

### **Introduction of Modern Education:**

The modern education was started by the British with a view to create a skilled Human workforce for fulfilling their administrative and official requirements.

In the year 1781 Lord Warren Hastings started Madarsas for Islamic studies

In the year 1791 Jonathan Duncan started a College at Varanasi for the study of Hindu Philosophy and religion.

By the charter Act of 1813 one lakh Rupee was to be spent by the Company compulsorily for modern scientific study.

### **Anglicist vs. Orientalist debate**

A great thinker like Raja Ram Mohan Roy was of the opinion that English is the language of the modern world and hence Indians should be given education in English medium. The Ancient and traditional thinkers were of the opinion that English should not be made compulsory and educational curriculum should include study of Vedas, Religion and ancient scriptures. The Anglicist won the debate and from 1835 onwards the “Macaulay Education System” based on western education and taught in English medium came to be implemented.

**Macaulay system of Education** was based on Macaulay report of 1835. The main clauses were

1. The medium of instruction will be English
2. The system of education will work on the theory of ‘Downward Filtration Theory’. The theory implied that education should be given to only a handful of people belonging to Higher Caste and Class and they would in turn would then take the education to the people belonging to economically and socially weaker sections.

In the year 1844 the govt. made English compulsory to write applications in English while applying to jobs.

**Sir Charles Wood’s Dispatch 1854** ( it came during the regime of Lord Dalhousie)

1. The East India Company started Department of education
2. The theory of Downward Filtration was rejected and it was proposed that the govt. should take the responsibility of people at large
3. Provisions were made for Teachers College and Women’s Education
4. It was proposed to spread western art, science, philosophy and literature in India.
5. Sir Charles Wood’s Dispatch on education came in 1854 which recommended a graded education system and Universities at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Dalhousie supported him. In 1853 Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services began.

In the year 1857 three universities at Calcutta, Mumbai and Madras were established.

**William Hunter Commission (1882-83):**

The Hunter Commission recommended to the Govt. for taking the responsibility of Primary and Secondary Education. Important recommendations:

1. Govt. schools be handed over to Private Institutions
2. Govt. should encourage private institutions and should give them some financial aid
3. Govt. should take care of education of Muslims
4. Provinces should make provisions for financial assistance to education
5. Provision should be made for education in Industry and Commerce
6. Special grants for colleges should be provided for.

**Lord Curzon** made special effort for education at the Primary level and for the Women. He tried to bring Higher education under Govt. control and therefore for the first time the University Act 1904 came into existence.

**Saddler Committee on Education (1917-1919):**

He suggested a system of education based on 10+2 which was not implemented. The system recommended direct admission to University after twelve years.

**Wardha scheme of education**

This scheme of education was suggested by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. The scheme suggested education through work.

**Press**

The Portuguese brought a printing press in India. **Khrist Puran** was the first book to be published by Jesuit Fathers of Goa in 1587. Bhimji Parekh started first Printing Press in Mumbai.

The first paper to be started in India was **The Bengal Gazette** on 29<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1780 by James Augustus Hickey. But soon this paper has to be closed as it published news against the Higher Officials of the Govt. Hickey wrote against Hastings. Therefore he was arrested and was deported and finally his Press was seized in 1782.

1784 – **The Calcutta Gazette**

1786 - **Calcutta Chronicle**

All news papers were published in English only. And most important, the Editors of these newspapers were not Indians.

**Newspapers and Periodicals** in Bengal. The vernacular news papers began in 1818 till this time all papers were in English.

1818 – **Samachar Darpan**, a weekly in Bengali

1818 – **Digdarshan**, Monthly

1821 - **Samvad Koumudi**, a weekly under the leadership of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He also published periodicals like **Jame Jahanuma** and **Miratul Akhbaar** in Persian.

Against the reformist views of R M Roy, the Sanatan group published **Samachar Chandrika** in 1882. It was a periodical. On the same line **Samvadpurna Chadraodaya** was published by Radhakant Dev.

**Samvad Prabhakar** and **Bengal Herald** were published by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In **Bengal Herald** articles in Hindi and Persian languages were also published.

A monthly **Gyanaaveshan** was published by Henry Dorezio who was known for his “Yong Bengal Movement.”

In 1826 **Udant Martanda** was published by Jugal Kishore Shukla in Kanpur.

In Bengal Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harishchandra Mukjherji published **Hindu Patriot** in English.

**Hindu** and **Swadeshmitra** – G. Subramanyam Ayyar Nete

**Kesari** (Marathi), **Maratha** (English) – Lokmanya Tilak

**Bengali** – Surendra Nath bannerjee

**Amrit Bazar Patrika** – Shishir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.

**Sudharak** – Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

**Indian Mirror** – S.N.Sen

**Voice of India** – Dadabhai Naoroji

### Press in Maharashtra

Balshastri Jambhekar is known as the Father of Marathi Journalism. He was born on 6<sup>th</sup> anuary and this day is celebrated as **Journalist Day** every year. The following newspapers were started by him:

1. **Darpan** – a weekly started on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1832 at Bombay. It was an Anglo Marathi journal. It was originally a fortnightly. The issues of widow remarriage were specially taken up in this paper.
2. **Digdarshan** – a monthly started in 1840. It aimed at promoting modern education and sciences.

