

I N D I A

A Bird's Eye View

By

Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I

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THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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APPENDIX I

TABLE OF DATES

<u>General History</u>	<u>India</u>
1497-8 Voyage of Vasco da Gama to India	
1558-1603 Elizabeth	1556-1605 Akbar
1577-80 Drake's voyage round the world.	1565 Fall of Hindu kingdom of Vijayanagar
1603 James I	1600 East India Company founded
1606 First Charter of Virginia Company	1602 Dutch East India Company founded.
1625 Charles I	1604 French East India Company founded.
1628 Charter granted to Massachusetts Company	
	1634 English permitted to trade throughout the dominions of the Mogul
	1639 Madras bought by East India Company. Fort St. George built.
1642- <sub>49</sub> Civil War in England	1640 East India Company's factory at Hugli.
1649 Commonwealth	
1652 Dutch East India Company established at the Cape.	
1653 Oliver Cromwell, Protector.	
1660 Charles II	1657 Cromwell's charter to East India Company.
1664 New York taken from the Dutch.	1661 English get Bombay as part of dowry of Catherine of Braganza. (April 3) Charles II grants charter to East India Company.
	1677 Charter granting Company powers of coinage.
1685 James II	1686 Calcutta founded. Charter of James II to East India Company.
1688 Revolution in England	
1689 William III	
1689-97 War between England and France.	1696 East India Company build Fort William.
1702-13 War of Spanish Succession	
	1739 Invasion of India by Nadir Shah.

- 1740-86 Frederick the Great of Prussia.
- 1750-4 War between French and English Companies.
- 1756-61 The elder Pitt, Earl of Chatham, directs foreign policy in England.
- 1756 Suraj-ud-dowla becomes Nawab of Bengal and (June) takes Calcutta, (Black Hole Massacre).
- 1759 Wolfe takes Quebec.
- 1760 George III
- 1763 Peace of Paris - end of Seven Years' War.
- 1765 Clive accepts Diwani of Bengal for the Company, makes treaties of alliance with Oudh and the Mogul emperor.
- 1768-71 Captain Cook circumnavigated the world.
- 1771 (Aug. 28) Company resolve to "stand forth as Diwan" of Bengal.
- 1772 Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, draws up plan of government.
- 1773 The people of Boston board the English ships and throw the tea overboard.
- Directors of East India Company declare a deficit, and appeal to Lord North for help. Secret Parliamentary inquiry into affairs of company.
- 1774 Warren Hastings becomes first Governor-General of India.
- 1776 (July 4) Declaration of Independence of United States.
- 1778 War with France in Europe.
- 1781 England at war with Spain, France, Holland, and American colonies.
- 1783 (Jan) Treaty of Versailles - Peace signed between England and United States.
- 1783-4 Fox's India Bill introduced and rejected.
- 1783-1801 William Pitt, Prime Minister.
- 1784 Pitt's Act establishing Board of Control (24 Geo. III, sess. 2, c. 25).
- 1788-95 Trial of Warren Hastings.
- 1786-93 Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
- 1789 French Revolution
- 1793 Permanent settlement of Bengal.
- 1808-14 Peninsular War
- 1812 Napoleon invades Russia
- 1813 (June) Battle of Vittoria
- (Oct) Battle of Leipzig
- 1813 Charter Act (55 Geo. III, c. 155).
- 1814 First Peace of Paris.
- Napoleon abdicates. Cape ceded to England.
- 1830 William IV.
- Lord Grey, Prime Minister.

- 1832 Reform Bill passed
- 1833 Charter Act (3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 85) terminates trading functions of East India Company and defines legislative powers of Governor-General in Council. Macaulay appointed legislative member of Governor-General's Council.
- 1854-5 Crimean War
- 1855 Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister.
- 1856 Treaty of Paris.
- 1856 Oudh annexed
- 1856-62 Lord Canning, Governor-General
- 1857-8 Indian Mutiny. Outbreaks at Meerut and Delhi (June). Delhi taken (Sept.) First relief of Lucknow by Havelock and Outram (Sept.) Final relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell (Nov.)
- 1858 Government of India Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 106), places British India under direct government of Crown. Lord Canning, Viceroy. (Nov.1) Queen's Amnesty Proclamation published in India.
- 1859 Italian War. Battles of Magenta and Solferino. Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister.
- 1862 Indian Civil Service Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 54) and Indian High Courts Act (24 & 25 Vic. c. 104) and Indian Councils Act (24 & 25 Vict. c. 67) passed by Parliament. Code of Criminal Procedure passed in India.
- 1874 Disraeli, Prime Minister
- 1877 (Jan.1) Queen proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi.
- 1880 Gladstone, Prime Minister
- 1882 Indian troops used in the Egyptian War.
- 1884 Indian National Congress founded.
- 1885 Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister
- 1892 Gladstone, Prime Minister
- 1892 Constitution and procedure of Indian Legislative Councils altered by Indian Councils Act (55 & 56 Vict. c. 14).
- 1904 Russo-Japanese War
- 1904 Indian Universities Act.
- 1905 Anglo-Japanese Treaty signed.
- 1905-6 Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.
- 1907 Colonial Conference at the Colonial Office (first meeting)
- 1907 Agreement with the Chinese Government for the gradual extinction of the export of Indian opium to China.
- 1908 Asquith, Prime Minister.
- 1909 Indian Councils Act passed; legislative councils greatly enlarged and their functions extended; system of direct election of members introduced, and non-official majorities established in provincial councils.

