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the modern educated class did not support.

## Consequences

- a) The British recaptured Delhi. Bahadur Shah was taken a prisoner and exiled to Rangoon. The royal princes were butchered. Nana Saheb escaped to Nepal. By the end of 1859, the British authority over India was re-established.
- b) The power to rule India was taken away from the East India Company. The British Crown became the ruler. Ultimate power came to be enjoyed by the Parliament. The viceroy emerged as the actual ruler.
- c) Artillery was put exclusively in the hands of the Europeans. The Indian army came to be organised on caste, community and regional



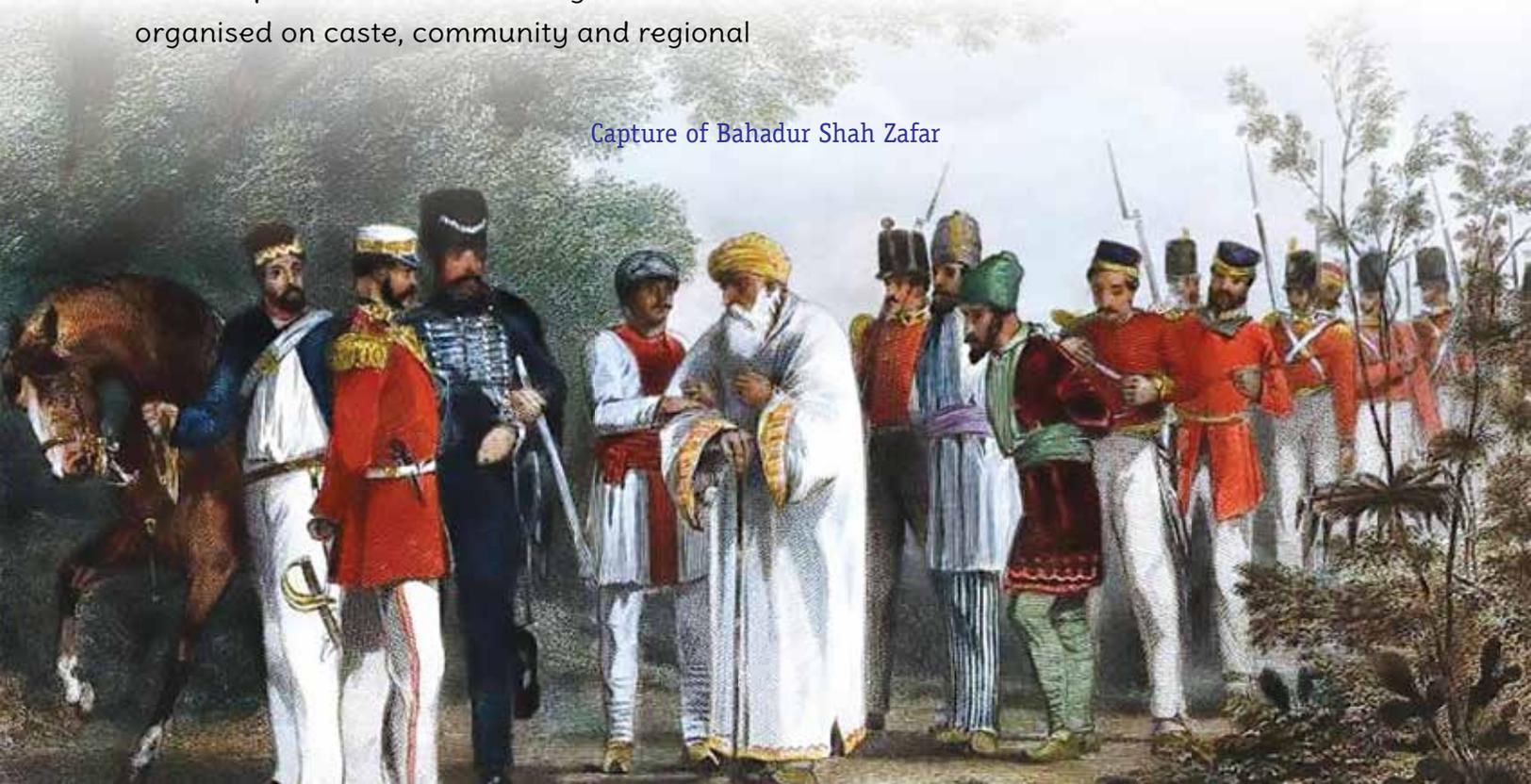
Centres of conflict

basis. It aimed at dividing the Indians on these considerations.

d) The British abandoned the policy of annexation and doctrine of lapse. They befriended the zamindars, princess and others. The British had adopted a reactionary policy.

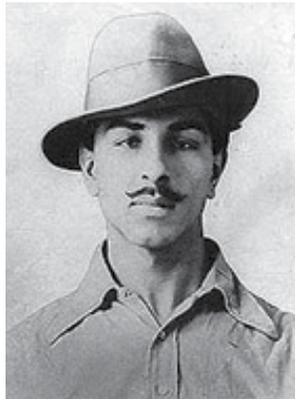
- e) The British introduced the policy of divide and rule. They punished the Muslims severely. Subsequently they extended preferential treatment to Muslims. These policies led to the growth of communalism.
- f) The events of 1857 eroded the impression of the invincibility of the British power. The revolt resulted in the birth and growth of nationalism. It enhanced nationality.

Capture of Bahadur Shah Zafar



Central Legislative Assembly.