In 1842 **Jnadodaya** was started at Ahmednagar by American Mission.

The Christian Mission started **Jnanashindu** in 1842. The editor was Vireshwar Chhatre.

**Satyadeepika** was started by Baba Padmaji. The purpose of these three papers was to ridicule Hindu customs and traditions.

The newspapers llike **Prabhakar** (1841), **Dhumketu** (1853), **Jnanadarshan** (1854) were started by Vittal Kunte alias Bhau Mahajan. They attacked the activities of Christian Mission. It was in **Prabhakar** that Lokhitwadi Gopal hari Deshmukh publioshed his famous 100 letters. In thses letters he pleaded for reform in Indian Society. He also wrote in **Induprakash** (1862) and

**Vrittavaibhava.** Induprakash was an Anglo-Marathi daily and was started by M.G. Ranade and Vishnu Parashuram Pandit. Actually Indu Yagyaik is associated with Indu Prakash.

M.G.Ranade and Vishnu Shastri Pandit also wrote in **Induprakash**. Other editors of this newspaper were K.T. Telang and N.G Chanravarkar.

The Brahmo Samaj published **Sulabha Samachar**.

The Prarthana Samaj published **Subodh Patrika**.

Arya Samaj published **Aryaprakash**.

The Servants of India Society published three newspapers

1. **Servants of India**, an English Weekly
2. **Jnanaprakash**, a Marathi Weekly
3. **Hitavada**, Marathi Weekly

Gopal Hari Deshmukh published his own monthly magazine called **Lokahitwadi** in 1882.

Editor Krishnaji Trayambak Ranade started **Dnyanaprakasha** in 1849 at Pune. It was a weekly. In 1904 it was converted into a daily under the editorship of Hari Narayan Apte. It was later taken over by Servants of India Society in 1911.

**Native opinion**, first in English and then in Marathi, was started in 1864 by Vishwanath Narayan mandalik and Narayan Mahadev Parmamnanad.

**Mumbai Vaibhav** was published from Mumbai and was edited by K.P.Mehandale.

**Gurakhi** was edited by Phule, Ranade, Chiplunkar, Agarkar and L.N.Joshi.

Prarthana Samaj started **Subodhpatrika** in 1873. Its editor was m.N. Paramanand. It was both in Marathi and Gujrathi.

Vishnushastri Chiplunkar started **Nibandhmala** on 25<sup>th</sup> jan. 1873. This was later banned by the British Govt.

Mahatma Phule started **Deenbandhu** in 1877 from Pune as a mouthpiece of Satyashodhak Samaj. Its editor was krishnarao Bhalekar. In 1880 Narayan Meghaji Lokhande started its Mumbai edition.

**Deenamitra** was started by Ganapat Sakharam patil in April 1888.

**Kesari** of B.G. Tilak appeared in 1881. Its editor was G.G. Agarkar. Tilak, Agarkar and Chiplunkar wrote in it. In 1888 Agarkar resigned from **Kesari** and started his own newspaper called **Sudharak**.

Tilak also started **Maratha** in 1887. He was also a founding member of **Rashtramat** started in 1908.

Hari Narayan Apte started **Pune Vaibhav**. Khadilkar started **Navakal** in 1923..

P.V.Gadgil started **Lokmanya**.

Dadabhai Nauroji published Rasta Goftar (Truth Teller) in 1851. It was a Gujarati fortnightly.

**Dinmitra** was started in Ahmednagar in 1910.. Vijapurkar started **Samartha** in Kolhapur. In Ratnagiri papers like **Satyashodhak** of Hari Narayan Limaye and **Jaganmitra** of Athavale were very popular. **Karamyogi** and **Solapur Samachar** were famous in Solapur.

It was Lord Weelesley who established censorship in 1799 over all news papers. This required all that the names of the editors and proprietors should be published in the newspapers.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823): he modified the censorship and abolished the post of Censor and censorship in 1818. But this does not imply that the Press became completely free.

The Govt. of India deputed Sir Thomas Munro to examine and report on problems of press in India. He recommended the maintenance of censorship and retention of the power of the Govt. to deport the editors and pressmen out of country.

The recommendations of Munro led to creating Regulations of 1823. These regulations required that no press was to be established nor any paper to be printed without obtaining a license from the Govt. of India. the printed version was to be submitted to the Govt. for inspection. These regulations continued to be in force till 1835.

Later they were cancelled by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835.

