



IAS PCS Pathshala

MODERN HISTORY

ONE LINER



Advent Of Europeans

- European Comes to India in this order - Portuguese ---> Dutch ---> English ---> Danes ---> French.

★ **The Portuguese**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vasco Da Gama (1498) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498. Welcomed by Hindu Ruler of Zamorin. 2. He was piloted by a Gujarati named Abdul Majid. 3. Sent under the patronage of King Manuel I of Portugal. 4. By 1502, Vasco's second visit led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Francis – De – Almeida (1505-1509) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Portuguese governor + initiated blue water policy (Cartaze system – related to naval trade licence). 2. constructed the Portuguese fortress in Cannanore and Anjidiv in 1506.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509- 1515) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Real founder of the Portuguese power in India; captured Goa from Bijapur ruler Adil Shah; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) 2. Encouraged Portuguese men to marry Indian women. 3. First Portuguese fortress was built by Alfonso-de Albuquerque in Cochin, 1503. 4. Banned the practice of Sati
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nino da Cunha (1529-38) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530 2. conquered Diu and Bassein from Gujrat king Bahadur Shah

★ **The Dutch**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornelis de Houtman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1st Dutch Traveller to reach India
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dutch East India Company (1602) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1st Dutch Factory – Masulipatnam (1605). 2. The Dutch were the first to start a Joint Stock Company in India. 3. Pulicat was their main centre in India, later replaced by Nagapattinam. 4. Dutch East India Company established its factory at Patna in 1632. 5. Other Dutch trading centres - Nagappattinam, Chinsura, Machilipatnam, Surat, Bharuch, Agra, Cochin, Ahmedabad. 6. The Dutch defeated the Portuguese and built Fort Williams in the modern Kochi. 7. In the Battle of Bedara (1759), the English defeated the Dutch. 8. The Dutch built a fort named Fort Gustavus in Chinsurah.
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★ **The English**

→ 1600	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On December 31, 1600 the charter was issued by Queen Elizabeth I of England which gives trade monopoly for 15 years. 2. East India Company was established in 1600
→ 1609	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Captain William Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court at Surat. (1st Englishman to arrive India). Came with the ship name Hector. 2. Jahangir called him "English Khan".
→ 1613	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During the Reign of Jahangir, in 1611, EIC established the first temporary factory at Masulipatnam. 2. In 1613, they established their first permanent factory at Surat.
→ 1615	Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court.
→ 1618	Permission to establish factories at Agra, Ahmedabad and Broach.
→ 1632	Got the golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda.
→ 1633	Factory in east India in Hariharpur and Balasore (Odisha)
→ 1639	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtain Madras on lease from the Raja of Chandragiri. 2. Set up factory - Fort St. George (replaced Masulipatnam)
→ 1651	First English factory in Bengal at Hugli.

→ 1662	Charles II (British King) received Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess.
→ 1667	Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal
→ 1696	Job Charnock established a factory at Sutanuti which was fortified in 1696 and called Fort William.
→ 1700	Bengal factories were placed under Fort William. Soon the villages (Sutanuti, Gobindapur and Kalikata) grew into a city known as Calcutta.
→ 1717	Farrukhsiyar issued a farman, called Magna Carta of the Company, giving the Company trade concessions in Bengal, Gujarat and Hyderabad

★ **The Danes**

→ 1616	Danish East India company was founded in 1616
→ 1620	Factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore

★ **The French**

→ 1664	Colbert formed the French East India Company during the reign of Louis XIV.
→ 1667	1. 1 st French factory at Surat by Francis Caron (1668) 2. 2 nd factory – Masulipatnam (1669)
→ 1673	Francis Martin founded Pondicherry in 1673 & Pondicherry became headquarter.
→ 1697-1739	Other French factories-Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore and Kasimbazar.

- (i) Portuguese – 1498 A.D. (1st factory was established in Cochin in 1503 A.D.)
(ii) Dutch – 1602 A.D. (1st factory was established in Masulipatnam in 1605 A.D.)
(iii) English – 1600 A.D. (1st factory was established in 1613 in Surat).
(iv) French – 1664 A.D. (1st factory was established in 1668 in Surat).

★ **Previous Years Questions Facts :**

- Christopher Columbus (Spanish) discovered America; Captain Cook (British) explored Australia.
- Peter Mundy (Britisher) came to India during Mughal rule (Shahjahan).
- Portuguese were 1st to come to India (1498) and last to leave (1961).
- Portuguese were the 1st who established sea trade centres in India.
- The Portuguese used Hooghly as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal.

- Founder of Calcutta - Job Charnok
- Factors Leads to East India Company success in India - Absence of Nationalism in India + western training & modern arms + loyal Indian Soldiers
- The Levant Company had got a charter for trading with India by land routes.
- British East India Company was formed in London during Akbar reign (1556-605)
- William Hawking--->Captain Middleton---->Captain Best (Captain Middleton obtained the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat to trade)
- Captain Thomas Best defeated the Portuguese at Swally.
- British East India Company was the 1st to establish its factory at Surat (1613)
- Sir John Child (English Governor) was expelled by Aurangzeb.
- Dupleix initiated the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian Princess with a view to acquire territories.
- Pondicherry – French; Goa – Portuguese; Tranquebar - Danish (Dane); Madras - Dutch
- The Europeans obtained the best shora (Saltpeter) and opium from Bihar.
- The first Dutch company in Bengal was set up in Pipali (1627).

★ **Carnatic Wars (between English and French)**

<p>→ First Carnatic War (1740-48) (Dupleix)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of the Anglo-French rivalry in Europe. 2. Immediate cause – British Captain Bernett captured some French ships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Aix- La Chapelle, 1748 and Britishers got back Madras.
<p>→ Second Carnatic War (1749-54) (Dupleix----->Godeheu)</p>	<p>Inconclusive War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Pondicherry, 1755
<p>→ Third Carnatic War (1758-63) (Count de Lally)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner. 2. A decisive war, known as the Battle of Wandiwash (1760-61), Tamil Nadu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Paris, 1763 • One major cause of French failure in India was their weak naval strength; the British getting huge wealth and manpower from Bengal, better internal coordination among the British army.

BRITISH CONQUEST OF BENGAL, PUNJAB & MYSORE

Bengal Conquest

- 1717: British got royal Farman for Emperor Farrukh Siyar for trade in Bengal. (Right to issue Dastaks).
- 1717, Farrukh Siyar, promoted Murshid Quli Khan to Governor of Bengal (last Governor or Subedar of Bengal who was independently appointed by Mughal King)
- Bengal Rulers: Murshid Quli Khan--->Shujauddin--->Alivardi Khan---> Siraj-ud-Daula (1756)

Battle of Plassey (1757):

- Participant - Mir Jafar + Robert Clive + Rai Durlabh Omichand + Jagat Seth v/s Siraj-ud-Daulah
- Date: 23rd June 1757
- Place: In Bengal on the bank of Bhagirathi River (West Bengal)
- Winner: English won; Mir Jafar became the new Nawab
- Lord Robert Clive was the founder of the British empire in India and consolidated British supremacy from the Battle of Plassey (defeated Siraj-ud-Daulah)
- 1760: Mir Qasim replaced Mir Jafar. Mir Kasim shifted capital from Murshidabad to Munger (Bihar)

Battle of Buxar (1764):

- Participant - between British East India Company v/s Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emperor @ Delhi.
- Date: 22 October, 1764.
- Place: Buxar (then in Bengal, now in Bihar). English army led by Hector Munro.
- Winner: English won; Allahabad Treaty in 1765 by Lord Robert Clive with Nawab of 'Oudh' Shujaudaulah and Shah Alam 2; British gained revenue rights over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
- The Battle of Plassey led to consolidation of British Supremacy (control over Bengal whereas the most decisive battle that led to the establishment of supremacy of the British in all over India was Battle of Buxar.

★ Previous Years Questions Facts :

- William Pitt stated that Robert Clive was "heaven-born general".
- Lord Clive concluded the 2nd Treaty of Allahabad with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and thus Shah Alam II on 12 August, 1765 granted Diwani right of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to EIC.
- Allahabad fort was built by Akbar between 1583-84 and in 1797 Saadat Ali Khan handed the authority of the fort to the British.
- Western presidency was situated in Surat during the early period of the East India Company.
- After the Second Treaty of Allahabad with Shah Alam II, Robert Clive appointed two Diwans- Mohammad Raza Khan for Bengal (Murshidabad) and Raja Shitab Rai for Bihar.
- After the grant of Diwani in the year 1765, the British first came into contact with the Khasi Tribe.
- Battle of Ambur (1749) --->Battle of Plassey (1757) ---->Battle of Wandiwash(1760) --->Battle of Buxar(1764) ---> Battle of Khurda/Kharda (1795)
- Marathas opposed the British vigorously in India but were suppressed after three Anglo-Maratha Wars.

★ PUNJAB & SIND CONQUEST

- During the period of Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844), the state of Sindh was fully merged into the British Empire in August, 1843.

Facts About Ranjeet Singh

- The British had the Treaty of Perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh: Treaty of Amritsar (1809).

- Ranjit Singh was born to the chief of Sukarchakia Misl on 13th November, 1780.
- The kingdom of Ranjit Singh included - Multan (1818), Kashmir (1819) and Peshawar (1834).
- Capital of the Kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Lahore. He set up the Adalat-i-Ala at Lahore.
- Ranjeet Singh got the famous Kohinoor diamond from Shah Shuja in 1800.
- 'God intended me to look upon all religions with one eye, that is why he took away the light from the other' - By Ranjeet Singh
- The successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was Khadag Singh (after the death of Ranjit Singh in 1839).
- Maharaja Duleep Singh was the last king of Sikh empire.

★ Anglo-Sikh Wars (Sikh v/s British)

→ First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) (Lord Hardinge)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English victory at Sobraon - signing of the Lahore Treaty 2. Sikh not able to pay the war indemnity so Jammu was sold to Gulab Singh.
→ Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) (Lord Dalhousie)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reason – Governor of Multan Mulraj revolted. 2. British Won (fought @ Gujarat) 3. Koh-I-Noor diamond was taken away from Dalip Singh and went into British hands.

- ❖ Lord Dalhousie appointed the Board of Three after Punjab Annexation - Henry Lawrence was named as President; John Lawrence and Charles Grenville Mansel.

★ Anglo – Mysore Wars

→ First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) (Harry Verelst)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. British + Marathas + Nizam of Hyderabad v/s Mysore. 2. Haider Ali had an edge -Treaty of Madras signed (1769)
→ Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780- 84) (Warren Hasting)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawn war - Treaty of Mangalore signed 2. Sir Eyre Coot defeated Haider Ali in Port Novo then Tipu Sultan continued the war. (Haider Ali died in 1782) 3. Tipu Sultan defeated the British Army in 1780 @Pollilur
→ Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) (Lord Cornwallis)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tipu Lost - Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)
→ Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) (Lord Wellesley)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The British won at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799. 2. Tipu died (1799)- Mysore came under Subsidiary Alliance in 1799.

★ **Previous Years Questions Facts:**

- Modern armoury in Dindigul Mysore in 1755 was established by Haider Ali.
- Tipu Sultan - capital @Srirangapatna; founder member of 'Jacobin Club'; planted "the tree of liberty" (symbol of the alliance between France and Mysore; established embassies in foreign countries)

Treaty of Allahabad - 1765

Treaty of Mangalore - 1784

Treaty of Salbai - 1782

Treaty of Madras - 1769

- Begum Samru constructed the most eminent Church at Sardhana in Meerut.

IMPORTANT GOVERNOR GENERAL & VICEROY

<p>→ Warren Hastings (1773-1785)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Governor-General of Bengal (1774) • The Asiatic Society of Bengal was founded by William Jones in 1784. • Encourage the study of Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. • The policy of 'Security Cell' is related to Warren Hastings and Wellesley. • 'Ring Fence' policy • abolished 'Dual Government' system in Bengal (<u>introduced by Robert Clive</u>) • Warren Hastings was prosecuted from 1788 to 1795 for Impeachment.
<p>→ Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwallis Code (1793) - judicial reforms • Introduced Civil Services in India. • Known for Permanent settlement. • Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792). • died on October 5, 1805 @Ghazipur. His grave is situated at Ghazipur.
<p>→ Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798) to establish the sovereignty of the British Empire.; first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad. • Other Subsidiary Alliance - Hyderabad (1798 and 1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (October 1799), Oudh (Nov 1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle of Barar (1803), Sindhiya (1804), Jodhpur, Jaipur, Indore, Holkar (1818) • Fourth Mysore War (1799). • Second Maratha War (1803-05). • Treaty of Bassein (1802).

→ Sir George Barlow (1805-1807)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vellore Mutiny (1806)
→ Lord Hastings (1813-1823)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1815. • Third Maratha War (1817-19); abolished the title of Peshwa (1818)
→ Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Governor-General of India. • Abolition of sati (1829). • Suppression of thuggee (1830) by Captain Sleeman • Annexed Mysore for maladministration • Resolution of 1835 and introduction of English as the official language.
→ Lord Metcalfe (1835-1836)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of press restriction
→ Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annexation of Sindh (1843). • abolished slavery
→ Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856) (Real name was James Andrew Broun Ramsay)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849). • Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Bhagalpur (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856). (Awadh annexed on misadministration or misgovernance basis and James Outram was appointed as British Resident of Awadh). • Charles Wood Dispatch" of 1854. • 1st railway line connecting Bombay and Thane (1853); Telegraph; Postal Reforms • The 1st railway service in India was started by Great Indian Peninsula Railway (1853) • Public Works Department (1845-55) • Read out Queen Victoria's manifesto in a durbar at Allahabad on November 1, 1858 • merged Sikkim in India
→ Lord Canning (1856-1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolt of 1857 • 1st Viceroy • Widow Remarriage Act (1856) - effort of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar • White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
→ Lord John Lawrence (1864-1869)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy of Masterly Inactivity

→ Lord Mayo (1869-1872)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st Census in British India (1872) and regular census began in 1881 during the tenure of Lord Ripon. • follow the 'Forward Policy' and replaced 'Masterly inactivity' policy. • He was murdered by a convicted prisoner in Andaman and Nicobar Island
→ Lord Lytton (1876-1880)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-I-Hind' or Queen Empress of India. • Vernacular Press Act (1878). - 'Gagging Act.' • Arms Act (1878). • Famine of 1876-78 - Famine Commission under Richard Strachey (1878). • followed aggressive policy towards Afghanistan thus leading to the Second Afghan War (1878-80). • 1st Delhi Darbar Organized. • Title of 'Rai Bahadur' and 'Khan Bahadur' began to confer to Indian
→ Lord Ripon (1880-1884)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882). • 1st Factory Act (1881) • "Father of Local Self Government". • Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84) - allow Indian Judges and Magistrates to try British offenders in criminal cases
→ Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Indian National Congress • called Congress as representative of "microscopic minority"
→ Lord Curzon (1899-1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904). Commission includes Law member Thomas Raleigh, Syed Hussain Bilgrami & Justice Gurdas Banerjee. • Imperial Cadet Corps was established • Partition of Bengal (1905). • Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904). • 'Ancient Monuments Preservation Act' passed • The Archaeological Survey of India was established. Alexander Cunningham as Director-General
→ Lord Minto II (1905-1910)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906). • Surat Split, 1906. • Morley-Minto reform (1909) - system of Separate electoral college.

→ Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911). • Durbar of King George V held in Delhi (1911). • Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
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★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- Treaty of Bassein was signed on December 31, 1802 between the English East India Company and Bajirao II.
- Robert Clive is widely considered the founder of British India.
- First Maratha Sardar to accept the subsidiary alliance of Lord Wellesley was Peshwa Bajirao- II.
- Charles Metcalf negotiated alliances with princely states of Rajputana.
- At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, Lord Wellesley used a subsidiary alliance in India to maintain strong hold.
- Sir Thomas Munro - governor of Madras during 1820- 1827 A.D; father of Ryotwari System (taxes of agricultural land were directly collected from the ryots (owner of the land) - Helped by Alexander Reed.
- 'Hill Assembly Plan' was set up for the development of Adivasi by Cleveland.
- The export of slaves from Bengal was banned in 1789 A.D. Charter Act, 1833 abolished slavery.
- Gwalior was not annexed by the British.
- Last major extension of British India Territory was done during Lord Dufferin.
- The right to adopt an heir in place of one's own son was reestablished by the Queen's announcement of 1858 .
- Queen Victoria was appointed the Empress of India in 1877.
- During Lord Lytton period the title of 'Rai Bahadur' and 'Khan Bahadur' began to confer to Indians.
- 'Father of Indian Archaeology' - Alexander Cunningham
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale compared Lord Curzon's administration in India to that of Aurangzeb.
- "In my belief, Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise." - by Lord Curzon in 1900.
- The strategy of 'Divide and Rule' was adopted by both Lord Curzon & Lord Minto.
- W.W. Hunter, in his book 'The Indian Musalmans' wrote: "The Muslims, if contented and satisfied, would become the greatest bulwark of British power in India."
- Lord Reading was the only Jewish Viceroy of India (1921 - 1926).

Economic Impact of British Rule on India

- Impact of Colonial rule on Indian Economy – DEINDUSTRIALISATION (1813) + EMERGENCE OF INTERMEDIARIES + IMPOVERISHMENT OF PEASANTRY + COMMERCIALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE.
- Dadabhai Naoroji (Grand Old man of India): "Poverty and UnBritish Rule in India" à Propounded Drain of Wealth Theory - part of Indians national wealth or total annual

product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material returns; Sir Syed Ahmad Khan did not believe in this theory.

- Home Charges - an important component of Drain of Wealth from India. It consisted of: Funds to support the Indian offices in London + Funds used to pay salaries and pensions of British personnel engaged in India + Interest on debts and other capital investments like railways.
- Various Economic Critic - Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.G. Ranade, G. Subramania Iyer, RC Dutt, G.V. Joshi

LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS

- ❖ The British Government introduced different land revenue systems in different parts of India. It led to the creation of different classes in Indian Peasantry.

<p>→ Permanent Settlement (also called Ist-e-Marari, Jagirdari, Maalguzari, Bishvedari)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Lord Cornwallis in 1793 AD) • Covered 19% of British India. • Agreement between British and Landlord/Zamindars • Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Varanasi of U.P. • Many Zamindars refuse to issue pattas because there were no officials check on Zamindars
<p>→ Ryotwari System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Thomas Munro and Alexander Reed in 1820 • 51% of British India. • Ryots (farmers) given the ownership (pattas) of land + Rent paid directly by the peasants to the Government. + lands were surveyed and assessed before being taxed. • 1st in Baramahal district (Madras Presidency). Madras, Bombay, East Bengal, Assam and Kurg (Karnataka); Mainly West & South India.
<p>→ Mahalwari System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Provinces, Central Provinces and in Punjab • 30% of British India • Revenue collection unit--->village or mahal

★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- In Bihar, under permanent settlement, Land revenue was constitutionalized.
- Bengal and Bihar Tenancy Act --->1885.
- 1st tea company in Assam established---> 1839.
- Goods purchased By EIC from Bengal during the 18th century included cotton, cloth, opium, saltpetre, sugar and silk.
- Imperial Preference” was applied for special privileges on British imports in India.
- During British Rule preference was given to the rich to invest in land therefore no independent development of industries at that time.
- Impact of Industrial Revolution on India - new machines were invented--->Cheap Handicraft Product---> Indian handicrafts were ruined.

- ❖ Aurang - place where goods are collected before being sold.
- ❖ Banian - Indian agent of the East India Company

❖ Mirasidar - Designated revenue payer to the State

- With the enforcement of Saint Helena Act of 1833 (also known as the government of India Act, 1833) the process of deindustrialization was aggravated as it ended the activities of British East India Company as a trade body and it became a purely administrative body.
- Dadabhai Naoroji - established "London India Society" (1865) + 1st Indian who was elected to British House of Commons on Liberal Party ticket + propounded Drain of Wealth Theory.
- Karl Marx considered that "British economic policies in India were disgusting in India"
- The total percentage of Central revenue spent on the Military force in British India was 40%.

