





# **Mirror of Education**

**(Shikshya–Darpan)**

**By**

**National Luminary**

**Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh**

## **Mirror of Education (Shiksha–Darpan)**

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# Foreword

National luminary Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh is the father of Nepali language education. His books provided guidance for the curriculum and textbooks of Nepali language education. His book Aksharank Shikshaw as the first textbook in the Nepali language; he has also written many other books, such as Shresta Darpan (Mirror of Law) and the three parts of Shiksha Darpan (Mirror of Education). These are the sixth, seventh, and eighth books written and published by Jaya Prithvi for Nepali language schools. The first part describes the Gorkhali war with British, the second part the history of Hindustan, and the third part is the history of Japan. The first part of Nepali original book has 84 pages, the second part has 132 pages, and the third part has 110 pages.

After 115 years, we are pleased to bring this translated work to readers. We express our sincere gratitude to journalist Mr. Roshan Bahadur Singh, who helped to collect the original Nepali copy, and Mr. Todd John Wallenius, who helped to translate and publish this historical book. Thank you to everyone who contributed to the campaign to bring this hidden history to light.

**Min Bahadur Singh**

Founder President

Humanism and Jai Prithvi Foundation

Kathmandu, Nepal

# Acknowledgments

Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh's three-part book series *Mirror of Education (Shikshya–Darpan)* offers an important window into the intellectual history of Nepal's national and educational development. First published in Nepali between 1905 and 1907 C.E., the work reflects Singh's dedication to Nepal's national progress, particularly through pedagogical means. Declared a national hero by the Government of Nepal in 2022, national and international interest in Singh is growing. Accordingly, this English translation will offer a wider audience of reader's access to Singh's work and thought, for many for the first time.

The publication of this translation was made possible by the support of the Danish School of Education, Aarhus University and the United States Fulbright Commission to Nepal. I am particularly grateful to Dr. Karen Valentin, Associate Professor of Educational Anthropology at Aarhus University, and Reshu Aryal Dhungana, former Executive Director of the U.S. Fulbright Commission, for their support in pursuing this translation project.

I would like to thank Dr. Yadav Raj Pant, Campus Chief of the Campus of International Languages, Tribhuvan University, for translating the first and second books of Singh's series. Prof. Hriseekesh Upadhyay, Professor of English, at Tribhuvan University, was the translator of book three. Thanks are also due Stefan Lueder of the Humboldt University Berlin for his collaboration early on in this project. Lastly, I am greatly appreciative for the joint effort of Mr. Min Bahadur Singh founder president of the Humanism and Jai Prithvi Foundation for his partnership in making this publication a reality.

**Todd John Wallenius**

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# **Mirror of Education**

**(Shikshya–Darpan)**

## **First Part**

**By Raja Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh**

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# **Mirror of Education**

## **(Shiksha–Darpan)**

### **First Part**

The God is greatest, the God has created what we see, what we hear, we can perceive the matters, the God can create thousand earths like this, where we sit, in one minute, and can destroy thousands too, so that the God is everything for us, greatest for us, we have to worship God at least two hours (two ghadi) in a day after we got birth by the mercy of God. The God is the omnipotent and omnipresent for us.

### **A Life**

The seed of disease is dirty and unhealthy food, so one has to take bath every morning; even a poor man has to clean the torn clothes to be healthy, sitting and sleeping bed must be kept neat and cleaned, if we eat balanced diet and energizing food, we can be stronger, mind also becomes fresh; a fresh man can be wise and also can work better, health also becomes better, life can also be extended, to live being ill is worse.

### **Student-Life**

A student must sleep by 9 p.m. in the night and must wake up at 5 a.m. in the morning, or one has to sleep 8 hours or 20 ghadi in a day. After you wake up in the morning, remember the name of your creator God, recite religious worship (sandhya), after then do the daily activities; take meal at 9 a.m. then be in school at 10 a.m. Be in the school from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Then do bodily exercise (bring sweat out) for two hours, play whatever you like. At 6 p.m., come back home and sit in family, with father, mother, sister, brother, so that you can be happy. Take meal at 7 p.m., and

read the books, do homework, and go to bed at 9 p.m. If you continue this way, obey the teacher, your study becomes easier and better.

Give meals to the poor, whatever you can give, give clothes to the poor, whatever you can give, respect the guests. Take care of your family, brothers, sisters, parents, relatives, and neighbours; this is the greatest religion of family life.

### **Poem**

Hey, dear brother, the way I want pleasure,  
it should be for all,  
we have to think,  
we have to live getting knowledge of the world.  
Remember, father, mother, and speak respectfully and affectionately in this world,  
speak equally to all like to your parents,  
so that everybody will be happy to you too.  
Forget anger and rage,  
make happy to all,  
love for all with a kind heart.  
Hey, brother, you can enjoy the heavenly pleasure in this earth.

### **Poetry**

Time is spent like running water of tap.  
No one can stop time,  
whether you do good or bad work.  
Time is not stopped,  
but runs even when we sleep,  
so spend time for very good work.  
Remember the creator God,  
spend time worshipping and thanking God.  
This is what great people think and do.

## **A Story (a)**

Once upon a time there was a village where the children used to go the forest to look after their cattle, the villagers used to tell that the periphery is surrounded by the tigers and leopards, they told the children to cry loud if the leopards came. Once children cried aloud for fun that the tiger came; the villagers believed that that the cowherds were in danger and ran toward the forest. The children laughed being happy and jumped because they could cheat the villagers. The villagers shouted at them and threatened them not to do so again.

But the children had a bad attitude and they cried once in 3 or 4 days about the tiger...repeatedly. As the villagers appear, the children used to jump and become happy, they run to the jungle. The villagers used to scold them.

Finally, one day, really the leopard came and the children cried louder, leopard came. But no villagers came thinking of their previous lies. The children wept and cried, this is not lie, no one came, the leopard killed all the cattle! Even if they were their dearest ones!

## **A Story (b)**

Ram and Shyam were very close boys. One day they decided to roam in the forest in spring season. They talked of lovely matters; they scented the spring season's flowers. They saw new leaves of spring season, they enjoyed lovely songs of birds and insects like singing 'Jhyaukiri.' All of a sudden, Ram asked Shyam that what they would do if any wild animal appeared in front of them. Shyam replied that they should be unified and have a gun too.

Suddenly a fearful bear appeared in front of them, Ram climbed the tree instantly because he was slim and clever. Shyam could not climb the tree because of his heavy body or neither he could run away, but he was intelligent, so he lied down

motionlessly, even he did not respirate. The bear approached him and smelt; found him like dead then went away. Shyam did not stand up even when the bear went far away. Ram climbed down from the tree and asked Shyam, ‘What did the bear say to you’? Ram replied that never trust the person, a treacherous friend like you.

### **A Story (c)**

Once day a gentleman was watching street people going here and there from his window. A boy came eating a bread. The boy saw a dog walking in the street; he showed his bread of his hand and called the dog. The dog was happy and nodded the tail. The boy hit the dog. The dog ran away crying. The man saw bad habit of the boy and felt pity upon the dog. The man wanted to punish the boy and called him showing two penny in his hand. As the boy approached the man being happy feeling excited of getting two penny, the man hit the boy by a whip that he had kept at back. The boy cried and asked why did he hit him? The gentleman replied why did he hit the dog for no reason? Tit for tat is the answer.

### **A Story (d)**

A hunter had an honest dog. The dog had helped a lot to his master at youth and made him happy. While being old, it caught the ear of a boar, but being weak could not hold up the boar. The master was angry to the dog and became ready to hit. The dog requested to its master telling that he could not hold up the boar because of his weakness as he was old. The master should remember how could he helped while he was strong as he was young. So the master should forgive him.

### **A Story (e)**

There were three oxes in one farm, they used to live together (at once), work together. There was a tiger that wanted to eat them but it was impossible to eat them because they used to walk at once. The

tiger wanted to divide them and started planning. As the oxes were divided, they became jealous, walked separately, the tiger killed them at different times and ate them. United we stand, divided we fall.

### **A Story (f)**

Once a tigers, one ass, and a Jackie went for hunting. The tiger ordered the ass to divide the meat that they gathered. The ass divided equally for three and asked to choose. The tiger was angry and killed the ass. The tiger ordered to divide now to the Jackie and the Jackie divided giving more to the tiger. The tiger was so happy to the Jackie and asked how did the Jackie know to divide? The Jackie replied, looking the condition of the ass.

### **A Story (g)**

A man kept his son to learn business, that boy did as per the order of businessman. One day a woman came to purchase Reshmi cloth, bargained price. While the boy was folding the cloth, saw a little bit torn out and told her, 'Hey! Mother, this cloth is little bit torn out. I tell you this because of my sense.' The woman denied taking the cloth and went out. The owner knew this thing and wrote a letter to his father, telling his son can't be a businessman so he should stay away from his shop. The father of the boy went in the shop and inquired what qualification was insufficient with his son? The owner told his son narrated the fault of cloth himself to the woman which the customer should know themselves, this is dishonesty of business. Listening this, the father since he felt wise for his son, he happily took his son home, saying that even though he was not good at your work, he was very good at other work. It is better to be aware of others falling than to be aware of yourself.

### **A Story (h)**

A rat came out of the hole to graze, saw an eagle (Baj) in sky, started searching to hide; there was a cat in the net trapped. The rat intimates the cat, 'You are entrapped, if you don't kill me I

will save from this miserable position. The cat invited the rat to sit into the lap, but you have to cut my trap before the hunter comes. The rat agreed and sat into the lap of the cat, the eagle also went away due to fear of the cat. The cat thought if this rat eats my net, I would eat but the rat waited till the hunter came. The rat starting cutting net very slowly, the cat requested that the hunter is coming soon, the rat replies, 'this net is very strong, my teeth are weaker so it takes time.' Then the rat started cutting very slowly. As the hunter approached nearer, the cat hastened and requested the rat to cut his traps faster. The rat listened the cat and left one thread to cut before the hunter approaches. As the hunter approached nearer, the rat cut rest of the thread and ran away, saved the life of both the cat and itself.

### **A Story (i)**

Once a father and son went for selling an ass in the city. On the way there were the girls coming from the city, laughing and talking together and told, 'these father and son are foolish, they would have come riding ass but they are chasing,' again they laughed. After listening the gossip of those girls, the father asked his son to ride that very ass and he walked along with. As they walked they met elderly people quarrelling against them and told watching a young man riding ass and the old walking; 'Now the time for elderly people went away.' Then the old father asked the son to come down and he rode the ass. As they walked farther, they saw the crowd of women and children, and listened the voice of them that the old men is silly, 'he rode ass and the child walked.' The old man asked his son to ride the ass along with him. They went further, near by the town; one man asked whether the ass was old man's, the old man replied, yes. The man did not believe and told, it did not look like that, because if they had like that they both could have loaded the ass on their shoulder. The old man thought of making happy to all and tied all four legs, kept



bamboo, put on their shoulder, went through the bridge. Look at this fun, the people of town came laughing at them. The people ran toward them laughing, the ass felt uneasy and moved, the rope was broken then the ass fell down into the stream, and then died instantly. The father got fed up and told, while intending to make happy for everybody, ass died for nothing.

### **A Story (j)**

One day, a student cheated a book of his friend, brought at home and gave to his mother. His mother assisted his habit. His habit of stealing grew, so he started stealing more and more. One day he was arrested and was sent to be killed. The mother knew and wept then went to meet him beating her breast. The boy saw his mother and requested the authority to speak to his mother. Officer helped him to speak to her; he whispered and cut his mother's ear. The mother wept because of pain that she had while falling down of her ear. Everybody scolded him telling that he added more sin upon his mother. But the boy replied it is his mother who induced him to be a thief, if she had scolded him, while he stole the book of his friend, he could not have been in this wretched position.

### **A Story (k)**

A tortoise saw birds flying in sky and thought himself weak, and wanted to fly in sky, again though, if once flew it would fly forever. Once the bird requested an eagle to teach how to fly, if taught it would give treasures of the sea. The eagle thought impossible then denied, but the tortoise insisted and eagle took tortoise into sky up and up. This time the eagle got tired and left the tortoise and fell down, got broken into pieces, then died. It so happens if one is proud of him-self without letting know the capacity.

## A Story (l)

Once Sanischar god wanted to test people how much they respect him. He disguised in the form of a wanderer and visited the shop of idol sculptor, Sanischar pointed the idol of Brihaspati and asked price. The shopkeeper replied one rupee, then he pointed the idol of Buddha, the shopkeeper replied two rupee. Samischar god was more excited looking at the idol of him-self and thought I am one who give good and bad result for man as according to their deeds, so my price would be ten times more. So he inquired price of that very idol, the shopkeeper answers, if purchased above two idols, then idol of Sanischar god will be given at free of costs. If someone wants to show own value, no one counts.

## A Story (m)

A gentleman went away on a horse to have a fresh air. He climbed down from the horse to cut a stick. The horse ran away, he followed the horse but could not catch, as he reached the horse, the horse would run away. A boy came from the field and caught the horse. The gentleman went near to the happy boy and thanked him. I got back this horse because of your energy, so what should I reward you? He inquired and fumbled his pocket.

The boy replied, he likes nothing.

Gentleman (GM): Okay, you are the best boy who does not want anything. Tell me what were you doing in this field?

Boy (B) : I was digging the field, looking after sheep.

GM : Do you like this work?

B : I like the most.

GM : Don't you like to play?

B : My work is not difficult, its like play.

GM : Who orders you to work?

- B : My father.
- GM : Where does your father live?
- B : The boy points to the tree and tells there.
- GM : What's the name of your father?
- B : Devdatta.
- GM : Yours?
- B : Yagya Datta.
- GM : How old are you?
- B : I will be 8 years old.
- GM : How long have you been in this field?
- B : From morning.
- GM : Are not you hungry?
- B : Yes, I'm going to eat.
- GM : What will you do if you get one rupee?
- B : What shall I do? I haven't got that much amount till now.
- GM : Don't you have any play things?
- B : What does it mean? Shaheb.
- GM : For example, ball, marble, toy.
- B : No, sometimes our Karm Datta makes ball, we all play, we trap the birds. I had trapped ball but now got broken.
- GM : Don't you need anything more?
- B : No, I have no leisure time to play because sometimes I have to look after the cows, sometimes sheep, sometimes I have to work in the field, hardly I go to the market.
- GM : So that if you have money you can buy the bread by money to eat and peanuts (pears) too?
- B : We find peanuts (pears) at home, I buy the bread while my mother give one or two paisa, again I don't need more.

- GM : Your shoes are torn-out, don't you need to buy another one?
- B : I have a pair of shoes at home for festivals, for rest of the days any shoes work.
- GM : Your cap is torn-out, don't you need a newer one?
- B : There is new one at home, I don't need any more.
- GM : What do you do while rain falls at working time?
- B : I take the shelter of terrace's edge (Aali) until it stops.
- GM : What do you eat while you feel hungry returning home?
- B : Normally, I ignore hunger, but sometimes I eat radishes of the field.
- GM : Oh! Boy you have come to realize the real elements of your life.
- B : What? Shaheb.
- GM : I wish you didn't know the meaning of real elements of life.
- B : I don't know Shaheb.
- GM : Laughing, you don't need anything, so I don't want to rouse your desire. Do you like to study?
- B : I don't go. My father tells, he is going to send me in school (pathsala) after harvesting the paddy.
- GM : Then after you need book.
- B : Shaheb, Every students have slates and book.
- GM : Yes, you are so happy and intelligent boy. I will give you all books. Tell the same thing to your father. Go to look after your sheep.
- B : Thank you, Shaheb. I'm so grateful to you!

## A Story (n)

Canute was the great emperor of England, once he asked a question to his courtier, while had been to the seashore of Soudaman, and tide was whirling—

Canute (King) : You tell me the great emperor of the world, is it true?

Ofa (courtier) : Sure, Maharaj (emperor), you are the greatest emperor.

Oslad (another courtier) : We are all servants of yours are the dust of your lord's feet.

Ofa : We are not only, even earth and oceans obey you!

Canute (King) : What a fearful word do you speak? Do you think even this tide will obey me?

Ofa : Seas are yours, Lord! These are made to bring treasures for your sake! Even the enemies respect you!

Canute : Tide has not arisen here?

Oslad : It's ready to approach, your majesty, you know well.

Canute : So, put that chair lay here next to it.

Ofa : In the place where the tide is about to come, Majesty?

Canute : Sure, where is the tide, you put there!

Oslad : (without letting the king's ear) what is he doing?

Ofa : (aside) the king is not fool. He does not trust all we say!

Canute (King) : The Sea, my courtiers say, you are my people, so you have to obey me, I order you go out, do not get wet me!

Oslad : (aside) No, sea does not obey our king.

Ofa : The tide is coming near soon!

Oslad : The tide comes near our chair, so lets escape away, water will cover us!

Canute (King) : You say ocean is my people (raiti) and obeys me! Look at the tide of ocean, how it is arising! It is coming near my body, you all whisper me and tell very trivial things, thinking that I trust all your lies, do you think I am foolish man? I am a simple man like you! God is omnipotent, who can order heaven (swarga), martya (middle part), and the earth, even seas! The king is also a simple man like the creation of God; they are similar to the insects. Take away this crown. I will never put this crown from today; neither you try to be foil me! Speak the truth to everybody, don't exaggerate, let you all people have the knowledge of truth.

## **Christopher Columbus**

Christopher Columbus founded America for the rest of the world. He is considered the light of the U.S.A. He was born in Italy in 1442 A.D. in Jinuwa of Italy. As he grew up, he liked to study geography. He thought there must be unknown place near by the great sea.

He was poor so he could not manage the expense of ship to search that place. He asked help with king of his country, but did not get. Then he went to Portugal, he did not find there too. He met the emperor of Spain, he was befooled. But the Queen Isabella thought that planning very positively. She sold all her treasures and ornaments from which she collected expenses for Christopher Columbus. Columbus took three small ships, 90 people, and food for them. He commanded on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1492 and left Spain.

At first they headed to southern part, reach Canary Peak, and then turned to west. All people were afraid of not getting back to native land. Columbus promised if they don't find new land

within 3 days they would go back. On the 3<sup>rd</sup> day evening they saw light from their ship, they confirmed there must be land. They saw a valley peak in the morning of October 12, 1492. Columbus gave name Salvador for that peak.

This is one of the peaks of Bahama, people of that place gathered to see the ship. They stared at the ship. They thought it might be the ghost's feathers and wings.

Columbus climbed down on that hill wearing new clothes, putting very sharp knife (Tarbar) on his hand. He kneeled down and kissed land. He put flag of Spain and declared that the hill belongs to Queen Isabella. He went on another hill, then went back to Spain, met Queen Isabella, narrated every detail to her. He did not declare America until he visited third time.

As Columbus founded America, others also started searching new places. People of Florence went and kept the name Americasbespicius hill in their name.

## **Sir Issac Newton**

Sir Issac Newton was born in 1642 A.D., in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer. Newton was intelligent and went to study in a grammar school of Granthko. He was very much dedicated in his work. Sculpture was his passion. He was gentle and silent. He used to play with his friend on his own time. He made many machinery equipment like watermill (panighatta), Jato (stone mill), wooden boxes and water clock.

But his father disliked Newton's activities so he sent him in the field to look after cattle's, and water supply in the field. He was not interested in those activities, then he studied sitting under the tree. Once he was sent to sell goats, sheep's. He used his old intelligent servant for these activities and sat on the pile of grass for calculation. This was he proved his parents that he cannot be a farmer. He was sent to school by mother persuading

his father. School was the place for him like a pond to fish. Issac Bero, the famous intelligent of the U.K. liked him a lot. He studied astrology, mathematics. He studied light system, divided 3 colour rays in the light. The, he systematized the light education.

He was dedicated in his work. While there was communicable disease in Cambridge School, he came back home and studied sitting under the tree in the garden. While he was pondering on his study, he saw a falling apple. Many people have seen this activity but didn't care. But he thought a lot, there was no air; it didn't stop in the sky, why didn't it go up? Then he founded the law of gravitation from which all planets are contracted among one another by the magnetic power. As he went back in school, he earned for himself for his study and gave the surplus money to his mother. He was sad for the expenses that he could not avoid what he liked.

He published great epic named Principia in 1683 A.D., from then he was rewarded time and time again. He was simple; he used every minute, so he was very strong. He died in May 20<sup>th</sup> 1927. He saw very clean world, he had divine power, earned name and fame. English people are proud of Sir Issac Newton and say, 'He is an Englishman.' He was so simple, even said at deathbed, 'What others say about my work I don't know, but for me it is like stone gathering small boy's activity in the great ocean.' He is immortal.

## **King Alfred's History**

King Alfred was born in Iswisan in 849, ascended on throne in 871. He couldn't get chance to study until he was under control of his brother because that was very expensive to find a tutor to teach book. An officer, who wrote his autobiography, while Alfred was young, fit, and a leisurely man, he did not get chance to study and offended. He had to fought no less then 50 battles, he



had spent very miserable life, if he had been very simple person, he would have hands up, but he was king so he had to go up.

Everybody doubts how could he manage time for each and every activity? But, he didn't misuse even a single minute. He knew God has given time equally to everybody. He thought time is not like money that one can have and gain interest (extra money). One must be able to utilize time; it is a man how could a man utilize, the same time. He could know how to divide time equally and get more benefit.

That time there was not watch to see time. King Alfred ordered Bishop to make a candle of 12 inches, so if 2 inches is burnt one hour was spent. But sometimes, air would have disturbed time of lighting system of candle, then that was kept into while lantern. The officer says, there is no man like him who could equally utilize the time for benefit of people like him. He fought in battle, gave proper attention in ruling the country.

## **Persia and Greek Battle**

Once, Kaye Khosro was great king in Persia, he was the king of many eastern countries of Iran but was not happy, he knew that there is a country named Isiyensi, that doesn't like him and wanted to take under control. There were many independent cities in that country, like Athens, Sparta, Thebes, etc. Greeks were the citizens of that country. There were only two lakh armies. But the King Kaye Khorso had more than 10 lakh armies. Greeks were divided and used to fight among themselves, so they did not have hope to win the battle.

Kaye Khosro did not believe that they would fight against his armies because of their division. So he sent in all cities his armies along with the flags, and armies put flags in many of the cities and declared that they were under the control of them. Some people

obeyed only because he was the great king. But the people of Athens and Sparta disobeyed, defamed one threw their flags.

As Kaye Khosro knew his armies were defamed, united all soldiers and sent for battle against Greeks. The number of soldier was big enough to dry a stream while drinking water. Persians made a boat like bridge to cross Holispond River to reach Athens. Persian armies reached in Greek even bringing aero-plane, no one stopped.

Every Athenians disliked going to fight against that much great army gang but the king of Sparta, Leonidas, headed fighting against Persians along with his 300 soldiers. He liked to stop that big numbers soldiers.

Kaye Khosro saw very small number of army and ordered to kneel, he laughed even. Persians attacked Greeks but could not win, instead they were killed. Khorso turned back in tent thinking that Greeks are less in number but are stronger.

Persians attached Greeks similarly on the following day, but could not turn because Greeks were fighting for their country where as Persians were fighting for others. Khorso had to turn back in tent even that day, he thought of going back. A treacherous of Greek showed Persians another way to attack Leonidas's soldiers, Greeks. Greeks were escorted from every corner and they were trapped by Persian soldier and killed.