- |      |   |         |  |
|------|---|---------|--|
| 1911 | George V crowned<br>Revolution in China                                     | 1911-12 | Visit of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress to India (Durbar and Delhi, Dec. 12, 1911).  |
|      |   | 1912    | Transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi.  |
| 1914 | (Aug.4) War with Germany:<br>(Dec.18) Egypt declared a British Protectorate | 1914    | Dispatch of Indian troops to join the British Expeditionary Forces.  |
| 1917 | U.S.A. enters War.  | 1916    | Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy.  |
|      |   | 1917    | Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State, visited India.  |
| 1918 | Armistice signed.   | 1918    | Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.  |
| 1919 | Peace Treaty signed.  | 1919    | Government of India Act:- Central Legislative with two Chambers, provincial legislative Councils, 70% of whose members popularly elected. Provincial self-government, e.g.; beginning of dyarchy. Unrest in India: Amritsar riots. |
|      |   | 1920    | First elections of Provincial Councils, Legislative Assembly, and Councils of State held. Boycotted by Swaraj Party.   |
|      |   | 1921    | Opening of Indian Legislative Assembly, Chamber of Princes, and Provincial Legislative Councils in Madras, Bengal, and Bombay.   |
| 1923 | Treaty of Lausanne with Turkey.   | 1923    | Swaraj Party, under leadership of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C.R. Das took part in elections to second Legislatures, securing 45 seats in the Assembly.  |
| 1924 | First Labour Government in Britain.   | 1924    | Sir Alexander Muddiman's Commission of Enquiry on the working of the Act.  |
| 1925 | Treaty of Locarno   |         |  |
| 1926 | General Strike in Great Britain   | 1926    | The Congress Party "walked out" of the Legislative Assembly.<br>Lord Irwin, Viceroy.   |
|      |   | 1927    | Statutory Commission set up under Chairmanship of Sir John Simon   |
|      |   | 1928    | Mr. Gandhi returned to the leadership of the Congress Party.   |

1929-31 Onset of world-wide  
Economic Depression

1929 Report of States Enquiry Committee  
(Butler Committee) on relations be-  
tween Paramount Power and States;  
financial and economic relations be-  
tween British India and States.

Indian All-Parties Congress adopted re-  
port of Committee set up to determine  
principles of a Constitution for India  
on the same basis and status as the other  
Dominions. (Oct) Declaration by Govern-  
ment of India that Dominion status was  
natural issue of Indian constitutional  
progress.

1930 Civil Disobedience campaign launched by  
Congress.  
Report of the Statutory Commission  
(Simon Report) recommending new Federal  
Constitution. - Dyarchy abolished and to  
be replaced by unitary Cabinet respons-  
ible to Legislature; Governor to have  
full powers in event of a breakdown;  
franchise to be widened with special  
provision for minorities; representation  
according to population in Federal Assem-  
bly; defence an imperial responsibility;  
Council of Greater India to determine  
matters of common concern between British  
India and the States.  
(Nov) Opening of India Round Table Con-  
ference in London.

1931 Coalition Government under  
MacDonald and Baldwin.  
Japan invades Manchuria.

1931 Declaration of Policy by His Majesty's  
Government accepted principle of re-  
sponsible federal government. Central  
Government to be federation of all India,  
including Indian States and British  
India in bicameral legislature. Executive  
responsible to Legislature, Defence and  
external affairs reserved for Governor-  
General.

(March) Communal riots at Cawnpore.  
Irwin-Gandhi pact signed. Civil Disobed-  
ience Movement abandoned in return for  
release of political prisoners.

(April) Lord Willingdon, Viceroy.

