sup>th</sup> century, the British had started to emerge as a strong power on the Indian political horizon. Do you know that the British came to India only for trade? Initially they took permission to trade in Indian states. Then how did they become the rulers of entire India? The history of the British rule arouses many such questions. To serve their economic interest they increased their political hold on India with the use of British diplomatic tactics.

#### Wellesley's policy of expansion

When Wellesley came to India as the Governor General, cut throat competition existed between England and France. It was necessary to check France from becoming powerful in India so as to expand the British Rule in India Wellesley introduced a new plan which was known as the Subsidiary Alliance. As per the scheme, any princely state that accepted the alliance had to keep and maintain the British Army as well as keep a British representative in the Royal Court. This way, the British could maintain their Army without spending any money. However, the princely states were not allowed to utilize the army at their own will. This system, which made many feel secure in the beginning, made them feel enslaved and threatened. Subsidiary Alliance acted like a slow poison for the princely states of India. The Indian States that became the victims of the Subsidiary Alliance were Hyderabad, Mysore, Ayodhya, Jodhpur, Gaekwads of Vadodara, Peshwas of Pune and Scindhias of Gwalior.



Nizam of Hyderabad was the first victim of Wellesley's 'Subsidiary Alliance'. Then it was Mysore and Ayodhya. Tanjore and Karnataka met with the same fate. The British made the Marathas fight amongst themselves and consequently made them accept the Subsidiary Alliance.

Owing to the losses incurred by Nizam in his fight with Marathas, he was the first to accept this Alliance. Tipu Sultan of Mysore refused to do so, but after the British victory in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, Mysore was forced to become a subsidiary state. Maratha chief fought amongst themselves after the death of Nana Fadnavis. One by one all the Maratha states became the victim of 'Divide and Rule Policy' of the British. The other states, namely Ayodhya, Gorakhpur, Tanjore, Karnataka, Farukhabad, also suffered the same fate. In this way, within a span of 7 years, Wellesley expanded the Company rule and made the British the supreme power in India.



**A Battle fought by Wellesley**



**Lord Wellesley**



## Paragraph-8



### THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT OF 1857 C.E.

Nationalism emerged in India due to not only the arrival of the Europeans but also their behaviour and policies. An important event happened in India in the year 1857 C.E. which became the first in the factors responsible for consolidating the sentiment of Nationalism in our country.

#### Reasons for the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857 C.E.

The main reason for the revolt of 1857 C.E. was the widespread dissatisfaction among the people in India due to the suppressive policies of the British adopted to spread their empire in India. Let us review the reasons in detail about what led to this dissatisfaction?

#### Social and religious reasons

The Policy of Social Reforms by the Company made people feel insecure and suspicious. They felt that the government was trying to convert them to Christianity and destroy the Indian culture and religion forever. People believed that the Indian social system was deliberately undermined in the railways, jails and military. A larger section of our society was orthodox at that time and thus, the new changes arouse dissatisfaction in them. As a result, many people joined this freedom movement to sustain their socio-religious structure.

#### Economic reasons

The aim of the British was to bring prosperity to England at the cost of India. As a result, most of the sections of Indian society became impoverished. The landlords and peasants, having lost their lands participated in the revolt.

#### Political reasons

The East India Company acquired the Diwani Rights (right to collect revenue) as a result of their victory in the Battle of Buxar in 1764 C.E. This was followed by an aggressive policy of expansion with the help of Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse, Policy of Annexation and mere diplomacy. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Raja Kunwarsingh of Bihar, who were among the few of the victims of these policies, joined the revolt to regain their territories. Landlords and peasants who had lost their lands too joined the revolt.

#### Military reasons

The number of British officers and soldiers was very less in a vast country like India. The ratio of the Indian soldiers to the British soldiers was approximately 6:1 in the military. The higher posts in the military were reserved for the British. The opportunity of promotion was very limited for the Indian soldiers. There was a big difference between the salary of an Indian soldier and a British soldier.

The Indian footsoldiers received 7 rupees while the British soldiers received 150 rupees per month. The British soldiers considered the Indian soldiers to be low and insignificant. As per the religious restrictions, the Indian soldiers were not allowed to cross the sea or else the person would be treated as an outcast. Despite this custom, the Indian soldiers were compelled to cross the sea in order to fight battles for the British. Thus, like other Indians, the soldiers too felt that their religion was at stake. The soldiers, being a part of the Indian society, shared the same sentiments of grief, suspicion and anger as others did.

