



**QUICK REVISION MODULE**  
**(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

# Miscellaneous Topics:

**Development of Press, Development of Education,  
Involvement of labour and Indian Capitalists**

## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

**TIMELINE: DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION (1781-1947)**

**"DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER COMPANY RULE".**

The **Calcutta Madrasa** was established by Warren Hastings.

**Fort William College** was set up by Wellesley for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

**1791**

**1813**

**1781**

**1800**

**The Sanskrit College** was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras.

**Charter Act of 1813:** Directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for encouraging learned Indians and promote modern sciences.

Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up.



1857

1854



Wood's Despatch

Macaulay minute



1835

## " DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER CROWN RULE".

**Government Resolution on Education Policy:**  
Accepted policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Hunter Education Commission



1882-83

1904



**Indian Universities Act**, based on the recommendations of the **Raleigh Commission**.



1913

1917-19



Saddler University Commission .

Hartog Committee

1944



Sergeant Plan of Education



1929

### Oreintalist-Anglicist Controversy:

**(a) Anglicists:** Govt. spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.

**(b) Orientalists:** While Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.

**(c) Anglicists** were divided over the question of medium of instruction—English vs Indian languages (vernaculars) .

### Macaulay minute (1835):

**(a)** Settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.

**(b)** Opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education ('downward filtration theory').

### Wood's despatch (1854):

**(a)** Asked government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory'.

**(b)** Systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

**(c)** Recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.

**(d)** Laid stress on female and vocational education, on teachers' training and promote secular education.

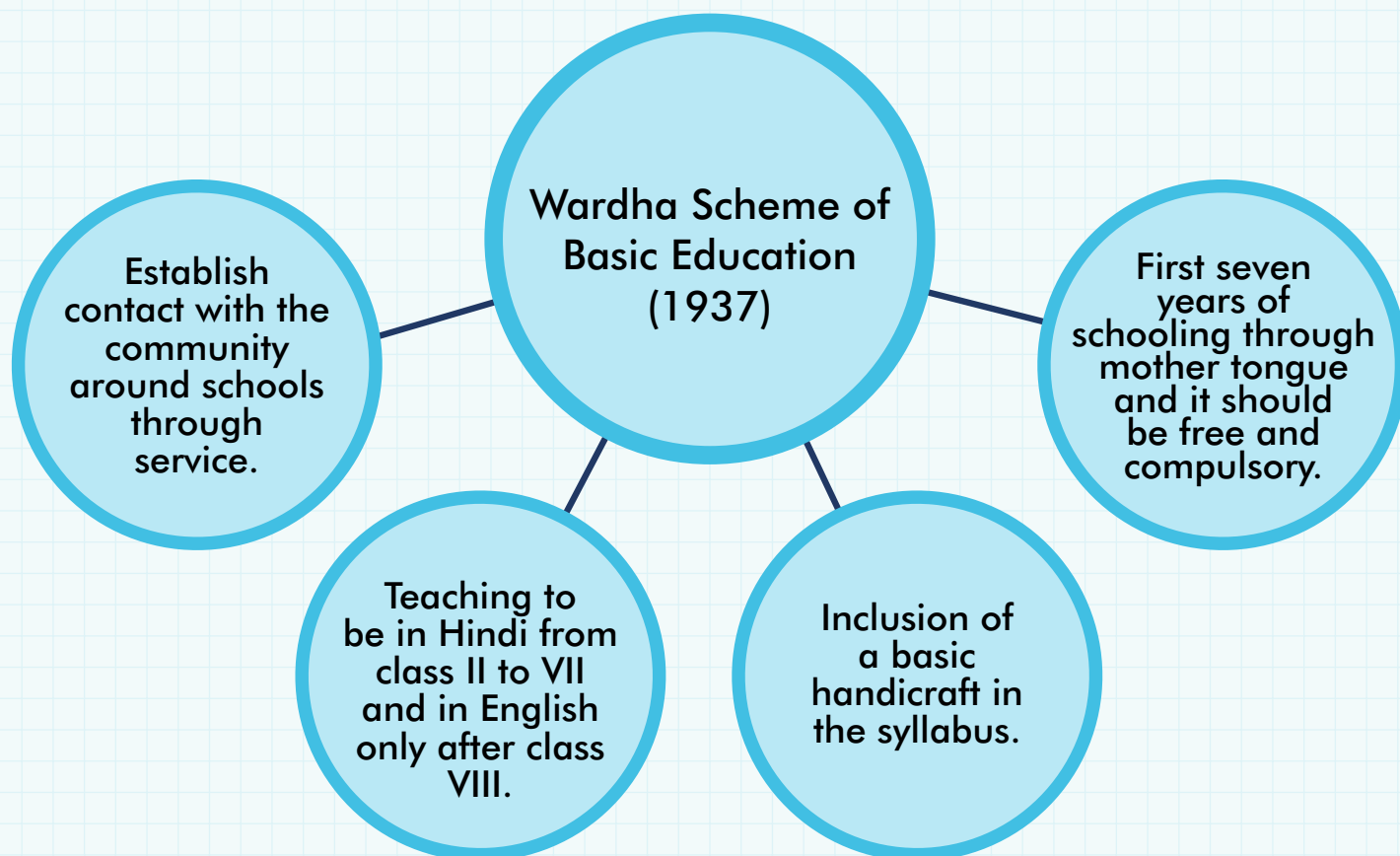
**Note: Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India".**

## DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER CROWN RULE

Hunter education commission (1882-83)	Indian Universities Act (1904)	Saddler University Commission (1917-19)	Hartog Committee (1929)	Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)
Mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education such as: (a) State's special care required for extension and improvement of primary education, and it should be	Based on <b>Raleigh Commission recommendation, the above act was passed:</b> (a) Universities were to give more attention to study and research; (b) Government was to have	Held that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition. Its observations were as follows: (a) School course should cover 12	Set up to report on development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows: (a) Emphasis should be given to primary education. (b) Only deserving students should go in for high	It was worked out by the <b>Central Advisory Board of Education</b> in 1944. It recommended: (a) Pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group; free, 6-11 years age group; high school education



<p>imparted through vernacular.</p> <p>(b) Recommended transfer of control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards.</p> <p>(c) Recommended secondary (High School) education should have two divisions—(i) literary—leading up to university, (ii) vocational—for commercial careers.</p> <p>(d) Drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education.</p>	<p>powers to veto universities' senate regulations. Also, conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges;</p> <p>(c) Number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;</p> <p>(d) <b>Five lakh rupees</b> were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for <b>improvement of higher education and universities.</b></p>	<p>years. Students should <b>enter university after an intermediate stage</b> (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university.</p> <p>(b) A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.</p> <p>(c) University should function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body.</p> <p>(d) Female education, technological education, teachers' training should be extended.</p>	<p>school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.</p> <p>(c) For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.</p>	<p>for 11-17 years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary.</p> <p>(b) Abolition of intermediate course and liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.</p> <p>(c) Stress on teachers' training, physical education, education for the physically and mentally handicapped</p>
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Note: Based on Wardha scheme, Zakir Hussain committee formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education.

## DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS

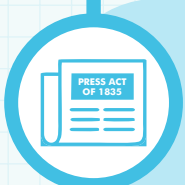
### Early Regulations



**Censorship of Press Act, 1799:** Enacted by Lord Wellesley, anticipating French invasion of India; imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship; relaxed under Lord Hastings.



**Licensing Regulations, 1823:** Enacted by the acting governor-general, John Adams; starting or using a press without licence was a penal offence (Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication.)



**Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act:** Metcalfe repealed the 1823 ordinance and followed a liberal policy; known as the "liberator of the Indian press".



**Licensing Act, 1857:** In response to the 1857 revolt, this Act imposed licensing restrictions.



**Registration Act, 1867:** Replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive.



# REGULATIONS TO CURB NATIONALIST MOVEMENT



- **Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (VPA):** To control the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress what was considered to be seditious writing; came to be nicknamed "**the gagging Act**"; finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.
- Worst features of this act was no right of appeal against magistrate decision. Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. (Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA).

**Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908:** Aimed against Extremist nationalist activity, the Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material. (Tilak was tried on charges of sedition and transported to Mandalay (Burma) for six years).



**Indian Press Act, 1910:** Revived the worst features of the VPA - local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper.

**Defence of India Rules:** Imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.



**Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931:** Gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement.

**During the second World War** pre-censorship was again imposed under Defence of India Rules.



## IMPORTANT PAPERS/JOURNALS



### Name of the Paper/Journal

Bengal Gazette

India Gazette

Indian Herald

Sambad Kaumudi  
(Weekly in Bengali),  
Mirat-ul-Akbar,

Banga-Duta

Rast Goftar (A Gujarati  
fortnightly)

Hindu Patriot

Indian Mirror,  
National Paper

Bengalee



### Year and Place from which Published

1780, Calcutta

1787, Calcutta

1795, Madras

**1821-22, Calcutta**

1822, Calcutta

**1851**

1853, Calcutta

**1860s, Calcutta**

1862, Calcutta



### Name of the Founder/ Published Editor

Started by James Augustus  
Hicky (Irishman)

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio  
associated with it

Started by R. Williams  
(English-man) and  
published by Humphreys.