The Indian Press continued to be free from 1835 to 1857. But after the Sepoy mutiny broke out the Govt. again decided to put restrictions on Press and hence Licensing Act of 1857 was passed.

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) introduced by Lord Lytton, was termed as Gagging Act as it sought to curb the freedom of Press. This act was brought about by Lord Lytton. This Act was repealed in 1881 during the regime of Lord Rippon.

## **Railway**

The Railway was established by the British for three main reasons:

1. For the transportation of Goods
2. Administrative Convenience
3. Security.

The first proposal to start railway came in 1833 during the regime of William Bentick.

The first Railway was started in India on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1853 by starting first train between Bombay to Thane in a 14 carriage long train drawn by 3 locomotives named Sultan, Sindh and Sahib. It was around 21 miles in length and took approximately 45 minutes.

### **Posts and Telegraph**

The telegraph department was established in India in the year 1852 by Sir Lord Dalhousie. He started first telegraphic line between Calcutta and Agra in 1853. He introduced Postage Stamp and uniform Postal Price all over India. The major cities like Calcutta, Peshawar, Mumbai, Madras came to be connected and interlinked. A telegraphic line of 4000 miles long was built.

### **Land reforms:**

#### **DOCTRINE OF LAPSE**

Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India during 1848-1856. The name Lord Dalhousie is famous for his application of the **Doctrine of Lapse** in very many cases. However, it is wrong to say that he was creator of this Doctrine. The Directors of English company had declared in 1834 that permission to adopt on the failure of natural heirs "should be exception and not the rule, and should never be granted but as a special mark of favor or approbation". The only things done by Dalhousie were that he employed the Doctrine of Lapse in as many cases as possible. The basic of Doctrine of Lapse was that as the English company was the paramount power in India, the dependent states could not pass to the adopted son the right of succession.

Lord Dalhousie annexed the following States under the Doctrine of Lapse

- 1) Satara - 1848
- 2) Jaitpur and Sambhalpur - 1849
- 3) Baghat – 1850
- 4) Udaipur – 1852
- 5) Jhansi – 1853
- 6) Nagpur – 1854

#### **Annexation of Berar (1853) :**

Dalhousie annexed Berar in 1853. The reason was the Nizam owed lot money to the English company on account of the charge of the contingent forces. As Nizam had not made payments, the debt reached the figure of \$780,000. A new treaty was made with Nizam by which he gave Berar to the English for the maintenance of the contingent force and the payments of the debts.

#### **Anglo – Oudh Relations (1765-1856) :**

The Nawab Wazir of Oudh was defeated in 1765 in the Battle of Buxer and was taken prisoner along with Shah Alam. British troops also marched into Lucknow. The whole of Oudh was at the mercy of the British troops. In spite of this Lord Clive decided to restore to the Nawab of Oudh his conquered territories. He was made to part with only Kora and Allahabad. This district was given to Shah Alam to maintain his dignity. Lord Clive followed a buffer state policy towards Oudh.

**Lord Cornwallis** introduced Permanent Settlement in India. The Permanent Settlement was a system of revenue collection According to it the Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. They could even sell off their lands.

#### **The Zamindari System;**

It was implemented in Bihar and Bengal. Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. the Zamindars could retain only 1/11 part of revenue with themselves and the rest 10/11 was to be deposited to the Govt. They could even sell off their lands. Hereditary rights were given to Zamindars under this system.

#### **The Ryotwari System:**

This system of land revenue was introduced in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. According to this system the Govt. made settlement with the cultivators or ryots for a specific period (30 years) during which the cultivator had to pay 50% of the produce to the Govt. The settlement was revised after the stipulated period.

#### **Mahalwari System:**

Mahalwari system of revenue was introduced in Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In U.P. a settlement was made with the village communities which maintained a form of common ownership known as bhaichara or with mahals which were a group of villages subordinate to the old established landlords.

#### **Social and religious reforms Reforms:**

Lord William Bentick passed an Act to abolish Sati Pratha in 1829. Widow Remarriage Act was brought on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1856.

#### **Industry**

The most important Industry in India was Textile. The Bombay Stock Exchange was once dominated by cotton textiles. The Parsi entrepreneur Kavasji Nanubhai Davar established the first Indian Cotton Mill in Bombay known as "The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company" at tardeo on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1854 with a cpital of Rs. 5 lakh.

## POLICY OF SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE

Lord Wellesley was the Governor – General of India under the Company during 1798-1805. He is famous for introducing Subsidiary Alliance.

Under the subsidiary system, the ruler who entered into subsidiary alliance was to

1. accept a British [Resident](#) in his state by the ruler
2. give money or some territory to the English company for the maintenance of a contingent force.
3. deal with foreign states only through the English company.
4. have no direct correspondence or relations with them
5. make the English company his arbitrator if the ruler had any disputes with any other states
6. turn out from his state all non-English Europeans whether they were employed in the army or civil administration.