### **The immediate reasons**

There were various reasons for the rising anger and discontentment among the people towards the British rule. In January 1857, a new rifle 'Enfield Rifle' was introduced in the Indian army. The cartridge of this rifle had to be bitten off before being used. This cartridge was greased with the fat of cow and pig. For the Hindus the beef and for the Muslims the pork was prohibited by their religion. Hence, they felt that the British were deliberately trying to desanctify their religion. The response to their complaints in the same regards was not satisfactory. Hence, the 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Barrackpore was the first to refuse the use of the cartridge. As a result, the entire battalion was disbanded.



## Paragraph-9

### Spread of the revolt and its leaders

#### Delhi and Bahadur Shah Zafar

The soldiers reached Delhi from Merath (Meerut) in the morning on 11<sup>th</sup> May. They could capture Delhi with the help of the Indian soldiers present there. They convinced the 80-year-old Mughal Emperor, Bahadur shah Zafar to accept the leadership of the revolt. This news infused a new life in the revolt and many regions of India joined the revolt.



**Bahadur Shah Zafar**

#### Kanpur and Nana Saheb

Kanpur broke into the revolt on 4<sup>th</sup> June 1857 and Nanasaheb Peshwa was asked to assume the leadership of the revolt. However, they had to surrender to the Britishers following an acute shortage of food and water due to a 22-day long siege.



**Nana Saheb**

#### Bihar and Kunwarsingh

Patna and Jagdishpur were the main centers of the revolt in Bihar. Kunwarsingh, a 70-year old landlord was the leader of the revolt. He fought bravely against the Britishers. During a battle, he got shot in his arm. To stop the poison from spreading into his body he chopped his hand off from the elbow and offered it to the river Ganga. He freed Jagdishpur from the British control before he died.



**Kunwar Singh**



### **Jhansi and the great warrior Laxmi Bai**

The Queen of Jhansi, Laxmibai was a great warrior. The Britishers did not accept her adopted son as the heir to the throne. This is the reason for her joining the revolt. She was one of the most skillful leaders of the revolt. She had also prepared an army of women to fight against the British. They fought bravely against the British. According to the British officials, Queen Laxmibai was one of the greatest women leaders in the revolt of 1857.



**Queen of Jhansi, Laxmi Bai**

### **A brave army commander - Tatya Tope**

Nanasaheb Peshwa had made Tatya Tope the commander of the army at Kanpur. Soon he became his trusted commander. He skillfully fought to free Kanpur playing the role of a commander for the first time in his life. For the next two years he played a major role in the revolt across the country. No one in his time had fought as many battles as he did.

Soldiers from different parts of India had joined the revolt. From North India Bareilly, Banaras, Allahabad, Agra, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur had joined. Ajmer, Nasirabad and Abu from the Rajputana and Gwalior, Mandsoor, Indore and Dhar from the Central India participated in the revolt. Satara, Kolhapur, Savantwadi, Nargadh, Dharwad, etc. became active in South. However, these centers were scattered.



**Commander-in-chief,  
Tatya Tope**

## Paragraph-10

### **Revolt of 1857 in Gujarat**

The 7<sup>th</sup> battalion of the British Army broke into Revolt in Ahmedabad, Gujarat in June, 1857, However, it was soon halted. Dahod, Jhalod and Godhara of Panchmahal witnessed the skirmishes with the British Army. The soldiers could capture Government offices with the help of the natives but were soon defeated. The Nayakadas of Panchmahal continued the rebellion almost for a year.

Garbad Das Patel, the Headman of Anand in Kheda district collected almost 2000 volunteers of the Koli and Nayakada communities to join the revolt. He was supported by Jivabhai Thakor of Khanpur, Malaji Joshi and Krishna Das Dave. However, the supporters of Garbad Das were captured by the Britishers, tied to the cannon and were blown off with the cannon ball fire. Garbad Das was exiled to Andamans where he died.