Leonia's, the King of Sparta, thought that was the right time to earn name and fame, so he ordered all 300 soldiers to take meal their on time then they could fight easily in night time. No one disagreed to die in the name of their country. As the night appeared Greek soldiers entered into the group of Persian soldiers, they killed Athpaharia (watchman), destroyed tents, if the night was longer they would have killed Kaye khosro, but he ran away. Persians were very angry against Greeks because they were more than 3 lakhs whereas Greeks only 300. Persians escorted all 300

Greeks but they could not go nearby them. They threw arrows faraway. They used to be chased away sometimes by Greeks. Greeks fought being brave till night. Every Greek soldier were killed by Leonidas the King of Sparta left impression, one should fight as long as they can for the sake of nation. So Leonidas is remembered even nowadays in Greece. He left the impression of dying with a prestige.

### **Story of Mahabharata Battle**

Once Yudhisthira performed Surya Yagya in Indra Prasthan. Durayadhan received all gifts brought by others. He saw all properties belonging to Yudhisthira and became jealous once Durayadhan liked to observe King Yudhisthira's meeting hall made by Maya. So he went in his maternal uncles' Gandhardesh or in Kandahar along with King Sakuni. There was door-like place so he went through, he got stumbled on his head. There was like pond so he picked up his trick truck, there was no water. There was another place which did not show water, he went through, he got all his clothes wet. Everybody laughed along with Queen Draupadi, he got fed up and went back to his palace in Hastinapur after a few days.

Durayadhan was jealous of the property of Yudhistira and how to take revenge against his defame. Sakuni, the maternal uncle of him inquires his worry of the property of Yudhisthira and revenge. Sakuni's consoles Durayadhan telling that he knows how to take revenge upon Yudhisthira. He further says that Yudhisthira is fond of gambling Juwa, but he doesn't know. I know how to play conspiratory gambling against him, then he will be defeated, all his property will be yours. He suggested Duryodhan to take permission of Dhritarasta, he agreed and sent Bidur, the minister to summon Yudhisthira. Yudhistira never knew to go back in battle and in gambling. He went in Hastinapur along with his brothers and their wife Draupadi. The audience Dhritarastra and

took rest for a few days (2-4). Dhirtarastra told to gamble brokers but Yudhistira replies, ‘it’s not better to gamble again it is your order so I have to obey.’

While, gambling Sakuni took part for Sakuni, whereas Yudhistira played himself. The more Yudhistira threw pasa (juwa), the more he won to Yudhistira. Yudhistira lost all his property. Sakuni inquires what he is going to bet, Yudhistira replied in rage, all his brothers. Sakuni won. He bet himself, he got lost. The queen Draupadi was left, he put her on bet. He got lost her. So Duryodhan ordered Yudhistira, his brother and Draupadi the servant. They tell Draupadi is the wife of our servant, so she should be brought at our home to work. Pratikami went to bring Draupadi, she sent him to ask whether Yudhistira got lost first himself or he got lost her? Pratikami went to Duryodhan and reported her statement. Duryodhan orders if she wants to know any questions, answers, she should come—Pratikami goes and narrates or of Duryodhan to go to herself to get full answers of situation. She replies Pratikami, it is her 3<sup>rd</sup> day of menstruation (Rajswal). So she can’t go to the meeting of seniors. Pratikami went back to Duryodhan and replied all her narrations. Duryodhan urges his brother Dusasam to go and bring Draupadi because she is wife of their servants, she does not be pious.

Dusasan ordered her to go in the meeting but she denied going and ran away. He caught her back hair and dragged her in the meeting. The brothers of Yudhistira wanted to go against the situation but Yudhistira did not permit them. Draupadi then inquired all people sitting in the meeting “whether Yudhistira king lost first himself or Draupadi.” No one including Bhisma answered.

Bidur urges Duryodhan to reply Draupadi but he threatens Bidur telling “You are ours, why do you take side of Yudhistira?” Bikrana, the brother of Duryodhan was in favor of truth, so he

also urges to tell the truth, but Karna threatens, “You are child, so don’t speak to the mass.” Bhishma tells Draupadi to ask Yudhishthira himself the case, everybody was waiting response of Yudhishthira but Duryodhan drew the sari of Draupadi to naked her, she remembers the name of Lord ‘Krishna.’ The more he drew sari the more newer saris appeared in the body of Draupadi, by the blessings of Lord ‘Krishna.’ Duryodhan got tired, he sat, and everybody was wondered! Bidur told everything to Dhritarashtra, then he told to Draupadi ‘what she likes’? She asked him to release her husband’s from the slavery. Dhritarashtra returned all properties of them which they lost in gambling.

As Yudhishthira went back along with their properties, Duryodhan, Karna, Sakuni, Duryodhan felt sorry to Dhritarashtra, who gave back the property of Yudhishthira. Again they planned for gambling.

These four people went to Dhritarashtra and requested him to call Yudhishthira to gamble. Dhritarashtra tells “in gambling you quarrel, so I don’t agree.” But his sons insist so tells okay. Bidur wants to call Yudhishthira, only demerit of Yudhishthira was that he had the promise to say ‘Yes’ in gambling and fighting. Again the gambling began.

This time Duryodhan made planning to go to exile for 12 years and planning to go to for one year underground, if anyone is identified during exile, they had to go again for 12 years exile, this is the promise for defeat, Yudhishthira agreed. Sakuni won the gambling so Pandava’s (five brothers) clothes were unveiled, so Bhishma got angry and urged Sahadev to bring fire to burn the hand of Yudhishthira, but Arjun consoles Bhishma not to get agitated.

Bhishma promised that if Duryodhan doesn’t return their regime even after 13 years exile, he will use his Gada (weapon) on Duryodhan’s thigh, keep leg on his head, his breasts will be

broken, his brothers will be killed. Arjuna promised to kill Karma, Nakul promised to kill helpers of Karna, Sahadev promised to kill Sakuni. So they put cover of trees on their bodies, took Purohit (Pandit) Dhaumya along with them, then went in the southern part of Hastinapur. The main cause of Mahavart's battle was gambling Juwa (pasa).

### **Battle of Gorkhali against England (British)**

While his majesty, (Shree five) Griban Yudha Bikram Shah was an infant, he was mentored by Kaji Bhimsen Thapa, he was given in-charge ship of royal regime. That time the boundary of Gurkha kingdom was up to Punjab in the west. East India Company was in southern part of Nepal.

There was some disturbance in the border against English. English first wrote to Nepali King to decide officially, Nepal decided to fight against English while having discussion in the royal palace. English knew this and occupied that territory, similarly, Nepali army left because of fear of being beaten.

On 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1814 Iswisian, that time governor General Lord Minto informed from Lucknow, to friend countries that the battle is going to be taken place against Nepal. Even his Commander in Chief General Moyara ordered General Sir David Actolini to go to fight against Nepal along with 6000 armies. The battle place of that time was Satlaz and the Commander in chief (Hakim) on behalf of Nepal was Amar Singh Thapa. He was popular in battle.

Major General Mole was sent to hit Kathmandu from Dinapur along with 8000 armies. Major General Uda was sent from Batauli (Butawal) along with 4500 armies. As well Colonel Jasper was sent from Kumau, Major General Rolo Gilispi came from Saharanpur to enter from Sivapuri, Captain Lyater was sent from Nairityakona along 2 platoons to act as according to

the situation. Here were all together 30,000 armies in the battle against Nepal on behalf of England, they also had 60 top cannons with them.

On the other hand, Gurkhali had 12000 armies and weapons were stones, guns, and big knives (khukuri). On October 19, the armies of General Gilispi, came in the command of Colonel Carpenter in Deharadun. Within 3 days all armies of Gilispi came and, the Gurkhali armies left the city of Dera and came towards the fort-gate (Gadi), because they were few numbers. That killa (fort) was small but very strong peak of the hill. That was surrounded by forest that was very difficult place for enemies; Captain Balvadra Singh took the commander in-chief on behalf of Nepal along with 600 armies. Gurkhalis were committed to fight against English people in this place. Colonel Mabi of England sent message to surrender, but Gurkhalis replied to fight. English armies escorted Nepali soldiers from different place along with cannons (tops) and fired too. They could not attack that much against Nepali armies and waited till General Gilispi to come.

As General Gilispi approached, they attacked from 4 different directions, they wanted to capture that place (fort), Gurkhalis also fought few times to come out of the fort (killa), they went back and shut the door, as General Gilispi saw this he wanted to intrude the fort of Nepali, but had to loss a lot, as they wanted to enter, General Gilispi was shot at by the Nepali armies, rest of the soldiers were chased by guns and arrows of stones.

After 25 days, British army's attacked by big cannons to break fort, they destroyed the wall of one side, they wanted to enter from the same place but Nepali armies killed 650 British army's by guns and stones, and chased them out.

British army's was defeated twice even their General was killed, so they wanted to stop supply of drinking water of that fort for Gurkhali, but they could not do so. There were only 70

soldiers left out of 600 in Nepali side. The fort was full of corpse, so they ran in the night keeping khukuri (big knife) with bravery in their hands from the escort of English soldiers. Balvadra Singh could escape from the circle of English soldiers along with some soldiers, but other many soldiers were dead.

English soldiers were afraid of Nepali soldiers because of the deeds of those only 600: Aral Moyera sent Colonel Mabi to meet Genera Octorloni. At first they thought they could easily suppress Nepali but they were afraid of looking at the battle of Khalanga Killa (fort). They prepared more recruiting new soldiers.

### **Explanation of Second Battle**

English soldiers were trained a lot, they were large in number, so they thought of invading Nepal very easily but they were afraid of battle in the fort Kangada, and because of the bravery of Nepali soldiers. The officers of English decided to go back and make treaty with the Nepali soldiers.

Colonel Mabi left Khalenga fort after the battle, leaving one division of soldiers with Colonel Carpenter, told not to go back to Gurkhali soldiers, intended blocking the income of east to west in Jamuna and went to meet General Actorleni. As Colonel Mabi headed toward east, General Gabriel Martindel commanded soldiers, moved towards Jaitak where Rana Singh Thapa, the son of Amor Singh Thapa was commanding on behalf of Nepali side.

There was trap like triangle by two hills in southern part of Jaitak, where Rana Singh was sitting along with few soldiers. Major General Gabriel's soldiers came in his command near by Jaitak, they found spring of water after recognize, which Gurukha's soldiers used to drink. They wanted Gurkha's to stop to come there but they had to capture some areas of Gurkha's to obstruct the place of waterfall.



English soldiers attacked by two sides to capture waterfalls place but because of the bravery of Gurkhas they could not do so, instead they went back after some 500 English soldiers were killed. General Gabriel did not move ahead unless some new forces arrived there to assist. English soldiers were hesitated many days because they could not move ahead. Officers left trusting their General Gabriel.

Kaji Amar Singh had only 3000 soldiers with him, in front of them there were 6000 soldiers of English in the command of General Actarlioni. Again they could not move ahead. Actarlioni wanted to leave their place and searched from where they could see all place of Gurkhali soldiers, they went toward Ishan corner, that hill was 7 miles far from Ramgadh. They spent 20 days to shoot cannons in new place. They could not harm Gurkha's because that was far, so Lieutenant Peterlati was sent in search of new nearest place, along with few soldiers, while he came back, Gurkha's knew and attacked upon them, they took side of hill but could not move ahead.

To assist Peterlati, English command sent one platoon Hindustani, one platoon Shikha, to block Gorkhali soldiers for going to Kirki in the night; one English platoon lived on hill. Amar Singh knew and ordered to attack but English soldiers were on top hills, again Nepali soldiers had only khukuri and they had to run on the top of hill, they were tired too. So Nepali soldiers lost many and got back.

Amar Singh knew the soldiers of enemy increasing whereas his decreasing so came back to Ramgadh, thinking better not to fight. Major General Sulivan Uda commanded 4500 British soldiers from Gorakhpur to Palpa, he was searching main road to come to Palpa, listened that there are strong armies of Nepal, turned to Jitapur. They thought of attacking left and right, here and there in the mean time they started attacking Jitapur. Gorkhali

officers also knew that English soldiers arrival in Jitapur and gathered soldiers. Gorkhali's showed their bravery again General Wood's commanding English soldiers and chased them out to their border, from then English soldiers saved their border and did not move ahead. They turned back to Gorkhpur defeated by Gurkhas in summer season.

Major General Morle commanded 8000 soldiers to attack our kingdom Kathmandu on 23<sup>rd</sup> November left Dinapur to Betiya. Parsuram Thapa was commander in Betiya on behalf of Nepal and had only 400 soldiers. They were attacked on the bank of Bagmati, they fought a lot but due to the number and weapon, Parsuram Thapa, Nepali commander was killed, many soldiers were separated. Major Morle divided his soldiers in 3 division, kept 1½ kosh for each of them, 1 platoon in Gadhi, 1 platoon in Samarpur and 1 platoon in Parsha, whereas he lived in Latan.

After Nepali kingdom knew that Parsuram Thapa was killed, so one new platoon was sent in 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1825 then all English soldiers were cut in Rampur and drive away from Parsha. Nepali soldiers chased all English soldiers occupied that land which was invaded by English soldiers. Then General Moyara took command himself of the soldiers heading toward Kathmandu. After that there was great battle against Nepali and Nepal was defeated by English soldiers. Nepal thought to do agreement, similarly England as well. So there was agreement in 1816 between England and Nepal for forever. Then after, there is no battle between the two countries.



# **Mirror of Education**

**(Shikshya–Darpan)**

## **Second Part**

**By Raja Jaya Prithvi Bahadur Singh**

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# Mirror of Education

(Sikshya Darpan)

## Second Part

### Background

Be devotee of God, we cannot listen and see though, we can perceive by devotion, thick minded people cannot heed upon God, so foolish people can see sculptured stone god and pray to them by copulating their obeisance, sure, stone is not god but there is sense of respect in their heart. After they clean their heart and mind, they conceptualize the shape of God, give their soul, concentrate themselves, this way they control their mind and soul to reach to the destination of nirvana, nirakar (without shape) after having knowledge of Brahma (Brahmagyan).

The God is omnipresent, omnipotent; he is important and fair to all. He is kind to all to reach to the destination. The God becomes happy while others do well to everybody and forget partiality, selfishness, etc. To make happy to God one has to be very fair to all the creation of God.

To be impartial first of all one has to see equal to all his/her children, family members, of good to others, let's see unified villagers, let area of own place be good, country be equal, let all be equal, let's feel all be good and equal, let one feel there is harm of one's self if harmed others, there is harm of country. People do not like to work for others if there is no benefit for them, be fair is the policy.

## Poetry

Separate the aspects of greed and desire,

Person who does only good work,

That person earns name and money easily; everybody knows this thing in the world (1).

Prestige of bad man, lives for a while, Money earned from dishonest does not last any longer.

Money, treasury, family, and everything, is for a while, everything will be finished, there will be left only name (2).

Let everybody admire as long as, well live in this world, even after death let everybody like, If we earn money by honesty that lasts longer, So let everybody feel good for others (3).

Let's get respect in the country, Keep name of country on head while working in the foreign land, let's remember to earn by cheating is too bad (4).

Never think to usurp property of others without sweating, let's labour a lot, Leave the desire of love and greed (2).

People feel that they are great, emperors also feel great only for themselves, and want to earn only for themselves, employees feel only the work is the work of kings and take salary without work. How Hindustan had gone worst in the past is revealed by the following written historical documents.

### History of Hindustan (India)

Many thousand years ago there were Aryan people in Asia continent, they were the most civilized castes in the world, and used to keep worship fire, water, stone, sun, moon, and stars. They used to tame pets like cows, buffalos and others. They used to live by farming in the field.

The same Aryan caste people got increased, and scattered, they won many places from other wild castes people. That time the main residence was in Punjab. There were Kola wild people in the forest of Punjab; they used to trouble the 'Aryans.' When they came to fighting, they could not fight, but, they used to trouble them by time and again. They used to loot Aryans sitting on the safe place. 'Kuyaba' named wild man was the bravest among them and 'Kutsa' was the bravest among Hindus. But when it came to fighting, they could not fight

Kutsa, Aryan defeated wild man and others too. There were 'Sudas' named wild ethnic people in the forest of Punjab, it took many years for Hindus to occupy their land, finally, they defeated 'Sudas' forest people, some of them were killed. Some of them were chased. This way, Hindus occupied the whole land of Punjab.

Even though it was very difficult to the Hindus to cultivate, they dug well, used oxes, brought out water by wheel to cultivate land. There was no business transaction system at that time by money, but used barter system exchanging silver and gold pieces. They weaved thread; knit clothes even did metal work.

They used to worship fire, water, sun, etc. They used to worship in their houses themselves. There was no discrimination among the people. They used to differentiate only the wild caste.

These civilized 'Aryans' lived only in Punjab for many years, slowly and gradually the number of people was increased. They got excited; they crossed the Sindha River, came nearby Yamuna, and Ganga rivers, occupied land, and made big countries. Kuru countries' kingdom was in Hastinapur, nearby Delhi, Panchal state's kingdom was in Kampilya of Kanauj. These two countries had very good relationship for a long time. After a few days, a kingdom called Kosal was established in the east of Bhagirathi

River, which was inhabited up to Gandaki. Bideha state was made in far eastern part of Bhagirathi River, where as Kasi state was made in the Southern part of Bhagirathi River. The King of Kuru is known as 'Chandra-descendant' (Lunar) whereas the king of 'Kosal' knows Surya-descendant (Solar).

Even after there were many kingdoms of Hindus, the wild castes were in the south part. Civilized Hindus used to tell people living in the wild castes like monkeys. Ramayana was made during that time because that gives the picture of the then Hindus social economic life. There was no child marriage system like these days. Even the crown prince used to get married after they were able to sustain themselves performing Swayamber ceremony. There was no caste system, Balmiki Rishi (sage) became Brahman from hunter (Byadha), but at that time the sons of Brahman worked the task of Brahman, princes in regimes, and in battle, rest of the people were busy in trade and transit. In all of them, the people who were considered insignificant, the conquered wild races, doing the works of others, these four types of people; those who performed puja, recitation, yagya kept their caste, as Brahmins and started married with their own.

Brahman used to worship so they started getting married among their equal Brahmans, they used to perform Yagya etc. Princes started getting married among their equals, Kshatriya as well. Baisya caste was named to the people working in the field and in business. Those people coming from forest started helping to above three types of castes, so they were named untouchable (Sudra).

Brahmin, Kshetriya, Baisya, used to read Vedas, but they did not teach to Sudras. As Hindus occupied new land, they added newer castes people, so they are different. The hybrids of Hindu and wild people were again different castes. This way the castes systems have been in Hinduism varied.



Hindu first invaded North Hindustan, and then slowly moved to southern part, they established Magadha Kingdom in Bihar, Andhra state in between Narmada and Krishna, southern part of Krishna River, Chola, Chera, Pandey kingdom got established. This way slowly Hindus occupied the whole Hindustan, named and ruled over. The people living in the forest (wild) also accepted Hinduism and became Hindu. Among them Magadha kingdom was the most strongest. In the history of Magadha kingdom we listen the name of 28 kings after Jarasandha, and not more than that.

While there was Bimbisar named King in Magadha, Gautama Buddha taught and spread Buddhism which latter, Hindus also accepted. After Bimbisar Ajat Satru named his son became the king, he won many countries like Patali Putra (Patna), the strongest city that he made. After Ajat Satru, there were 4 kings from his dynasty, then after Nanda became the king of that kingdom.

Nanda's 8 descendants (dynasty) ruled Magadha equally. Alexander the great invaded at the time of 8<sup>th</sup> Nanda dynasty. Alexander reached up to the Satlaj River and went back. Chandra Gupta killed last Nanda and he became king of Magadha. At the time of Chandra Gupta, whole northern Hindustan was under his command. At his time Greek Myagasthrij named Person came in Hindustan and told, there were 600000 on foot soldiers, 30000 Cavalry's and 9000 elephants. It is found in his written record.

It is told earlier that Buddhism was spread in Bimbisar's period that got spread a lot, now it is described how it got spread, who Gautama Buddha was:

Once Gautama Buddha was the king of Kapil-Bastu, he got married to Yasodhara while he was 20 years old. He had a son after

10 years of marriage. He was fed up of homily life before, then he left his house in search of 'truth' then he gave of royal regime.

At first he went to Raj-house of Magadha's kingdom and studied Hindu scriptures, he did not satisfied, then went in Gaya, he meditated there for six years, again he was not satisfied, so he meditated for a long time in Gaya under Peepal tree. After this he founded new religion, which he spread roaming in different places. Buddhism was founded under Hinduism, but the process of preaching (Karma Kanda) is different. There is no caste system in Buddhism.

These are the following principles founded under religion path by Gautama Buddha.

1. Hate doesn't eliminate hate, but love eliminates.
51. A person who speaks well but doesn't do like that is like flowers without scent.
55. The scent of good work is like of Srikhanda or a kind of flowers, even more than that.
141. A person who cannot control one self's desires cannot be pure by being naked, having long hair, sleeping on floor and rubbing ashes on body neither staying motionless.
113. Don't do sin, do good work, be pure in heart, these are Buddha's words.
127. If someone criticizes us, let's live happily without criticizing him, live together without hatred with the person who hates us.
223. Let's win others anger by love, bad work by good work, greed by donation and false by truth.
252. It is easy to find other's false but not ours. Man dusts other's false but hides owns like coquette's paisa, gambling.

We described the time of Chandra Gupta before, after him his son's ruled for a while, among them his grandson Ashok became the great and popular king. During his tenure, Magadha state was spread from Bengal to Punjab, from Himalaya to Bindhya. He was very good at ruling; he became popular because he spread Buddhist religion throughout Asia continent. He is popular even today in Japan, China, and Siberia to Ceylon. His ruling style and religious work can be known from sculpture and carved on stones. After Ashok, there was no great king like him, six kings ruled after him from his dynasty, later Magadha was invaded by Andhra of Dekan, and so they ruled over there for a long period of time. So Hindustan was under their control.

Andhra ruled Magadha for 400 years. Bakriyan attacked Magadha after 400 years, Ghuraniyan won Bakriyan. Ghuraniyan also attached Magadha. So, western part was captured some by Ghuraniyan and by Bakriyan. This way Andhra was spoiled.

As Andhra went down, the Gupta king of Kanoj became powerful. Among Gupta dynasty, Chandra Gupta, later named Bikramaditya, invaded many places. His son Samundra Gupta captured many countries, and kings of Hindustan. He ruled and commanded from North, South Nepal to Ceylon, east west Aasam to Persia.

After Samundra Gupta, his son and grandsons were not those much popular. Skanda Gupta, his great grandson is little bit known. Hun dynasty's Muslims started attacking in the country. After the death of Skanda Gupta, Toraman named, Hun dyasty's king attacked and won Malawa. His son Mihirkul totally conquered Gupta dynasty's kingdom.

After the regime of Samundra Gupta was ruined, Phahyan named a Chinese came and wrote about Hindustan a lot sitting in

Hindustan itself. After that the power of Bikramaditya of Ujjain king was increased, he attached all Muslims, he won other kings, and then conquered all northern Hindustan under his command.

Education system was widely spread during the regime of King Bikramaditya. He established Bikram Sambat, which is till now. There is good narration of courtyard like Kalida Sadi, and their good works for the betterment of country and people. King Bikramaditya spread Hindu religion again. After him, Siladitya became king; during his tenure Buddhism was spread. This way sometimes Hinduism, sometimes Buddhism was spread simultaneously, again there was no conflict among the people.

After Siladitya, Pravakar Bradhan became king, then Rajya Bardhan who was killed in the battle of Bengal kingdom. Then Siladitya became king, who is also known as Shree Harsa's tenure, there were all enemy kings throughout all directions, but he won all northern Hindustan, under his control by conquering all of them. He was very intelligent. He made Ratnabali drama, and he accepted Buddhism. Nothing is known about the history from the time of Shree-Harsa until a few days later.

