

the European traders and they pressed for more ports and more and more trading concessions. The consciousness of superior strength made them bold and impatient. But the Government of China resolutely opposed any more extension of the terms of Nanking. So, a second war was imposed on China. On very small grounds, England and France declared war on China in 1857, completely defeated her and forced on her the Treaty of Tientsin, 1861. By the clauses of the treaty, eleven more ports were opened up for European trade. More trading and commercial concessions were granted. Among other important clauses of the Treaty of Tientsin, the most important clause was the granting of extra-territorial rights. By these rights, the European nationals living in China were not to be tried by Chinese judges according to Chinese law but they were to be tried by European Judges according to their law. The extra territorial rights granted to the Europeans damaged the reputation of the civilization of China and undermined her sovereignty. The Treaty of Tientsin is very important because it completely opened up China. Her weakness was all the more revealed and a great wave of European aggrandisement flooded China for a considerable period of time.

European Highhandedness in China

The Chinese history after 1861 had several characteristic features. The European trade and interest increased in China enormously. Not completely satisfied with trade and commercial activities, the European nations looked greedily for the fulfil-

The Second
Chinese War and
the Treaty of
Tientsin

The provisions of
the Treaty of
Tientsin, 1861

Chief features
during this period

ment of imperialistic ambitions. The interior of China was partitioned into a number of spheres of influence. And with the European powers, one neighbouring Asiatic power joined in the act of aggression and that power was Japan. The rise of Japan would be discussed shortly after.

The Second Chinese War revealed the weakness of China. When the European nations understood this, they were eager to enter into treaty relations with China and

European trade
increased enor-
mously

Japan. The European trade consequently increased enormously and the British traders in particular had a great trade. Immediately after 1861, other European nations and

U. S. A. concluded treaty relations with the Imperial Chinese Government. An urge for expansion had animated Europe and this economic and political necessity in the wake of Industrial Revolution was satisfied to a great extent in China. The extension of trade brought in its train an urge for political aspirations.

In 1873, a British missionary was murdered in China and by the Cheefoo agreement, the British secured compensation and important trade concessions. By virtue of these concessions England extended her influence in the

European aggres-
sion in China

Yangtse river area and consolidated her economic and trading interests in that region.

Russia was at that time trying to extend her influence in Asia because her expansions had been checked in Europe. She consolidated her position in Manchuria. France extended her influence in Tongking and Annam areas. England captured Burma and some portion of Thailand.

The weakness of China was further revealed in the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95, when China was defeated in the

hands of Japan. A fresh European aggrandisement began. In 1897, Germany captured Kia Chao for the pretext of murder of a German missionary and secured important trade and commercial concessions. Russia secured for her the important post of Port Arthur. France secured long lease over Koang Chuang and right to construct a railway between Tongking and Yunan. So China was divided into a number of 'Spheres of Influence'. Exclusive influence and priority were established by a particular nation in a particular area and was known as its Sphere of Influence. In this way, France secured exclusive rights in Yunan and Tongking areas, England in Yangtse river areas, Japan in Fukien, Germany in Shun Tung and Kia Chao and Russia in Manchuria. Thus, the European nations who had opened up China for the purpose of trade, established semi-political authorities and grossly undermined the territorial sovereignty of China.

**Different Spheres
of Influence**

The Awakening of China

While the European nations were engaged in nefarious activities in China, the neighbouring country of Japan showed signs of new life. Japan too had been opened up by European powers and she too had suffered from their highhandedness. With one bold bid, Japan completely changed the order of her state and society and rapidly westernised herself. By this change, Japan gained in strength and power and secured immense prestige by defeating China in 1894-95. This example of Japan inspired the Chinese people and a movement for reform was initiated in China. This movement is known as Young

Rise of Japan

China Movement. The main aim of the movement was to strengthen China by a rapid process of westernisation. This Young China Movement gained strength and momentum when China was defeated in a war with Japan. There was a great demand for European education and European culture and Chinese young people flocked to read in the University of Peking controlled by the Europeans. This movement received further impetus when the young Chinese Emperor Kwang Shu issued some Imperial Decrees and wanted to change the face of China as drastically as Japan. But there was reaction against this rapid change in the social life of China. The dowager Queen Tsu Si captured the person of the Emperor Kwang Shu and assumed control of the government.