Raja Rammohan Roy

Rammohan Roy,  
Dwarkanath Tagore and  
others

Dadabhai Naoroji

Girishchandra Ghosh (later,  
Harishchandra Mukerji  
became owner-cum-editor)

Devendranath Tagore

Girishchandra Ghosh  
(taken over by S.N.  
Banerjee in 1879)

Amrita Bazar Patrika	1868, Jessore District	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Bangadarshana (in Bengali)	1873, Calcutta	Bankimchandra Chatterji
The Hindu	1878, Madras	G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and SubbaRaoPandit
Kesari (Marathi daily) and Maharatta (English weekly)	1881, Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar
Bombay Chronicle (a daily)	1913, Bombay	Started by Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor—B.G. Horniman (Englishman).
The Hindustan Time	1920, Delhi	Founded by K.M. Panikkar as part of the Akali Dal Movement
Bahishkrit Bharat (Marathi fortnightly)	<b>1927</b>	B.R. Ambedkar
National Herald (daily)	1938	Started by Jawaharlal Nehru

## IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS/ JOURNALS UNDER SURGE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Name of the Paper/Journal	Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/ Published Editor
Yugantar	1906, Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
Sandhya	1906, Bengal	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
Ghadr	San Francisco	Ghadr Party
Bharat Mata	<b>Punjab</b>	<b>Ajit Singh</b>
Indian Sociologist	London	Shyamji Krishnavarma
Bande Mataram	Paris	Madam Bhikaji Cama
Talvar	Berlin	Virendranath Chattopadhyay



Free Hindustan	Vancouver	Taraknath Das
BandiJivan	Bengal	Sachindranath Sanyal

## MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS

### Phase 1 (1850-1906)

- ▶ Early nationalists, especially the moderates were usually elites. They did not give adequate attention to the labour's cause.
- ▶ They did not want a division in the movement on the basis of classes. **Thus did not support the Factories Act of 1881 and 1891 for these reasons.**
- ▶ **Individual Efforts:**
  - ▶ (a) **Sasipada Banerjea** started a workingmen's club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi in 1870.
  - ▶ (b) **N.M. Lokhanday** started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.

### Phase 2 (1907-19)

- ▶ **During Swadeshi upsurge:** Strikes were organised by Ashwini Coomar Banerjea, Prabhat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Premtosh Bose and Apurba Kumar Ghosh. Subramaniya Siva and Chidambaram Pillai led strikes in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.
- ▶ **During First World War:** Discontent among workers due to rise in exports, soaring prices, massive profiteering opportunities for the industrialists but very low wages for the workers.
- ▶ **Emergence of Gandhi** led to a broad-based national movement and mobilisation of the workers. Gandhi himself fought for the cause of **Ahmedabad mill workers in 1918.**

### Phase 3 (1920-27)

- ▶ **AITUC was founded in 1920.** Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- ▶ **Gaya session of the Congress (1922)** welcomed the formation of the AITUC.
- ▶ Leaders like C.R.Das, Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Satyamurthy, V.V. Giri and Sarojini Naidu kept close contacts with the AITUC.
- ▶ **Communist Party of India** was founded in 1925.
- ▶ **Trade Union Act, 1926** recognised trade unions as legal associations.

## Phase 4 (1928-47)

- ▶ **Meerut Conspiracy Case(1929):** Communist leaders like Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaukat Usmani and others were arrested. The trial got worldwide publicity but weakened the working class movement
- ▶ Alarmed at the increasing strength of trade union movements , government passed the **Public Safety Ordinance (1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (1929).**
- ▶ After the withdrawal of CDM, young Congress leaders were disillusioned and decided to found CSP in 1934. CSP continued to work inside the Congress to give it a left leaning.
- ▶ **Congress governments formed in the provinces after the 1937** were generally sympathetic to the worker's demands and gave a fillip to the trade union activity.
- ▶ During Second world war, **communists dissociated themselves from the Quit India Movement.** In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges like Naval Ratings.

## INDIAN CAPITALIST AND INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

### Ideology

Indian capitalist class was always in favour of not completely abandoning the constitutional path and generally preferred to put its weight behind constitutional forms of struggle as opposed to prolonged mass civil disobedience.

### Attitude Towards National Movement

- ▶ **During the Swadeshi Movement** (1905-08), the capitalists remained opposed to the boycott agitation.
- ▶ **During the Non-Cooperation Movement** support by the Indian capitalists was limited. Even a small section of the capitalists, including Purshottamdas, openly declared themselves enemies of the Non Cooperation Movement.
- ▶ **CDM:** It was during the 1930s CDM, the capitalists largely supported the movement and refused to respond to the Viceroy's exhortations (in September 1930) to publicly repudiate the Congress stand.

