

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT**CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS**

- 1885 - (Dec.) Foundation of Indian National Congress
- 1889 - Foundation of British Committee of the Indian National Congress at London
- 1890 - Publication of India from the Platform of British Committee of National Congress
- 1892 - Indian Council Act was passed
- 1893 - Inauguration of the Ganapati Festival by Tilak
- 1895 - a. Inauguration of the Shivaji Festival by Tilak
b. Establishment of the "Deccan Sabha" by Gokhale
- 1897 - Imprisonment of Tilak for 18 months on ground of Treason
- 1905 - a. (July) Announcement of revised scheme of partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon
b. (Oct) Partition of Bengal came into force
- 1906 - a. (Dec) Foundation of Indian Muslim League at Dhaka
b. Dadabhai Naroji declared the Swarajya as the goal of Congress
- 1907 - a. Congress split in Surat
b. First Open Annual Session of the Muslim League at Karachi
- 1908 - Imprisonment of Tilak for 6 years – sent to Mandley Jail
- 1909 - Indian Council Act or Morley Minto Reforms passed
- 1911 - a. Coronation of Delhi Durbar-Advent of George V
b. Partition of Bengal revoked
c. Announcement of transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi
- 1912 - a. (Dec) Bomb thrown on Lord Harding on his state entry into Delhi
b. Transfer of capital to Delhi
c. Constitution of a separate province of Bihar & Orissa
- 1915 - a. Gandhi returned to India from South Africa
b. Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram by Gandhi at Ahmadabad
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- 1916 -
- a. (April) Foundation of Home Rule league by Tilak
 - b. (Sept) Foundation of Home Rule league by Annie Besant
 - c. Foundation of Banaras Hindu University by Pt. Madan Mohan Malviya
 - d. Unity between Moderates and extremists
 - e. Lucknow Pact in which an agreement was made between Congress & Muslim League
 - f. Foundation of Women's University at Poona
- 1917 -
- a. (April) Champaran Satyagrah by Gandhi
 - b. (20 Aug) the congress and the Muslim League dropped the programme of passive resistance
 - c. Annie Besant dropped the Home Rule Movement
 - d. Formation of Rowlett Committee
- 1916 -
- a. (March) Organisation of first All-India Depressed Classes Conference
 - b. Khaira Satyagrah by Gandhi
 - c. Ahmedabad Satyagrah by Gandhi
- 1919 -
- a. (Feb) Foundation of Satyagrah Sabha by Gandhi against the of Rowlett Bill
 - b. (6th April) Beginning of Rowlett Satyagrah
 - c. (13th April) Jalianwalla Bagh massacre
 - d. (15th April) Martial law in Punjab
 - e. (Oct) Appointment of the Hunter Committee for the investigation of Punjab wrings
 - f. (Nov) Foundation of All India Khilafat Committee
 - g. (Dec) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms or the Govt. of India Act was passed
 - h. Gandhi elected as the President of All-India khilafat Committee at Delhi
 - i. Formation of National Liberation Federation
- 1920 -
- a. (June) Passing of Non-cooperation proposal by Khilafat committee in Allahabad
 - b. (1 August) Launching of non-cooperation Movement by the Congress
 - c. (Dec) Approval and ratification of the policy of non-violent non-cooperation by the congress in the Nagpur session
 - d. (Aug) Moplahs rebellion in Malabar Coast
 - e. Foundation of Chamber of Princess
- 1921 -
- a. (3 Jan) The inauguration of the new constitution according to the Government of India Act 1919
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- b. (1 Feb) Gandhi decided to embark on Mass Civil Disobedience at Bardoli
 - c. (July) Passing a resolution by All India Khilafat Committee prohibited Muslim to serve British Indian Army
 - d. (Aug) Moplahs rebellion in Malabar Coast
 - e. Foundation of Chamber of Princess
- 1922 -
- a. (Feb) Announcement of starting of mass civil disobedience by Gandhi
 - b. (Feb) Chauri Choura incident and suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement
 - c. Opposition of Congress Programme in Gaya Session
 - d. (May) Vishva Bharti University started by Rabindranath Tagore
 - e. (Dec) Foundation of Swaraj Party
 - f. Liberty given to the people of Native state to become a member of Congress
- 1923 -
- Compromise between Swarajists and the No-Changers in the congress in the special session of the Congress in Delhi
- 1925 -
- a. Foundation of the Communist Party by M.N Roy
 - b. Foundation of Hindustan Association by Chandra Shekhar Azad
 - c. Vithalbai Patel elected as the President in Centre Legislature
- 1926 -
- a. First All India Non-Brahmin Conference held at Belgaum under the President ship of Ramaswamy
 - b. Announcement of four-point programme for co-operation with the congress by Md. Ali Jinnah in the Nagpur session of Muslim league
- 1927 -
- a. (Nov) Appointment of the Simon Commission (the statutory commission)
 - b. (Dec) Passing of "Delhi Proposals" by Muslim leaders
 - c. Boycott of Simon Commission of Madras session of congress
 - d. Foundation of Ali India Praja Conference First session under the President ship of Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra
- 1928 -
- a. (Feb) Arrival of Simon Commission in Bombay
 - b. (Feb) All Party conference in Delhi and Demand of Dominion Status
 - c. Formation of eight members committee for framing of Constitution under Motilal Nehru
 - d. (Aug) Presentation of Nehru Report
 - e. Assault on Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab during the Boycott of the Simon Commission
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- f. (Nov) Foundation of Independence League by Subhash and Nehru
 - g. Appointment of Butler Committee
 - h. Baradoli Satyagraha under the leader of Vallabh Patel on the issue of increase of revenue attempted by Government
 - i. (Dec) Demand given by Jinnah in All India party conference in Calcutta for the development of Muslim majority areas and reservation for Muslims
 - j. (Dec) Warning given to the Government in Calcutta session of Congress that if Government did not accept Nehru Report till 3rd Dec. 1929, Congress would begin Civil Disobedience Movement
- 1929 -
- a. (Jan) Announcement of 14-points demands by Jinnah in the Muslim League meeting at Delhi
 - b. (April) Dropping of bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt
 - c. (18 Aug) Observation of "Political Sufferers Day" by the All India Congress committee
 - d. (31 Oct.) Announcement the goal of British policy in India that is granting of the Dominion status by Lord Irwin
 - e. (Dec) Passing the resolution for the Purna Swarajya (complete independence) by the Indian National Congress in Lahore session under the President ship of Jawaharlal Nehru
 - i. (31 Dec) Dropping of Nehru Report
 - g. Report of Butler Committee
 - h. Hoisting of tricolor flag for the first time on 31 Dec
- 1930 -
- a. (26 Jan) The congress observed Indian Independence Day
 - b. (14 Feb) Passing of the Civil Disobedience resolution by the working committee of the congress
 - c. (2 March) Eleven points demands of Gandhi given to Irwin
 - d. (12 March) Launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement with the famous Dandi March for Salt Satyagraha
 - e. (5 April) Violation of Salt Commission Report
 - f. (May) Publication of Simon Commission Report
 - g. (Nov) The first Round Table Conference in London without the participation of the Congress
- 1931 -
- a. (5th March) Gandhi & Irwin pact
 - b. Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhi
 - c. Gandhi took part in the Second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Congress
 - d. Execution of Bhagat Singh Sukhdeo and Rajguru
 - e. (Sept) Second Round Table Conference
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- 1932 -
- a. (Jan) Beginning of Second phase of the Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. (Aug) Announcement of "Communal Award" by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Mac Donald
 - c. (Sept) Gandhi began fast to protest against Award
 - d. (Sept) Poona Pact between Gandhi and Ambedkar and other scheduled castes representatives
 - e. (Nov) Third Round Table Conference without the participation of the Congress ends without any settlement
- 1933 -
- a. White paper on constitutional development
 - b. (May) Suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Congress
 - c. (Aug) Beginning of individual Civil Disobedience
- 1934 -
- a. (May) Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement
 - b. Beginning of Harijan Work by Gandhi
 - c. (17 May) Foundation of Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narain first meeting in Patna
 - d. (21-22 Oct) First open session of Congress Socialist Party in Bombay under the President ship of Sampooma Nand
- 1935 -
- (Aug) The government of India Act was passed
- 1936 -
- Formation of the first All-India Peasant Organisation, the All India Kisan Sabha
- 1937 -
- a. (April) Provincial autonomy according to the Government of India Act 1935 came into force
 - b. Election held, the congress Government formed in 7 provinces, Federal Court started
- 1939 -
- a. Formation of the Forward Block by Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b. (3 Sept) World war II broke out and the viceroy declared India a belligerent country
 - c. Resignation of the Congress Ministries in the province against the war policy
 - d. (22 Dec) Observance of the "Day of Deliverance" from the tyranny of the Congress rule at the instance of Jinnah by the Muslim League
 - e. All Indian Praja Conference under the President ship of Jawaharlal Nehru
- 1940 -
- a. (March) Passing of the Pakistan Resolution in the Lahore session by the Muslim League
 - b. (10 Aug) Announcement of "August offer"
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- c. (Aug 18-22) Rejection of August Offer by the Congress working committee
 - d. (17 Oct) Launching of individual 'Satyagraha' movement by the congress starting with Vinoba Bhave and Jawaharlal Nehru
- 1941 -
- a. Delhi of Rabindranath Tagore
 - b. (17 Jan) Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India
 - c. Suspension of Individual Satyagrah Movement in Bardoli session
- 1942 -
- a. (March) Arrival of Cripps Mission
 - b. (April) The congress President, Maulana Azad rejected the Cripps commission Draft Declaration
 - c. (July) The Congress working committee passed the Quit India Resolution
 - d. (8 August) The passing of the Quit India Resolution at the All India Congress Committee at Bombay
 - e. (12 August) Crips left India on the failure of his mission
 - f. Beginning of Quit India Movement
 - g. (1 Sept) Formal Establishment of India National Army (Azad Hindi Fauj) by Subhash Chandra Bose
- 1943 -
- a. Beginning of Gandhi's historical 21 days fast (To show faith in non-violence and purification of self)
 - b. (Oct 21) Proclamation of S.C. Bose to form the Provincial Government of Free India
 - c. (Dec) Adoption of the Slogan Divide and Quit by the Muslim League in Karanchi session
- 1944 -
- (Sept). Gandhi met Jinnah to discuss the C. Rajagopalachari Formula
- 1945 -
- a. (Dec) The trial of the I.N.A prisoners
 - b. General Election in India
 - c. Viceroy Wavell Organised the Simla Conference to discuss Wavell Plan
- 1946 -
- a. (Feb 18) Mutiny of the Indian naval ratings in Bombay (Talwar)
 - b. (15 March) Announcement of Cabinet Mission by the British Prime Minister Attlee
 - c. (24 March) Arrival of Cabinet Mission to Delhi
 - d. (16 May) The Cabinet Mission Plan was announced
 - e. (16 June) The Cabinet Mission outlined the Procedure for forming the Interim Government
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- f. (24 July) Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the cabinet Mission plan and called for direct action to achieve Pakistan
- g. (July) Elections to the Constituent Assembly as provided in the Cabinet Mission Plan
- h. (14 Aug) The Direct Action Day observed by the Muslim League
- j. (2 Sept) Formation of the Interim Govt.
- k. (26 Oct) Muslim League joined the Interim Govt.
- l. (9 Dec) First session of the constituent Assembly
- m. Muslim League Boycotted Constituent Assembly

- 1947 -
- a. (20 Feb) Declaration of granting freedom to India before June 1948 by Attlee
 - b. (24 March) Appointment of Mountbatten as a Viceroy
 - c. (3 June) Mountbatten Plan for the partition of India
 - d. (June) The Congress and the Muslim League accepted the Mountbatten Plan
 - e. (4 July) Introduction of India Independence Bill
 - f. (15 July) Passing of Indian Independence Bill
 - g. (15 Aug) Freedom to India
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MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE

Bahadur Shah (1707-1712)

- War of succession among the three sons of Aurangzeb and emergence of Bahadur Shah as the victor.
- Reconciliation of the Sikhs by taking Guru Gobind Singh into Mughal service.
- Reconciliation of the Bundelas and the Jats by taking their chiefs into his service.
- Release of Sahu and outbreak of Maratha Civil War.

Jahandar Shah (1712-1713)

- War of succession among the four sons of Bahadur Shah and the success of Jahandar due to the support given to him by Zulfiqar Khan.
- Defeat of Jahandar by his nephew Farukh Siyar.

Farukh Siyar (1713-1719)

- Decisive role of the Sayyid Brothers (Abdulla Khan and Husain Ali Khan) in the succession of Farukh.
- Beginning of the struggle for power between the emperor and the Sayyid brothers.
- Murder of Farukh by the Sayyid brothers.

Muhammad Shah (1719-1748)

- Accession of Muhammad with the help of Sayyid brothers.
- Conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers and their murder by the other nobles in 1720.
- Foundation of the autonomous state of Hyderabad by Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1720.
- Nadir Shah's invasion (1738-1739); loss Indus, the Kohinoor diamond, peacock throne, etc.

Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)

- First invasion of India by Ahmad Shah Abdali (ruler of Afghanistan and former general of Nadir Shah).
- His 'wazir', Imad-ul-Mulk, blinded him.

Alamgir II (1754-1759)

- He was killed in 1759 by his 'wazir', Imad-ul-Mulk.

Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

- He did not live in his capital in the initial years due to his fear of the 'wazir'.
- Defeat in the battle of Buxar (1764).
- Capture of Delhi by the British in 1803 and his death as a prisoner of the British.

Akbar II (1806-1837)

- Establishment of the British as the paramount power in India.
- Conferment of the title of Raja to Ram Mohan Roy and the latter's visit to England to plead for enhancement of the emperor's pension. Roy's death in England.

Bahadur Shah II (1837-1862)

- His participation in the Revolt of 1857 and execution of all the Mughal princes.
- His arrest and deportation to Rangoon in 1858; his death in the prison.