Second Round Table Conference in London.  
Mr. Gandhi sole representative of the  
Congress Party.



- 1931 (Dec) Statement of Policy by H.M.G. summarising measure of agreement reached at Conference and proposals for solution of Communal deadlock.
- 1932 Report of Franchise Committee (Lothian Committee) taken into consideration by H.M.G. in Communal Award. - allocated seats, General, Moslem, Depressed Classes with provision for Women, Labour, Commerce, Industry, Landholders, Universities.
- Poona Pact between Mr. Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar modified the Communal Award re Depressed Classes accepted by His Majesty Government.
- 1933 Hitler comes to power
- 1933 Proposals for Indian Constitutional Reform issued by His Majesty's Government examined by joint select Committee of Parliament aided by 28 Indian assessors.
- 1934 Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Fuhrer.
- 1935 August: Government of India Act passed creating Federal Union. Federal Executive consisting of Governor-General and Council responsible to Legislature, with defence, foreign affairs and ecclesiastical affairs reserved for Governor-General. Bicameral legislature with provision for minorities. Eleven Provinces of British India to be administered by Governor and Council responsible to Legislature. Indian States to enter Federation if and when they desire. Federation to be set up when one half of Princes had joined. Burma to be given separate constitution.
- 1935 Italo-Abyssinian War.
- 1936 Germany occupies Rhineland.
- 1938 Germany invades Austria.
- Chamberlain flies to Munich. (Sept) Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia occupied by German troops.
- 1939 (March) Germany invades Czechoslovakia.
- 1939 India automatically at war with Germany. Ordinances issued giving wide powers to Executive over Provincial Governments. (Sept. 15) Congress Working Party protest against India being declared a belligerent without her consent. (Oct.) Viceroy issued White Paper promising Ultimate Dominion Status.
- (Sept) Great Britain declares war on Germany.
- 1940 (April) German invasion of Denmark and Norway.
- 1940 Congress Working Committee demand complete independence and establishment of provisional National Government.
- (May) German invasion of Low Countries.
- (June) French sign Armistice with Germany.
- (June 10) Italy declares war on Great Britain.
- (Aug. 11) Battle of Britain begins
- (Oct) Italy declares war on Greece.

- 1941 (Jan) British take Tobruk.  
 (March) Battle of Matapan.  
 Signature of Lease-Lend Bill  
 (April) Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia.  
 (May 2) British evacuate Greece.  
 (May) Revolt in Iraq.  
 (June) British evacuate Crete.  
 (June 22) Germany invades Russia.  
 (Aug.14) Atlantic Charter.  
 (Dec.7) Japanese attack Pearl Harbour. U.S.A. declares War.  
 (Dec.25) Fall of Hongkong.
- 1942 (Feb.) Fall of Singapore.  
 (March 18) Fall of Rangoon.  
 (May 6) Fall of Corregidor.  
 (May 7) British occupy Madagascar.  
 (June) Rommel takes Tobruk.
- 1941 Conference of Moderate leaders under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru submitted proposals for reconstruction of Viceroy's Council, defence and finance to be transferred to Indians, Dominion status at end of war.  
 (July) Five Indians appointed to Viceroy's Council and Indian States were represented in War Advisory Council
- 1942 Sir Stafford Cripps goes to India with new British proposals: - Indian Union of Dominion status; elected body to frame new constitution immediately after war; Indian States to participate; Provision made for Provinces not willing to accede.  
 (May 1) All-India Congress Committee passed resolution rejecting any proposal which retains even a partial measure of British control and authority in India.  
 (Aug.9) Arrest of Congress leaders.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS

TOTAL AREA OF INDIA

British India	1,096,171	square miles
Indian States	712,508	square miles
All India	1,808,679	square miles

TOTAL POPULATION ALL INDIA (EXCLUDING BURMA)

(in millions)

	British India	Indian States and Agencies	Total
Census 1901	221	63	284
" 1911	232	71	303
" 1921	250	56	306
" 1931	275	63	338
" 1941 (a)	296	93	389 (b)

(a) Provisional figures

(b) Males 201 million, Females 188 million

POPULATION OF THE TEN PRINCIPAL CITIES

1941 (a)		1931	
City	Population	City	Population
1. Calcutta	2,109,000	1. Bombay	1,161,000
2. Bombay	1,488,000	2. Calcutta	1,141,000
3. Madras	777,000	3. Madras	647,000
4. Hyderabad	729,000	4. Hyderabad	467,000
5. Lahore	672,000	5. Lahore	430,000
6. Ahmedabad	590,000	6. Delhi	365,000
7. Delhi	533,000	7. Ahmedabad	310,000
8. Cawnpore	487,000	8. Lucknow	275,000
9. Amritsar	391,000	9. Amritsar	265,000
10. Lucknow	387,000	10. Karachi	248,000

(a) Provisional figures.

