

UNIT 1 : INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD – II

CHAPTER 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- **Nationalism** is a sense of identity with the nation. In other words, nationalism is a political and socio-economic philosophy that promotes the interest of a nation as a whole. Many European nations experienced heightened periods of nationalism in the 19th century.
- Nationalism in Europe can be traced back to the decline of feudalism and the beginning of the **Renaissance** which means 'Rebirth'. The Renaissance in Europe fostered new political ideas.
- The concepts of liberty, equality, fraternity and nationalism dominated the social and political scene of Europe in the 19th century.

The French Revolution :

- The **French Revolution** in 1789 was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. The major outcome of the revolution was the formation of a constitutional monarchy and a sizeable reduction in the royal and feudal privileges.
- It paved the way for the achievement of bigger goals of national identity and national pride, which can be aptly called nationalism.
- The French Revolution produced a famous historic personality and warrior called Napoleon Bonaparte. He introduced several effective administrative changes like the Civil Code of 1804 which was also known as the '**Napoleonic Code**'.

Advent of Liberalism in Europe :

- During the mid-18th century, Europe was divided into several small kingdoms and principalities. The concept of nation states did not exist at all. People with diverse ethnic groups lived in Eastern and Central Europe.
- The prominent empires in Europe were the autocratic Ottoman Empire that ruled over Eastern and Central Europe and Greece; and the Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria and Hungary.

Rise of Conservatism and Revolutionaries :

- The middle class believed in freedom and equality of all individuals before law. **Liberalism** was used by them to end aristocracy and clerical privileges. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, the European Government adopted the idea of conservatism.
- **Conservatism** was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development than a quick change.

- After 1815, several liberals began working in secret societies all over Europe to propagate their views and train the revolutionaries. Revolutionaries were seen as a threat to the restored monarchies, and hence, were repressed.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, a famous Italian revolutionary was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was part of a secret society called **Carbonari** and founded two underground societies called '**Young Italy**' in Marseilles, and '**Young Europe**' in Berne whose members were like minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
- In 1831, Mazzini was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria. Mazzini believed in the unification of the small kingdoms and principalities in Italy.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS (1830-1848)

- **Liberalism and nationalism** became associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- **The first upheaval** took place in France, in July 1830.
- **The Greek War of Independence** was another event which mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories, music, etc., helped in expressing and shaping the nationalist feelings.
- **Romanticism** was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- The 1830s saw a rise in prices, bad harvest, poverty in Europe. Besides the poor, unemployed and starving peasants, even educated middle classes revolted.
- In 1848, an all-German National Assembly was voted for in Frankfurt.
- The issue of extending political rights to women became a controversial one.
- Conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, but could not restore the old order.
- After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

NATION STATES – UNIFICATION OF ITALY, GERMANY AND BRITAIN

- **Unification of Germany (1866 – 1871)**
 - In 1848, middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation.
 - Prussia took over the leadership of the movement.
 - On 18 Jan, 1871, the new German empire headed by a German Emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.
 - The new German Empire focused on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.
- **Unification of Italy**
 - Italy was divided into seven states.
 - The central part was under the Pope.
 - Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states. The Chief Minister, Count Cavour, lead the movement for the **unification of Italy**.
 - In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared as the capital of Italy.

VISUALISING THE NATION

- During the 18th and the 19th centuries, several symbols were used by artists and revolutionaries to depict abstract concepts. These symbols were usually popular images from everyday life that uneducated masses could easily identify with.
- During revolutions, artists represented a nation as a person. This personification gave life to an abstract concept like nation.
- The way of expressing an abstract idea like freedom or liberty through a symbol that may be person or thing is known as **allegory**. An allegory has a literal and a symbolic meaning. In the nineteenth century, French artists used the female allegory to represent France. She was named **Marianne**. She symbolised reason, liberty and the ideals of the republic.
- In Germany, the allegory for the nation was a female figure called **Germania**. A broken chain represented abolition of slavery.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

- Through the 18th and the mid-19th century, Europe was marked by a lot of chaos and turmoil. After 1871, there was a significant change in the concept of nationalism in Europe.
- Nationalist groups in Europe had become increasingly incompatible with each other and were constantly in conflict. The major European powers, namely Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary began taking advantage of nationalism in Europe, to materialise their aims for imperialism.
- The European powers sighted the much-disturbed **Balkan region** to fulfil their imperialist goals. The Balkan region consisted of the following countries - Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

CHAPTER 2 : Nationalism in India

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- **Effects of the First World War** : The First World War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure. This was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes. Custom duties were raised and income tax was introduced to raise extra revenue. **Prices of items increased** during the war years. The prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. The common people were the worst sufferers because of price rise. Forced recruitment of rural people in the army was another cause of widespread anger among people.
- Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of food. Influenza epidemic further aggravated the problem. According to 1921 census, about 12 to 13 million people died because of **famines and epidemic**.