Causes for Decline

- Mistakes of Aurangzeb.
 - Wars of succession.
 - Weak personalities of the Later Mughals.
 - Deterioration in the organization and character of the Mughal nobility.
 - Failure of the Mughal economy to satisfy the minimum needs of its population.
 - Breakdown of Mughal administration and armed power.
 - Foreign Invasion.
 - Absence of the spirit of political nationalism among the people of Mughal Empire.
 - Inherent defects of hereditary despotism and centralized government.
 - Indirect influence of religious reformers.
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THE ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

PORTUGUESE

- Vasco Da Gama discovered a sea route from Europe to India through the Cape of Good Hope. He reached the port of Calicut in 1498 and was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut (known by the title of Zamorin). Second visit of Vasco Da Gama in 1502.
 - Established their first factory in 1500 at Calicut, which was abandoned in 1525 due to the pressure of Zamorin.
 - Cochin was the early Portuguese capital in India; later on, it was replaced by Goa.
 - The first Portuguese Governor in India was Francisco De Alameda (1505-09).
 - The Second Portuguese Governor was Alfonso De Albuquerque (1509-15). He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510 and made it the capital of Portuguese Empire in the east. He encouraged his natives to marry Indian women. He consolidated Portuguese Power in India.
 - Other important governor was Nino Da Cunha (1529-1538). He acquired Diu and Bassein from Bahadurshah of Gujarat.
 - Next important governor was Martin Alfonso De Souza. The famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier came to India with him.
 - They lost Bombay, as it was given to Charles II of England by the king of Portugal as dowry in the marriage of his sister (1661).
 - The Marathas captured Salsette and Bassein in 1739 from the Portuguese.
 - Ultimately, the Portuguese were left with only Goa, Diu and Daman that they retained till 1961.
 - They made the spice trade (particularly Pepper trade) a monopoly.
 - They seized upon the strategic point in the India Ocean in order to control the vast network of Asian maritime trade.
 - They also sold the offices of Captains and Customs Collectors in the Indian Ocean strongholds.
 - Important Portuguese settlements on west coast were Calicut (1500), Cochin (1501), Cannanore (1503), Quilon (1503), Chaliyam (1531), Rahol (1535), Crangannore (1536), Mangalore (1568), Hanaver (1568), Diu (1509), Bassin (1534), Surat (1599), Daman (1599), Bhavnagar.
 - Important Portuguese settlement on East coast was Meliapore (San Thome), Chittagaon (1536), Satgon (1538), Hugli (1579-80), Bandel.
 - They established a fortress at Manar in 1518 on the western coast of Ceylon.
 - The first effort to establish commerce in Bengal was made for Chittagaon, the chief port of Bengal during this period.
 - They obtained permission from Mahmud Shah the King of Bengal, to erect factories at Chittagaon and Satgaon in 1536. Akbar granted them the second settlement at Hugli in 1579-80. The third one was established at Bandel through a Farman of Shajahan in 1633.
 - The chief aim of the Portuguese in discovering the sea-route connecting the East with Portugal was to collect spices directly from the places of production rather than from the hands of intermediaries like the Italian and the Muslim traders.
 - The Portuguese had armed vessels paying the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea. They confiscated ships carrying commodities, which were not given passes
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- (Cartaz) by the Portuguese officials.
- The booty thus obtained yielded a sizeable source of income, which was again invested in trade. The person interested in sending their ships to other parts of India or to Asian countries was required to take passes (Cartaz) from the Portuguese for which a fee was charged. Such ships were obliged to visit any of the ports in India where the Portuguese had customs houses, and to pay taxes.
- The cartaz was first issued in 1502. In cartaz, it was specifically mentioned that certain items like pepper, horses ginger, coir, ship, pitch, sulphur, lead, saltpeter, cinnamon, etc. were not to be loaded on their ships.
- Rulers like Akbar and his successors, Nizam shah of Ahmednagar, Adil Shah of Bijapur, kings of Cochin, the Zamorins of Calicut and the rulers of Cannore purchased passes from the Portuguese to send their ships to various places.
- De Almeda was defeated at Chaul by Mahmud Begarha, ruler of Gujarat with the help of Egypt. However, the Portuguese defeated them in 1509.
- Portuguese killed Bahadur Shah, ruler of Gujarat (1526-37) when sought shelter of the Portuguese at Diu after Humayun captured Mandasor.
- Fortunes of the Portuguese began to decline after death of Castro in 1548.
- Portuguese lost Hoogly to the Mughals in 1632, driven out by Qasim Khan.
- Portuguese lost Hormuz in 1622 to the British.
- The Dutch shattered the naval monopoly of the Portuguese.
- Main items of export procured by the Portuguese from India were- Muslim, Chintz, Pepper (Malabar), Ginger (Malabar), Cinnamon (Malabar) Red & White Sandalwood (Malabar), Indigo, ivory, Turmeric, Silk (Bengal), Spikenard (Bengal), Pearl etc.

DUTCH

- 'Dutch East India Company' was formed in 1602.
 - Other important factories of the Dutch were at Pulicat, Surat, Bimilipatnam, Karikal, Chinsura (Fort Gustavus), Kasimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Negapatnam and Cochin.
 - Initially their headquarters was at Pulicat after obtaining permission from king of Chandragiri till 1690 and then Negapatnam.
 - They broke down the Portuguese monopoly in India.
 - They popularized spice and textile trade, besides they exported Indigo, Saltpeter and Raw Silk.
 - Dutch commercial activities began to decline by the beginning of 18th century and with the Battle of Bedera with the English in 1759 ended.
 - The Dutch East Indian company's chief administrative center was at Batavia.
 - They set up their first factory at Petapuli in North Coromandal in 1606 followed by another at Masulipatanam.
 - They had two factories in the interior of the Golkunda territories- one at Nagalavancha and another at Golconda.
 - In Nagalavancha, the factory was established in 1670, but owing to political unrest, the Dutch withdrew from there in the 1680's.
 - In Golconda, they established their factory in 1662.
 - In the Bengal region two more factories were established by the Dutch in Karakul in 1669 and in Malda in 1676 but both had to close down soon.
 - The English decided to drive the Dutch away from their Indian possessions and joined hands with the Portuguese in India to drive the Dutch out.
 - By 1795, the English succeeded in expelling the Dutch completely.
 - The Dutch company was governed through 17 directors commonly known as
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- Gentlemen XVII.They got favourable response from the rulers of Golconda.
- They got right to perfect coin in the pulicat mint in 1657 from Golconda king.
- By the Farman of 1676, the Golconda ruler granted the Dutch complete freedom from tariffs in Golconda.
- The Dutch succeeded in getting Farman from the Emperor Jahangir for trading along the west coast.
- They were exempted from toils from Burhanpur to Cambay and Ahmedabad.
- Shah Alam granted total exemption to the company from paying transit throughout the Mughal Empire.
- Aurangzeb confirmed all the privileges granted by Shahjahan to the Dutch in Bengal in 1662.
- Jahandar Shah confirmed all the privileges granted by Aurangzeb in Coromandal in 1712.

ENGLISH

- A group of merchants known as the 'Merchant Adventurers' in 1599 formed the "English East India Company".
 - Queen Elizabeth gave the company a charter in 1600 giving it the monopoly of Eastern Trade for fifteen years.
 - The English ambassador Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's Court to seek permission, for trade with India. He was granted a Mansab of 400 Zat.
 - Jahangir granted permission to erect a factory at Surat (1608).
 - Sir Thomas Roe came to the court of Jahangir as the ambassador of James I, received permission to trade, and establishes factories at different parts of the empire.
 - The British acquired the Zamindari of the Villages of Sutanuti, Kolkata and Govindpur (1698).
 - Job Charnock established factory at Sutanuti.
 - The factory at Sutanuti was fortified and it was named Fort William (1700).
 - Sir Charles Eyre was the first President of Fort William.
 - All settlements in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were placed under Fort William (1700).
 - In south factories were established at Masulipatnam in 1611 and at Armagaon (near Pulicat in 1626).
 - Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory (1639). The factory was named Fort St. George.
 - Madras replaced Masulipatnam as the headquarters of the English on the coromandal coast.
 - All the English settlements in Eastern India (Bengal, Bihar and Orissa) and the Coromandal were placed under the control of the President and Council of Fort St. George.
 - They established factories also at Agra, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Broach.
 - The company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease in 1668. Thereafter Bombay replaced Surat as the headquarters on the west coast.
 - The Sultan of Golconda issued the company the Golden Farman allowing them to trade within the ports of the kingdom freely on payment of duties worth 500 pagodas a year (1632).
 - Aurangzeb granted a Farman by which they were exempted from the payment of custom duties in Bengal in return for an annual payment (1691).
 - Their internal management of the English company was administered by a court
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of committees whose nomenclature later changed to court of directors. It consisted of a governor, a deputy governor, and 24 members to be elected annually by a general body of the merchants forming the company. Besides, there was a secretary and a treasurer.

- The company's superior body court of directors was based in London while its subordinate body was in Asia.
 - The shareholders of the company annually elected the Directors. Each shareholder, irrespective of the value of the share had only one vote.
 - The membership of the company was not confined to shareholders only but it could be secured through inheritance or presentation by paying an entrance fee through apprenticeship services etc.
 - Company enjoyed extensive powers to issue orders and to make laws in accordance with the laws and customs of the reign.
 - The company also possessed judicial powers to punish its servants for their offences by imprisonment or fine.
 - In India, each factory was administered by a Governor-in-council.
 - The governor was the President of the council with no extra privileges.
 - Everything was decided in the council by majority votes.
 - The members of the council consisted of senior merchants of the company.
 - Queen Elizabeth was one of the shareholders of the company.
 - After Queen Elizabeth's death, James I renewed the charter though it could be revoked at any time at three-year notice.
 - The company got the power to enforce law to maintain discipline on long voyages. In spite of all opposition English merchants, known as interloper has continued to defy the monopoly of the company by indulging in the East Indian trade on their own.
 - These Free Merchants tried to press their demands in public as well as a Parliament. The Parliament passed the resolution that all the citizens of England had equal right to trade in the East. This resulted in the formation of New Company. The old Company refused to surrender their privileges.
 - After long drawn conflict, both the companies agreed to join hands and a new company. "The Limited Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East India" formed in 1708.
 - Hawking got permission to open trade at Surat in 1611, but later, under Portuguese influence, he was expelled from Agra.
 - Captain best succeeded in getting a royal Farman to open factories in the West Surat, Cambay, Ahmedabad and Goa in 1613.
 - The Portuguese gave the island of Bombay to King Charles II of England in dowry in 1662.
 - During the closing years of Jahangir's reign when the English Company tried to fortify their factory at Surat. The Mughal officers imprisoned them.
 - The English East India Company got a nishan from Sultan Shuja in 1651 which they received trading privileges in return for a fixed annual payment of Rs. 3000.
 - By another nishan, the English Company was exempted from Custom duties in 1656.
 - Shaista Khan's Farman finally ensured a custom-free English trade.
 - The English declared war against the Mughal Emperor and sacked Hugli in 1686.
 - Aurangzeb granted them permission to trade on payment of Rs. 150000 as compensation.
 - The English king sent a special envoy Sir William Norris to Aurangzeb's court to secure the formal grant of the trading concessions and the right to exercise full
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- English jurisdiction over the English settlements in 1698.
- They established their first factory in Orissa at Hariharpur and Balasore in 1633.
- They got permission to trade with Hugli in 1651.
- English got Hariharpur in Mahanadi delta in 1633.
- The rebellion of Shoba Singh a Zamindar of Burdwan, provided opportunity to the English to fortify the settlement at Sutanuti.
- The diplomatic mission during Farrukh Siyar's reign reached the court in 1715. The mission was led by John Surman.
- Dr. William Hamilton a member of the Surman co-commission cured Farrukh Siyar of a painful disease.
- Farrukh Siyar granted a Farman in 1717 for duty free trade.
- The Farman or Farrukh Siyar (1717) is called the Magna Carta of the company.
- The 1717 Farman also gave the British right to rent additional territory around Calcutta.
- The Company minted its coin at Bombay, which circulated throughout the Mughal Empire.
- Caries Boon fortified Bombay in 1720.
- In 1693, a new rival company General Society gave to the Government \$52 million loan and got the monopoly of trade in India. But it merged with the East India Company giving new name – "The company of merchants of England Trading to the East Indies" in 1702 (This agreement came into effect in 1707).
- When the British under Sir Joan Child captured two Mughal ships in 1689, Aurangzeb ordered the Siddis to block Bombay. Surat was captured and the Englishmen over there were imprisoned. At Sir John Child's plea, Aurangzeb pardoned the British. The British paid Rs. 1.5 lakh as compensation.

DANES

- Arrival in India in 1616 after forming an East India Company.
- They founded settlements at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and at Serampore (Bengal) in 1676.
- Their headquarters in India was Serampore.
- They could not establish their position in India and eventually sold all their Indian settlements to the English in 1845.
- They were more concerned with the missionary activities than trade.
- They established their factories at Masullipatam and Porto Novo.

FRENCH

- Colbert formed French East India Company under state patronage in 1664. It was named the Compagnie Des Indes Orientales.
 - Francois Caron set up the first French factory at Surat in 1668.
 - Later Maracara set up a factory at Masullipatnam in 1669 by securing a patent from the Sultan of Golconda.
 - The French (By Francois Martin & Bellanger De Lespinary) acquired from the Muslim governor of Valikoindapuram.
 - The village developed into Pondicherry and its first governor was Francois Martin.
 - They acquired Chandranagar in Bengal from the Mughal governor Shayista
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- Khan in 1690.
- Pondicherry (Fort Louis) was made the headquarters of all the French settlements in India and Francois Martin Became the governor-general of French affairs in India. Duplex was an important French governor in India.
- The French could not compete with the English and finally their commercial venture in India declined.
- The supreme body of the French Company was known as Superior Council of the Indies and headed by a Director-General.
- The Supreme Council composed of five members was presided over by the governor.
- French East India Company was a state controlled organisation and thus differed from the Chartered.
- It was highly dependent on the French government for its grants, subsidies, Loans etc.
- French commander Martin readily acknowledged the authority of Shivaji and agreed to pay him an amount in lieu of license to trade in his dominions.
- The French got the permission to fortify Pondicherry in 1689 from Sambhaji.
- They also succeeded in getting a Farman from Aurangzeb as early as 1669 to open their factory at Surat.
- Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb ceded Chandranagar Village to the French in 1688.
- The French maintained close ties with Dost-ali, the Nawab of Carnatic.
- Based on a strong recommendation by Dost-Ali the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah issued a Farman granting permission to the French to mint and issue gold and silver currency bearing the stamp of the Mughal emperor and the name of the place of minting.
- The Nawab of Bengal granted the French a site near Calcutta in 1674.
- The Dutch blocked the French commercial activities at Hugli. They seized San Thome near Madras in 1672 but soon defeated by combined forces of sultan of Golconda and the Dutch. Later, they established their control over San Thome.
- In the Dutch-French rivalry, the English always supported the Dutch.
- The Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1692 from the French but later gave back in 1697 by the Treaty of Ryswick.
- After 1742, the political motives began to overshadow commercial gains and the French governor Duplex began the policy of extending territorial empire in India. This led to a series of conflict with the English.
- They fought a decisive battle at Wandiwash in 1760 against English; the French were defeated and lost almost all their possession in India.
- The Treaty of Paris (1763) by which Pondicherry did final settlement of the French with that of English and some other French settlements were returned to the French.

Duplex

- Appointed as Director General of French Colonies in India in 1641.
 - The Mughal emperor conferred on his the title of Nawab in 1641.
 - In 1750, Muzafar Jung, Subedar of Deccan, invested him with the title of Nawab of Carnatic of all the territories between river Krishna and Cape Camorin including Carnatic.
 - Under his expert guidance, Chandranagar became the most flourishing European settlement in Bengal.
 - Duplex first made extensive use of disciplined troops.
-

- He was the first to think of a plan of permanently stationing Europeans troops at native counts at latter's expenses. The English followed the policy later on.

