

Modern History

for

Civil Services Examinations



Australia • Brazil • India • Mexico • Singapore • United Kingdom • United States



**Modern History
for
Civil Services
Examinations**

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PREFACE

If you ever happen to be walking down the streets of places where preparation for Civil Services is done, it will not be uncommon for you to come across or make the acquaintance of ‘several’ starry eyed yet completely committed IAS aspirants. Yet, ‘several’ would be an understatement given the number that runs into lakhs! But when we say committed, we mean it; these young men and women are ready to sacrifice almost all their youthful follows including sleep, comfort and even a semblance of a normal life to achieve one goal—IAS!

Sadly, this dream remains a distant one for a large majority of these aspirants in spite of the endless hours of study and sleep forsaken nights. When we tried to unravel WHY, the responses were almost synchronous:

“The subject was so vast that there was too much to cover and I could never complete it.”

“I read so much but could not retain it.”

“I studied something but was quizzed on something else in the exam.”

“I kept reading but did not attempt to solve the past year papers or give a mock exam.”

“Subscribing to several sources of information/preparation such as a coaching class, the internet and books was futile; after all there are only 24 hours in a day.”

“My almirah was full of too many books, but I could barely complete a few.”

And while the candid answers stated above clearly gave us a challenging problem—we did not attempt to solve it. We instead focused on a holistic solution—the synchronizing of effort i.e. Learning and Positive Results!

It is with this aim that we—PrepMate collaborated with Cengage India—are continuously striving to develop a comprehensive learning model that is a combination of online and offline so as to effectively address the issues that most aspirants grapple with.

About the Online–Offline Learning Model

The learning model initiates the process with a series of books targeted at cracking the UPSC exam. The books stand apart from others available because of the following unique features:

- We use a conceptual approach, simple language, explain concepts with diagrams, cite sufficient examples, pose pertinent questions in a reader friendly format—to ensure that the contents of these books can be read and assimilated in a time-bound manner.
- The content is specially designed taking into account the trend in UPSC exams in recent years. We have also included the previous years’ questions (with solutions) after every chapter.

- The Practice Questions at the end of each chapter are exhaustive to provide sufficient preparation to crack the exams.
- The book series also contains additional information on 'how to write answers' along with what your approach should be for the mains—here too we have explained by solving questions and showing you the 'preferred answering style'.
- We have tried to encapsulate all that is required to be learnt for a particular subject into a single book.

Usually, an aspirant purchases a book, but never gets a chance to contact the authors. We believe that the contact among aspirants and authors is important for learning and motivation of the aspirants. That is precisely why we have developed an application and a web portal to answer your queries and provide you with continuous support during your preparation.

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11. Free study materials

Looking forward to being your partner in the journey towards achieving your dream!

In case you have any specific queries or constructive feedback you can always share the same with us via e-mail at info@prepmate.in.

PrepMate

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“We cannot accomplish all that we want to do without working together”

The complete UPSC learning module by PrepMate has been the culmination of more than a year of ideation and brain storming with a lot of people. It is only natural that we should gratefully acknowledge their valuable contribution sincerely. Nirmal Singla, Ramnik Jindal, Sharat Gupta, Subhash Singla and Vijay Singla—thank you for your continuous support and motivation.

We would also like to thank Maninder Mann, Rajinder Paul Singla and Sundeep Singh Garha who helped us in first conceiving and later developing the synergistic online–offline model of the project—without you we would be missing our competitive edge.

Implementation of strategy can more often than not prove challenging and the development of the online module did prove to be tougher than we had envisaged. But our technical team was focused on enabling our dream and delivering the best and they surely did. With a specific mention to the testing of both the website and the application, we would like to thank Parth, Tanvir and Surabhi who did their job patiently and effectively in spite of the road blocks.

Our videos and books could not have been possible without the help of our graphics design team—Sandeep, Manjeet, Sukhjinder, Roshni and Uday toiled endlessly to ensure the best designed audio-visuals.

It is an understatement to state that the sourcing and reviewing of existing content and the generation of missing content was the most crucial part of this project and the backbone of our Learning Module. This would just not have been possible without our team of content contributors: Isha Gupta, Shelly Jindal, Gurdeep, Surabhi, Shantnu, Tanvir, Anmol, Kriti, Tanya, Sahil, Suraj and Dilshad, who left no stone unturned in their pursuit of excellence—your pivotal contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

We would like to extend a special thanks to our staff members Geeta, Jitender, Manoj and Pinki, who helped us in the most laborious job i.e. typing through the several manuscripts of our books—your contribution is sincerely appreciated.

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We sincerely acknowledge the initiatives and support from the entire editorial team of Cengage India in the process of publishing this book.