### Organization

- ▶ Earlier Organization: Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in 1887.
- ▶ Formation of FICCI in 1927. Established on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi by Indian businessman Mr. G.D. Birla and PurshottamdasThakurdas.

## " BOMBAY PLAN OF 1944-45"

### Salient Features

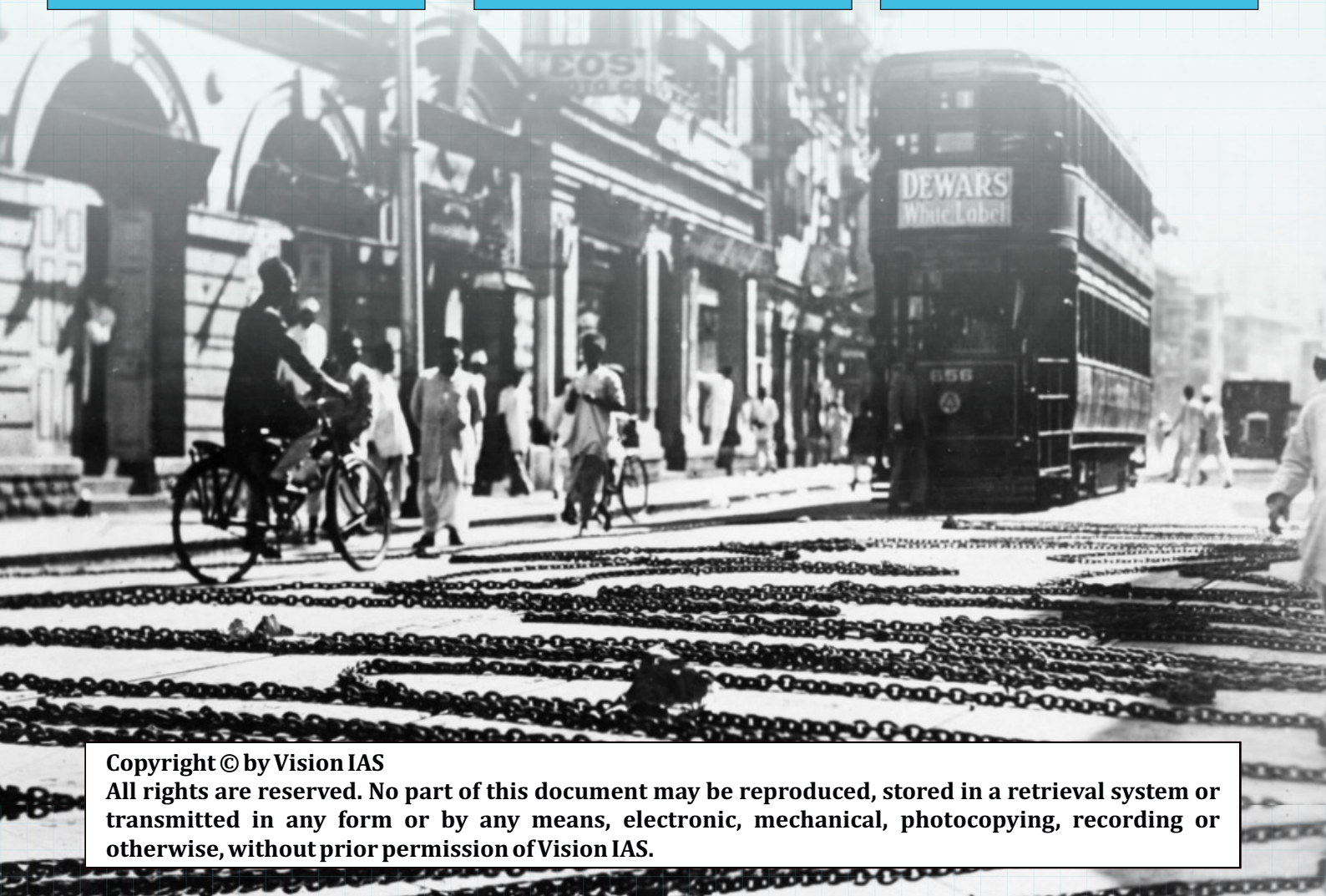
- Proposed that the future government protect indigenous industries against foreign competition in local markets.
- Offers a comprehensive vision of mass education, including primary, secondary and vocational and university schooling.

### Leaders Associated

- J.R.D.Tata, G.D.Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ardeshir Darabshaw Shroff, Purshottamdas Thakurdas and John Mathai.

### Objective

- Achieve a balanced economy and to raise the standard of living of the masses by doubling the present per capita income within a period of 15 years.



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