

Documentation of Indian History After British Rule: An Introductory Study



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Abstract

The British Raj was the period of British rule on the Indian subcontinent between 1757 to 1947, for around 200 years of British occupation. The system of governance was instituted in 1858 when the rule was East India Company was transferred to the crown in the person of Queen Victoria. From no European country is India so remote as from England. The peculiar condition of India a hundred years since enabled the English to lay the foundation of their power in that country so broadly and so deep that nothing short of a moral convulsions can uproot them. The ancient Indian connection was instrumental in creating the first stable liberal democracies in both Europe and Asia. The British made money in India but they always made more money elsewhere. The substance of the link its real value to Britain, was not primarily geostrategic: it was historic. There seems to have been something providential in the event that caused them to pass from traders to conquerors, as that only time when such a transition could be made either with safety or success.

Keywords: *Deserved Server Census, War and Military, Struggler India, Human Mutinies*

Introduction

In August 1947, when after three hundred years in India, the British finally left the Subcontinent was partitioned into two independent nation states. Hindu majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan. The partition was outlined in the Indian independence act 1947 and resulted in the dissolution of British Raj, crown rule in India the two self governing independent Dominions of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 15 August 1947. They weren't happy things like economic problems as a result of rules put on them by the British. There was also a lot of tension between Hindus and Muslims. In the years leading up to independence, the idea for the new independent region to be divided into two separate states was born. Henceforth the British company transformed from a commercial

trading venture to a political entity which virtually ruled India, until its dissolution in 1858 when consequent to the Government of India Act 1858, the British government assumed the task of directly administering India. Custom of adoption among the India kings to secure any heir in the absence of a natural successor, but as per the doctrine of lapse any Indian state created by or under the direct influence of the British East India company. The partition displaced between 10 and 20 million people along religious lines, creating overwhelming calamity in the newly constituted dominions. It is often described as one of the largest refugee crises in history. There was large scale violence with estimates of the loss of life accompanying or preceding the partition disputed and varying between several hundred thousand and two million. The violent nature of

the partition created an atmosphere of hostility and suspicion between India and Pakistan that affected their relationship to this day. The protesters also took to political violence, which involved attacks on civilians.

Political Integration and administration of British India

The terms partition of India does not cover the secession of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971, nor the earlier Separations of Burma (now Myanmar) and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) from the administration of British India. The term also does not cover the political integration of princely states into the two new dominions, nor the disputes of annexation or division arising in the princely states of Hyderabad, Junagadh and Jammu and Kashmir, though violence along religious lines did break out in some princely states at the time of the partition. It does not cover the incorporation of the enclaves of French India into India during the period 1947-1954, nor the annexation of Goa and other contemporaneous political entities in the region. In 1947 the Kingdom of Sikkim, Kingdom of Bhutan, Kingdom of Nepal, Kingdom of Afghanistan and the Maldives were unaffected by the partition. Among princely states, the violence was often highly organised with the involvement or complicity of the rulers. It is believed that in the Sikh states (except for Jind and Kapurthala), the Maharajas were complicit in the ethnic cleansing of Muslims, while other Maharajas such as those of Patiala, Faridkot and Bharatpur were heavily involved in ordering them. The ruler of Bharatpur in particular is said to have witnessed the ethnic cleansing of his population especially at places such as Deeg. In 1905 during his second term as viceroy of India, Lord Curzon divided the Bengal presidency, the largest administrative subdivision in British India into the Muslim majority province of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Hindu majority province of Bengal (Present day Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha). Curzon's act of the partition of Bengal which had been contemplated by various colonial administrations since the time of Lord William Bentinck though never

acted upon was to transform nationalist politics as nothing else before it. The Hindu elite of Bengal, many of whom owned land that was leased out to Muslim peasants in East Bengal, protested strongly. The large Bengali Hindu middle class, upset at the prospect of Bengalis being outnumbered in the new Bengal province by Biharis and Oriyas, felt that Curzon's act was punishment for their political assertiveness. Overemphasis on economic issues led to many questions unanswered, especially in terms of speculation about a massive outflow of wealth from India to Britain. In fact the British East India Company in the first 50 years of its existence, had no interest in the development of colonies, preferring to engage in trade only, following the pattern set by the Portuguese. Europe then was European goods in India. Merchants might profit handsomely through the sale of Indian goods, the immediate consequence was that as now Zamindars became the honour of the land, then peasants were reduced to the status of the tenant on his own land, with such expansion of the British territories and the increase in administrative responsibility was also required to British positions. Not a set of institutions and regulations were required to rule India through colonial mechanisms, they adopted three methods to expand the British empire. They were: (1) wars and conquest, (2) subsidiary alliance system, (3) annexation of territories. It was these areas that were properly called British India. Later on to consolidate its position diplomatic efforts through treaties and agreements with indigenous rulers were also made. The early mechanism of the establishment of company rule in Bengal followed the administrative system under the Indians.