RISE OF AUTONOMOUS STATES

BENGAL

Murshid Quli Khan

- founded the independent state of Bengal in 1717
- was granted governorship of Orissa in 1719 by Farukk Siyar
- transferred capital from Dacca to Murshidabad
- first appointed as diwan
- abolished the separate offices of the diwan and the nazim and combined them into one
- encouraged the zamindars to emerge as a powerful political force in the province
- nominated his daughter son Sarfaraz as his successor
- last governor of Bengal directly appointed by the emperor
- introduced the farming of revenue in which he gave preference to local zamindars and money-lenders
- reorganized the administrative set-up, gave equal opportunities to Hindus and Muslims both
- granted Taccavi loans to peasants to improve agriculture
- prevented misuse of Dastak by the British officials
- suppressed the revolts of local zamindars such as Udai Narayan, Sita Ram Rai, Sujat Khan and others
- resumed all the jagir lands into khalisa lands
- continued to send regular tribute to the Mughal Emperor
- made estimate of the revenue of state

Shuja-ud-din

- was granted Bihar in 1733 by Md. Shah
- from the time onwards governor of Bengal ruled over Bengal, Orissa and Bihar
- divided Bengal into 4 administrative units

Sarfaraj Khan

- assassinated by Aliwardi Khan, the deputy governor of Bihar
- overthrown by his father Shujauddin Muhammad Khan

Aliwardi Khan

- concluded peace with the Marathas; paid chauth of Bengal (Rs. 12lakh)
 - prevented the English and the French from misusing their privileges and fortifying factories
 - organized a strong military force with the help of the Pathans settled in Bihar and North India
 - stopped paying annual tributes to the Mughals
-

- Orissa was given to the Marathas on condition that the Marathas would not enter the dominations of Alivardi in future to face another formidable threat from the rebel Afghan troops
- prevented misuse of dastak by the British officials and even expected some contribution from them
- legalized his surpation by receiving a Farman from the Mughal emperor Muhammad shah by paying him a sum of Rs. 2crore

Siraj-ud-daula

- Black Hole episode in which 23 out of 146 English prisoners died (According to Howell)
- seized English factory at Kasimbazar and Calcutta
- signed Treaty of Alinagar (Feb 1757) with British
- some of persons who conspired with the British against Siraj-ud-daula
 - Mir Jafar Mir Bakshi
 - Manikchand Officer-in-change of Calcutta
 - Omichand A rich merchant of Calcutta
 - Jagat Seth A famous Banker of Bengal
 - Rai Durlabh Noble
 - Khadim Kahan Noble
- fought Battle of Plassey (June 1757) against Colonel Clive & Admiral Watson
- captured & slain by Miran son of Mir Jafar
- captured Fort William, placed Calcutta under Manik Chand and renamed the city of Calcutta as Alinagar
- by Treaty of Alinagar, he gave to the British-
 - former privileges of made
 - permission to fortify Calcutta
 - huge compensation
- British indirectly supported the claim of Ghasiti Begum
- In the battle of plassey two faithful soldiers of the Nawab Mir Manad and Mohan Lal fought bravely

Mir Jafar

- granted the right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Zamindari of 24 parganas to the British
 - forced to abdicate because of direct confrontation with in East India company in order to Company's relentless drive for more revenues in Bengal
 - surrendered all French settlements to the British
 - could not punish Diwan Rai Durlabh and Deputy Governor of Bihar Ram Narayan due to British Intervention
 - intrigued with the Dutch to oust the British but the Dutch were defeated as Bedara (1759)
 - preferred to reside at Calcutta after forgoing the pension of Rs. 1500 per month
 - Mir Qasim signed an agreement with the acting Governor Howell in 176 by which
 - ceded districts of Burdwan, Midnapur and Chittagon to the British
-

- agreed to give Rs.5 lakh to the Company for fighting in the South India

Mir Qasim

- granted Zamindari of Burdman, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British
- transferred capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr in 1762
- abolished all duties on internal trade against British Wishes in order to protect the Indian Traders
- fought Battle of Buxer (Oct 1764) against Major Hector Munro in alliance with Shah Alam II and Shujauddaula
- got the Nawabship through a secret deal with the English and faced the same fate like Mir Jafar
- remodeled the army, established a fire arms manufactory
- disbanded the troops which had served previous Nawabs and whose loyalty was suspected
- attempted to modernise army, established fire locks and gun-factory at Monghyr
- imposed addition taxes -1½ annas as crown rents and Khajiri-Jama
- after being defeated at Buxer, signed Treaty of Allahabad with the British in 1765 and fled to Awadh
- deposition and execution of Mir Qasim was followed by the restoration of Mir Jafar

Mir Jafar

- was reinstated in 1763 by the British on certain conditions
- agreed not to disturb the company gornastas (Agents)

Najam-ud-daula

- Puppet in the hands of the British
- disbanded meet of his armies
- practically surrendered the Nizamat to the British
- agreed to live on fixed pension to be paid by the British
- dual government started in Bengal (1765-72)
- In 1772, he was pensioned of by the company – the British took administration into their hand and ended the dual system

AWADH

Sadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk

- founded the independent state of Awadh in 1722
 - summoned to Delhi at the time of Nadir Shah's invasion
 - came up with a huge force to save the Mughal emperor from the Persian attack in 1739
 - Imprisoned by Nadir Shah after Battle of Kamal (1739), invited him to Delhi where he promised to give twenty crores
 - committed suicide
-

- nominated his son-in-law, Safdar Jang, as deputy governor of the province without the prior Consent of the emperor

Safdar Jung

- Wazir of Mughal empire
- from 1748 the Nawabs of Awadh came to be known as the Nawab Wazir since they held the post of Nawab of Awadh & Wazir of the Mughal empire at the same time
- allied with Marathas and Jats for suppressing the Rohillas and Bangesh Pathans
- Signed an agreement with the Peshwa by which the Marathas were given Rs.50 lakh and Chauth of Punjab and Sind. In return, Marathas were to protect the Mughal emperor against Abdal's invasions
- lost in the civil war of 1755 at the Mughal's Court and returned to Awadh

Shuja-ud-daula

- concluded the Treaty of Banaras with Warren Hastings (1773)
- tried to consolidate the basis of autonomous political system in Awadh
- provided shelter to the fugitive Mughal emperor Shah Alam II
- in alliance with the Nawab of Bengal and the Mughal emperor fought the Battle of Buxur against the British (1764)
- signed Treaty of Allahabad (1765) by which-
 - gave Allahabad and Kora to the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II
 - paid Rs.50 lakh as indemnity
 - confirmed Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras to his state
- annexed Rohilkhand in 1774 with the help of the British

Asaf-ud-daula

- concluded the Treaty of Faizabad with the British (1775)
- transferred capital from Faizabad to Lucknow (1775)
- build up around the Lucknow court a vibrant and living cultural arena
- Extended his patronage to luminaries and poets, Mirza Rafi Sauda, Mir Ghulam Hasan etc.

Wazir Ali

- deposed in favour of Sadat Khan

Sadat Khan

- came to the throne with the help of the British
- his Wazir revolted and murdered the British Resident Cherry, but it was suppressed
- by subsidiary alliance he ceded to the British fertile areas of the Ganga-Yamuna doab

Rohilkhand

Saadat Ali

- signed subsidiary alliance with Lord Wellesley (1801)
- Ghazi-uddin-Haider
- adopted the title of King of Awadh in 1819

Wazid Ali Shah (1847-56)

- was himself a poet and expert in Kathak dance
- annexation of Awadh by Dalhousie in 1856 on the ground of misgovernment
- pensioned off and deported to Calcutta

Brijis Qadir

- son of Wajid Ali Shah
- rebels of 1857 enthroned him to the Nawab of Awadh

HYDERABAD

Chin Quilic Khan (1724-48)

- founder of Hyderabad as an independent state in 1724
- was conferred the title Khan-i-Dauran and later Nizam-ul-Mulk by Farukh Siyar
- Wazir of the Mughals (1722-24) during the reign of Md. Shah
- was conferred the title Asaf Jah by Md. Shah
- was leader of the Turani faction of nobility at the Mughal Court
- while he was Wazir he added Malwa and Gujarat to the subahdari of the Deccan
- did not openly declared independence of Hyderabad and continued to show loyalty to the Mughal emperor
- his Diwan was Purnan Chand
- defeated by the Peshwa Baji Rao I in the Battles of Palkhed (1728) and Bhopal (1737)
- accompanied the Mughal emperor to the Battle of Karnal (1739) against Nadir Shah
- played a role of peace-maker between Nadir Shah and the Mughal emperor
- provided incentives for agricultural and industrial development

Muzaffar Jang (1750-51)

- accession to throne with French help
- ceded to the French Pondicherry and Masulipatnam
- Duplex was made honorary governor of the Mughal dominion south of Krishna river
- Duplex received an annual jagir of Rs.1lakh
- Bussy, an import officer of Duplex was stationed at Hyderabad

Salabat Jang

- accession to throne with French help
- granted the territories of Northern Sarkars to the French

Nizam Ali (1760-1803)

- concluded subsidiary Alliance (1798) with British
 - aided the British against Marathas and Tipu Sultan of Mysore
-

Osman Ali Khan

- dreamt of establishing an independent state after end of the British rule in India

MYSORE**Haider Ali (1761-82)**

- began his career as a soldier in Mysore state which became independent of the Vijayanagar empire in 1565 under Hindu Wodeyar Dynasty
- founder of Mysore as an independent state in 1761 with its capital Seringapatam after overthrowing the real power behind the Mysore throne, the minister Nunjaraj
- with the help of the French tried to strengthen organizational discipline in army
- fought First Anglo-Mysore war and died during the Second Anglo-Mysore War
- after First Anglo-Mysore war in 1767-69 signed humiliating treaty with the British (Treaty of Madras)
- in the second battle of Anglo-Mysore, he was defeated by the British at Porto Novo in 1781 by Eyre Cole but he defeated them in 1782
- set up arsenal factory at Cindigul with the help of the French
- defeated by the Peshwa in 1764, 1766 and 1771 but after Peshwa's death (1772) he recovered his territories

Tipu Sultan

- continued Second-Anglo-Mysore war
 - introduced new system of coinage, new scales of weights & measures and a new calendar
 - attempted to set up a trading company of European lines
 - sent ambassadors to foreign countries to develop trade
 - organised infantry on European lines and attempted to build a modern navy
 - showed interest in French Revolution-planted the Tree of Liberty at Seringapatam and became a member of the Jacobean Club
 - called Sher-E-Mysore
 - defeated by Cornwallis with the help of the Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad in 1791
 - he lost Third Anglo-Mysore war and signed Treaty of Seringapatnam (1792) by which he lost about half of the territories to the British
 - Defeated in Fourth Anglo-Mysore war (1798-99) by Wellesley. Tipu died and his family was deported to Vellore
 - his territories were divided between British and Nizam of Hyderabad
 - a boy of royal family (Wodeyar) was installed on the Mysore throne and subsidiary treaty was signed
 - was first to apply western method in the organisation of administration; had no post of Wazir
 - administration was divided into 7 principal departments each under a Mir Asif
 - provinces were called Turkish
 - increased the land revenue by 37½% after 1792
 - established 3 dockyards at Mangalore, Wazirabad and Molidabad
-

- he used to say "I can ruin their (British) resources by land but I cannot dry up the sea
- adopted title of Padshah in 1787
- repaired the temple of Goddess Sharda after it was destroyed by the Marathas
- he had temples of Sri Ranganatha, Narsimha and Gongadhareshwa within his fort

PUNJAB

- Rise of Sikhs under gurus
- Organisation of Sikhs into 12 Mists (Confederacies)
- Zakaria Khan, the governor of Lahore, had tried to establish an independent political system in Punjab
- The Sikhs organized themselves into numerous small and highly mobile Jathas and posed a serious challenge to the Mughal imperial authority

Ranjit Singh

- laid foundation of Punjab as an independent state in 1792
 - belongs to Sukerchakia Misl
 - captured Lahore with the help of Zaman Shah of Afghanistan
 - captured Amritsar, added golden dome to the Golden Temple
 - establishment of control over all the misls west of Sutluj
 - occupation of Ludhiana-British intervention and mission of Metcalf
 - Treaty of Amritsar (1809)- Ranjit Singh agreed to continue his activities to the west of the Sutluj
 - acquired Kohinoor from Shah Shuja of Afghanistan after giving him protection
 - He made a tripartite treaty (1838) with Lord Auckland and Shah Shuja to place the latter on the throne of Afghanistan by invasion
 - Organization of his army on western lines. His Army was second best army in Asia
 - his successors were Kharak Singh, Nao Nihal Singh, Sher Singh, Dalip Singh
 - enlisted Gurukhas into the army after 1837
 - refused a passage to the British army through his territory
 - designated his government as Sarkar-i-Khatsaji
 - struck coins in the name of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh
 - provinces were under Nazim and districts under Kardar
 - justice department was called Adalat-i-Ala
 - founded navy gun factories at Lahore and Amritsar
 - raised Fauj-i-khas under general Ventura and Allard
 - his Prime Minister Dhan Singh Degro, who enjoyed the title of Raja
-

BRITISH CONQUEST OF INDIA

Carnatic Wars

First War (1745-1748)

- Capture of the French ships by the English navy.
- Appeal of the English to the Carnatic Nawab to save them from the French; refusal of the French to obey the Nawab (Anwar-ud-din) and the battle at San Thome, which resulted in a severe defeat to the Nawab.
- End of the war and restoration of Madras to the English.

Second War (1749-54)

- French support to Muzaffar Jang and Chanda Sahib in Hyderabad and Carnatic respectively; English support to their opponents.
- Success of the French in both states in defeating their opponents and placing their supporters on the thrones.
- Capture of Arcot by the English under Clive; successive defeats of the French.
- Futile efforts of Duplex to reverse the trend (1753-1754), and his recall (the French, through their agent Bussy, retained their position at Hyderabad).

Third War (1758-1763)

- Capture of Chandranagar by Clive and Watson (1757) in Bengal.
- Arrival of Count de Lally to retrieve the position of the French in India.
- Defeat of the French fleet under d' Ache and departure of d' Ache for France.
- Defeat of Lally by the English general Eyre Coyote in the battle of Wandiwash (a fort in the Carnatic state – 1760).
- Conclusion of peace and restoration of the settlements to the French but the French henceforth lived under British protection.