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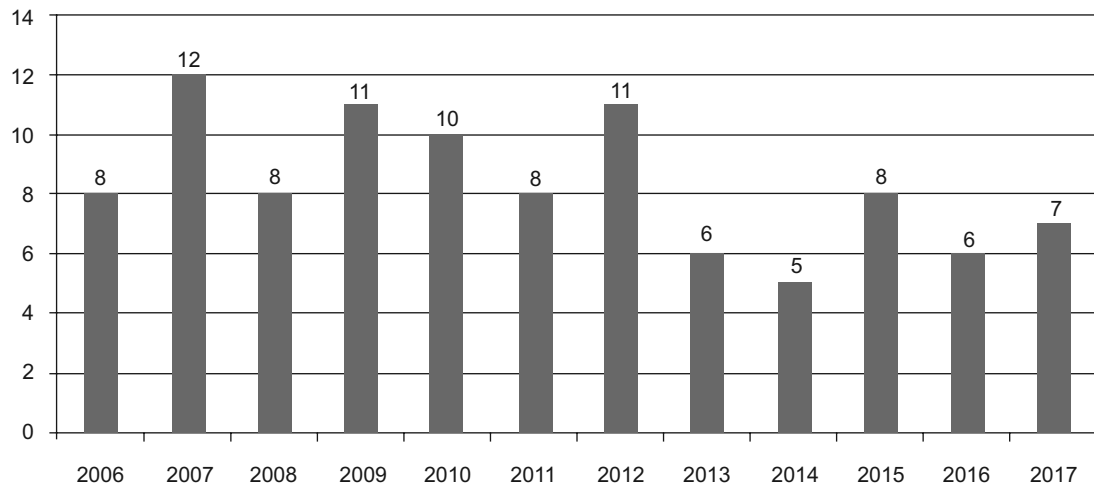
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Chapter-wise Break up of Previous Years' Questions (Prelims)

| Chapter name | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 | 2006 | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. The Coming of Europeans | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 2. Colonialism | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 6 |
| 3. Socio-Religious Reform Movements | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 4. Popular Movements | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 5. British Policy Towards Princely States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Revolt of 1857 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. Important Governor Generals | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| 8. The Struggle Begins | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | | | 6 |
| 9. National Movement (1905–1918) | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| 10. Mahatma Gandhi | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 5 |
| 11. Left and Right Groups | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 12. Revolutionaries | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 13. National Movement (1919–1928) | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 13 |
| 14. National Movement (1929–1939) | | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 10 |
| 15. National Movement: Towards Freedom and Partition (1939–1947) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | 19 |
| 16. Development of Education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 100 |

Number of Questions Asked under Modern History Section



Chapter

1

THE COMING OF EUROPEANS

The commercial contacts between India and Europe via the land route were very old. The new sea route via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498. Thereafter, many trading companies came to India and established their trading centres. They entered India as traders but with the passage of time indulged in Indian politics and finally established their colonies. The commercial rivalry among the European powers led to political rivalry. Ultimately, the British succeeded in establishing their rule in India.

1 THE PORTUGUESE

The Portuguese traveller Vasco da Gama reached the port of Calicut on 17 May 1498, and he was warmly received by Zamorin, the ruler of Calicut. The next year, he returned to Portugal. Pedro Alvarez Cabral arrived in 1500 and Vasco da Gama made a second trip in 1502. They established trading stations at Calicut, Cannanore and Cochin.

The first governor of the Portuguese in India was Francis de Almeida. Later in 1509, Albuquerque was made the governor of the Portuguese territories in India. In 1510, he captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur. Thereafter, Goa became the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. He also built a fort at Calicut. He encouraged his countrymen to marry Indian women. Albuquerque died in 1515 leaving the Portuguese as the strongest naval power in India.

However, the Portuguese power in India declined by the end of the 16th century. They lost all their possessions in India except Goa, Diu and Daman in the 17th century.

2 THE DUTCH

The Dutch East India Company was established in 1602. The merchants of this company came to India and established their settlements at Masulipatnam, Pulicat, Nagapattinam, etc. In the 17th century, they won over the Portuguese and emerged as the most dominant European power in the East. Pulicat was their main centre in India and later it was replaced by Nagapattinam. In the middle of the 17th century, the English began to emerge as a big colonial power. The Anglo-Dutch rivalry lasted for about seven decades. During this time period, the Dutch lost their settlements to the British one by one.

3 THE ENGLISH

The English East India Company was established in 1600 under the Charter issued by Queen Elizabeth of England. Captain Hawkins arrived at the royal court of Jahangir in 1609 to seek permission to establish

English trading centre at Surat. However, it was refused by the Mughal Emperor due to Portuguese pressure. Later in 1612, Jahangir issued a *farman* (permission letter) to the English and they established a trading factory at Surat in 1613. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as the ambassador of James I, the King of England in 1615. He obtained permission from Jahangir to establish English trading factories in different parts of India.