Hinduism and Buddhism remain constant during his tenure, sometimes mixed up too. After that many people left Buddhism but were mixed up. Pouranas ideas were persuaded leaving aside Vedic ideas. From Bikramaditya to Shree Harsa's time, many epics were written. That was fertile time for Pouranik creation.

There was no great king like Shree Harsha in Hindustan for a long time. Very small kingdoms were made and very short terms, they ruled for about 200 years. Ujjain, Kanauj, Magadha like kingdoms was very weak.

After that they kings of Rajputana started strengthening their power slowly and gradually. Rajputs were also the descendents of

big kings in the past, and then they spread the value of education. Rajputs ruled for over 200 years and conquered north Hindustan too. We did not talk much about southern Hindustan while talking about northern part, so we talk below about southern part.

We talked before about Chola, Chera, Pandey the Southern three states. Chola state was the southern east part of Krishna River and the kingdom was Kanchi, Chera is the Western part and the kingdom is Travankora, Pandey state was the southern part of that state and the kingdom was Madura. It was said Pandey state as governed by descendants of Pandava who came from Gujarat. So that was called Pandey. This state was older than these two other states. But, later chola state invaded Chera and Pandey states and made on bigger one. Rajendra Chol conquered even eastern Dekan, then unified all southern Hindustan into one.

Urisa was governed by Aryan Hindus before; this state followed the civilization of Magadha. This state followed Buddhism from the time of Ashok king, and Buddhist king's ruled for a long time. Later Yayati king established Kesari dynasty, and this dynasty govern Vubaneswor for a long time. Temples were made in that time. Nripa Keshari made Katak city. Jagan Nath temple was made by Ananga BhimKeshari from the same dynasty. Puruswottam Dash the king of Udisa won the king of Kanchi and spread his kingdom. Chaitanya spread Baisnabopinion during that time. Bengal also abided Magadha civilization but after Ashok's invasion, the civilization got spread. This place also had the same type of Hinduism and Buddhism, simultaneously like other places. After the death of Ashok, Bengal was divided into different independent 5 states.

Punda was named northern Bengal, eastern part was know Samatat, Asam, was known as Kamrup where as the Southern

Bengal was known as Tamralipti, likewise Western Bengal was given the name Karna-Subarna.

Later Rajputs conquered whole Hindustan. Bengal state was governed by Pal dynasty of Rajput. Gopal was the first king of that dynasty. He controlled both Magadha and Bengal both. After him, Dharma Pal became king, then Dev Pal who occupied the whole northern kingdom. Then after Bagrah and Narayan Pal governed for a while. Rajya Pal governed later and conquered Kanauj. Mohamed Gajani conquered all Hindustan during Rajya Pal's time and came up to Kanauj. Manipal became king after Rajya Pal, who won Udisa and made kingdom in Wari. After Mahipal, the power of eastern Bengal's Sen Kings increased their power. Bir Sen conquered whole Bengal. 5 to 6 kings governed from this dynasty then Muslim kings invaded Bangaldring Laxman Sen's time.

These were the statements of seven hundred years before; Hindu ideas were divided from that time. Widow marriage was stopped, child marriage system began. Sati practice (a woman who burns with her dead husband in funeral pyre) and the caste system increased alarmingly.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Muslims in Hindustan**

Muslims are the permanent residents of Arab. Their religion in the past was very similar to Hinduism, later they persuaded the religions propounded by Mohamed, so that are called Mohamed too.

They did not have very good management even in Arab; they did well from the time of Mohamed. They won North Africa, Persia, southern European states, then Khalifa of Baghdad became great emperor (BadShah).

Mohammad Kasim named Muslim king first attacked Hindustan because the king of Sindha captured business ship of Muslims. Mohammad Kasim came 6000 armies to attack against Hindustan. He first captured Haidarabad, Dewal, Sewan than attached on Albar the capital city of Sindha. There was great battle where king Dahir was killed by the army of Mohammad Kasim. For the time being women tried to protect the city but one after another with Tarbar (big knife); sword in their hands, they are also killed by Muslims. The wives of Rajput died themselves falling into fire (satipratha). This way all Sindha state was captured by the army of Mohammad Kasim.

Mohammad Kasim captured two daughters of King Dahir and sent to his Badshah (emperor). The elder daughter complained to Badshah that Mohammad Kasim mistreated her, then Khalifa was furious against Mohammad Kasim. The king ordered to kill Mohammad Kasim and to be brought his head in the palace. So he was killed and his head was submitted to Bad shah Khalifa. The daughter of Dahir changed her voice and told I just wanted to take revenge against Kasim for her father's killing, he did not miss-behave her. Mohammad Kasim had big desire to attack on Kanauj but could not do so because he was killed soon.

So that, few parts of Sindha was under control of Muslims. They could not attack more for 200 years.

Alaptagin was the servant from Turka caste, for Khalifa Alaptagin made happy to Khalifa and became the governor of Baghdad. Later he ran away from Khorsan and ruled over new state Gajani. After he died his servant named Sabaktagin became King. Gajani became stronger during his regime. The king of Lahore (Jayapal) attacked on Gajani but at the time both armies met there, there was a big storm, then the battle was interrupted. Preparation of Jaya pal was weaker, than his armies were captured

and gave 50 elephants, after this he made agreement of paying few amount of money. While he reached back at his palace he denied giving money, so Sabaktagin attacked on Jaya pal's state again. Though Jaypal was helped by the kings of Kanoj, Delhi, Ajmer, could not sustain against trained armies of Muslims and got defeated Hindu soldiers. Sabakta gin reached up to Satlaj, and then turned back.

Masahur Sultan Mohammad, the son of Sabakta gin, attacked on Hindustan for 12 times and destroyed. Mohammad, first of all separated his country from Khalifa of Gajani Bagdad, only then he began attacking Hindustan.

**First attack:** First he attacked on the kingdom of Jaya Pal who was enemy of his father, won him and captured too, then came up to Batinda, brought more treasures, turned back to his Kingdom Gajani. On second year, he released Jaya Pal, but Jaya Pal thought of his disgrace, he gave his throne to his son Ananga Pal, and committed suicide throwing himself upon fire.

**Second attack:** Second time, he attacked on the king of Bhajiya, Bijaya Raya who did not pay back promised tax. Bijaya Raya tried his best fighting against Mohammad for 3 days with almost his power, but could not sustain, ran away taking his soldiers from the city and went on the bank of Indus river. He was afraid of getting captured and committed suicide throwing his sword on his chest himself. After that Mohammad came back to his home looting all the properties.

**Third attack:** Mohammad was disobeyed the Muslim king of Multan, then there was third time attack. Ananga Pal sends big army for the help of the Muslim king to fight against Mohammad. Mohammad's army defeated all armies of Hindu then made agreement with Multan king to pay high tax for him.



**Fourth attack:** While there was battle against Muslim, Ananga Pal helped, so Mohammad was angry against him and attacked for revenge. Ananga Pal was also ready to fight against Mohammad with the help of the king of Gwalior, Ujjain, Kalimajar, Kanauji, Delhi, Ajmer. They met in Peshawar, at first the Hindus fought bravely; Mohammad just played the role of defense, then entered into the force of Hindu army and killed many soldiers. At the same time, Hindu elephant officer's ran-away, soldiers too ran away. Mohammad took the benefit of this chance, killed many Hindu soldiers ran up to Punjab. He knew that there were many armies on the border of Nagarkot, attacked upon there, usurped a lot of treasure then turned back.

**Fifth attack:** This time Mohammad won the country name Gora that was nearby Herat, then entered into Hindustan, won that place Multan, and turned back.

**Sixth attack:** There was a lot of property in the temple of Sthaneshwar, so Mohammad attacked upon there, won the battle took a lot of property and captives. People tell that there was no man without money and servant. All were rich in Gajani.

**Seventh attack:** After the death of Ananga Pal, his son Jaya pal II became king. Mohammad attacked upon this place for the 7<sup>th</sup> time intruded into the fort of Tinduna, chased Hindus from Kashmir.

**Eighth attack:** after 2 years Mohammad again attacked on Kashmir, but this time could not capture the fort of Lau-Kot and turned back. They could not see proper road while going back. So many soldiers were killed; they lose in quicksand but won northern part. Samarkand and Bukhara in the same year after they reached back in Gajani.

**Ninth attack:** This time Mohammad prepared a lot to attack against Hindus and went at first toward Kashmir, then turned to southern part, reached straight in Kanauji where the king was Jaya Pal. Jaya Pal could not fight against the sudden attack of Mohammad, so he surrendered, gave a few land. Mohammad then went to Mathura which was very rich city; statues were made of gold, looted all. He sat there for 20 days and turned back, even at that time he looted properties of temples, captured places and came back.

**Tenth attack:** Thinking that the king of Kanoja surrendered to Muslim king, other kings attacked upon him. Mohammad listened it and again attacked against Hindustan, but the king of Kanoj was killed by Nanda Raya, the kind of Kalimjar before Mohammad reached there. Jaya Pal tried to obstruct Mohammad, in the mean time, but Mohammad won Jaya Pal, reached to Kalinjar, the king of Kalinjar also ran away, destroyed, looted and turned back. After a few days, Mohammad attacked the king of Lahore, Jaya Pal, who obstructed in the past, to punish, to win and getouts, kept Muslim governor, even put many Muslim governors in Punjab, captured eastern part of Indus river, then all part became Muslim country in 1022 Iswi Sambat.

**Eleventh attack:** After a year Mohammad attacked again Kalimjar. This time the king of Kalimjar gave 300 elephants along with other properties, made him happy and agreement too.

**Twelfth attack:** SomNath Temple was very rich at that time; Mohammad knew that and wanted to possess all property. So Mohammad prepared heavily. He attacked a twelfth time. At first he collected 2000 camels, went to Ajmer through Balauto of Rajputana and looted the whole city but did not capture, reached to the Southern part of Gujarat's capital Anahalbara, the king

of Gujarat was unaware of the arrival of Mohammad, was not prepared to fight against so he ran away. Mohammad chased the king up to the temple of SomNath, there were ready armies of temple and villages to fight against Mohammad's armies. Mohammad attacked them for two days but could not enter into the temple. After that many king's of the nearby states knew the attack of Mohammad on SomNath temple and came to chase, Mohammad left attacking a temple and started fighting against the armies. The king of Anahalbara was also ready to fight against Mohammad, the battle was crusaded and the army of Mohammad ran away. Then Mohammad tricked to his armies climbing down from house, slept on floor and spoke "God help us" and "we are going to win the battle," "we must not be afraid of us, let's try to be stronger. He united all his all soldiers then chased all Hindu solders, won the batter of SomNath temple.

Mohammad came back to SomNath temple where there were no people to stop him, looted all treasure, inside the statue of SomNath was full of gold pillars were also ornamented, as he was turning back with all properties of that temple, he knew that the king of Anahalbara and Ajmer, he gathered to attack upon him, thought that's not good to fight against that time, turned back by SindhaBalauto path, straight to Multan. On the way to Gajani they suffered a lot even they did not get water to drink, but had less loss.

After then won Persia, though he was small, he gathered a lot. He ruled 33 years, captured Kabul, Punjab, Persia then became great King (Badshah). He is admired in battle but not counted that much in ruling. He could not manage country properly. After his death his country became smaller slowly and gradually. At last Alauddin, the king of Ghor, usurped all country from the son of Mohammad. The grandson of Alauddin, Shah Buddin Mohammad Ghori attacked Hindustan.

That time Lahore was sultan the descendants of Mohammad, at first ShahBuddin won the sultan of Lahore, captivated and ruled. After the deaths of Mohammad, there were no Muslims could not attack on Hindustan for more than 150 years. The king of Rajput had grown their strength slowly and gradually. ShahBuddin thought of attacking some Hindu kingdoms after he captured Lahore.

At first ShahBuddin attacked Ajmer and took Bitunda City. As he was turning back, he knew that the king of Delhi, Prithu Raya, and the king of Ajmer had gathered big battalion to fight against him, turned to fight against them, in order to save Bitunda City. They fought on the bank of Sarswati River Tirori named place against the soldiers of Prithu Ray. The soldiers of Shah Buddin got defeated, even he got wounded too. A servant took Shah Buddin escape him hardly. All Muslim soldiers were chased away up to 40 miles by the Hindu armies.

ShahBuddin thought very bad defeat, and came back to fight against Hindustan upon the country of Prithu Ray. Prithu Raya was also ready to fight against Shah Buddin with the help of some other kings. Again those king's soldiers met in Tirori, Shah Buddin tried to agreement, they crossed river in the night, attacked on Hindu soldiers which Hindus did not know, yet the soldiers of Hindus stopped Shah Buddin's soldiers in the night time. The armies of ShahBuddin's were going to be defeated but ShahBuddin himself came with 10000 rider cavalries then attacked upon Hindus very strongly, broke the line of Hindu soldiers, won that battle. Hindu fighter started to run away. Prithu Raya was also caught, later Prithu Raya killed. Shah Buddin won this battle and took Ajmer. At the same time the servant of ShahBuddin, Kutu Biddin who saved his life in previous battle, captured Delhi, and in second year, ShahBuddin captured Kanauji and Banaras,

Kutubuddin captured Gujarat, Kalimjar, similarly next officer Bakhtiyar Khilji captured Bengal, Bihar, and Abad too.

This way whole northern Hindustan was captured by ShahBuddin within 15 years. It was 1206 Iswian, as ShahBuddin was coming back from Hindustan, a Hindustani from Gafar caste entered insider the tent in the night time and killed ShahBuddin.

Kutubuddin became the independent king of northern Hindustan after the death of Shahbuddin. Kutubuddin was the servant of Shahbuddin. Kutubuddin pleased Shahbuddin, even saved him from the battle when he was nearly killed, then Kutubuddin was made the governor of Delhi by Shahbuddin. Then Kutubuddin now became independent king and his dynasty is called Slave. After Kutubuddin his son Yaram became king but his regime was dismissed by Altamas, and became king.

Altamas was purchased servant of Kutubuddin. He pleased Kutubuddin, got married to his daughter, became the governor of Bihar, he saw weakness of Yaram, then dismissed him and took ownership of kingship.

During the reign of Altamas, a Mugal king named Chengijkhan, collected a great number of army, attacked the states of Asia and Europe, troubled them a lot, looted them but in Hindustan couldn't cross Indus River.

After Chengijkhan returned from Indus valley Altamas, Nasirudhin, the governor of Sindha, the governor of Bengal Ghars Udhin Khilji, released their own states, but again they were captured.

Altamas captured Malawa, Ujjain even Gwalior, which was freed at the time of Yaram. After Altamas, his ConRuknudhin took the throne, he was jolly so he gave all power to his mother and started relaxing. The mother troubled many people, so Ruknudhin

was dismissed. They made his sister Rejiya Begam the in-charge of the throne.

Though Rejiya Begam was women, managed kingdom properly but she showed more affection to one servant then she was dismissed and captivated in Bitunda. Bah Ram her brother was kept in the throne. While she was in Bitunda she got married to the governor, Yantuniya, collected armies and attacked upon Delhi twice, defeated twice, her and her husband both were killed in the second battle.

After Baharam, Aalaudhin Sod sat on the throne, but they did no good work to be mentioned. At last the younger son of Altamas, NasiRudhinMuhammad, sat on the throne.

NasuRudhin first captivated Shahatukon, later got small kingdom. Predecessors of NasuRudhin were luxious so he was put on the throne. He was educated on chess, love poorer more.

NasaRudhin won some independent countries Mewat, Malawa, were conquered and captured. AltaMas, Mughal captured to Indus Rivers, NasiRuddin Muhammad stopped Mughal to come to Punjab and made stronger.

NasuRudhin's chief minister GhiyasUddinBalwan, was very strong to fight, there was good management during his time. He used to live like common people. He had only one wife who was to cook meal herself. One day she burnt her ginger while cooking the meal and asked one servant but NasuRudhin replied to her, "I am responsible person of this place, so I cannot spend even a single penny for our pleasure." He died after ruling for 20 years.

After NasiRuddin, GhiyasUddinBalban became king because of his strength. He did well for the previous chased kings, poets who wrote Persian poems.

Rajputs of Mewat often used to deceive, so Balwan sent many soldiers and 100,000 (one lakh) Rajputs kill, and control them. The Governor of Bengal tried to be independent and named himself king, sent soldiers, they were defeated, and so GhayasUddin went himself in the battlefield and killed TughralKhan.

During GhayasUddin's time Moghal again attacked Punjab but Shahajada Mohamad, the son of BipasUddin, defeated twice and chased them out. In the second battle ShahajadaMohammad was killed himself so GhayasUddin went back.

After GhayasUddin, his grandson KaikoBad became king, KaikoBad was the son of BakaraKhan, the then governor of Bengal. He was luxurious, gave all responsibility to the minister. Bakarakhan reminded him many times but he did not listen to him. BakaraKhan came with army, KaikoBad also went to fight against his father, but they reached in compromise after they met. Then he wanted to kill his minister by feeding the poison, finally he was also killed.

After him JalalUddin became king, he mentioned himself Khiliji named dynasty. He attacked first in Malaba, looted Ujjain cities. His nephew AlaUddin looted Buddhamonastery of Vilsha and its properties, again he attacked southern Dekkan. He won there the king Ramdev of Deughar, captured many states and usurped more treasures.

AlaUddin came back from Dekkan, he called JalaUddin, his uncle for advice but he deceived his uncle, killed him and sat on the throne.

AlaUddin at first he sent his brother AlufKhanto attack on Gujrat, he won Kadan Ray, the king of Gujrat, chased him. Majkur's queen, Kamala Devi, was beautiful, so he kept her. He kept Muslim governor in Gujrat.

There was attack on him 2-3 times by Moghal but AlaUddin defeated them and chased them.

AlaUddin liked to kill Rajput's who frequently troubled him. First of all, he attacked on the fort of Rintampur. He had to fight a lot against the king Dambar Singh, who was killed along with more Rajput's, only after a year. Secondly, he attacked on Chitaur, the Rajput forced fought against him. Finally, women entered into the fire and died, Men went in battle with naked swords and died, then; AlaUddin won the battle.

Then, he sent Malik Kapur in south who won all Hindustan up to Ramesworam. While AlaUddin was ill, Chitaur became independent, Dekkan showed rivalry and chased Muslim army, as AlaUddin knew all these things he grew more illness. MalikKapur poisoned AlaUddin and became king, he too was killed and Mubarak, the son of AlaUddin became king. Mubarak returned Gujarat and Dekkan. He was too cruel, he burnt his enemies alive, and he killed his own brother and took his wife. He behaved ill in culture. But his minister Malik Khusru killed Mubarak and all family members of AlaUddin, and took the responsibilities of regime.

As GhajiKhan Tublak, the governor of Punjab knew this matter, he attacked and won the emperorship of Khusru, Tublakhan became the great king (Bad-Shah) of that place. He name GhiyasUddin Tublak himself. He managed the country well. While the king of Barangal did not pay tax, he sent his own son Jun Khan; he lost at first, but captured Barangal in the second time. After that GhiyasUddin went in Bengal, took fort of the king Terot, as he was returning, his son JunKhan used trick to fall wood killed his father and he became king.

Jun Khan kept his father MohammadTublak while he was king, Moghal attacked again in his time, but he returned giving



more money. He strengthened even in faraway, but he took more tax and custom, even in daily necessity goods. People ran away to the forest. He made few copper coin and kept high price, which made loss even in business. He sent big number of army to fight against Persia and China, but got defeated because of bad planning.

Armies those who went in China didn't like to come back then he killed all of them. He shifted his kingdom from Delhi to Deughar, he ordered to kill the people who disliked to be shifted from Delhi to Deughar.

This way many farmers left their farming, business man also left their business then went in the forest. Mohammad as angry against the people, whole circled forest killed the people who were captured.

Because of bad activities of Mohammad, Bengal, Parangal, Dekkandeclared independent. Bakka Raya, the king of Karnatak made new fort, then freed Bijaya Nagar. Gujrat also tried to be free then Mohammad Tughalak, were going attacked and died himself there in Sindha.

After Mohammad, his nephew FirojTublak sat on the throne. He didn't do any more good except reduction of taxes and customs that were set in the time of Mohammad, so the people felt relief.

After Firoj, Ghiyasudhin, Abubakra, Nashiruddin, Humayu became the kings one after another. After these for kings the last Emperor was Mohammad from Tublak dynasty. During his tenure there was very bad Delhi, in the meantime Taimur attacked upon Hindustan. He won the BadShahi battalions, then he became king, Mohammad ran-away to Gujrat.

Taimur sat there in Hindustan, kept governors at different places, looted many cities. Delhi was like desert after he returned.

Mohammad came back to stay in Delhi but he died soon. Daulat Khan became king after him. He too was dominated by Khijir Khan the governor of Punjab. Khijir Khan and after him 3 Mubarak, Mohammad, Alauddin, ruled being viceroy, they were not called wither kings or emperors (Bad-shah). There is any praise worthy activities during their tenure, but there were battles in small places time and again. After Khijir Khan 3 kings ruled from Saiyad dynasty.

Belul Lodi became king of Delhi then after. Delhi was very small kingdom at his time, so he won some places and enlarged Delhi, the great. After his death, his son Sikandar captured Bengal, Bihar, and northern Hindustan. Sikander hated Hindu religion so many countries were misbehaved at his last ages.

After Sikandar, his son Ibrahim became the king; there was an attack from all places. At the same time Babar, the descendent of Taimur attacked twice, in the second battle less armies of Taimur attacked twice, in the second battle less armies of Taimur defeated large scale of armies of Ibrahim in the battle of Panipat. Ibrahim was killed then Babar became king.

Babar was from Tatar caste's Muslim, and descendent of Taimur but in Hindustan he was known as emperor (Badshah) of Mughal. There were enemies in all four directions while he became the king of Delhi, even the armies of his country were unhappy, but because of Babar's labour managed everything okay. Humayu, the son of Babar treated and dominated the king who disobeyed Delhi.

That time Chitour became very strong, Sangram Singha was the king of Chitour at that time, he thought Babar's regime as not matured because of less time and has got less strength, Sangram Singh headed toward Delhi, went to Agra, Babar to become ready

to fight against the army of Sangram Singha. Both armies met in Sikri of Fattepur, fought a lot. Babar went back, then he requested his old officers, decided the policy of do or die, collected scattered armies, then fought again “Hindu” armies. Babar saw very strong armies of Hindustan, then fought himself there, he chased them out with a difficulty. Sangram Singh went to forest from the same place.

Second time, next year Babar usurped Rajput’s Chadari, and Rintambar fort with difficulty. After that he captured Bihar. Finally, he became Bad-Shah (great king) in Hindustan for 16 years, then he died in 1530. After him his son Humayu took the charge of Bad-Shah.

Humayu, first attacked Bihar and Gujrat, he lost many soldiers in Gujrat, then Bihar’s Serkhan became independent, at the same time the soldiers in Gujrat were not unified so the chased King Bahadur Shah came back to capture Gujrat. Humayu went back to fight against Ser khan along with many soldiers. Serkhan ran away from Bihar reached in Bengal. Humayu usurped Bihar. He went in Bengal to chase Serkhan in Gaur, he ran away from there. Serkhan reached back in Bihar while Humayu was in Bengal, and captured, collected armies so, Humayu, had to go back to fight against Ser khan in Bihar. They both met in Baksar, they both took the side of Khandak, and both of them could not attack for two months. Finally, Serkhan left his Khandak and attacked Humayu; then Humayu ran away. The soldiers of Humayu fell into Ganga River. The soldiers were killed. Humayu again collected his armies next year to fight against Serkhan, again Serkhan defeated Humayu then chased to Gangaji by elephant, there was sloppy land next to Gangaji, he fell down, nearly was dead, but his two soldiers threw their turbans and he crossed the river. Then after he could not live in Delhi, left to Kabul, where his second brother Kamra was the king. Kamra could not give help to his brother even he could not

accept Humayu's surrender, rather he gave Punjab, his ruling place to Serkhan due to fear of him and went to Kabul.