The Revolt Of 1857

Centre of Revolt	Leaders	Beginning of Revolt	End of Revolt	British Resistance
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II; Bakht Khan Hakim; Hasaan-Ullah Firuz Shah	11th May 1857	20th September 1857	General John Nicholson; Henry Bernard; Lt. Hudson; Lt. Willoughby
Lucknow (Oudh)	Begum Hazrat Mahal (Begum of Oudh); Birjis Qadir	4th June 1857	21st March 1858	Henry Lawrence; bg. Inglis; Henry Havelock; Colin Campbell; James Outram
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai; Tatya Tope	4th June 1857	3rd April 1858	Sir Hugh Rose
Kanpur	Nana Saheb Peshwa; Tatya Tope (commander-in-chief of Nana); Azimullah Khan (advisor of Nana + known as "Kranti Doot")	5th June 1857	6th December 1858	Sir Huger Wheeler; Colin Campbell
Allahabad	Maulvi Liyaqat Ali			General Neil
Assam	Diwan Maniram Dutta			
Jagdishpur,	Zamindar Kunwar	15th July,	20th January,	William Taylor

Bihar	Singh	1857	1858	& Major Vincent Eyre
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Place	Leaders
Delhi	General BhaktKhan
Lucknow	Begum HazratMahal
Kanpur	Nana sahib
Jhansi	Rani Lakshmibai
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur
Arrah, Bihar	Kunwar Singh
Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah
Baghpat, UP	Shah Mahal

Awadh - Maulvi Ahmadulla

★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- The New Enfield Rifle with greased cartridges introduced in the British Indian Army in December, 1856. This became the immediate cause of the first Independence Struggle of India in 1857 (interference in religion)
- On 29th March, 1857 soldiers of Barrackpore refused to use the fat-containing cartridges and Mangal Pandey (sepoy of 34th Bengal Native Infantry) attacked and killed Sergeant Major of his unit at Barrackpore.
- Lieutenant General Sir John Bennet Hearsey was commanding officer during the revolt of 1857 in Barrackpore.
- The first war of Independence was started from Meerut. Sepoys refused to use the new rifle cartridges and revolted openly. They left Meerut and moved to Delhi (Red Fort).
- The symbol of the 1857 Independence struggle was Chapatis (bread) and red Lotus.
- Rani Laxmibai, originally known as Manikarnika, was born on 19 November, 1835 in Golghar, Varanasi + married to Maharaja Gangadhar Rao of Jhansi at the age of 14 + mausoleum of Laxmibai in Gwalior + Dalhousie annexed Jhansi by his 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1853 + fought last battle against Hugh Rose + Hugh Rose said on her death "sleeping beauty is the only man among all Indian rebel leader".
- The maximum number of sepoys who participated in the revolt of 1857 was from Oudh.
- Tatyta Tope - original name Ramachandra Pandurang + born in 1814 at Yevla in Maharashtra + 'commander-in-chief' of Nana + along with Rani Laxmi Bai seized Gwalior, but later he was defeated by Sir Colin Campbell + was betrayed by 'friend' Mansingh and put to death by the British.
- Sir Henry Lawrence, Major Havelock, and General Neil died in Lucknow.
- Thakur Kushal Singh of Auwa defeated the joint army of British and Jodhpur during the revolt of 1857.
- Saadat Ali Khan had struggled against Britishers in a revolt of 1857 at Indore.
- Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah was the bitterest enemy of Britishers. He led the 1857 revolt in Faizabad.
- Mirza Ghalib was a poet who witnessed the revolt of 1857. (born in December 27, 1797@Agra and died February 15,1869@Delhi)
- Scindias of Gwalior, the Nizams of Hyderabad and Holkars of Indore gave active support to the British during the 1857 revolt. + Lord Canning said, "If Scindia joins the rebels, I will pack off tomorrow."

- The educated middle class did not participate in the revolt of 1857, which was one of the major reasons for the failure of the 1857 mutiny + money lenders and merchants were also against the war
- Chittor & Munger remained unaffected by the Revolt of 1857.
- Lord Canning (1856-62) was Governor General of India during the 1857 revolt + made Allahabad the emergency headquarters in 1857 + last Governor General of the Company in India and the first Viceroy.
- Viscount Palmerston was the British Prime Minister during the revolt of 1857.
- Reason for 1857 Revolt Failure - lack of common strategy and central organisation + British Soldiers were better equipped and organised rather than Indians + Native Kings supported British

- ❖ R.C. Majumdar and S.N. Sen — “Not an organised ‘national’ revolt”
- ❖ R.C. Majumdar — “Neither first, nor National War of Independence” (in his book “The Sepoy Mutiny and the rebellion of 1857”)
- ❖ V.D. Savarkar — “War of independence” (in his book “The Indian War of Independence of 1857”)
- ❖ Tara Chand - “War of Nation’s Independence”
- ❖ Lawrence and John Seeley—“Mere sepoy mutiny”
- ❖ J.R. Holmes — “A conflict between civilisation and barbarism”
- ❖ James Outram — “A Mohammedan conspiracy making capital of Hindu grievances”
- ❖ Sir James Outram and W. Taylor - Hindu-Muslim conspiracy.

- The official historian of the Indian Freedom struggle was S. N. Sen whose book titled “1857” was published in 1957.
- Syed Ahmed Khan - first Indian to write in Indian language on the causes of 1857 Revolt in Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (1859)
- Sir William Howard Russel was the correspondent of the newspaper 'Times' published from London in 1857 which wrote that "Nobody in the North India looks at white man's car with friendly view"
- After the Revolt of 1857 - EIC rule ended + placed Indian administration under the British Crown + Queen Victoria Proclamation (November 1, 1858 + proclaimed by Lord Canning during Allahabad Court) + Policy of annexation was abandoned.
- Peel Commission - associated with the army reorganisation after the suppression of the Revolt of 1857 + divided the regiments of the army on the basis of caste, community, and religion + British recruited the soldiers from the Gurkhas, Sikhs, and Punjabis in the North.

Other Popular Uprisings

Revolt	Period	Events
Indigo Revolt (Bengal) also known as Nilbidroh.	1859-60	Led by Bishnu Biswas and Diagambar Biswas + Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops + reason for cultivation of Indigo because of increasing demand for blue dye in Europe + Dinbandhu Mitra depicted an Indigo revolt

		in his play in Bengali, Neel Darpan (1869) + Harish Chandra Mukherjee (editor of Hindu Patriot) published regular reports on the hardships of peasants
Sanyasi-Fakir Rebellion	1763- 1800	Due to Plunder by EIC and famine of 1770 + Led by Musa Shah, Majnu Shah, Bhawani Pathak and Debi Chaudharani + Suppressed by Warren Hasting + Bankim Chandra Chatterjee made famous this revolt in his book Anand Math The national song "Vande Mataram" has been taken from the famous creation of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. "Anand Math" + sung by Rabindra Nath Tagore during Calcutta session of INC (1896)
Wahabi Movement		By Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (influenced by Abdul Wahab of Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi) + Patna became the centre of the Wahabi Movement after the death of Syed Ahmad.
Namdhari or Kuka movement	1840	Initiated by Bhagat JawaharMal (Sian Saheb) and Baba Balak Singh in Western Punjab + later Guru Ram Singh took leadership
Pagal Panthis Revolt (rebellion of Garos)	1825	Led by Karam Shah and Tipu Shah + Pungal Panthis belonged to religious sect constituting Hajong and Garo tribes founded by Karam Shah in North Bengal.
Santhal Rebellion / Santhal Hool (Rajmahal Hills - Daman-i-Koh)	1855-56	Against intrusion by Dikus (Dikus - Outsiders who settled in the region of Santhal) + Led by Sidhu and Kanhu + Chand, Bhairav also participated + Major Burrough lost the battle with Santhals near Bhagalpur + Gokko - an important leader of Godda + Mahajan Deen Dayal Rai also participated + 'Santhal Parganas' were created. + Santhal Pargana region was called 'Narikhhand' in ancient times.
Faraizi Rebellion	1838-51	Led by Dadu Miyan + Faraizi Sect - founded by Haji Shariatullah of Faridpur + movement later merged with Wahabis in 1860
Ramosi Uprising (hill tribes of the Western Ghats)	1822, 1839	At Western Ghats + Led by chittur Singh + due to deposition of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara in 1839
Khond Uprising (Orissa)	1837-56	revolted against stopping the Mariah system (traditional human sacrifice practised by Khonds) + led by Chakra Bisnoi.
Kol Uprising (Chota Nagpur Plateau)	1820-37	Area included Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum + led by Buddho Bhagat
Bhumij Revolt	1832-33	At Manbhum in Midnapur district of Bengal presidency + led by Ganga Narain
Ahoms Revolt (Assam)	1828	Led by Gomdhar Konwar

Khasi Revolt (Khasi Hills)	1829	Led by Tirat Singh
Bhil Uprisings	1818, 1825, 1831 & 1846	Led by Sewram - (Khandesh, western Ghats, Maharashtra)
Rampa Rebellion (Andhra)	1879 & 1922	Led by Alluri Sitaram Raju + in Godavari agency of madras presidency + against forest law & restrictions on their Podu system (slash and burn system)
Ho and Munda Rebellion (Chota Nagpur + Singhbhum region)	1820-37	led by Birsa Munda in the South of Ranchi + popularly known as Sardari ladai + Ulgulan(Great Tumult) - most significant tribal revolt + Birsa Munda was known as Dharti Aaba or father of earth, born in 1874. (died in 1900)

Chronology of Important Revolts

- I. Sepoy mutiny in Bengal - 1764 in which one battalion of Hector Munro at the battlefield of Buxar joined Mir Quasim.
- II. Chuar Revolt - 1768 (West Bengal)
- III. Sepoy Mutiny at Vellore - 1806
- IV. Kutch Rebellion - 1819-31
- V. Waghera Uprising - 1818 (Surat)
- VI. Kol Uprising - 1831-1832
- VII. Kuka revolt - 1840-72 (Punjab)
- VIII. Jaintia Rebellion 1860-63
- IX. Deccan Riot - 1875 (due to famines)
- X. Pabna Peasant Revolt (Bengal) - 1879-80
- XI. Tana Bhagat Movement - 1914 (Tana Bhagats were formed by Oaron saints Jatra Bhagat and Turia Bhagat)
- XII. Kuki revolt - 1917-19 (Manipur and Tripura)
- XIII. Moplah Rebellion (Malabar, Kerala) - 1921 (Moplah tenants (Muslim) were agitated against Hindu Landlords)
- XIV. Tebhaga Movement - 1946-47
- XV. Eka movement (Oudh) - 1921

- The main purpose of the Barhiyatal revolt was the demand for restoration of Bakasht Land.
- Revolt of Diwan Velu Thampi - In 1805, Subsidiary Alliance was imposed on the ruler of Travancore (Kerala) by Wellesley.
- Ramosi Krishak Jatha was founded by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke in (1845-83).
- Gadkari rebellion - Kolhapur(1844) (Gadkari -hereditary servants of the Marathas)
- Bhumij (one who is born from the soil) revolt was led by Ganga Narain.

Santhal - Jharkhand
 Bhil - Rajasthan
 Toda - Tamil Nadu
 Jarawas - Andaman and Nicobar

- Social reformers like Surjibhagat and Govind Giri launched the 'Lasodia Movement' for social reforms amongst the Bhils.
- The word Adivasi was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by Amritlal Vithaldas Thakkar, popularly known as Thakkar Bapa (member of Servants of India Society)
- Hoz or Ho revolt took place in 1820-21 the centre of which was located in Santhal Pargana of Bihar.
- Khairwar tribal movement occurred under the leadership of Bhagirath Manjhi in 1874.
- Surendra Sai led the revolt against Britishers in Sambhalpur.
- 'Kallar' were the people related to Mudiraja (Mudhuraja) community of south India (Madurai region)
- Haipou Jadonang (leader of Manipur's Naga tribe) was the first tribal leader who was inspired by Gandhiji.

Development of Education in India

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER COMPANY'S RULE

- ❖ Calcutta Madrasah(1871) - 1st Madrasah established by Warren Hastings
- ❖ Sanskrit College (1791) - First Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya @Varanasi(Banaras) by Jonathan Duncan
- ❖ Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) - by Sir William Jones
- ❖ Fort William College (10 July, 1800) - by Richard Chole Wellesley + training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians
- ❖ Charter Act, 1813 - sanction one lakh rupees annually + introduction of English Education
- ❖ Orientalist and Anglicist, 1833 – William Bentick set up a General Committee on Public Instructions under Lord Macaulay + Orientalists (proponent of traditional Indian Language and medium of instruction should vernacular Ex -Mr Princeps and Mr. Wilson) ; Anglicist (western learning through English Medium)
- ❖ Lord Macculay's Minute, 1835 - during Lord William Bentinck + promoted English Education + Western Education through vernacular medium at primary level and through English medium at higher education levels + known as Downward Filtration Theory (education from top to bottom, i.e., from the higher class people to the lower classes or the general people) + laid foundation of the modern educational system
- ❖ Wood's Dispatch, 1854 - "Magna Carta of English Education in India" + female education + Medium Instruction English in higher studies and vernaculars in school level + established 1st three Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER BRITISH CROWN

- ❖ Hunter Education Commission (1882) - first Education Commission in India constituted by Lord Ripon + focus on primary and secondary education.
- ❖ Indian Universities Act (1904 - Curzon) and Raleigh Commission - to prospect Universities + Gokhale termed it as retrograde measure.
- ❖ National Council of Education established 15 August, 1906.

- ❖ Saddler Commission (1917) - reviewed school education to university education

★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- Michael Madhusudan Dutta was offered membership of the The Asian Society of Paris.
- Sir Charles Wilkins was an Englishman known as the first translator of Bhagavad Gita into English.
- Sir William Jones was the first to translate Kalidasa's Shakuntala into English.
- D.K. Karve - establishment of the first Women's University in Mumbai(1916) + founded the widow remarriage association + Bharat Ratna (1958)
- Deccan Education Society (1884) -by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
- Hindu College in Calcutta (1817) - by Raja Ram Mohan Roy with the cooperation of David Hare and Alexander Duff.
- Mayo College was established in Ajmer in 1875
- Muslim Anglo-Oriental in Aligarh in 1875.
- Madan Mohan Malviya (1861-1946) - founded Banaras Hindu University(1st Central University) at Varanasi in 1916 (Lord Hardinge then Viceroy laid the foundation stone) + published Hindustan, The India Union, Abhyudaya, Maryada, Kisan + advocated religious education in the Indian Universities.

Development of Press in India

List Of Important Newspaper Repeatedly asked in Exams

- ❖ The Hindu - G. Subramaniam Iyer & Veer Raghavchari
- ❖ Bengal Gazette(1780) - James Augustus Hickey
- ❖ Samachar Darpan (1818) - John Clarke Marchman
- ❖ Mirut-ul-akbar (1822) - Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ❖ Hindu Patriot (1853) - Girish Chandra Ghosh
- ❖ Som Prakash (1859) - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (editor - Dwarkanath Vidhyabhushan)
- ❖ Indian Mirror (1861) - Devendra Nath Tagore
- ❖ Amrit Bazar Patrika(1868)- Sisir Kumar Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh
- ❖ Bangadarshan(1873) - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- ❖ India (1890) - Dadabhai Naroaji
- ❖ Indian Opinion (1903, Published In S Africa) - Mahatma Gandhi (in Gujarati, Hindi, Tamil & English) + Mansukh Lal was 1st Editor
- ❖ Independent (1919) - Motilal Nehru
- ❖ Yugantar (1906) - Bhupendra Dutt, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Abhinash Bhattacharya
- ❖ Navjivan (1919) - Gandhi
- ❖ Young India (1919) - Gandhi
- ❖ Harijan(1933, English) - Mahatma Gandhi (published on February 11, 1933 from Yerwada Central Jail, Pune in Maharashtra)
- ❖ Free Hindustan (1908) - Tarak Nath Das
- ❖ Udbodhan (1899) - Swami Vivekanand
- ❖ Bahishkrit Bharat (1924) - Bhimrao Ambedkar
- ❖ Al-Hilal (1912) - Abul Kalam Azad
- ❖ New India (1914) - Annie Besant

- ❖ Sudhakar - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- ❖ Voice of India - Dadabhai Naoroji
- ❖ Bengali - S.N. Banerjee
- ❖ Bangbasi - Jogendra Nath Bose
- ❖ Hindustani - Ganga Prasad Verma
- ❖ Commonwealth - Annie Besant
- ❖ Bombay Chronicle - Firoz Shah Mehta
- ❖ Searchlight - Sachindanand Sinha
- ❖ The Leader - Madan Mohan Malviya
- ❖ Justice - T.M. Nair
- ❖ Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq - Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- ❖ The Pioneer - George Allen
- ❖ Qaumi Awaz - Jawaharlal Nehru and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- ❖ The National Herald - Jawahar Lal Nehru
- ❖ Swarajya – T. Prakasham
- ❖ Prabhat – N.C. Kelkar
- ❖ Mook Nayak - B.R. Ambedkar
- ❖ Dainik Aaj - Shiv Prasad Gupta
- ❖ Rast Gofar - Dadabhai Nauroji
- ❖ Comrade - Muhammad Ali
- ❖ Vande Mataram (English, 1906) - by Bipin Chandra Pal and later edited by Sri Aurobindo
- ❖ The Socialist - S.A. Dange
- ❖ Navyug - Muzaff ar Ahmad
- ❖ Inqilab - Gulam Hussain
- ❖ Labour Kisan Gazette - M. Singaravelu

★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- ❖ The first newspaper “The Bengal Gazette”(1780) was published by James Augustus Hickey.
- ❖ James Silk Buckingham - Father of Modern Press in India.
- ❖ Furdunji Marzban in 1812 started the first Indian language Newspaper – Samachar Press (Gujarati language).
- ❖ ‘Hindu Patriot’ was the first newspaper published by Indians in English, published in 1853 (Girish Chandra Ghosh (1853- 55) was the first editor, later Harish Chandra Mukherjee (1855-61) and Kristo Das Pal (1861-1884)
- ❖ J C Marshman in 1818 started Digidarshan(first Bengali Language Newspaper in India).
- ❖ Raja Ram Mohan Roy started the Nationalist Press in India + Published Samvad Kaumad (Bengali Language) and Mirat-ul-Akbar (English).
- ❖ Jugal Kishore in 1826 began the publication of Uddanda Martanda from Calcutta (first Hindi language newspaper)
- ❖ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started the publication of Som Prakash in Bengali(1859)
- ❖ Motilal Ghosh and Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosh - Amrit Bazar Patrika in 1868 (Bengali language) + changed in English Language overnight due to vernacular press act (1878) + ‘Hindu Patriot’ was also started by Girish Chandra Ghosh
- ❖ Lord Wellesley brought the Censorship of Press Act, 1799. Lord Hastings abrogated the Act in 1818.
- ❖ Lord Lytton (1876-1880) passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878 + repealed by Lord Ripon in 1882.
- ❖ The first Indian to go to jail(1882) in the performance of his duty as a journalist was Bal Gangadhar Tilak + provoking Chapekar brothers to murder two English men.

- ❖ Tarak Nath Das started to issue the newspaper 'Free India' in America.
- ❖ Devendra Nath Tagore and Manmohan Ghosh published 'Indian Mirror' in 1861 from Calcutta.
- ❖ The first issue of Journal 'Gadar' was published on November 1, 1913 in Urdu (weekly journal).
- ❖ Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak started Kesari (1881, Marathi) and Maratha (English) to serve the cause of India's freedom struggle.
- ❖ 'Bangawasi', 'Kaal', and 'Kesari' were the popular magazines of the revolutionary period which criticised Congress for its liberal policies.
- ❖ Sandhya (Brahmabandhab Upadhyay); Yugantar (by Bhupendra Nath Dutt and Barindra Kumar Ghosh in 1906) and Kal (Shivrama Mahadev Paranjape) were the newspapers which advocated revolutionary actions.
- ❖ The 'Young India' was started as a weekly by The Home Rule Party.
- ❖ Arbind Ghosh affiliated himself with the English weekly journal 'Vande Matram'.
- ❖ King of Darbhanga Kameshwar Singh founded 'The Indian Nation' published from Patna in 1931.
- ❖ Ramakrishna Pillai was the editor of 'Swadesh Vahini' or 'Swadeshabhimani'.
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai launched an Urdu daily 'Vande Matram' and an English weekly 'The People' from Lahore.

Bharat Mitra - Hindi
Rastra Mata - Marathi
Prajamitra - Gujarati
Nayak - Bengali

Socio-Religious Movements

Leaders	Important Notes
Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 'Father of the Indian Renaissance', 'Paigambar (Prophet) of Indian Nationalism,' 'Bridge between past and future,' 'Father of Modern India,' 'First Modern Man' and 'Yugadoot.' → Title 'Raja' was given by the Mughal emperor Akbar -II in 1830 → founded his 1st Society - Atmiya Sabha (1815) → Started Brahma Samaj (1828) [formerly called Brahma Sabha] → Opposed idolatry, preached universal worship, principle of monotheism → Books: Gift to Monotheism (1809) & Precepts of Jesus (1820). → advocate of western education → Samadhi of Raja Rammohan Roy is in Bristol, England

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Est. Calcutta Unitarian Committee → Established Vedanta College (1825). → Against Sati Pratha → Strongly opposed Jury Act of 1826 → Bhavani Charan Bandyopadhyay published 'Samachar Chandrika' in 1822 to oppose religious/social ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → joined 'Brahma Samaj' in 1842 → founded the Adi Brahma Samaj → Headed Tattvabodhini Sabha
Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Appointed as Acharya of the Brahma Samaj in 1858 → Founded Brahma Samaj of India (1866). → Sadharan Brahma Samaj was founded against him.
Swami Vivekananda (1862-1902) (Narendra Dutta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Preached Neo-Hinduism → Participated at the World Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893 → Books : Raja Yoga, Karma Yoga, Bhakti Yoga and Jnyana Yoga → Founded Ram Krishna Mission (1897)
Dayananda Saraswati (1824-1883) (Moolshanker)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Founded the Arya Samaj on April 7, 1875, in Mumbai (HQ of Arya Samaj established in Lahore) → Gave the slogan of "Back to the Vedas". → According to Annie Besant, Swami Dayanand was the first person who said, "India is only for the Indians." → Also known as the 'Martin Luther King of India' → Book: Satyarth Prakash (1875.) → Unfurled flag in 1867 known as 'Pakhand Khandini Pataka' on the bank of Ganga River against the superstitions. → Shuddhi Movement was started by the Arya Samaj → Said that good Government is no substitute for self-Government. → first to use the word 'Swaraj' and declared Hindi as the national language.
Jyotiba Phule (1827-1890)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Born to Mali(gardener) community in Maharashtra → against upper caste and Brahmanical domination

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Founded the Satyasodhak Samaj in 1873 - upliftment of → backward classes & anti-caste movement in Maharashtra. → Book : Gulamgiri (1872) & Sarvjanik Satya Dharm Pustak. → The women's movement in India started largely under his influence.
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- ★ Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Purest form of Hinduism is contained in Upanishads.
- ★ Keshav Chandra Sen - That Brahmovad should be made the religion of the world.
- ★ Dayanand Saraswati - Identified Hinduism with religion instituted in Vedas.
- ★ Ramakrishna Paramhansa- Emphasised that there are several ways to reach God.