The people of Chandup (Chandap) village, which is 16 miles away from Idar, accepted the leadership of Nathaji and Yamaji and joined the revolt. The British had camped at Nandana village between Okha and Baradi. The British Commander of Navy became impatient and he reached the fort of Bet Dhawarka via the Bay of Bet. Donovan ordered an attack on the fort. The Waghers inside the fort had no such artillery to counter attack. At this time the Wagher women came up with a very brave and innovative idea. They soaked the mattress with water in which they could catch the cannon balls and cool them immediately. This would enable the Wagher men to fight the battle without being hit by the cannon balls. Nowhere in the history of the world such act of valor has been exhibited. Wagher women very bravely disarmed the cannon balls without worrying about their own lives. Their act of bravery was equivalent to that of Rani Laxmibai. These women were the Laxmibais of Gujarat.

Cities of North Gujarat like Patan, Kheralu, Bhiloda, Mudeti, etc. broke into the revolt with the help of the natives. Apart from this, in December 1858 Tatya Tope stayed with his army in Panchmahal district of Gujarat. He had to escape to the forest of Vansvada when being chased by the British Army.

### Think

- *If you were a soldier in 1857, what would have been your strategy?*
- *Why did the revolutionaries find it difficult to fight against the British army?*

### End of the Revolt

During the revolt, weapons and soldiers were supplied to the Britishers from England, Iran etc. The revolt had started on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1857 but by the end of June 1857 the Britishers were able to regain control on Banaras and Allahabad. Kanpur was recaptured by the end of July and Delhi in September 1857. Bhahadurshah Zafar and his queen Begum Zeenat Mahal were imprisoned and exiled to Rangoon, the capital of Burma where they died after few years. Their three sons were murdered.

Lucknow was recaptured in March 1858. Jhansi fell because of the treachery of one of the courtiers of Jhansi. As a result, Laxmibai escaped towards Kalpi where she died while fighting a battle with the British troops.

Nana Saheb Peshwa escaped to Nepal after the final defeat. It is believed that he lived in the Shihor village of Bhavnagar district of Gujarat where he is believed to have died in 1902.



## Paragraph-11

### Ramkrishna Paramhans :

Ramkrishna Paramhans was the beacon of Indian culture. He was also a reformer and saint who had sought the truth of all religions. He was born in Kamarpukra village of Hooghly district in Bengal. From childhood he had ample interest in religious activities. He was a priest in Kali Temple of Dakshineswar near Kolkata. Many people were drawn towards him due to his preachings on sacred character and devotion towards knowledge. He tried to attain God in various forms. Many religious reformers like Keshavchandra Sen and Dayanand Saraswati and others had obtained guidance from him. The people who had come under the clutch of western influence, could redevelop their faith in culture and religion because of the preachings of Ramkrishna Paramhans.



Ramkrishna Paramhans

### Swami Vivekanand :



Swami Vivekanand

A Bengali graduate, named Narendranath Dutt came into contact (1863-1902 A.D.) with Ramkrishna Paramhans. Ramkrishna satisfied his thirst for knowledge. Narendra became a disciple of Ramkrishna and became a saint acquiring the name Swami Vivekanand. He did intensive study about Indian and Western philosophy.

Swami Vivekanand advised people to 'Serve poor' and look for God in needy people. He created in Indian youngsters, the pride for our past and awareness for a bright future. He was present at International world conference for religions in Chicago in United States in the year 1893 A.D. With his influential speech, he had provided understanding about philosophy and Indian culture. He propagated Indian culture by touring various countries like United States, Europe, Egypt, China, Japan etc. He praised of Indian culture and was a staunch nationalist. He gave the greatest slogan to Indians, "Arise awake and stop not still the goal is achieved."

Swami Vivekanand established 'Ramkrishna Mission Math' in Bellur in the year 1897 A.D. in the name of his Guru. This mission adopted the ideals of service to man through various works. The mission implemented the slogan 'Service to man is service to God' by gaining motivation from the life of Ramkrishna Paramhans. This mission opened various schools nation wide for imparting education and service was granted to people by opening hospitals. Even now, the branches of this mission are functional in India and abroad.

### Reform Movements in Muslim Society :

In early 19<sup>th</sup> century, social and religious awakening was initiated in Muslim society under the leadership of people like Shariatulla from Bengal and Saiyad Ahmed Khan from Rai Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. They were motivated by the preachings of religious leader Shah Walliallah from Delhi. They believed that the Britishers could establish their rule in our country as Islamic religion was becoming influenced. They started 'Wahabi' movement in order to strengthen the Islamic religion and culture and also to make it more sacred and pure.