The salient features of the Young China Movement were mainly three. It was an anti-western movement meant to drive the Europeans out of China. It was a reform movement aimed at westernising China in the line of Japan. And it was an anti-Manchu dynasty movement. The Manchu dynasty was itself a foreign dynasty and it had been ruling China from the 17th century only. Since the Manchu Dynasty had been unable to remedy the sufferings of China, the Young China Movement also aimed at the overthrow of the dynasty. The dowager Queen Tsu Si was a highly intelligent woman and she diverted the aim of that movement. She secretly helped various secret societies which sprang up to drive the westerners out of China. One of these societies was the Society of the Fist Fighters or the Boxers.

Young China
Movement

Salient features
of Young China
Movement

Boxer Rising,
1900

The anti-western activities soon became very acute and a large number of Europeans were killed and the embassies of European nations were practically besieged. This rising is known as the Boxer Rising and it took place in 1900.

The Boxer Rising failed and an international army suppressed it and rescued the embassies. China stood once again humiliated and the Europeans contemplated the partition of China. But U. S. A. objected to it and advocated "open door" policy in respect of internal trade and territorial integrity of China. Though China was not partitioned she had to pay a huge compensation.

Failure of the
Rising

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respect of internal trade and territorial integrity of China. Though China was not partitioned she had to pay a huge compensation.

But though the Boxer Rising failed, the anti-western attitude of the Chinese people was not wiped out. The Manchu Dynasty had failed to remedy the evil affairs of China. This weakness of the Manchu Dynasty kept alive the anti-Manchu movement and the movement for administrative reform. The Empress Tsu Si fulfilled some of the demands of reform. But the days of the Manchu Dynasty had been numbered. After the unsuccessful Boxer Rebellion, a republican movement had been

The fall of the
Manchu Dynasty
and Republic
established in
China

some of the demands of reform. But the days of the Manchu Dynasty had been numbered. After the unsuccessful Boxer

Rebellion, a republican movement had been inaugurated and it gained strength as time passed. The party of Kuo Min Tang (Nationalist Party) was established under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. By an armed rising the republicans in 1911 captured Nanking, an ancient capital of China and established a republican government. This movement became very strong. The Manchu Emperor abdicated next year and China became a republic.

Japan—her early history

Like her great neighbour China, Japan remained aloof of

the world affairs for several centuries and kept herself strictly isolated in her island home. For her civilization, she was deeply indebted to China but her religion (Shintoism) taught the Japanese people patriotism along with spiritual precepts. Intense patriotism, great perseverance and great imitative skill were the special

The socio-political organisations of Japan

characteristics of the Japanese national character. Upto the middle of the 19th century, the society of the Japanese was

feudal. The king of Japan was known as Mikado and he was the nominal head of government. Though he was the head of the government, the actual power of government was exercised by the prime minister known as the 'Shogun'. The Japanese emperor lived practically a life of exile in the imperial palace at Kyoto. The Japanese nobility were known as the 'Daimios' and they had armed followers known as the 'Samurrai'. The Shogun, Daimios and Samurrai composed the privileged class. The non-privileged class was composed of poor peasantry, landless labours and the artisan and the trading classes.

Japan was practically without any contact with the outside world upto the middle of the 19th century. In the 16th century, several European nations, e. g., Spain and Portugal had come to the Japanese islands. But their proselytising activities created strong anti-western attitude among the Japanese people. The strong rivalry between the Europeans amongst themselves made the Japanese people suspicious. Consequently in 1637, an Imperial Edict ordered the expulsion of all the foreigners except the Chinese and the Dutch. A separate order prohibited the Japanese against going out of

Japanese exclusiveness

Japan and building of ships more than a hundred ton was prohibited. Japan remained isolated but the activities of the Europeans made it impossible that she would continue this state of isolation for long. But Japan was opened up not by an European power but by the U. S. A.

The United States of America was rapidly developing into strong state and with her expansion to the Pacific, she had developed interests in the Pacific Ocean. With the capture of California and Sanfrancisco, she became a Pacific Power and she needed a friendly power on the other side of the Pacific Ocean. U. S. A. needed a friendly port for the supply of coal to her ships for assistance in case her ships were in distress. Japan could have supplied such ports but Japan had forbidden the entry of any foreign ships in her ports.