For all these services of the Indian rulers, the English company was to undertake to defend that state from external attack or internal trouble. It is clear that the subsidiary alliance state surrendered its political independence in return for British protection.

However in certain cases even when the subsidy was paid regularly, the English company forced the ruler to handover certain territory for the maintenance of the army. This was done by Wellesley when he forced the Nawab of Oudh to give Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and the Doab for the maintenance of the troops by the company. Wellesley's treatment of Oudh was altogether high-handed. Wellesley did not care at all for the protest of the Nawab. Although the Nawab paid his subsidies regularly, Wellesley demanded and got the surrender of the Rohilkhand and the southern districts between the Ganges and the Jamuna. The subsidiary system resulted in the internal decay of the protected states. It made them dependent on the English Company.

Nawabs of Oudh were of Persian origin. They had their capital at Awadh (modern Faizabad). Awadh State was established in 1774 by Sa'adat Khan.

The Nizam entered into subsidiary alliance with the English company in September 1798. He agreed to turn out the officers of other European nations. The French army of the Nizam was disbanded. In October 1799,

Wellesley entered into the subsidiary treaty with the raja of Tanjore. In the case of Surat, Wellesley abolished the double government, granted a pension to the Nawab and took over the supreme control of the country in his own hands.

Even Peshwa who ran away to Bassein to secure help from the English company entered into a subsidiary alliance with the Company. It was under these circumstances that the **treaty of the Bassein** was signed on **31<sup>st</sup> December 1802**. A subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular infantry with the usual proportion of field artillery was to be permanently stationed in the territory of the Peshwa. For the expenses of that force, the Peshwa was to give to the British



districts yielding 26 lakhs a year. The Peshwa was not to entertain in his service any European hostile to the British. In the case of a disputes arising with the Nizam, the Peshwa was to accept British arbitration. By the treaty of Surji Arjangaon, Scindhia accepted subsidiary alliance and surrendered Broach, Amhednagar and the territory between the Ganges and the Jamuna including Agra and Delhi.

The rulers accepting subsidiary alliance were

- 1798 – Hyderabad (Nizam)
- 1799 – Mysore (Tipu Sultan) - [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
- 1799 - Tanjore
- 1801 – Awadh - Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Doab
- 1802 – Peshwa - had to give British 26 lakhs a year for maintenance of 6000 British troops
- 1803 – Scindia - gave Broach, Ahmednagar, Agra and Delhi
- 1803 - Gaekwad
- Jodhpur

### **Permanent Settlement**

It was introduced by Lord Cornwallis who was sent to India as Governor General of Bengal. William Pitt, the Prime-Minister of England was not happy with the then prevailing system of tax collection. He wanted change in the system. So Cornwallis introduced system of Permanent Settlement in 1793.

### **Background –**

Earlier *zamindars* in [Bengal](#), [Bihar](#) and [Odisha](#) had the right to collect revenue on behalf of the [Mughal](#) emperor and his representative or [diwan](#) in Bengal. The diwan supervised the zamindars to ensure that they were neither lax nor very harsh.

When the [East India Company](#) was awarded the diwani or overlordship of Bengal by the empire following the [Battle of Buxar](#) in 1764, it found itself short of trained administrators, especially those familiar with local custom and law. As a result, landholders were unsupervised or they reported to corrupt and dishonest officials. The result was that revenues were extracted without regard for future income or local welfare.

Many of those appointed as tax farmers absconded with as much revenue as they could. In 1784 British [Prime Minister William Pitt the Younger](#) directed the Calcutta administration to alter it immediately. In 1786 [Charles Cornwallis](#) was [sent out to India](#) to reform the company's practices.

### **Main features of Permanent Settlement:**

- a. The Zamindars power of keeping the armed forces were taken back
- b. They remained just the tax collectors of the land.
- c. The power of Zamindars were considerably weakened as they were not allowed to hold any court as it
- d. Power to hold court was brought under the supervision of Collector appointed by the company.
- e. The British did not want to annoy those people who had traditionally enjoyed power and prestige in the village.

In order to keep powerful people happy and to collect better revenue, Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement.

As per permanent system, rajas and taluqdars were recognized as zamindars. The zamindars were supposed to collect the land revenue from the peasants. Under the system of permanent settlement:

1. The rate of revenue was not to be increased ever in the future.
2. The company officials believed that this would give some motivations to zamindars to invest in the land.
3. Zamindars would be assured of long-term returns of continuous flow of revenue.
4. It also created a new social class of land-lords who were loyal to the British.

### **Reform movement**

*There were many religious and social reform movements in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

Raja Ramona Roy, Swami Dayananda Saraswati, swami vivekanananda and Annie Besant *inspired the* National movement.

Raja Rammonhan Roy is called “the father of Indian nationalism”.