In spite of the Wahabi Movement, certain Muslims were influenced by western culture and thus, English education became widespread. Due to the orthodox nature of Ulema, Muslims remained deprived of English education and social gains. That is why, the education of Muslims and rise of middle class was not satisfactory.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Umrao family. During the revolt of 1857, he was serving the East India Company as employee and had remained loyal towards the company. After his retirement in 1869 A.D., he went to England and was influenced by western broad-mindedness. He pleaded to his people (Muslims) to adopt English education and change the orthodox attitude and step out of their backwardness. He started a magazine namely 'Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq' in 1870 A.D. He established Aligarh Muslim college in 1875 A.D. which is known today as 'Aligarh Muslim University.' He translated the books of literature and science in Urdu language and made Muslims familiar with the western knowledge. He opposed the veil system (burkha pratha) and child marriage and favoured education for girls and widow remarriage.

#### **Sikh society :**

The reforms of nineteenth century also influenced the Sikh society. To remove the evils that had entered in Gurudwaras and also for better management 'Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Samiti' was formed. To impart English education along with religious education, in Sikhs, 'Khalsa College' was established in Amritsar. Many schools were also established.

#### **Parsi society :**



**Dadabhai Navroji**

The Parsi youngster who had acquired English education established 'Rehuma-E-Mazdaurban Sabha' in 1851 for socio-religious reform movements. Dadabhai Navroji was the leader of this Sabha. This Sabha had started a periodical namely 'Rashta Gofar.' It gave force to the reform movements carried out work for awakening of Parsis. K.R. Cama and Behranji, Malbari also did work for socio religious improvements. Cama laid emphasis on propagation of education and Malbari talked about women empowerment in detail. They opposed child marriage and stimulated widow remarriages. It was due to the efforts of Malbari that the government framed a law about agreeable age for marriage in 1891 A.D.

#### **Jyotiba Phule :**

Jyotiba Phule was a well known social reformer of Maharashtra state. He started a girls school in Pune in 1857 A.D. He helped the widows to remarry. He challenged the authoritativeness of Brahmins in the society. He established 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' in order to inculcate confidence, courage and enthusiasm in people.



**Jyotiba Phule**



## Paragraph-12

### Revolutionaries of India

Today, being the Martyr's day, Brinda's school was going to show the film. 'The Legend of Bhagat Singh.' Entering the class the teacher spoke few lines :

**"Sarfarooshi ki tamanna, ab hamare dil mein hai,  
dekhna hai jor kitna bajue katil mein hai."**

After saying these lines, she talked about the revolutionaries of India.

There have been many known-unknown martyrs in the freedom struggle of India until attainment of Swaraj. After the revolt of 1857, there were many individuals and groups who took up the weapons and fought for freedom against British empire. Their stories are still remembered by people all over the country. Those youngsters who took up weapons to save the country with bravery are known as the revolutionaries of India. Their activities were revolutionary. All types of people; literate, illiterate, kings, even the common man took part in this revolution. Their aim was to uproot the British empire. The initiative of this revolution was taken up in Maharashtra by Vasudev Balwant Fadke. He became a martyr. He also carried out many revolutionary activities.

#### Activity

Know about any one revolutionary activity of the present and write a short note on it.



5.1 Torch of revolution

#### Vasudev Balwant Fadke :

Vasudev Balwant Fadke was the pioneer to start revolution in India. He was working in Pune. Owing to the injustice caused by the British government, he left the job. He took a vow of not applying Tilak on forehead and not to cut get his hair till he did not free India from the clutches of the Britisher. He had made a secret troupe of men equipped with weapon in the whole country. Their aim was to protest against the British government.

British government announced a prize of Rs. 4000/- to arrest Vasudev Balwant Fadke. Vasudev provided training regarding attacks on British camps to rob the government treasury and to use guns. The British government was shocked with his revolutionary activity. It was ordered by the government to arrest him at any cost.



5.2 Vasudev Balwant Fadke

#### For your knowledge

Vasudev Fadke was arrested while he was sleep at 3:00 pm from a village in Hyderabad district. He was put into jail but he fled jumping over the wall. He was caught after a run of 25 kms. He was treated cruelly in the jail. He died in prison at Aden in February 1883 A.D.