Humayu searched places to surrender but no king gave him shelter, his all people were killed, finally, he reached in Amarkot, the king welcomed him, he was along with his wife (Begam). Akbar was born in Amarkot.

After few days of stay in Amarkot, he went to Sindha, from there he rushed to Kandahar where his brother Askeri was there, Askeri tried to arrest and captivate him, but he ran-away to Persia, leaving Akbar there.

Serkhan ruled for five years taking the name of Sur-Bansa (dynasty), after he changed his name Surnam, he divided big land into small parts and appointed governors, used his wits so that no one could go against him.

Serkhan wanted to capture the land of Rajputana, but he didn't go himself into the battlefield. He tracked Rajput as if he wants to go along with them for further activities, deceived them and captured few places. He managed Cannon (Top), while managing Cannon's gun powder, that was burst and he died instantly. People still remember him because of his work, like the road from Bengal to Western part of countries big road.

After Serkhan, his second son Salimshahnur took the responsibility of the throne. His tenure was not that much memorable. There is nothing to explain.

After Salimshah, Mohammad Adilshah killed his son and became king. Mohamad Adil Shah was luxurious, he gave incharge-ship of the throne to Hemu named Hindu person from low caste. Adil Shah enjoyed his luxurious lifestyle. After few years from his own dynasty Ibrahim sure, captured Delhi and Agra. Sikandar

Sur captured Punjab again he captured Delhi and Agra too. While there was battle among themselves, Humayu came from Persia along with 14000 soldiers then first won Kandahar, Kabul and attacked on Hindustan , captured after six month fell down from ladder and died from the same sickness.

After him, his son Akbar became king at the age of 14; there were enemies in all directions because his father's regime was not established well.

Hemu collected a big number of army from Bengal, wanted to win Bad shah of Mogul, in order to establish Sur-descent regime, captured Delhi and Agra. That time Akbar was in Lahore, he told hi soldiers to chase Akbar from Punjab to Lahore; he then went himself in Lahore to fight against Akbar.

Akbar was advised by his many courtiers to run away to Kabul, but his tutor suggested him to fight against the enemies. Then he collected armies and went for battle.

They had heavy battle in Panipat, Hemu's eye was broken by thorny plant, yet fought bravely. He was captivated, his battalion lost the battle.

After Hemu was captured Bairamkhan requested Akbar to cut himself but Akbar told that captured and wounded enemy won't be cut, as you are my Guru (teacher) I obey your command and touch by own sword, the Bairamkhan cut himself to Hemu.

After they won Delhi and had victory over Ajmer, Gwalior, and Lucknow as well.

Akbar won Delhi, he was small and his tutor Bairamkhan helped to rule for 4 years from Delhi. Bairamkhan was obstinate person, so everybody was not happy with him. Akbar also disliked Bairamkhan's behaviour, as he reached 18 years then ordered

that he would command from himself from then. From then no one obeyed Bairamkhan, now he was aware of the situation then started plan to make happy to Akbar in order to be in power. But he could not be so he went in Malwa to be independent king came back to fight against Akbar. Akbar won and chased him, but Akbar met him gentlemanly with Barikhan, Baraikhan was killed on the way to Makka by a Kabul.

After the death of Bairamkhan, Akbar's one general Khanjma tried to be rival, so he was killed in the battle. Another general Adhamkhan Malawa also tried to disobey Akbar, he won him too. He managed well to Malawa. This way Akbar labored a lot and managed well all the countries he won in the battle. He then captured Durgawati state of Goduwana. Though Durgawati was a woman, she had maintained her country well. She died in the battle field with Akbar.

Then Akbar wanted to capture Rajput's land, Rajputana. He went in Rajputana, consulted the kings to surrender. He got married to the daughter of Jayapur's king. His son Salin got married to the granddaughter of Jodhpuri's king. He fights against the king of Chitaur because he did not obey Akbar.

On the fort of Chitaur, Udaya Singh had kept Jaya Mall. Jaya Mall had kept the fort of Chitaur with bravery but at last he died of gun. Rajput's who were left there burnt their wives, escape after another but were killed by Akbar, then took over the tent of Chitour. But Udaya Singh went there in the forest with a few Rajputs, did not follow. His son Pratap Singh captured Udayapur fighting against the soldiers of Akbar BadShah just before few days of his death and made new kingdom.

Akbar fought against Gujrat and Bengal to control back because they declared independent. Slowly and gradually,

captured Kabul, Kashmir and Dekan then became Badshahs of whole Hindustan.

Though Akbar king was Muslim, behaved equally to all religion, he did not discriminate Hindus and Muslims, he behaved well to the poor, he mistreated to the people who rivaled him, so he ruled for a long time. He divided all Hindustan into 15 different Parts and gave name: Delhi, Agra, Kabul, Lahore, Multan, Ajmer, Gujarat, Malawi, Abad, Allahabad, Bihar, Bengal, Khandesh, Berar, Ahamad Nagar. He measured these lands properly and fixed the tax rationally, so, were well managed. He respected equally to Hindus and Muslims. He gave high rank to Hindu king Man Singh and Birbal. These two helped him a lot to Akbar in the battlefield. This way AkbarBad Shah's name is very unpopular amidst Hindu and in Muslim society. Even small children like to talk about AkbarBad shah.

His elder son Shahjada Salem showed rivalry against him at the end of his regime. But Akbar won him and pardoned him because Salem regretted. Other sons also showed rivalry but were controlled. This way he ruled Hindustan for 50 years being Bad Shah and died.

After Akbar Shahjada Salem sat on the throne in the name of Jahangir, he was addicted person, did not give proper attention in the work of country. If Akbar had not managed properly the country, Salem could not have ruled any longer.

At first, Jahangir's elder son envied him, but he was arrested and captivated. He killed the people who helped his elder son from the first door to the last door of Delhi, keeping in Sulhi.

Jahangir was keeping intention to get married to Nurjanha even at Akbar's regime. Akbar disagreed and managed to marry to

Ser Afghani, sent to Bengal as Jahangir became BadShah, he killed SerAfghani, the husband of Nurjanha, and got married to her.

Akbar captured many other states except Mewar; Jahangir sent ShahJanda Khasru to win and won too. Then after Malik Ambar tried to free Ahmad Nagar, then he sent ShahJanda Khuram to control Badshani battle, then that was also captured, then Ahmad Nagar became under their control.

This time Nurja had been playful opsect of Bad-Shah and she could control him. She did not feel good with the activities of Shahjyada Khuram, she was angry and managed to marry to the younger son of Jagir Seriyar to the daughter of her from the side of SerAfghan. They got married. Then she divided half army of Khur to Jagir Seriar.

From then Shahjyada Khuram became the rival, Muhabat Khan was sent to fight against him, so Khuram ran away to Dekan, went to Bengal, collected armies, Muhabat Khan was sent again there to fight, Khuram could not do anything then surrendered to his own father.

From there, Muhabat Khan became more powerful in royal palace, Nurja tried to chase him in some case but his hand was powerful, he surrounded Jahagir's tent while going to Kabul, Muhabat Khan captivated BadShah. Nurja escaped from there and reached to the place of army. She started fighting but could not go ahead, then came back in the tent of Jahagir. Because of the cleverly of Nurja, armies freed Jahagir, then sent Muhabat to Dekan. From then Nurjaha became almighty powerful in place and in regime. After a year Jahagir died and she became powerless.

Shahjada Khuram named Shahjahan as he became king after the death of Jahagir. There were some others nearest to the throne



in reign like his own brother, Serian brother Khasury, junior brother Serian, two grandsons of Akbar from Danial were who killed.

He then thought of AhamadNagar that was previously captured by Akbar but he was not well managed but at the time of Shahjada, general, ShahasiBhosala Malik Amber tried to free AhamadNagar, but Shahjaha recaptured.

Then Shahjaha sent Jagat Singh to check on Balakh, then he sent his sons Murad and Aurangzeb, but could not capture Balakh, Persia captured his own state Kandahar instead, Balakh too was taken by Persia. Aurangzeb went to recapture Kandhar twice by could not do.

Southern Golkand and Bijayapur kings had promised to pay tax while Ahamad Nagar was captured, they had paid regularly the taxes but Aurangzeb asked order from his father attacked both kingdoms, looted, hit, managed to get married to his son, the daughter of Golkand, then made new agreement.

Shahjaha became ill at the same time his four sons quarreled, the elder son Dara was in Agra, while his father was ill; he used to work very strong work. Suja, second son was in Bengal, after he knew that his father was ill, he came to fight against his elder brother, the son of Dara, Suleman, defeated them and chased them away. Younger one was Murad, he was in Gujrat, he also went to fight against Dara the elder brother, third (sahila) Aurangzeb also came from south and mixed up with Murad.

Aurangzeb at first said to Murad that he had no interest to be king, he just came to help him, he had interest to go to Tirtha (Pious), enticed Murad, mixed both armies then won the soldiers of Dara . After 3 days they reached in Agra, he invited his brother Murad for dinner, as Murad reached, captured, nailed, to imprison

sent in Gwalior to captivate him. Dara had already run away toward Lahore and reached to Bengal. Then Aurangzeb became king after he imprisoned Sahajada.

Shahjaha Made Moti Masjid and Dewani of Delhi, Taj Mahal of Agra too. Even after the ascension of Aurangzeb on the throne, Sura and Dara fought but he won both of them, Sura got lose while chased, Dara was arrested and cut, Murad was running away from Gwalior, Aurangzeb knew and was arrested; died in prison.

After this, Aurangzeb had to fight against Shivji who was the son of Malik Ambar's general Shahji Vosala at a time of previous Shahjada—he is Marahatta.

Shivji was sent for army force training in Puna, by his father, as Shivji grew older started looting with the help of the armies of the king. He took fort of Torna from the King of Vijaypur while he was only 15 years old. Slowly and gradually he collected land too, even he looted Toda of the king of Vijayapur and kept his army there and freed Vijayapur and kept his army there and freed vijayapur. Then Vijayapur's king imprisoned his father by the case of Shivji, and then Shivaji knew his father was imprisoned for no case. He wrote complaint to Bad-Shah Shahajan, and then the father was freed by his order.

This way he captured all hilly kingdom of western wharf in 10 years. The king of Vijayapur gave huge number of army to Afjalkhan to fight against Shivji, Shivji saw a huge number of soldiers and became clever that he needs to reenergize his power to fight against this much big number of soldiers, called Afjalkhan to come to compromise, he deceived him and killed him. After this, he attacked the soldiers of Afjalkhan who were without commander. All were scattered. Second year, the king of Vijayapur came himself, captured the place of Shivji, but as

the king of Vijayapur went back, Shivji attacked, freed his loose land, again he increased some newer place. Finally, the king of Vijayapur surrendered and 100 mile width hilly state to Shivji and compromised thus.

The Shivaji turned toward BadShahi states, captured up to Deugar, Aurangzeb sent Sayastakhan to fight, as Sayastakhan reached at Puna, after a few days Shivaji entered in the house of Sayastakhan's residence with few friends, then Sayastakhan could hardly save his life falling from the window, his sons were killed, then Shivaji left the place and came back to his country.

As this message was sent to Aurangzeb, he sent Yasbanta Singh and Shahjyada Muarji from Jodhpur, they too could not do anything. He then sent popular generals of that time from Jayapur, Jaya Singh and Dilir khan. Shivaji knew that he had been trapped by Jaya Singh, waited a few days but at last he compromised 20 forts out of 32 forts, he surrendered to persuade Bad Shah of Delhi, he even went in Delhi, Aurangzeb arrested Shivaji and captivated too. Shivaji escaped from the jail by pretending the basket for poorer, in which he sat, and then hardly he reached back to his palace.

As Jaya Singh won to Shivaji, was ordered to attack Vijayapur, as he attacked on Vijayapur he had to face loss a lot and turned back, then Shivaji had leisure time then captured all his state's even he managed and trained well his administration.

Later Aurangzeb sent Shahjyanda Muaajim in the battlefield, Shivaji used very few Marhatta soldiers, that was open battle so Marhatta soldiers of Shivaji crusaded battle against their enemies, won the soldiers of Aurangzeb, shivaji increased his land. From then Shivaji spread Hindu religion toward southern

part of Hindustan. Shivaji spread his area from Narmada River to Krishna River; even he carefully crossed Krishna River too.

Then after Aurangzeb attacked on Hindu religion, Hindu kings, Hindu temples. Destroyed thousands of Hindu temples and graded Hindu Jijiya named amount charged, who turned themselves from Hindu to Muslim. He commanded Hindus not to ride on Arbi horses and Palki, even he attacked on the kings who were freed in Akbar's time, spoilt the state, again destroyed Jayapur and Golkonda in the south state in the same way, after this he attacked on his old enemy Shivaji's son, Sambhuji, told him to follow Muslim religion, but Sambhuji denied, then he plucked out his two eyes by the heated iron rods, cut his tongue, finally he was killed. But the son of Shivaji, Rajam, ran away, then sat in Jiji, all Marahattas never left to trouble Aurangzeb for life long.

Aurangzeb offended all Hindus; he attacked all Hindu kings, fought against Marahattas and died in Ahamad Nagar.

After the death of Aurangzeb, his both sons Ajam and Muajim both became Bad Shah, after a while both of them fought. Ajam was killed; Muajim became BadShah, named Bahadur Shah. Bahadur Shah returned Rasput's states that were captured by Aurangzeb; he even released the son of Sambhuji, Sahusi.

In this time Sikh's of Punjab were growing strength, Sikha religion was first prepared by Guru Nanak, they all were turned into Jangijat by Gobind at the time of Aurangzeb, and wanted to chase the Bad Shah of Mogul, but could not do so. Then after, Banda took many states during Bahadur Shah's regime, attacked on Delhi but finally the army of Bad Shah won. Banda could hardly save his life, Bahadur Shah died after few days, then his elder son Jahandar Shah became Bad-Shah.

Jahandar Shah also killed many people of his dynasty, but within a year his nephew Firoksar killed Jahandar Shah too, then he took the reign.

Firoksar got the throne by the help of the governor of Allahabad and Bihar Saiyad Abdulla and SaiyadHussen respectively. He also could not do anything because of the pressure of these two brothers.

Banda looted even at the time of Firoksar, then Firoksar trapped Banda along with other 700 Sikhs, who were killed brutally in Delhi.

SaiyadHusen put some conditions with SahuRaja of Maratha, paid some taxes and other things he persuaded other conditions fixed by Marahatta, then cleared agreement letter.

After the death of Firoksar, the two brothers of put 2 smaller ones on the throne from his dynasty. They both died earlier so they put Mohammad shah on the throne.

Mohammad Shah too was very small, at the same time Asafjaha won BadShahi soldiers in South then made independent states, both brothers of Saiyad along with Bad Shah went in the battle field, SaiyadHussen was killed on the way whereas Abdul was captivated.

Asarfjah then came to Delhi to rule but he disliked to rule from Delhi then went in southern part, freed Hyderabad then ruled from there happily named Nijam.

The minister of MaharathaSahuraja, named Balaji Biswanatha was very clever and intelligent. The power of Maratha was growing day by day, after Balaji, his son Bajirawa usurped many Bad-Shahi states. People from this dynasty had been ruling

in Sindhiya and in Indoor's Holkar even under the control of English regime (British rule).

At the same time Nadir Shah of Persia attacked upon Hindustan, they defeated bad Shah soldiers, killed the available residents of Delhi and Agra, looted all properties and went back.

At his time, Nagpur of Maratha and Bageda state too was freed. After Mohammad, Ahamad Shah took the throne.

During the Ahamad's time, Rohila's troubled a lot, but with the help of Marahatha, again Bad Shah of Kabul Ahamad ShahDurani attacked, won Punjab, at the same time the son of Asafjah, Dhaji Uddin killed Ahamad Shah and put Alamgir on the throne.

At the regime of Alamgir, Ahamad ShahDurani attacked again, usurped Delhi, Maratha, tried to recapture Delhi, but were defeated on the third battle of Panipat. Then after the power of Maratha could not go ahead towards northern part. Then Hindustan was segregated this way, Alamgir too was killed. The son of Alamgir, Shah Alam, became BadShah only in name for a few days.

My intention is not to make big size of the book, simply want to mention how did Hindu and Muslim kings had loose Hindustan from their grip. Muslims made greater countries for themselves only and speak luxurious lifestyle, they ignored, people, religion, but they spent money only for their pleasure. Because of their bad activities East India Company invaded while Hindustan slowly and gradually. As British ruled, Hindustani kings forget themselves and gave their states under British control in order to show their enmity. Some states lose their places by miscalculation of British soldiers and fought against them. Thus, finally Britain captured whole Hindustan at once.

## **Chapter Three**

### **Increasing power of the Britain in Karnataka**

In order to know how British captured Hindustan, this book deals in brief in order to quench the thirst of historical knowledge. While Arabian business men took away Hindustani goods in Europe, Europeans got attracted towards Hindustan, they thought if they can go straight to Hindustan by crossing the ocean. Columbus left to find the proper road in 1492 A.D, he reached to America, then after five years, a Portuguese name Baskodigama rounded whole Africa and reached to Hindustan. At first Portuguese came in Hindustan in 16<sup>th</sup> century, usurped all sea parts from Africa to China and monopolized business in Hindustan.

In A.D. 1619 Dutch East India Company, established on the Java isle of Bateviya city, they started making capture over the place of Portuguese and replaced their market places for them. They commercialized in big places.

In 18<sup>th</sup> century French established in Pondicherry, Surat, Chandra Nagar, these three places, build big houses.

East India Company which was founded by the principle of 70,000 pounds purchased some land from the king of Chandra Nagar, made Saint George Fort in Madras city, which they named themselves. While the king of U. K. Charles II got married to Portuguese's her highness, got Bombay hill, East India Company purchased and Satnuti, Gobindpur, Calcutta, these three villages with the son of Aurangzeb.

France and Britain fought in Europe in 1744 that rage came even in Hindustan; France won the battle in Hindustan in Karnataka against Britain and confiscated all goods from there. Later Britain to surround Panducheri of France in India, they

reached in compromise. They were in constant position, later France helped to Salabat Jang, the throne of Dekan, whereas Britain took the favor of Karnataka's king Chandra Saheb to capture the Salabat Jang, Dekan state.

This way sometimes French won and sometimes Britain in Karnataka, they agreed in 1763, Britain returned Ponducheri and some other places, but from then the power of France decreased slowly and the U.K. came ahead.

## **Bengal**

After Britain had purchased Calcutta village, they made Port William fort, they liked to increase that very fort, Mister Drek was the initiator by the Nabab of Bengal denied, where as English people disobeyed, Siraj Uddoula attacked on that port William fort, arrested 146 English people, imprisoned them in a very small room that was under the ladder for the whole night, found alive only 23 English people out of 146, rest of 123 were found dead. This message was sent to the government of UK, the government of UK sent two Battalion by the ship (used sea road). Then Nabab made an agreement to give to make English fort there in Calcutta, and to make very good understanding among them.

Mirjafar, the salary distributor of Nabab's army (accountant) told that the French will be chased away from Bengal if English people made him Nabab of Siraj Uddoula, English (UK) side agreed and went to fight under the commander chief of Clive, they had great battle on Plasi, Mirjafar came along with his army to help English army, they killed Siraj Uddoula, then Mirjafar became the Nabab of Uddoula. Mirjabar agreed to pay back to English, promise 220 Lakh Rupees gave only 150 Lakha, Others he promised to pay back within 3 years, he also gave land lordship



to English command of 24 Praganna, after 2 years that Praganna became the job place for Kalaib, then after Mirajfar could not pay back due to amount for English command, then English command dismissed Mirjafar from the post of Nabab, they replaced his son in-law Mirkasim on the Nabab throne, so Mirkasim gave English command due amount along with the place of Bardawan, Medinipur, Chittagan, 3 districts.

There was no tax burden on English army, so there was more profits in English companies, other companies also sowed English king, then they did not pay tax (Chungi) then the income of Mirkasim started decreasing, he spoke to English command but they did not listen to him, to Mirkasim had to free all taxes for them too.

English command ordered 500 pieces guns, and other necessities, inevitable goods for their place (Kothi) of Patna, Patna denied but English command fought and captured Patna. Mirkasim begged help from Nabab of Abad Sujauddaula, fought in Boxer, English army won, captured the Nabab of Abad, then Allahabad, also went under command of English army. They made Nabab to the secret son of Mirjafar, fixed in-charge ship for Mohammad Rejokhan, ordered to collect taxes for them, even they put armies under English command, they controlled then Bengal, Bihar, Udisha too. Even they got Northern government area from BadShah for east India Company.

In 1744, being very normal business trade in the villages East India company gained from Northern Government, Bengal, Bihar, Udisha the rank of ownership, the amount 42 Lakh for Nabab, 26 Lakh for Bad Shah, by gave allowance, 122 Lakh Rupees were collected the state, to be in 23 years, was handed over to East India Company by Kalaib.

## **Mysore**

Now I tell you here the establishment of a new power in southern Hindustan. Muslim's never captured Mysore well, in A. D. 1310, Aladdin Khilije destroyed the state of Belal, but could not control well. In 1344 a Hindu state was established in Vijay Nagar.

The army commander of Mysore's Hindu king Haidar Nayak created the King and transformed power into his grip. He started capturing the States in all 4 directions, won Bednor, attacked Calcutta city, thus, the commander of Dekan's Nabab Nijam Marahatta and English command attacked in 1767 Iswisian, but Mysore's commander paid 35 lakh Rs. and favored Nijam on their side but English command was bewildered.

Now there is a great battle between Haider Ali and English command, they tried to reach in compromise but English command asked more amount of money and Haidar Ali didn't satisfy, so walked 130 miles in 4 days, reached in Madrash, there English people were afraid of him and compromised to help each other at the time of extreme need. Later, Marhatta's troubled and changed by paying 15 Lakh, then English command left helping, so Haidar Ali was very angry against English command. This is described below.

### **1772 to 1805 A.D.**

Warren Hastings an Englishman, started working in the store of East India Company since 1750. He became the resident of Mursidabad, at the same time he was appointed the governor of Bengal. He gave good food to the staff, made a court in each district's city centre, kept collector, established Dewani and Nijamati Court's to listen to the problems, made two meeting points, he gave five years responsibility to landowner too.

This time the Badshah of Delhi was under the capture of Marhatta and was imprisoned too. Hastings stopped 26 lakh payments to Bad Shah, and then paid only 50,000 to the Nabab of Mursidabad. Even sold Alahabad and Kora districts to the Nabab of Abad in 50 lakh, which was governed by Bad-Shah. The Nabab of Abad requested Hastings would pay 40 lakh if got one English command in the battle of Rohil-khand. Waran Hastings agreed in 1774 A.D, helped by are brigade, defeated Rohila, for so that company got benefitted by 1050000.