Swami Dayananda raised the slogan “India for the Indians”. These reformers *spoke about the* greatness of India’s ancient philosophy and culture. They held that Indian culture was superior to that of the west. Thus they awakened in the people a desire for national regeneration on the basis of the best in the past’.

*They inspired the people of India* to have self-confidence and self-respect which in turn re-generated national movement.

Sir Sayyid *Ahmad Khan* founded the Mohammedan Anglo-oriental College at Aligarh in 1877. It proved to be *the main vehicle of spreading* scientific and liberal education in English language to the Muslims community.

Immediate causes *for the growth of Nationalism*

*The people of India had begun to realize that the British rule in India is destined to ruin them – economically and politically.* The people were convinced that they had become second-grade citizens in *their own country*. The Revolt of 1857 had taught them a lesson that unarmed people could not achieve their objectives against a superior and trained military power with money and means at its disposal. **Since violence could not help their cause, Indians wanted political organizations which would enable them to stand up to foreign rulers.**

The resentment against *the British rule was intensified* during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty (1876-80). He abolished import duties which crippled the local textile industry. This created a wave of anger through-out India. Lord Lytton's *Viceroyalty (1876-80)*. Lord Lytton held his famous Delhi Durbar in 1877 at a time when the people of south India were suffering.

**Socio-Cultural Changes:** Contacts with Christian Missions, coming of English education and the Press, Official-social reform measures (1828 to 1857). Socio-religious reform movements: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj. Reform movements among the Sikhs and the Muslims, Depressed Classes Mission, Non-Brahmin movement and Justice Party.

Firsts in India

1. First Governor General of Bengal – Lord Warren Hastings
2. First Governor General of India - Lord William Bentick
3. First Viceroy of India – Lord Canning
4. Last Viceroy of India (at the time of Partition) – Lord Mountbatten
5. First Governor General of Independent India – Lord Mountbatten
6. Second and last Governor General of India – C. Raj Gopalachari

**Reform Movements against Sikhs**

1. Founder – Guru Nanak founded Sikhism in 1499
2. Gurumukhi Script – Gurumukhi Script was brought into existence by Guru Anand
3. Guru Ramdas – Established the city of Amritsar, founded Suvarna Mandir (Harmandir Sahib)

4. Guru Arjun Dev – wrote Guru Granth Saeb
5. Guru Teg Bahadur – Aurangajeb pierced his head
6. Guru Govind Singh – Founded Khalsa Sect. the main center of Khalsa Sect is Anandpur
7. Banda Bahadur – founded and established the first independent Sikh State. started Sikh Samvat year
8. Raja Ranjit Singh – expansion of Sikh State was done by Raja Ranjit Singh. Is empire extended from Kashmir to Afghanistan and in the South it extended upto Sind.
9. First Anglo – Sikh war (1845-46) – taking benefit of the death of Ranjit Singh the English declared war on Sikhs. The war ended with Lahore Pact 1846.
10. Second Anglo-Sikh war (1848) – the war of 1848 between the English and the Sikhs finally defeated the Sikh and Punjab was annexed to East India Company. Sir John Lawrence was appointed as the Governor of Punjab.
11. During the regime of Ranjit Singh religious movements became active. He donated liberally lands to Gurudwaras. Other persons also gave liberal donations to Gurudwaras. As a result the Mahants of Gurudwaras began to indulge in luxurious livings. The Gurudwaras were not only centers of religion but they played the role of Guides to the society. But due to the immorality of the Mahants Sikh Society became sick.
12. Therefore a movement to purify reform Gurudwaras was started. The Sikh Youths started “Akali Movement” in 1920 to reform and purify Gurudwaras. Satyagraha at All India Level was started and all corrupt Mahantas were driven out from Gurudwaras. Akali Movement was supported by Gandhiji and the National Congress. The movement was led by Baba Khadak Singh and Master Tarachand. They set up Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and took control of Arutsar –based Suvarna Mandir and Akal Takht.
13. In 1927, the Govt. passed an Act and set up **“Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Samiti”** to combat corruption out of Gurudwaras. By this Act all Gurudwaras were entrusted to the Samitis. The Satyagrahi leaders of Akali Movement later founded an organization called “Central Shiromani Akali Dal”. Through this organization a lot of reforms were brought and awareness was created.
14. The Govt. handed over the keys of “ToshKana” of Suvarna Mandir to Baba Khadaksingh. Toshkhana was the place in SuvarnaMandir where precious items. Gandhiji hailing Khadaksingh for receiving the keys of Toshkahana called this event as ‘the first was of independence’.

### **Contacts with Christian Mission**

Main branches of Christian Mission were Scottish Mission, the Baptist Mission, and the American Mission.