In 1853, Commodore Perry of the U. S. navy arrived at the Japanese Bay and demanded that one or two ports of Japan were to be opened up for U. S. ships for the purpose of repairing and refuelling. Commodore Perry had brought army and warships with him and he promised to come next year to receive the reply. In the next year, i. e. in 1854, Commodore Perry again came and this time with double strength. The Japanese Government found that if they did not comply, Perry would apply force for the fulfilment of his demands. So, a pact was concluded between the Government of Japan and Perry. Two Japanese ports were opened up for the U. S. ships and practically the demands of Perry were fulfilled. So, Japan was opened up and through the opening so created, other European nations entered and

The necessity of a friendly port by U. S. A.

Commodore Perry and Japanese Government

concluded treaties with Japan. Tariff facilities, extra-territorial rights and various other trading and commercial advantages were granted by these treaties. The aggrandisement of European nations and their activities created strong anti-western feelings.

The anti-western sentiment of the Japanese people soon assumed a political character and it was directed against the decaying feudal system. The movement was directed against the Shogun and for the restoration of the power of the emperor. A revolution took place in 1867. The Shogunate was overthrown and the Micado was brought back to Tokyo and placed in power. The Feudal System was demolished. The Samurrai was disbanded and instead of the feudal army, national army was organised. After the Revolution of 1867, Japan began to run after the western ideas as fast as she could. The navy was created anew. Industrialisation of Japan began. The railways were constructed, the telegraph line was opened.

In 1872, education was made compulsory. The Japanese young men were encouraged to go out of Japan. In their habit and culture, in education and attire, in individual mode of living as well as in all spheres of national life, Japan made bold attempts to westernise herself. As a result, within a very short time, Japan completely changed the order of state and society and her face was completely transformed. Such revolutionary change is unique in the history of the world.

Japan from 1867 to the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95

After the Revolution of 1867, Japan rapidly westernised

herself. She built a navy on the pattern of England, made education compulsory and formulated a constitution. And like a veritable western power, she developed a vigorous foreign policy. The aim of the new Japanese foreign policy was to bring about a change in the unequal treaties which Japan had been forced to conclude with the western powers. With this aim, Japan sent out a mission to the European countries but none of the western countries showed any disposition to change the treaty provisions. The failure of the mission convinced Japan that the western powers understood nothing but the logic of force. So Japan began to increase her military strength and wanted to give a display of her strength. So Japan remodelled her navy, taught her army European tactics and levied a national army.

Desirous of displaying her force, Japan began to treat her neighbours like a veritable western power. In 1872, she demanded treaty relations with China like the European powers. When Korea refused to open up her ports for Japanese ships, she bombarded her ports.

Japanese aggression
on China

In 1874, she attacked Formosa and in 1879, she captured the Loochoo islands from China. But though Japan made sufficient display of her force, she could not secure any change in the treaty relations with the west. So, she wanted to give sufficient proof of her military ability. She made war with China on the question of Korea.

Korea was under the suzerainty of China, but the hold of China had been very weak. Taking advantage of this weakness, Japan had extended her influences over Korea. The geographical position of Korea was very much vital for

Japan, and Korea in hostile hands was a dagger thrust at the heart of Japan. The European powers were extending their greedy hands towards Korea too. Japan wanted to check this design because Korea in the hands of China was more desirable than Korea under a powerful European state.

The importance
of Korea for
Japan

Japan made frequent interference in the affairs of Korea. In 1888, she concluded a pact with China which provided that no one would send armies to Korea without informing the other. In 1894, there was a rising in Korea and China without informing Japan sent armies. Japan complained of bad faith and sent armies too. Though the Korean unrest had by that time stopped, Japan and China were involved in a war over this question.

Sino-Japanese
War broke out
over the question
of Korea

The war that was fought is known as the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95 and China was completely defeated by Japan in land and water. Peace was restored between the two nations by the treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895. By this treaty, China agreed to cede to Japan the island of Formosa, the Pescadoris and the Liao Tung Peninsula. China also agreed to make some economic compensation and concluded agreements allowing Japan some trading and commercial privileges as had been allowed to the western nations.