The English established their factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Baroda by 1619. The English East India Company acquired Bombay from Charles II, then King of England. In 1639, Francis Day founded the city of Madras where Fort St. George was built. In 1690, an English factory was established at a place called Sutanuti by Job Charnock. Later, it developed into the city of Calcutta where Fort William was built. Calcutta became the capital of British India. Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta became the three presidency towns of the English settlements in India.

4 THE FRENCH

The French East India Company was formed in 1664 by Colbert, a Minister under Louis XIV. The first French factory in India was established in Surat by Francis Caron. Later, another factory was set up at Masulipatnam. Francois Martin founded Pudducherry in 1673. Other French factories in India were at Chandernagore, Mahe and Karaikal. Francois Martin was the first governor of Pudducherry, the headquarters of the French possessions in India.

5 THE DANES

Denmark also established trade settlements in India. Their settlement at Tranquebar was found in 1620. Another important Danish settlement in India was Serampore in Bengal. Serampore was their headquarters in India. They failed to strengthen themselves in India and sold all their settlements in India to the British in 1869.

6 ANGLO-FRENCH RIVALRY

In the beginning of the 18th century, the English and the French were competing against each other to establish their supremacy in India. Both the powers took advantage of the political turmoil prevalent in India, on account of the decline of Mughal Empire, in their favour and indulged in internal politics. The Anglo-French rivalry in India was manifested in the Carnatic region and in Bengal.

7 THE CARNATIC WARS

The downfall of the Mughal Empire led to the independence of Deccan under Nizam-ul-Mulk. The Carnatic region also formed a part of the Nizam's dominion. The ruler of the Carnatic accepted the suzerainty of the Nizam. In 1740, the Austrian War of Succession broke out in Europe. In that war, England and France were in the opposite camps. They came into conflict in India also.

The French governor of Pudducherry, Dupleix attacked English in 1746 and thus began the First Carnatic War (1746–1748). The English Army crushed the French in the Battle of Adyar, near Madras.

In the Second Carnatic War (1749–1754), Dupleix supported Muzaffar Jang, who wanted to become the Nizam of Hyderabad and Chanda Sahib, an aspirant for the throne of Arcot. Their coalition defeated and killed Anwar Uddin, who was with the British in the First Carnatic War. In the meantime, the British commander Robert Clive captured Arcot. He also inflicted a severe defeat on the French. Meanwhile Dupleix was replaced by Godeheu as the French Governor. The war came to an end.

The outbreak of the Seven Years War (1756–1763) in Europe led to the Third Carnatic War (1758–1763). Count de Lally was the commander of the French troops. The British General Sir Eyre Coote defeated him at Wandiwash in 1760. In the next year, Pudducherry was captured and destroyed by the British troops. The Seven Years War came to an end after the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

The Third Carnatic War came to closure with an end to the Seven Years War. The French agreed to confine their activities in Pudducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. Thus, the Anglo-French rivalry came to an end with the British emerging successful and the French failing.

The causes for the French failure can be summed up as follows:

1. Commercial and naval superiority of the English.
2. Lack of support from the French Government.
3. French had support only in the Deccan but the English had a strong base in Bengal.
4. English had three important ports — Calcutta, Bombay and Madras while the French had only Pudducherry.
5. Difference of opinion between the French Generals.
6. England's victory in the European wars decided the destiny of the French in India.

8 ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH POWER IN BENGAL

Bengal remained one of the most fertile and wealthy regions of India. The English ascendancy in Bengal proved to be the basis for the expansion of English rule in India. The conflict between the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-daulah and the English led to the Battle of Plassey on 23 June 1757.

Robert Clive, the Commander of the British troops, emerged victorious by defeating the Nawab's army. The easy English victory was due to the treachery of Mir Jafar, the Commander of Nawab's army. The victory of the British in the Battle of Plassey marked the foundation of the British Rule in India.

After Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar (1757–1760) was made the puppet Nawab of Bengal. However, Mir Jafar came in conflict with the East India Company, due to unjustified demands by the Company and tried to tie up with the Dutch East India Company. The British defeated the Dutch forces at Chinsura and replaced Mir Jafar with Mir Qasim. Mir Qasim was the Nawab of Bengal from 1760 to 1763. Mir Jafar was the father-in-law of Mir Qasim.

Qasim later fell out with the British and fought them at the Battle of Buxar. In 1764, British defeated the combined forces of Nawab of Oudh, Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II) and Nawab of Bengal in the Battle of Buxar. Shuja-ud-Daulah (1754–1775) was the Subedar Nawab of Oudh.