### **Important missionaries were**

- a. William Carey
- b. Marshman
- c. Ward
- d. Charles Treveleyan
- e. Alexander Duff
- f. Mrs. Hume
- g. Rev. Gordon Hall
- h. David Hare
- i. Thomas
- j. H.H.Wilson

**‘Jnanodaya’**, a Marathi Journal was started by Henry Valentine of American Mission at Ahmednagar.

**‘Dnaynsindhu’** was started by the Christian Mission in 1842. Its editor was Vireshwar Chhatre. Margaret Wilson (wife of John Wilson) started school for women in 1829.

St. Columba School at Gamdevi, Mumbai was founded in 1832 by Alexandre Duff. It later developed into Wilson College in 1861. It was later shifted to Chowpatty in 1889.

Missionaries helped people during famine. They opened the doors of education for women and depressed class. They did a lot of humanitarian works for the Indian particularly for the depressed class.

Miss ,Mary Carpenter started lady teacher’s training college.

Jyotibha Phule studied at Scottish mission High School at Pune.

Other important personalities in Maharashtra who embraced Christianity wer:

- a. Vishnu Bhaskar Karmakar
- b. Rama Krishne Vinayak Modak
- c. Naraya Sheshadri
- d. Baba Padmaji
- e. Pandit Ramabai
- f. Narayan Vaman Tilak
- g. Nilkanth Shashtri Gorhe

### **Education:**

1. **The Charter Act of 1813** had provided following facilities for the promotion of education in India:

- a. It has mandatory for the Company to spend 1 Lakh per year on education in India
- b. The spread of education was made the Statutory responsibility of the Government
- c. It lifted ban on the Christian Missionaries and allowed them to establish Churches, preach reside and promote education in India.

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Anglicist vs. Orientalist debate

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**Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch 1854** ( it came during the regime of Lord Dalhousie)

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11. Provision should be made for education in Industry and Commerce
12. Special grants for colleges should be provided for.

**Lord Curzon** made special effort for education at the Primary level and for the Women. He tried to bring Higher education under Govt. control and therefore for the first time the University Act 1904 came into existence.

**Saddler Committee on Education (1917-1919):**

He suggested a system of education based on 10+2 which was not implemented. The system recommended direct admission to University after twelve years.

**Wardha scheme of education**

This scheme of education was suggested by Mahatma Gandhi in 1937. The scheme suggested education through work.

**Press**

The Portuguese brought a printing press in India. **Khrist Puran** was the first book to be published by Jesuit Fathers of Goa in 1587. Bhimji Parekh started first Printing Press in Mumbai.

The first paper to be started in India was **The Bengal Gazette** on 29<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1780 by James Augustus Hickey. But soon this paper has to be closed as it published news against the Higher Officials of the Govt. Hickey wrote against Hastings. Therefore he was arrested and was deported and finally his Press was seized in 1782.

**1784 – The Calcutta Gazette****1786 - Calcutta Chronicle**

All news papers were published in English only. And most important, the Editors of these newspapers were not Indians.

**Newspapers and Periodicals** in Bengal. The vernacular news papers began in 1818 till this time all papers were in English.

1818 – **Samachar Darpan**, a weekly in Bengali

1818 – **Digdarshan**, Monthly



1821 - **Samvad Koumudi**, a weekly under the leadership of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. He also published periodicals like **Jame Jahanuma** and **Miratul Akhbaar** in Persian.

Against the reformist views of R M Roy, the Sanatan group published **Samachar Chandrika** in 1882. It was a periodical. On the same line **Samvadpurna Chadraodaya** was published by Radhakant Dev.

**Samvad Prabhakar** and **Bengal Herald** were published by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In **Bengal Herald** articles in Hindi and Persian languages were also published.

A monthly **Gyanaaveshan** was published by Henry Dorezio who was known for his “Yong Bengal Movement.”

In 1826 **Udant Martanda** was published by Jugal Kishore Shukla in Kanpur.

In Bengal Girish Chandra Ghosh and Harishchandra Mukjherji published **Hindu Patriot** in English.

**Hindu** and **Swadeshmitra** – G. Subramanyam Ayyar Nete

**Kesari** (Marathi), **Maratha** (English) – Lokmanya Tilak

**Bengali** – Surendra Nath bannerjee

**Amrit Bazar Patrika** – Shishir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh.

**Sudharak** – Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

**Indian Mirror** – S.N.Sen

**Voice of India** – Dadabhai Naoroji

### **Press in Maharashtra**

Balshastri Jambhekar is known as the Father of Marathi Journalism. He was born on 6<sup>th</sup> anuary and this day is celebrated as **Journalist Day** every year. The following newspapers were started by him:

3. **Darpan** – a weekly started on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1832 at Bombay. It was an Anglo Marathi journal. It was originally a fortnightly. The issues of widow remarriage were specially taken up in this paper.
4. **Digdarshan** – a monthly started in 1840. It aimed at promoting modern education and sciences.

In 1842 **Jnadodaya** was started at Ahmednagar by American Mission.

The Christian Mission started **Jnanashindu** in 1842. The editor was Vireshwar Chhatre.