Treaty of
Shimonoseki, 1895
and its
provisions

The Sino-Japanese War was a very important and decisive event in the critical history of the Far East and "from it followed consequences of fundamental importance." The victory which Japan achieved over her great neighbour secured for her what she had so long desired. The unequal

treaties were changed, the extra territorial right was abolished and Japan could now impose and settle her own tariff regulations. The victory secured for her immense prestige and stimulated her national enterprises. The effects of this war became very much inauspicious for China. Her weakness was revealed once more and very soon her territorial integrity was at a stake. The European powers began a fresh course of highhandedness and as a result, anti-western feelings grew up. These feelings before long was to break up in the Boxer Risings.

The Russo-Japanese War

The victory of Japan in the Sino-Japanese War gave an impetus to the imperialistic ambitions of Japan. The new life force which marked the Japanese national life since the Revolution of 1867 found some satisfaction in this victory.

But the full benefit of the Treaty of Shimonoseki could not be secured due to the intervention of three great European powers *viz.* Russia, France and Germany.

Russia had some interests in Manchuria. If Japan had secured the Liao Tung Peninsula according to the provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, the interest of Russia in Manchuria would have been threatened. So, on the plea of territorial integrity of China, Russia along with France and Germany sent a note warning Japan against the occupation of Liao Tung Peninsula. This is known as the Three-Power intervention. Japan was forced to withdraw her demands for Liao Tung but bitter hatred for Russia was generated in the Japanese mind when the laurel of victory eluded the grasp in that way.

The importance of the Treaty of Shimonoseki

Three-Power intervention and bitter resentment in Japan

Though Japan was disallowed to occupy Liao Tung in 1895, Russia captured it in 1897 and consolidated her position. So, bitterness and hatred for Russia only increased in Japan. England had become suspicious of Russia and so, she concluded with Japan a treaty on equal terms (1902). This treaty was the first of its type with a first class European power that Japan concluded on equal terms and it increased her prestige. Russia was trying to consolidate her position in Manchuria. This evoked strong protest and when Anglo-Japanese treaty was concluded, Russia promised to withdraw from Manchuria. But she had no intention of withdrawing completely. Next, she tried to interfere in the affairs of Korea over which Japanese control had been established by the Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895. The Russian interference led Japan to declare war on Russia in 1904.

Bitter relation
between Japan
and Russia

In this war Russia was defeated both in land and sea. In resources and extent of territory Russia was far superior to Japan; but Japan became victorious by sheer merit of courage and skill. The war came to a close due to the mediation of the President of U. S. A. and peace was established by the Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905. By the treaty, Japan secured Liao Tung Peninsula. Russia recognised Japanese dominance in Korea and agreed to withdraw from Manchuria. As a Pacific Power, the U. S. A. had some jealousy for Japan and so Japan did not gain much by this treaty. She secured no economic compensation and she only secured the fulfilment of the provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki by the Treaty of Portsmouth. So, it has been

Defeat of Russia
and the Treaty of
Portsmouth

said that a diplomatic defeat had been inflicted on Japan by U. S. A. in the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The Russo-Japanese War is also an event of great importance. The defeat of Russia broke down the idea of invincibility of western powers. Nationalist movements in Asia gained strength and inspiration from this event. This victory gave a further stimulus to Japanese imperialism and very soon she opened a new chapter of imperialist aggression. The failure and defeat of Russia resulted anti-Tsarist movement in Russia and caused the unsuccessful Russian Revolution in 1907.

Importance of the
Russo-Japanese
War

Internal Development in China

The Kuo Min Tung party under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen had successfully accomplished the Revolution in 1911 and as a result, Republican Government had been established in China and Dr. Sun Yat Sen became its first President. Dr. Sun was a great patriot and sincere worker. In 1912 he abdicated in favour of a military general named Yuan Shi Kai with the hope that Yuan Shi Kai would be able to solve the problems of China with a strong hand. But the hope of Dr. Sun was belied and Yuan Shi Kai set himself to the task of establishing a dynasty. But he died in 1916 and China was saved from much trouble.

The Kuo-Min Tang Government had formulated three principles of nationalism, democracy and raising the standards of life of the Chinese people. The plan was to carry on an uncompromising fight with the imperialism, to safeguard the interest of the working class people and establish a socialistic regime.