The English military supremacy was decisively established. Treaty of Allahabad was concluded in 1765, by which Mughal emperor granted the *diwani* rights (revenue rights) to the English East India Company.

| Entry and exit of colonial powers from India | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Dutch | 1605–1825 |
| Danes | 1620–1869 |
| French | 1769–1954 |
| Portuguese | 1505–1961 |
| British | 1612–1947 |

9 THE PECULIAR CASE OF PUDDUCHERRY: CHANGING COLONIAL CONTROL

The first European power to occupy Pondicherry (now Pudducherry) was the Portuguese in 1521, followed by Dutch. Thereafter, in 1674 the French East India Company set up a trading centre at Pudducherry. This outpost eventually became the chief French settlement in India. The Dutch captured Puducherry in 1693 but returned it to France by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1699.

During the Anglo-French wars (1742–1763), Puducherry changed hands frequently. The British took control of the area again in 1793 amid the French Revolution, and returned it to France in 1814. Pudducherry, Mahe, Yanam, Karaikal and Chandernagore remained a part of French India until 1954.

Practice Questions

- Who among the following Europeans were the first to come to pre-independent India as traders?
 - Dutch
 - English
 - French
 - Portuguese
- Which European power was first to leave from India?
 - Dutch
 - English
 - French
 - Portuguese
- Who among the following was **not** a party to the coalition that fought against the English in the Battle of Buxar?
 - Mir Qasim
 - Mir Jafar
 - Shuja-ud-daulah
 - Shah Alam II
- In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at:
 - Surat
 - Pulicat
 - Cochin
 - Daman
- What was the result of Carnatic Wars on political scenario in India?
 - Carnatic Wars established British supremacy in India with respect to French.

- (b) Carnatic powers proved that it was difficult for the British to defeat the native rulers of India.
- (c) Carnatic powers brought European powers together against their common enemies which were native rulers.
- (d) None of the above.
6. Why did Mughal King Jahangir initially refuse British from opening factory at Surat?
- (a) The Mughal king was opposed to British presence in India.
- (b) The Mughal king was pressurised by Portuguese.
- (c) The Mughal king wanted to avoid competition between local business and British goods.
- (d) None of the above
7. Why was the Battle of Buxar fought?
- (a) Shah Alam II wanted to chastise the Nawab of Oudh and Nawab of Bengal.
- (b) Mir Qasim joined hands with Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-daulah against English.
- (c) Marathas wanted to expel the English from Oudh and free Shah Alam II from confinement.
- (d) Shuja-ud-daulah wanted the help of Mir Qasim and English to be saved from onslaughts of the Marathas.
8. Which of the following European powers possessed territories in India until its independence from the British?
1. Portuguese 2. Dutch
3. French 4. Danes
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 4
9. With respect to consolidation of British Power in 18th Century Bengal, which of the following is/are correct?
1. The 1765, Treaty of Allahabad gave diwani rights in Bengal to English East India Company.
2. The duties of collecting revenues and administration of justice were entrusted with the European officials of the East India Company.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Consider the following statements:
1. Dutch East India Company established itself in India before the British East India Company.
2. Dutch East India Company lost its territorial possessions to British East India Company.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

11. Which of the following statements about the penetration of English into Bengal is/are correct?

1. Job Charnock arrived in Sutanati in 1690 and laid the foundation of Calcutta which later became the heart of the British-Indian Empire.

2. The French East India Company built a fort near the Fort William in Calcutta.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PERFECTING PAST PRELIMS

1. In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)?
(2006)

- (a) Bangalore (b) Madras
(c) Masulipatnam (d) Surat

2. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to pre-independent India as traders?
(2007)

- (a) Dutch (b) English
(c) French (d) Portuguese

3. Which one of the following was the first fort constructed by the British in India?
(2007)

- (a) Fort William (b) Fort St. George
(c) Fort St. David (d) Fort St. Angelo

4. With reference to Pondicherry (now Puducherry), consider the following statements:
(2010)

1. The first European power to occupy Pondicherry was the Portuguese.
2. The second European power to occupy Pondicherry was the French.
3. The English never occupied Pondicherry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3



ANSWER KEYS

Practice Questions

| | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | | | | |

Perfecting Past Prelims

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|

Chapter

2

COLONIALISM

Colonialism is the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying the country and exploiting it economically for the purpose of self-enrichment. British rule in India was colonial in nature.

Colonialism in India was a gradual process and is studied normally in three phases:

1 STAGES OF COLONIALISM

1. **Mercantilist Phase (1717–1813):** During this phase, East India Company acquired the right to duty free trade from Mughal King by payment of an annual sum in lieu of tax on each transaction of foreign trade.