In Bengal the revolutionary activities were revived. In these activities young women also participated. The government struck hard at the revolutionaries. Many of them were arrested and tried.



Bhagat Singh

### **Towards Complete Independence**

The developments indicated above provided fertile ground for starting another movement.

### **The Second Major Movement: Civil Disobedience Movement**

Mahatma Gandhi led Salt Satyagraha was the second major movement. Before he started the Salt Satyagraha, some crucial developments had taken place. These developments made Gandhiji to think about re-entering politics.

### **Poorna Swaraj**

**Lahore Session:** The Lahore session of the Congress passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (Complete Independence) to be the Congress objective. On 31 December 1929, the newly adopted tri-colour (national flag) of freedom was hoisted and **26 January 1930 was fixed as the first Independence Day.**

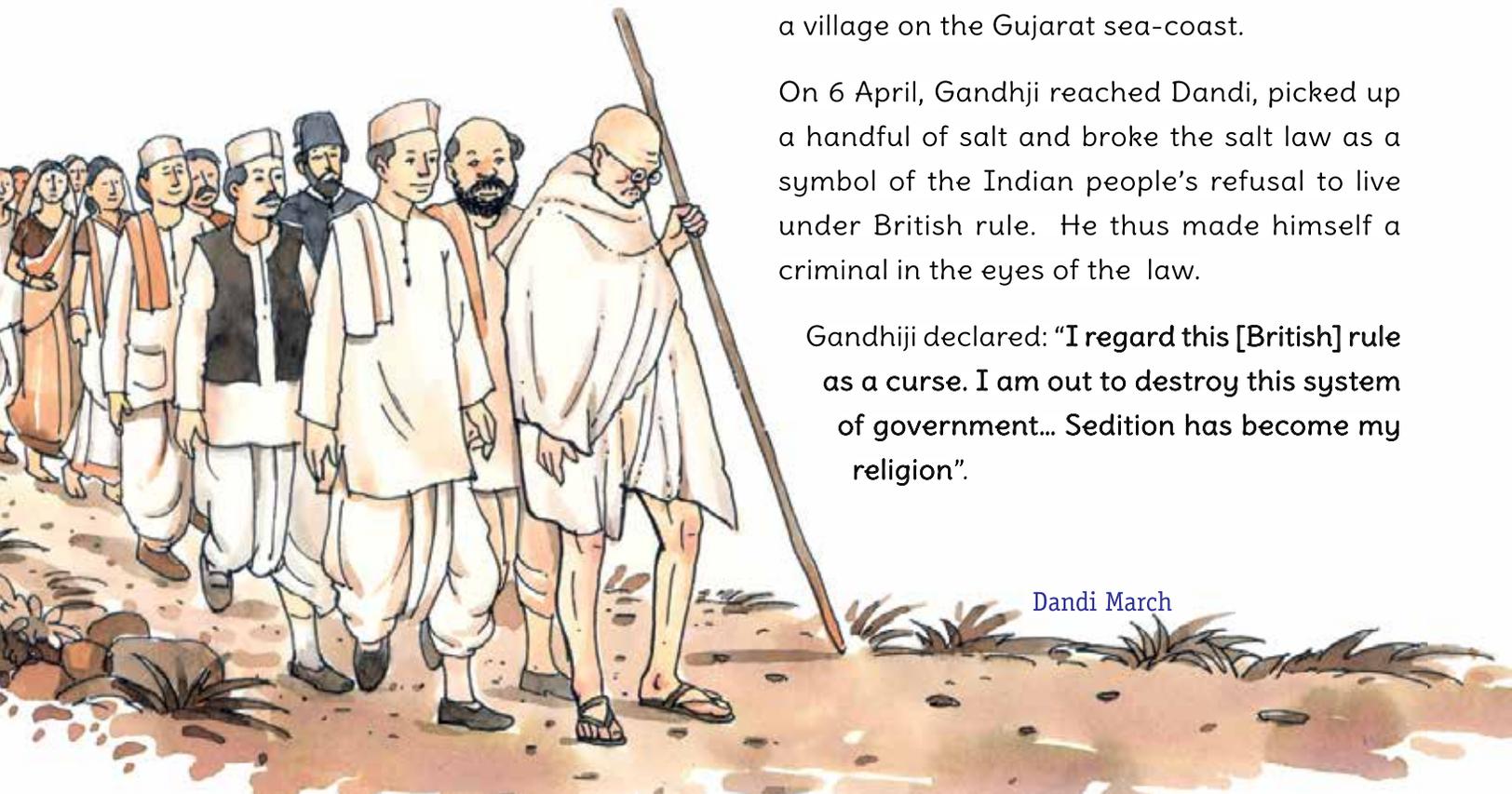
At this point of time, Mahatma Gandhi made a historic decision. He said: “to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil” were “the inalienable right of the Indian people... if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them; the people have a further right to alter it (i.e. government) or abolish it.”

### **The Civil Disobedience Movement –The Salt Satyagraha**

**Dandi March:** Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement on 12 March 1930 with his famous Dandi March. Together with 78 chosen followers he walked nearly 375 kilometres, from **Sabarmati Ashram** to **Dandi**, a village on the Gujarat sea-coast.

On 6 April, Gandhiji reached Dandi, picked up a handful of salt and broke the salt law as a symbol of the Indian people’s refusal to live under British rule. He thus made himself a criminal in the eyes of the law.

Gandhiji declared: “I regard this [British] rule as a curse. I am out to destroy this system of government... Sedition has become my religion”.



Dandi March