East India Company was run in small to small places, so the British government had not big eyes upon Hindustan, but Kalaib usurped more land, then the eyes of the British government got erected, the Parliament started planning to increase more land, for this in A.D. 1773 a new settlement book of the regulating act was established to govern, Bengal, Bihar, Udisha, activities of these three districts were reviewed and recruited by 4 parliament members under the command of the governor general. They established one supreme court, appointed one Judge, and 3 other assistant Judges, commanded that the civil servant of the government not to accept any kind of gifts, again they controlled Bombay and Bengal districts under his command.

At the same time, there was disturbance in Marahatta, after the death of Peshwa Baji Ray III, his son Madhu Ray became king, then after his brother Narayan became the king in 1722 A.D, but his younger uncle Raghunath Ray ordered him to kill, Narayan's widow queen gave a birth to a son after few days. Then some people took the side of Raghunath to claim the throne, some took the side of infant of Narayan.

At the same time Raghunath asked help with Bombay government, even promised to give Bandarselsitty of Besin, and some other Isles (Tapu's), the government of Bombay agreed in

1775 A.D, and made promise letter in Surat, took all these lands and became ready to help Raghunath.

But Hestings stopped helping by court of cart up director Britain, accepted the previous promise letter and ordered to help, then English command went to attack left Bombay. English command saw very big number of army from Marhatta side, then they turned back made agreement in Bargab to give back all their lands.

But this agreement was cancelled by Hindustan and British government, and then was sent to fight on the command of Godard. There was battle for few days, was made agreement in Selwai in 1781, made Peshwa to the son of Madho Ray, 25000 allowance was given to Raghunath.

There was battle in Britain between UK and France and at the same time, the UK army captured Pondicherry, attacked on Mahi, but Haider Ali claimed Mahi was his land, English command intruded telling that was the land of French government, and captured French fort. Haider Ali got irritated and declared battle with 90000 soldiers in 1780 June, won many places, headed a head; French army too came to help Haider Ali in Arni, named land. Haider Ali died at the end of 1782 A.D, his son Tipusultan came along with 88000 soldiers, but both Tipusultan and Warren Hasting reaching an agreement in as it is position of their boundaries, in 1783 A.D.

Hastings remained bravely in Hindustan; he is remembered very positively there. But his two works were very bad.

1. The King of Benares Chain Singh used to pay 30 lakh tax to the East India Company, the king asked to put some borrowers in the job of East India Company, denied even king accepted to pay 30 lakh, replied to the place is very far, rather taxed 5 lakhs,

troubled him, arrested him, looted all his property, the people of Benares were angry and escaped their king. Hastings taxed extra 60 lakh tax then made next king, and then Benares was ill managed.

2. He increased the tax of Nabab of Abad, started taxing, Nabab replied property, that he has kept with his mother and grandmother, which can be taken from them, so Hastings ordered them to pay 10,00,000, even took more than that. He did not listen to their plea too. There was case in Britain even after 7 years of his return to the UK.

Warren Hastings returned to UK in 1785 A.D. and Cornwallis came in his place.

## **Cornwallis**

On the 13 August 1784, Mr. Peter made a bill for the management of improvement for Hindustan (estimate paper) as according to that bill government officials, army had to be under 6 members board of control, called office, and were served from there for their necessities.

Managed the revenue office in different places, fixed the landowner contract for five years. Those who did not obey their lands were sold in auction, that was the system set by Hastings and people went down in their income. But this time Cornwallis threw all 268 registers damaged them, made new system of land, so everybody was happy to Cornwallis than to the system of warren Hastings. Then the income of king also got increased.

To collect taxes in different districts, appointed collectors, appointed judges to see cases, Calcutta, Dhaka, Marsidbad, Patna were the places for appropriate court, this way everything was set.

Tipu Sultan of Mysore compelled into Hindus to change their religion to Muslim, and attacked at Trawan and the state that was under the control of Britain.

Cornwallis entered into Mysore in 1791 A.D, with few soldiers, both of them fought, finally Tipu surrendered thinking that he was under control of the British army, Tipu gave half of his land, 330 lakh Rs. and made agreement, then they would leave eastern part's land where as southern parts land Kyalicut and Kurj, for the Nabab of Karnatak, ordered to pay 9 lakh tax each year to British government. Then in 1793, Cornwallis went back in the Britain then Shour came in charge of governor general in India (Hindustan).

### **Shour**

At the time of Lord Shour the governor of Haidarabad asked help with English against Marahatta, but didn't help so the side of governor was defeated by Marhatta and gave half of their land. Other business company's also requested for the permission of trade in India and got too. Otherwise there was monopoly of any east India company. Shour went back in the UK in 1798 A.D. then Wellesley came in India.

### **Wellesley**

By the battle between French and English in the Great Britain, he was too angry against French and its allies, so crusaded battle against Sultan of Tipu, who was favored by the French army.

There was battle in Mysore, and England captured, Tipu went himself to save that fort, but he was killed there. Then the English army captured many land of Mysore, they gave few parts to Nijan of Dekan because they helped them, rest of the places

were governed by the 5 years child from dynasty of Tipu, but the whole army management England side deed. English army got 7 lakh allowance tax per year from there, if they mismanagement state administration, English would rule even there too. This kind of agreement they did.

After this battle the English command made an agreement with Nijan of Dekan, and they increased British army for the sake of Nijam, for this they had to leave the spaces they got in Mysore, again Nijan had no right to fight against the great Britain army, again they had no right to make any kind of agreement with others too.

While Surat of Nabab went to die, his broth got 7 lakh allowances, and 1 percent out of total 5 percent income was also given, then they captured Surat's regime. In 1787, while the king of Tenjor died and his son Amar Singh became king, but later in 1898, it was found that Sarvaji named person was kept the foster son, then they made rule that Sarvaji, had to be paid 1 lakh pagoda tax allowance along with 1 percent out of 5 percent revenue then usurped his kingdom.

In 1801 A.D. Karnataka Nabab is died. When his hears agreed to handover the kingdom to the English, they raised another servant, gave him a five month allowance of property income, and the English took the kingdom away from his debt company.

Nabab of Abad mismanaged kingdom, then Wellesley demanded after management of that kingdom, either leave space that is sufficient for the livelihood of the British regiment, Nabab disobeyed both commands, so Wellesley ordered his army to capture the whole land, then Nabab finally gave in 1801 Iswisian, the land that he used to get tax more than 135 lakh per year. That is half of his errand.

Farkbad's Nabab was small, as he grew in his age; the British gave him 108 lakh allowances and captured state.

That time Pescha in Marahatta, Holkar in Sindhiya, Vousia and Gayakwad, these 5 were the stronger. Theses used to fight among themselves. In the meantime, Holkar won Pescha's and Sindhiya's mighty command in 1802 Iswisan, so Pescha basically surrendered, again agreed even not to send any letters to others without the permission of English ommand in called Basin land. English command also agreed to keep their military in his state Puna, and again to possess the land that suffices for the survival of British army. From him, then English command ordered to be silent for Sindhiya and Varsia, they disobeyed then English command attacked against them in 1803 A.D. in the place Ashai, and again in Argawa, Bhausla surrendered in Devagawa from where English command benefitted Katak district and Berar.

On the other side of Sindhiya, general Lake attacked on Aligadh, Delhi and Agra, received 42,00,000, i.e. for goods, similarly, attacked on Laswari, won there, the land between Ganga and Jamuna reached to Delhi and Agra, then forced Holkar to surrender. Looking the condition of Holkar, Sindhiya too surrendered with English command, but he did not give space for 6000 armies of the Great Britain neither gave money to them.

Till that time Yasbanta Raya Holkar had watched the activities of the Britain, thought that the English should not go beyond and wanted to stop more activities of them, called Sindhiya and crusaded fighting against the Britain command. Yasbanta took the help of the king of Bharatpur, Holkar reached to the fort of Dig in Bharatpur after getting capture Delhi, English command Gheraud that fort, the king of Bharatpur was afraid of English command, surrendered and agreed to pay 20 lakh. This way the Great Britain captured Marahatta area under them.



## **Barlo**

Barlo looked after Hindustan before Lord Minto reach in Hindustan. He was in government service. During his time, Holkar gave all his land except Tanka to English rulers and told that neither Holkar will fight against English not its allies. But Barlo though that very strong and did not accept.

## **Minto**

During Lord Minto's time Punjab was one of the greatest kingdoms, the king was Ranajit Singh, with whom Lord Minto made very good friendship, because Ranajit freed Punjab from Afghanistan, and captured other states who were under the command of English rulers, he was praised everywhere. Those states who had surrendered before to the English rulers were also freed by Ranajit Singh, they were Sikha States. Lord Minto wanted to free from Ranajit Singh in a friendly relation. At that time, there was battle between the Kings of Jodhpur and Jayapur in order to get married to the daughter of the king of Udayapur. The name of the daughter of the king of Udayapur was Krishna Kumari. Finally, Krishna Kumari took poison and the battle was over.

Earlier, Hastings and Lord Wallace had put offices and stoppages along with securities in different places in order to maintain peace and calm that was not sufficient and police superintendent were added too. Magistrates were also kept to look after cases to finalize.

## **Hastings**

In Hastings' time some other business men also applied to get permission to do business in India (Hindustan), and a kind of law was enforced that anybody could do business without disturbing the business of East India Company.

As there was downfall of Mughal empire, Pindari of Afghan, Jath, Marahatta, these three castpeople had troubled a lot in Hindustan even looted with a view to this tumult situation Hastings collected 1, 14000 armies in 1817 A.D, then chased Pindari's at different places, Karim named a big Sardar surrendered, some ran away, some went into the forest, some sat in family, this way Hastings kept the under his control.

English rulers tried to destroy Pindari's, at the same time Peswabaji Raya started to collect power making fort, English suspected him and brought 3 forts under their control.

Again English rulers knew that Peswabaji Raya wanted to go up with the help of the kings of Sindhya, even after the agreement made in Puna, English ruler dominated and captured all places.

Peswabaji Raya was not satisfied that he had made an agreement in Puna, and wanted to get back all forts which he gave before to English rulers, attacked on the army of the Great Britain who were there in Khidki but the army of the Great Britain came and Peswabaji Raya ran away.

Appasaheb, the king of Nagpur was persuaded by PeswaBaji Raya, then fought against English army in Sitabaldi, where there were only 1400 soldiers, but Appasaheb got defeated, ran away, then surrendered in Jodhpur, English rulers made one another king and started ruling there themselves.

Holkar also listened to Baji Raya and fought against the army of England, he too was defeated in Mehadipur, made one small boy named Mallar Raya, and then started ruling themselves.

Baji Raya was afraid of English rulers because his allies were defeated, and then ran away for 6 months. English made one descendent of Shivji, the king, gave few land and took other land

themselves. Later Baji Raya was trapped, surrendered, gave 8 lakh allowance, then gave him to stay in Bihar. This way English captured in large scale of Hindustan.

### **Ahamstra**

The general Bandala of Burmese's king won Asam, Manipur, and attacked on lower part of English backward land, Ahamstra sent Sir Arkibald in inner part of Prom along with the military force, and fought finally the king of Burma surrendered to the British rulers, and declared agreement.

In 1825 A.D, the king of Bharatpur died, Britain accepted to give throne to his son, but his brother Durjan imprisoned him and declared himself the king, then English rulers dismissed Durjan and made king to the infant

### **Bentik**

During Lord William Bentik's time was not the time of war or incensement of land. He did very good work for the benefit of the people.

Earlier the widows used to die along with their husbands (Sati-pratha), Lord William Bentik thought that Satipratha very bad and cruel so he stopped.

A king of thug castes people used to loot sitting on the road to path walkers, he arrested 16/17 people and eliminated that very bad activities.

He increased the salary of judges working in Bengal, the dispute of civilian was handed to be solved on their own, appointed deputy collectors in order to help collectors and even to manage income properly, and this benefitted a lot to the British rulers.

So for company law, he passed bill to open to the English traders to do business, he divided western part a separate land. He started the use of aero plane, for English and Hindustani to go to England and in Hindustan.

The king of Mysore did not run properly the kingdom so people cried against the king. Then in 1830 English rulers took the regime in their hand.

The king of Kurj also did bad work, so there was small battle to capture that kingdom and the king surrendered to the Great Britain.

## **Akland**

Lord Akland reached in Hindustan in 1836 I.S. as he came knew that Russia had increased in charge ship to Mid Asia, thought to save Hindustan the border of Afghanistan had to be strengthened, that time Shahsuja from Durani dynasty was dismissed, Dosta Mohammad had became the king of Kabul, so Akland thought if he could be stronger, so he fought against his friend Mohammad defeated and put Sahasuja on the throne, then put some soldiers and on regiment there.

Later other Afghan's got irritated then killed even resident then the army 4000 and 12000 people started going back to India, among them, some were killed, some fell in snow, some died by age, so only one reached in India to tell the news from Jalalabad.

## **Elinbro**

In 1842 A.D, Lord Elinbro reached in Hindustan and knew all about the case of Afghanistan then sent General Polak along with military force.

At the same time, Ranjit Singha the king of Punjab was dead so there was no blockage for them to go to Kabul, fired there,

fought and thought best to turn back in Hindustan, let Dosta Muhammad to be king and returned too.

English rulers were angry against Amirs of Sindha's, so they captured them under them. Janakji, the king of Gwalier died, his queen did not accept the representative of Elinbro, put one foster son and started ruling. Elinbro sent army, made agreement to put her army less in number and controlled her too.

After the death of Hari Raya of Indor, England put TukajiRaya on throne.

## **Hardinj**

After the death of Ranajit Singh in 1839, the king of Punjab, his uncontrolled and fear the armies troubled a lot, Dhudip Singh, the infant was made king and the mother started ruling, she couldn't controlled her army, and left them, to capture of English rulers.

English armies went ahead to Mudki, Firoj Shahpur, Alibal, Sabrab, won there, reached to Lahor, Dhudip Singh finally, surrendered leaving the land between Satlej and Rabi river. But English ruler ordered to pay 15 lakh rs, the big chief Gulab Singh of Jammu Kashmir begged to be made the King of this place, English rulers made him king there and took 1500,000 rs and went back.

## **Dalhausi**

Viceroy of Multan, Mulraj, became rival, Sher Singh was sent with army from Punjab but he toagreed to Mulraj, other Shikh's to gathered in all 4 directions, then English army fought in Chillianwala and in Gujrat, damaged all armies of Shikh's, then they brought Punjab under their command, they commanded Shikh armies too.

Some English business men had gone to Barona to Trans scale, they were tortured, even Burmeses defamed captain who suggested not misbehaving English people, so English armies captured Rangoon, Basin, and Prom in 1852 A.D, and made Hindustan.

While kings had no children, foster sons were also allowed to be king, but Dalhausi disliked that trend so capture Sataro, Jhansi, and Nagpur under his command.

The king of Hyderabad did not pay the expense of English armies who were kept for his security, and the due was more, so he gave Berar district to English rulers, and asked for exempt. Abad was also captured by Dalhausi because the king troubled a lot to the people. Dalhausi brought train, telegram in Hindustan, he even established to bring letters in the name of post office. He established working and employment system too.

## **Lord Canning**

Hindu people were angry against Dalhausi because he often captured Hindu states, English people talked many things with unhappy Hindu people even said English soldiers used fat of pig and fired gun.

In the time of Lord Canning in 1857, May, there were armies in Mirat Delhi, Jhansi, Kanpur, Fattedagadh, Lucknow, and in Abad too. Wherever the English armies reached, Hindu armies rule and started killing there, children, women too were killed. Mugals were only in name Bad-shah, made Bad-shah of Delhi, the foster son of Peswaji Raya, Nana Shaheb was made Peswa, Hindus time and again commanded to fight here and there then destroyed English people. Sir Gems Autram, Nicolson, Campbell, Sarhujaraj, Lawrence etc. Generals, went in different places to dominate Hindus with a difficulty, finally they subdued all Hindus. That time Nepal government also sent armies to help English side, and then

in 1858, 1<sup>st</sup> November, the British government took reign of East India Company, officially in Hindustan. People those who killed English men were punished but others were freed by the British government. The British government declared that the job would be given on the basis of skill, and qualification from any caste, then the English government ruled Hindustan independently.

Then after Lord Canning declared 2/4 laws for the benefit of the people, even foster sons had right to be on throne these kings who did not have children, got happy then went back in the Great Britain. Lord Yelgin came from the Great Britain in place of Lord Canning but died in station in 1863.

### **Sir John Lawrence**

Sir John Lawrence ruled well in Punjab, he stopped Punjabis well even they went against British rule, so he became viceroy, at his time Tibetans' came to loot in English area, they even intruded some land so there was battle in Britain then, finally, Tibetans surrendered giving the land of Dowarand made agreement.

### **Mebo**

Lord Mebo came in 1869 in Hindustan. Dosta Mohammad died, and then Sher Ali the younger son became the king of Kabul, Lord Mebo accepted. During his time the son of Queen Victoria, Duke of Edinburgh came in Hindustan. Later was killed while he went to check the management of Kalapani.

### **Narth Bruk**

Lord Narth Bruk came in Hindustan in 1872 as he listened that the king of Baroda planned to kill British resident, he was dismissed and intent was kept on the throne in his place. Prince of Welsh came in Hindustan in his time.

## **Litan**

Lord Litan came in Hindustan in 1876. That was declared throughout all districts; Queen Victory of the Great Britain became the queen of Hindustan on the 1<sup>st</sup> Jan, 1877 A.D.

Ser Ali, Amir of Kabul did not pay attention to the resident of the Great Britain and made relation with the USSR, Lord Litan sent 3 battalions, then Amir went to die, so his son Yakub Khan was put on the throne. The boundary of England increases, one resident was kept there. After a few months that resident and few people were killed. One battalion went from Hindustan then Kabul and Kandahar were captured.

## **Ripan**

In 1880, Markus of Ripen came in Hindustan being viceroy, English won the army of Ayubkhan, and then they put the nephew of Ser Ali, AbdulRahaman throne in Kabul and came back to Hindustan. Lord Ripan made many laws, even worked for the betterment of people, so many Hindus were happy to him.

## **Dafrin**

Lord Dafrin came in Hindustan in 1886, built big palace in Rawalpindi, welcomed AbdulRahaman and made very friendly relationship with him.

Thiba, the king of ApparBarma had troubled to the English citizens; English armies dismissed him from the throne and extended boundaries of Hindustan up to Chinese boundary after the collided ApparBarma in Hindustan.

The Great Britain returned Gwalior in 1886 to Sindhiya, that was governed by them. After one year, there was a great celebration called Jubilee in the name of Queen Victoria. From



that Jubilee celebration he showed his devotion to the queen in front of the people. That celebration became of her long time rule.

Lord lands down came in his place in 1888 being viceroy in Hindustan.

### **Lords Lansdown**

In 1888, Lords Lansdown became great boss of Hindustan. He strengthened English army in Hindustan. He made very strong border of English government. He captured place called Hamjar Nagar of Kashmir government into two parts and made Great Britain's property. Maintained border with Amir in Afghanistan, subdued the strength of Manipur, he started minting of coins (Taksar) instead of free use of copper coins in Hindustan.

### **Lord Yalgins**

Lord Yalgin became viceroy of Hindustan in 1893. There was plague disease in Hindustan in 1896 that killed many people, which is still in Hindustan now. There was great disaster in 1897, by Mega earthquake in Hindustan, even there was great famine too at the same time. He suppressed the rivalry in Chitral, the boundary of Pamir was extended up to Russia, Mekan rivers boundary was extended up to France and was settled down. He stopped keeping military under presidency or keeping armies in separate places. He put taxes on cotton and on other goods too. He prepared law assembly for Punjab and Burma. He celebrated Diamond Jubilee of Queen victory in his time.

### **Lord Karjan**

Lord Karjan became great boss (Badalatha) of Hindustan in Jan 1899 A.D. He used Asrafipound coin of Britain in Hindustan in Rs.16 company price. He sent 70 to 80 thousands soldiers in

South Africa, 20 thousands in China, and some soldiers in London for the work of the British government from India. There was great famine in his time too in Hindustan. He made banks for farmers, made amend in tax system. He commanded Western part under govern general directly, created area for easy purpose to control. He established train, universities, and banks for farmers, created commission in order to know about police activities, reformed military system. Gave 2605000 company rupees Revenue taxes per year for the land of Berar and kept under his command. There was Coronation of Edward 7<sup>th</sup>, the king of the Great Britain during his time, so called all the kings of Hindustan, small kings, Mir kings, duke of county (countries) in the great palace of Delhi.

He sent one mission in Tibet in A.D. 1903-04 to make an agreement with Lhasa, and then drafted the paper. Then after once he went in the Great Britain, then come back to Hindustan. He had already planned to divide Bengal into two parts, but he was replaced by Lord Minto in 1906.

### **Lord Minto**

Lord Minto divided Bengal into two parts. Lord Karjan had begun cotton industries in Hindustan; they got flourished during Lord Minto's time and became prosperous. They gained a lot in his time.

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(Shikshya–Darpan)

**Part Three**

**A HISTORY OF JAPAN**

by

**Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh**

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## Introduction

Every human being has to pursue a certain vocation in order to pass one's life. There are a number of options open; everyone avers that we should devote all our days to good deeds, but it is impossible to enumerate all good deeds as well as worthless pursuits; however, everyone understands what constitutes a general good work. Now this notion of a general good work can be divided into two parts: (1) redeem one's life with devotion to almighty god setting aside the mundane concerns; (2) provide meals to the hungry, offer clothes to the unclothed, commit oneself for the well-being of the motherland, work out necessary reforms in the country, impart useful skills to everybody, etc.

It is certainly commendable to devote oneself to the first type of work just described. No good purpose will be served if a human being were neither seeking to understand himself nor attempting to grasp the one who brought him into this world in the first place; but of the many persons who were exclusively inclined to this quest, some were seen to have lost their mental balance, some gave up their lives without a glimpse of any insight notwithstanding their life-long quest, and in fact there are far too many people who cannot direct their mind to this goal.

To pursue good deeds in practice means to work for the benefit of all. It incorporates every kind of commendable act. One cannot achieve much in a foreign land for one cannot have enough scope there; therefore it is incumbent upon everyone as his sacred duty to work for the betterment and advancement of his own country.

Let us reflect upon what are the essentials for the advancement of the motherland and how they could be realized. It is not enough if only a few persons thought in this line; each and every person must direct his thought for the betterment of the country; one

need not occupy a high position and power in order to bring about improvement in the country. Everyone can extend his might to fulfill simple things and everyone should learn certain skills, acquire knowledge and prepare one-self and should come forward with initiative seeking cooperation from others; in case if a certain initiative is taken by others, we should encourage the persons to come up with a worthwhile initiative and extend our helpful hands.

There are those clever and knowledgeable people who expend their energy and wealth in litigation in order to secure better future for them-selves; if they could initiate works inviting support from others and if the rest of society joined forces with them, what task would remain unfulfilled?

Unless the country taps its wealth and skills, no progress can occur in any field. Wealth consists of materials which can be exchanged to acquire other materials. But mere bartering of one object and material to acquire another object and material can prove extremely cumbersome; for example, if a person with surplus paddy in his hand is in need of clothes, he must find a person who has clothes to spare and who is in need of paddy, thus barter works only when the coincidence of wants occurs between the exchanging parties. To facilitate trade transaction money in the forms of bank currencies has been introduced. Trade and farming result in accumulation of wealth in the country. The accumulated wealth of all persons in a country comprises the nation's capital. But the wealth lying unused and kept idle by some people cannot be accounted for national capital; similarly, any wealth expended on unproductive purposes such as household construction or on hobbies contributes little to national capital. But the construction of hospitals and schools, though it apparently involves erecting structures, contributes to national capital because hospitals cure people of their diseases and after recovery they return to workforce

to enhance national wealth. People who attend schools to acquire skills also contribute in various ways to a nation's wealth. The money expended for roads, bridges and other construction is deemed to comprise national capital because such constructions promote trade and economic transactions.