#### Vir Savarkar :



5.3 Vir Savarkar

Vinayak Damodar Sawarkar was born on 28<sup>th</sup> May 1883 in Bhagur village of Nasik district in Maharashtra. He had revolutionary ideas since childhood. He established an institution named – 'Mitra Mela' which was later known as 'Abhinav Bharat.' The main objective of this institution was to free India from the British rule with the help of weapons and through revolt.

For the first time, Vir Savarkar lit fire to foreign clothes. He acquired scholarship from the institute of Shivaji Krishna Verma and went to London for further studies. Vir Savarkar wrote a book titled '1857 : India's first freedom

#### Chingari

Malik teri Raza Rahe aur tu hi tu rahe,  
Baki na main rabu ne meri saazoo rahe  
Jab tak hain tan mein jaan, rago mein lahoor rahe  
Tera ho jikra ya teri hi justjoo rahe.

– Ramprasad Bismil

## Paragraph-13

### Socio Religious Awakening

In the nineteenth century, India was trapped in the net of various evils like superstition, doubts, ignorance, evil social customs, caste system etc. The condition of women was worst in this narrow and narrow minded society. Various evil customs were widespread in our society like custom of 'dudhpiti' for girl child, sati system, denial of widow remarriage etc. Due to western education 'New Awakening' began in nineteenth century to remove the evil customs from the society, Revolutions started for social and religious improvements. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first among the reformers.

#### **Raja Ram Mohan Roy :**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in the year 1772 A.D. in Hooghly district of Bengal in Radhanagar village in a Brahmin family. Raja Ram Mohan Roy got married in his early childhood. His brother's wife became 'Sati' on her husband's death. This incident influenced Raja Ram Mohan Roy deeply. He started many reforms and protested strongly against child marriage, casteism, dudhpiti for girl child etc. He started the Bengali Newspaper namely 'Sanvad Kaumudi' in year 1821 A.D. and also 'Mirat-ul-Akbar' in persian in year 1821 A.D. 'Brahmo Samaj' was established in the year 1828 A.D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Hindu college in Kolkata. He recommended many changes to British government like press-independence, freedom of speech, women rights, individual independence, to keep judiciary away from reforms etc. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started movements against Sati system. As a result of it, the British Governor William Bentick framed a law putting ban on the Sati Pratha (system). This law was framed in the year 1829 A.D. so it can be said, Raja Ram Mohan Roy laid the foundation for New Awakening with regard to initiating social, religious



**Raja Ram Mohan Roy**



and political revolution. The emperor of Delhi sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy to England in the year 1830 A.D. in regard to his case of right to property. He died in Bristol in the year 1833 A.D. Brahmo Samaj played a vital role by contributing towards changing the view point of Hindu Samaj (society). Brahmo Samaj tried to abolish the rigid and superstitious religious beliefs prevalent.

**Think**

- What will you do if any superstition or evil practice prevails in your village ?  
What will be your view point ?
- According to you, what is superstition and evil custom ?
- Why did Raja Ram Mohan Roy start a newspaper ?

**Dayanand Saraswati :**

Dayanand Saraswati was born in a Brahmin family in Tankara village near Morbi in Saurashtra. In his early childhood, he understood the uselessness of idol worship and religious rituals. In search of truth, he sacrificed his family. He studied and practiced Yoga by roaming around the world for 15 years. He became 'Sanyasi' i.e. saint and studied about Hinduism and its philosophy from Swami Virjanand in Mathura.



Dayanand Saraswati

Swami Dayanand Saraswati made an attempt to achieve national unity by constructing classless and casteless society from religious social and national point of view. He got a deep insight about Indian-culture and religion through Vedas. He preached to people to move 'Back to Vedas.' He wrote a book entitled 'Satyarth Prakash.' He made people aware that there are no written evidences about idol worship, religious rituals, child marriage, Sati Pratha (system), untouchability etc. in Vedas. He preached the fact that 'There is only one God.' His medium of instruction during preaching was Hindi. As a result of it, his thoughts could reach out to maximum people in the country through out. Dayanand Saraswati established 'Arya Samaj' (1875 A.D.). Arya Samaj spread in states of Lahore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Consequently, social change occurred speedily. Arya Samaj started a movement to bring back those people to Hinduism especially

those who had changed their religion. Thus for the first time doors were left open for Hindus to come back to their own religion.