The East India Company used to exercise the right to duty free trade by issuing *dustaks* or 'Duty free trade' passes. *Dustaks* were issued by East India Company to merchants trading on behalf of the Company. Passes were also issued illegally to merchants who were not employed by the East India Company. This caused loss to Mughal Exchequer and enrichment of East India Company.

After the Battle of Plassey (1757), East India Company acquired the *Diwani* rights (control over revenue) of Bengal, while the *Nizamat* (law and order) remained the responsibility of local Nawab.

2. **Industrial Capitalist Phase (1813 till Independence):** During this phase, the raw materials such as cotton, jute, spices, tobacco, tea, etc. were exported from India to England. The processed goods which were costlier than raw materials were imported back and sold in India, thus leading to further economic exploitation of India.
3. **Finance Capitalist Phase (1858 till Independence):** During this period, wealthy people in England were encouraged to invest in India with guaranteed returns. Investments were used to develop infrastructure in India such as railways, post and telegraph, etc.

Guaranteed returns under finance capitalist phase constituted the single biggest drain of wealth from India.

2 LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

The British introduced three land revenue systems in different parts of India. The objectives behind the introduction of these land revenue systems were high and hassle free land revenue collection.

1. **Zamindari or Permanent Settlement System:** Zamindari system was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 over Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Eastern U.P.

Zamindari system was also called Permanent Settlement System because it involved direct settlement with the Zamindar. Under this system, the Zamindars were required to pay a fixed annual sum (10/11 parts of the collected rent) to the East India Company and in return they were given the right to collect revenue from peasants.

Since a large part of the collected rent was appropriated by the British, Zamindars often collected very high rent from the peasants and the methods of collection were also extremely harsh.

Zamindars became rich on account of high rates of collection but they were not interested in development of agriculture. At the same time, peasants turned poor and consequently, the investment in agriculture fell leading to decline in agriculture.

2. **Ryotwari System:** The Ryotwari system was devised by Alexander Reed and Sir Thomas Munro and was implemented by Sir Munro during his tenure as the Governor of Madras in the year 1920.

Under Ryotwari System, direct settlement was reached with 'Ryot' or peasant. Though the British used to collect revenue from peasants directly, the rate of collection was extremely high and the method of collection was equally harsh. The revenue rates under Ryotwari System were as high as 50% where the lands were unirrigated and 60% where the lands were irrigated.

As a result, peasants were often required to borrow from the money-lenders who used to charge very high rates of interest.

Thus, again under Ryotwari System, most of the peasants remained poor. Agriculture became non-remunerative and there was a continuous decline of investment in agriculture.

3. **Mahalwari System:** In 1822, Mahalwari System was initially introduced by Lord Warren Hastings in Punjab and Western U.P. However, later on Lord William Bentinck made thorough revisions to this system. In Mahalwari System, land was divided into Mahals and each Mahal comprised one or more villages. Collective assessment of Mahal was made.

The ownership rights of peasants were recognized but a leading family of village known as Mahaldar was given rights by the company to fix individual share and collect the revenue.

Sometimes, Mahaldars used to exploit peasants and fix the share of land revenue arbitrarily.

3 COMMERCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

The British promoted commercial or cash crops such as cotton, jute, tobacco, tea, indigo, opium, etc. over food crops. This led to fall in the area under food crops leading to further shortfall in their production.

Preference was given to commercial crops over food crops because revenue collection was higher from the commercial crops. Moreover, commercial crops were required by the industries in Britain or these crops could be sold to other countries. The revenue from cultivation of opium was next to land revenue.

4 CONCLUSION

During British rule, India which was a self-sufficient agrarian economy, became land of recurrent famines because of adverse British policies towards agriculture. The Bengal Famine of 1943 was the worst famine during British era. An estimated 2 crore 10 lakh people died in the famine due to of starvation and from

diseases such as cholera, malaria, smallpox, dysentery and kala-azar. Other factors such as malnutrition, population displacement, unsanitary conditions, and lack of health care further increased the number of deaths.



Bengal Famine of 1943

5 IMPACT OF BRITISH POLICIES TOWARDS INDUSTRY OF INDIA

The British policies had two-fold impact on industry of India:

1. **Deindustrialization of India:** During British period, industries in India produced daily use handicrafts, luxury and semi-luxury goods.

The consumption of daily use handicrafts continued like before. However, during British times, the demand for luxury and semi-luxury goods such as expensive shawls, carpets, wood carvings, etc. suffered on account of various reasons:

- a. The main patronage of luxury goods were the princely states, many of which were acquired by the British or suffered from adverse financial conditions during British rule.
- b. The Indian goods could not compete with the quality and price of the factory produced goods from England.
- c. The educated classes felt that spending on these costly goods meant wastage of money.
- d. The producers of these goods, namely, local artisans, had poor management and organisational skills. Consequently, they failed to form large industrial organisations.