Who does not wish for acquiring wealth? But only a few succeed in their goals. The root cause for this is that most people are selfish. If they extend loans to earn interest, they charge as much as possible, often exceeding 25 percent. Consequently their money remains insufficiently mobilized and they cannot reap much profit. Their clients also suffer. They are dissuaded to borrow and forced to rely on whatever personal resources they can muster. There are also such type of gentlemen who invest their own money and employ managers to look after their enterprise. They do not provide incentive for their managers and employees. Therefore no wealth is accumulated for additional ventures after investing huge capital. Proper management cannot take place from unskilled managers who do not expect profit sharing and thereby all venture is ruined. Those managing their own concerns also lack adequate education and training. Moreover, a few individuals cannot undertake and effectively implement huge operations.

Hence, first of all, education and skills ought to be promoted in the country so that several people can pool up resources together in order to form companies which results into collection of capital and provision for adequate planning and with such preparation set goals are also met most often.

Once capital and skills are available in the country, attention should be focused on other levels of advancement. I cannot possibly provide every kind of details for each of these advancements. It is also not feasible. Therefore in order to create general awareness

on how a country can make progress, a short history of Japan has been prepared—a country which has made great advancement in a short period of time and which had defeated Russia recently, the largest country in the world.

## Section 1

Japan is a nation of long-standing history. Various historical details are available about Japan extending for more than 400 years. The emperor of Japan is known as Mikado. Detailed historical accounts are available from the reign of **Jimuteno**, the first Mikado.

In the earlier era, all the islands of Japan were ruled by the command of Mikado. In the absence of good railways and roads network, the emperor could not be informed promptly about local incidents and the direct order of the Mikado could not be imposed. Therefore, the noble lords of the provinces exercised considerable influence and power. Indeed, there emerged a period when the country was known as the realm of Mikado in name only and the local lords ran their principalities as almost separate states.

Then a period extending almost 1200 years followed when the Fujiwara clan usurped power from the emperor and extended its sway all over the country. The member of Fujiwara clan held ministerial positions at that time. It was during this period that Buddhism entered into Japan by way of China and along with this Japan adopted various customs of China including the convention for Mikado to retire from the throne at old age in order to spend the rest of his life in prayer and meditation. The Fujiwara clan entrenched itself into power during this period. The emperor of Japan was then reduced to a titular head. All the affairs of the state were conducted by the Fujiwara clan for 380 years.



After a period of 380 years the Fujiwaras were defeated by Poritomo who assumed the title of **Shogun** akin to commander-in-chief. Initially he mobilized the support of various groups who were opposed to the usurpation of the imperial power by the Fujiwaras and defeated them but once victorious he retained all the power himself. Mikado continued to serve as a ceremonial head and the clan warfare ensued to remove one family from power to be replaced by the next shogun, who would be toppled by another powerful clan whoever could muster enough force to capture the title; thus the system of Shogunate continued for a total of 553 years.

In 1603, the Tokugawa family captured the Shogunate who retained this position until the revolution of 1868.

The Mikado was a mere titular head until 1868. The real imperial authority was exercised by the Shogun. All the senior and powerful positions of the state were handed down to the close family members of the Shogun. Every time one family sought to topple the other from the Shogunate, it claimed to restore the authority of the emperor. Once the power was captured, they entrenched their hold on the state. There was a saying which proclaimed: Mikado is the emperor of ceremonies, while Shogun is the emperor of state affairs.

During the Shogunate era, Japanese nationals were grouped into four classes: Kuge (of imperial descent) comprised 150 households; Daimyo (provincial lords and chieftains) comprised 268 families; Samurai (warrior class) comprised 400,000 families. Besides these three classes, the rest of the population engaged in farming and trade and vocation comprised 3,00,00,000.

The Shoguns held sway in the provinces which were administered directly under their command and in the imperial military cantonment; in the far flung provinces under the rule of

the Daimyos, the local rulers reigned almost as separate states. The Daimyos ruled the state as they wished; but they had no authority to wage war, to enter into treaty relations, and to mint monetary currencies using their own names as the rulers of the land.

The central government and Daimyos ruled over their realm in-not-so-harsh a manner. Everybody enjoyed a good deal of freedom concerning everyday matters of household business. The common people were engaged in their daily activities freely. The Daimyos also looked after the interest of their respective provinces. If some of them were successful enough to raise a strong army, they would attempt to topple certain Shoguns from time-to-time. The Shoguns of course always looked with wary eyes upon the Daimyos lest they became too powerful; other than this, they enjoyed the pomp and power of authority immensely. The Mikado and his retinue were well provided for to meet their imperial requirements. They were revered as sons of heaven; all titles and appointments were formally granted by the emperor. Though not exercising his power directly, the Mikado was well content in his role. No one was really seriously concerned about the condition of the nation.

A History of Japan was first written by Prince Mito with the assistance of scholars of his time. This history inspired many Japanese to take interest in the affairs of their state.

Japan had little contact with the outside world until 1400 A. D. The first European to enter into Japan was a Portuguese by the name of Mande Pinto. When he returned to Europe and described about Japan, many missionaries took interest and started visiting Japan. Following the footsteps of missionaries, businessmen also began visiting Japan. The Japanese also received the Europeans with enthusiasm. Under this impact, some 150,000 Japanese were

already converted to Christianity by 1581. Subsequent to this, the influence of European missionaries was so intense that the Japanese government was impelled to expel all Europeans from Japan. The Japanese who had been converts to Christianity were also deported. They decreed laws proclaiming the death penalty for anyone maintaining contact with foreigners; only the Dutch and Chinese were permitted to visit Nagasaki for trade purposes. Strict surveillance was enforced even to them. Later the Dutch were consulted to learn about European affairs and business activities and out of such consultations a number of beneficial practices were adopted in Japan.

During the fifth Shogunate of the Tokugawa family, Arai **Hakuseki** was a well-known scholar in Japan. He devoted all his life studying every area of European learning of the time with great zeal. He was the person who tried to lay the foundation of education in Japan. He took the sixth Shogun into his confidence and introduced some improvements in state administration. Arai used to discuss with the Dutch visitors in Nagasaki the political systems in operation in European countries, the pattern of organization of armed forces, the methods of training, the system of education, the progress in various fields of sciences and many other topics in great earnestness and reflected on what he heard. He also wrote many volumes of history and other books on various countries. Earlier Japan had prohibited pursuing foreign education. At the insistence of Arai, this prohibition was lifted and many Japanese began receiving Dutch education. Some studied medicine and others devoted themselves to mathematics. In view of their all-round achievement, they were also admitted in government service. This impressed many Japanese and more and more people began pursuing such education. But the Shoguns were apprehensive of their hold on power in view of the belief and attitudes and ability of those pursuing European education

and therefore they began devising ways to limit the extension of skills and expertise. As there was shortage of books and instructors at that time, not much could be done to impart skills and expertise at a rapid rate. Still three to four skilled hands well-versed in their profession were produced every now and again. Two or three well-known names of this era are still recognized today. Japanese revere their achievements. We have already described the contribution of Arai Hakuseki. Sakuma Sojan was another scholar who published many books on military science. There was another scholar by the name of Yoshida San who wrote that the power of the Shogun had created a division in the country, that the nation's wealth was misused and that the progress of the nation was obstructed, for which he was killed at the young age of 31. Even at the time of his trial which condemned him to death he made a patriotic speech stirring the emotion of the public gathered there and expressed no regret for his life-time achievement.

It is from this time that the tide surged against the Shogun. Of the scholars mentioned above, many began to appreciate the fact that the Mikado was the real emperor, two emperors and several Daimyos could not promote the spirit of national unity and the country could not progress in that way. Moreover, the Daimoys in the south of the country in Sasuma and Choshu who understood the European political system had adopted European training methods to keep up their armed forces and had acquired European weapons for them. Of course, they were looking for opportunities to topple the Shogun so that they could introduce a new system of administration in order to initiate programmes for national advancement. At this juncture, representatives of England, France and America had visited Japan pressing for opening up trade opportunities for all nations. After a short while, the Shogun issued a proclamation permitting the visits of businessmen to Japan from all countries. But the advisors to

Mikado voiced opposition to the visit of heathens to Japan as they alleged it would defile the land of divine blessing. Seizing upon this opportunity, the Daimyos of Sasuma and Choshu in collaboration with the imperial advisors began firing upon the ships of the foreign powers.

Subsequently, the foreign powers sent in their reinforcements and began bombarding Japan demanding a compensation of three million dollars and on the other hand the Shogun of the time dispatched punitive forces against the Daimyos of Sasuma and Choshu for breaching the Shogun's proclamation and bringing dishonour on the country.

Of course, the Daimyos of the south had just looked for such scenario; they defeated the forces of the Shogun with their better-trained army and then marched to the capital. The Shogun himself was killed and his successor was a minor. Within a few months the Mikado also passed away and he was succeeded by his son Mutsuhito who is still on the throne. Thereafter, relying on the military might of Sasuma and Choshu, the emperor proclaimed the abolition of the system of Shogunate, appointment of a prime minister who was capable to govern the country, and promotion of national unity in order to achieve prosperity. The supporters of the Shogun briefly attempted a rebellion but they were forced to disband in the face of superior forces. The Shogun also finally accepted the new dispensation.

A new political system was introduced in 1868 A.D. All the decrees and proclamations issued by the Shogun were abolished. Following this event, most Japanese had wished to impose a ban on the visit of white people to Japan and a return to traditional style of living. But a few young people who had been to Europe and understood the real strength of Europeans undertook the difficult task of explaining, persuading, and coaxing their countrymen to enter into normal relations with all powers.

In earlier times, Japanese did not visit Europe as a matter of rule; those who visited Europe were deemed to have been polluted, as the Hindus have regarded such practice. When the Shogun opened up Japan for trade with outside powers, the Daimyo of Choshu had sent five young boys in secret to Britain aboard the ship of Matthieson Company. These were the persons who had understood Europe and who played important role to persuade the Japanese to keep their shores open for foreign trade relations. These persons were: Ito, Said, Yamau, Nomura and Endo. Ito and Said had returned to Japan after 10 years of study in England when they heard the news of upheaval in their home country. Their efforts led to the latest proclamation. Later these people held important positions who were honoured with titles like viscount, count and marquess. Marquess Ito is still active in a number of state affairs. One of the imperial princes was also sent to foreign countries on behalf of Mikado to set up diplomatic relations.

Until that period, the Mikado was emperor in name only. The public had no clues that he even existed. Following the changes, setting aside the Chinese custom, the emperor began taking active interest in the affairs of his realm and he emerged very much a public figure. The old capital in Kyoto was transferred to Edo and the new capital was renamed Tokyo.

Again, on March 14<sup>th</sup> of 1868, a public function was held in which the Mikado himself took part in a swearing in ceremony to proclaim his involvement in state affairs and he decreed a five-point rule to administer the nation:

1. An assembly of experts will be constituted from among the members of the public. All the state affairs will be conducted on the advice of this assembly.

2. The government will endeavor to promote unity among all the people of Japan at all times.
3. Measures will be taken to enforce equality before the law for all citizens and there will be no discrimination before the law.
4. All the meaningless old customs should be discarded; justice and good deeds should guide Japan.
5. Knowledge and learning found everywhere on Earth shall be pursued and they will be applied for the advancement of the country continuously.

The same year, representatives were sent for from each of the provinces of various Daimyos and a council of them was convened. But the council could not perform well and it was dismissed later.

So far, the Daimyos continued to exercise their power. It was time to dismantle the rule of Daimyos by appointing governors at various places so that clear relations of the provinces could be established with the central authority. It was difficult to make suitable arrangements on this issue. Some of the Daimyos were quite powerful. If all of them joined forces, the imperial army could not deal with them effectively. Fortunately some four to five powerful Daimyos came forward on their own with petitions stating that our realm comprises only so much territory, we command only a sizeable armed forces, let the central authority exercise its domain for the benefit of the entire nation and hereafter let the government take over all the charge of administration. After some time, other Daimyos also followed suit. A few remaining Daimyos who held out against the unity were dismantled by the decree of the emperor. It was followed by a general shake up of administration in all provinces. Finally, a uniform system of government prevailed all over Japan.

## Section II

The first section presented a brief account of old Japan and how the foundation was laid for the new system. Now it is relevant to assess what factors led Japan to make such tremendous progress in such a short period of time and the following section is focused to that end.

To understand the Japanese mind, the first important step is to peruse the books written by the Japanese themselves. A Japanese book entitled *Bushido* states: "We have opened up all our realm for foreign trade; achieved new progress in all spheres of work; adapted European system of education and administration—all these were not pursued just for wealth; it was also not the blind imitation of others; it was pursued solely in response to disparagement shown to us by other powers who treated us as a nation of little consequence—which we could not stomach and for the honour of the country; the thought of national enrichment and industrial progress came later." The same author has written in another place: "Some Japanese have observed that we won the war against China with new types of guns and cannons. Others have said the war was won with the new system of education. But there is not an iota of truth in it. Does a versatile instrument produce music by itself? Or if the weapons alone ensured victory in a war, why could not Louis Napoleon defeat the Persians with his *Mitrais* guns? Why could not the Spaniards suppress the Filipinos who fought only with the old types of weapons?"

Because the Japanese are by nature sensitive to the honour of their country and individual dignity, prefer to rely on their own courage and readily give up their lives for the country, they were piqued by certain expressions and disparaging remarks of the foreign powers against Japan during the treaty negotiation earlier; in response to that aspersion the Japanese devoted their mind on the path of national progress. Keeping the national pride in



mind everyone devoted his might to accomplish the national goal which enabled them to adapt the political system of the civilized European nations. They also quickly adopted the production of new types of weapons and training methods for the armed forces. Within a period of 15 to 20 years, the burst of Japanese cannon fire in the war against China drew the attention of the world to this nation. It is only then that all the world powers conceded that Japan should not be taken lightly. Moreover, the recent war against Russia made the whole world recognize Japan as the first rate power.

Japan has a tradition of Shintoism and Buddhism. The emperor follows Shintoism. But the Japanese people who profess both of the faiths regard the emperor as the son of heaven. Every Japanese is fully aware of essential elements of religion. As part of religious observance, the Japanese do not like to preach on the street corner like the Christians, nor do they relish pontification from the pulpit like the Hindus. The essence of religion as understood by most Japanese is: follow the right path; be honest; be truthful; eschew anger; carry out only fair deeds; be loyal to one's friends and benefactors; stay away from mean and selfish enterprise; be ever ready to lay down one's life for the country and the emperor.

In his History of Japan Henry Dyer writes: "The most important quality that made Japan achieve so much progress in such a short time is the unwavering loyalty that inspires readiness to sacrifice anything for the sake of the country. If necessary, they even lay down their lives readily. The combination of loyalty and hard work combined with skills produced so much progress in such a short time. Moreover, their far-sightedness has produced an invincible system whether it concerns administration of the state or waging war. They are so adept at learning good work

that they have already acquired the best that could be taken from the West. They have accomplished so much progress by way of abandoning their useless old customs which needed to be discarded and adopting good practices of others which were worth cultivating."

### **Section III**

The earlier sections presented an account of old Japan and of the Japanese mind and the following section describes the range of progress achieved by Japan in recent times. The year 1868 only marked the foundation of the new political system following the end of the Shogunate rule and dismantling the power of the Daimyos. Even after that, various upheavals continued to occur. First of all, new persons wielding important positions of the state found the task at hand too difficult to manage successfully and consequently committed various mistakes. Sometimes they were scared that certain decisions of theirs might bring ruins to Japan; but in the end things turned out positively and Japan has achieved a high level of stable order.

When the rule of the Daimyos was dismantled, the erstwhile Daimyos were appointed governors to their respective provinces. But many of them could not discharge their new responsibilities as they lacked proper education. Gradually, these unqualified governors were replaced by competent persons. A total of 55 persons are credited to have made a decisive impact on the success of the revolution of whom the following assumed important government positions after the change: Wakubo, Kido, Iwakura, Sanjo, Goto, Kasu, Wakuba, Ito, Inwai, Swapatima, Waki, Saigo and Yamagato. The five most influential of these were: Iwakura, Sanjo, Saigo, Wakubo and Kido.

Right after the revolution, attempts were made to organize a convention of the people's representative, in order to create

a consultative assembly. But no serious work could be done as these representatives proved to be inexperienced and uneducated as to the task at hand and as such the assembly was dismissed. Again another convention was organized in the year 1870. This convention also proved futile and was dismissed. Until a consultative assembly could be created, the 55 persons who did much to bring about the revolution formed the body of counsellors to the imperial council and performed accordingly. By that time, many Japanese were apprehensive that the new system was not going to be beneficial for their country and they also turned xenophobic towards foreign visitors. Many Europeans were attacked on various occasions. However, the public mood turned around by 1871 and reconciled itself to the fact the old system could not serve the national interest. Then everybody looked towards adopting European manners and materials. Of course, within a short period, a sense of balance returned and the Japanese made up their mind that they must not abandon their time-tested good manners, that they must produce every kind of necessary goods in the country and that they should adopt only those practices from outside which are indispensable.

Subsequently, many Japanese, men and women, set out for various foreign countries to learn many kinds of works. But in view of the lack of required educational foundation these trainees could not acquire critical skills and learning to undertake important works and thereafter a decision was made to set up an extensive programme of college education to impart necessary knowledge and skills.

In 1872, a delegation led by Iwakura comprising Kido, Sangi, Wakubo, Ito and Yamaguchi was dispatched to various countries in order to observe political system of different nations and effect necessary changes on the old treaty documents. They also selected competent instructors and professors for colleges

in Japan, enquired about the political system of the countries they visited but they could not effect changes in the old treaty documents.

After their return, tremendous changes began taking place in Japan. Rapid advances were made in all spheres of activities. They enacted various legislation; a sound system of education was established. Works were begun to install railways and a telegraph system. Shipping and shipbuilding were expanded. Extensive system of military training was initiated. Arrangement was made for ordnance factories and weapons production. An effective system of state administration was also established.

In spite of all these changes, the internal turmoil of Japan had not completely subsided. The Daimyo of Sasuma who had played a vital role in destroying the stranglehold of the Shogun and thereby in the restoration of imperial rule in 1868, had harbored ambitions along with his family members that they would be entrusted with a role something like a secondary Shogun; but they were frustrated when they had to contend with much less power, even though four of their clan members had acquired senior positions in the new dispensation. Two scions of the Sasuma clan, Shigoju and Saigo, were government officials in Tokyo in 1870. They applied for leave to return to home. Wakubo and Terashima also belonged to the same clan. But these two were reconciled to the new order.

When they returned home from Tokyo, they engaged themselves in raising a private army. In a matter of short time, they raised an army of 30,000 strong and started behaving like the Daimyo of former times. Sensing danger in their scheme, the emperor sent for them to report to the capital. Saigo was offered the commander in-chief of the imperial army, but they were not satisfied and again applied for leave to return home. But the

emperor withheld their leave and made them stay in Tokyo until the delegation of Iwakura returned from their European tour. As soon as the Iwakura delegation returned, the attention of the Japan government was diverted to a new development for some time. Korea used to pay tributes to Japan; when Korea discontinued paying tributes since the assumption of power by the Mikado, many Japanese called for an invasion of Korea. But Iwakura dissuaded any talk of invasion citing that the national treasury was not strong enough for such a move. The courtiers of Sasuma did not agree on this matter as well and thereafter they left for home.

Furthermore, some tensions had developed with Russia as of late. First, the Russians exerted to looting several times in northern Japan. Then they seized the Japanese islands in Sakhalin. After a long negotiation, they grudgingly handed over the Kurile island in exchange. But this involved potentially a huge loss for Japan. The Daimyo of Sasuma made a big issue of the cession of Sakhalin and thereby whipped up the passion of his Samurai soldiers.

The government was aware of all these developments. The Luchu island was under the Japanese suzerainty. But there was no direct interference. There was also a history of Formosa island being under the Japanese rule but the relations had ceased. In response to a series of harassment against the Japanese seamen in 1874, the government dispatched an expeditionary force of Sasuma under the command of Saigo with a view both to provide an outlet for the belligerent posturing of the armed forces of Sasuma as well as to punish Formosa.

The forces of Sasuma defeated Formosa and when they returned home in triumph, the Samurais were in high spirit. They continued to display their belligerent posturing and further expanded warlike preparation.

In 1876 the central government decided to put a stop to such posturing as it had sufficiently mustered strength to suppress them. Following this decision, they issued a notification which forbade carrying arms by all citizens except by the members of the government armed forces. Of course, the forces of Sasuma did not lay down their arms in response to the government notification; instead they declared open rebellion and began clashes with the imperial army in 1877.

At that time the strength of the imperial army was 65,000 strong which easily suppressed the rebellion. Saigo was killed in the battle. Then Sasuma became like any other province of Japan. However, two of the close aids of Saigo came to Tokyo and killed in an ambush the Minister of Interior Wakubo who was on his way to office to avenge the death of Saigo. Though the foundation of the constitution was laid in 1868, the internal turmoil of Japan did not subside until 1881. It is only after 1881, normalcy was restored all over Japan. The members of the public set up various companies and engaged themselves in all kinds of trade and industrial activities. The government also devoted itself systematically to promote enterprises in every field. Renewed efforts were made to create an elected assembly of people's representatives in 1881 but it could not materialize until 1891.

Actually, Japan was able to devote itself fully on the path of advancement only after 1891. Within a few years, i.e. in 1894, it even was able to defeat China. The story of war against China is linked to Japan's relations with Korea, which was briefly touched upon earlier. China had stakes in Korea; there was also rumor that Russia had secret designs against Japan. Only a small strip of sea separates Japan from Korea. If Korea fell under the Russian control it would be a mortal blow to Japan, and as such Japan was extremely sensitive about Korea. Japan was waiting for an opportunity to put things right in Korea because they could not

take direct steps on their own. In 1875, Japanese ships were fired at from a fort in Korea and in response the Japanese stormed the fort and looted it; on that pretext the Japanese sent in an invasion force to Korea. But before fighting broke out Korea conceded peace agreement permitting Japan to engage in open trade in Korea and surrendered two of the ports to Japan. Soon after Japan had formalized this treaty conditions, other powers also forced Korea to concede similar treaty concessions thereby opening all of Korea for foreign trade. From that point on all the powers recognized Korea as a sovereign nation, even though Korea still continued paying tributes to China.

China also kept meddling in the internal affairs of Korea. In 1882, Koreans stormed into the Japanese Legation and the Japanese Minister managed to escape only with great difficulty. Thereafter Japan stationed its military unit in the Korean capital Seoul for the protection of the Japanese Legation. China also recognized the right of Japanese to take such protective measures. But China also sent in its Army unit. Then China and Japan also entered into a treaty agreement on Korea. Under the provisions of the treaty both sides could maintain armed forces in Korea but concerning military matters regarding Korea both parties agreed to consult each other before taking any concrete decisions. But from this point on China and Japan began to look at each other with suspicion on the question of Korea.