★ Previous Years Questions Facts:

- 19th century social reforms movement mostly affected Intellectuals, urban upper castes, and liberal princes. (Poor ordinary classes remained unaffected)
- Rationalism, scientific temper, humanitarian outlook, modernization - core idea of social reforms movement.
- Sharadmani - Wife of Ramakrishna Paramahansa
- Prarthana Samaj was founded by Aatma Ram Pandurang in 1867 + Chief director of Prarthana Samaj in Maharashtra was M.G. Ranade
- Dev Samaj was founded in February, 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narayan Agnihotri.
- Dharma Sabha was an orthodox society, founded in 1830 by Raja Radhakant Deb (1784-1867). He opposed the abolition of Sati.
- Radha Swami Satsang was founded in 1861 by a banker Tulsiram also known as Shivdayal Sahab or Swamiji Maharaj.
- Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823–1892) was a social reformer from Maharashtra known as 'Lokahitvadi' (Wrote for weekly Prabhakar under the pen name 'Lokahitawadi)
- The campaign for widow remarriage in Maharashtra was primarily led by Vishnu Parashuram Pandit. He founded the 'Widow Remarriage' society in 1850.
- Behramji M. Malabari was the greatest Parsi social reformer of the 19th century. He was the editor of "Indian Spectator" and "Voice of India. The Age of Consent Act, 1891(which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12) was passed by his efforts + Bal Gangadhar Tilak opposed the Age of consent Act.
- Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to raise the living standard of the Indians and to promote the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and work among refugees.
- 'Indian National Social Conference' was founded in 1887 by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao with the objectives of eliminating polygamy, child marriage.
- The Hindu Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856 (effort of Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar)
- The Religious Disabilities Act was enacted in 1856.

- Sati Prohibition Regulation, 1829, was passed by William Bentinck due to Raja Ram Mohan Roy effort. (declared 'Sati' illegal)
- Dhondo Keshav Karve worked in the field of Women's welfare + established the first University for women in India in 1916.
- Ishwarchandra Vidhyasagar said, "I have no time to think about God because a lot of work has to be done on this earth."
- Act V of 1843 made slavery illegal in India during the tenure of Governor-General Lord Ellen Borough. (So in 1843 - slavery was declared illegal all over India)
- Native(Civil) Marriage Act was passed in 1872 (effort by Keshav Chandra Sen) - to curb the practice of child marriage by placing minimum age of marriage to 14 years for girls and 18 years for boys.
- Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, passed in 1929, fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years. It is popularly known as the Sharda Act.
- The Theosophical Society was founded in the year 1875 in New York City by Russian noblewoman Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and American Colonel Henry Steel Alcott. In 1882, they established the Society's International Headquarter in Adyar(Chennai). In 1889, Annie Besant joined the society and made it popular in India.
- Bahishkrit Hitkarini Sabha was formed by Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar.
- United Indian Patriotic Association was formed by Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Young Bengal Movement by Henry Vivian Derozeo
- Muhammadan-Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh was founded by Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan.
- Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 to unite and train Indians of different ethnicities and religions in welfare work. M.C. Setalvad, B.N. Rao, and Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer were members of this society. He also chaired the 21st session of Indian National Congress in 1905 held in Banaras. He is also known as a political teacher of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Mukund Rao Patil and Shankar Rao Jadhav founded Bahujan Samaj in 1910 in Satara, Maharashtra to oppose the exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste.
- The Rajahmundry Social Reform Association to encourage widow re-marriage was founded in 1871 by Veeresalingam Pantulu.
- Nadar demanded the right to enter temples that caused a terrible riot in Tirunelveli in 1899.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak - "If God were to tolerate untouchability, I would not recognize him as God at all."
- 'Dar-ul Ulum' was established by Maulana Luftullah and Maulana Shibli Numani at Kanpur in 1893
- Deoband Movement was started in 1866 A.D. of Deoband in Saharanpur district of U.P. It was founded by Hazrat Maulana Muhammed Qasim Nanotavi, Rashid Ahmed Gangohi, Saiyad Ahmed Abid Zulfi qar Ali etc.
- The Faraizi movement was started by Haji Shariatullah.
- The Tarkeshwar Movement of 1924 in Calcutta (Bengal) was against the corrupt priest (Mahant) of Tarkeswar Shiva temple.
- The Hali System was concerned with bonded labour.

Political Organisations Established Before Congress

Zamindari Association or Landholders Society (1838, Calcutta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ First Political Organization established in India. ➤ Founder members were Dwaraka
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	Nath Tagore.
British India Society (1839)	➤ In London by William Adam
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Founded by M.G. Ranade and G.V. Joshi. ➤ In 1875 the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha submitted a petition to the House of Commons demanding direct representation of India in Parliament
The Indian League (1875)	➤ Started by Sisir Kumar Ghosh
Indian Association or The Indian Association of Calcutta (1876)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Founded by Surendranath Banerjee with the cooperation of Anand Mohan Bose in Calcutta. It superseded Indian League ➤ Most important of the pre-Congress Nationalist Organisation ➤ The Indian Association was merged into the Indian National Congress in 1886.
Bombay Association (August, 1852)	➤ Founded by Dada Bhai Naroji
The East India Association (1866)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866 in London. ➤ He established it to influence British public opinion on the question of India.
The Bombay Presidency Association (1885)	➤ by Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayabji and K.T. Telang
Madras Mahajan Sabha (May, 1884)	➤ Founded by G. Subramaniam, P. Anand Charlu and V. Raghava Chari

★ **Previous Years Questions Facts:**

- Surendra Nath Banerjee was selected for Indian Civil Services exam in 1869, but he was disqualified on technical grounds in 1874.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first Indian to resist political reforms.
- The Social Reform Association was founded by Keshav Chandra Sen.
- Social Service founded by N.M. Joshi League in 1909.
- Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha was formed in 1836 by associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Bengal British India Society was founded in 1843 in Calcutta.

- Radhakanta Deb was the first president of the British Indian Association
- Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty was the founder of Madras Native Association(1852)
- Indian National Liberal Federation was founded by Surendranath Banerjee.
- United Indian Patriotic Association was a political organisation founded in 1888 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Raja Shivaprasad of Benaras.
- Asiatic Society of Bengal, was founded on January 15, 1784, by Sir William Jones.
- The British Indian Association was established in 1851 in Calcutta. The founder members of this association were Rajendra Mitra, Radhakant Deb (President), Devendranath Tagore, Harish Chandra Mukherjee.
- The Central Muhammadan National Association was established by Sayyad Amir Ali.

Indian National Congress

- A.O. Hume was a retired British officer of the Indian Civil Service established Indian National Congress in 1885. Earlier it was called Indian National Union (precursor of INC) and renamed as INC in 1885. + A.O. Hume was called as the father of the Indian National Congress. (A O Hume was founder of INC but he was never the President of Congress)
- The first session of the INC was held in Bombay on 28 December, 1885 at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College with 72 representative delegates. Hume was General Secretary and Womesh Chandra Bannerjee was elected as president.
- Surendranath Banerjee was not present in the founding session of Indian National Congress.
- The second session of Congress took place at Calcutta in 1886 under the presidency of Dadabhai Naoroji with 33 muslim delegates present.
- The INC was established during the tenure of Viceroy Lord Dufferin (1884-1888). He ridiculed Congress as representing only a short-sighted minority of the people.
- 'British Committee of India' was established in London in July, 1889 with the purpose to gain support for INC under the presidency of William Digby.
- Badruddin Tyabji was the first Muslim President of INC elected in 1887 at Madras session (3rd Congress Session).
- Second Muslim President of the Indian National Congress was Rahimtulla M. Sayani. He was president in the 1896 Calcutta session. In this session 'Vande Mataram' was sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.
- The First European to be elected as President of the INC was George Yule. (presided 4th session of INC, 1888)
- Annie Besant was the first woman President of Indian National Congress in 1917 at the Calcutta Session while Sarojini Naidu was the first Indian woman President of INC in the Kanpur session of 1925.
- Kadambini Ganguly was First Women (Undergraduate of Calcutta University) to address congress INC Session of 1890.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was never connected with the INC. He was loyal towards the British.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was never elected as a President of the INC + gave the famous slogan of "Swaraj is my birthright I shall have it" in the Lucknow session of INC, 1916.
- Abul Kalam Azad presided over INC held at Delhi in 1923. He was the youngest to become the president of the INC.+ He was the president of INC continuously for 6 years (1940-1946) which is the longest period by any person before independence.
- Lala Lajpat Roy wrote that "Congress movement was neither inspired by the people nor advised or planned by them.

- Lord Curzon declared in 1900 that “The Congress is faltering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.”
- While delivering the Presidential address in 1938, Subhash Chandra Bose advocated the introduction of Roman script for the Hindi language.(he presided Haripura session of INC in 1938)
- Mahatma Gandhi suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India got independence.
- N.C. Kelkar and I.B. Sen helped Gandhi to write the Constitution of Congress in 1919.
- Lord Wellington participated in the 31st session of Congress(1915, Bombay).
- C. Vijay Raghav Chariar presided over the INC in 1920 at Nagpur session, where Gandhiji's advocacy of 'Poorna Swaraj' through Non-cooperation was debated and accepted + In this session Congress declared its policy towards Princely rulers and demanded the states to give responsible Government to the citizens.
- The last session of Indian National Congress attended by Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the Amritsar Session,1919. He died on 1st August, 1920.
- Chittaranjan Das was the President of Gaya Session of Indian National Congress held in 1922 + known as Deshbandhu + formed the Swaraj Party along with Motilal Nehru.
- Chronological Order Of INC Presidents -Motilal Nehru (Amritsar, 1919)---> Mahatma Gandhi (Belgaum Session,1924)--->Sarojini Naidu (Kanpur, 1925)--->Jawahar Lal Nehru(Lahore, 1929)--->Vallabh Bhai Patel(Karachi,1931)--->Dr. Rajendra Prasad(Bombay,1934)
- Jawaharlal Nehru spoke of socialism as the key to the solution of India's problems in Lucknow Session of INC (1936).
- The Haripura Session of INC, 1938 was presided over by Subhash Chandra Bose + National Planning Committee was constituted in this session and Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as President of the Committee.
- J. B. Kripalani was the President of INC at the time of Independence (November 1946 at Meerut Session)
- Jana-Gana Mana was first sung during the Calcutta Session of the INC on 27 December 1911 presided by Bishan Narayan Dhar. “Jana Gana Mana” was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the Indian National Anthem on 24 January 1950.

Moderates and Extremists in Congress

- Congress split into two different groups namely Moderates & Extremists at the Surat Session of Congress in 1907 (Presided by Rash Behari Ghosh) (Reason - The moderates opposed the resolutions on Swaraj, Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods but extremists were not in favour of these)---> After 1906, Indian National Movement dominated by Extremists.
- Moderate leaders like - Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D. E Wacha, W. C Banerjee S. N
- Banerjee mainly hailed from Urban Areas.
- Extremist Leaders were : Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal (Lal, Bal, Pal) & Aurobindo Ghosh.
- Aurobindo Ghosh was the main leader of Swadeshi Movement (started in 1905) which started against the Bengal partition. Other leaders of this movement were Lala Lal(Punjab), Bal (Maharashtra) and Pal (Bengal).
- The principle of “Passive Resistance” was propounded by Aurobindo Ghosh in his book “Vande Mataram”.

- G.K. Gokhale - Moderate + founder of the Servants of India Society + elected to Bombay constitution Council and Imperial Legislative Council.
- Lala Lajpat Rai - Extremist + called Sher-e-Punjab / Punjab Kesari + his political guru was Italian revolutionary Mazzini + translated Mazzini "The duty of Man" in Urdu + died on 17 November, 1928 (injured due to Lathi Charge during Simon Commission Protest)
- 'Swaraj,' (Self Rule) or Self-Government for the 1st time was demanded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1904 at the International Socialist Congress.
- Moderates (Era - 1885 - 1905) protest methods - constitutional agitation within law; Petition, Resolutions, and Meetings + believed political connections with Britain was in India's interests while Extremists had no faith in British Raj and believed in Obtaining self-Government by aggressive means + B.G. Tilak accused moderates of believing in constitutional methods and favouring the policy of protest, prayer, and petition.
- Indian Muslims were not attracted to the extremist movement because of the extremist policy of harping on Hindu part.
- Extremist Leader B.G. Tilak called the Indian National Congress as a "Begging Institute." + Tilak announced that " Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" + started 'Ganpati Parva' and 'Shivaji Mahotsava' in Maharashtra + Valentine Chirol termed B.G. Tilak was the father of Indian unrest + In 1908 Tilak was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment & deported to Burma (Mandalay Jail) —> wrote the book ' Gita Rahasya In 'Mandalay Jail + After the sentence of Tilak, Max Muller had pleaded for mercy by saying "My interest in Tilak is that of a Sanskrit scholar" + Shaukat Ali and Dr. Saifuddin Kichalu along with Mahatma Gandhi lifted the bier of Bal Gangadhar Tilak after his death on 1 August, 1920.
- Lathi club, Hindu Akhada, Ganapati Mahotsava, Shivaji Mahotsava etc. were started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- 1897: He was prosecuted for sedition for his writings against the provisions of the Epidemic act 1897 for tackling the bubonic plague that had engulfed the Pune region.
 - Tilak had targeted Commissioner Rand, and his writings incited two youth, the Chapekar brothers, in murdering Rand.
 - The trial and sentence of this case earned him the title of "Lokmanya" (beloved leader of the people).
- Firojshah Mehta, K.T. Telang and Badruddin Tyabji were known as the "Bombay Triumvirate —> founded the Bombay Presidency Association(1885).

Revolutionary Movements in India

Year	Leaders	Revolutionary Works & Organisation
1897	Damodar and Balkrishna (Chapekar brothers)	Murdered the Plague Commissioner of Poona, Rand, and Lt. Ayerst
1899	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar & Ganesh Damodar Savarkar	Organised 'Mitra Mela' which in 1904 was merged into the secret society called 'Abhinav Bharat'(after Mazzini's 'Young Italy') in Nasik+ extended it up to London + V D Savarkar's

		published - The Indian War of Independence
1902	P Mitra, Jatindra Nath Banerjee (Bagha Jatin), Barindra Kumar Ghosh	Founded Anushilan Samiti (revolutionary organisation)@Calcutta. Note : Gyanendra Nath Basu founded Anushilan Samiti @ Midnapur in 1902 + Sachindra Nath Sanyal established a branch @ Patna in 1913.
1906	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta	'Yugantar Weekly'. Surya Sen, Aurbindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh, Khudiram Bose etc were founding members.
1908	Pulin Behari Das	Conducted Barrah Dacoity
	Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki	Muzaffarpur Bombing Case (30 April, 1908): Threw a bomb at a carriage supposed to be carrying a white judge, Kingsford, in Muzaffarpur. Prafulla committed suicide + Khudiram was later arrested and hanged.
	Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barindra Ghosh	Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908): arrested in charge of possessing illegal arms + Aurobindo Ghosh was defended and released by Chittaranjan Das
1909	Anant Lakshman Kanhere (member of Abhinav Bharat), Maharashtra	Nasik Conspiracy Case: shot dead the district Magistrate (Jackson) of Nasik
1912	Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal. Bhai Bal Mukund, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, Avadh Bihari	Delhi Conspiracy case : threw bomb at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge @Chandni Chowk.

<p>1924</p>	<p>Sachindra Sanyal, Ram Prashad Bismil and Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee</p>	<p>Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) @Kanpur ; Later Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded by Chandra Shekhar Azad at Firozshah Kotla maidan of Delhi in September, 1928 (along with Vijay Kumar Singh, Shiv Verma, Jai Dev Kapoor, Bhagat Singh, Bhagwati Charan Vohra and the Sukhdev)</p>
	<p>Muzaffar Ahmad, S.A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani and Nalini Gupta</p>	<p>Kanpur Bolshevik conspiracy case : To repress communism in India, few communist leaders were tried.</p>
<p>1925 (9 August, 1925)</p>	<p>Bismil, Ashafaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged ; Azad escaped</p> <p>Note : Bismil was hanged on 19 December, 1927 in Gorakhpur. Rajendra Lahiri was hanged in Gonda and Roshan Singh in Allahabad and Ashfaq Ullah was hanged in Faizabad.</p>	<p>Kakori Conspiracy (train robbery @Lucknow) + Before execution Bismil said - "Now, I shall take my mother's milk only." Note : Jagat Narayan Mulla as a public(Govt) prosecutor.</p>
<p>1926</p>	<p>Bhagat Singh</p>	<p>Naujawan Bharat Sabha</p>
<p>1928 (Lahore, December 1928)</p>	<p>Bhagat Singh, Azad and Raj guru shot dead Saunders</p> <p>Note: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case and were executed on 24th March, 1931. (funeral was done on the banks of the river Sutlej in Ferozpur district) + Batukeshwar Dutt was sent to Cellular Jail (Andman) for</p>	<p>Lahore Conspiracy Case(Saunders Murder) - responsible for the lathi charge in Lahore and for the death of Lala Lajpat rai during anti- simon commission protest.</p> <p>Note : In this case Jatin Das died in jail due to hunger strike after 63 days.</p>

	Kala-Pani punishment	
1929 (Delhi, April 8, 1929)	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt	Threw a bomb in Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April, 1929, To protest against the passage of the Public safety Bill and Trade disputes
	Various trade Unionists were arrested. Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ban Bradley, Shaukat Usmani etc.	Controversial Court case against the rise of Communism.
1930 (Bengal, April, 1930)	Surya Sen (hanged on 12th January, 1934) + Ambika Chakravarti	Chittagong Armoury raid (Kalpana Dutt arrested with Surya Sen & got life imprisonment.)

- ❖ Bhagwati Charan Vohra was associated with Hindustan socialist republican association. He wrote an article 'The Philosophy of Bomb'.
- ❖ Sarfaroshi ki tamanna ab hamare dil me hai / Dekhna hai zor kitna baazu-e-qatil main hai " is a patriotic poem written by Bismil Azimabadi (Original name was Saiyad Shah Muhammad Hasan).
- ❖ "Daro-deewar pe hasrat ki nazar karte hain, khush raho ahle-watan hum to safar karte hain." — by Nawab of Awadh Wazid Ali Shah.
- ❖ Azad was the only member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association who was never arrested by Police, but on 27th February, 1931 the police surrounded him in the Alfred Park in Allahabad and killed him.
- ❖ The slogan of Inquilab Zindabad ('Long Live Revolution') was written by Maulavi Hasrat Mohani. (Bhagat Singh used the slogan for the first time and made it popular)
- ❖ Ashfaqullah Khan was the first recorded Muslim who was sentenced to death in the Indian freedom struggle on 19th December, 1927 at the age of 27 years in Faizabad Jail.
- ❖ Surya Sen "Master Da" established The Indian Republican Army (IRA). Members - Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath, Nirmal Sen, Ambika Chakrobarty, Naresh Roy, Kalpana Dutt, Anand Gupta.
- ❖ Under Govind Ballabh Pant chairmanship a committee was formed to defend the accused in the Kakori Case.
- ❖ Gopinath Saha attempted to assassinate Charles Tegart, Police Commissioner of Calcutta.
- ❖ Two Bengali school girls Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Chaudhary murdered a district magistrate by firing in December, 1931.
- ❖ Bina Das fired at the English Governor while receiving her degree at the convocation in February, 1932.
- ❖ Naujawan Bharat Sabha founded by Bhagat Singh in March 1926. It was part of the Hindustan Republican Association.