The Idea of Satyagraha :

- Mahatma Gandhi advocated a noble method of mass agitation, called **Satyagraha**. This method was based on the idea that if someone is fighting for a true cause, there is no need to take recourse to physical force to fight the oppressor. Gandhiji believed that a satyagrahi could win a battle through non-violence, i.e. without being aggressive or revengeful.
- Some early Satyagraha Movements organized by Gandhiji :
 - Peasants' Movement in Champaran in 1916.
 - Peasants' Movement in Kheda in 1917.
 - Mill Workers' Movement in Ahmedabad in 1918.

The Rowlatt Act (1919) :

- The **Rowlatt Act** was passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. The Indian members did not support the Act, but it was passed; nevertheless. The Act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

- On 6th April, 1919, Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The call of strike on 6th April got huge response. People came out in support in various cities, shops were shut down and workers in railway workshops went on strike. The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

Jallianwalla Bagh Incident

- On 10th April 1919, in Amritsar; the police fired upon a peaceful procession. This provoked widespread attacks on government establishments. Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar and the command of the area was given to General Dyer.
- The infamous Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre took place on 13th April 1919; the day on which Baisakhi is celebrated in Punjab. A crowd of villagers came to participate in a fair in Jallianwalla Bagh. This was enclosed from all sides with narrow entry points. General Dyer blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd. Hundreds of people were killed in the incident. Public reaction to the incident took a violent turn in many north Indian towns. The government was quite brutal in its response.

Khilafat Movement

- The Khilafat issue gave Gandhiji the opportunity to bring the Hindus and Muslims on a common platform. The Ottoman Turkey was badly defeated in the First World War. There were rumours about a harsh peace treaty likely to be imposed on the Ottoman emperor; who was the spiritual head of the Islamic world (the Khalifa). A **Khilafat Committee** was formed in Bombay in March 1919 to defend the Khalifa. This committee had leaders like the brothers Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. They also wanted Mahatma Gandhi to take up the cause to build a united mass action. At the **Calcutta Session of the Congress** in September 1920, the resolution was passed to launch a **Non-Cooperation Movement** in support of Khilafat and also for Swaraj.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- In his famous book **Hind Swaraj** (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and **Swaraj** would come. Gandhiji believed that if Indians begin to refuse to cooperate, the British rulers will have no other way than to leave India.
- **Some of the proposals of the Non-Cooperation Movement :**
 - Surrender the titles which were awarded by the British Government.
 - Boycott civil services, army, police, courts, legislative councils and schools.
 - Boycott foreign goods.
 - Launch full Civil Disobedience Campaign, if the government persisted with repressive measures.
- **Differing Strands within the Movement :** The **Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement** began in January 1921. Various social groups participated in this movement, each with its own specific aspiration. All of them responded to the call of Swaraj, but the term meant different things to different people.

Awadh

- The **Peasants' Movement in Awadh** was led by Baba Ramchandra. He was a sanyasi who had earlier worked in Fiji as an indentured labourer. The peasants were against the high rents and many other cess which were demanded by talukdars and landlords. The peasants demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of begar, and social boycott of oppressive landlords.

Tribal Peasants

- Tribal peasants gave their own interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi and the idea of Swaraj. The tribals were prevented from entering the forests to graze cattle, or to collect fruits and firewood. The new forest laws were a threat to their livelihood. The government forced them to do the **begar** on road construction.
- Many rebels from the tribal areas became violent and often carried guerrilla warfare against the British officials.