Bengal Battles

Battle of Plessey (1757)

- Misinterpretation of the Mughal 'Farman' by the British, and their misuse of the 'dastaks' or free passes.
- The fortification of Calcutta by the British against the nawab's orders.
- Paved the way for the British mastery of Bengal.
- Boosted the prestige of the British and made them a major contender for the Indian empire.
- Enabled the Company and its servants to a mass untold wealth.
- Marked the beginning of the 'Drain of Wealth' from India to Britain.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Conflict for sovereign power between English and Mir Qasim.
-

- Misuse of the 'dastaks' by the British, and the abolition of all duties on internal trade by the Nawab.
- Made the British the de facto rulers of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa (dual government).
- Made the Nawab of Awadh a dependent of the Company and the Mughal emperor its pensioner. **Note:-** Introduction of Dual government after an arrangement with the Nawab of Bengal; direct control of the revenues (diwani) and indirect control of the administration (through deputy subedar) by the English, while the Nawab had neither direct nor indirect control over either the finances or the administration. Thus, the English had all the power and no responsibility, while the Nawab had responsibility (of administration) but no power.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

First War (1766-1769)

- Haidar's ambition to drive the British away from India.
- British realization of the threat posed to them by Haidar.
- Formation of a tripartite alliance against Haidar by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas.
- End of the war as a draw and conclusion of a defensive treaty (1769.)

Second War (1780-1784)

- Mutual distrust and refusal of the English to fulfill the terms of the defensive treaty with Haidar.
- Formation of an alliance by Haidar with Nizam and Marathas against the English in 1779.
- Course of the war – defeat of Colonel Baillie and Colonel Braithwaite by Haidar; death of Haidar and succession of Tipu Sultan; capture of Brigadier Mathews and his men by Tipu.
- End of the war as a draw and conclusion of the treaty of Mangalore by Tipu and Lord McCartney (Governor of Madras), by which both parties agreed to restore the conquered territories to each other.

Third War (1790-1792)

- Success of Tipu in strengthening his position by undertaking various internal reforms.
- Conclusion of an alliance by the British with the Nizam and the Marathas against Tipu.
- Course of the war – defeat of Major General Medows by Tipu (1790); assumption of command by Cornwallis himself; success of Cornwallis in surrounding Seringapatnam after some initial setbacks.
- Treaty of Seringapatnam (1792):
 - Surrender of almost half of Tipu's territories, which were to be shared among the three allies.
 - Payment of a war indemnity of Rs. 3 crores by Tipu.
 - Sending two of his sons by Tipu as hostages to the British camp.

Fourth War (1799)

- Desire of Tipu to avenge his humiliating defeat and the terms imposed on him by the British.
- Tipu's efforts to seek help from the Revolutionary France and the Muslims of Arabia, Kabul, Turkey, etc.
- Determination of Lord Wellesley to remove the threat from Tipu once for all.
- Course of the war – defeat of Tipu first at Sedaseer and then at Melville; retreat of Tipu to Seringapatnam where he died defending it. Arthur Wellesley, who was to defeat Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo, also participated in this war.
- Annexation to a major part of Mysore by the British and restoration of a small part to a successor (Krishnaraja III, a boy of 5 years) of the former Hindu Raja of Wodeyar dynasty; signing of a subsidiary treaty by the new Raja with British.
- In 1831, William Bentinck took over the administration of Mysore because of misgovernment by its ruler, but in 1880, Lord Ripon restored it to its Raja.

Anglo – Maratha Wars

First War (1775–82)

- Struggle for power among the Marathas (between Sawai Madhav Rao, supported by Nana Phadnavis, and Raghunatha Rao, uncle of Madhav Rao).
- Attempts of the British to take advantage of this struggle by intervening on behalf of one party (Raghunatha Rao).
- Defeat of British by the Marathas at Talegoan (1776); March of British army under Goddard from Calcutta to Ahmadabad through central India; stalemate and deadlock for two year (1781-82).
- Treaty of Salbai (1782) by which the status quo was maintained, and gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas.
- The treaty also enabled the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of the Marathas. Thus, the British in the one hand saved themselves from the combined opposition of Indian powers, and on the other succeeded in dividing the India powers.

Second War (1803-05)

- Wellesley's aggressive policy of interference in the internal affairs of the merger in the internal affairs of the Marathas; his desire to impose subsidiary alliance on the Marathas.
- Fratricidal strife among the Maratha chiefs, leading to the signing of the subsidiary treaty at Bassein by the Peshwa (Baji Rao II) with the British.
- Defeat of the combined forces of Scindia and Bhonsle by the British and the conclusion of subsidiary treaties with them.
- Thus, the war resulted in the Company becoming the paramount power in India.

Third War (1817–18)

- Resentment of the Marathas against the loss of their freedom to the British.
 - Enthronement of the Peshwa (he was pensioned off and sent to Bithur near Kanpur) and the annexation of all his territories by the British (the creation of the Bombay Presidency).
 - Creation of the kingdom of Satara out of the Peshwa's lands to satisfy Maratha pride.
-

Anglo-Sikh Wars

First War (1845-46)

- Anarchy in the Punjab after the death of Ranjit; murder of three rulers within 6 years (1839–45).
- British policy of encirclement of the Punjab and their military preparations.
- Confirmation of the suspicions of the Sikh army by the annexation of Sind by the British in 1843.
- Defeat of the Sikh army at Mudki, Ferozpur, Aliwal and Sobroan; crossing the Sutlej and occupation of Lahore by the British.

Treaty of Lahore:

- Ceding the Jullunder doab to the British and payment of an indemnity of one-and-half crore rupees (Sikhs could pay only half of this amount and for the rest the British got Kashmir, which they sold, to Gulab Singh).
- Appointment of a British Resident at Lahore (Sir Henry Lawrence) and recognition of Dalip Singh as the ruler of Punjab and Rani Jindan as his regent.

Treaty of Bhairawal:

- Removal of Rani Jindan as regent and setting up of a council of regency for Punjab (consisting of 8 Sikh sardars and presided over by Sir Henry Lawrence).
- Stationing of a British force at Lahore for which the Sikhs had to pay Rs. 22 lakhs.

Second War (1848 – 1849)

- Desire of the Sikh army to avenge their humiliation of the first war.
- Discontentment of the Sikh sardars with the British control over the Punjab.
- Revolt of Mulraj (Governor of Multan) and the murder of two English officers (Vans Agnew and Lt. Anderson) sent to Multan to take over its administration.
- Revolt of Sher Singh (he was sent to suppress the revolt of Mulraj, but he himself joined the revolt against the British).
- Battles of Ramnagar, Chillianwala, Gujarat and the surrender of Sikh chiefs.
- Annexation of the Punjab by Lord Dalhousie and deposal of Dalip Singh.
- Establishment of a board of three commissioners to administer the Punjab; abolition of the board and appointment of a chief commissioner for Punjab in 1853 (Sir John Lawrence- the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab).

Annexation of Sind (1843)

Causes

- Commercial possibilities of the Indus.
- British fear of the expansion of the Russian Empire.
- British desire to increase its influence in Persia and Afghanistan.

Early Relations

- Lord Minto I sent a delegation to the Amirs and concluded a friendship treaty with them.
-

- Journey of Alexander Burns up the Indus on his way to Lahore.

War and Annexation

- Lord Ellenborough unnecessarily provoked the Amir's of Sind into a war.
 - Appointment of Sir Charles Napier as the British Resident in Sind.
 - Destruction of Imamgarh by Napier.
 - Attack on the British Residency by the Baluchis and declaration of war.
 - Defeat of the Baluchi army at Miani and Dabo.
 - Formal annexation of Sind by the British; appointment of Sir Napier as the first Governor of Sind.
-

GOVERNOR-GENERALS AND VICEROYS

WARREN HASTINGS (1772-1785)

- Became Governor of Bengal in 1772 and Governor-General in 1773 through the Regulating Act.
- Abolished Dual system of administration.
- Wrote introduction to the first English translation of the Gita by Charles Wilkins.
- Founded the Asiatic-Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784.

Revenue Reforms

- Auctioned the right to collect land revenue to the highest bidder.
- Divided Bengal into districts and appointed Collectors and other revenue officials.

Judicial Reforms

- Started Diwani and Faujdari Adalats at the district level and Sadar Diwani and Nizamat Adalats (appellate courts) at Calcutta.
- Redefined Hindu and Muslim laws. A translation of the code in Sanskrit appeared in 176 under the title of "Code of Gentoo laws".

Wars

- Fought for Rohilla war (1779); first Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82); second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)

- First person to codify laws (in 1793) the code separated the revenue administration from the administration of justice.
- Created post of District Judge.
- Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal.
- Cornwallis is called- 'the father of civil service in India'.
- 3rd Anglo-Mysore (defeat of Tipu and the Treaty of Seringapattanam 1792).

SIR JOHN SHORE (1793-1798)

- Introduced the first Charter Act.
- Planned the permanent Settlement and later succeeded Cornwallis as Governor-General.

Wars

- Battle of Khanda between Nizam and the Marathas (1795).
-

LORD WELLESLY (1798-1805)

- Started Subsidiary Alliance system to achieve British paramountcy in India.
- Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure.

Wars

- Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799); defeat and the death of Tipu Sultan; second Anglo-Maratha war (1803-05) defeat of the Sindhi, the Bhonsale and the Holkar; Treaty of Bassein (1802).

GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)

- Vellore Mutiny (1806)

LORD MINTO I (1807-1813)

- Concluded Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809)
- Charter Act of 1813 passed.

LORD HASTINGS (1813-1828)

- 1st Burmese War (1824-26)
- Acquisition of territories in Malaya Peninsula.
- Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

LORD W.N. BENTICK (1828-35)

- Most liberal and enlightened Governor-General of India.
- Regarded as the father of Modern Western education in India.
- Abolition of Sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- Suppression of Thuggee (1830); Curbed by Colonel Sleemen.
- Passed the Charter Act of 1833, which provided that no Indian subject of company was to be debarred from holding on office because of his religion, place of birth, descent and colour.
- Macaulay's minutes in education were accepted declaring that English should be the official language of India.
- Abolition of provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

Wars

- Annexed Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834) on the plea of misgovernment. Concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Ranjit Singh.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE (1835-1863)

- Passed the famous press law, which liberated the press in India.

LORD AUCKLAND (1836-42)

- FIRST Afghan War (1836-42) great blow to the prestige of the British in India.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-42)

- Ended the Afghan war.
- Annexation of Sidhu (1843).
- War with Gwalior (1843).

LORD HARDINAGE I (1844-48)

- 1ST Anglo-Sikhs War and the treaty of Lahore, 1846 (marked the end of Sikh Sovereignty in India).

LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-56)

- Abolished to title and pensions.
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

Administration Reforms

- Introduced the system of centralised control in the newly acquired territories known as Non-Regulation system.
- Raised Gurkha Regiments.

Educational Reforms

- Recommended the Thomonian system of vernacular education control in the newly acquired territories known as Non-Western Provinces (1853).
- Wood's educational Despatch of 1844 and opening of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Government Colleges.
- Universities were to be set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. An Engineering Colleges was established at Roorkee.

Public Works

- Started the first railway line in 1853 (connecting Bombay with Thana was laid down).
- Started electric telegraph service and laid the basis of the modern postal system.
- Established a separate Public Works Department.
- Started work on the Grand Trunk Road and developed the harbours of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta.

Wars

- Introduced Doctrine of Lapse (captured Satra (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), and Nagpur (1854); Fought the Anglo-Sikh War and annexed the whole of the Punjab; second
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Burmese war (1852) and Annexation of lower Burma or Pegu; Annexation of Berar in 1853; Annexation of Oudh in 1856.

LORD CANNING (1856-62)

- The last Governor-General and the first Viceroy.
- Revolt of 1857.
- The Indian Council Act of 1861 was passed, which proved to be a landmark in the constitutional history of India.
- The Doctrine of Lapse was withdrawn. The Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) was passed.
- The Indian High Court Act (1861) was enacted.
- Income tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
- The universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras founded in 1857.
- The Indigo riots in Bengal.

LORD ELGIN I (1862-69)

- Wahabi Movement (Pan-Islamic Movement).

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE (1864-69)

- Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- High courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- Expanded canal works, railways.
- Bhutan War (1865).
- Advocated state managed railways.
- Created the Indian Forests Department and recognized the native Judicial Service.

LORD MAYO (1869-72)

- Introduced financial decentralization of India and made the first provincial settlement in 1870.
 - He established the Rajkot College at Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian Princes.
 - He organized the statistical survey of India.
 - He established the department of agriculture and commerce.
 - He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a convict in the Andaman in 1872.
 - Introduction of State Bank.
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LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-76)

- The Viceroy of reverse character; most unpopular Governor-General.
- Pursued free trade and abolished duties on 29 British manufactured goods, which accelerated drain of India.
- Arrange the Grand Darbar in Delhi (in 1857) when the country was suffering from a severe famine.
- Passed the Royal Title Act (1876) and Queen Victoria was declared as the Kaiser-a-Hind.
- Arms Act (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
- Passed the infamous Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- Proposed the plan of Statutory Civil service in 1878-79 and lowered the maximum age limit from 21 to 19 years.
- The second Afghan war that proved a failure.

LORD RIPPON (1880-84)

- He was appointed by the liberal party under Gladstone.
- Repeal of the Vernacular press Act 1882.
- The first Factory Act 1881 to improve labour condition.
- Resolution on land revenue policy.
- Appointed Hunter Commission (for education reforms) in 1882.
- The Ilbert Bill controversy erupted during his time.

LORD DUFFERIN (1884-88)

- Third Burmese War (Annexation of upper and lower Burma 1885).
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress, 1885.

LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-94)

- The Factory Act of 1891.
- Categorization of Civil Services into imperial, provincial and subordinate.
- Indian Council Act of 1892 introduced elections, which was indirect.
- Appointment of the Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

LORD ELGIN II (1894-1899)

- The Santhal uprising of 1899.
 - Convention delimiting the frontier between China and India was ratified.
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- Great famine of 1896-97.
- Lyll commission appointed after famine.
- Assassination of two British officials by the Chapekar Brothers in 1897.

LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

- Appointed a Police Commission in 1902 under Andrew Frazer.
- Set up the universities commission and accordingly the Indian University Act of 1904 was passed.
- Set up the Department of Commerce and Industry.
- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- Passed the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act (in 1899) and put India on a gold standard.
- Partition of Bengal took place in 1905 (it was cardinal blunder of Curzon).
- In 1890, a Sino British Conversation was organised to demarcate the boundary of the two nations.
- He created the new North West frontier province between the administrative frontier and the Durand line.

LORD MINTO (1905-1910)

- Swadeshi Movement.
- Surat session and split in the Congress (1907)
- Newspaper Act 1908.
- Morley-Minto Reforms 1909.
- Foundation of the Muslim League (1906).

LORD HARDINGE II (1910-1916)

- Termination of the partition of Bengal.
- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
- Durbar in Delhi and coronation of George V and Queen.
- Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madam Mohan Malviya, 1915.