2. **Absence of Modern Factories:** Modern factories were not introduced by British in India and any attempt by Indians to establish a modern industry faced heavy competition from Britain. Thus, the chances of success of local factories in India were weak and consequently the industrialization of India suffered during the British era.

6 THEORY OF DRAIN OF WEALTH

This theory was propounded for the first time by Dadabhai Naoroji. He is also known as 'Grand Old Man of India' and 'Father of Indian Nationalism'. He was the first person to attribute India's poverty to colonial rule rather than the internal factors. In his first paper *England's Duties to India* published in London on 2 May 1867, he made a mention of continued loss of wealth of India and the great necessity of developing its resources by large investments. He also published other works namely *Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India* (book), *Wants and Means of India* and *Commerce of India*.

Apart from Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govind Ranade (M.G. Ranade) also gave theory of drain of wealth. M.G. Ranade disagreed with Naoroji's view that drain of wealth was responsible for backwardness of Indian Society. He attributed backwardness to lack of industrialization and Western education. Further, Romesh Chandra Dutt (R.C. Dutt) published a book, namely *Economic History of India*. Prominent leader Lala Lajpat Rai critiqued the economic impacts of British rule through his book *England's Debt to India*.

The theory of drain of wealth explained how wealth from India was going out to England. The theory of drain of wealth was communicated to masses. It generated anti-colonial sentiments which were exercised by people through Swadeshi and Boycott movement. Thus, the theory of drain of wealth provided economic basis to Indian nationalism.

7 SOURCES OF WEALTH DRAIN

There were two main sources of drain of wealth:

1. **Direct Sources:** These sources involved direct transfer of wealth from India to England. These included:
 - a. Remittances in nature of salaries, allowances, pensions of British civil and military servants.
 - b. Returns on Capital invested in India.
 - c. Amount required for purchasing military stores, railway stock, etc.
 - d. Expenses of India Office: India Office was the office of Secretary of State of India and was located in London, England. Expenses of India Office were called "home charges".
2. **Indirect Sources:** These include transfer of wealth through trade, extravagant British administration in India, wars to expand British-Indian Empire, etc.

Apart from these sources, India's cultural heritage in form of gems and jewellery, paintings, sculptures, etc. were taken by British to England.



Dadabhai Naoroji

Dadabhai Naoroji was the first ever Asian to be a British Member of Parliament and first Indian to become a professor at the Elphinstone Institute, Bombay, where he taught mathematics and natural philosophy. He was also known as the Grand Old Man of India.

He was born into a Parsi family. As a young man he travelled to London to become a partner in Cama & Co, the first Indian company to be established in Britain. However, he was fed up with the unethical practices adopted in the company and resigned.

Later on, he went on to establish his own cotton trading company and became actively involved in politics. He felt that the British were exploiting India and set up the Gyan Prasarak Mandali to educate the adult men. He played an important role in the formation of the Indian National Congress.

He founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha in 1851. He founded a fortnightly publication, the *Rast Goftar*, meaning the 'truth teller' in 1853 to clarify the Zoroastrian concepts to the common man.

He presented the 'Drain Theory' to the British in which he stated how the British had exploited India, systematically depleting her wealth and resources while making the country poorer.

He became involved with politics and helped to establish the East India Association in 1867. This association would serve as one of the predecessor organizations of the Indian National Congress. In 1880s for some years he moved to England, where he started a newspaper called the *Voice of India*.



Practice Questions

- Who among the following used the term 'Drain of Wealth' for the first time?
 - Surendranath Banerjee
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
 - Mahatma Gandhi
- Who among the following leaders did **not** believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji?
 - B.G. Tilak
 - R.C. Dutt
 - M.G. Ranade
 - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