Swaraj in the Plantations

- The plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission; as per the **Indian Emigration Act of 1859**. When the news of Non-Cooperation Movement spread to the plantations, many workers began to defy the authorities. They left plantations and headed towards their homes. But they got stranded on the way because of a railway and steamer strike. They were caught by the police and brutally beaten up.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Simon Commission

- The British Government constituted a Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon. The Commission was made to look into the functioning of the constitutional system in India and suggest changes. But since all the members in the commission were British, the Indian leaders opposed the commission.
- The **Simon Commission** arrived in India in 1928. It was greeted with the slogan '**Go back Simon**'. All parties joined the protest. In October 1929, Lord Irwin announced a vague offer of '**dominion status**' for India but its timing was not specified. He also offered to hold a **Round Table Conference** to discuss the future constitution.

Salt March (Beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement)

- Mahatma Gandhi believed that salt could be a powerful symbol to unite the whole nation. Most of the people; including the British scoffed at the idea. Abolition of the **Salt Tax** was among many demands which were raised by Gandhiji through a letter to Viceroy Irwin.
- The Salt March or **Dandi March** was started by Gandhiji on 12th March 1930. He was accompanied by 78 volunteers. They walked for 24 days to cover a distance of 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi. Many more joined them on the way. On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the law by boiling sea water.
- The Salt March marked the beginning of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**. Thousands of people broke the Salt Law in different parts of country. People demonstrated in front of government salt factories. Foreign cloth was boycotted. Peasants refused to pay revenue. Village officials resigned. Tribal people violated forest laws.

Response of the British Rulers

- The Colonial Government began to arrest the Congress leaders. This led to violent clashes in many places. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested about a month later. People began to attack the symbols of British rule; such as police posts, municipal buildings, law courts and railway stations. The government's repression was quite brutal. Even women and children were beaten up. About 100,000 people were arrested.

Round Table Conference

- When things began to take a violent turn, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement. He signed a pact with Irwin on 5th March 1931. This was called the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**. As per the Pact, Gandhiji agreed to participate in the **Round Table Conference** in London. In lieu to that, the government agreed to release the political prisoners. Gandhiji went to London in December 1931. The negotiations broke down and Gandhiji had to return disappointed. When Gandhiji came back to India, he found that most of the leaders were put in jail. Congress had been declared illegal. Many measures were taken to prevent meetings, demonstrations and boycotts. Mahatma Gandhi relaunched the Civil Disobedience Movement. For over a year, the movement continued, but by 1934 it lost its momentum.

PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE MOVEMENT AND THE SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

➤ Farmers

For the farmers, the fight for **Swaraj** was a struggle against high revenues. When the movement was called off in 1931; without the revenue rates being revised; the farmers were highly disappointed. Many of them refused to participate when the movement was re-launched in 1932. The small tenants just wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted. They often joined the radical movements

which were led by Socialists and Communists. Congress did not want to alienate the rich landlords and hence, the relationship between the poor peasants and Congress was uncertain.

➤ **Businessmen**

The Indian merchants and industrialists could grow their business during the First World War. They were against those colonial policies which restricted their business activities. They wanted protection against imports and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio which would discourage imports. The **Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress** was formed in 1920 and the **Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)** was formed in 1927. These were the results of attempts to bring the common business interests on a common platform. For the businessmen, Swaraj meant an end to oppressive colonial policies. They wanted an environment which could allow the business to flourish. They were apprehensive of militant activities and of growing influence of socialism among the younger members of the Congress.

➤ **Industrial Workers**

The industrial workers showed lukewarm response to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Since industrialists were closer to the Congress, workers kept a distance from the movement. But some workers selectively participated in the movement. Congress did not want to alienate the industrialists and hence preferred to keep the workers' demands at bay.

➤ **Women's Participation**

Women also participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in large numbers. However, most of the women were from high-caste families in the urban areas and from rich peasant households in the rural areas. But for a long time, the Congress was reluctant to give any position of authority to women within the organization. The Congress was just keen on the symbolic presence of women.