POPULATION BY RELIGIONS (1931 CENSUS)

(Figures given in millions)

	Hindus	Moslems	Christians	Sikhs	Buddhists	Tribal and other creeds
British India	177.1	66.4	3.6	3.2	.4	16.1
Indian States	61.5	10.7	2.4	1.1	.1	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>21.6</b>

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO MAIN LANGUAGES (1)

(Census 1931)

Languages by Families	No. of Languages spoken	Population in millions
<b>Vernaculars of India:</b>		
Indo-European (Aryan)	30	257
Dravidian	15	72
Tibeto-Chinese	122	14
Austro-Asiatic	16	5
Others including unclassified	20	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	
<b>Vernacular of other Asiatic Countries and Africa</b>		
	17	0.3
<b>European Languages</b>	<u>20</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>350.6</b>

(1) Including Burma to which figures for Tibeto-Chinese mainly refer.

Note: The above table, though on a broad classification, is sufficient to show the great variety of languages in use in India and Burma in 1931. There were then fewer than 24 different languages each in use by over a million people; for example Western Hindi was the language of 71 1/2 millions, Bengali of 53 1/2 millions, Telugu or Andhra of 26 1/3 millions, Bihari of nearly 28 millions, Marathi of nearly 21 millions, Panjabi of nearly 16 millions and so on. Another 31 different languages were in use by sections of the population each numbering 100,000 to 1,000,000; the remaining vernacular languages were spoken by sections of the population each numbering under 100,000.

STATISTICS OF OCCUPATION - CENSUS 1931 - INDIA (INCLUDING BURMA)

Principal Occupation	Nos. in Thousands	Principal Occupation	Nos. in Thousands
Pastoral Agricultural	102,454	Transport (including postal, telephone & telegraph services.)	2,341
Fishing & Hunting	840	Trade (including hotels, banks, etc.)	7,914
Mines, quarries etc.	346	Navy, Army & Air Forces	320
Industry	15,352	Police	522
Textiles	4,102	Public Administration	995
Articles of Dress & Toilet	3,381	Professions & Liberal Arts	2,310
Wood	1,632	Domestic Service	10,898
Food Industries	1,477	Other productive occupations	7,780
Ceramics	1,025	Persons living mainly on income	216
Building Industry	619	Unproductive Occupations	1,628
Metals	713		
Chemicals	603		
Hides & Skins, etc.	312		
Other Industries	1,488		
		TOTAL	153,916

Note. The statistics cover actual workers including working dependents, but exclude 14,914 thousand engaged in subsidiary occupations. The total occupied population in Burma was returned as 6,663 thousand including 4,516 thousand for pasture, agriculture, hunting and fishing and 786 thousand for industry.

Source: Compiled from Census 1931 (detailed figures by occupation not available for 1941).

NUMBER OF FACTORIES IN BRITISH INDIA SUBJECT TO THE FACTORY ACT. AND AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER EMPLOYED.

Year	Total number of Factories	Average Daily Number Employed
1894	815	349,810
1910	2,359	792,511
1914	2,936	950,973
1918	3,436	1,122,922
1930	8,148	1,528,302
1936	9,323	1,652,147
1939 (a)	10,466	1,751,137

(a) Excluding Burma.

Source: Indian Year Book 1939-40 and Statistics of Factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

PRINCIPAL METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS  
(TONS)

	Average 1914-18	Average 1934-38	1937	1938
Total Pig-iron Production	243,353	1,494,655	1,621,260	1,539,889
Pig-iron Exported	-	519,850	597,331	525,254
Pig-iron converted to Steel	-	851,569	801,602	851,569
Steel Production (finished)	95,986	648,702	665,309	693,064
Ferro Manganese Production	4,069	9,881	8,041	18,385
Copper, Refined	-	6,512	6,830	5,330

Source: Sir Lewis Fermor, "India's Mineral Resources and the War",  
Asiatic Review, October 1940

RAILWAY MILEAGE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA  
(EXCLUDING BURMA)

Year	Mileage
1854	70 (approx)
1900	23,628
1939-40	41,156

VALUE OF SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

CRORES OF RUPEES (a)

Years ending March 31st

	1913-14	1928-29	1933-34	1937-38 <sup>(b)</sup>	1938-39 <sup>(b)</sup>	1939-40 <sup>(b)</sup>	1940-41 <sup>(b)</sup>
Private Merchandise							
Imports	183	253	115	173	152	165	157
Exports (Domestic Produce)	244	330	147	181	163	204	187
TOTAL	427	583	266	354	315	365	344
Net imports of bullion and specie	36	31					
Net exports of bullion and specie			57	14	12	34	

(a) A crore equals ten millions, i.e., 10,000,000 rupees.