LORD CHELMFORD (1916-21)

- Home Rule Movement launched by Tilak and Annie Besant.
 - Lucknow Pact 1916 between Congress and Muslim League.
 - Arrival of Gandhi and Champaran Satyagraha, 1916.
 - Montague's August Acceleration (1917).
 - 1918-Kheda Stayagraha and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad.
 - Government of India Act (1919).
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- Constitutional reform of 1919.
- Repressive Rowlett Acts (1919).
- Massacre at Jalianwala Bagh (1919).
- Saddler Commission of Education in 1917.
- Khilafat Movement.
- Non Co-operation Movement.

LORD READING (1912-1926)

- Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
- Repeal of Press Act (1910) and Rowlett Act of 1919.
- Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Violent Moplah rebellion in Kerala, 1921.
- C.P.I founded in 1921.
- R.S.S founded in 1925.
- Nagpur Kakori Robbery in 1925.
- Holding of the simultaneous examination for the ICS in England and India from 1923.
- Murder of Swami-Sharddhanand.

LORD IRWIN (1926-1931)

- Simon Commission (announced) 1927.
- Butler Commission in 1927.
- All India Youth Congress 1928.
- Nehru Report 1928.
- Lahore Session of the Congress and Poorna Swaraj declaration.
- Civil disobedience Movement in 1930.
- Dandi March (March 12 1930).
- First Round Table Conference, (1930).
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact; March 5, 1931.

LORD WILLINGDON (1931-1936)

- Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - Second Round Table Conference in September 1931.
 - Announcement of Communal Award, 1932.
 - Third Round Table Conference, 1932.
 - Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934.
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- Government of India Act, 1935.
- Burma separated from India, 1935.
- All Indian Kisan Sabha, 1936.

LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)

- FIRST general election (1936-37).
- Congress ministries, 1937 and resignation of Congress Ministers, 1939.
- Forward Block founded in 1939.
- Deliverance of Congress ministers, 1939.
- Lahore Resolution, 1940.
- August Offer, 1940.
- Cripps Mission, 1942.
- Quit India Movement, 1942.

LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)

- C.R. Formula, 1944.
- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference in 1945.
- End of Second World War, 1945.
- INA Trails and the Navel mutiny, 1946.
- Cabinet Mission 1946 and acceptance of its proposals by Congress.

LORD MOUNTBATTEN (MAR 1947-AUG. 1947- JUNE 1948)

- Announced the 3 June 1947 plan.
- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.
- Appointment of 2-boundary commission under Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
- Last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of free India.
- Retired in June 1948 and was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first and the last Indian Governor General of free India).

C. RAJ GOPALCHARI (JUNE 1948-JAN. 1950)

- The last Governor-General of free India.
 - The only Indian Governor-General remained in office from 21 June 1948 to 25 January 1950.
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INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

FACTS ABOUT CONGRESS

- Foundation in 1885
- The significance A.O. Hume's involvement was to remove official hostility
- First Session at Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay
- First president was Womesh Chandra Banerjee of Bengal
- Attended by 100 men of who 72 were non-officials & were recognised as members
- Founder members were Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Banerjee, Romesh Chandra Dutt, Dadabhai Nauroji
- Initially it was named Indian National Union
- Named "Indian National Congress" on the suggestion of Dadabhai Nauroji
- Earlier Poona was selected for the venue, but it had to be shifted to Bombay because of the outbreak of Cholera in Poona
- The Governor-General of India at the time of foundation was Lord Dufferin
- Among the classes, the educated middle class had the largest share in the beginning
- The legal profession was most heavily represented among the professions
- The Brahmins among the castes were comparatively large in number
- Among the provinces Bombay, Calcutta and Madras took the leading part
- Landed classes and the masses were absent
- Foundation of British Committee of the Congress in 1889 by Dada Bhai Nauroji, A.O. Hume and William Wedderburn to influence British Public opinion at London
- Started the journal 'India' in 1890

STATE OF BENGAL- DIFFERENT STAGES

- State of Bengal comprising Bengal proper, Assam, Bihar and Orissa with Capital at Calcutta
 - Separation of Assam and creation of a new state with Assam and Sylhet in 1874
 - Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon-two separate states were created
 - Bengal comprising Western part of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa with capital at Calcutta
 - East Bengal and Assam with capital at Dacca comprising the Chittagon, Dacca and Rajshashi divisions, Hill Tippera (Tripura), Malda and Assam
 - Annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 – integration of West and East Bengal and creation of three separate states
 - Bengal comprising West and East Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa
 - Separation of Bihar from Orissa in 1935
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HISTORY OF BOYCOTT

- First advocated by Gopalrao Deshmukh of Poona in 1849
- Preached by M.G. Ranade. Rajnarain Bose, Nabgopal Mitra, Rabindranath Tagore, G.V. Joshi as an economic measures for the development of India industry
- Recommended by Bholanath Chandra to exert economic pressure on the British in 1870's
- A boycott campaign organized by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1896
- During Swadeshi Movement the idea of boycott was first given by Krishnakumar Mitra through his journal Sanjivini

PARTITION OF BENGAL

- By Lord Curzon on Oct 16, 1905, through a royal Proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal and Assam out of rest of Bengal.
- The government said that it was done to stimulate growth in eastern region.
- Partition of Bengal was effected in October 16, 1905
- Actually, the objective was to set up a communal gulf between Hindus and Muslims.
- A mighty upsurge swept the country against the partition. National movement found real expression against the partition of Bengal in 1905.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- It began as an anti-partition agitation in Bengal and boycott was first suggested by Krishna Kumar Metra in Sanjivini in 1905.
- The boycott of British products was followed by the advocacy of Swadeshi and to buy indigenously produced goods as a patriotic duty.

Stages of Swadeshi Movement

- **1905-1909:** Movement confined to Bengal and launched as a protest movement.
 - **1910-1911:** Swadeshi movement merged with revolutionary terrorist movement of 1st phase and led to foundation of numerous secret associations.
 - To encourage indigenous Industries, some Swadeshi enterprise were set up viz. Calcutta potteries, Bengal Chemical and Bengal Lakshmi Cotton Mills. Swadeshi meals or fairs were held for selling handicrafts.
 - Charkha (spinning wheel) came to symbolize the popular concern for country's economic self-sufficiency.
 - The 'Carlyle circular' withdrew grants and scholarships to educational institutions. Hence, nationalist educational institutes were founded e.g., Bengal Technical Institute, Bengal National College and School with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal.
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- Rabindranath Tagore called for the observance of Raksha-bandhan as a symbol of brotherhood.
- A large number of volunteer bodies or Samitis were founded. Swedish Bandhav Samiti of Barisal founded by Ashwini Dutt was the largest.
- Anushilan Society had two branches. Pulin Das led the Dacca Branch. Birendra Ghosh and Jatin Banerjee led the Calcutta Branch. Tagore wrote "Amar Sonar Bangla"
- To mark the Hindu-Muslim unity Raksha Bandhan was celebrated on the day of Partition.
- Nanda Lal Bose became the first recipient of scholarship offered by Indian Society of Oriental Act, set up in 1907.
- Surat split in 1907. The Moderates dominated the session and the extremists were ousted. Leader of Moderates was Firoz Shah Mehta. President of this session was Ras Bihari Bose.
- Indigenous in various fields developed to sustain Swadeshi call
 - Bengal National College was established
 - Bengal Council of National Education headed by Gurudas Banerjee
 - Pachaiaapa National College – Madras
- Bengal Chemical factory established by Acharya P.C. Ray

Important quotes about Swadeshi Movement

- Tilak gave a call "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
- Tilak – "Swaraj or self-government is essential for the exercise of Swadharma. Without Swaraj there could be no social reform, no industrial progress, no useful education, no fulfillment of national life"
- B.C. Pal-"It is not reform but re-form, which is the new cry in the country"
- Aurobindo Ghosh-"Swaraj is the fulfillment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions, the return of Satyuga of national greatness "Political freedom is the life breath of a nation"
- Lala Lajpat Rai-"A man without soul is a mere animal. A nation without a soul is only dumb driven cattle.

MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)

- Set up on 31 December 1906 at Dacca under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
 - The object of the League was defined as follows :
 - To promote among the Muslims of India for the feeling of loyalty to the British Government.
 - To protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India.
 - To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feelings of hostility towards other communities.
 - The first conference of the All India Muslim League was held at Amritsar under the President ship of Sir Syed Ali Imam.
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- Mr. Jinnah for many years had been an opponent of the League and in the Allahabad Session of the Congress in 1910; he moved resolution condemning the system of communal representation.
- Maulana Muhammad Ali started an English paper 'Comrade' and an Urdu paper 'Hamdard' to propagate his anti-League views.
- Maulana Azad also brought on a paper 'Al Hilal' from Calcutta to serve as the mouthpiece of his nationalist views.
- It was a loyalist, communal and conservative political organisation that supported the partition of Bengal opposed the Swadeshi movement, demanded special safeguards of its community a separate electorate for Muslims.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT (1916)

- After Tilak's return, having served sentence of six years in Mandalay (in Burma), he tried securing the readmission of himself and other extremists into the INC, with the need being felt for popular pressure to attain concessions, disillusionment with Minto-Morley reforms and war-time miseries. Tilak and Annie Besant readied to assume leadership.
- Started by B.G. Tilak (April 1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S. Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (Sept 1916).

GHADAR MOVEMENT

- 1907 Ramnath Puri, a political exile, issued a Circular-I-Azadi (circular of Liberty) in USA pleading for support to the Swadeshi Movement in India.
 - Taraka Nath Das leader of Indian Community in North America started a paper "Free Hindustan".
 - Virendranath Chattopadhyaya started- 'Talwar' from Berlin.
 - G.D. Kumar established "Swadesh Sevak Home" and published a paper "Swadesh Sevak" in Gurmukhi language.
 - Taraka Nath Das and G.D. Kumar set up "United India House" in (USA)
 - United India House developed links with Khalsa Diwan Society and they sent a deputation to London but they failed in their efforts to remove restrictive measures adopted by the Canadian government on the immigration of the Indian on request of the British Government.
 - Lala Hari Dayal founded 'Hindi Association' in Portland in 1913. A weekly paper "The Ghadar" was started with its headquarter at San Francisco. The Ghadar was published in Urdu, Gurmukhi, Gujarati and Hindi.
 - The Ghadar published series of Articles entitled- "Angrezi Raj Ka Kachcha Chittha" (An exposure of the British Rule). This exposed the III effects of the British rule in India.
 - Copies of the "Ghadar" were distributed in North America, Philippines, Hong Kong, China, Singapore, Thailand and India.
 - Kamagatamru Incident occurred In March 1914. "Shore Committee" was set up under the leadership of Husain Rahim, Shoaan Lal Pathak and Balwant Singh to fight for the right of the passengers.
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- The Kamagatamaru Ship returned to Calcutta at Budge a clash followed between the police and the passengers leading death of 10 persons.
- February 19, 1915 was fixed as date for first mutiny in Punjab. Ras Behari Bose was made leader of the Ghadar Movement in India.

GANDHI – SOUTH AFRICAN EXPERIMENTS

- Reached South Africa in 1893 to work out legal problems of Dadu Abdullah, a Gujarati merchant.
- The issue on which his South African struggle began was the proposed bill of the Natal government to disfranchise Indians at Natal.
- The first phase of his struggle was during 1894-1906 with constitutional methods.
- His second phase of struggle was during 1906-1914 with Satyagraha as the main method.
- Formed Indian Natal organisation/Natal Indian Congress in 1893.
- Started weekly 'Indian opinion' in 1903.
- Formed 'Passive Resistance Association' in 1907 to boycott permit offices associated with registration issue.
- Established Phoenix Ashram in Natal.
- Founded Tolstoy Farm at Transvaal with the help of his German Friend Kallenbach to house the families of Satyagrahis.
- Suspended 'Satyagraha' for the time being on the assurance of Gen. Smuts to repeal the registration law but later Gen. Smuts went back on his words & this created great annoyance of the people against him.
- Began a spectacular march across Transvaal boarder with a huge band of Satyagrahis on six, November 1913 against the Supreme Court judgment of invalidating all marriages not performed according to Christian rites.
- Finally he got a package deal signed according to which marriage performed according to India rites were declared legal, poll tax of 3 pounds on freed laboured was abolished and a domicile certificate was now required only to enter Union of South Africa.
- Legislation making it compulsory for Indians to take out certificates of registration, which held their finger prints.
- Restriction on Indian immigration.
- Poll tax of 3 pounds imposed on all ex-indentured Indians.
- Invalidation of all marriages not conducted through Christian rites and registered by Registrar of marriages.

LOCKNOW PACT 1916

- As a step towards strengthening the ties of comradeship, both the parties held their sessions simultaneously at Bombay in 1915.
 - Prominent Congress leaders namely, Mahatma Gandhi, Malviya and Sarogini Naidu, also spoke from the League platform.
 - The League appointed a committee to prepare a scheme for India a consultation with the Congress. The report of the committee was the basis of the Lucknow Pact rectified by both the parties in 1916 at Lucknow.
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The Main Features of the Lucknow Pact

- The Pact laid down that the number of elected members in the Provincial Legislature should be raised to four-fifths of the total strength. The membership of the Legislatures in big Provinces should be raised to 125 and in the smaller ones between 50 and 75. As far as possible, all the members of the Legislatures should be elected on the basis of as broad a franchise as possible.
- The minorities should be given adequate separate representation in the elected bodies.
- It was demanded that at least half the members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General were to be Indians returned by only the elected members of the Central Legislature. The same procedure was to be adopted in the case of Provincial Executive Councils.
- The Provinces should be given a large measure of autonomy in their sphere.
- The Central Government should confine itself to acts of general supervision over them.
- Indians should be placed on a footing of equality in respect of status and right of citizenship with other subjects of his Majesty, the King Emperor throughout the Empire.

THE ROWLETT ACT SATYAGRAHA

- In 1917, the Government of India had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlett to investigate "revolutionary crime" in the country and to recommend legislation for its suppression.
 - After a review of the situation, the Rowlett committee proposed a series of change in the machinery of law to enable the British government to deal effectively with the revolutionary activities.
 - In the light of these recommendations, the Government of India drafted two bills and presented them to the Imperial Legislative Council on 6 February 1919.
 - The new bills attempted to make wartime restrictions permanent. They provided trial of offences by a special court consisting of three high court judges.
 - These were no provision of appeal against the decision of this court, which could meet in camera and take into consideration evidence not admissible under the Indian Evidence Act.
 - The bill also proposed to give authority to the government to search place and arrest a person without a warrant. Detention without a trial for maximum period of two years was also provided in the bills.
 - There was widespread condemnation of the bills in the whole country. Gandhi also launched his campaign against the bills. He formed a Satyagraha Sabha in February 1919 in Bombay to protest against the Rowlett Bills.
 - A group of liberals like Sir D.E. Wacha, Surendranath Banerjee, T.B. Sapru and Srinivas Shastri opposed Gandhi's move of starting Satyagraha. Their reason for opposing the Satyagraha was that it would hamper the Reforms.
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- In organising this Satyagraha certain Pan-Islamic Leaders, particularly Abdul Bari of Firangi Mahal Ulema group at Lucknow, and some radical members of the Muslim League also assisted Gandhi.
- Gandhi inaugurated his Satyagraha by calling upon the fellow citizens to observe a day of Hartal when business should be suspended and people should observe fast and pray as a protest against the Rowlett Act.
- The date for the hartal was fixed for 30th March but it was changed to April 6th
- In Amritsar, the news of Gandhi's arrest coincided with the arrest of two local leaders Dr. Kilchlu and Dr. Satyapal on 10 April.
- On 13 April, General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on a peaceful unnamed crowd assembled at Jallianwala Bagh.
- The martial law was immediately enforced in Punjab also on the 13 April (night).

JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

- People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kilchlu and Dr. Satyapal on April 10, 1919.
- General O'Dyer fired at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. As a result, hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands injured.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood in protest. Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this event.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh killed O'Dyer when the latter was addressing meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

KHILAFAT AND THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- During the First World War, Turkey was allied with Germany and Austria against the British. The Indian Muslims regarded the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader, Khalifa, so naturally they sympathized with Turkey.
- After the war, the British removed the Khalifa from power and fragmented Turkey. Hence, the Muslims started the Khilafat Movement in India for the restoration of the Khalifa's position.
- The demands were :
 - Khalifa's control should be retained over the Muslim sacred places.
 - Post war territorial adjustments, the Khalifa should be left with sufficient territories.

Khilafat Movement in India

- The Khilafat issue was not directly linked with politics in India but the khilafat leaders (Ali bothers, Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohan) were eager in enlisting the support of Hindus.
 - Gandhi saw in this, an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.
 - The publication of the terms of the Treaty with Turkey, which were very harsh, and the publication of the Hunter Committee report on 'Punjab disturbances' in May 1920 infuriated the Indians.
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- Thus at one level, Indian political situation also merged with the issue of Khilafat.
- Initially the Khilafat leaders limited their actions to meetings, petitions, and deputations in favour of the Khilafat.
- Later a militant trend emerged, demanding an active agitation such as stopping all cooperation with the British :
 - The central khilafat Committee met at Allahabad.
 - A number of Congress and Khilafat leaders attended the meeting. In this meeting, a programme of non-cooperation towards the government was declared.
- This was to include :
 - Boycott of titles conferred by the government.
 - Boycott of civil services, army and police i.e., all government jobs.
 - Nonpayment of taxes to the government.
 - August 1, 1920 was fixed as the date to start the movement.

THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- It was the first mass based political movement under Gandhi.
- The movement was launched as per resolution by Calcutta Session and ratified in Nagpur session, December 1920.
- Anti-Rowlett Agitation, Jalianwala Bagh tragedy, Khilafat movement and general economic, distress during and after the war were the reasons for Non Co-operation Movement.
- The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started to finance the Non-cooperation Movement.
- The main emphasis of the movement was on boycott of schools, colleges, law courts and advocacy of the use of Charkha.
- There was widespread student unrest and top lawyers like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice.
- Thereafter, the stress was on boycott of foreign Cloth and boycott of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales in November 1921, popularization of Charkha, khadi and Jail Bharo by Congress Volunteers.
- Swaraj or self-rule, Redressed of Punjab wrongs and Khilafat issue was demanded though Non Co-operation Movement.
- Non-co-operation Movement progressed powerfully from Jan. 1920 to Early Feb 1922.
- The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district of U.P, on Feb 5, 1922, changed the whole situation Gandhi, shocked by this incident and withdrew the Non Co-operation Movement.

SWARAJ PARTY

- The annual session of the Congress was held at Gaya in December 1922. It became a battleground between the supporters of the Council-entry and no Council-entry.
 - Moti Lal Nehru and C.R. Das decided to go ahead with their programme. On 31 Dec. 1922, they announced the formation of a party, known as the Swaraj Party and the decision to wreck the constitution of 1919 from within the Council was taken.
 - The immediate objective was proclaimed the attainment of Dominion Status. Their method was that of obstructionism-to contest the election on the issue of the redress of the wrongs done by the British bureaucracy, to oppose every
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measure of the Government, including the budget, to move resolutions necessary for the healthy growth of the national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy and if returned in majority to throw out all legislative enactments by which the British proposed to consolidate their power

- The members of the Swaraj Party fought the election of 1923 and had to face the Liberals. The Swarajists achieved success and became a majority in Central Provinces (C.P.), a dominant party in Bengal and influential in U.P. and Bombay. In the Central Legislative Assembly, they won 45 out of 145 seats.
- On 18 February 1924, the Swarajists carried by majority a resolution relating to the Act of 1919.
- It provided that the Governor-General-in-Council should take steps to have the Act of 1919 revised with a view to establishing full responsible Government in India.
- The Government appointed a committee known as Muddiman Committee for this purpose. The Committee comprised of Sir Alexander Muddiman (Home Member and Chairman), Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mohd. Ali Jinnah, Sir Siva swami Aiyer, Dr. Paranipye.
- Lord Birkenhead became the new Secretary of State for India. He described the Swaraj Party as the most highly organised political party in India and the work it was doing was even more difficult to deal with than open rebellion.
- S.B. Tambe, the Swarajist President of the Legislative Council, accepted Executive Councillorship. The Central Legislative Assembly was granted the right of electing its own chairman. V.B. Patel was elected for the post.
- M.L. Nehru now accepted membership of the Skeen Committee, which was set up to report on the early Indianisation of the Army. Lajpat Raj joined the Central Legislative Assembly as a Swarajist and accepted the deputy-leadership of the Party.
- In 14 February 1926, Kelkar and Jayakar formed the Responsivist Party and proclaimed responsive cooperation as their creed. They came closer to Pandit Malaviya and Lajpat Rai and in early April formed a new party known as the Nationalist Party.

MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF NATIVE STATES

- There was great discontent among the people of native states, because the administration was rude and the people had to face financial crisis.
 - Initially, National Congress did not intervene in native states. However, in 1915 Congress decided to support the progressive elements of native states.
 - There was a great impact of civil disobedience movement on native states and since 1922, the people of states got membership of the Congress.
 - It strengthened the political awareness in states and in 1926. All India native state's people conference was established. First session of this was held in 1927.
 - In the matter of these states, Congress did not intervene directly because Gandhi was not in its favour Congress in states.
 - Jawaharlal Nehru became the President of All India states people conference in 1939.
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REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS

- Sachin Sanyal, Jogesh Chatterjee and Ram Prasad Bismil founded Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) at Kanpur in October 1924.
- HRA aimed at organising an armed revolution and establishing a Federal Republic of the USA with a government elected based on adult franchise.
- Sachin Sanyal wrote 'Bandi Jivan', Hindustan Republican Army was later named as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).
- Important action of Hindustan Republican Army was Kakori Robbery (August 1925).
- Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was founded in September 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad.
- They were also influenced by Socialist ideas.
- Bhagat Singh, Azad and Raj gurus shot dead Saunders, the police official responsible for the lathi-charge in Lahore.
- Bhagat Singh and BK Dutt threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly on 8 April 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill. The objective was not to kill but to make the deaf hear.
- Bhagat Singh wrote, "Why I am an atheist."
- Jatin Das (Sept.1929) died after a prolonged fast in jail.
- After raiding Chittagong Armory, Surya Sen proclaimed the formation of Provisional Revolutionary Government and the Indian Republican Army, which fought at Jalalabad.
- Bina Das fired directly at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation.
- Kalpana Datta was arrested and tired along with Surya Sen.

SIMON COMMISSION (1927)

- The Act of 1919 contained provision for the appointment of a Royal Commission at the end of the ten years after the passing of the Act with the enquiring into the functioning of the Government.
 - Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India announced the appointment of a Statutory Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir John Simon in November, 1927
 - The aim of the Commission was to inquire into the working of provincial government, to examine how far the representative institutions were functioning satisfactorily and to draft the outlines for the future progress in establishing responsible government.
 - All the seven members of the Commission were Englishmen who were members of British Parliament.
 - The announcement of the all-white commission shocked almost all Indians. It was greeted with strong protest by all parties, i.e., the Congress, a section of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberal Federation, etc.,
 - The Simon Commission reached Bombay on February 3, 1928 and was greeted with slogan of 'Go back, Simon'.
 - A procession led by Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore was lathi charged and Lalaji succumbed to his injuries. J Nehru and G.B. Pant were lathi charged in
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Lucknow. A revolutionary group led by Bhagat Singh avenged Lala Lajpat Rai's death by killing Assistant Police Superintendent, Saunders.

NEHRU REPORT – MAIN PROVISIONS

- The future constitution of India should be based on "Full responsible Government on the model of the constitution of the self-governing Dominions", and the conceding of the Dominion Status should be "the next immediate step a remote stage of our evolution".
- The North-West Frontier Province (with its Muslim majority of over 90 percent) should acquire the same status as other Provinces and Sind (with its Muslim majority of over 7 percent) should be detached from Bombay and become a separate Province.
- The Committee made no concession to the Muslim standpoint on the question of separate electorates. All elections made by joint or mixed electorates.
- The only communal safeguard should be "reservation" of seats, and this should only be afforded to the Muslims and not to any other community or group except the non-Muslims in the North-West Frontier Province nor should seats be reserved for Muslims where they were in a majority, but only at the Centre and in the Provinces in which they were in a minority.
- The constitution of India should be federal in character and the Indian States should be welcome to join it.
- There should be inserted in the constitution a "Declaration-of Rights" assuring inter alia, the fullest liberty of conscience and religion.
- The new Indian Legislature should be empowered to legislate and budget for the Indian army, and that its control should be transferred to a responsible Indian Minister of Defense.
- The legislative power of the Commonwealth should be vested in a bicameral legislature and the executive power in the King "exercisable by the Governor-General as the King's representative, acting on the advice of the Executive Council".

JINNAH "FOURTEEN POINTS"

- The form of the future constitution of India should be federal with residuary powers vested in the provinces.
 - A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all Provinces.
 - All Legislatures and other elected bodies should be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every Province without reducing the majority in any Province to a minority or even equality.
 - In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one-third.
 - Representation of communal groups should continue to be by separate electorates as at present provided that it should be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.
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- Any territorial redistribution should not, in any way, affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and the NWFP.
- Full liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education should be guaranteed to all communities.
- No bill or resolution or any party should be passed by any Legislature or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that body opposed it as being injurious to the interests of that community.
- Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- Reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F.P. In addition, Baluchistan on the same footing as in other Provinces.
- Adequate share for Muslims should be provided in the constitution in all services of the State subject to the requirements of efficiency.
- Adequate safeguards for the protection and promotion of Muslim culture, education, language, religion, personal laws and charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State should be provided in the constitution.
- No Cabinet, either Central or Provincial, should be formed without at least one-third of the ministers being Muslims.
- No change should be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Some of the important 11 points of Gandhi to Lord Irwin on 31, Jan 1930.
 - 50% reduction in land revenue.
 - Abolition of salt tax.
 - Cuts in civil and military expenditure by 50%.
 - Textiles protection.
 - Release of political prisoners.
 - Lowering of the rupee-sterling ratio to 1:4.
 - Rejection of these demands by the government & beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement with Dandi March on 12, March 1930 from Sabarmati to Dandi to break the salt-law by Gandhi with his 78 followers.
 - Programmes :
 - (a) To violate salt law
 - (b) Boycott schools and colleges.
 - (c) Boycott foreign clothes
 - (d) Resignation from Government services
 - (e) Non-payment of taxes
 - (f) Staging Dharana at liquor shops
 - Programmes introduced in May 1930
 - (a) Non-payment of revenue in Ryotwari area
 - (b) Non-payment of Chaukidari tax in Zamindari area
 - (c) Violation of forest laws in central provinces.
 - Various Marches
 - (a) March from Tiruchirapalli to Vedamniyam led by C. Rajagopalachari in Tamilnadu
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- (b) March from Calicut to Payannur led by K. Kelappan in Malabar
- (c) March from Sylhet to Noakhali by a band of Satyagrahis.
- Associated Struggles
 - (a) Red Shirt Movement by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in North West frontier province
 - (b) March from Calicut to Payannur led by K. Kelappan in Malabar
 - (c) No tax campaign against Chowkidari tax in Eastern India
 - (d) Students agitation against Cunningham Circular in Assam
 - (e) Revolt of Rani Gaidnulu in Nagaland.

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT – 17 FEB TO 5 MARCH 1931

Demands:

- (a) Immediate release of political prisoners not convicted for violence
- (b) Remission of all fines not yet collected
- (c) Return of confiscated lands not yet sold.
- (d) Lenient treatment to government employees who resigned
- (e) Right to make salt for consumption to the people living along the seacoast
- (f) Public enquiry into police excesses (not accepted)
- Irwin agreed to release all political prisoners except these who were engaged in violence.
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption.
- Gandhi agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in second of Round Table Conference.
- Leadership assumed after the arrest of Gandhi by Abbas Tayabji & then by Sarojini Naidu.
- N.C. Kelkar, Satyamurti & M.A. Ansari were among those who refused to resign from legislature after the call of the Congress to do so. They are known as new Swarajists.
- Satyamurti voiced council-entry programme in October 1933 followed by Bhulabhai Desai, B.C. Roy and M.A. Ansari in April 1934.
 - (a) Restarting of Civil Disobedience Movement after Second Round Table Conference – Jan, 1932
 - (b) Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement – May, 1933
 - (c) Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement at Patna – May, 1934

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE (1930)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British and Indians as equals. It was held on Nov 12, 1930 in London to discuss Simon Commission.
- Boycotted by INC, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals and some others were there.
- Postponed to Jan 2, 1931, in the absence of any major political party.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

- Gandhi agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference scheduled to be held in September 1931. He demanded control over defense and foreign affairs.
- Hindu Mahasabha demanded federal responsibility, which was opposed by Muslim League and the Congress. Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits which Gandhi opposed.
- The government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand of freedom on the basis of immediate grant of dominion status.

CUMMUNAL AWARD AND POONA PACT

- On August 16, 1932 MacDonald announced the proposal on minority representation known as the "Communal Award" which recommended :
 - To double the existing seats in provincial legislatures,
 - To retain the system of separate electorate for the minorities.
 - To grant weightage to Muslims in provinces where they were in minority.
 - To reserve 3 percent seats for women in all provincial legislatures except in NWFP.
 - To recognize depressed classes as minority community and make them entitled to the right of separate electorate and
 - To allocate seats to labor, property owners, and traders and Industrialists.
- MacDonald gave it to appear that the Award announced because the India communities were unable to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties on communal questions. However, in reality, the Award was the continuation of the old English policy of "divide and rule".
- On the initiative of Malaviya, various Hindu leaders met in Poona and on 25 September, they concluded an agreement known as the "Poona Agreement".
- It provided that the depressed classes would forgo their separate electorates and content themselves solely with the general Hindu electorates.
- The members of the depressed class, who were registered in the general electoral roll in a constituency, were to form an electoral college, which was to elect a panel of four candidates for each of such reserved seats.
- The general electorate, in its subsequent choice, was to choose one of these four. This agreement could be altered by common consent.
- The British authorities accepted this agreement. It gave to the depressed classes 148 seats while MacDonald's Award gave them merely 71. Gandhi also gave up the fast and released from prison.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT compared to NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Launched to attain Purna Swaraj and not merely to remedy wrongs.
- It involved deliberate violation of law and not merely non co-operation.
- In the initial phase, urban people participated but it spread to rural areas, where it gained its maximum strength.
- Less Muslim and labour participation.
- Women participated on a large scale to picket shops.