CHAPTER 3 : The Making of a Global World

THE PRE-MODERN WORLD

- **Globalisation** is an economic system associated with the free movement of capital goods, technology, ideas and people across the globe. It developed mainly through trade, migration of those who were seeking better life and movement of capital.
- Travellers, traders, priests and pilgrims travelled vast distances in search of knowledge, opportunity, spiritual fulfilment or to escape persecution. They carried articles, values, skills and even diseases.
- **The Silk Route** is a pre-modern trade route over land and sea which affected cultures of China, Central Asia and the West. Besides trade, art and literature philosophical ideas were also exchanged.
- **Food travelled** : Many of our common foods such as potatoes, soya, groundnuts, maize, tomatoes, chillies, sweet potatoes from North and South America and the Caribbean travelled to Europe and Asia. These foods were only introduced in Europe and Asia after Christopher Columbus accidentally discovered the vast continent of America.
- Precious metals particularly silver from mines of Peru and Mexico enhanced European trade with Asia. The Europeans conquered and carried diseases like "small pox" to South America.
- Europe leaped ahead of other continents due to Renaissance, Industrial Revolution, Capitalism, ideas of the French and American Revolutions.
- Colonies were established by Europeans all over the world.

THE 19TH CENTURY (1815–1914) ECONOMY

- The 19th century saw international economic exchange by 3 types of movements or flows – **Trade flow**, **Labour flow** and **Capital flow**.
- Industrial Revolution changed the consumption and production pattern of people.
- Demand for food increased, England imposed **Corn Laws** but tried to withdraw them under pressure from urban dwellers and industrialists. It led to import of cheap agricultural products into England.

- Countries like Eastern Europe, Russia, America and Australia increased their food productivity to meet British needs, and became industrialised.
- **Global migration** took place and nearly 50 million people migrated from Europe to America and Australia in the 19th century due to poverty, hunger and to escape religious persecution.
- Technology reached its highest peak in Europe with the invention of railways, steamships, telegraph and shipbuilding. Meat trade at this time is a fine example of interdependence of technology and economy.
- Late 19th century saw colonisation at huge scale by Britain, France and followed by Spain, Portugal, Germany and Belgium. The USA also became a colonial power by the 1890s. Most regions of Asia and Africa became colonies of the West.
- **Rinderpest** or the **Cattle Plague** arrived in Africa from Europe. It destroyed nearly 90% of the livestock and destroyed the livelihood of the natives. Mine owners and colonial powers benefitted from it and Africa ceased to be a free continent.
- **A new system of slavery** – Indentured labour immigration from India started to the Caribbean Islands, Mauritius, Fiji, Ceylon and Malaya.
- Though cheated and treated badly, they adapted to their new environment and cultural fusion took place as a result of this process of migration.
- Indian entrepreneurs, Shikaripuri Shroffs and Nattukottai Chettiars were amongst the many groups of bankers and traders who financed export agriculture in Central and South-east Asia. They even followed the Europeans to Africa.
- **Industrial Revolution** in England changed the balance of trade between England and India. Indian handicraft and agriculture were destroyed and Britain enjoyed a trade surplus with India. Their exports increased and imports decreased.

THE INTER-WAR ECONOMY

- **The First World War (1914–1918)** transformed the socio-economic and political structure of the world.
- The war killed 9 million and injured 20 million people by using new, modern weapons of mass destruction.
- Economic transformation took place in the form of shift in investment and capital distribution. The war encouraged war-related goods.
- The USA became international creditor of Europe, Russia became a communist country in 1917.
- The **League of Nations** was formed to end all future wars.
- **Post-war Recovery** – Britain faced a steep war-debt and her position as a world economic power ended. Unemployment increased, grain prices fell due to overproduction. After the war, production in Eastern Europe revived and created a glut in wheat output.
- The US recovered from the post-war crisis at a great speed due to the introduction of mass production.
- **Henry Ford** introduced the assembly line production. His T-model Ford was the world's first mass produced car.
- Mass production lowered the costs and prices of engineered goods. The housing and consumer boom in the 1920s, ultimately led to the **Great Depression of 1929**.
- Markets crashed in 1929, and led to failure of banks, and the American crisis affected other countries. By 1933, over 4,000 banks closed and between 1929-32 about 1,10,000 companies collapsed.
- India was also affected by the Great Depression. Indian exports and imports declined extensively, prices fell. Bengal jute growers suffered the most. Large scale migration took place from villages to towns and cities.

REBUILDING OF A WORLD ECONOMY : THE POST-WAR ERA

- **The Second World War (1939–1945)** was even more devastating than the first.
- About 3% of the world population perished, many more civilians than soldiers died due to war-related causes.
- **Two countries** – USA and the USSR emerged as superpowers in the post-war scenario. International organisations like the UNO and others were established to maintain peace and stability.