**Satyadeepika** was started by Baba Padmaji. The purpose of these three papers was to ridicule Hindu customs and traditions.

The newspapers like **Prabhakar** (1841), **Dhumketu** (1853), **Jnanadarshan** (1854) were started by Vittal Kunte alias Bhau Mahajan. They attacked the activities of Christian Mission. It was in **Prabhakar** that Lokhitwadi Gopal hari Deshmukh published his famous 100 letters. In these letters he pleaded for reform in Indian Society. He also wrote in **Induprakash (1862)** and **Vrittavaibhava**. Induprakash was an Anglo-Marathi daily and was started by M.G. Ranade and Vishnu Parashuram Pandit. Actually Indu Yagyaik is associated with Indu Prakash.

M.G.Ranade and Vishnu Shastri Pandit also wrote in **Induprakash**. Other editors of this newspaper were K.T. Telang and N.G Chanravarkar.

The Brahmo Samaj published **Sulabha Samachar**.

The Prarthana Samaj published **Subodh Patrika**.

Arya Samaj published **Aryaprakash**.

The Servants of India Society published three newspapers

4. **Servants of India**, an English Weekly
5. **Jnanaprakash**, a Marathi Weekly
6. **Hitavada**, Marathi Weekly

Gopal Hari Deshmukh published his own monthly magazine called **Lokahitwadi** in 1882.

Editor Krishnaji Trayambak Ranade started **Dnyanaprakash** in 1849 at Pune. It was a weekly. In 1904 it was converted into a daily under the editorship of Hari Narayan Apte. It was later taken over by Servants of India Society in 1911.

**Native opinion**, first in English and then in Marathi, was started in 1864 by Vishwanath Narayan mandalik and Narayan Mahadev Parmamnanad.

**Mumbai Vaibhav** was published from Mumbai and was edited by K.P.Mehandale.

**Gurakhi** was edited by Phule, Ranade, Chiplunkar, Agarkar and L.N.Joshi.

Prarthana Samaj started **Subodhpatrika** in 1873. Its editor was m.N. Paramanand. It was both in Marathi and Gujrathi.

Vishnushastri Chiplunkar started **Nibandhmala** on 25<sup>th</sup> jan. 1873. This was later banned by the British Govt.

Mahatma Phule started **Deenbandhu** in 1877 from Pune as a mouthpiece of Satyashodhak Samaj. Its editor was krishnarao Bhalekar. In 1880 Narayan Meghaji Lokhande started its Mumbai edition.

**Deenamitra** was started by Ganapat Sakharam Patil in April 1888.

**Kesari** of B.G. Tilak appeared in 1881. Its editor was G.G. Agarkar. Tilak, Agarkar and Chiplunkar wrote in it. In 1888 Agarkar resigned from **Kesari** and started his own newspaper called **Sudharak**.

Tilak also started **Maratha** in 1887. He was also a founding member of **Rashtramrat** started in 1908.

Hari Narayan Apte started **Pune Vaibhav**. Khadilkar started **Navakal** in 1923..

P.V.Gadgil started **Lokmanya**.

Dadabhai Nauroji published Rasta Goftar (Truth Teller) in 1851. It was a Gujrati fortnightly.

**Dinmitra** was started in Ahmednagar in 1910.. Vijapurkar started **Samartha** in Kolhapur. In Ratnagiri papers like **Satyashodhak** of Hari Narayan Limaye and **Jaganmitra** of Athavale were very popular. **Karamyogi** and **Solapur Samachar** were famous in Solapur.

It was Lord Weelesley who established censorship in 1799 over all news papers. This required all that the names of the editors and proprietors should be published in the newspapers.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823): he modified the censorship and abolished the post of Censor and censorship in 1818. But this does not imply that the Press became completely free.

The Govt. of India deputed Sir Thomas Munro to examine and report on problems of press in India. He recommended the maintenance of censorship and retention of the power of the Govt. to deport the editors and pressmen out of country.

The recommendations of Munro led to creating Regulations of 1823. These regulations required that no press was to be established nor any paper to be printed without obtaining a license from the Govt. of India. The printed version was to be submitted to the Govt. for inspection. These regulations continued to be in force till 1835.

Later they were cancelled by Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835.

The Indian Press continued to be free from 1835 to 1857. But after the Sepoy mutiny broke out the Govt. again decided to put restrictions on Press and hence Licensing Act of 1857 was passed.

The Vernacular Press Act (1878) introduced by Lord Lytton, was termed as Gagging Act as it sought to curb the freedom of Press. This act was brought about by Lord Lytton. This Act was repealed in 1881 during the regime of Lord Rippon.

## **Railway**

The Railway was established by the British for three main reasons:

4. For the transportation of Goods
5. Administrative Convenience
6. Security.

The first proposal to start railway came in 1833 during the regime of William Bentick.