Impact of CDM

- The Congress swept the polls in most provinces in 1937.
- The left alternative emerged, for the movement had aroused expectations, which Gandhian strategy could not fulfill.
- At the level of leadership, Nehru and Bose voiced the new mood, emphasizing the need to combine nationalism with radical social and economic programmes.
- Some Congress activists formed a Socialist group within the party in 1934.
- Kisan Sabha with anti-zamindar programmes was developed rapidly in provinces like Bihar and Andhra.

INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHA:

- With the failure to the British government to measure up to the demands, there were two opinions in Congress about the launching of Civil Disobedience.
- Gandhi felt that the atmosphere was not in favour of Civil Disobedience as there were difference and indiscipline within the Congress. However, the Congress socialists and India Kisan Sabha were in favour of immediate struggle.
- Convinced that the British would not modify their policy in India, (the Congress having reflected the August offer), Gandhi decided to start the individual Satyagraha.
- The very reason for confining the movement to an individual participation was the neither Gandhi nor the Congress wished to hamper the war effort and this was not possible in a mass movement.
- Even the aim of the Satyagraha was a limited one i.e., to disprove the British claim of India. Supporting the war effort whole-heartedly on 17 October 1940, Vinoba Bhave became the first Satyagrahi followed by Nehru.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

- Based on the Simon Commission report.
- The Congress rejected the 1935 Act and demanded the convening of a Constituent Assembly elected based on adult franchise to frame a constitution for an Independent India. J.L. Nehru described it as "we are provided with a car, all breaks and no engine.
- Yet, INC fought the election in 1937, when the constitution was introduced and formed ministers in seven out of eleven provinces. Later, Congress formed coalition governments in two others, only Bengal and Punjab had non-Congress ministries.
- Punjab was under the Unionist Party and Bengal under the Krishak Praja Party and Muslim League coalition.

THE CRIPPS MISSION, 1942

- Under the pressure of Allies and the need for gestures to win over Indian public opinion, the British were forced to offer reconciliatory measures. After the fail of Rangoon to the Japanese, the British decided to send the Crips Mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included :
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- Dominion status to be granted after the war with the right to secede (Any Province could, if it so desired, remain outside the Indian union and negotiate directly with Britain).
- Constitution making body to be elected from provincial assemblies and princes.
- Individual provinces could sign a separate agreement with the British, which in effect accommodated the Pakistan demand.
- British would however, control the defense for war period.
- The Congress did not want to delay upon future promises it wanted a responsible government with full powers and a control over the country's defense.
- Gandhi termed the proposals as "a postdated cheque in a crashing bank".
- Cripps Mission failed to satisfy Indian nationalists and turned out to be merely a propaganda device for US and Chinese consumption.
- Above all the Cripps proposals brought in "Pakistan" through the backdoor via the "local option" clause.
- However, the Cripps Missions failed. Cripps proposals provided legitimacy to the Pakistan demand by accommodating it in their provision for provincial.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- In the backdrop of the failure of Cripps Mission, imminent Japanese threat, the British attitude towards Indians who were left behind in Burma and the prevailing anger and hostility to an alien and meaningless war, Quit Indian resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
 - In the initial stages, the movement was based on non-violence.
 - Repressive policy of the government and indiscriminate arrests of the leaders provoked people to violence.
 - Further, it was the only All India Movement, which was leaderless in many areas, the government lost all control the people established Swaraj.
 - The meeting of Congress Working Committee held on 27 April 1942 at Allahabad. In this meeting, the Congress criticizes the policy of the British Government on war front.
 - On July 1942, the meeting of Congress working committee held at Wardha. The Congress asked the British to Quit India.
 - On 7 August 1942, the session of Congress started in Bombay. Gandhi presented the historical proposals of "Quit India" on 8 August.
 - Gandhi gave the slogan "Do or Die".
 - Gandhi and the members of Congress working committee were imprisoned on 9 August 1942.
 - Mahatma Gandhi was kept in Agha Khan Fort at Poona, Nehru was lodged in Almora jail, Maulana Azad in Bankura, and others were kept in the Fort of Ahmednagar.
 - Congress was declared Illegal.
 - This movement was directionless and leaderless.
 - It is also known as August-Revolution because it started in the month of August.
 - Communist Party of India supported the British Government.
 - Dr. Ambedkar opposed the movement.
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- Princes kept themselves aloof.
- Merchants kept themselves aloof from this movement.
- Hindu Mahasabha also opposed this movement.
- Property owners kept themselves aloof from this movement.
- The Quit India Movement witnessed emergence of underground movement. Some prominent leaders who participated were – Achyut Patwardhan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohia, Sucheta Kriplani, Biju Patnaik & Jai Prakash Narayan.
- Usha Mehta established Congress Radio in Bombay.
- Parallel Government was established during this movement at Balia, Satara & Tamluk.
- A slogan "Divide and Quit" was given by Muslim league in 1943 Karachi Session.
- Muslim League supported the government.
- Gandhi observed fast for 21 days during his imprisonment to confirm his strung believe in non-violence and for self-purification.
- During imprisonment of Gandhi his personal secretary Mahadeo Desai and wife Kasturba died.

RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA (1944)

- In 1944 Rajagopalachari proposed that the termination of the war, a commission could be appointed for demarcating contiguous in the North, West and East were Muslims in absolute majority.
- In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite held based on adult suffrage that ultimately decides the issue of separation from Hindustan.
- If the majority decided in favour of forming a separate sovereign State. Such decision could be accepted.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defense, commerce and communications. The above terms would to be operative only in England transferred full power to India.
- Muslim League was expected to endorse the Congress demand for independence and co-operate with it in the formation of provisional government for the interim period.
- Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslim of the North, West and East of India to vote in the plebiscite.
- Hindu leaders led by V.D Savarkar condemned the plan.

DESAI-LIAQUAT PROPOSALS

- Gandhi got convinced that the British rulers would not grant independence to India unless and until the Congress and the Muslim League reached some accord as to the future of the country and the immediate formation of an interim National Government.
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- He lent support to Rajaji's formula, but Jinnah did not relent. Now Gandhi asked Bhulabhai J. Desai to attempt to appease the League leaders.
- Desai was the leader of the congress in the Central Assembly and a friend of the Deputy Leader of the Muslim League, Liaqat Ali Khan.
- In January 1945, he gave to Liaqat Ali "Proposals for the Formation of Interim Government at the Centre".
- The government was to be formed and was to function within the framework of the existing Government of India Act 1935. Jinnah did not accept these proposals.

SHIMLA CONFERENCE (JUNE-JULY 1945)

- Proposed by Wavell.
- Talks suggested setting up on a new Executive Council with only Indian members. The Viceroy and the commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members of the Council.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims would have equal representation the executive would work within existing Constitution (i.e., not responsible to the Central Assembly) but the door was kept open for discussions on a new Constitution.
- The Congress, headed by Maulana Azad, resented being characterized as a caste Hindu organization.
- Talks broke down due to Jinnah's demand for the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing all Muslim members and a demand for communal veto, though it had ministers only in Assam and Sind.
- The dissolution of the conference gave Jinnah the communal veto in effect. Thereafter, the satisfaction of the League became a pre-requisite to any major settlements.

CABINET MISSION (MARCH-JUNE) 1946

- The British Government decided to send out to India a special mission (Secretary of State – Patrick Lawrence, President of Board of Trade – Cripps, and First Lord of the admiralty – A. V. Alexander).
 - On 23 March, the Cabined Mission landed in Karachi and its leader Patrick Lawrence, commented that the Mission had open minded on the Indian constitutional question, and that Indian would decide themselves freely whether they wished to remain in the Commonwealth or would be completely independent.
 - The Cabinet Mission started conferring with the congress and League leaders at Shimla on 6 May but on 12 May, the talks broke down.
 - The members of the Mission found that while the Congress wanted a united India the Muslim league was insistent on the division of India and the creation of Pakistan.
 - Four days after the end of Shimla parleys, the Cabinet Mission announced a plan to serve as a basis of agreement between the Indian parties for the future of India.
 - An All India Union Government and a legislature dealing with foreign affairs, defense and communications.
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- All remaining power to vest in the Province.
- The all-Union Legislature to be composed of equal proportions from Hindu majority and Muslim majority Province with representatives of the Indian States.
- The constitution-making machinery to arrive at a constitution to be framed by a constituent assembly formed of representatives of Provincial Assemblies and of States – each Provincial Assembly being a separate unit.
- In order to give to the minority's greater assurance, the Mission divided the country into three groups – A, B and C.

Group A was to include Madras, Bombay, U.P., Bihar, Central Province and Orissa;

Group B to comprise Punjab, Sind, N.W.F.P., and British Baluchistan (this Group was to constitute a Muslim Majority area), and

Group C was to include Bengal and Assam (here the Muslims were to give a small majority over the rest).

- The two most important minority groups, the Sikhs and the Scheduled Castes, also considered the Cabinet Mission's proposals and found them unacceptable.
- The Akali Sikhs attacked the proposals on the ground that the inclusion of the Sikh community in the northwestern Muslim bloc (Group B) would "leave the Sikhs at the mercy of the Muslim majority and imperil Sikh religion and culture".
- The mission rejected the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan (comprising the whole of all the Muslim majority areas). The mission reasoned that the right of communal self-determination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab as well as in Assam proper. The 'truncated' or smaller Pakistan was unacceptable to the League.
- The plan failed on the issue of the nature of grouping Jinnah was for compulsory while Nehru was for grouping only till the formation of Constituent Assembly.
- On 29 July 1946, Jinnah withdraws his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August 1946 as Direct Action Day. Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the storm centers.
- Communal massacre wakened the Congress position in NWFP.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

- Rash Bihari Bose organised a conference in Tokyo in March 1942.
 - Another conference in Bangkok in June 1942.
 - Out of this conference was born the Indian Independence League and a decision to form an Indian National Army for the liberation of India.
 - Mohan Singh and Indian Officer in British Army who deserted and wanted the Japanese for help first conceived the idea of Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942.
 - The Indian prisoners of war were handed over by the Japanese to Mohan Singh who recited them in Indian National Army.
 - Taken over and organised by S.C. Bose in 1943 in Singapore.
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- He set up headquarters at Singapore and Rangoon.
- Andaman and Nicobar were given to S.C. Bose and renamed Sahid and Swaraj respectively.
- Attack through the mountainous areas of Burma in Feb. 4, 1944.
- Defeat of Japan shattered all hopes of Indian National Army and failure of its attempt to launch military attack on British India.
- Trail of Indian National Army soldiers at red fort in Aug. 1945.
- Some prominent INA officers put on trial were Gen. Shah Nawaz, Gurdyal Singh Dillon, Prem Sehgal etc.
- Congress declared its support to INA soldiers at Bombay session in Sept. 1945.
- Defense of the INA soldiers taken up by Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Sahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, J.L. Nehru and Asaf Ali.
- The British Government felt it expedient to set INA soldiers free.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT (September 1946)

- Came into existence on 2 September 1946 in accordance with Cabinet Mission's proposal and was headed by J.L. Nehru. Muslim League refused to join it initially.
- Wavell persuaded the League leaders to join on 26 October 1946.
- 8 December 1946 - Constituent Assembly begins its session with Liaqat Ali Khan of Muslim League as the Finance Minister.
- The interim government, obstructed by League members and bureaucracy was reduced to a figurehead and was unable to control the communal carnage.

ATLEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT (FEBRUARY 1947)

- Prime Minister Atlee on 20 February 1947 announced that the British would withdraw from India by 30 June 1948 and that Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell.
- British power and obligations vis-à-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India.
- Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the constituent assembly were not fully representative then power would be transferred to more than one central govt.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN (1947)

- His earlier plan Balkan was abandoned for the 3 June plan.
 - The plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August 1947 based on dominion status to India and Pakistan.
 - Mountbatten supported the Congress stand that the princely states must not be given the option of independence. They would join either India or Pakistan.
 - Boundary Commission was to be headed by Radcliffe and the award was to be announced after republic day, which was a major cause of massacres.
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- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindu and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition.
- In case of partition, two dominions and two Constituent Assemblies would be created.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947

- Power was to be transferred to the two new dominions of India and Pakistan on 15 August 1947.
 - The two dominions would have their territories defined but could include or exclude any territory themselves.
 - The constitution making bodies for the two dominions should also work as Legislative bodies for the respective dominions.
 - The reserved and special powers of the Governor-General would be abolished.
 - The native states were free to either join of the dominions or remain independent.
 - The British paramount would stand abolished.
 - The post of India Minister would stand abolished.
 - Pakistan was to comprise Sind, British Baluchistan, NWFP, West Punjab and East Bengal.
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CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA

REGULATING ACT 1773

- New Designation "Governor General" to the Governor of Bengal.
- Presidency of Bengal got supremacy over Madras and Bombay
- Supreme Court to be established at Calcutta (chief Justice and 3 judge; it was established in 1784).
- Governor General Council consisting of four members.

PITT'S INDIA ACT 1784

- Parliament asserted sovereignty over Indian territories.
- No. of the members of the Governor General Council was reduced to 3.
- The Act established a Board of Control consisting of six commissioners, including two cabinet ministers.
- The Board of Control was to guide and control the work of the Court of Directors and the Government of India
- A Secret Committee consisting of three Directors was appointed to take the place of the Court of Directors in political and military matters.
- The Act established the principle that the government of India be placed under the Governor General and a Council of there.
- The Act laid the foundation of a centralised administration.

CHARTER ACT OF 1813

- The Government decided to allow British subject access to India.
- The monopoly of trade of the East India Company was abolished except in tea and its trade with China
- The sum of Rs. 1 Lakh granted for education.
- Church placed under Bishop and permission to settle and hold land as missionaries in India.

CHARTER ACT OF 1833

- Governor General of Bengal became the Governor General of India.
- By this Act, the Governor General in Council was given the power to legislate for the whole of the British territories in India.
- The India penal Code and Codes of Civil and Criminal Law were enacted by the efforts of Indian Law Commission.
- Company's monopoly to tea trade and China trade was abolished.
- Fourth member added to Governor General's council as Law Member (Lord Maulay as First Law Member).