- ❖ Bhagat Singh said “criticism and independent thought are the two characteristics of a revolutionary”
- ❖ Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar on 27 September 1925 at Nagpur

Chronology Of Important Conspiracy Cases

- Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case (1908)
- Nasik Conspiracy (1909)
- Delhi Conspiracy Case (1912)
- 1st Lahore Conspiracy Case (1916) during the Ghadar Movement.
- Kanpur Conspiracy case (1924)
- Kakori conspiracy (1925)
- Meerut conspiracy (1929)
- 2nd Lahore conspiracy (1930) in the case of Bhagat Singh

Revolutionary Activities Outside India

Leaders	Works
Shyamji Krishnavarma	Established the Indian Home Rule Society (also known as “India House”) In February 1905 at London. + Started ‘The Indian Sociologist’ Newspaper
Madanlal Dhingra	Assassinated Curzon Wylie in 1909 in London.
Lala Hardayal (Founder) + Sohan Singh Bhakna (President/Chairman) (+ Other Member - Raja Mahendra Pratap, Abdul Rahman, Madam Bhikaji Kama, Bhai Parmanand, Kartar Singh Sarabha and Pandit Kashiram)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ghadar Party was a revolutionary group (published a paper 'Gadar') in 1913 at San Francisco (USA). ● This party was established by the Indians residing in Canada and America. ● Their plans were encouraged by two events in 1914 - the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.
Bhikaji Rustam Cama (Parsi Lady)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Popularly known as “Mother of Indian Revolution”. ● At the International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart (Germany) on 22nd Aug, 1907, she unfurled the first version of the Indian National Flag. ● led the revolutionary movement from America and Europe for India’s freedom ● served as private secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji.

Ras Bihari Bose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> established Indian Independence League
Virendranath Chattopadhyaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berlin Committee for Indian Independence

- Sohan Singh Bhakna founded "Hindustan Association of the Pacific Coast" organisation. This organisation published a paper 'Gadar,' that is why this organisation was later known as the Ghadar Party.
- Sohan Singh Bhakna was the first Chairman of the Ghadar Party.
- During World War-I, Raja Mahendra Pratap established the first provisional Government of India at Kabul in Afghanistan in 1915.
- Madan Lal Dhingra and Udham Singh were sentenced to death on the charges of killing British officers. Dhingra killed Curzon Wylie & Udham Singh got the death sentence for the killing of Michael O'Dwyer in London in March, 1940, who was indirectly responsible for the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Komagata Maru Incident - Komagata Maru - a ship chartered from Singapore carrying Sikh and Punjabi Muslims were denied entry into Canada and forced to return to India (Gurdit Singh to bring Indian immigrants to Canada) —>22 immigrants lost lives—>fuelled Ghadarites—> Planned Attack on British—>Kartar Singh Saraba, Raghubar Dayal Gupta, Rashbehari Bose, and Sachin Sanyal were main leader —>British got to know about the attack—>arrested—>Defence of India Act, 1915.

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement

PARTITION OF BENGAL Timeline

- 20 July, 1905 - Governor-General Lord Curzon issued an order to divide Bengal and announced the partition (western part - Hindu majority area & eastern part - Muslim majority area). The new province constituted after separating West Bengal was called 'East Bengal and Assam'.
- 16th October, 1905 - Partition of Bengal came into effect.
- 7 August, 1905 - first mass protests was organised in Calcutta's Town Hall, also known as Anti-partition Movement
- 12 December, 1911 - Lord Hardinge held a durbar to celebrate the coronation of King George V. Here, the partition of Bengal was cancelled and the capital shifted from Bengal to Delhi.

- Sir Andrew Fraser was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal during Partition Of Bengal.
- Partition was mainly to weaken the growth of Nationalism in Bengal

SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENTS

- Swadeshi Movement was announced in TownHall, Kolkata on August 7, 1905, and 'Boycott Proposal' was passed.
- The partition of Bengal in 1905 led to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
- Surendranath Banerjee, K.K Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray led the agitation against the partition of Bengal (1905).

- Krishna Kumar Mitra was the first to suggest the boycott of British goods in Bengal.
- Newspaper during Partition Movement- Hitabadi, Sanjibani, Bengalee
- The following programmes were launched by the nationalist against the partition of Bengal - Swadeshi, Boycott and National education.
- It led to revival of the 'indigenous artisan crafts and industries + National Council of Education(1906) was established as a part of Swadeshi Movement.
- In this Movement, women actively participated but farmers(Barisal exception) and Muslim were not involved in this Movement.
- During Swadeshi Movement, the day of partition, was declared as mourning day + People tied rakhis + Vande Mataram became the National Song of Bengal and later, Theme Song of the National Movement + Movement was not limited to Bengal
- Tagore was the critics of Swadeshi' movement and pleaded for a better understanding between the East and the West
- Henry Woodd Nevinson was a British journalist associated with the Swadeshi Movement.
- First Indian artist to gain international recognition, Abanindranath Tagore was the principal artist and founder of 'Indian Society of Oriental Art.

Places	Leader
Poona and Bombay	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh
Delhi	Syed Haider Raza
Madras	Chidambaram Pillai

- Tilak was tried for sedition in 1909 for his writings in "Kesari" about bomb thrown by Bengal revolutionaries in Muzaffarpur - sent to Mandalay jail for 6 yrs- released in 1914. Aurobindo and B.C Pal retired from politics and Lala Lajpat rai left for abroad.

Congress Session of Benaras, Calcutta, and Surat

Congress Session	President	Events
Benaras (1905)	<u>Gopal Krishna Gokhale</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • member of the Deccan Education Society • first joined Congress in 1888 at the Allahabad session • member of the Bombay Legislative Council and then the Imperial Legislative Council. • Gandhiji often referred to Gokhale as 'Mahatma • political mentor of Gandhiji. 	moderates and extremists differences came up. Extremists wanted to extend the movement outside Bengal and include all forms of associations within the boycott but Moderates didn't.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • founded the 'Servants of India Society' in 1905 to train national missionaries for the service of India 	
Calcutta (1906)	<p><u>Dadabhai Naoroji</u> (Grand old man of India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first Asian elected to the House of Commons (British Parliament) in 1892 as a liberal party Member • first Indian to be appointed as Professor of Mathematics and Physics at Elphinstone College, Bombay. • President of (INC) in 1886, 1893, and 1906 • wrote a book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' in 1901 • started a Gujarati Journal, 'Rast Goftar • Gokhale said that "if there is a God somewhere, he is Dadabhai Naoroji" 	Congress adopted "Swaraj" or Self-Government as the goal like self-governing British colonies (word swaraj was mentioned for the first time)
Surat (1907) (on the banks of Tapti River)	<p><u>Rash Bihari Ghosh</u></p> <p>Extremists were led by Lokmanya Tilak, Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal and the Moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale</p>	<p>SURAT SPLIT - Split b/w Extremist & Moderates i.e, 'Naram Dal' and Garam Dal'.</p> <p>Reason of this division was four Resolution - Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education and Self-Rule which passed in 1906, extremists want to continue this resolution while the liberals were not in favour + Extremist's lack of faith in the capacity of moderates to negotiate with the British Government.</p>

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak never presided over a Session of Indian National Congress.
- 'Swaraj' was first used by Dayanand Saraswati.

Formation of Muslim League

- On 30 December 1906, the All-India Muslim League (AIML), popularly known as the Muslim League was founded in Dhaka. Headquarter @ Lucknow
- Founder members were –Nawab Salimullah Khan, Agha Khan & Muhsin-ul-Mulk. (Agha Khan was its first President).

- The first session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi on 29 December 1907 (presided by Adamji Peer Bhai).
- A London branch of the All India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the presidency of Ameer Ali.
- The All India Muslim League formed in 1906 supported the Bengal partition. They demanded a separate electorate in the leadership of Agha Khan.
- Shimla Deputation - organised by Muslim leader Agha Khan who met the Governor-General and Viceroy Lord Minto at Shimla on 1 October, 1906 with an aim to get a separate electorate for muslim.

Morley-Minto Reforms 1909

- The Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto reforms named after the Secretary of State for India John Morley and the Viceroy of India- Minto.
- The major dispute regarding this bill was separate electorate for Muslim i.e, provided for communal representation and thus sowed the seeds of partition of India.
- Rajendra Prasad considered Lord Minto as the father of Pakistan due to Morley-Minto Reform.
- Gandhi Stated:- "Morley-Minto Reforms has destroyed everything."

Some Important Features Of Indian Council Act, 1909

- Separate electorates for the Muslims
- One Indian to be appointed to viceroy executive council- Satyendra Sinha
- The Central Legislative Council increased from 16 to 60 members.
- Indians were given membership to the Imperial Legislative Council for the first time

Delhi Durbar and Change of Capital

- In December 1911, a grand Delhi Durbar was organised to welcome British King George V and Queen Mary -----> Partition of Bengal annulled 12th December, 1911 -----> capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during the tenure of Lord Hardinge on 1 April, 1912.
- In 1912, Bihar, and Orissa were separated from Bengal.
- Delhi Conspiracy case or Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy (1912) - A bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge the occasion of transferring of Capital

Lucknow Session of Congress

INC SESSION	President	Events
LUCKNOW SESSION OF INC (1916)	A. C Majumdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LUCKNOW PACT : Between congress and Muslim League. • The Congress for the first time accepted the separate electorate for Muslims and both organisations jointly demanded dominion status for the country.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readmission of extremists to the congress due to efforts of Annie Besant and Tilak.
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- Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Tilak were the main architects of the Lucknow Pact.
- Sarojini Naidu described Jinnah, the chief architect of the Lucknow Pact, with the title of the 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity.'
- In Lucknow Session 1916, Raj Kumar Shukla apprised the problems of Champaran peasants to Mahatma Gandhi.

Home Rule League Movement

- The movement in India became popular during the first World War & the aim of the movement was Self-Rule/Self Governance through political education and discussion, public meetings. + It was within Constitutional limits.
- The concept for the foundation of Home Rule League was first introduced by Mrs. Annie Besant on the lines of the Irish Home Rule Leagues.
- Tilak and Annie Besant were pioneers of the Home Rule League Movement.
- S.Subramaniam Iyer was also associated with the Home Rule League + renounced his knighthood
- George Arundale, B.W. Wadia and C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar were associates of Annie Besant.
- In the Lucknow Session of Congress (1916) Home-Rule supporters demonstrate their political power successfully.
- Annie Besant (1847-1933) was a proponent of the Fabian movement.

Tilak Home Rule League	Annie Besant Home Rule League
Started Home Rule League in April, 1916 at Belgaum (hence 1st to launch)	Started the Home Rule League in September, 1916 at Madras
Promoted their league through Maratha and Kesari	Promoted their league through Common Weal and New India
Areas - Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar. Demands - Swarajya, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular.	Areas - covered the rest of India (including Bombay city)
Tilak - Founder of the Deccan Education Society (1884) + One of the founders of the Fergusson College (1885) in Pune + Books-Gita Rahasya and Arctic Home of the Vedas.	Besant - set up the Central Hindu College (CHC) at Benares + proponent of the Fabian movement + Theosophical society was established in 1875 by Colonel Olcott and Madam Blavatsky. Annie Besant became its member in 1889.

Gandhi and his Early Movements

Basic Intro to Gandhiji Life

- Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi was born on 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar, Gujarat.
- His father Karamchand Gandhi was Diwan of Wankaner and Rajkot. (known as Kaba Gandhi)
- Primary education took place at Rajkot + studied at Samaldas Arts College in Bhavnagar.
- Married with Kasturba Gandhi at the age of 13.
- Took training as Barrister from 'The Inner Temple', London
- Gandhi's thought can be linked to Utopian socialism and Philosophical Anarchism.
- Truth and non-violence are twin principles of Mahatma Gandhi's Ram Rajya.
- There is a great similarity between Gandhi and Marx, the final aim of both of them was to establish a stateless and classless society, but their means of achieving this aim was different.
- Gandhi was An Individualist among Socialist and a Marxist among Socialist.
- The strike was the last step in Gandhian strategy of Satyagraha while fasting was the first step in Gandhian strategy of Satyagraha.
- According to Gandhiji, the cruellest form of violence is the persistence of poverty.
- Gandhiji described 'Self- Control' as the best means for family planning.
- Gandhi played a critical role in getting the indentured labour system abolished in the British Empire. (CF Andrews helped him)
- For Gandhi, politics meant social welfare and public welfare + decentralisation of power.
- He was the first to coin the term "Satyagraha". Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first successful Satyagraha.
- Mahatma Gandhi said destruction is the best method of dealing with foreign clothes.
- He was most influenced by Ruskin's book 'Unto the Last' (The good of individual is contained in the good of all)
- Gandhian concepts were also influenced by writers like Thoreau and Tolstoy.

GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA (1894-1914)

- He went to South Africa in 1893 at age of 24 to appear in a case of Gujarati merchant Dada Abdulla. (stayed in Africa for 21yr).
- At Pietermaritzburg railway stations of South Africa, Mahatma Gandhi was thrown out of the train.
- In 1894 Gandhiji founded ' Natal Indian Congress' in South Africa.
- He founded the 'Tolstoy Farm'.
- He published a magazine "Indian Opinion" in South Africa and founded " Phoenix Farm" in December 1904 in Durban (first Ashram established by Gandhiji)
- Gandhiji adopted 'Seva Dharma' in South Africa + served there the wounded soldiers of the Boer War.
- Kaiser-e-Hind was given to Mahatma Gandhi by the British Government for his services during the Boer War (1899-1902) + awarded by the Governor-General of India Lord Hardinge II in 1915 + returned the title in response to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (Tagore also return his Knighthood Title)
- In 1915, Gandhi returned to India. Initially he stayed at the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad (earlier the ashram was called the Satyagraha Ashram)
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale became his political guru. He advised Gandhi to spend the first

year in India studying the country, with “his ears open but his mouth shut.

- Gandhi used to say “Wrong means never take us to the right ends” + “Which is morally wrong, can never be politically right.
- Mahatma Gandhi attended the Calcutta session of INC in the year 1901 for the first time (presided over by Sir Dinshan Edulji Wacha)

GANDHI IN INDIA

- Chronology of Gandhi Struggle - CAKE (Champaran Satyagraha (1917)—→ Ahmedabad Mill Strike (Feb,1918)—→ Kheda Satyagraha(22 March, 1918))

<p>CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA (1917) First Civil Disobedience</p> <p>Significance - Joining of peasant unrest to India's National Movement</p> <p><u>Other Satyagraha:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>Bardoli Satyagraha</u> (1928) was led by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. On behalf of the women of Bardoli, Mahatma Gandhi gave him the title of ‘Sardar.’ ● <u>Vaikom Satyagraha</u> (Travancore) - temple entry of the depressed classes. It was against untouchability and caste discrimination. In 1925 Mahatma Gandhi participated in this Satyagraha indirectly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi to Champaran to look into the Indigo(Neel) Planters Problem. (Indigo cultivation in India declined due to synthetic dye) ● Tinkathia System - forced them to cultivate Indigo 3/20th part of the land. ● Leaders associated-Rajendra Prasad, Mahadeo Desai, C.F. Andrews, Dr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Raj Kishor Prasad etc. ● Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Committee Members - F.G. Slay, D.J. Reid, Mahatma Gandhi, Raja Hari Prasad, Narayan Singh and G. Rainny. ● N.G. Ranga opposed the Champaran Satyagraha of Mahatma Gandhi.
<p>AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE (1918) First Hunger Strike</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discontinuation of plague bonus - conflict b/w cotton mill owners and workers. ● Gandhi - fast unto death. ● Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who invited Gandhi to fight for workers.
<p>KHEDA SATYAGRAHA (1918) First Non-cooperation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat because of drought. ● Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. ● Leaders: Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Narhari Parekh, Mohanlal Pandya.

- Subhash Chandra Bose was the first person to call Mahatma Gandhi ‘Father of Nation’.

- The prefix 'Mahatma' was added with the name of Gandhi during Champaran Satyagraha by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Pyare Lal was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi during the Noakhali period.
- J.B. Kriplani was basically a teacher by profession among the Gandhian followers.
- Jamnalal Bajaj - Indian cotton merchant + banker + Congressman + close associate of Mahatma Gandhi + served as an AICC treasurer for many years and went to jail in 1930.
- Charles Andrews lived with Gandhiji in Phoenix Farm and was very close to him. Gandhiji gave the title of Deen Bandhu to him.
- Gandhi named Yerwada Jail as Mandir.
- At the time of India's Independence, Gandhiji was not a member of Congress. In 1934 he resigned from Congress, and after that, he never became a formal member of Congress.
- On the death of Mahatma Gandhi Jawahar Lal Nehru said, 'the light has gone out of our lives'
- Lord Louis Mountbatten addressed Gandhiji as 'one-man boundary force'.
- Gandhi launched his first Satyagraha on Indian soil in 1917 at Champaran + launch his mission of freeing bonded labour
- Gandhi's first major public speech in India was at the opening of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in February, 1916.
- Gandhi had applied the principle of Trusteeship in 1903, South Africa.
- According to M.K. Gandhi socio-economic improvement of untouchables can be brought about by establishing cottage industry for them.
- The term Gandhian Innovation was coined by Prof. Prahlad and R.A. Mashelkar meaning, "serving people with fewer resources and at a lower cost i.e, To produce more from less input for more people.
- The first Movement started by Gandhi at the National level was Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919).

Peasant Movement and Kisan Sabha

- The first peasant movement of India was Bijolia Movement in 1905 + initial leader Sitaram Das + later in 1915 by Vijay Singh Pathik.
- The UP Kisan Sabha was set up in February, 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported its formation but Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was not associated with the formation of U.P. Kisan Sabha.
- Baba Ramchandra organised the farmers of Awadh and formed Awadh Kisan Sabha' in 1920.
- The Sarabandi (No tax) campaign of 1922 was led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- EKA - Movement was started by peasants of United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur The aim of Eka Movement in Oudh was transformation of rent into cash.
- Swami Sahajanand Saraswati published a journal named Hunkar. He was a pioneer of farmer's Movement in Bihar + founded Bihar Kisan Sabha in 1929.
- The Bakshat agitation of Bihar is related to Swami Shraddhanand Saraswati.
- Swami Sahajananda Saraswati formed the All India United Kisan Sabha with the demand for the 'Nationalisation of land and waterways' just before his death (his death in 1950).
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was associated with the Kisan Movement in Bihar. He was the President of the Constituent Assembly. After the commencement of the Constitution, he became the first President of India.
- Tebhaga movement was a peasant agitation started in Bengal in 1946 by Kisan Sabha to implement the recommendations of Flood Commission. Their demand was the reduction of the share of the landlords from one half of the crop to one-third.

- Vinoba Bhave - first person to be elected for Individual Satyagraha in 1940 + started Bhoodan Movement. On 18th April, 1951, first donation of the land in a village Pochampally in, Andhra Pradesh (Bhoodan Movement first started)

- Bihar Kisan Sabha - Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- All India Kisan Congress (Lucknow, April, 1936) - Later renamed All India Kisan Sabha; Swami Sahajanand Saraswati (President) + N.G. Rang (General secretary) + Jawahar Lal Nehru addressed the 1st meeting.
- Khudai Khidmatgar - In North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) under Khan Abdul GhaffarKhan.
- Bhartiya Kisan Vidyalyaya - N. G. Ranga
- Bengal Praja Party (Krishak Praja Party) - Fazlul Haq in 1929

Trade Union and Communist Party

- Madras Labour Union was formed in 1918 under the leadership of B.P. Wadia and it became the First modern labour Union + comprising textile workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) formed in 1919 + first International Labour Summit held at Washington, USA in 1919 + B.P. Wadia was sent as a representative
- The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1918.
- Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1848-1897) was the pioneer of the labour movement in India.
- The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in Bombay on October 31, 1920 by N. M. Joshi with Lala Lajpat Rai as its first President, Joseph Baptista as Vice President and Diwan Chaman Lal Bajaj as General Secretary.
- Jawaharlal Nehru presided over the All India Trade Union Congress held at Nagpur in 1929.
- The Trade Disputes Act of 1929 provided for a system of tribunals and a ban on strikes
- M.N. Roy was the first Indian to be a member of the Communist International.
- On 17th October, 1920. M.N. Roy along with Avani Mukherjee, Mohd. Ali and Mohd. Shafi que founded the Indian Communist Party at Tashkent.
- The revolutionary phase of the Trade Union Movement in India is considered from 1926 to 1939. M. N. Roy, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shripad Amrit Dange, Shauqat Usmani, etc. were the main leaders during its militant phase.
- M. N. Roy founded the Radical Democratic Party in 1940.
- Saumyandranath Tagore in 1934 formed the Revolutionary Communist Party of India after breaking away from the Communist Party of India (CPI).

Rowlatt Act(March, 1919) & Rowlatt Satyagraha

- Rowlatt Act, 1919 (Popularly known as The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act) - Lord Chelmsford (Viceroy) + Based on Sedition Committee + Curtail the National and Revolutionary Activities + arrest and imprison suspects without trial "No Daleel, No Vakil" + Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level by organising Satyagraha Sabhas + Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malviya and Mazhar Ul Haq resigned in protest.
- Rowlatt Satyagraha was the first all India level Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.