The first Railway was started in India on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1853 by starting first train between Bombay to Thane in a 14 carriage long train drawn by 3 locomotives named Sultan, Sindh and Sahib. It was around 21 miles in length and took approximately 45 minutes.

### **Posts and Telegraph**

The telegraph department was established in India in the year 1852 by Sir Lord Dalhousie. He started first telegraphic line between Calcutta and Agra in 1853. He introduced Postage Stamp and uniform Postal Price all over India. The major cities like Calcutta, Peshawar, Mumbai, Madras came to be connected and interlinked. A telegraphic line of 4000 miles long was built.

### **Land reforms:**

Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-General of India during 1848-1856. The name Lord Dalhousie is famous for his application of the **Doctrine of Lapse** in very many cases. However, it is wrong to say that he was creator of this Doctrine. The Directors of English company had declared in 1834 that permission to adopt on the failure of natural heirs “should be exception and not the rule, and should never be granted but as a special mark of favor or approbation”. The only things done by Dalhousie were that he employed the Doctrine of Lapse in as many cases as possible. The basic of Doctrine of Lapse was that as the English company was the paramount power in India, the dependent states could not pass to the adopted son the right of succession.

**Lord Cornwallis** introduced Permanent Settlement in India. The Permanent Settlement was a system of revenue collection According to it the Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. They could even sell off their lands.

**The Zamindari System;**

It was implemented in Bihar and Bengal. Zamindars got hereditary rights over land on the condition that they would pay fixed amount of revenue to the State. the Zamindars could retain only 1/11 part of revenue with themselves and the rest 10/11 was to be deposited to the Govt. They could even sell off their lands. Hereditary rights were given to Zamindars under this system.

**The Ryotwari System:**

This system of land revenue was introduced in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. According to this system the Govt. made settlement with the cultivators or ryots for a specific period (30 years) during which the cultivator had to pay 50% of the produce to the Govt. The settlement was revised after the stipulated period.

**Mahalwari System:**

Mahalwari system of revenue was introduced in Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. In U.P. a settlement was made with the village communities which maintained a form of common ownership known as bhaichara or with mahals which were a group of villages subordinate to the old established landlords.

**Social and religious reforms Reforms:**

Lord William Bentick passed an Act to abolish Sati Pratha in 1829. Widow Remarriage Act was brought on 13<sup>th</sup> July 1856.

**Industry**

The most important Industry in India was Textile. The Bombay Stock Exchange was once dominated by cotton textiles. The Parsi entrepreneur Kavasji Nanubhai Davar established the first Indian Cotton Mill in Bombay known as "The Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company" at tardeo on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1854 with a cpital of Rs. 5 lakh.

**The Company rule began in Maharashtra in 1818.**

**Before the Company rule the education in Maharashtra had the following features:**

- a. Education was mainly religious and moral in nature
- b. Knowledge was obtained through Katha, Kirtan and Pravachan
- c. Village level teachers were called 'Pantoji'
- d. Higher education was obtained by the Brahmins or Higher class Muslims
- e. Low class people were debarred from education
- f. There were only Hand –written materials and no prints
- g. Pathshalas and Maktabas for elementary schools and Tols, Ghatikas and Madarsas for Higher education.

**The efforts of the Govt. to promote education:**

- a. Mountstuart Elphinston is regarded as the founder of the State system of education. He was the Governor of Maharashtra from 1819 to 1827.
- b. He believed that Indians should be taught Western subjects through their regional languages.
- c. He founded Hindu Sanskrit college in Poona in 1821 for study of Sanskrit, Hindu Literature and Science. Raghavacharya Tamnoji was appointed as Chief Shastri (Principal). This College later became Deccan College in 1867.
- d. He started School for Native Doctors in 1825 in Bombay for medical studies which later became Grant Medical College.
- e. He founded the Bombay Native Education Society in 1822 as its President. Lt. George Jarvis was its Secretary. It imparted education in Marathi medium.

Elphinston retired in 1827. He was succeeded by Sir John Malcom as the next Governor. To commemorate the distinguished services of Sir Elphinston in the field of education in India, the

people of Bombay established Elphinston College in 1834. For this the people donated Rs. 2 Lakh and Rs 2 lakh was given by the Court of Directors.

Following the recommendations of Sir Charles Wood's Dispatch Mumbai University was established in 1857. This was the only University in Maharashtra till the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century more Universities were set up in Maharashtra

- a. SNDT University (1916)
- b. Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (1920)
- c. Nagpur University (1923)
- d. Pune University (1949)
- e. Baba Saheb Amedkar Marahtwada University (1958)

**Efforts of the Prominent Indians to promote education:**

- a. Jagannath Shankerseth
- b. Dr. Ramakrishna Gopal Bhandarkar
- c. Dadabhai Naoroji
- d. Mahatma Jyotibha Phula
- e. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj
- f. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- g. Karamveer Bhau Rao Patil