- Two lessons were learnt by the economists and the politicians in the post-war system :
 - (i) to ensure mass consumption in an industrial society by high and stable income.
 - (ii) to ensure full employment and government control of flows of goods, capital and labour.
- **Bretton Woods Agreement (July 1944)** : To ensure a stable economy a framework was agreed upon at the **United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference** held at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA. It established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
- **The IMF** was to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations.
- **The World Bank** was an international bank for reconstruction and development and was to finance the post-war reconstruction.
- **Bretton Woods System** was based on a fixed exchange rate. National currencies were pegged to the American dollar at a fixed rate. The western powers, the USA specially, controlled the decision-making provisions such as the right to veto. It linked national currencies and the monetary system.
- The Bretton Woods System benefitted the Western industrial nations and Japan and brought immense trade and income to them.
- Post-war era saw rapid decolonisation and many countries in Asia and Africa became independent nations, supported by UNO and NAM.
- **Group of 77 or G-77** was organised by developing countries to demand a **New International Economic Order (NIEO)** which would give these countries real control over their national resources, raw materials, manufactured goods in their markets.
- MNCs or multinational companies were established in the 1950s and 1960s and operated in several countries.

CHAPTER 4 : The Age of Industrialisation

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- **Proto-industrialization** was the stage when large scale industrial production took place in the absence of modern factories for international market.
- Acquisition of colonies and expansion of trade in the 16th and 17th centuries led to greater demands for goods.
- Trade guilds, associations of producers, trained craftsmen and artisans restricted the entry of new people into the trade.
- A close relationship between town and countryside developed between farmers and merchants.
- Factories emerged in England in the 1730s. Changes were brought about in the production process because of inventions in the 18th centuries, e.g. cotton mill by **Richard Arkwright**.
- Cotton and metal industries (iron and steel) grew rapidly from 2.5 million pounds import of raw cotton in 1760 to 22 million pounds in 1787. By 1873 iron and steel exports rose to 77 million pounds.
- Small and ordinary inventions contributed in many mechanised sectors like food processing, building, pottery, glasswork, tanning.
- Technological changes were slow and expensive till the late 19th century. Traditional craftsmen played an important role at this stage.

LABOUR AND STEM POWER

- Machines played the following role in the 19th century.
- They required large capital investment. There was no labour shortage in Victorian Britain. Wages were low. Technological changes occurred slowly. They did not spread dramatically across the industrial landscape.
- New technology was expensive and merchants and industrialists were cautious about using it. The machines often broke down and repairing was costly.
- Seasonal industries were related with gas work, breweries, ship repair and book binders. In all such industries where production fluctuated with the season, industrialists preferred hand labour.

- Machines could produce only limited. Handmade goods were more in demand among variety of products like uniforms for the rich and upper classes as a symbol of class products meant for mass production and refinement.
- Conflict between technology and tradition led to hostility of workers; machines became a target as they caused unemployment, specially among women workers. The fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the introduction of new technology.
- Invention of **Spinning Jenny** by James Hargreaves in 1764 reduced labour demand.
- Life improved after 1840s due to massive building activities involving road construction, railways, tunnels, sewers. Number of labour doubled in transport industry.

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE COLONIES

- India started industrialization under the British rule.
- Pre-colonial industrialization was slow. Silk and cotton textiles were traditional items to export.
- Merchants exported goods as far as Afghanistan, Persia, Central Asia, South-East Asia from Surat in Gujarat, Masaulipatnam on Coromandel coast and Hooghly in Bengal.
- A number of merchants and bankers were involved in the network of import and export.
- Europeans gradually gained monopoly of trade in the mid-18th century through concessions from rulers, monopoly rights, etc.
- Old ports like Surat were replaced by new ports in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- Textile industry changed dramatically after the conquest of Bengal and Carnatic in the 1760s and 1770s.
- Weavers suffered the most. They were forced to work for the company, who acted through their agents called Gomasthas.
- After 1770s, the English controlled trade, eliminated competition, prevented the weavers from dealing with other buyers. They were severely punished for delays.
- There was desertion and migration by farmers of Carnatic and Bengal weavers.
- Manchester came to India in the form of cotton textiles produced in English factories.
- Imposition of import duties on Indian cotton and sale of British goods in Indian markets at cheaper rates led to decline in Indian exports of cotton piece goods.
- Exports fell from 33% in 1811-12 to 3% in 1850-51, whereas imports increased from 31% in 1850-51 to 50% in 1870.
- When Indian factories started producing cotton textiles, it spelt doom for Indian weavers.
- They were already reeling under the price rise in supply of raw cotton due to American War of Independence.