- Swami Shraddhananda suggested starting the Movement with the non-payment of Lagaan (Rent).

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (APRIL 13, 1919)

- British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in Punjab.
- Reason - Gandhi called for a one-day Rowlatt Satyagraha + Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew had been arrested + people gathered to demonstrate at Jallianwala Bagh for their arrest + Brig. Gen. Reginald Edward Harry Dyer was given the task of restoring order.
- Aftermath - Rabindranath Tagore renounced the knighthood, gave up title "Sir" + Shankar Nair resigned from the viceroy's Executive Council as a protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre + Gandhi started Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) {Rabindra Nath Tagore won Nobel Prize in the field of literature (1913). He was the first Indian who received this award}
- Hunter committee of Disorders Inquiry Committee - Committee had 7 members i.e, 4 British and 3 Indians to enquire about Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy + didn't impose any disciplinary actions on Dyer.
- On 13 March 1940, in London, Udham Singh, killed Michael O'Dwyer, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab at the time of the massacre.
- The task of drafting the Congress Inquiry Committee report on the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was entrusted to Mahatma Gandhi.
- David Lloyd George was the Prime minister of England when the Montague-Chelmsford Act (1919).
- The massacre of Jallianwala Bagh in 1919 was called "Preventive Murder" by Montague.

Khilafat Movement

- The Khilafat Movement (1919-20) was a movement to express Muslim support for the Caliph of Turkey, against the allied powers particularly Britain.
- Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 under the leadership of Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali, Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani.
- Hakim Ajmal Khan had renounced the title of Haziq-ul-Mulk during Khilafat agitation.
- Gandhiji wanted to win the support of the Indian Muslims against the British & hence supported the Khilafat Movement + He was elected President of the All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi on November 23, 1919.
- Gandhi linked the issue of Swaraj with the Khilafat issue to bring Hindus and Muslims together —> Jinnah opposed & warned Gandhiji not to encourage the fanaticism of Muslim religious leaders.
- On April 4, 1919 Swami Shraddhanand delivered a speech on Hindu-Muslim Unity from the pulpit of Jama Masjid in Delhi.
- Congress supported the Khilafat Movement mainly for reinstatement of the caliph and getting the sympathy of the Muslims.
- Pandit Malviya did not support the Khilafat movement & opposed Mahatma Gandhi's endorsement of the Khilafat Movement.
- conference of Khilafat Committee

- In Allahabad(1920), a conference of Khilafat Committee was held that requested Gandhiji to assume the leadership of Non-co-operation Movement.
- Aitchison during Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement of 1919-22 said “In this instance, we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus.”
- The Moplah peasants revolted against the Hindu landlord’s oppressive policies. It was an Offshoot of Khilafat Movement.

Non-Cooperation Movement & Chauri -Chaura(February 4th, 1922)

- In September 1920, Congress held a special session at Calcutta(Presided by Lala Lajpat Rai) and passed the resolution of Gandhiji on Non-Cooperation. The resolution was opposed by C.R. Das.
- IN December 1920, at Nagpur Session —NCM was endorsed.
- Gandhiji launched the Non-Cooperation movement on 1st August, 1920 (and withdrew in February 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident) and considered it as the 1st Mass Movement —Gandhiji gave the slogan of ‘Swaraj in a year’.
- Participation of Muslims in the Movement was significant.
- Gandhi returned the Kaiser-i-Hind title & Jamnalal surrendered the title of ‘Rai Bahadur’ during the NCM + C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Jawahar Lal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel and Vallabhbhai Patel gave up their legal practice.
- Tilak supported the Non-Cooperation Movement, but due to his death on the first day of the Movement, he could not see its result.
- M.A. Jinnah had not supported this movement.
- Rahul Sankrityayan, original name Kedar Nath Pandey was active in Chhapra in the Non-cooperation Movement.
- Swami Vidyanand while campaigning for the NCM led cultivators in Bihar.
- The Chauri-Chaura incident occurred at Chauri-Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the then United Province on 4 February, 1922 —> a large group of protesters set fire to a police station killing 23 policemen.
- Mahatma Gandhi had called NCM as his “Himalayan Blunder after the Chauri-Chaura Incident.
- At the time of the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji was at Bardoli (Gujarat).
- The Non-cooperation Movement was started on August 1, 1920 and ended on February 12, 1922 just after the incident of Chauri-Chaura.The suspension of movement was strongly opposed by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru + Dr. Moonje tabled a vote of censure against Gandhi for calling off the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 and the absence of any political activity led to revolutionary activities in Indian politics.
- During NCM, Rabindranath Tagore was against the movements and demonstrations rather he supported the creative programmes.He described the act of burning foreign clothes as ‘indecipherable or inexorable waste’.
- Following Institutions were established during the Non-Cooperation Movement - Kashi Vidhyapeeth (Varanasi) in 1921, Gujarat Vidhyapeeth (Ahmadabad) in 1920, and Jamia Millia Islamia (Aligarh) in 1920.
- Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian National Liberal Federation.
- All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha in 1920.
- March 10 ,1922 - Gandhi was arrested and trial led at Ahmedabad (6 years in Prison)

Formation of Swaraj Party (1923)

- Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement led to a split within Congress in the Gaya session of the Congress in December, 1922—>Congress was divided into two groups—the pro-changers and the no-changers—>pro-changers wanted to enter the legislatures (C R Das, Motilal Nehru, and Vithalbhai Patel) & no-changers wanted to boycott the legislatures (led by Vallabhbhai Patel, C Rajagopalachari, and Rajendra Prasad)
- Pro-Changers or Swarajist leaders like Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das formed a separate group within the Congress known as the Swaraj Party in January, 1923. (Other leaders - Srinivas Iyengar and N.C. Kelkar). Vithal Bhai Patel was elected as Central Legislative Assembly Speaker in 1925.
- A branch of Swaraj Dal was formed in Bihar which was led by Sri Krishna Singh.
- In the November, 1923 elections the Swarajists had managed to win 42 out of 101 elected seats and were supported by Jinnah and Malviya.
- Chittaranjan Das was called 'Deshabandhu'. He gave the slogan 'Swaraj should be for common people not only for classes'.
- When Congress leaders condemned the Montagu- Chelmsford Report, many moderates left the party to form the Indian Liberal Federation.
- On 16 December, 1922, Madan Mohan Malviya and Motilal Nehru decided to launch the independent party
- Lala Lajpat Rai at first he was not in favour of the policy of Non Cooperation but later he joined in favour with Gandhi. + Also participated in Swaraj Party Formation.
- Mahatma Gandhi presided over the 39th INC Session at Belgaum in 1924 (only session presided by Gandhiji).

Simon Commission (1927)

- Montagu-Chelmsford Act (GOI Act), 1919 provided for a Constitutional Commission to review its working—>Simon Commission was appointed in November, 1927—>visited India on February 3, 1928 to consider Administrative reform.
- The Chairman of Simon Commission, Sir Simon belonged to Liberal Party.
- The people of India agitated against the arrival of the Simon Commission because it did not consist of any Indian member and called it White Commission. Indians were kept out of the Simon Commission on the suggestion of Lord Irwin.
- Simon Commission Recommendation - abolition of dyarchy and establishment of representative government @provinces + recommended separate communal electorates be retained + governor-general to have complete power.
- When the Commission arrived —>"Simon GoBack" demonstration —> In 1928, Simon Commission visited Lahore—> Lala Lajpat Rai led a nonviolent protest—> lathi charge—>Lala Lajpat Rai injured—> died in November, 1928.
- Nehru Report (1928) which demanded dominion status for India was prepared in response to the Simon Commission
- (1927) by Motilal Nehru + against separate electorates + Fundamental Right
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose jointly founded 'Independence for India League' in 1928 with the purpose for complete Independence ahead of Dominion state.
- The Fourteen Points proposal to protest the Nehru report was proposed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah on March 28, 1929.
- 'All Party' Conference was held in February 1928 in Delhi. Dr. M.A. Ansari was the president of this conference in response to the appointment of Simon commission and challenge given by lord Birkenhead the then secretary of state for India.

Lahore Session of Congress, Proposal of Complete Independence (1929)

- Maulana Hasrat Mohani in Ahmedabad Session, 1921 (C R Das was selected as President but the session was presided by Hakeem Azmal Khan) proposed that the Swaraj should be defined as complete Independence, free from all foreign control.
- At Calcutta Session of Congress (1928)----> Congress gave ultimatum to British Government to accept Nehru Report----> Govt Rejected----> Congress to announce 'Poorna Swaraj' as its goal in the historic Lahore Session, 1929 headed by JawaharLal Nehru. (and 26 January 1930 will be celebrated as Poorna Swaraj Day and hence till 1947, 26 January was celebrated as Poorna Swaraj Day.
- Jawaharlal Nehru on December 31, 1929 hoisted the flag of India's Independence on the bank of Ravi river at Lahore.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- The Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in 1929 authorised the Congress Working Committee to start CDM.
- Dandi March (March 12- April 6, 1930) ----> Salt Satyagraha began with the Dandi March as the first phase of the CDM (from Sabarmati Ashram to the sea coast near the village of Dandi---Distance= 241 miles(390 km); 24 Days)---> On April 6, 1930 he reached Dandi and violated the salt law----> hence started CDM from Dandi.
- Gujarat had the highest number of Satyagrahis in Mahatma Gandhi's Dandi March + Women participated on a large scale in CDM.
- Sarojini Naidu, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya participated.
- Madan Mohan Malviya, Devadas Gandhi, K.M. Munsli, B.G. Kher, Mahadev Desai, C.Rajgopalachari, Vithalbhai Patel were convicted of breach of salt law.
- During Salt Satyagraha, Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi village on April 6, 1930. and said: "I want world sympathy in this battle of Right against Might."
- Abbas Taiyabji led the Movement after Gandhi got arrested at Sholapur.
- Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on May 5, 1930 and sent to Yerwada Jail when a raid was made by Congress volunteers on Dharsana Salt Depot (Sarojini Naidu led the raid on Dharsana Salt Depot on May 21, 1930)
- Web Miller, an American journalist, stayed in Sabarmati Ashram & reported about Satyagraha at Dharsana salt works.
- Acharya Vinoba Bhave was arrested in 1930 for the first time during the CDM.
- Salt Satyagraha at Bihpur in Bhagalpur was led by Mahadev Lal Sarraf, Deep Narayan Singh, Rameshwar, Narayan Agrawal.

- Tamil Nadu - C Rajagopalachari organised a march to Tanjore Coast.
- Malabar - K. Kelappan, known for Vaikom Satyagraha organised a salt march.
- Orissa- Gopal Bandhu Chaudhuri
- Bihar- Non chowkidari tax was imposed
- Peshawar- Badshah Khan/ Khan Abdulgaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi) who organised Khudai khidmatgars (red shirts). Under leadership of Chandra Singh Garhwali, the soldiers of Garhwal Regiment refused to fire on the revolutionaries in the CDM at

Peshawar.

- Manipur and Nagaland- Rani Gaidinliu (started 'Jiatrang Movement.' in Manipur)

- 'Dash Roja' periodical was started by Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Prabhawati Devi was a freedom fighter from Patna.
- Gandhi gave importance to the constructive programmes after the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement. In September, 1932 Mahatma Gandhi founded All India Anti-Untouchability League for the welfare of Harijans and also published the weekly magazine 'Harijan.'

Gandhi-Irwin Pact

- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was a political agreement signed by Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931 before the Second Round Table Conference in London.
- Talks between Gandhi and Irwin started in February 1931 with the efforts of Tej Bahadur Sapru and M.R. Jaykar.
- Provisions - Discontinuation of CDM + Participation of INC in 2nd Round Table Conference + release of prisoners who were not charged with violence + Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by British Government.
- Sarojani Naidu termed Irwin and Gandhi as 'Two Mahatmas'.
- Alan Campbell Johnson termed Mahatma Gandhi's gain in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact as "Consolation Prizes"

Karachi Session of Congress (1931)

- INC held Karachi Session (March, 1931; Vallabh Bhai Patel as President) to pass the Gandhi- Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact)----> for the first time resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policies were also passed.
- Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policies were drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru (M N Roy helped.)
- Subhash Chandra Bose regarded the Karachi Session of Indian National Congress as the 'pinnacle of Mahatma Gandhi's popularity and prestige.

Chronology of Events:

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931)----> Execution of Bhagat Singh (March 23, 1931)----> Karachi Session of Congress (March 26-31, 1931)----> Second Round Table Conference (September 7, 1931)----> Poona Pact (September 24, 1932)

Round Table Conference(RTC)

- The British Government organised the 1st Round Table Conference in London in November 1930 but Congress did not participate.
- Tej Bahadur Sapru, Srinivas Shastri, Md. Ali, Md. Shafi, Agha Khan, Fajlul Haq, Md. Ali Jinnah, Homi Modi, M.R. Jaykar, Munje, B.R. Ambedkar and Sundar Singh Majithiya, etc were the ones who participated in the 1st Round Table Conference.

- Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was the only Indian representative who attended all three Round Table Conferences.
- K.T. Paul represented Indian Christians in the 1st RTC.
- Conference was chaired by British Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald.
- Gandhi did not participate in 1st RTC & only attended 2nd RTC.
- Second Round Table Conference held between 7th September, 1931 and 1st December, 1931. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Madan Mohan Malviya and Annie Besant were present.

Note: Aga Khan Palace served as the prison for Mahatma Gandhi in Pune from August 1942 to May 1944. "Operation Rubicon" was the code word proposed to be adopted by the British Government in India with reference to Gandhi's fast into death in this jail.

- GOI Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) Features - Indian Legislative Council @ centre was replaced by a bicameral system consisting of Council of State (Upper House) and legislative Assembly (Lower House) + Introduced dyarchy in the provinces + Elections of Central legislative Assembly under this act were held in the years 1926 and 1945.
- Leaders participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference (1932) - Mahatma Gandhi (represented Congress in this conference + Congress participated for the first time in the Second Round Table Conference + Gandhi participated in only 2nd Conference), Sarojini Naidu, Madan Mohan Malviya, Annie Besant, Mahadev Desai, B.R. Ambedkar etc. (Jawaharlal Nehru had not participated). + Pyarelal Nayyar participated as the private secretary of Mahatma Gandhi. + Gandhi visited London to participate in 2nd Round Table Conference by Ship "S.S. Rajputana" and stayed in "Kingsley Hall" of London.
- Second Round Table Conference ended in December, 1931 - Conference failed completely due to dispute on communal matters. Dalit leader B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for depressed classes which were refused by Gandhi.
- 1st, 2nd & 3rd Round Table Conference were not three separate conferences, but ideally, it was three of a single Conference which was organised thrice. + Objective - to discuss the Simon Commission Report and improvisation of the political situation.

- 1st RTC was conducted from 12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931. (Lord Irwin was the viceroy of India + Muslim league sent Aga Khan, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar and others.)
- 2nd RTC was held in London from 7 September 1931 to 1 December 1931.
- 3rd RTC took place between 17 November 1932 and 24 December 1932. (Only 46 delegates total took part + Lord Willingdon was the viceroy of India.)
- In the 1st Round Table Conference, Dr. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for the depressed classes. + Indian National Congress participated only in the 2nd RTC and boycotted 3rd and 1st RTC.
- Civil Disobedience was resumed after the failure of the Round Table Conferences. On January, 1932, Gandhi
- was arrested. April 1934, Gandhi decided to withdraw the civil disobedience movement.

- Rahmat Ali wrote the Pamphlet, "Now or Never" addressing British and Indian delegates during 3rd RTC.

Communal Award (August 16, 1932)

- British PM, Ramsay MacDonald, announced the Communal Award ('McDonald Award') based on the findings of Indian Franchise Committee (also known as the Lothian Committee) -separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes', the Muslims, the Europeans, the Sikhs, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian-based Christians.
- The number of reserved seats for depressed classes in Provincial Legislatures was 71 in the Communal Award
- Congress decided neither to accept it nor reject it. But Ambedkar was in favour of the award. + Mahatma Gandhi On September 20, 1932, began his first Fast unto death to protest Communal Award + Fast ended on 24 September, 1932 after Poona Pact between followers of Gandhi and Ambedkar.
- On 14 August, 1931, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said "Mahatma Gandhi is like a fleeting phantom, raises dust but not the level"

Poona Pact (Sep 24, 1932)

- It was signed at the Yerwada Central Jail in Pune by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.
- The purpose of Poona Pact was: To provide representation of untouchables (Depressed Class)
- Abandoned separate electorates for depressed classes.
- Seats reserved for depressed classes was increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures.
- Gandhi's Harijan Campaign 1932 - After Poona Pact, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi took established "All India
- Untouchability League" (later changed to "Harijan Sevak Sangh" + started weekly Harijan in January 1933). Ghanshyam Das Birla was the first President.

Note: 1) Depressed Class League was founded by Babu Jagjivan Ram. 2) All India Scheduled Caste Federation was founded by

B.R. Ambedkar in 1942. 3) All India Depressed Classes Association was founded in 1926 by M.C. Rajah.

Congress Socialist Party (1934)

- Congress Socialist Party was formed by Acharya Narendra Dev(President), Jai Prakash Narayan(appointed as General Secretary) and Minoo Masani in 1934 in Patna.(1st Session held in 1934). Influenced by Fabianism as well as Marxism, the CSP advocated armed struggle as well as non-violent resistance + Promoted decentralised socialism.
- Phulan Prasad Varma formed the Bihar Socialist Party in 1931. Jai Prakash Narayan, Sri Narayan Singh, Gangasharan Singh, Rambriksh Benipuri and Ramanand Mishra etc. were associated with Bihar Socialist Party. +

Jai Prakash Narayan - known as "Loknayak" + In April, 1946, 'Jaiprakash Day' was celebrated + declared "Sampoorna Kranti" at Gandhi Maidan Patna on 5 June, 1974 + awarded "Bharat Ratna" posthumously in 1999.

- 'Bombay Manifesto' was a deal that was signed in the year 1936 by 21 businessmen + supported by the business community.

- Nehru became champion of socialism & wanted to overthrow British rule, Princely states, landlordism and Capitalism in 1933. Nehru's socialism was influenced from Soviet Union as he travelled to the Soviet Union in November, 1927.

Provincial Election and Formation of Cabinet (1937)

- Provincial assembly elections were held in 1936-37 under the Indian Government Act, 1935. The elections were held in eleven provinces, i.e., - Madras, Central province, Bihar, Orissa, United Province, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh in which Congress won a full majority in 5 provinces – Madras, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, United Province and Orissa + Congress emerged as a single largest party in Bombay, Assam and North Western Province + Only in Bengal, Punjab and Sindh Congress did not secure enough support (as mostly Muslim Population)
- In July 1937, Congress formed a cabinet at 6 provinces - Madras, Bombay, Central Province, Orissa, Bihar, United Province and with other parties supporting Congress formed a coalition government in the Assam and North Western Provinces.
- The tenure of the Congress ministries formed in the elections of 1937 after the Act of 1935 was 28 months. All Indian Muslims to celebrate 22nd December, 1939 (Friday) as Day of Deliverance due to the resignation of Congress Ministries.
- Congress won 134 seats of the 228 seats in the United Province Provincial Assembly election held in 1937. Chief Minister was Gobind Vallabh Pant and Kailash Nath Katju was Law and Justice Minister in the Government while the Finance Department was given to Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
- Following reports connected with Muslim grievances in the Congress administered provinces - Pirpur Report (1938), Shareef Report (March, 1939) & Fazul Haq Report (December, 1939)
- Central Legislative Assembly Elections of the year 1926 and 1945 were held under the provisions of Government of India Act 1919 whereas the 1937 elections were held as per the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935.

Tripuri Crisis of Congress (1939) (Haripura and Tripuri Sessions)

- Subhash Chandra Bose was president of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. He announced the formation of the Independence League; fully endorsed the 'Poorna Swaraj' decision.

Haripura session (1938)

- Bose was elected President of Congress in Haripura Session (Gujarat) of February, 1938, unopposed (played key role in setting up of a National planning committee later)

Tripuri session (1939)

- Bose was re-elected as President of Tripuri Session (Jabalpur, MP) (1939) of INC by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya (who was supported by Gandhiji).
- But on the question of the formation of the Working Committee, the dispute between Gandhi and Bose came on the surface. After that, Bose resigned, and Dr. Rajendra Prasad became President of Congress.
- Subhash Chandra Bose looked upon a war between Germany and Britain as a godsent opportunity which would enable Indians to exploit the situations to their advantage. He believed in an old saying of Ireland 'Need of England is an opportunity for Ireland'.