Finally, a general uprising swept all over Korea in 1894; in response Japan had proposed to China to undertake joint action to restore order in Korea as provided for in the treaty of the two countries, otherwise, Japan pointed out, the European powers could intervene in Korea. But China impressed on Japan that Japan should not be concerned on what happened in China's backyard and refused to work together with Japan. Then Japan sent in its troops to Korea and war broke out between Japan

and China. With the newly acquired weapons, with troops well-trained on European style of warfare and with the well-educated and diligent officers Japan easily defeated the Chinese forces and the Japanese troops marched up to the Chinese capital. Finally China conceded defeat and a peace treaty was signed on April 17th 1895 between Marquess Ito and Count Mutsu representing Japan and Ling Chiang and Li Chi Feng of China. Under this treaty Korea was declared independent and China ceded Liatung peninsula, the islands of Formosa and Pescador to Japan.

Moreover, China was required to pay a sum of 200 million Tael to Japan as war reparation. Meanwhile, as many European powers were engaged in carving China into each of their respective spheres of concession, they declared opposition to Japan's control of Chinese territory; Russia, Germany and France jointly warned Japan with threat of war and prevented Japan from taking the control of Liatung peninsula. Faced with the strong opposition of the three major powers, Japan grudgingly backed down from its claim.

However, after some time, having assessed the strength of China in its war with Japan, Russia controlled Liaotung peninsula disguising the move as a lease transfer, Germany took control of Kwichow and Britain took over Weihaiwai. By such moves of the foreign powers in China, Japan clearly understood that the foreign powers did neither intercede on behalf of China nor was their stand intended to promote amity among nations when they prevented Japan taking over Liaotung peninsula but for the plain self-interest. Then Japan made up its mind that it must remain prepared or face domination of these powers and therefore redoubled its efforts in nation building. The entire amount of war reparation paid by China was allocated for skill training and trade promotion, for military provisions and strengthening of railways and telegraph works.



Later this far-sighted plan of Japan served a very good purpose. As suspected before, Russia started taking advantage of Chinese weaknesses and expanded its encroachment on China gradually. First Russia extended its control over Manchuria. Then it sought to intervene actively in Korea. Of course Japan was rattled by such moves and it warned Russia against any misadventure and Japan insisted that Manchuria belonged to China and all powers had rights to equal access to that territory. But Russia ignored the Japanese warning and as a result a war broke out between these two powers in 1904.

One detachment of the Japanese army supported by the navy ships attacked Port Arthur, the main seaport on the Chinese territory under Russian control and laid a seize there. Another battalion of the Japanese troops sprung into action against the main units of the Russian army on the Yalu river. The Russian forces were beaten back swiftly and they were forced to retreat and finally the Russian troops had regrouped in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. They had mobilized a massive concentration of 500,000 troops along with vast quantity of war materials and they had been prepared for action. A fierce battle ensued between the two sides and the Russians were driven out of Mukden and Port Arthur was finally captured. At this juncture, a real threat of revolt swept through the Russian mainland and finding no way out Russia agreed to ending hostilities and entering into a peace treaty. The treaty returned the Liaotung peninsula and Port Arthur to Japanese control; half of Kamchatka was also surrendered to Japan; and all the powers were given access to trade relations with Manchuria.

## Education

In earlier times Japan followed the Chinese pattern of education and training methods. In 1868, the Mikado himself took an oath and decreed a system of education and training for Japan (knowledge and learning found everywhere on Earth shall be pursued and they will be applied for the advancement of the country); in pursuit of that decree and to raise the level of education in Japan to the advanced level of European power colleges were set up in 1872 to impart western style of education. The decree issued by the Mikado at that time reveals that the government of Japan had realized that no worthwhile progress could be made without proper education and training and as such great stress was laid on education. The decree on education can be summed up as follows:

"Education and training are essential to achieve success in life. Training is required to accomplish the simplest of tasks and the most comprehensive of enterprises. Every kind of skilled personnel—clerks, officers, businessmen, farmers, artisans, health workers—are prepared only after a suitable training. Until now, there were three to four types of trainings. But as these have proved insufficient and inadequate, they could not meet the new needs satisfactorily. Many persons are found investing their time in acquiring education which is neither useful to them personally nor useful to the country. From now on, the new system of education will be launched in such a way that not a single household will be left in the villages without useful skills, not a single person of a household will be left ignorant ... etc."

Keeping this idea in mind, a total of 18,871 elementary schools were launched in Japan. The number of high elementary school was 8,238. Similarly, one university was set up in Tokyo and two others came up in Kyoto. Primary education consists of four year of schooling. A pupil joins a school at the age of

six years. The second level of schooling involves another four years of study. After this, children attend middle schools which run courses for five years while the course for women is for four years. At the secondary level there are six types of schools which offer a course for two to three years which prepares students for university education. The courses at universities run for three to four years.

The objectives of elementary school education are: to impart training of good conduct; to train standard speech; to provide general knowledge of useful practices; to offer opportunities to act on the basis of book learning as well as from one's reasoning. In order to promote physical culture and fitness, sports like gymnastic and athletic games are offered along with book learning; women are encouraged to focus on home management techniques and music.

Of the war reparation obtained from China, 10 million yen (Rs. 15 million) was set aside for education. The annual interests earned from this amount are distributed to all schools. Because there is so much public interest in education and training in Japan these days, people are even charged fees for education to supplement the allocation from the state. Moreover, a large number of private schools are also in operation.

In the colleges run under the two government universities, the subjects taught are:

1. Law, 2. Medicine, 3. Engineering, 4. Literature, 5. Science, 6. Agriculture, 7. Economics, and 8. Politics. For those unable to find places in colleges, many technical schools have been set up recently under the aegis of various industries. These institutes offer courses on industrial work and management techniques. Also, many schools have been set up to teach foreign languages.

In recent times, because those studying economics, politics and law are found competent to join government services, these three subjects have emerged as favorite disciplines.

These subjects are taught in Japan on the European model using European textbooks and with instructor's specially invited from Europe. However, the model is not exclusively based on one single country; the best available model of learning on the given discipline is selected from the best regarded institution and adapted to the conditions of Japan. Engineering is modelled on British pattern and so is the college of ship-building. Teaching of medicine is modelled on German pattern while military college follows the French example. College of agriculture is modelled on British pattern while other vocational skills training follow the Italian examples.

The demand for education and training increased so much in Japan that in the year 1900 the government alone allocated a budget of 58,34,315 yen for this sector. The number of students enrolled in educational institutions that year stood at 49,25,673 and those who had obtained degrees numbered 7,88,884 persons.

### **Armed Forces and Ship-building**

Along with education and training, the Japanese also understood the importance of strengthening armed forces and ship-building. But initially the desire to strengthen armed forces and ship-building was not motivated by the thought of conquering other countries; it was merely the urge for defending one's independence and the need for standing up against the domination of other nations.

In earlier times, all Daimyos maintained their own army of Samurai soldiers. When the Daimyos lost their respective domains, the central government alone was responsible for the

maintenance of the armed forces. At that time many Japanese courtiers had witnessed the European style of training of troops and conscription was introduced in 1873 for the eligible men. Under this system, the Japanese of all strata who were 20 years of age would be called for military training. Though many of these people representing diverse social strata had not joined the defence services during the past 100 years, the wars fought against China and Russia showed that the Japanese were excellent warriors, no matter whatever professions they came from. The French officers were engaged for some time to train the armed forces. In recent time, educated Japanese are sent to Europe for training and after learning all kinds of methods they provide training to Japanese armed forces.

Japan has four types of armed forces: 1-Special collar troops, 2-First reserves, 3-Second reserves, and 4-Militia. Special collar troops receive three years of training. The first reserves continue updated for 41 years. The second reserves are trained for five years. Then they are listed under militia until they are 40 years of age. Some of the highly qualified people are exempted from compulsory military training. In recent years, at any given time, Japan has the capacity to mobilize a total of well-trained 5,00,000 infantrymen and 1,00,000 cavalrymen for war efforts.

All the armed forces are under the direct command of the emperor. Of course, all major operations are carried out with the advice of senior officers. Various kinds of training centres have been set up to train the officers of the armed forces. All officers are thoroughly trained in their fields of special responsibilities. However, the pay of Japanese officers is much lower compared to the pay scale of the European officers; the Japanese officers are not quartered in the barracks. However because they manage their resources very well, their quality of life is in no way inferior

to that of European officers. They have designated uniforms and sober style of casual dresses. They are not after an extravagant life style. Hardly a single officer would be found among the Japanese armed forces who is corrupt, profligate and debt-ridden.

A number of magazine factories have been set up to produce arms and weapons for the defence forces. Japan now can produce every kind of weapons and arms required for its troops. The annual budget for the entire defence forces comes to about 40 million yen.

Until the time of revolution, Japan did not possess good many navy ships. Nevertheless, Japanese forces have displayed remarkable efficiency and bravery even by using smaller navy ships at their disposal. History records that Japanese have all along been good seamen.

Once business transactions with overseas powers were established, Japan laid the foundation for its shipbuilding. The Japanese defence planners had realized early on that as an island nation in competition with overseas powers who commanded powerful fleet, the country needed a powerful fleet of ships to safeguard its independence; therefore they sent a batch of four to five trainees to England to study shipbuilding. Among these, Admiral Enomoto earned a great name later. At the same time, navy magazine work was set up in Yokosuka with French engineers to supervise the production. Later navy training schools were opened with the support of British officers to train navy personnel.

First Japan had acquired a modern ship from the British government when the two sides finalized a treaty to establish diplomatic relations; the ship was named Emperor. She was a 4000 ton class ship. When the trainees reached London to study ship-building, Japan ordered a 26-gun destroyer and a 2000 ton

capacity ship from England and the trainees returned home aboard the ship.

Until 1877, defence related work remained sluggish in Japan. After that year, many officers graduated from the new colleges and training institutes. Navy magazine factories were also operating well and the Japanese government actively engaged to acquire new fleet of ships. A 3700 ton navy ship was ordered from England. Several cruiser class ships were also commissioned.

During the war with China in 1894, the clever tactics of Japanese officers led them to capture several huge navy ships of China but Japan did not possess a single huge navy ship of her own until that time. During the following eight to nine years, Japan spent a total of 213 million yen in ship-building and modernizing navy related port and defence production and the progress was so remarkable that the war of 1904 against Russia proved that the Japanese navy had indeed risen to invincible status.

The budget for the Japanese Navy including the pay for Navy officers comes to about 25 million yen.

At present the Japanese Navy commands the following types of defence ships: first-class Navy ships -6; Second-class Navy ships -2; First-class cruiser -6; Second-class cruiser -9; Third-class cruiser -5; Defence supply ships -10; First-class gunboat -2; Second-class gunboat -14; and Torpedo destroyer -13. In addition, several smaller types of warships have been added to the fleet in recent years.

At present, Marshal Wayama is the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese armed forces. Admiral Togo is the Chief of Navy. Since the war with Russia, both of these two have become well-known military figures the world over.

## **Growth of Transport and Communication**

When the Japanese were persuaded to the idea of development, they realized that without proper growth of transport and communication the country could not progress well and national trade also could not prosper.

Earlier Japan had fixed road and shipping lines along difficult mountainous areas and rivers even in areas where easier access existed inspired by the old beliefs that such approaches would be effective to check enemy advances. There were only two to three wider roads. People were penalized if they sought shorter and easier roads avoiding old and inaccessible road networks. Most people commuted on foot, some travelled on horseback or used a kind of sedan chair made of bamboo basket carried by porters. Reports of incidents occurring in the provinces often took more than one and a half month to reach the capital city. Later, the Japanese realized that such conditions were neither conducive for the effective administration of the state nor helpful to promote trade and commerce; therefore they began installing railways, telegraph and shipping lanes.

It is in pursuit of this idea that engineering colleges were established in Japan. Before the engineering graduates were produced from these colleges, European engineers were engaged to lay the railway tracks; later the Japanese themselves undertook that task after graduating from engineering colleges. As late as 1873, Japan had only a short railway track of 18 miles linking Yokohama to Tokyo. After that both railways and telegraph progressed very rapidly. The expansion of railways was noted as follows: 38 miles in 1874; 65 miles in 1877; 73 miles in 1880; 76 miles in 1881; 100 miles in 1882; 114 miles in 1883; 125 miles in 1884. As the public also began to appreciate the advantage of railway lines, the private railway companies were set up since



1884. A private railway network of 63 miles was laid down in 1884. In the second year the private railway was expanded to 80 miles. By 1903, the government railway had been expanded to 1226 miles while the private railway line stretched to 3010 miles.

Similarly, the government had invested 12,71,67,852 yen on the railways while the investment from the private companies had reached 21,97,09,432 yen. In spite of the rapid expansion of railway lines, even in areas where no such connection existed before, there has been no decline in profit; the shareholders receive a profit of 10 to 12 percent annually. The combined annual income of government railways in 1903 was 84,18,128 yen. The earning of private railway, companies for that year was 1,65,47,242 yen; more expansion of railways is in progress.

The telegraph services have also increased in the same pace; in 1903 the spread of telegraph was 35,584 miles. The areas without telegraph connection have been offered a wide range of telephone services. Postal charge was very inexpensive in Japan. The services however needed much improvement. From 1877, the postal services have been vastly improved. At present a domestic enveloped letter of 1/2 ounce weight costs three cents. A letter with overseas address requires a stamp of 10 cents (about 10 paise); a post card costs half that rate; the use of aerogram has also increased rapidly. The number of mails handled in Japan for 1892 was: letters 7,49,91,639; post-cards 13,32,60,804; aerogram 5,08,29,871. In 1901, these figures were: 19,09,51,188 letters; 43,66,73,345 post-cards; and aerogram 13,91,16,263.

Some might imagine that the extensive use of railways must have affected the business of shipping; on the contrary, the shipping has continued to expand just as railways have expanded. In 1892, the total number of merchant ships was 51; this number rose to 1802 ships in 1903. A total of 30 ports are open for overseas

trade. All these merchant ships (1802 in all) are exclusively for foreign trade. There are many more smaller ships plying in the coastal and internal river system of Japan. The quick lists of other ships for 1870 are: steamer 35; sail ships 11, altogether 46. In the year 1901, these figures stood as: steamer 1395; sail ships 4020; small junk ships: 19758.

In order to build these ships, a shipping company called Nihon Koku-pubin Jokisen Kaisya was set up in 1872 with government support; later more and more shipbuilding companies were established with the help and encouragement of the government and active involvement of the private business tycoons in order to meet the demand for shipping vessels. These merchant vessels also assist the government at time of war in transporting supplies to the war zone.

## **Growth of Industries**

For some time after the revolution, the government could not pay its attention to promote industries; they had to concentrate on the political affairs of the state. The members of the public, on the other hand, had no capital of their own to launch major industries; they also lacked skills and experience. Once the administrative system was installed, Japan made rapid strides in industries as well. Initially, industries set up by government or run with government support by the private parties incurred various losses. In some works, industries were also cheated by foreign technicians engaged to run the industries. Certain works collapsed for want of proper planning and supervision. But the Japanese did not lose their heart despite occasional failures and continued work to enhance their industries which had led to growth in all industries in recent times. Many industrial workers and managers were trained within Japan. Others were sent overseas to receive training and when they started returning after 1880 progress was

noted in all industrial activities. Some might imagine that after the installation of many types of new industries Japanese may have lost their traditional craftsmanship; actually both old and new types of craftsmanship continued to grow simultaneously.

Innumerable factories were set up in every part of the Japanese cities. In the initial phase, to supply firewood and industrial raw materials needed to run these factories, huge amount of timber was used indiscriminately; but soon the government realized that the forest resources in fact offered much greater return for the nation and therefore checked the mindless exploitation of the forest resources. In recent times, even the college courses have included lessons on forest management and judicious use of forest resources. Forest is carefully maintained in Japan. The government has placed the forestry management under the care of the trade minister. Moreover, all Japanese love forest naturally. Some of them even remark that the beautiful view of the forest and mountains have kindled our sense of patriotism. In modern times Japan receives tremendous returns from the timber of its forest and various mines. The mines were harnessed in earlier times also; but they were not exploited in a big way for want of proper techniques.

In recent times, progress has been made in the mining works of all kinds of metals. During 1896, the mining output in Japan of various metals was as follows: gold 1,23,888 mom; silver 89,82,577 mom; copper 1,62,90,325 kin; iron 36,69,054 Kwan; antimony 3,94,209 kin; manganese 6,69,775 kin; coal 13,74,209 ton; petroleum 40,113 kuku; Sulphur 1,07,45,414 kin. These figures for 1901 were: gold 6,60,653 mom; silver 1,45,98,749 mom; copper 4,56,52,927 kin; iron 1,86,80,043 Kwan; antimony 9,11,462 kin; manganese 2,71,15,884 kin; coal 89,45,939 ton; petroleum 9,83,799 kuku; Sulphur 2,75,80,478 kin.

Ship-building has emerged as the largest industry of all. Next to ship-building, cotton-textile mills have also expanded in a big way. There were 24 textile mills in 1888. Their number stood at 81 in 1901. Both cotton yarn and textile mills are expanding simultaneously. Almost every household runs manual handlooms. However, cotton works are on the decline in Japan. Some cotton was grown in Japan earlier but experience has shown that it did not grow well there and the producers could not get good returns hence its production is declining. The Japanese import cotton from China, India, America and Egypt. However, Japanese have been trying to start cotton farming using seeds taken from America.

Rice-paddy is a traditional crop in Japan. In the light of newly improved farming practices, there has been much progress in rice cultivation. Similarly, silk also was traditionally farmed in Japan. To-day silk accounts as one of the biggest farming operations. Really great advances have been achieved in silk work. No one can beat Japan in the price of silk products. Nearly two and a half million households are exclusively engaged in silk-works. There are countless mechanized plants to process silk-works. Similarly, countless work-plants process woollen materials. Factories producing woollen clothes are also growing rapidly.

It is impossible to describe every kind of work being pursued in Japan; however, it would be pertinent to inform the readers about the types of work being done and the number of companies engaged in such works. Therefore, the following is a brief list of the nature of work and the number of companies engaged in those tasks:

1. Yarn making and textile of various kinds; 1921 Companies.
2. Lathe making and welding works; 208 companies.
3. Chemical works or pharmaceuticals, breweries, tanneries, paper making and gas works; 190 companies.

4. Agro-based production or processing of sugarcane tobacco, tea, food-materials, milling and grinding, beverages. bakeries and confectionaries, fruit processing, paper making, lithography, cane and wooden furniture works, plume works, glass works, cane handicraft works and related activities; 348 companies.
5. Telegraph, telephone, railways, metal works, etc.; 36 factories.

This list is in addition to mining works and shipbuilding which have been touched upon earlier.

Most Japanese attend to their work conscientiously which has led to a rapid growth of industries. They find it very difficult to stay idle. Most employees work 12 hours a day. Of course sometimes they put on 16 to 17 hours of work when necessary. Some workers receive monthly salaries and most are paid wages on the daily basis. Male workers are paid 30 sen and females are paid about 20 sen per day. Certain major factories even pay 50 to 60 sen per day; some expert workers are even paid more than one yen per day. Child labourers are paid 5 to 13 sen per day. The rate of wages is going up steadily. This shows that workers are becoming more and more skilled and the country is also becoming richer.

The description of training programme presented earlier indicates the type of apprentice training required for each industry. Once the trainees acquire necessary skills they are also employed in industries under the management of government colleges. These college trained workers are found versatile to supervise all kinds of managerial responsibilities. In addition to colleges, many training schools are run by the government to impart various skills for those who have not enough school education or received no formal education.

There are also several types of private training schools.

## Trade

In earlier times, foreign trade was entirely in the hand of the government. The government collected finished goods at cheaper rate from the public and exported them for greater profit. It also procured goods and supplies from overseas to sell at higher rates within the country. Even the domestic trade and commerce were regulated in a way that would serve the interests of the government and the Daimoys.

These regulations were scratched after the revolution and the government encouraged the public to engage in trade and commerce; as such the public responded with the conviction that trade and commerce enriched the nation and Japan witnessed great strides in trade as well just as in other spheres of national life.

In former times, unprocessed silk and tea were the sole exports of Japan. After the revolution, many other things were added in the export list. However, foreign trade could not progress for some-time for want of necessary provisions for transport and communication; later unprecedented progress took place in foreign trade.

The value of Japanese exports in the year 1903 was as follows: foodstuff 32,43,34,45,110 yen; textile and garments 3,47,35,66,740 yen; chemicals and pharmaceuticals 7,32,31,65,520 yen; metal and metal-wares 18,32,95,64,350 yen; petroleum and wax-products 2,38,79,70,170 yen; paper products 2,05,33,37,120 yen; leather, bristles and animal by products 16,45,23,142 yen; silk products 11,37,13,93,400 yen; cotton yarns 39,92,82,59,470 yen; other cotton goods 1,47,55,76,260 yen; tobacco 2,12,75,80,380 yen; and other miscellanies 61,09,25,33,010 yen; thus the combined value of exports totalled at 2,85,97,56,23,350 yen. The major items of imports into Japan by value were: weapons and machineries

13,21,97,40,010 yen; foodstuff 15,15,79,62,480 yen; textiles and garments 1,37,44,89,710 yen; pharmaceuticals 6,71,22,05,09,330 yen; chemicals 7,72,86,56,240 yen; glass-wares 1,42,49,95,190 yen; food-grains and seeds 67,11,34,44,910 yen; ivory, animal hide and bristles 32,71,61,10,660 yen; metals 27,78,10,77,590 yen; petroleum and wax 1,39,92,90,44,240 yen; paper, pens and inks 4,85,54,25,630 yen; sugar 21,00,56,29,870 yen; wool and cotton 1,02,90,39,94,890 yen; tobacco and cigarettes 1,11,78,58,340 yen; wine, brandy, liquours 76,92,36,900 yen; other miscellanies 28,30,23,62,380 yen; thus the total value of imports in 1903 was 3,16,62,75,79,970 yen.

At present, in its trade Japan apparently imports goods of greater monetary value than its exports. But it should be remembered that Japan imports machineries and industrial plants to make up shortfall at home for which more cost is incurred in its import bill. During the last three-four years more goods have been produced for domestic consumption. As machineries and industrial plants of all kinds are also being produced in the country, it is expected that exports will surpass the value of imports. Moreover, the cost of coal and other products sold by Japan in its coastal transaction is not included in these accounts. This also does not include the remittance earning of the Japanese nationals sent home from overseas.

Initially, Japan had greater trade transactions with China, Holland and France; at present greater volume of trade takes place with USA. The foreign trade turnover of Japan in 1903 was as follows: with America it was worth 1,28,99,78,56,540 yen; with China it was worth 1,10,45,22,37,060 yen; with Great Britain it was worth 65,28,12,82,110 yen; it was much less with other countries.

The Japanese have also learned well the techniques of domestic sales and retail trading. If those who invest in trade and businesses only look for self-interest and deal strictly with their partners and workers much profit cannot result. Certain tricks and deceptions may bring up to fourfold profits in trades a couple of times, ultimately such practices do not promote lasting businesses. Also, trade and businesses cannot be enhanced by avoiding a small margin of customs and other duties payable to the state. Ultimately, trade flourishes if everybody benefits by increase in the volume of transaction at a given time. The Japanese have taken well to their hearts the idea that a businessman should be honest, truthful, well behaved and modest which has greatly contributed to the expansion of trade and businesses. The government also has firmly made up its mind that trade alone is the definite route for the enrichment of the nation and as such it has pursued every possible means to promote trading activities.

Consequently, revenue collection from customs duties levied on trade and businesses have increased steadily. Before the revolution, apart from the Daimyos, no private citizen or businessman could produce even a sum of 5,00,000 yen; at present there are thousands of millionaires in the country.