After the death of Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the activities of this organization were continued as it is by leaders like Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudatt and Lala Lajpat Rai. In year 1902 A.D. 'Kangdi Gurukul' was established near Haridwar. Also Arya kanya school was started in Vadodara, Gujarat. In this school, education was imparted regarding discipline, labour, tolerance, patience and character.

## Paragraph-14

### Indian National Congress (1885-1905) in the initial stages

The first step adopted by Indian National Congress was framing the constitution. This Mahasabha had put some demands related to political rights, economic and social developments and for educational progress. These demands were rejected by the British Government. These demands had laid a strong foundation for the future struggle. Various demands were presented before the British Government like more Indians should be included in government service, reduction of expenses on military and other departments, concession in debt on farmers, leading to prosperity of small scale industries like Gruh Udyog etc.

The Maha Sabha (Indian National Congress) had passed many recommendations like keeping 50% elected representatives by expanding the central and regional constituencies. The executive would be responsible for legislation up to desired limits. Due to the demands put forward by Maha Sabha the Britishers relaxed control on newspapers and passed laws of individual freedom and freedom of speech. The members of the Maha Shabha inculcated new energy and awareness in the educated class and gave them political training. This led to preparation of great freedom fighters for future.

#### Activity

Visit any social organization and know about its working pattern.

#### Divide and Rule :

Initially, the British rulers had lot of affection and compassion for Indian National Congress but very shortly, they were against it. In the first few conferences held by Indian National congress, the British Government officials remained present. But later on, the British officials put a ban on attending the meetings. Governor General Curzon took certain steps against nationalism and turned a deaf ear to opinions given by Indians. Lord Curzon adopted the policy of 'Divide and Rule' and partition of Bengal took place in 1905 A.D.

#### Partition of Bengal (1905) :

Bengal was the biggest province of the British rule. Many areas of Bihar and Orissa were included in it. Its population was more than 7 crore 80 lakhs. It was necessary to divide Bengal as administration of such a big province was becoming difficult. Still, instead of removing the parts of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal, the Muslim dominated East Bengal was cut off from the main province. Bengal was the most awakened province during those times. Viceroy Curzon wanted to develop communal differences between Hindus and Muslims by separating Muslim dominated East Bengal and wanted to weaken the fast growing national political awakening among people. This policy was opposed with full aggression as the wicked plan of the British Government was understood by national leaders and the common people.

#### Think

What could have been the possible ill effects due to partition of Bengal ?



### Bang Bhang Movement :

To prevent this partition which was a symbol of breaking the unity in Bengal, various public speeches were given, slogans were raised and processions were taken out to show protest. Uncountable pamphlets were distributed. 'Vande Mataram' song from 'Anand Math' the written by novel of Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya became the popular slogan during the protest. A strong wave of national oneness and unity was felt throughout the nation.



Bankimchandra  
Chattopadhyaya

The day on which the partition of Bengal started, was considered and maintained as the 'Sad day' in Bengal. Strike was observed all over of Bengal. As per the instruction given by Rabindranath Tagore, that day was also celebrated as the 'Day of unity.'

### Swadeshi Movement :

It was decided to make the protest of 'Bang Bhang Movement' more powerful and widespread. This movement was led with three main objectives : (1) To undertake trade for Swadeshi goods. (2) To boycott foreign goods. (3) To acquire national education.

To achieve the above goals, the people of Bengal started a widespread fight and protest. A freedom movement committee was formed. This committee constituted renowned national leaders of congress like Surendranath Banerjee, Bipinchandra Pal, Arvind Ghose etc. The Indians were persuaded to boycott foreign clothes and goods and use Swadeshi goods. People were made to understand the importance of Swadeshi goods.

The Swadeshi movement was advertised and propagated by the articles in newspaper, procession, public meetings and folk songs. Factories were started which would produce Swadeshi goods. The goods like clothes, salt, shoes, sugar, cigarette, tobacco etc. which were being imported from England, reduced drastically and the sale of Indian clothes and commodities increased. The Swadeshi movement was not only limited to Bengal, but it spread in various parts of the country.

#### Activity

- (1) Assume that you are a student of the year 1905. The Swadeshi movement is active in the country. Make posters persuading people to join the movement.
- (2) Make a list of Swadeshi and foreign goods that you see in your surroundings now a days.