3. At the beginning of the 20th century, who among the following published *The Economic History of India*?
 - (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (c) Mahadev Govind Ranade
 - (d) Romesh Chandra Dutt
4. Who of the following is popularly known as the Grand Old Man of India?
 - (a) Acharya Vinoba Bhave
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (d) Mahadev Govind Ranade
5. In the context of revenue administration of the British in India, who of the following is well-known for his association with Ryotwari Settlement and its implementation?
 - (a) Thomas Munro
 - (b) R. M. Bird
 - (c) Sir Charles Napier
 - (d) Jonathan Duncan
6. Who among the following Indian freedom fighters made an attempt to estimate the per capita income of India?
 - (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 - (b) Feroze Shah Mehta
 - (c) Surendranath Banerjee
 - (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
7. Who among the following started the newspaper called the Voice of India?
 - (a) Bhikaji Cama
 - (b) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - (c) Lala Hardayal
 - (d) V. D. Savarkar
8. Which one among the following statements appropriately defines the term 'Drain Theory' as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji in his work *Poverty and un-British Rule in India*?
 - (a) That a part of India's national wealth was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns.
 - (b) That the resources of India were being utilized in the interest of Britain.
 - (c) That the British industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power.
 - (d) That the British goods were being imported to India making the country poorer day by day.
9. Which one of the following describes the 'home charges' policy adopted by the British in India?
 - (a) Payment to the Secretary of State and his establishment at the India Office in London through Indian exchequer.
 - (b) House tax in urban areas and agriculture tax.
 - (c) Amount of investment earmarked for infrastructure development in India.
 - (d) Charges on the transfer of finished Products from England to India.
10. Consider the following statements and identify the person referred to therein with the help of the code given below:
 During his stay in England, he endeavoured to educate the British people about their responsibilities as rulers of India. He delivered speeches and published articles to support his opposition to the unjust and oppressive

regime of the British Raj. In 1867, he helped to establish the East India Association of which he became the Honorary Secretary.

- (a) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (b) Mary Carpenter
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Ananda Mohan Bose

11. Under the Permanent Settlement system, the zamindars were required to issue pattas (title deeds) to the farmers. However, these pattas were not issued by many zamindars. The reason was:

- (a) The zamindars were trusted by the farmers.
- (b) The zamindars deliberately avoided issuing pattas to farmers.
- (c) It was the responsibility of the British Government to issue pattas.
- (d) None of the above.

12. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of the Permanent Settlement?

- (a) The Permanent Settlement vested land ownership right in the zamindar.
- (b) The Permanent Settlement continued to pay attention to the customary occupancy rights of peasants.
- (c) The burden of the high revenue assessment was shifted to the peasants.

- (d) The condition of the actual cultivators of the land was very poor.

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. India was the largest colony of the British.
- 2. India became a big market for British manufactured goods and an avenue for investment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. Consider the following statements:

In the Ryotwari (land revenue) System,

- 1. A direct settlement was made with small farmers.
- 2. The farmers enjoyed all rights in the land subject to the payment of fixed revenue which was collected by the village headman on behalf of the State.
- 3. The settlement was made and renewed for specified periods during which the ryot was not liable to be ousted from the land.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

PERFECTING PAST PRELIMS

1. Who among the following used the phrase 'Un-British' to criticize the English colonial control of India?

(2008)

- (a) Anand Mohan Bose
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Pheroze Shah Mehta

2. With reference to the period of colonial rule in India, 'Home Charges' formed an important part of drain of wealth from India. Which of the following funds constituted 'Home Charges'?

(2011)

- 1. Funds used to support the India Office in London.
- 2. Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India.
- 3. Funds used for waging wars outside India by the British.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Consider the following statements:
- (2012)

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he:

- 1. Exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British.
- 2. Interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored the self-confidence of Indians.
- 3. Stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

4. With reference to Ryotwari Settlement, consider the following statements:
- (2012)

- 1. The rent was paid directly by the peasants to the Government.
- 2. The Government gave *pattas* to the Ryots.
- 3. The lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?


- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) None

5. Who of the following was/were economic critic/critics of colonialism in India?
- (2015)

- 1. Dadabhai Naoroji
- 2. G. Subramania Iyer
- 3. R. C. Dutt

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

 **Note:** Ganapathy Dikshitar Subramania Iyer (1855–1916) was a leading Indian journalist, social reformer and freedom fighter who founded *The Hindu* newspaper on 20 September 1878. He was proprietor, editor and managing director of *The Hindu* from 20 September 1878 to October 1898. He also wrote a critique on theory of drain of wealth.

6. Who among the following was/were associated with the introduction of Ryotwari Settlement in India during the British rule? (2017)