The ideals of
Kuo-Min Tang

Surely Dr. Sun Yat Sen was guided by lofty principle when he formulated these three principles. Dr. Sun Yat Sen had secured the assistance of the Chinese Communists in his work of nation building. He died in 1925. He was a great patriot and the liberation of his country had been his first consideration. He gave the Chinese people an ideal and an example to follow.

Greatness of
Dr. Sun

After Dr. Sun, his able lieutenant Chiang Kai Shek became the leader of Kuo-Min Tang. He was greatly troubled by the opposition of the Communists. Though the Communists had co-operated with the Kuo-Min Tang, they became suspicious of the designs of Chiang. The Communists fought side by side with Chiang when Japan invaded China in 1937. On the eve of the Second World War, Chiang Kai Shek was actually fighting against the Communists on the one hand and Japan on the other.

The Kuo-Min Tang under Chiang Kai Shek became degenerated and weak, and after the Second World War, the Communists scored easy success against them. The distressed condition of the Chinese people, and their appalling poverty had made them easy prey to Communism. The Communists secured support from the poor people.

The success of
the Communists
in China

Within a few years of the end of the Second World War, the Communists defeated Chiang Kai Shek, and drove him to the island of Formosa. They occupied the whole of Chinese mainland and established Communist Government with Mao Tse Tung as the President and Chou-En Lie as their Prime Minister. The establishment of Communist Govern-

ment in China is the greatest political event since the Second World War.

Sino-Japanese Relation from the First World War

Not long after the establishment of Chinese Republic by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the First World War broke out. When England declared war on Germany, Japan as the ally of England, joined the war and captured the German trading and commercial privileges in China. Japan sent armies to China and violating her neutrality captured the province of Shun Tung, a sphere of influence of Germany. The Chinese protests went unheeded and the European powers were too much occupied in the war. But Japan did not remain content with this. When the condition of the Allied powers were critical in Europe at the hands of Germany, Japan placed before China for immediate fulfilment—the notorious Twenty-one demands.

The Twenty-one demands covered a variety of things. Suffice it to say that if China had assented to it, her sovereignty would have been at a stake. The European powers had been thinking of Japanese help in their crisis and so they did nothing. And some of them even supported the demands of Japan. Under these conditions, China was compelled to fulfil much of the demands. When the First World War ended, China sent representatives to the Paris Peace Conference to demand the surrender of Shun Tung. To this demand, the Japanese representatives vehemently objected and threatened to boycott the conference. So, the Chinese representative returned without achieving anything.

Hatred for Japan at this attitude caused a boycott of

Japanese goods in China and this hit Japan very hard. In 1921, when the Washington Conference took place, Japan agreed to give back Shun Tung to China. But the Sino-Japanese relation again became very strained. In 1929, a world-wide trade depression precipitated an economic crisis and Japan was also badly hit by it. To remedy this state of affairs, Japan wanted to capture the province of Manchuria which was rich in mineral deposits. In 1931, she demanded the fulfilment of some of the clauses of the Twenty-one Demands and in this context, captured Manchuria and established the Manchukuo Government there. This Sino-Japanese War was brought to a close by the Tongku agreement.

Sino-Japanese
Relation between
1921-31

But Japan again invaded China in 1937 for very petty reasons. The Kuo-Min Tang and the Communists combined to fight. But Japan was able to capture the South-East region of China. In this occupied area, she set up a Government which she declared as the National Government of China. This Sino-Japanese conflict became merged with the Second World War which broke out in 1939. Japan joined the side of Germany and China joined the side of the Allied Powers.

Invasion of
China by Japan

Questions

1. Discuss how China was opened up by European powers. (The isolation of China—she remained for centuries together with her doors closed against the outside world—The tale of her great wealth attracted greedy attention of Europe—they came to her shores to establish markets for their commodities—Chinese

refusal to conclude any commercial treaty with England—the East India Company—Opium trade—The First China War or Opium War—Treaty of Nanking—the weakness of China revealed—China was partially opened up—but the European powers were not satisfied—they wanted more—the Second China War—Treaty of Tientsin, 1861—China was completely opened up).