Indian Princely States

- Butler Committee(1927) - It was constituted to study the relation between the Indian Government and Indian Princely States and to recommend Economic and the Financial reforms for British India and the Indian Princely States.
- All India State People's Conference (December, 1927) - Imp Leaders - Balwant Rai Mehta, Manilal Kothari and G.R. Abhyankar. Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as President of All India State Peoples Conference in 1939 to represent the common National interest of political struggles of the Princely States and British India.
- All Princely States merged in the Union of India in 1947 except Junagarh, Jammu & Kashmir and Hyderabad joined the Union of India till the end of 1948. The Integration of Princely states had taken proper shape in his Sardar Patel leadership.
- On 26 October, 1947 the Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh handed over the 'Instrument of Accession' (IOA) to Jawaharlal Nehru. J.L. Nehru appointed Sheikh Abdullah as Prime Minister and the Indian Army entered in Jammu and Kashmir on 27 October, 1947 to repel the invaders.
- During the time of Partition of India, Punjab province came forward with a plan for a United and Independent existence, but it was due to the effort of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel that PEPSU came into existence (Eastern Punjab, Patiala, and the hilly States).
- A Standstill Agreement was signed between the State of Hyderabad and Dominion of India on 29 November, 1947.
- Hyderabad was integrated using police action whereas Junagadh and Sikkim (Sikkim later in 1974) through a referendum. An instrument of accession integrated Kashmir.

Second World War

The outbreak of 2nd WW (1939) evoked a variety of responses among Indian people. Congress demanded the independence of India for India's participation in the war. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of Britain during the 2nd World War.

Sep 1, 1939: WW2 broke out and the British declared India's support for war without consulting Indian elected councils.

Sep 10-14, 1939: At CWC meeting at Wardha:

- Gandhi- for unconditional support for British efforts.
- Bose- take advantage of British difficulties and start a mass movement
- Nehru- Believed that Justice was on the side of Britain but he also believed that Britain was an imperialist power; advocated no Indian participation till India itself was free; no advantage of Britain's difficulty.
- CWC Resolution: No Indian Participation unless freedom is granted; Government should declare its war aims soon.

On October 17, 1939 Lord Linlithgow declared India in the war against Germany. Congress cabinets had resigned from all the provinces (after 28 months of tenure) for declaring war without the consent of the Indian Legislature.

Demand for Pakistan

- The idea of a separate homeland for Muslims was firstly proposed by Mohammad Iqbal in the Allahabad Session (1930) of Muslim League .
- Whereas the word 'Pakistan' was firstly used by a student named Chaudhary Rehmat Ali in 1933 in his pamphlet "Now or Never.
- Muslim League in its Lahore session of March 1940 passed the Pakistan resolution. Drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan and presented on 23 March 1940 by Fazlul Haque and approved by Khaliqzaman.
- In 1919, Sarojini Naidu hailed Md Jinnah as "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity."
- Muhammad Iqbal during a meeting with Nehru remarked" you (Nehru) are a patriot, while Jinnah is a politician.
- Jinnah was a supporter of two-nation theory. From March 22 to 24, 1940, the session of Muslim League was held at Lahore. Jinnah led the movement for the separate State Pakistan. He said he would not accept anything other than a separate Muslim Nation. In commemoration of this day Muslim League celebrated the Pakistan Day on 23rd d March, 1943. (Jinnah did not participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement)

August Offer (1940)

- Main Points : Dominion status of Westminster variety to be the long-term objective + After the war, Constituent assembly to be formed comprising mainly Indians + Formation of a war advisory council + Minorities' consent to be essential for any future settlement.
- Congress rejected the offer. For the first time, the inherent right of Indians to frame their own constitution was recognized; congress demand for a constituent assembly was conceded.
- The National Defence council was set up which was purely advisory in function.

Individual Satyagraha (1940)

- After rejecting the August offer, the Indian National Congress started Individual Satyagraha under the Leadership of Gandhiji.
- Individual Satyagraha started on 17th October, 1940.
- Vinoba Bhave (First Satyagrahi, 17th October 1940): Anti-war speech, 'Delhi Chalo' movement, inaugurated at Paunar village near Wardha. Vinoba Bhave established "Sarvodaya Samaj" to propagate the ideals of Gandhiji. (Sarvodaya" word was firstly used by Mahatma Gandhi)
- Jawaharlal Nehru (Second Satyagrahi); By May 1941, more than 25,000 Satyagrahis had been arrested for offering individual satyagraha.

Some Other Prominent Individual Satyagrahi and the Places

- Acharya Vinoba Bhave - Pawnar
- Yatiyanlal Jain - Raipur
- Ramgopal Tiwari - Bilaspur
- Ratnakar Jha - Durg

Cripps Mission (March 1942)

- Headed by Stafford Cripps (British PM Winston Churchill sent Cripps Mission); sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.
- Main Points : An Indian Union with dominion status, with right to withdraw from the Commonwealth + After war, a Constituent assembly elected by provincial assemblies to frame the constitution + Freedom to any province unwilling to join the Union to have a separate agreement with Britain (Right of Non-accession of provinces) + Right of secession of provinces + Defence of India will remain in British hands (Viceroy)
- Congress objections: Dominion status, right of provinces to secede, No immediate transfer of power and Retention of governor-general's supremacy.
- Muslim League objections: Pakistan not explicitly offered
- Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad were the official negotiators from the Congress side in talks with Cripps Mission.
- Gandhi termed this deal as a post-dated cheque.
- Lord Linlithgow called the Movement of Gandhi as 'Political Blackmail.' Viceroy and Governor-General Lord Linlithgow's tenure was the longest in India. He was the longest-serving Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1943. The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi during his tenure.

Quit India Movement

- The failure of Cripps Mission (1942) led to Quit India Movement.
 - CWC Meeting at Wardha (14th July 1942)- adopted the Quit India resolution (Nehru proposed, Patel seconded). Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mahatma Gandhi etc. had taken part and passed a resolution named 'Quit India Movement', was chaired by the then Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The draft of the "Quit India" resolution was prepared by Gandhiji.
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was President of INC when 'Quit India Resolution' was passed. He became President of Congress in the Ramgarh Session (1940) and no session of Congress was held during 1941-1945.
- Quit India resolution: 8th Aug 1942: AICC ratified the Quit India resolution at Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay.
 - Quit India movement began on 9th August, 1942.
 - Demand immediate end of British rule + Commitment of free India to defend itself against fascism and imperialism + Form provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.
 - Gandhiji gave the call "Do or Die,". The statement, "We shall either free India or die in the attempt" is associated with Quit India Movement.
 - The American journalist Louis Fischer was with Gandhiji at the time of Quit India Movement.
 - But before the Movement could be launched Gandhiji and all other leaders of the Congress were imprisoned under Operation Zero Hour. Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu were kept in Agha Khan Palace at Poona (now Pune). Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was arrested in Patna under Bharat Security Rules and sent to Patna (Bankipur) jail. Shiv Kumar and Ramanand were arrested from Hazaribagh (Patna). (With the news of Gandhi and other Congress leaders' arrest in 1942, a riot in Bihar took place, leading to a total breakdown in the rail services. The most affected area was Munger)
 - Riots generated due to the Quit India Movement mostly spread in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (United Provinces).

- The involvement of peasants in Quit India Movement made the struggle more violent. This forced Linlithgow to describe the Quit India Movement launched on 9th August, 1942 as the most serious rebellion since Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.
- The Hindu Mahasabha, Communist Party of India, Unionist Party of Punjab and Muslim League did not support the 'Quit India Movement.'
- Aruna Asaf Ali presided over congress and hoisted the flag on Aug 9 Public activity.
- Underground activity: Participants were Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi Ashramites, revolutionary nationalists and local organisations. The main personalities are Rammanohar Lohia, JP Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kriplani and RP Goenka.
- Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay. Ram Manohar Lohia was regularly broadcasted on the radio.
- All India Azad Dasta at Bakri Ka Tapu was organised during the Quit India Movement by Jayprakash Narayan. Jai Prakash Narayan got the recognition as a national leader during Quit India Movement (escaped from a high-security prison and organised underground activities)

Gandhi's general instructions:

- Government servants - Don't resign but declare allegiance to Congress
- Soldiers - Don't leave army but don't fire on compatriots
- Students - If confident, leave studies
- Peasants - Pay rent only if zamindar is anti-government
- Princes - Support masses accept sovereignty of your people
- Princely states' people - Support only anti-government princes

Parallel governments

- Ballia (August, 1942) - Chittu Pandey for a week
- Tamruk (Midnapore) - from August, 1942 to September, 1944 ; Jatiya Sarkar established under Satish Samant, organised Vidyut Vahinis.
- Satara (Maharashtra) - it was the longest-running Government(1943 to 1945). Y.B. Chavan and Nana Patil were the main leaders.
- Talcher, Orissa- Laxman Nayak emerged as an important tribal and rebel leader.
- Parallel governments were also established at Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur etc in UP and Bihar.

The Commander in Chief of the Indian Army during the Quit India Movement was Lord Wavell

- The Movement of 1942 mostly affected the State of Mumbai, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madras
- Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was isolated from Quit India Movement, 1942. From 1940 to the end of colonial power in 1947, RSS did not take part in any National Movement.
- Muslim League had condemned the Movement under the leadership of Jinnah. Jinnah said that if the British leave India, the lawlessness will capture India. As a result, Muslims came closer to the British.
- Gandhi commenced a fast in jail (Aga Khan Palace Pune) on 10th February 1943.

- The Quit India Movement, though short-lived and badly crushed, gave the signals that British rule was not wanted in India.
- Famine of 1943: worst affected= South West Bengal

Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)

- To solve the political deadlock between INC and All India Muslim League on Independence of India from the British.
- After the end of war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in NW, NE India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form sovereign state + If partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, commn, etc.
- Objections: Jinnah wanted only Muslims of North west, North east India to vote + Hindu leaders under Savarkar condemned CR Plan.

Desai-Liaquat Pact: draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of: Equal number of persons nominated by Muslim league and Congress in central legislature + 20% reserved seats for minorities + No settlements could be reached.

Wavell Plan (1945)

- Main Points : Except Governor General and Commander-in-chief, all executive council members were

to be Indians + Hindus and Muslims in equal numbers + Reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within 1935 framework (not responsible to Central Legislative Assembly) + G-G was to ex his veto on advice of ministers + Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war won finally.

- Muslim League wanted all Muslims to be its nominees and claimed a communal veto in the executive council. Congress objected to being painted purely as a caste Hindu party.

Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj (INA)

- Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was born on 23 January, 1897(Cuttack,Odisha) + graduated from Calcutta University(1919) + was selected in I.C.S. (Indian Civil Services) in 1920 + became President of Congress in 1938 and 1939 + resigned from the Presidentship of Congress after the Tripuri Crisis and Founded 'Forward Bloc in 1939 + fled to Germany in 1942. In 1943, he led Azad Hind Fauj. He is better known as Netaji. Subhash Bose political guru- Chittaranjan Das.

(Sheel Bhadra Yajee was a freedom fighter from Bihar who joined Subhas Chandra Bose to found All India Forward Bloc and actively associated with the INA movement)

- The Indian National Army (INA) was the brainchild of Giani Pritam Singh Dhillon along with Major Iwaichi Fujiwara and Captain Mohan Singh in February/March, 1942. The Indian Prisoners of War of the British Army that were captured by Japan first formed this army under Mohan Singh in 1942.
- The official formation of the first division of INA took place on 1st September, 1942 and Mohan Singh was the first Commander of the Indian National Army.

- Major General Shahnawaz Khan, Colonel Prem Kumar Sahgal, Colonel Shaukat Ali Malik and Major Kartar Singh were associated with the Azad Hind Fauj.
- The INA eventually disbanded but was formed again under the guidance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
- Rash Behari Bose founded the Indian club of Tokyo.
- On October 21, 1943, Bose formed the Provisional government for Free India at Singapore with HC Chatterjee (Finance portfolio), MA Aiyar (Broadcasting), Lakshmi Swaminathan (Women department) etc. The famous slogan "Give me blood, I will give you freedom" in Malaya.
- Women's regiment called Rani Jhansi regiment was formed.
- INA HQ shifted to Rangoon in 1944.
- Subhash Chandra Bose raised an army called 'Free Indian Legion'
- Rabindranath Tagore bestowed Subhash Chandra Bose with the title of 'Desh Nayak' or 'National Leader' in 1938 at Shantiniketan, after Subhash Chandra Bose became the President of INC. Mahatma Gandhi called him 'Patriot of Patriots.'
- The Slogan 'Jai Hind' was given by S.C. Bose.
- 'Azad Hind Fauj Day' was observed on November 12, 1945.
- Soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj P.K. Sehgal, Shahnawaz and Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon were prosecuted for waging war against the British Emperor. Rashid Ali was sentenced to seven-year imprisonment. The trial of the Officers of the I.N.A. was held at Red Fort. Delhi (1945)
- The Congress formed a Defence Committee composed of 17 advocates including Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, J.L. Nehru and Asaf Ali. Bhulabhai was the leading counsel for the defence. Muslim League also joined in this all India agitation. (Bhulabhai Desai headed the group of advocates + Vallabh Bhai Patel was not included in the INA 'Red Fort trial in 1945)
- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was able to secure a majority for his plan of Guerilla war against the Japanese due to India's clear stand against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism.

Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- **Feb 1946:** Atlee government decided to send Pethick Lawrence (Secretary of state), Stafford Cripps (President of Board of Trade) and AV Alexander (1st Lord of Admiralty) for peaceful transfer of power to India. Pethick Lawrence was the chairman of the mission.
- **Main Point -**
 1. Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.
 2. The Cabinet Mission proposed a three-tier polity for India.
 3. Grouping provincial assemblies into 3 sections: Section A: Hindu Majority provinces- Madras, Bombay, Central Province, United Province, Bihar, Odisha + Section B: Muslim majority provinces- Punjab, North west Frontier Province, Sindh + Section C: Muslim majority provinces- Bengal and Assam.
 4. Constituent Assembly elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation
 5. Reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council in which all the portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders.
 6. Provinces—full autonomy and residual powers
 7. Lapse of paramountcy
 8. After 1st general elections, a province was free to come out of group and after 10 years, a province was to be free to call for a reconsideration of the group or union constitution.

- Analysis: Congress: Against creation of Pakistan; one constituent assembly and league no longer had a veto + Muslim league: Pakistan implied in compulsory grouping.
- Congress Objections: Provinces should not have to wait till 1st general elections to leave a group + Compulsory grouping contradicts insistence on provincial autonomy + Absence of provinces for elected members from princely states in Constituent assembly
- Mahatma Gandhi was totally in favour of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Muslim League Objections: Grouping to be compulsory with right to secede.
- Abul Kalam Azad negotiated with both Cripps Mission and Lord Wavell. He presided over Congress from 1940 to 1946. He negotiated with the members of the Cabinet Mission on 6 April, 1946.
- Under the Cabinet Mission, the total number of seats allocated to each province in the Constituent Assembly was roughly in the ratio of one representative to the population of 10 lakh persons on a communal basis.
- The last opportunity to avoid the partition of India was lost with the rejection of Cabinet Mission.

(‘It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be the Federal Union composed of British provinces’. The above quotation is related to Cabinet Mission)

Constituent Assembly (1946)

- The very first idea of Constituent Assembly was enshrined in Swaraj Bill of 1895, which was prepared under Bal Gangadhar Tilak’s directions but officially it was said in the Faizpur Congress Session in 1936. Finally, the Constituent Assembly that framed India’s constitution was set up under the Cabinet Mission.
- The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in December, 1946 Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly on 11 December, 1946. (Sachchidanand Sinha was associated with the Quit India Movement. He was elected as temporary President in the first session of the Constituent Assembly (9 December, 1946))
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Indian Constituent Assembly. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was President of the Drafting Committee. Jawaharlal Nehru was President of the Union Power Committee, Union Constitution Committee and States Committee. Vallabhbhai Patel was President of Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribal and excluded areas.
- G. V. Mavlankar held the office of Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly of the British era (1946 to 14 Aug, 1947) and was speaker of Lok Sabha after Independence from 1952 to 1956.

Formation of Interim Government (September 2, 1946)

12th August, 1946 - Lord Wavell invited Congress President Jawahar Lal Nehru to form the interim Government.

24th August, 1946 - Congress (under Jawaharlal Nehru leadership) announced the first Interim Government of India.

2nd September, 1946 - First Interim Government of India was formed + Muslim league didn’t participate in the beginning.

Leaders	Portfolios Held
Jawaharlal Nehru	Vice President of Executive council, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information and Broadcasting
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
Dr. John Mathai	Industries and Supplies
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
CH Bhabha	Works, Mines and Power
Liaqat Ali Khan	Finance
Abdur Rab nishtar	Posts and Air
Asaf ali	Railways and Transport
C Rajagopalachari	Education and Arts
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Commerce
Gaznafar Ali Khan	Health
Joginder Nath Mandal	Law

Partition of India and Independence

Clement R. Attlee was the Prime Minister of Britain when India got Independence from Britishers & George VI was the British monarch (Attlee declared in the House of Commons on February, 20, 1947 that British will leave India before June, 1948)

Attlee's statement (Feb 20, 1947)

1. The British would withdraw from India by 30th June 1948.
2. Wavell would be replaced by Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy.
3. Power may be transferred to one centre or in some areas to existing provincial governments
4. British powers and obligations vis-à-vis princely states would lapse with transfer of power, but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India.

Note : *When Lord Mountbatten came to India as Viceroy, he was given specific instructions to keep India United if possible; however he was authorised to make decisions according to favourable Indian circumstances and minimum British loss.*

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

Lord Mountbatten came to India in March, 1947 with the purpose to give complete independence to India. Mountbatten Plan became the basis for Partition of India.

1. Punjab and Bengal assemblies to take decision partition.
 2. Sindh to take its own decision.
 3. Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district.
 4. Two dominions to be created if partition is to take place, with 2 constituent assemblies.
 5. Freedom to be granted on Aug 15, 1947.
 6. July 18, 1947: The Indian Independence Act, 1947 got royal assent.
 7. Sir Cyril Radcliff established the Boundary Commission to fix the International Boundaries.
- Congress leaders agreed on Partition's only choice to check the widespread communal violence and bloodshed.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Patel represented Indian National Congress in the partition council headed by Lord Mountbatten.

Note: Plan Balkan - After arriving in India to negotiate terms for an Independent India, Mountbatten soon concluded that transfer of power to one central representative constituency assembly for India would be impossible to achieve as neither the India National Congress nor the Muslim League could agree to the terms, and he accordingly came up with 'Plan Balkan', separate dominion for Pakistan, the Princely States and the rest of British India with certain key areas of administration run by Central Government.

- The 1st meeting between Gandhi and Mountbatten had taken place on 31st March , 1947. As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhiji suggested to Mountbatten that Jinnah take over as Prime Minister of Interim Government (however this is not acceptable to Congress Leaders).
- When the Congress Committee accepted the proposal of divided India in Delhi on 15th June, 1947, J.B. Kriplani was the President of Indian National Congress. This proposal was presented by Govind Vallabh Pant and supported by Maulana Azad, Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru. (Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Seemant Gandhi) voted against the partition of India.)
- Dr. Kitchlew termed the partition of India as "Surrender of nationalism in favour of Communalism."
- The Constituent Assembly, as the Provisional Parliament, assumed Sovereign power at midnight on August 14-15, 1947. Jawaharlal Nehru delivered a speech as India's 1st Prime Minister in the Constituent Assembly in New Delhi at midnight on August 14-15, 1947.
- In the Central Assembly at the midnight of August 14/15, 1947, M.S. Subbulakshmi sang "Jan-Gan-Man" and "Sare Jahan Se Acchha Hindostan Hamara" ' written by Iqbal.

- Lord Mountbatten (1947-48) was the 1st Governor-General of Independent India (& last viceroy) while C. Rajagopalachari (1948-50) was the 1st & last Indian Governor-General of Independent India.
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the first Law Minister of Independent India and also President of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.
- Mahatma Gandhi did not participate anywhere in the Independence Day celebration on 15 August, 1947. He was saddened by the partition of the country.
- January 26, 1950 was chosen for the enforcement of the Constitution because: Congress had celebrated 26 January 1930 as the first Independence Day. ('Purna Swaraj' or Complete Independence was accepted as the goal of the Congress)
- R. Coupland wrote that – "India Nationalism was the child of British Rule."
- K. M. Panikkar stated that "the most important achievement of British Rule was the unification of the entire Indian subcontinent.

Indian Independence Act (5th July 1947)

1. It resulted in two new dominion states from the Indian Empire- India and Pakistan.
2. East Bengal, West Punjab, Sind, and Province of Baluchistan constituted Pakistan and the remaining portions were termed as India.
3. Until the introduction of new constitutions, the new dominions were also governed under the Government of India Act, 1935
4. The act subsequently dissolved into Article 395 of the Constitution of India and Article 221 of the Constitution of Pakistan.
5. M.A Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan; India however decided to request Lord Mountbatten to continue as GG of India.

Overview of Constitutional Development of India

Constitutional Development between 1773 and 1858

Regulating Act of 1773

- Recognized EIC's role in political and administrative (beyond trading) and introduced element of centralised administration.
- Appointment of a Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal with supervisory powers over the Presidencies of Madras (now Chennai) and Bombay (now Mumbai).
- In Bengal, Governor General with 4 council members- functions according to majority rule.
- Warren Hastings was appointed the 1st Governor of Bengal.
- Established India's 1st Supreme Court, at Fort William, Calcutta. (Sir Elijah Impey was the first Chief Justice)

(According to the provisions of this Act, a Provincial Assembly was set up in Bihar in 1774.)