1. Lord Cornwallis
2. Alexander Reed

3. Thomas Munro

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3



ANSWER KEYS

Practice Questions

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | |

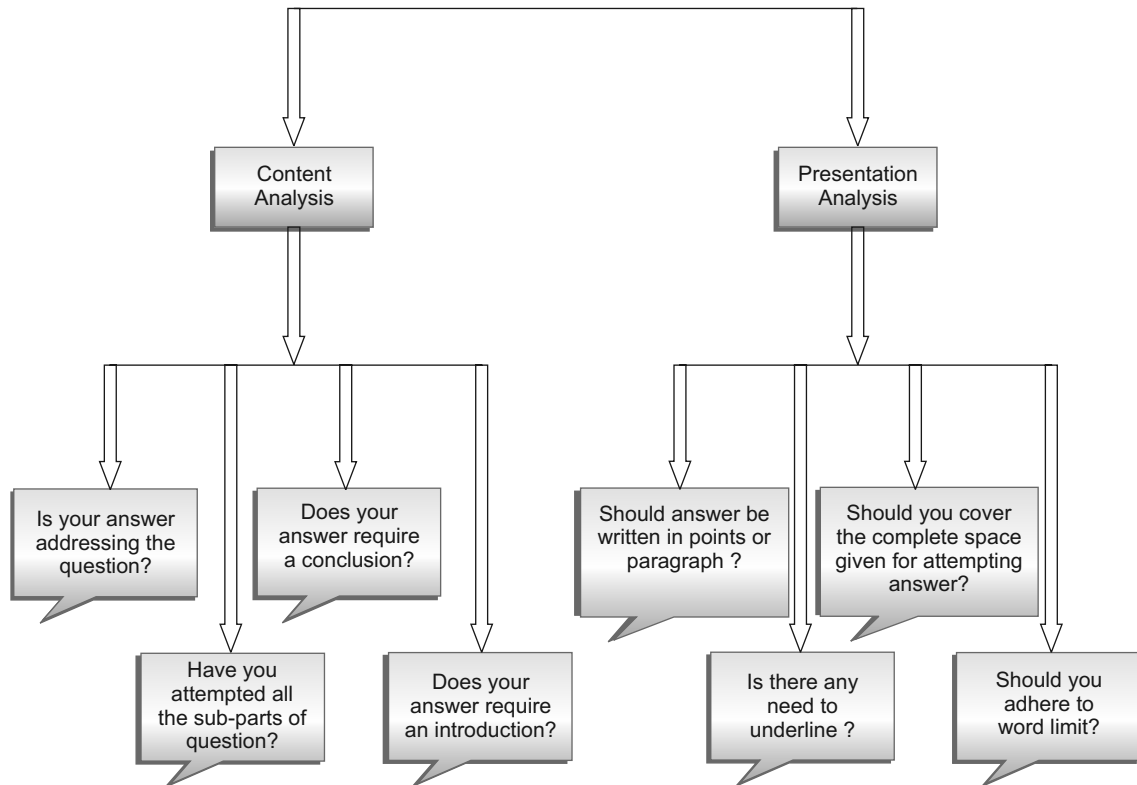
Perfecting Past Prelims

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | | | | |

Solutions for
PRACTICE QUESTIONS
AND
PERFECTING PAST PRELIMS

INTRODUCTION TO WRITING ANSWERS FOR MAINS

A good answer is based on the following aspects



**PREVIOUS YEARS'
QUESTIONS (MAINS)
WITH SOLUTIONS**

1. Defying the barriers of age, gender and religion, the Indian women became the torch bearer during the struggle for freedom in India. Discuss. (UPSC Mains, 2013)

Sol.

| Analysis of Question | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Discuss | Write about the topic in detail, taking into account different issues or ideas. |
| Number of sub-parts | Two parts Part I—Age, gender and religion defiance by women to participate in freedom struggle Part II—Role of women as torch bearers |
| Mode of presentation | Mix of paragraph and point form |
| Importance of conclusion | Required |

The Indian women participation in the struggle for independence was broad based as can be gauged from the following factors:

1. **Age:** The women participants in freedom struggle were from all the age groups ranging from adolescence to old age. For instance, Rani Gaidinliu participated in Civil Disobedience Movement at a tender age of 16 and Sarojini Naidu was arrested at the age of 63 during Quit India Movement, 1942.
2. **Gender:** The social norms at that time demanded women to stay at home, especially away from political activities. Women were considered weak gender.

Women defied such stereotypes to participate in freedom struggle.

3. **Religion:** The women participating in national movement hailed from different religions. For instance, Rani Gaidinliu was Christian, Bhikaji Cama was Parsi, Sarojini Naidu was Hindu, etc.

Role of women as torch bearers

1. **Mass participation:** The first mass women participation in national movement was observed during non-cooperation movement. This inspired many other women to participate in freedom struggle.
2. **Political awareness:** Women helped bring political awareness into the common household. Specifically, Annie Besant led Home Rule Movement enlightened people about benefits of home or self-rule.
3. **Revolutionary activities:** Women revolutionaries such as Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Waddedar, Bhikaji Cama inspired other women to join revolutionary activities for India's independence.
4. **Tribal participation:** Participation and arrest of Rani Gaidinliu paved the way for participation of tribal woman.
5. **Participation in Quit India Movement:** Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kriplani mobilized people for violent mass agitations at various places during the Quit India Movement.

The participation of women in India's independence struggle defied all pre-existing barriers and contributed significantly towards the cause of independence.