2. Trace the history of the relation between European powers and China upto the Treaty of Tientsin, 1861.

3. Discuss the courses of Chinese history from the Treaty of Tientsin to the Republican Revolution in 1911.

(After 1861, European trade increased enormously—with the increase of trade came political aspirations—different agreements with China—She was partitioned internally into a number of 'Spheres of Influence'—different powers established at different places—European highhandedness created the young China Movement—its chief features—reforms of Emperor Kwang Shu—the action of Empress Tshu Se ; the Boxer Risings—its failure—effects ; —Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Republican Revolution in China).

4. Discuss how Japan was opened up. Discuss the background of the Revolution of 1867. What were its importance ?

(Japan like China had closed her doors and had rigidly isolated herself—She was opened up by U. S. A.—need for a friendly power on the other side of the Pacific for her ships ; —Commodore Perry—his treaty with Japan ; —different nations of Europe concluded treaty relation with Japan—Japan was completely opened up.

European highhandedness in Japan—anti-western feelings ; Revolution of 1867—Japan was westernised within a very short time—importance.)

5. What were the causes of the Sino-Japanese War? Discuss the provisions of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895.

6. "The Sino-Japanese War is an event of extraordinary importance in the history of Far East and from it followed consequences of fundamental importance,"—Discuss.

7. Discuss the causes and consequence of Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05.

8. Discuss the internal history of China from 1911 to 1945.

9. Trace the relation between China and Japan in the 20th century.

10. Write short notes on the following :

(a) State and Society in Japan before 1867 ; (b) Treaty of Shimonoseki, 1895 ; (c) The Boxer Risings ; (d) The Republican Revolution of 1911 ; (e) Dr. Sun Yat Sen ; (f) Twenty-one Demands ; (g) The Kuo Min Tang ; (e) The Communist Revolution in China.

CHAPTER XIV

PROGRESS OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA

(1918-50)

Introduction

In the twentieth century, the Indian Nationalist movement definitely gained strength and became such a force that the British Government could not deny it altogether.

When in 1905, Curzon caused the partition of Bengal, the nationalists in Bengal as well as in whole of India made vigorous protests, launched anti-partition movement and boycotted British goods. The British Government was forced to come down and the partition of Bengal was declared void. Assam was made a separate province under a lieutenant governor. The second important factor was the emergence of Gandhiji in the Indian politics. He was the first Indian leader who successfully launched several mass movements and under his leadership, the Nationalist Movement in India gained great strength. Gandhiji devised the weapon of Passive Resistance or Satyagraha—a non-violent movement. The British power in India became morally defeated and left India in 1947 leaving her divided. The main interest in the history of India during this period is that, on the one hand during this time a nationalist movement gained more and more strength and the imperialism on the other hand tried various devices to defeat the forces of nationalism.

Anti-partition
Movement in
Bengal

Gandhiji with
his new weapon
of 'Satyagraha'

Background for the Reform Act of 1919

The great storm which was raised in the politics of India did not end with the annulment of the partition of Bengal.

The revolutionaries, before long, threw bombs at the Viceroy Hardinge. It proved that the aspirations of Indians had not been fulfilled. Meanwhile the First World War broke out and India made great contributions in men and money in Britain's war effort. The Indian nationalists and common people had naturally thought that in lieu of this great help, Britain would give India the right of self-determination. In consonance with this aspiration of the educated Indians, the British Government declared in 1917 that to prepare the Indians for the self-government and to associate the Indians in large numbers in every branches of administration in order to train them in the administration was the policy of the British Government. The British Government had never before stated that Indians would be given the right of self-determination. The British Government deviated from this attitude. In keeping with the policy expressed in the Declaration, 1917, a Government of India Act embodying reforms in the administration of India was passed in 1919 and this Reform Act is known as the Montague-Chelmsford Reform or the Reform Act of 1919.

The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

The Reforms of 1919 divided the functions of administration into Central and Provincial matters. Foreign relations, defence, communication and transportation, customs and finance etc. were kept in the hand of the Central Government and Local Self-Government, education, health, etc. were handed over to the provinces.

A double-chambered Legislature was established at the Centre. The Lower House was named the Central Legislative

The First World War, the Indian contributions and aspiration of Indian people