SETTING UP OF THE FACTORIES

- Industries were set up by different groups in different places. Most of the entrepreneurs began as investors in trade with China, Burma, Middle East and East Africa.
- Prominent entrepreneurs were :
 - Dwarkanath Tagore from Bengal
 - Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata from Bombay
 - Seth Hukam Chand from Calcutta
 - Father and grandfather of G. D. Birla.
- Europeans controlled a large section of Indian industries like the Bird Heiglers & Co., Andrew Yule and Jardine Skinner & Co.
- Factory workers increased from 5,84,000 in 1901 to 24,36,000 in 1946.
- Workers came from neighbouring district of Ratnagiri to work in cotton industries. Peasants and artisans from Kanpur district came to work in Kanpur Mills and migrant workers from united provinces to work in Bombay textile mills or jute mills of Calcutta.
- **Jobbers** became a new group of workers who got villagers to work in cities. They gained importance through commissions and services like housing rent, etc.

THE PECULIARITIES OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

- Industrial production in India was dominated by European managing agencies. They produced items of export and not for sale in India – tea, coffee, indigo, jute and mining.
- To avoid competition with Manchester products, India produced coarse yarn (thread) in the late 19th century. Swadeshi activists, during the National Movement, mobilised people against use of foreign goods.
- The First World War led Britain to produce materials for war. Indian factories started producing and supplying war goods, such as jute bags, army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles.
- After the war, the British lost their economic predominance. New technologies developed in US, Germany and Japan which took the lead.
- Small-scale industries predominated in India between 1900–1940.
- Large industries were located in Bengal and Bombay. In 1911, 67% of them were in these two cities.

MARKET FOR GOODS

- A significant feature of the 19th century Indian economy was the attempt to dominate it by foreign manufacturers.
- Indian weavers, craftsmen, traders and industries made collective demand for tariff protection, grants or concessions.
- **Advertisements** became popular as an attempt to increase the sales and win the consumer's confidence.
- Manchester industrialists used their labels on clothes sold in India – "MADE IN MANCHESTER" was written in bold letters.
- Indians used images of gods, emperors and nawabs on calendars to boost the sales.
- During the nationalist struggle and Swadeshi Movement, Indians used advertisements very effectively on papers, journals and magazines. They said, 'if you care for the nation then buy products that Indians produce.' Advertisement became a vehicle of nationalist message.

CHAPTER 5 : Print Culture and the Modern World

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOKS

- **Print technology** of the earliest kind was developed in China, Japan and Korea.
- It was a system of **hand printing**. From AD 594, books were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wood blocks. Chinese books were folded and stitched at the sides.
- **Skilled craftsmen** duplicated, with remarkable accuracy, the beauty of calligraphy.
- China was a major producer of printed material for a long time.
- **17th century** : Print diversified and merchants started using print in their everyday life. Reading became a popular leisure activity. Rich women and wives of scholar-officials published their plays and poetry.
- **By the 19th century** : Western powers started exporting new technology to China. There was a gradual shift from hand printing to mechanical printing.

The oldest printed book known is a Japanese Buddhist book, the **Diamond Sutra** printed in 868 AD.

- Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand printing technology in Japan around 768-770 AD.
- **In the 18th century** : Edo (Tokyo) published illustrated collection of paintings, showing urban culture; hundreds of books were published on cooking, famous places, women, musical instruments, tea ceremony, etc.

From Japan, this art travelled to Europe and the USA.

THE PRINT REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT

- With the printing press, a new reading public emerged. Printing reduced the cost of books, now a reading public came into being.

- Earlier common people lived in a world of oral culture and knowledge. Before the age of print, books were not only expensive but they could not be produced in sufficient numbers.