Divide the rule of the British and Indian's activities

The pervasive protests against Curzon's decision predominantly took the form of the Swadeshi (Buy Indian) campaign, involving a boycott of British goods. Sporadically but flagrantly, the protesters also took to political violence which involved attacks on civilians. The violence, however, would be ineffective as most planned attacks

were either pre-empted by the British or failed. The rallying cry for both types of protest was the slogan *Bande Mataram*, the title of a song by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, which invoked a mother goddess, who stood variously for Bengal, India and the Hindu goddess Kali. The unrest spread from Calcutta to the surrounding regions of Bengal. The religious stirrings of the slogan and the political outrage over the partition were combined as young men, in such groups as Jugatar, took to bombing public buildings, staging armed robberies and assassinating British officials. Since Calcutta was the imperial capital, both the outrage and slogan soon became known nationally. Led the Muslim elite of India in 1906 to new viceroy Lord Minto asking for separate electorates for Muslims. In conjunction they demanded representation in proportion to their share of the total population, reflecting both their status as former rulers and their record of cooperating with the British. This would result in the founding of the All India Muslim League in Dacca in December 1906. Although Curzon by now had returned to England following his resignation over a dispute with his military chief Lord Kitchener, the League was in favor of his partition plan. The Muslim elite's position, which was reflected in the League's position, had crystallized gradually over the three decades, beginning with the 1871 census of British India, which had first estimated the populations in regions of Muslim majority.

The method was the use of subsidiary agreements (*Sanad*) between the British and the local rulers. This development created what came to be called the native States or princely states. The subsidiary system was also introduced by Lord Wellesley in and after 1798. The British, under subsidiary alliance system, agreed to protect the Indian rulers who accepted were to agree to stationing, whose maintenance they would pay a subsidy to the British. Pressure from merchants and manufacturers to end the monopoly of the company mounted. Public opinion was critical of corruption in the government in Bengal. The regulating act also created a unified administration for India, uniting the three presidencies un-

der the authority of British governor as revenue collection became the company's most essential administrative function. This arrangement was to last for ever, hence the title permanent settlement was given. In light of the history of Muslims fighting them in the 1857 mutiny and the second Anglo-Afghan war, Muslim leaders across northern India had intermittently experienced public animosity from some of the new Hindu political and social groups. The Arya Samaj, for example, had not only supported cow protection societies in their agitation but also distraught at the census. Muslim numbers organized reconversion events for the purpose of welcoming Muslims back to the Hindu fold. In 1905 Muslim fears grew when Tilak and Lajpat Rai attempted to rise to leadership position in the Congress. Lastly, the Muslim elite, including Nawab of Dacca Khwaja Salimullah, who hosted the League's first meeting in his mansion in Shahbagh, was aware that a new province with a Muslim majority would directly benefit Muslim aspiring to political power.

Preventing India from being divided by Indian organizations and movements:

The British used their military might and advanced technology to conquer and keep control of most part of India. The Indian army was made up of roughly two-thirds Indian soldiers hired to defend the British East India Company and later the government's interests and just one-third British soldiers. Determination to bolster Indian States as 'Natural breakwaters' against any future tidal wave of revolt thus left more than 560 enclaves of autocratic princely rule to survive, interspersed throughout British India. Which many Britons believed had been triggered by Orthodox Hindu and Muslim reaction against the proselytizing of missionaries. From 1858 to 1909 the government of India was an increasingly centralized paternal despotism and the world's largest imperial bureaucracy.

The problem of refugees due to Violence

After independence of India gave way to the refugee problem. By mid-1948 about 5.5 million non-Muslims had moved into India and very large num-

ber of muslims had left india and pakistan. While india has historically been deemed a safe haven for refugee, the absence of a formal law allows the state to deal with refugee groups on an adhoc and arbitrary basis. The 1946 foreigners act is the main law that deals with the treatment of non citizens in india. India faced primarily three kinds of challenges in the post independence phase as the social, political and economic challenges. India does not have any specific legislation dealing with the problem of refugee. At present, refugee were treated as per with others and all law applied to foreigners were also applied to them. India is home to many refugee. Whenever india is faced with humanitarian crisis of dealing with refugees it has done as any mature democratic republic would do. 1951 and its 1967 protocol is not the solution to the problem. India needs to revisit its policy on refugees and have municipal laws. Regardless of the fact that india serves to the diverse group of refugees example: Syrians, Afghan, Persian, Ethiopians, Christian, Pakistani etc. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) state have a duty to protect the inherent dignity and worth and dignity of every human being thereby including those of refugees and asylum seekers. The principal of non refoulement also ensures that lives of refugees are not put in danger by pushing them back into countries where they face persecution.

Artistic Despicion of the Partition

We are citizen from all walks of life dedicated to documenting the people's history of 1947 partition since 2010. Together we have ensured this history won't be forgotten by recoding over 10,200 witness oral histories from 14 countries is over 36 language and dialects, including digital copies of antiquated, photography, documents and images of personal objects of historical value, gathered from personal collection, Art has always been a powerful tool to convey emotion. After 1947 having faced the india stirred to explore a new art language, sen's work largely depicted everyday Urban life with its pain and angst and had a strong socio political tilt.

Conclusion

In culminated in the indian independence act 1947 which ended crown suzerainty over india and created Pakistan. India remained a crown Dominion until 26 january 1950. When the Constitution of india established the republic of india. Independence Day is an annual commemoration to celebrate the historic achievement of Indian to gain freedom from the British empire. We successfully ended the reign of British raj after a long struggle. The people india are thankful to those who fought for the independence of their country. The celebrate their independence every year on 15 august which is marked as indian Independence Day. The day is truly special for every indian. It become one of the biggest democratic in the world. After more than 76 years gaining independence. India has walked a long way they have built a surplus economy and defiled evil force from with into remain a democracy. A salute is then given with 21 cannons, a three colour of our flag represent saffron for courage and sacrifice, White for peace and truth , green for faith and dignity. We remember the great sacrifices of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, Gandhi ji and others freedom fighters for their unforgettable contribution to the freedom of india. It inspires them with a sense of patriotism and inspires them to do something for our country.

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