### National Education :

The movement of 1905 which was associated with social boycott and propagation of Swadeshi had its third important characteristics and that was national education. Students took and showed active participation in the Bang Bhang movement. As a result of it, students were punished in groups and they were dismissed from colleges and schools. Such harsh steps were taken. Consequently, as a part of alternative education, national schools were started. In 1907 A.D., there were 25 national secondary schools and 300 national primary schools in Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore started Vidyabharati School in Shanti Niketan in 1901 A.D. The British Government failed in preventing the fight that had started for Bang Bhang Movement. Finally, the British Government had to cancel the partition of Bengal in the year 1911 A.D. It was a historical victory and a memorable victory for people of Bengal that was achieved through peaceful and non-violent steps.



## Paragraph-15



Ashfaq Ullah Khan

### Ashfaq Ullah Khan :

Ashfaq Ullah Khan set an example of Hindu-Muslim unity. Ramprasad Bismil was his childhood friend. He was fond of sports. He was an expert in horse riding and shooting. He had prevented the attack on Arya Samaj temple in Shahjahanpur. He was involved in the plan of robbing the Kakori train. He was hung in prison.

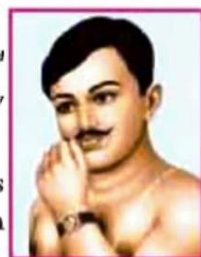
*Kuch aarzoo nahin hai, hai aarzoo to yeh,  
Rakh de koi jarasi khake vatan kafan mein.*

– Ashfaq Ullah Khan

### Chandra Shekhar Azad :

His real name was Chandra Shekhar Sitaram Tiwari. He was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1906 in Bhavra village of Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh. His preliminary education was completed in Kashi. He was a national list since childhood.

Chandra Shekhar participated in the Non cooperation movement. He was arrested. When he was arrested by a British police officer, his wrist was so thin that the 'handcuffs' were too big for him. In court when he was asked his name, he answered 'Azad.' He told that his father's name is 'freedom' and residence is 'prison.' After that he became famous as 'Azad.'



Chandra  
Shekhar Azad

He also participated in robbery of the Kakori train. At least forty revolutionaries were caught all over India. Azad freed himself. Prize money was announced by the British government to catch him. Azad took a vow, "I will never be caught alive by the British government." On 27<sup>th</sup> February 1931 A.D. As Azad sat in Alfred Park of Allahabad, Suddenly, he was surrounded by British police officials. Azad confronted the team of police officials alone. Later, he shot himself with a pistol. The police officials were so scared of Azad that even after his death they shot two-three bullets into his body and after confirmation, they went close to his dead body.

### For your knowledge

The train carrying the government treasure was going from Saharanpur to Lucknow on 9<sup>th</sup> August 1925. On the way, at Kakori station the train was robbed off its treasury by revolutionaries. Their main goal was to collect money for weapons and other revolutionary activities.

### Activity

If you have seen any memorial of any revolutionary or if you know something about them, collect more information.

### Bhagat Singh :

Bhagat Singh was born on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1907 in Banga village of Layalpur district in Punjab. He was an active participant in lighting foreign clothes during Non cooperation movement. He came in touch with Shukhdev, Bhagwat Charan and Yashpal during his studies at Lahore National College. He got a good backing for his revolutionary ideas. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly on 8<sup>th</sup> April 1928.



Bhagat Singh

The main objective behind throwing a bomb was to awaken the deaf British government. They could have escaped after throwing the bomb but they stood there and shouted slogans like—

**Inqalab Zindabad !**

**Samrajyavad ka naash ho !!**

**Duniya ke Mazdoor ek ho !!!**

Various pamphlets were distributed carrying revolutionary messages, they fired shots in the air and then surrendered themselves peacefully. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru killed British officer Sondars to take revenge for the murder of Lala Lajpat Rai. The three of them were hung till death as per the of judgment given. They were hung on 23<sup>rd</sup> March.

**Dil se niklegi na mar kar bhi vatan ki ulfat (Prit)  
meri mittise bhi khushboo - e - vatan aayengi.**

**– Bhagat Singh**

### Think

If Bhagat Singh would not have been hung, what would have been his contribution in India's freedom struggle ?