Pitt's India Act of 1784

- Dual system of control: Board of Control (Chancellor of exchequer, Secretary of State, 4 members of privy Council- appointed by Crown)—to control company's civil, military, revenue affairs and approve all dispatches.
- Governor General to have council of 3 (including Commander-in-chief), and presidencies of Bombay and Madras were made subordinate to Governor General.
- Revenues of India were now controlled by the British Parliament.

Act of 1786

- Cornwallis made Governor General as well as Commander-in-chief.
- Cornwallis allowed to override council's decision if he owned the responsibility for the decision

Charter Act of 1793

- Renewed EIC's commercial privileges for next 20 years
- EIC empowered to give licences ('privilege'/ 'country trade') to individuals as well as Company's employees to trade in India—made way for opium trade to China.
- Revenue administration separated from judicial functions.
- Home government members paid out of Indian revenues (this continued till 1919)

Note: Cornwallis judicial reforms of 1793 (Cornwallis Code) - Based on the principle of Separation of Powers. (Lord Cornwallis was alarmed at the extent of power concentrated in the District Collector and felt that such absolute power was undesirable in one person and it would retard the improvement)

Charter Act of 1813

- Company's monopoly over Indian trade ended (but retained China trade+ tea trade (Chai aur China))
- Company to retain possession of territories and revenue for 20 more years
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Indian territories held by the Company.
- 1 lakh for the education of Indian people.
- Christian missionaries allowed.

Charter Act of 1833

- 20-year lease to Company extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.
- Ended Company's monopoly with China and Tea.

- Ended all restrictions on European immigration and acquisition of property in India.
- Financial, legislative and administrative centralization of government in India:
 1. G-G given power to superintend, control, direct all civil/ mil affairs of the company.
 2. Bengal, Madras, Bombay, etc. under complete control of Governor General.
 3. All revenues raised under authority of Governor General—would completely control expenses too.
 4. Madras and Bombay brought under Bengal
- A law member added to Governor General's council
- No Indian citizen to be denied employment under the company based on religion, colour, birth, descent, etc.

Charter Act of 1853

- Company to continue possessing territories unless Parliament provided otherwise
- Court of Directors strength reduced to 18
- services were thrown open to competition (no Company monopoly) (Macaulay Committee was formed in 1854) to give effect to the scheme of appointment in Civil Services through competition)
- Law member made full-time member of GG's council
- Further separation of legislative and executive functions of Government of British India.(1st time in India when the Legislative Council was established. The total number of the members in the Legislative Council was 12)
- Local representation introduced in Indian legislature—Indian Legislative Council
- The Governor General could veto any bill of the legislative council.

Act for Better Government of India, 1858

- The East India Company was abolished and now Indian territories in Britain were to be governed in the name of the British queen (it made India a direct British Colony).
- Ended doctrine of lapse as well as abolished the dual government.
- The powers of the company's Court of directors were shifted to and vested in the Secretary of State for India (First Secretary of State for India: Lord Stanley)
- The secretary of state was to be assisted by a Council of 15 members. The council had only an advisory role.
- Governor-General became the viceroy (1st Viceroy - Lord Canning)

Indian Councils Act 1861

- The Portfolio system by Lord Canning laid the foundation of cabinet government in India.
- Empowered the Governor-General to issue an Ordinance.

Indian Councils Act 1892

- Expanded legislative council
- Universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies, and chambers of commerce could recommend members to provincial councils—principle of representation.
- Gave the members the right to ask questions on Budget or matters of public interest. But none of them was given the right to ask supplementary questions.
- Element of indirect election introduced ('election' word NOT used)

Indian Councils Act 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

- 1st attempt to bring in popular representation
- Expanded Imperial Legislative Council as well as Provincial Legislatures
- 1st time: Indian in GG's Exe Council (Satyendra Prasad Sinha as Law member)
- Increased members of Provincial Executive Council
- Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims
- Income qualification for Muslim voters was kept lower than that of Hindus.
- System of election was indirect

This Act was the most short-lived of all of Britain's constitutional experiments.

GoI Act 1919 (Montague Chelmsford Reforms)

- Indian Legislative Council replaced by bicameral system: majority in both houses—> directly elected (restricted franchise).
- Communal electorates extended to Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indian also.
- Dyarchy in provinces. (reserved subjects were kept with the Governor. While transferred subjects are kept with selected members of executive councils. Reserved subjects like Finance, Law and order, Army, Police, etc. Transferred subjects like Public health, educations, agriculture, Local Self-Government, etc)
- 1st time—separate budget for provinces and centre
- High Commissioner for India post created & appointed in London for 6 years to look after trade of India with Europe
- Secretary of state to be paid out of British exchequer.

Note : On 20th August, 1917 the reform made by Edwin Montagu (Secretary of State of India) and Lord Chelmsford is known as 'Montagu Declaration.'

Government of India Act 1935

- Contemplated the establishment of an All-India Federation in which governors' provinces and Chief commissioners' provinces and those Indian states which sign 'instrument of accession' were to be included.
- Dyarchy was abolished in the Provinces and Provincial Autonomy and Bicameral

Legislature were applied.

- Bicameral Federal Legislature
- No provision for joint sitting
- 3 lists- federal, provincial, concurrent; residuary with Governor General
- Dyarchy in provinces was abolished and provinces were given autonomy
- Bicameral legislature in 6: Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Assam, Bengal.
- Principles of communal electorates and weightage were further extended to depressed classes, women and labour.
- Extended franchise to 10%
- Federal Court established in 1937.
- Abolished Indian Council of Secretary of State.

Note: The Simon Commission Report and three sessions of Round Table Conference in 1930, 1931 and 1932 respectively, made their recommendations which were embodied in a White Paper published in 1933, which was considered by a Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament were the baseline of the Government of India Act, 1935.

- Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 recognised the rights of the tenants on land in Bengal and Bihar.
- Montagu-Chelmsford Report recommended increasing the number of Indians in administration and also recommended that the examination shall be jointly held in Britain and India for Civil Services. On their recommendation, the Civil Services was held together in England and India from 1922.
- From 1922 onwards, ICS exam began to be held in India. In 1924, Lee Commission had recommended establishment of an independent and impartial Public Service Commission for India and on the basis of such recommendation, the Union Public Service Commission was established in 1926.
- Through Government of India Act, 1935, Public Service Commission were established separately for both the Central and the State Government Services.
- Bombay, Madras and Calcutta High Courts were established in 1862 under the Indian High Court Act of 1861.
- After the Nagpur Session (1920) of congress, the provincial congress committees were constituted on linguistic basis. In 1948, Congress rejected the demand of formation of provinces on linguistic basis.
- The real intention of the British to include the Princely States in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to use the princes to counterbalance the anti imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders.
- Jawaharlal Nehru compared the Government of India Act, 1935 with “a car which has a brake but no engine”.
- Indian National Congress rejected the Government of India Act, 1935 in Lucknow Session, 1936. This session was presided by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Jawaharlal Nehru criticised GOI Act, 1935 and called it “Charter of Slavery” (due to safeguards and the special powers vested in the Governor-General)
- The “Instrumentation of Instruction” contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 was incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said ‘I have not to beg pardon in connection with the allegation that in the draft of the Constitution, a major part of the Government of India Act, 1935, has again been reproduced’ in parliamentary debates regarding Constitution-making process.

- Protection of Civil Rights Act (PCR Act), 1955 was enacted and notified on 8th May 1955. It was amended in 1976 and was renamed as "Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955".

Miscellaneous Modern History (Facts Revision)

- ❖ Lord Cornwallis was the first Governor-General who established a regular police force in India on the British pattern.
- ❖ The Indian Penal Code (IPC) was drafted in 1860 on the recommendations of the 1st law commission.
- ❖ The first democratically elected Communists party government was formed in Kerala in April, 1957.
- ❖ Goa was included in the Union of India through a police action in 1961. Goa became a Union Territory through 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962 and later on became a full-fledged state in 1987.
- ❖ In the 19th century the fear of Russian expansion towards India became the base of Anglo-Afghan relationships. The treaty of Turkmenchay (1828) created fear among the British due to the increasing influence of Russians.
- ❖ Farrukhsiyar imposed the Jizya tax again and Lord William Bentinck passed the Sati Prevention Act
- ❖ Malcolm was an American priest who visited India and gave details of slavery in South India in 1830, but his name is not associated with the end of Slavery.
- ❖ The first municipal corporation was set up in India in 1688 at Madras.
- ❖ The attitude of 'Paternalism in Governance' is associated with - Sir Thomas Munro (1761-1827), Sir John Malcolm (1769-1833), Alfinston (1779-1859), Charles Metcalfe (1785-1846) etc. They were the main proponents of the democratic character of Indian villages. Munro instituted Ryotwari system in Madras in 1820
- ❖ The Orissa Famine of 1866-67 in India has been described as the 'Sea of Calamity.' The Indian Famine Code, 1883 was prepared by the Strachey Commission.
- ❖ In 1793 Lord Cornwallis decided to divest Zamindars of policing duty and developed thana system and each thana was
- ❖ placed under a new officer called Daroga. Thus, Daroga became the local representative of "Aura and Authority of Company Bahadur".
- ❖ The first press in India was introduced by the Portuguese in 1550. The first printing press of India was set up in 1556 at St. Paul's College, Goa.
- ❖ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated the concept of Widow Remarriage + Major-General Sir William Henry Sleiman was best known for his work on suppression of thuggee + Lord Hastings became Governor-General in 1813. In 1816, Lord Hastings finally decided to suppress the Pindaris.
- ❖ Lala Lajpat Rai was a prolific writer and a nationalist leader of India. He wrote the Biographies of Mazzini, Garibaldi, Shivaji, Dayananda and Shrikrishna. He visited the USA & Japan. He became a member of the British Labor party in England. He was elected to the Central Assembly. He was elected the president of the Indian National Congress in 1920 at the Calcutta session.
- ❖ Lord Attlee said - The British Government is not responsible for the partition of India.
- ❖ Sachidanand Sinha said - "So always with the assent and often to the dictates of the Chamber of Commerce, the Government of India is carried on and this is the 'White Man's Burden'"
- ❖ Louis Fisher said - "So long as this third power, i.e. England is here, our communal differences would keep on troubling us". (Louis Fisher was an American journalist who,

among his many works, also wrote a biography of Mahatma Gandhi, 'A Life of Mahatma Gandhi' (1950))

- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru said - "I am a socialist and a republican and am no believer in Kings and Princes".
- ❖ Ras Behari Bose said - "Avenge the blood of Indian Martyrs. Use your sword to Liberate your Motherland. Stand up against the entire Anglo-America enemy"
- ❖ Jawaharlal Nehru had been described as the high priest of Communism in India.
- ❖ Frank Moraes was the biographer of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ Sir Leonel Curtis is known as the father of Dyarchy. His ideas concerning dyarchy were important in the development of the Government of India act 1919.
- ❖ Boycott word is derived from the name of Captain Charles C. Boycott (1832–97), an Irish land agent. He was the first one who used this as a political weapon in 1880.
- ❖ Sister Nivedita said - The British empire is rotten to the core, corrupt in every direction and tyrannical and mean. She was a disciple of Swami Vivekananda.
- ❖ Annie Besant said - "I am an Indian Tom-Tom, whose work is waking up all the sleepers so that they may wake and work for their motherland".
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi in the Conference of Karachi Session on March 26, 1931 said - 'Gandhi may die, but Gandhism will remain forever'.
- ❖ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said in Constituent Assembly debates - "Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates The British element is gone, but they have left mischief behind".
- ❖ G.B. Macaulay (aka Lord Macaulay) - Commenting on the policies of East India company once he said "The Company is an anomaly, but it is part of a system where everything is an anomaly". (Lord Macaulay - central figure in the language debate over which language should be used as the medium of education in India + also prepared the draft of the Indian Penal Code).
- ❖ Subhas Chandra Bose stated - "India's salvation will not be achieved under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi".
- ❖ Aurobindo Ghosh said, "Political Freedom is the life-breath of a nation". 'New Lamp for Old' is a title of a fiery series authored by Sri Aurobindo.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi & Jay Prakash Narayan - "Party Less Democracy' in India"
- ❖ Rajani Palme Dutt said - "They both fought and collaborated with imperialism". These lines are related to INC.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi said : "Freedom is almost within reach, we have to seize it". On the same occasion, he gave the slogan of "Do or Die."
- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji stated - "Kings are made for Public; Public is not made for the King".
- ❖ Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru stated - "Everything else can wait, but not agriculture."
- ❖ K.G. Deshpande was in charge of a weekly published from Bombay called 'Induprakash'.
- ❖ Gandhi and Tilak toured extensively in India for the cause of social development.
- ❖ G.V. Mavlankar who became the President of Central legislative assembly in 1946, was the first Speaker to discard the official wig and presided over the house wearing the Gandhi cap.
- ❖ Dr. R.C. Majumdar and Dr. S.N. Sen said - 'Indian nationalism in the middle of the 19th century was in the Embryonic stage.
- ❖ Bhimrao Ambedkar was born to Bhimabai Sakpal and Ramji on April 14, 1891 in Madhya Pradesh. On December 6, 1956 he died at his home in Delhi. He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour in 1990.
- ❖ Sardar Patel in 1946 said - "It will be our blunder if we leave people of Bihar and their Government unsafe before the violence and uncivilised attacks of league leaders"

- ❖ British PM (after the 2nd World War) Clement Attlee said that " Imperialism is dead as a dodo" (an extinct bird).
- ❖ Sir Stafford Cripps said - "Here is a revolution taking place and we should move quickly.
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore was popularly called as Gurudev. He also became the first Asian to become a Nobel laureate when he won Nobel Prize for his collection of poems, Gitanjali, in 1913; he was awarded knighthood by the British King George V; established Viswabharati University; two songs from his Rabindrasangit canon are now the national anthems of India and Bangladesh. (He passed away on August 7, 1941)
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore translated the National Anthem to English as 'Morning Song of India' in February, 1919 during his brief stay at Madanapalle. It was given a tune by Margaret Cousins.
- ❖ Mahatma Gandhi called Rabindranath, "The Great Sentinel of India."
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore did not favour the economic aspects of the Swadeshi Movement. He portrayed the side effects of the economic aspects of the Swadeshi Movement in his novel 'Ghare Baire'.
- ❖ Jai Jawan Jai Kisan was a slogan given to India by the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1965, in a public gathering at Ramlila Maidan, Delhi.
- ❖ Yusuf Meher Ali - He coined the term 'Simon Go Back'. He coined the term "Quit India" and was part of the Quit India Movement along with Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ The first cloth mill established in Bombay in the year 1854, was the first cotton textile mill of Bombay. It was established by a Parsi cotton merchant Cawasji Dabar.
- ❖ Swami Vivekananda introduced the philosophy of Vedanta and Yoga to the western world. He became a great spiritualist of Neo-Vedanta ('Practical Vedanta').
- ❖ Baden Powell is considered as the founder of Boy Scouts and Civil Guides Movement in India. In India scouting was introduced in 1909 and guiding in 1911.
- ❖ Rakhmabai was one of the 1st practising women doctors in colonial India + She was also involved with a landmark legal case involving her marriage as a child bride between 1884 and 1888 + This case led to the enactment of the Age of Consent Act in 1891.
- ❖ Raja Chet Singh led the 'Banaras Rebellion' against the Britishers.
- ❖ Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian Independence activist and a freedom fighter. She participated in the Quit India Movement (1942-46) from underground. She was a leading member of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, All India Peace Council and National Federation of Indian women.
- ❖ Maulana Hastrat Mohani - raised the demand for Complete Independence for the first time in 1921.
- ❖ Lord Mountbatten (1947-48) hailed Mohd. Ali Jinnah most responsible for the partition of India.
- ❖ Aga Khan, also known as Maulana Sultan Mohammed Shah presided over the All-India All Parties Muslim Conference in Delhi on December 31, 1928.
- ❖ Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was founded on September 27, 1925 in Nagpur by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar, on the other hand, the Communist Party of India was founded on December 25, 1925 in Kanpur.
- ❖ Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a Pashtun independence activist and a spiritual leader nicknamed as "Frontier Gandhi ". He founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") popularly known as the 'Red Shirts'. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1987.
- ❖ The native State of Tripura became involved in the Freedom movement early in the 20th century because the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura.
- ❖ Dr. Rajendra Prasad was born on December 3, 1884 Siwan district of Bihar. He was the 1st President of Independent India. He was the President of the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Constitution.

- ❖ Rama Devi Choudhary who participated in the Peasant Movement of Bijoliya and was arrested. She also participated in 1930 Satyagraha and 1932 Civil Disobedience Movement and was sentenced to Jail
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore emerged as a great painter at the age of 70 years.
- ❖ Jagat Narayan Lal was sent to Hazaribagh Jail during the freedom struggle. After the release of Jagat Narayan Lal on July 13, 1929, Rajendra Prasad addressed a meeting in Gulab Bagh, Patna on July 14.
- ❖ The Samadhis of Kasturba and Mahadev Desai are situated in the premises of Aga Khan Palace, Pune.
- ❖ Dr. Patabhi Sitaramayya - author of the official history of Congress and 'Gandhi and Gandhism'.
- ❖ Charles Freer Andrews was a social reformer in India. He was also one of the best friends of Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the concept of Non-Alignment to establish peace and cooperation among people. The roots of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) goes back to the friendship between three leaders – Yugoslavia's Josip Broz Tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, and Egypt's leader Gamal Abdel Nasser– who held a meeting in 1956. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them. These five leaders came to be known as the five founders of NAM. The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961.
- ❖ After 15th August, 1947, Goa remained under Portuguese control. After 14 years, Operation Vijay was conducted by Indian forces to free Goa from Portuguese control.
- ❖ Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was the first graduate from Calcutta University in 1858.
- ❖ Due to the campaign of Raja Ram Mohan Roy against the Sati system, Governor-General Lord William Bentinck banned the Sati.
- ❖ Bethune Female School/Calcutta Female School was founded by John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune in 1849 in Kolkata. It was the first school for girls in Kolkata. In 1850 Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was appointed as the first secretary to the school.
- ❖ Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian to be elected as a member of the British Parliament.
- ❖ The practice of indirect election in India was launched in 1892.
- ❖ Abul Kalam Azad was a scholar related to Deoband. He Published Al-Nadwah magazine. He also served as the president of Congress between 1940 to 1946. 'India Wins Freedom' is his famous book.
- ❖ Dr.B.R. Ambedkar - founded Siddharth College + started his journal Mook Nayak in 1920 + founded Depressed Class Institute in 1922.
- ❖ Hind Mazdoor Sabha FOUNDERS - Basawan Singh (Sinha), Ashok Mehta, R.S. Ruikar, Maniben Kara, Shibnath Banerjee, R.A. Khedgikar, T.S. Ramanujam, V.S. Mathur, G.G. Mehta, R.S. Ruikar was elected President and Ashok Mehta was elected general secretary.
- ❖ The first Communist Government of India was established in the province of Kerala in 1957.
- ❖ Women saint Daya Bai was a disciple of Saint Charandas. She wrote a book named 'Dayabodh'.
- ❖ Difference b/w Nehru & Gandhi on Economic Front - Gandhi stressed on the development of small and Micro Industries in India, on the other hand, Jawaharlal Nehru supported heavy industrialization.
- ❖ The correct chronological order of the above events is : Non-cooperation Movement (1920-22), Simon Commission (1927), Nehru report (1928) and Quit India Movement (1942).