The customs provisions have been developed on the models of the American and British practices. The Customs Department is not merely concerned to collect custom duties; it also tries to devise all kinds of ways to enhance trade transactions. In major cities, Chambers of Commerce have been set up based on the new style of business practices. At present Japan has a total of 58 chapters of Chambers. They all are devoted to expand trade and industries; they send various business delegations to different countries to study what measures contribute to the growth of particular trade and businesses. The members of such business



delegations also receive financial backing from their Chambers of Commerce to meet their expenses, sometimes to cover full expenses sometimes only partial support. Japan also has 38 business exposition centres. These centres also make important contribution to promote trade.

## **Agriculture**

As Japan has emphasized trade and businesses, no less attention is given to enhance agriculture. The population of Japan has been increasing steadily. With the infusion of trained and skilled work force, agricultural produce is also increasing rapidly and a balance has been achieved in the level of farm production and the food grain consumption. Japan also imports certain amount of food grains but on the whole there is an even balance in the import and export of Japanese food grains.

Japan had made some improvement in its farming practice even before the revolution. When Japan sought to impose isolationist policy through banning the visit of foreigners to Japan and prohibiting overseas trade, the small scale farm produce of Japan could not ensure adequate food supplies and steps were taken to expand agriculture. It was during this period that the status of farmers was raised to be just below the samurai and above the other tradesmen and all Japanese then engaged in farm activities to expand food production. Agriculture is one of the subjects offered in college education at present. When systematic steps were taken to improve farming supported by trained work force much improvement has been achieved in farm production.

People in many other countries regard the government land tax as a big burden on them. The public in Japan is so loyal to the state that they take great pleasure in paying out the land tax; they pay the farm produce to the government equivalent to the taxed cash amount. People rush to pay out in time with good quality

produce. If the government official rejected someone's payment on the ground that it was not of good quality, it would be a matter of shame for that person. Moreover, the government awarded farmers who produced good crops.

In view of the rapid growth of population in Japan, many people had expressed fear that Japan would soon be a food deficit country like Great Britain and it would have to depend on food imports, but so far growth in population has been matched by growth in farm sector and a good balance has been maintained. However food prices have been going up in Japan continuously. The reason for this is the rapid growth of population combined with steady rise of income of the Japanese people; those who lived on maize and barley earlier could afford rice at present time which inevitably raised the demand for rice and its prices.

The rise in farm productivity at present was not achieved by the expansion of farm land but through improvement in farming techniques. New farm areas are also being added though on a small scale for cropping activities. The total land area of Japan consists of 24794 square miles. Of this less than 1/7<sup>th</sup> of the land area is suitable for farming purposes and the rest comprises mountains and slopes. Therefore, it is likely that Japan would find it rather difficult to remain a food sufficient country for a long time.

The volume of food crops production for 1886 was: rice 3,71,91,424 koku; barley 1,60,33,960 koku; soybean 32,53,790 koku; potato 2,83,82,572 Kwan; and white potato 56,14,07,587 Kwan; this figure for 1901 was: rice 4,69,14,943 koku; barley 2,09,40,207 koku; soybean 4,06,961 koku; potato 7,36,82,653 Kwan and white potato 71,16,39,519 Kwan.

Japan does not produce much wheat and it is imported. Tea crops have been expanded considerably, Much Japanese tea export goes to America. Earlier the Japanese did not drink tea

much, now most Japanese have taken to drinking tea. One major food item of the Japanese is fish. As an island nation, Japan has a tremendous scope for fishing. As such the Japanese diet consists of equal portion of food grains and fish. Unlike the Europeans, the Japanese do not insist on eating meat.

There was no tradition of sugarcane growing. As such the consumption of sugar was limited in Japan; now sugar is an item of regular consumption. In recent times, sugarcane farming is expanding to facilitate sugar production.

In earlier period, the Japanese applied night soil and horse droppings as fertilizers in farm works. Now they have studied which fertilizers work best for what farm work and developed various kinds of fertilizers for different farm operations. They use the fertilizers very efficiently and watch for good results.

The farm expenditure involves the wages for farm-hands and the cost of farm implements for digging and cutting and fertilizers. In earlier times, many people were unable even to meet these expenses and they were forced to borrow money from money-lenders at high interest rates; the condition of the many Japanese farmers was miserable at that time as they had to pay most of their harvest and farm incomes to the money lenders to clear their debt. Now government banks have been set up in all counties to provide seasonal production loan for the farmers. As farmers get loans at nominal interest rates, their condition has improved tremendously.

## **National Budget**

Just after the revolution, there was no way to determine how much income the state treasury derived from what particular resources. There was also no system of accounting how much income was made by the Daimyos and how much they paid in

taxes to the central authority; there was utter confusion about the national account of income and expenditure. In the first year following the introduction of the new political system i.e. in 1868, to meet the shortfall in government finance bank notes were issued without proper official guarantee.

At that time, many Japanese were apprehensive that the government accounts would never be set right in the country. However, on the strength of intelligence and training the Japanese systematically succeeded in straightening the national budget accounts in course of time.

Before the revolution, the major portion of income of the Daimyos came from the levy of rice imposed on farmers of their provinces and some more was derived from customs duties. But the receipt from the customs was far from certain. On the other hand, the major income of the central government was derived from the meager land tax imposed on some of the land in possession of the Shogun. The payment of dues from the provinces under the control of the Daimyos was never certain; there were no other definite sources of steady income. Moreover, many of the Samurai households did not pay any dues to the government and others made only a token payment.

In view of this financial backdrop, when the new political system was introduced in 1868, there was no alternative open to the government other than to dismantle the domain of the Daimyos to be replaced by the centrally appointed governors and introduce a uniform tax code to all strata of the Japanese society. Each of the Daimyos had introduced their own separate system of currencies in their respective provinces. The central government had to redeem these bank notes through mobilizing 2,50,00,000 yen from the state treasury to render the system solvent. Furthermore, to provide necessary financial backing for the

government administration, apart from using the reserve fund, the government had to issue new currency notes worth 6,00,00,000 yen in the first year after the revolution. Gradually, when trade and businesses improved and government administration became stable, the government issued a further set of new notes in 1881 in order to meet the public demand; thus the value of bank notes in circulation totalled a sum of 15,00,00,000 yen. In the meantime, the government realized its liability and took measures to check the promissory notes; it decided to provide security cover for all the bank notes in circulation and by 1885 the volume of bank notes in circulation was curtailed to 11,90,00,000 yen. The cash reserve in the state treasury was raised to 4,50,00,000 yen and any bank notes produced to the government treasury for payment was redeemed with prompt payment of silver and gold coins.

In 1871, steps were taken to issue gold coins under new mint arrangement and some gold coins came into circulation but the gold standard could not be maintained till 1897. Both gold and silver coins came into general circulation. In order to prevent discrepancy in the price when gold standard was adjusted on the silver denominated coins, yen gold coins were issued equal in value to the yen silver coins. This monetary arrangement was supervised by Unsu Masukata who had returned to Japan from overseas study.

After monetary reforms, land survey was carried out and the land tax was fixed at 3 percent of the land value; the provision of land tax was finalized by 1881. The public was thereafter required to pay the land tax in cash. Realizing that the 3 percent rate of land tax was excessive, the new rate was fixed at 2 1/2 percent later. In 1899 a second round of land survey was conducted to correct certain errors and omissions noticed in the first survey. After this, the clear pattern of revenue receipt from land tax has been duly established.

As the revenue derived from land tax alone was not sufficient for government to undertake major programmes, a system of income tax was introduced on 1 to 3 percent of the income since 1887. Other sources of revenue were customs duties and various fees and charges. The total receipt of income of the government of Japan for 1893 was as follows:

Sources	Yen
Land tax	3,88,08,680
Income tax	12,38,763
Customs duties	51,25,372
Other fees/charges	2,89,66,997
Government run factories	1,17,43,268
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,58,83,080</b>

In 1895 when reparation payment was received on China following the end of the Sino-Japanese war, the money so received was invested on various kinds of industries and thereby the state income was boosted. Some of that money was also deposited in the bank to enforce gold standard. Many different measures were adopted during this period to enhance the national income and in 1903 the annual income and expenditure table of Japan emerged as follows:

Sources of Income for 1903	Yen
Taxes on liquors and sugar	6,98,82,212
Land tax	4,68,45,971
Customs duties	1,70,45,611
Income tax	1,27,13,812
Miscellaneous fees/charges	69,42,935
Postal services	1,43,04,951
Government-run factories	5,08,14,978
Miscellaneous charges	62,44,570
Household tax	4,88,35,836
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,36,30,876</b>

<b>Annual Expenditure for 1903</b>	<b>Yen</b>
Imperial households	30,00,000
Foreign relations	22,82,785
Civil administration	1,05,83,416
Interest on govt. loan/banking charge	3,99,05,495
Revenue administration	2,18,58,183
Post-office, telegraph, rails, ports	2,11,72,977
Armed forces	3,84,32,317
Shipping	2,13,49,054
Law courts	1,08,37,646
Education/training	48,45,708
Agriculture, industries, commerce	29,48,913
Contingencies	9,32,08,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,04,24,495</b>

The expenditure heading of contingencies refers to the allocation needed for one time operation which does not involve recurring expenses. Some of these contingencies were laying out new railway track, construction of a new port, purchase of a new ship, construction of a new building, etc.

It is impossible to illustrate in detail how incomes were enhanced in each of the various fields. While creating institutions to deal with fees, taxes and customs duties, the government of Japan selected individuals for posting who were qualified, honest and conscientious to their responsibilities and who were experienced in industries and professions; this resulted into systematic collection of revenue and good discipline in government income and expenditure. A nominal rate of tax is imposed on the basic necessities consumed by common people. Higher rate of taxes are fixed on luxury goods and therefore as the wealth increased in the nation the consumption of luxurious goods also increased which in turn raised the tax receipt for the government.

Promotion of trade and industries was emphasized to boost national wealth. When overseas trade expands, it naturally increases the customs duties payable to government; when businessmen become wealthy they look for luxuries which in turn generate more wealth as they expend their riches on expensive goods and taxes. Similarly taxes imposed on wealth also derive much revenue to the government. When industries are expanded they make money available in the hands of industrial workers in various factories, they make goods available within the country and thereby prevent the greater outflow of wealth which helps making the Japan in 1868, by the knowledgeable people who foresaw such results, there was no clear picture about the possible sources of income for the nation. At the most at the time of revolution, the annual income of the government was barely 40 million yen. The government revenue reached 80 million yen in 1893 which had soared to 270 million yen in 1903.

## **Politics**

Soon after the revolution of Japan in 1868 apparently serious problems were encountered in the effective functioning of government. Of course, such situations are not unusual in the transitional period everywhere when one political system is replaced by the other. If Japan did not have certain number of statesmen who understood how the European political systems worked and who were competent in various aspects of governance, a real situation of anarchy would have prevailed there. Actually, Japan was ripe for a revolution even without the guidance of such competent individuals. But in the absence of such statesmen all powers would have been concentrated in the hands of the Mikado; indeed the entire political system would have persisted unchanged. Only the powers of the Shogun would have been transferred to the Mikado; the presence of these statesmen was



instrumental in laying the foundation of the constitutional and accountable system of government.

Immediately after the revolution, these technocrats assumed senior positions in the government; they were convinced that to promote industries and commerce in a state where central autocratic government had long exercised control on everything, education and training were essential. As such they gave top priority to set up colleges in order to promote education and useful skills throughout the country. Moreover, in order to command equality of treatment from other advanced powers the country needed a creditable defence and reliable fleet of ships for which also the strong foundation of education and training was urgently required. After this, the new political leaders concentrated their attention in preparing new legislation for civil administration and other issues of rule and order. Initially, eight major departments were organized to lay the foundation of the new political system; which were—1. Department of general administration; 2. Department of religious affairs; 3. Department of internal security; 4. Department of foreign affairs; 5. Department of national defence; 6. Department of finance and revenue; 7. Department of law and justice; and 8. Public courts. Preparation was made to run the affairs of the state on the advice and consultation with the National Council. The following members comprised the counsellors of the National Council:

1. Sanjo Udaijin, 2. Iwakura, 3. Tokudaiji, 4. Nawasima, 5. Wakubosangi, 6. Swayajima, 7. Wakuma, 8. Hirajawa, 9. Kido, and 10. Sasaki.

Sanjo Udaijin, the first counsellor was appointed as Prime Minister. Others headed each of the various departments and held meetings and consultations as and when necessary.

Their joint council was known as the Cabinet. Another advisory body was also constituted to tender advice to the emperor which became known as the Privy Council.

The major functions and duties of the Cabinet were as follows:

1. Formulate new legislation and prepare the annual budget.
2. Execute treaty provisions with foreign powers and carry out foreign relations.
3. Formulate and execute rules, regulations and other necessary provisions.
4. Investigate and respond to the public complaints.
5. Adjudicate boundary and other disputes between provinces and counties.
6. Appoint, promote and transfer the public officials.
7. Review budgetary provisions and enforce necessary adjustments.

The Cabinet has authority to take all kinds of decisions. The Mikado is empowered to replace these Cabinet ministers. Moreover, the Mikado could also can issue directives to the Cabinet. Nevertheless the Cabinet could exercise its discretion to implement the imperial directives. Though the Mikado could dismiss the ministers at his will, he exercise this power only after taking the parliament and public opinion into his confidence. The same applied in appointing the new ministers. Similarly, the parliament also exercise great influence in the affairs of the state.

Parliament is a representative body comprised of deputies elected by the public. Attempts were made to set up an assembly right after the revolution, but in view of the lack of education and awareness in the public, an effective consultative body in the form of parliament could not be created. After the introduction of general education in the country, an assembly was formed

following a number of attempts. However, in view of the lack of required competence among the representatives, the assembly was dismissed shortly afterward. It was only in 1891 that an effective parliament came into being.

Marquess Ito was entrusted with the responsibility of creating a parliament and establishing parliamentary procedures in the country. As Marquess Ito had studied and closely observed the constitutional procedures in use in Europe and America and as he was a well read person of deep understanding, he worked with great care to lay the foundation of parliament in Japan.

As the newly created parliament was the first institution of its kind in Japan, the modalities for its functioning were based on the model of Germany. A total of 300 members were elected for the parliament by the public. They were required to be older than 25 years of age. A second chamber of assembly in the pattern of House of Lords was also created for which members were nominated by the emperor from among the old nobility, courtiers and well-known public figures and some were also elected by the public from among the competent and qualified sections of society. The members of parliament enjoyed the privilege of speaking on any matters of the state in the assembly, raising issues and discussing on them with the ministers and making complaints on matters they were not satisfied about.

In common with the rights and privileges of a constitutional monarch, the Mikado was entitled, beyond the control of parliament and the Cabinet, to declare war, to enter into treaty relations, to withdraw favours to the courtiers, to grant honours and titles, to give consent and proclaim laws formulated by the Cabinet. The Privy Council has been created to tender advice to the emperor. This Council tenders its advice and opinion to the emperor after careful consideration of issues on a given question and gets the imperial command published its required.

A separate body of consultative committees have been formed to oversee activities in each field of public interest. It is impossible to present here a detailed description of them. A proper system of consultation has been established whereby no single decision is made on the whim of one single official.

Religion has now no role to play in Japan in obstructing the affairs of the state. The Japanese observe two faiths-Shintoism and Buddhism. The Mikado observes Shintoism. Among the public, more people follow Buddhism. However religious fanaticism is rare. In former times, the priestly class enjoyed a strong influence in Japan and many religious controversies also affected government affairs. Since 1884, the link of religion in state affairs has been abolished by a law which disbanded the priestly class and made the provision that there should be no coercion in religion, the public were free to choose their own faith and they were responsible to arrange their own rituals. Nevertheless, the government contributes a sum of 2,16,000 yen every year for the repair and maintenance of Shinto shrines. The Buddhist shrines are maintained through trust fund and public contributions.

A western historian Henry Dyer writes: the Japanese have made tremendous progress in the system of law courts, no similar stride has been achieved in other fields. In former times, there was no clear system of fine and punishment to settle the disputes among the contending parties. Even in questions of identical offences the punishment varied; there was no definite system of justice. Now a wide ranging legislation has been introduced as in European countries. As a result the system of justice has been established by law.

First, the members of the public may file a case at a district court; a single judge presides over such court. A higher court is located at the prefectural centre where the governor's office is situated; such court functions under three judges. An appeal

court comprises of five judges. Higher than an appeal court is a review court comprising seven-member judges. All these judges are qualified and highly competent on matters of law. The number of court and judges in all of Japan is as follows:

	<b>Number of Courts</b>	<b>Number of Judges</b>	<b>Chief Judges</b>
Review court	1	25	7
Appeal court	7	121	29
Prefectural court	49	399	140
District court	310	557	159

The prison system in Japan has also been standardized. The Japanese prisons are comparable in facilities with those found in Europe.

In recent times, even the ordinary people in Japan are aware of the general restrictions imposed by the law. The Japanese policemen are thoroughly trained in their job requirements. The police forces also receive good pay. They receive more intensive training than the members of the defence forces. Hardly a single policeman would be found to be engaged in bribe-taking and doing his duties without full knowledge of his responsibilities. The officers pay special attention to the psychological make-up of the police personnel.

There are four types of officers in the civil service. The first group consists of the senior-most officers, directly appointed by the Mikado who can personally report on their duties to the Mikado. The second group is made up of the directors of various departments who are appointed by the ministers. They are permitted to report to the imperial court only on special important issues. The third groups of officers are also appointed by the ministers like the second group. But in view of their lower ranking, they are not permitted to report to the court. The fourth groups

of officers are employed for a short duration only. But only the appropriately qualified persons are considered for appointment on the job. Ministers cannot induct people on government jobs according to their personal whims. Even the emperor had to select persons from among the list of qualified candidates when he wishes to favour someone with a post or official appointment. There are many different kinds of posts and titles in the civil service. Medals and honours are awarded for persons rendering outstanding performances.

Immediately following the revolution, more problems were encountered in the provinces than in the capital city regarding general administration of the state. As civil officers in the provinces have direct dealings with the public, they need to be more professional, experienced and honest in order to be able to settle the questions of right and wrong, provisions of food and security and issues of fairness and justice. Of course, not enough qualified persons were available at that time; moreover, as the central government could not remove the stronghold of the Daimyos at one clean sweep, several Daimyos were appointed as governors of their respective provinces. But many of them could not fulfill their role as expected and in 1871 it was decided that the governor of a province must be a capable person and as such those Daimyos who were deemed as most incompetent as governors were replaced by competent persons. Trained and experienced deputy governors were also appointed to assist certain governors who were not quite competent on their own. Gradually, all the Daimyos working as governors were replaced by trained and competent appointees. In certain offices of minor districts bribery and graft were still being accepted; but the national emphasis on knowledge and training, rapid expansion of education, general thrust on efficiency and replacement of untrained officers by highly competent appointees all led to the creation of neat and efficient civil administration all over Japan by 1888 A.D.

## **Personal Integrity**

Politeness generates and confirms an individual's integrity. The common belief that arrogance obstructs politeness is largely true. Arrogance of an individual seeks to decimate politeness as a step-mother would seek to decimate her step-children. Many thinkers have expressed the view that certain degree of personal integrity is indispensable to attain self-advancement. An individual can attain self-advancement through a mix of pride and politeness or through politeness alone. Self-reliance means to rely on one's intelligence and strength and this quality is an essential characteristic of a capable and qualified person. It is advisable to a candidate who is on the path of self-advancement to assess the extent of his own learning and achievement, what degree of politeness is expected of him to others and how well he could prevail on others to fulfill his goals on the basis of sheer will power and earnestness. One should be always careful to show deference to the one's seniors and elders and use gentle expressions to the one's equals and juniors because only such behaviour elicits respect for oneself. We should be ever ready to plunge ourselves into the deep lake of politeness with all our body, mind, wealth, behaviour, faith, etc.

However for an aspiring person, politeness must not mean something that leads to him to depend on someone else's opinion, that enfeebles one's courage, that destroys one's willpower, that dissuades from the path of progress and discourages to seize right opportunities for good deeds.

A person who is seeking self-advancement in the battlefield of life should understand the following: it is all in our own deeds that makes us great or midget; it is our inner character that enhances our fame, power and fortune and that which ensures our personal integrity and sense of fulfilment; our deeds tend to

be good or evil as directed by our thoughts. Our own deeds ever follow us as our own shadows which may cause happiness or suffering, we become accountable for what we have done —not even our best friends can share in this fate. Listen to what our elders and seniors would like to tell us, and take the words of wisdom and advice from others with a sense of appreciation but we must retain our own independence of mind because what we do determines our success or failure.

A young man who harbours personal ambitions must aim high. Those who put their sight lower will certainly have their feet on the foot-track but it may not lead them very far. Therefore we should practice simple living but high thinking; a person who aims higher than a tree-top will certainly have attained a closer view of heavenly bodies. Many persons of humble origin who grew up in poverty and suffering have risen to high positions through their indomitable spirit. All this results into the conclusion that real sense of personal integrity consists of performing one's duties diligently and honestly, seeking personal fulfilment through intelligent work and meaningful deeds, being helpful to people in need as far as possible, being always dedicated to the cause of truth; avoiding the attractions of the mundane pleasures, developing critical sense of judgment about the events unfolding before one's eyes, being always committed to increase knowledge and learning and being ever thoughtful to divine blessing for one's well-wishers and one's person.

Every single individual must devote himself to study three kinds of books: study the book of creation to understand god, pursue the book of knowledge to understand oneself and delve into the book of morals and scriptures to understand one's neighbours. This makes a man full of courage, confidence and satisfaction leading to the realization of the ultimate level of personal integrity.



## **Moral Standard**

People find it most difficult to cultivate a high level of moral standard; it is in common human nature that we all like to believe that our desires are justified and our preferences and choices are correct. When we obtain a little education and training we develop a certain sense of pride and this pride leads us to believe that I know a lot of things and we tend to imagine we are wiser than our contemporaries and indeed wiser than many of seniors and elders.

It is at this juncture that people are especially prone to discard high moral standards. Of course this illusion does not last long; people become enlightened out of this illusory feeling of pride only after their stupidity is betrayed or they suffer many indignities in the world. Those who encounter hardships in early stage of life are favoured by their good fortune. A wise person has to understand that those who wish to dominate others must first prepare themselves to suffer under the command of others. Some young men do not pay attention to the ideas of their seniors; this reflects the lack of proper direction of their intelligence. In the end, such attitude brings their misfortune and they experience shame in life. A man of intelligence always listens to with patience what others say about religion, morals and many other things; only then he seeks to judge others on the strength of his education, training, experience and thoughts; only after that he earns his rights to take a certain course of action. This sense of high moral standard which imparts wisdom is an essential part of personal integrity.

## **Reliability**

The following is a reflection on the character and action of persons who wish to attain self-advancement. The persons who have to earn their daily bread through regular work, whether the work is an intellectual task or a manual job, it must be performed in

a reliable manner. We may not be inclined to put more labour than what is strictly necessary. At this juncture we ought to overcome the stress of toil and lethargy of our mind. For we reap rewards to what we perform. The dedication to work until the task is finished strengthens our work ethics which makes us better achievers. Most young people attend to work in lazy manner without proper concentration which only produces incomplete and untidy job. This certainly incurs losses to employer, more than this such work habit brings even greater losses to the man himself; these half-hearted workers invite ruins upon themselves because when they carry out every job in an untidy manner they lose the innate capacity to judge good and bad and their intelligence gets dimmed. One way to achieve self-advancement for a human being is to work well as far as possible and to the extent possible within his strength. All the persons who have attained greatness have fulfilled their task well.



**Raja Jaya Prithvi**