(b) Excluding Burma.

Source: Review of Indian Trade and Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India for March 1941.

PROGRESS OF COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Year	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms	Average Number of Hands Employed
1900-01	193	5,006,936	41,180	172,883
1910-11	263	6,357,460	85,352	230,649
1920-21	257	6,870,804	123,783	332,176
1930-31	339	9,311,953	182,429	395,475
1937-38*	380	10,020,275	200,286	437,690
1938-39*	389	10,059,370	202,464	441,949

\* Excludes Burma.

Source: Indian Year Book 1939-40.

INDIAN COTTON MILL PRODUCTION: IMPORTS AND EXPORTS  
QUANTITY OF MILL-MADE CLOTH  
(IN MILLION YARDS)

	1913-14	1931-32	1935-36	1937-38	1938-39
Production	1,164	2,990	3,571	4,084	3,975
Net Imports	3,135	760	947	524	556
Exports of Indian Manufactures	89	105	70	369	292

Note. It is estimated that in 1940 India imported only 7½% of her total consumption of cotton goods against 60% in 1914.

Source: G. E. Hubbard, Eastern Industrialisation and its Effect in the West, Oxford University Press, 1938; and Indian Information, Vol. IX, No. 80, September 15, 1940.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TRADE (MERCHANDISE)

.(PERCENTAGES)

IMPORTS

	1909-14 Average	1914-19 Average	1919-24 Average	1925-29 Average	1932-3	1937-8	1938-9	1939-40
United Kingdom	63	56	58	49	37	30	31	25
Rest of British Empire	7	9	7	8	8	25	28	31
U.S.A.	3	7	8	7	9	7	6	9
Japan	2	10	7	7	16	13	10	7
Java	6	8	7	6	3	0.2	0.3	2
Germany	6	1	3	6	8	9	9	4
Other Countries	13	9	12	17	10	16	16	22

EXPORTS

United Kingdom	25	31	24	25	28	34	34	35
Rest of British Empire	16	21	17	14	18	18	20	20
U.S.A.	8	12	12	11	7	10	8	11
Japan	8	11	13	12	10	10	9	7
France	7	4	5	5	5	3	4	4
Germany	10	1	5	8	6	6	5	1
Other Countries	26	20	24	25	26	19	20	22

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE 1937-38-39-40

Commodity	Percentage of Total Value		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Cotton and Cotton Goods	15.9	14.9	13.4
Oils	9.9	10.3	11.3
Machinery and Mill Work	9.9	12.5	8.9
Metal and Ores	7.7	7.1	6.6
Grain Pulse and Flour	7.0	9.0	13.2
Vehicles	5.1	4.4	4.2
Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances	3.5	3.8	3.4
Artificial Silk	2.8	1.5	2.8
Wool - raw and manufactured	2.4	1.9	1.3
Paper and Pasteboard	2.4	2.2	2.1
Dyeing and Tanning Substances	2.3	2.0	2.2
Chemicals	1.9	2.0	2.7
Silk - raw and manufactured	1.6	1.3	1.1

Source: Indian Year Book 1939-40 and Review of the Trade of India.



PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE 1937-38-39-40

Commodity	Percentage of Total Value		
	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Jute, Raw	8.1	8.2	9.7
Jute Manufactures	16.1	16.2	23.9
Cotton Raw and Waste	16.5	15.1	15.3
Cotton Manufactures	5.1	4.4	4.2
Tea	13.6	14.4	12.8
Sec	7.8	9.3	5.9
Grain Pulse and Flour	5.2	4.8	2.5
Leather	4.0	3.2	3.8
Metals and Ores	3.4	3.0	3.2
Hides and Skins Raw	2.8	2.4	2.0
Wool Raw and Manufactured	2.1	2.4	2.0
Oil Cake	1.3	1.9	1.0
Fruit and Vegetables	1.2	1.4	1.2
Tobacco	1.1	1.7	1.2
Lac	1.0	0.8	0.9
Mica	1.0	0.7	0.9

Source: Indian Year Book 1939-40 and Indian Trade Review.