- ❖ In the year of 1904, 'Ancient Monuments Preservation Act' was passed when Lord Curzon was Governor General.
- ❖ Swami Shradhanand suggested a no-tax campaign as a protest against the Rowlatt Act.
- ❖ Ferozshah Mehta, the founder of Bombay chronicle newspaper and congress leader, died on 5 November, 1915.
- ❖ The entire area of present Uttar Pradesh was separated from Bengal Presidency and placed under Agra Presidency IN 1834.
- ❖ The British entered Jharkhand for the first time from Palamu in 1772.
- ❖ Warren Hastings was the Governor-General of Bengal at the time when Pitt's India Act of 1784 was passed
- ❖ The Department of State was formed in 1947. Sardar Patel was made head of this department.
- ❖ The 'Deepavali Declaration' issued by then Governor- General Lord Irvin on October 31, 1929 was related to the dominion status of India.
- ❖ Theodore Beck was the first principal of Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- ❖ Muslim League celebrated 22 December 1939 as Deliverance Day after the resignation of Congress ministers in 1939.
- ❖ Wellesley started a policy of subsidiary alliance in 1798. Hyderabad was the first state which accepted the policy of subsidiary alliance (1798).
- ❖ Gandhi did Champaran Satyagrah (1917) with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani + Gandhi had organised Ahmedabad Mill Workers Satyagraha with the association of Anusuya Ben not Morarji Desai + Kheda Satyagraha was launched by Gandhi with Indulal Yagnik and Vallabh Bhai Patel etc
- ❖ Nehru considered Upanishads as relevant texts and had great faith in it. Nehru is considered as the father of science in modern India.
- ❖ The first atomic bomb was exploded on August 06, 1945 during World War II on Hiroshima, a city in Japan. After that, the second atomic bomb was exploded on Nagasaki city of Japan on August 09, 1945.
- ❖ National song 'Vande Mataram' was composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee by using both Bengali and Sanskrit language. It is compiled in his novel 'Anand Math'.
- ❖ The National Calendar of India based on the Saka era has its 1st Chaitra on 22nd March Normally & 21st March in a leap year.
- ❖ The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22nd July 1947.
- ❖ The song Jana-Gana-Mana, composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly on 24 January 1950 as the national anthem.
- ❖ "Operation Vijay" is a successful military action which was conducted against Pakistan by India in 1999.
- ❖ Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali, all were added to Eighth Schedule of constitution in 2004 after 92nd Amendment Act, 2003
- ❖ Kisan Diwas is celebrated on 23 December every year in remembrance of ex-Prime Minister of India Late Chaudhari Charan Singh.
- ❖ Sachchidananda Sinha born in Arrah, the then Bengal Presidency (in present-day Bihar). He was considered as the creator of Modern Bihar.
- ❖ Rabindranath Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature for "Gitanjali" in 1913. He was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize. Amartya Sen was a migrant Indian who got the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1998. Chandra Sekhar was an eminent astronomer. He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1983 in Physics.
- ❖ Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was the political mentor of Subhash Chandra Bose.

- ❖ The first "All India Socialist Youth Congress" was organised in Calcutta on 27 December, 1928. This Congress was presided over by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- ❖ Operation Polo, the code name of the Hyderabad police action, was a military operation in September, 1948 to merge Hyderabad in India.
- ❖ The Secretariat building of West Bengal is known as "Writer's Building". It is located in Kolkata and was designed by Thomas Lyon.
- ❖ Teacher's day is celebrated on 5 September on the birthday of 2nd President and educationist Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan. World Teachers day is celebrated on 5 October by UNESCO Education International
- ❖ National Press Day is celebrated on 16 November. Press Council of India was established in 1966.
- ❖ The Bharatiya Kisan Union was established in 1986 as a nonpolitical organisation by Mahendra Singh Tikait.
- ❖ Karl Marx explained the process of class struggle with the help of dialectical materialism.
- ❖ Most prevalent Calendar in the present-day is Gregorian Calendar
- ❖ Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in Albania and at the age of 18, she had taken the membership of a missionary. She came to India in 1929 and started teaching at Loreto Convent, Kolkata. She was an Indian citizen at the time of her death on September 5, 1997. The Religious organisation established by Mother Teresa is called "Missionaries of Charity".
- ❖ St. Francis Xavier arrived in Goa in 1542. He was instrumental in the spread of Christianity in India and was one of the founding members of the Jesuit order. He died on December 3, 1552 on a Chinese island
- ❖ William Wilson Hunter was a member of Indian Civil Services. He compiled the 'Imperial Gazetteer of India'.
- ❖ The first lady Prime Minister in the World was Sirimao Bhandarnaike of Sri Lanka.(1960)
- ❖ China occupied Tibet in 1959. The autonomy of Tibet ended in 1959.
- ❖ The special rights and privy purse enjoyed by Indian Princely States were abolished by 26th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 in the year of 1971.
- ❖ First President of the USA was George Washington who served from 1789 to 1797.
- ❖ First paper making is credited to Tsai-Lun in China. Tsai Lun made paper in 105 AD.
- ❖ The famous Greek philosopher Plato was a disciple of Socrates whereas Aristotle was the disciple of Plato.
- ❖ First month of the Indian National Calendar is 'Chaitra' which coincides with March or April of the Gregorian Calendar. Phalgun is the last month.

Frequently Asked Chronology

- First Anglo-Burmese War - (1824-1826) (British India v/s Burma)
- First Anglo-Afghan War - (1838-1842) (British v/s Afgan)
- First Anglo-Maratha War - (1775-1782) (British v/s Marathas)
- Second Anglo-Mysore War - (1780-1784) (British v/s Kingdom of Mysore)
- Second Anglo-Maratha War – 1803-05 A.D.
- Second Anglo-Afghan War – 1878-80 A.D
- Champaran Movement - 1917
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre - April 13, 1919
- Khilafat Movement - October , 27 1919
- Moplah Movement - 1921
- Non-Cooperation Movement - 1920-22

- Chauri-Chaura Incident - February 4, 1922
- Civil Disobedience Movement - 1930
- Execution of Bhagat Singh - 23 March, 1931
- Karachi Session of Indian National Congress - 26 to 31 March, 1931
- The August Offer - 1940
- Cripps Plan - 1942
- Quit India Movement - 1942
- Shimla Conference - 25 June 1945
- Wavell Plan - 14 June 1945
- INA Trial- November 1945 to May 1946.
- The Royal Indian Naval Mutiny started on 18 February 1946
- Cabinet Mission Plan - 1946
- Mountbatten Plan - 1947

- La Bourdonnais Capture of Madras - 1746
- Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle - 1748
- Dupleix's dismissal - 1754
- Treaty of Allahabad - 1765

Important Commission & Committee

- Andrew Frazer - Police Commission (1902-03)
- Antony MacDonell - Famine Commission (1901)
- Colin Scott Moncrieff - Irrigation Commission (1901)
- Thomas Robertson - Railway Commission (1901)
- Whitley Commission or Royal Commission - To report on existing conditions of labour
- Wood's Despatch - 1854
- Hunter commission was formed during the tenure of Lord Ripon in 1882 AD to enquire the state of elementary education in India.
- Sadlar Commission was appointed in 1917 to inquire into the conditions and prospects of the University of Calcutta.
- Sargeant Plan was a National Education Policy presented by the Central Advisory Board on education in 1944 + recommended for setting up the University Grants Commission
- Lahore proposal – Fazl-ulHaq
- Pirpur Report – Raj Mohammad Mehdi
- People's Plan was authored by M.N. Roy
- Gandhian Plan – S.N. Agrawala
- Hunter Committee - To investigate the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of April 13, 1919. Gandhi termed it as 'page after page of thinly disguised official white-wash.'
- Butler Committee - appointed in 1927 to investigate and clarify the relationship between the Indian States and British Government
- Hartog Committee Report - to inquire into the conditions of education in India.
- Muddiman Committee - related to Montague- Chelmsford reforms of 1919.

Important Organisations & Movement + Leader Associated

- Azad Muslim Conference - Allah Buksh Allam
- Khaksar Party - Allama Mashriqi
- Khudai Khidmatgar - Abdul Gaffar Khan
- Krishak Praja Party - Fazlul Haq
- Bardoli Satyagraha - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1928)
- Champaran Satyagraha - Gandhi ji (1917)
- Kuka Movement - Ram Singh
- Lal Kurti Movement - Gaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi)
- Avadh Kisan Sabha - Jawahar Lal Nehru
- United Indian Patriotic Association - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- All India Kisan Sabha - Acharya Narendra Dev
- Radical Democratic Party - M.N. Roy
- Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party was a breakaway party from INC formed in 1951 by JB Kriplani. PC Ghosh & T Prakasam were its 2 leaders.
- All India Anti-Untouchability League which was later named as 'Harijan Sewak Sangh' was founded in 1932 by Gandhi.
- All India Kisan Sabha was founded in the year 1936 at Lucknow with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as its President and N.G. Ranga as its secretary.
- Self-Respect movement (third-fourth decade of 20th century) was a movement for the upliftment of depressed classes in Tamil Nadu launched by E.V. Ramaswami Naicker who was popularly called as 'Periyar'.
- Khilafat Movement - Ali Brothers
- Home Rule Movement - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Civil Disobedience Movement - Khan Brothers
- ((B.R. Ambedkar was not participated in Quit India movement))
- Vinoba Bhave - Individual Satyagraha
- B.G. Tilak - Home Rule Movement
- Aruna Asaf Ali - Quit India Movement
- Sarojini Naidu - Dharsana Raid
- Swaraj Party (1923) was established by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru.
- Madan Mohan Malviya was the founder of Nationalist Party & Tej Bahadur Sapru founded National Liberation Front.
- Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru - President, All India Liberal Federation
- K.C. Neogy - member of the constituent Assembly of India, member of the first cabinet of Independent India & the chairman of the first Finance Commission of India.
- P.C. Joshi - first general secretary of the Communist Party of India.
- Vallabhbhai Patel - Bardoli Satyagraha
- Jamnalal Bajaj- Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha
- Dadabhai Naoroji- Bombay Association
- Lala Lajpat Rai- National School at Lahore
- Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873 was founded by Jyotiba Phule.
- Founder of All India Harijan Sangh - Mahatma Gandhi

Important Timelines Frequently Asked

- The Dramatic Performance Act - 1876
- Vernacular Press Act - 1878
- Bengal Tenancy Act - 1885
- North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act - 1890.
- Ban on Sati - 1829
- Wood's Despatch - 1854
- Lord Lytton's Delhi Durbar was held in 1877
- Ilbert bill controversy occurred in 1883
- In 1883, the first National Conference was held in Calcutta (now Kolkata).
- Famine in Western Uttar Pradesh occurred in 1860-61.
- Famine in Orissa, Bengal, Bihar - 1865-66
- Famine in Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad - 1876-78
- Starting of 'Kesari' by Bal Gangadhar Tilak – 4 January, 1881
- Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in 1900 AD.
- Famine in Bengal - 1943
- Lucknow Pact - December 1916
- Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak - 1 August 1920
- The decision to establish the All India Muslim League in 1906 was taken up at Dhaka.
- Formation of Swaraj Party - 1923
- The All India State People Conference was founded in 1927
- Assassination of Curzon Wylie – 1 July 1909
- Execution of Khudiram Bose – 1 August, 1908
- Starting of 'Al Hilal' by Abul Kalam Azad – 1912
- First All India Women's Conference was held in 1927
- All India Depressed Class Association was formed in Nagpur 1926 with M.C. Rajah was its first elected President.
- First Indian National Social Conference was held in 1887.
- First Industrial Policy in Independent India was propounded on April 6, 1948.
- Amritsar Session of Indian National Congress - 26-30 December, 1919
- Formation of Naujwan Bharat Sabha - March, 1926
- Constitution of Simon Commission - 1927
- Nehru Report - 1928
- Sharda Act - 1929
- Dandi March - 12 March, 1930
- Gandhi - Irwin Pact - 5 March 1931
- Second Round Table Conference - September -December 1931
- Communal Award - 16 August 1932
- Poona Pact - 24 September 1932
- Mutiny in Royal Indian Navy - 18 February, 1946
- Formation of an interim Government - September 2, 1946
- The arrival of the Cabinet Mission - March 24, 1946
- Muslim League launches Direct Action - August 16, 1946
- Jinnah's wrecking of the Simla Conference - July 14, 1945
- Neeldarpan is a Bangalle Drama written by Deenbandhu Mitra in 1858-59 AD
- Satyendra Nath Tagore was the first Indian to qualify Civil Service Examination in 1863 AD.
- Bankimchandra Chatterjee, in 1882, wrote Anand Math the story of which is based on the Sanyasi revolt (1763-1800 AD)
- Dayanand Saraswati founded Arya Samaj on 8 April 1875 in Bombay

Magazines, Books and Their Authors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hind Swaraj; Young India; Gokhale-my political guru; My Experiments With Truth - Mahatma Gandhi • India Wins Freedom; Al-Helal - Abul Kalam Azad • Common Weal and New India - Annie Besant • Babu: My Mother - Manubehn Gandhi • Gita Rahasya - Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in Mandalay jail) • The Life Divine; The Idol of Human Unity; Essays on the Gita; Vande Mataram; Foundation of Indian Culture - Aurobindo Ghosh • Vital-Vidhwansak - Gopal Baba Walangkar • Unhappy India; The Story of My Deportation - Lala Lajpat Rai • Durgesh Nandini ; Anandmath; Debi Chaudhrani - Bankimchandra Chatterjee • Poverty and Un-British Rule in India - Dadabhai Naoroji • The Man Who Divided India - Dr. Rafiq Zakaria • India from Curzon to Nehru and After - Durga Das • The Hitavada - Gopal Krishna Gokhale • A Nation in Making - Surendranath Banerjee • Samachar Darpan - J.C. Marshman • Mirat-ul-Akhbar; Precepts of Jesus - Raja Ram Mohan Roy • Kesari - B.G. Tilak • Indian Unrest - Valentine Chirol (He termed Bal Gangadhar Tilak as 'The father of Unrest in India) • Indian Struggle - Subhash Chandra Bose • Hindutva - V.D. Savarkar • History of the Freedom Movement in India - Tara Chand • Our Indian Musalmans - W.W. Hunter • Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan • Towards Struggle; Prison Diary - Jaiprakash Narayan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Mirror - Devendranath Tagore • Das Kapital - Karl Marx • Vanguard - M.N. Roy • Native Opinion - B.N. Mandlik • Bombay Chronicle - Ferozshah Mehta • Satyarth Prakash - Dayananda Saraswati • Rajaniti Ratnakara - Chandesvara • Kissa Radha Kanhaiya - Nawab Wazid Ali Shah • Desher Katha - Sakharam Ganesh Deuskar • India's Struggle for Independence; Indian National Movement: The Long-Term Dynamics; The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India - Bipan Chandra • Mother India - Catherine Mayo • The First Indian War of Independence - Vinayak Damodar Savarkar • The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857 - R.C. Majumdar • Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies - S.B. Chaudhari • The Great Rebellion - Ashok Mehta • "Sanskriti Ke Char Adhyay" - Ramdhari Singh Dinkar • "Landmarks in Indian Constitutional and National Development" - Gurmukh Nihal Singh • Mountbatten and the Partion of India - Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre • The Economic History of India Under British Rule - Romesh Chandra Dutt • Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress - J.R. Mclane • Planned Economy for India - M. Visvesvaraya • The Roots of Ancient India - W. A. Fairservis • Eternal India - Indira Gandhi • India: A Wounded Civilization - V.S. Naipaul • Planning and the Poor - B.S. Minhas • The Problems of the Far East - George N. Curzon • The Untold Story - General Kaul
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India Divided - Dr. Rajendra Prasad • An Introduction to the Dreamland; Why I am an Atheist - Bhagat Singh • Bandi Jivan - Sachindranath Sanyal • The Philosophy of Bomb - Bhagwati Charan Vohra • The Indian Sociologist - Shyamji Krishna Verma • Annihilation of Caste(1936) - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar • Jawaharlal Nehru- A Biography - Frank Moraes • The life of Mahatma Gandhi- Louis Fischer • Guilty Men of India's Partition; The Wheel of History - Ram Manohar Lohia • The Great Divide - H.V. Hudson • Glimpses of the World History; Discovery of India - Jawaharlal Nehru • Captive Lady - Michael Madhusudan Dutt • Gora; Gitanjali; Sadhana - Ravindranath Tagore • The Broken Wing - Sarojini Naidu • India for Indians - C. R. Das • Nation in Making - S.N. Banerjee • Living an Era - D.P. Mishra • Bahubivah - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar • Nil Darpan - Dinabandhu Mitra • Shatranj Ke Khiladi; Gaban; Godan; Nirmala; Soj-e-Vatan; Rangbhumi - Munshi Prem Chand • Chandrakanta - Devkinandan Khatri • Devdas - Sharat Chandra Chatterjee • Vish aur Amrit - Amritlal Nagar • Chidambara - Sumitra Nandan Pant • Indu Prakash - M.G. Ranade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alphabet - David Diringer • The Path to Power - Margaret Thatcher • <i>The Satanic Verses</i>(1988) - Salman Rushdie • <i>The Road Ahead</i> - Bill Gates • <i>The Struggle in My Life</i> - Nelson Mandela • <i>India 2020; Ignited Minds; Wings of Fire</i> - A.P.J. Abdul Kalam • <i>Ulysses</i> - James Joyce • <i>Pathology of Corruption</i> - S.S. Gill • <i>The Success of India's Democracy</i> - Atul Kohli • <i>Working a Democratic Constitution : A history of the Indian Experience</i> - Granville Austin • <i>Divide and Quit</i> - Penderal Moon • <i>Nineteen Eighty-Four</i> - George Orwell. • <i>Worshipping False Gods</i> - Arun Shourie • <i>Geographical Factors in Indian History</i> - K. M. Panikkar • <i>The Argumentative Indian</i> - Amartya Sen • <i>In Custody</i> - Anita Desai • <i>Unaccustomed Earth</i> - Jhumpa Lahiri • <i>Tabaqat-i-Akbari</i> - Nizamuddin • <i>The Audacity of Hope</i> - Barack Obama • <i>Politics in India</i> - Rajni Kothari. • <i>Andha Yug</i> - Dharamvir Bharati
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- Songs from Prison is a book of translation from Sanskrit hymns and lyrics, from the Upanishads and other scriptures. Mahatma Gandhi made these translation (Yerawada Prison, 1930)
- The Indian Opinion was published by Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa to fight racial discrimination.
- Springing Tiger' is the book based on the life story of Subhas Chandra Bose written by Hugh Toye.
- The original version of 'Gitanjali' in the Bengali language was published on August 14, 1910. The English version of Gitanjali was published in November, 1912 for the first time.
- Mahatma Gandhi in his book 'Hind Swaraj'(1909) termed the British Parliament as sterile and prostitute.He wrote his autobiography 'My Experiments With Truth' in the Gujarati language.

- 'Anand Math' the text written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee is considered as the "Bible of Bengali Patriotism." It is based on the Sanyasi Rebellion (1763-1800). The National Song of India 'Vande Mataram' is compiled in 'Anand Math.'
- 'Bharat Durdasha' is a drama written by Bharatendu Harishchandra. "Andher Nagari Chaupat Raja" was also written by him.
- 'Jhini Jhini Bini Chadariya' is a famous novel written by Abdul Bismillah
- 'Bharat Bharati' was written by the famous poet of Hindi and 'Rashtrakavi' Maithili Sharan Gupta.
- The novel 'A Passage to India' was written by E.M. Forster, based on the freedom movement.
- 'Jhanda Geet' (Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyaara Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara) was written by Shyamlal Parshad.
- The Nationalist song 'Aye Mere Watan Ke Logo' was written by Pradeep. The original name of Pradeep was Ramachandra Narayanji.
- Muhammad Iqbal(born @Sialkot, Punjab) wrote "Saare Jahan Se Achcha" but later he joined Muslim League. "Mazhab Nahi Sikhata Aapas Mein Bair Rakhna" is a portion of the famous song "Saare Jahan Se Achcha" written by Muhammad Iqbal.
- The song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was written and composed by Rabindranath Tagore during the Bengal partition movement of 1905. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the National Anthem of India 'Jana Gana Mana' & also of Bangladesh.
- Sorojini Naidu is the author of the collection of a poem called 'Golden Threshold.'
- Manoranjan Prasad Singh wrote the poem "Firangiya" in Bhojpuri against British Colonialism.
- Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the book 'Discovery of India' during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar fort jail during 1942-1945. He also wrote the book named 'Meri Kahani' and 'Glimpses of World History' during his prison life.
- The report Journey through the Kingdom of Oudh in the year 1849-50 was written by W.H. Sleeman.
- Meghadutam, Kumarasambhavam and Titusamharam are written by Kalidasa. Uttararamacharita is a famous Sanskrit drama written by Bhavbhuti.
- The Sayyid Brothers became highly influential in the Mughal court after Aurangzeb's death and became kingmakers during the anarchy following the death of the emperor Aurangzeb in 1707. The term Sayyid brothers refer to Syed Abdullah Khan and Syed Hassan Ali Khan Barha.
- Vinod Mehta has written his autobiography entitled the "Lucknow Boy."
- The book 'Silent Spring' is the masterpiece of the famous bio-scientist Rachel Carson. The book raised the question on the use of pesticides.
- The poems of Late Harivansh Rai Bachchan in chronological order are as follows- Madhushala (1935), Madhubala (1936) and Madhukalash (1937).
- Lajja' is a novel in the Bengali language written by Taslima Nasrin
- Arundhati Roy was awarded the Booker Prize in 1997 for her book 'The God of Small Things.'
- The Proudest Day based on the independence of India was written by Anthony Read and David Fisher.
- Verrier Elwin studied the Baiga tribe and wrote the book entitled Baiga.
- The autobiography named 'Truth Love and a Little Malice' is written by Khushwant Singh.
- V.S. Naipaul – 'In a Free State' (Booker Prize in 1971); Salman Rushdie –'Midnight's Children' (Booker Prize in 1981); Paul Scott –'Staying On' (Booker Prize in 1977); James Gordon Farrell –'The Siege of Krishnapur' (Booker Prize in 1973).
- Jai Prakash Narain drafted the 'Sarvodaya Plan' in 1950. Shriman Narayan Aggarwal is credited for preparing the Gandhian Plan.