RELIGIOUS DEBATES AND THE FEAR OF PRINT

- Print created the possibility of wide circulation of ideas.
- Through the printed message, they could persuade people to think differently and introduced a new world of debate and discussion. This had significance in different sphere of life.
- Many were apprehensive of the effects that the easier access to the printed word and the wider circulation of books, could have on people's minds. It was feared that if there was no control over what was printed and read, then rebellious and irreligious thoughts might spread.
- In 1517, the religious reformer Martin Luther wrote 'Ninety Five Theses' criticising many of the practices and rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

- Print popularized the ideas of the enlightenment thinkers. Collectively, their writings provided a critical commentary on tradition, superstition and despotism.
- Print created a new culture of dialogue and debate. All values, norms and institutions were re-evaluated and discussed by a public that had become aware of the power of reason.
- By the 1780's there was an outpour of literature that mocked the royalty and criticized their morality. In the process, it raised questions about the existing social order.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY (WOMEN)

- As primary education became compulsory from the late nineteenth century, women became important as readers as well as writers. **Penny magazines** were especially meant for women, as were manuals teaching proper behaviour and house keeping.
- In the nineteenth century, lending libraries in England became instruments for educating white collar workers, artisans and lower middle class people. Sometimes self educated working class people wrote for themselves.
- Some of the best known novelists women were : Jane Austin, the Bronte Sisters and George Eliot. Their writings became important in defining a new type of woman : a person with will, strength of personality, determination and the power to think.

INDIA AND THE WORLD OF PRINT

- India had a very old and rich tradition of handwritten manuscripts – in Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian as well as in various vernacular languages.
- **Problems of handwritten books** : (i) very expensive (ii) very fragile, (iii) had to be handled carefully and (iv) script written in different styles – could not be read easily.
- **Print comes to India** in the mid-16th century to Goa, brought by the Portuguese missionaries.
- In 1579, Catholics priests printed the first Tamil book at Cochin. In 1713, the first Malayalam book was printed by them. By 1710, Dutch Protestant missionaries had printed 32 Tamil texts.
- The first regular periodical in India was Hickey's **Bengal Gazette** in English that came up in the late 17th century.
- **The first Indian newspaper** to appear was the weekly Bengal Gazette by Raja Rammohan Roy's associate Gangadhar Bhattacharya.
- From the early 19th century there were intense debates around religious issues.
- This was a time of intense controversies between social and religious reformers and the Hindu orthodoxy over matters like widow immolation, monotheism, Brahmanical priesthood and idolatry. Traditional practices were criticized and new ideas emerged.
- Rammohan Roy published **Sambad Kaunudi** from 1821. The Hindu orthodoxy published **Samachar Chandrika** to oppose his ideas.
- From 1822, two Persian newspapers were published – *Jam-i-Jahan Nama* and *Shamsul Akhbar*.
- A Gujarati newspaper '**Bombay Samachar**' was also published from 1822.

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- The Ulama, afraid of the English changing the Muslim personal laws, printed newspapers in Urdu and Persian.
- Thus the **Deoband Seminary** was founded in 1867 which published *fatwas* telling Muslims how to behave, explaining the meaning of Islamic doctrines.
- Among Hindus, **Ramcharitmanas** by Tulsidas was first printed from Calcutta in 1810.
- The Naval Kishore Press of Lucknow, and the Shri Venkateshwar Press of Bombay, published numerous religious literature in vernacular languages.
- Thus, print connected various people, communities, sects in different parts of the country.
- It contributed to the growth of pan-Indian identities.

PRINT AND CENSORSHIP

- Before 1798, colonial rulers (East India Company) did not impose censorship.
- The 1820s saw the Calcutta Supreme Court pass regulations to control freedom of press.
- The Revolt of 1857 changed the attitude of the British towards the freedom of the press. Englishmen enraged now demanded repression of the 'Native Press'.
- In 1878, the **Vernacular Press Act** was passed modelled on the Irish Press Laws.
- It gave the government extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in vernacular newspapers.
- Militant protests and publication of more nationalist newspapers was the reaction.
- Punjab revolutionaries were deported in 1907. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was imprisoned in 1908 for writing against the deportation in his *Kesari*. Gandhiji condemned the Vernacular Press Act in 1922. He saw freedom of press as a powerful vehicle of expressing and cultivating public opinion. By the close of the 18th century, printing of many newspapers and journals started.