CHARTER-ACT OF 1853

- The consent of the Governor General was made necessary for all legislative proposals.
 - The Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta was to be the EX-Office member
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- of Council.
- Governor-General, Commander-in-chief, and 10 salaried officials to make the councils to 12.
- Indian Civil Service became open competition.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1858

- Also known as Queen's Proclamation.
- The Govt. of India passed from the hands of the English East India Company to the Crown.
- The armed forces of the Company were transferred to the Crown.
- Creation of the post of secretary of state.
- Creation of India Council having 15 members to assist the secretary of State.
- The Board of Control and Court of Directors were abolished.
- The Governor-General known from now as the Viceroy or Crown's representative.
- Governor-General in Council was made responsible to Secretary of State and Secretary of State to the Parliament.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT 1861

- Inaugurated the system of legislative devolution in India.
- Expansion of G-G Council Legislative Wing now known as Imperial Legislative Council
- Introduction of Portfolio System.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT OF 1892

- Increase in the Additional members in Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils
- Legislative Councils got the powers to discuss Budget.

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT OF 1909

- Also known as Morley-Minto Reforms.
- Introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.
- Indians given place in India Council, Executive Council of Governor-General and Council of Governors. (M.K. Gupta & Saiyad Husain Bilgrami in India Council, Lord Shina in G-G Executive Council.)
- Greater powers to discuss Budget (to Legislative Councils).
- Expansion of Imperial Legislative Council.
- Expansion of Provincial Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

- Known as Montague-Chemisford Reforms.
 - Introduced the system of Diarchy in the provinces.
 - The provincial subjects were divided into "reserved" and "transferred"
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- Comparatively important subjects like law and order, finance etc. Were known as 'reserved subject' and placed under the Governor.
- Subjects of lesser importance like education, health, agricultural, etc. were known as 'transferred subjects'.
- The separate electorates for Muslims were continued.
- The central legislature was to have a bicameral legislature.

GOVERNMENT ON INDIAN ACT, 1935

- Provided for the establishment of an all India Federation comprising the British India Provinces & such Indian states, which would desire to come into the Federation.
- Abolished Diarchy at the provincial level & introduced it at the center.
- The Federal subjects were divided into two categories-the 'reserved' and the 'transferred'.
- Establishment of a Federal Court in Delhi.
- Made a threefold division of power between the center and the provinces- Federal list. Provincial list and concurrent list.

THE INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT OF 1947

- Creation of Two dominions – India & Pakistan
 - G-G to continue in both the dominion till taming of the new constitution.
 - End of British Paramount.
 - Native States given option to join any of the two dominions
 - Abolition of the post of the Secretary of State.
 - Two Boundary Commission to settle boundary question in Punjab & Bengal.
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IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS

- We should have but one desire today- the desire to die so that India may live...
Give me blood and I will give your freedom.
S.C Bose during INA movement.
 - It is a crime against man and God to submit any longer to British rule.
J.L. Nehru during Lahore Session of Congress in 1929.
 - Every blow that was hurled at us this afternoon (Oct 30, 1928) was a nail in the coffin of the British Empire.
Vallabhbhai Patel during Bardoli Satyagraha. 1928.
 - Swarajya is our birthright and we shall have it.
B.G. Tilak during Home-rule movement.
 - A post-dated cheque drawn on a crashing Bank.
M.K Gandhi about the Cripps proposal.
 - British Empire is rotten to the core, corrupt in every direction, tyrannical, and mean.
Sister Nivedita.
 - The congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.
Lord Curzon about India National Congress.
 - No choice was left to those who gave the primary impetus to the movement. The ferment was at work with a radically increasing intensity and it became of permanent importance to fence for its products an overt and constitutional channel for discharge, instead of having them to foster as they had already commenced to do under the surface.
A.O. Hume explaining the foundation of the Indian National Congress.
 - The yoga of Bahiskar.
Tilak about the Swadeshi movement.
 - A big jump into the unknown; A rather Hysterical Assembly; Pretensions are extravagant; A Microscopic minority of the people.
-Lord Dufferin about the Indian National Congress.
 - Indians were more helots. They were worse than American slaves, for the latter were at last taken care of by their masters whose property they were
Dadabhai Naoroji regarding British economic exploitation of India.
 - An everlasting, increasing and everyday increasing foreign invasion that was though gradually, destroying the country.
Daddabhai Naoroji about British rule.
 - Surely, India is treated as a vast pasture reserved solely for the Europeans to feed upon.
-

The 'Kesari' from Poona on the imposition of Cotton Excise Duties.

- While India is safe-guarded against foreign inroads by the strong arm of the British Power, she is defenseless in matter where the English and Indian interests clash and where the very tense begins to feed on the crop.
P. Ananda Charlu, an ex-president of the Indian National Congress, commented in the Legislative.
 - Under the British Indian despot, the man is at peace there is no violence; his substance is drained away, unseen, peaceably and subtly he starves in peace and perishes in peace, with law and order.
Dadabhai Naororji against the British Law and order going to be maintained.
 - You announce yourself as a sincere supporter of British rule; you vehemently denounce the conditions and consequences, which are inseparable from the maintenance of that rule.
George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, complained to Dadabhai Naoroji in 1900.
 - In a way there can be no doubt there is generated in the minds of those who read these papers..... a sincere conviction that we are all of us the enemies of mankind in general and of India in Particular.
Dufferin about the role of the nationalist press in 1886.
 - Seditious and double side character.
George Hamilton accused congress leader.
 - Factory of sedition. **Congress was described by British officials.**
 - Disappointed candidates for office and discontented lawyers who represent no one but himself or herself.
Congressional representatives were described by British Official.
 - The sword conquered India and the sword shall hold it.
Eglin the viceroy openly threatened Indians in 1898.
 - If there is a sin in the world it is weakness; avoid all weakness, weakness is sin, weakness is death...And here is the test of truth..... Anything that makes you weak physically, intellectually and spiritually, rejects as poison, there is no life in it, and it cannot be true.
Swami Vivekananda emphasized the need for belief in one's own strength.
 - Bengal united is a power. Bengal divided will pull several different waysone of our main object is to split up and thereby weaken a solid body of opponents to our rule.
Lord Curzon during his visit to east Bengal on Partition of Bengal.
 - A cruel wrong and a complete illustration of the worst features of the present
-

system of bureaucratic rule its utter – contempt for public opinion its arrogant pretensions to superior wisdom, its reckless disregard of the most cherished feeling of the people... it's cool preference of service interests to those of the governed.

Gokhale referred partition of Bengal, Presiding over the Banaras congress.

- Our nation is like a tree of which original trunk was Swarajya and branches were Swadeshi and Boycott. **B.G. Tilak.**
- The remedy lies with the people themselves. The 30 crores of people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crores of hands to stop this curse of oppression force must be stopped by force.

The 'Jugantar' expressed in an editorial after the Barisal Conference was broken up by police (1906)

- The only lesson required in India is to learn how to die and the only way to teach it is by dying along.

M.L. Dhingra before his death, executed on the charge with killing Curzon Wylie.

- Nothing less than a definite vision of the Home Rule to be realised in the shortest possible time will satisfy the Indian people.

Gandhi in 1918 when he helped recruitment to qualify for Swaraj.

- Wanted brave soldiers to stir up Ghadr in India.
Pay- death;
Price- martyrdom;
Pension- Liberty;
Field of battle- India.

An advertisement of Ghadr party in the 'Ghadr'.

- It was a pact for power between the educated and rich Hindus and the educated and rich Muslims. It did not involve the Hindu and Muslim masses.

Gandhi on Lucknow pact.

- They are a striking demonstration of the civil service to retain its grip on our necks. I consider the Bills to be an open challenge to us.

Gandhi on the proposals of the Rowlett Committee.

- I feel the handcuffs on my wrists and the weight of iron chains on my body... The whole of India is a vast prison... What matters it whether I am taken or left? What matters it whether I am dead or alive?

Gopabandhu Das accepted the challenge and disobeyed the order when public assemblies and processions were banned during the Khilafat Movement.

- If the thing had not been suspended, we would have been leading not a nonviolent but essentially a violent struggle. The cause will prosper by this retreat. We have come back to our moorings.

Gandhi assured Nehru after dropping Civil Disobedience Movement.

- I concluded that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically. A disarmed India has no power of resistance against any aggression... she has become so poor that she has little power of resisting famines.

Gandhi's explanation for his actions during his trial.

- Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as is cooperation with good.
Gandhi concluded his explained during his trail.
 - The fight that was commenced in 1920 is a fight to the finish whether it lasts one month or one year or many months or many years.
-Gandhi explained the Khilafat Movement.
 - My only hope lies in prayer and answer to prayer.
Gandhi wrote in anguish over communal riots between 1922 and 1927.
 - The congress movement was neither inspired by the people nor devised or planned by them.
Lala Lajpat Rai.
 - When the Queen desires that none should die, when the Governor declares that all should live..... will you kill yourselves by timidity and starvation"
Balgangadhar Tilak.
 - The Muslims were fools to ask for safeguards and the Hindus were greater fools to refuse them.
Abdul Kalam Azad.
 - This orderly disciplined anarchy should go, and if as a result there were complete lawlessness, I would risk it.
Gandhi.
 - The Indian congress party does not represent all India. It does not represent the majority of the people of India. It does not even represent the Hindu masses. It is a political organization built around a party machine and sustained by certain observation on the Indian National Congress.
Ambedkar.
 - In no instance is a friendly glance directed to the Whiteman's carriage..... On one that language of the eye! Who can doubt? Who can misinterpret it?
W.H. Russell on aftermath of the revolt of 1857.
 - We have no right to seize Sind, yet we shall do so and a very advantageous, useful, humane peace of rascality it will be.
Sir Charles Napier on annexation of Sind.
 - As long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold everyone a traitor, who having been educated at their expense; pay not the least heed to them.
Swami Vivekananda.
 - The reactionary administration of Lord Lytton had aroused the public from its attitude of indifference and had given stimulus to public life. In the evolution of
-

political progress, bad rulers are often a blessing in disguise.

Surendranath Banerjee.

- It is our fault, of course, and we must suffer for our failings. However, I cannot excuse or forgive the British authorities for the deliberate part they have played in creating disruption..... in India. All other injuries will pass, but this will continue to plague us for a much longer period.

Jawaharlal Nehru.

- To sound the order of retreat just when public enthusiasm was reaching the boiling point was nothing short of a national calamity. The principal lieutenant of mahatma..... Who were all in prison, shared the popular resentment.

S.C. Bose.

- This orderly disciplined anarchy should go, and if, as a result there were complete lawlessness, I would risk it.

M.K. Gandhi.

- One religion, one caste and one god for mankind.

Sri Narayan Guru.

- No religion, no caste and no God for humankind.

Shadaran Ayyapan.

- He would talk of religion only when he succeeded in removing poverty and misery from the country, for religion could not appease hunger.

Vivekananda.

- The congress is in reality a civil war without arms. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.**

- All men! Well-fed and happy! Do you at all realise the dull misery of these countless myriads toil, toil, toil; hunger, hunger, hunger; sickness, suffering, sorrow; these alas, alas are keynotes of their short and sad existence.

A.O Hume wrote in a well-known pamphlet named "An Old Man's Hope".

- Political freedom is the life breath of a nation.

Aurobindo Ghosh.

- The personal wrong done to me was an illustration of the helpless impotency of our people. In the midst of impending ruin and dark frowning misfortune, I formed the determination of addressing myself to the task of helping our helpless people in this direction of redressing our wrongs and protecting our rights, both as individuals and as a nation.

Surendranath Banerjee.

- The period from 1858 to 1905 was the seedtime of Indian Nationalism and the early rationalists sowed the seeds well and deep. They evolved a common political and economic programme, which united rather than divided the different -sections of the people... In spite of their many failures, the early nationalists laid strong foundations for the national movement to grow upon and they deserve a high place among the makers of modern India.

Bipin Chandra.

- I know my country as my mother. I adore her. I worship her.
Aurobindo raised patriotism.
 - A force already formidable and certain to be a source of increasing trouble in the future.
Lord Curzon and his aide's view regarding Bengalis.
 - The new province would invest the Mohammadans in Eastern Bengal with a unity, which they have not enjoyed since the days of the old Musalman viceroys and kings.
Curzon on the creation of new provinces.
 - We cannot be parties to an enquiry into our fitness for Swaraj or for any measure of responsible government.... The third reason (for boycott) is undoubtedly the affront to Indian self-respect involved in the deliberate exclusion of Indians from the Commission.
M.A Ansari the Congress President at the Madras session of 1927, declared a Congress boycott of the Commission's work of enquiry.
 - I have burned my boats.
Gandhi on accepting the left wings unconditional position on Purna Swaraj.
 - I am thinking furiously, day and night and I do not see any light coming out of the darkness.
Gandhi replied to Rabindranath Tagore.
 - This is the first nail into our coffin.
Gandhi on the proposed bill to disfranchise Indian in South Africa.
 - I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism...
Nehru at the Luknow congress in 1936 pleaded for the acceptance of socialism.
 - Our system acts very much like a sponge, drawing up all the good things from the banks of the Ganges, and squeezing them down on the bank of the Tames.
John Sullivan President of the Board of Revenue. Madras on the Drain of Wealth.
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SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833) and Brahma Samaj

Unanimously considered as first 'modern man'; pioneer of socio-religious and political reform movements in modern India.

His Religious Ideas and Reforms

- Studied different languages in order to study the various religious scriptures in their original.
- Believed in monotheism (doctrine of the unity of godhead) and opposed the idol worship.
- Established the Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta (1815) in order to propagate monotheism and to fight against the evil customs and practices in Hinduism.
- Laid emphasis on human reason and rationality in all religious matters.
- Applied rationality to Christianity also.
- Defended Hinduism and its Vedanta philosophy, as found in the Vedas and the Upanishads, from ignorant attacks of Christian missionaries.
- Established the Brahma Samaj in Calcutta (1828) in order to purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism. The Samaj under him was based on the twin pillars of reason and the Hindu scriptures (only the Vedas and the Upanishads), and incorporated the best teachings of other religions as well.

His Social Ideas and Reforms

- His life-long crusade against the practice of 'sati'.
- Championed women's rights like right to inheritance and property, and attacked polygamy and the degraded status of widows.
- Fought for the introduction and spread of modern education through the medium of English.
- Made Bengali the vehicle of intellectual intercourse in Bengal.

His Political Ideas and Reforms

- Believed in the unification of divergent groups of Indian society in order to bring about national consciousness in India.
- Pioneered Indian journalism in order to educate the public on current issues and to represent public opinion before the government.
- Initiated public agitation on political questions like the need for reforms in the British administration, trade and economic policies, etc.

Brahma Samaj after Roy

Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905)

- Established the Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839) at Calcutta to propagate Ram Mohan Roy's ideas.
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- Formally joined the Brahma Samaj in 1843 and reorganized it.
- Remained the undisputed leader of the Brahma Samaj till 1866 and carried on the socio-religious reform work initiated by Roy.

Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-84) and First Schism

- Joined the Samaj in 1857 and became the right hand man of Devendranath.
- Development of differences between the older and conservative section led by Devendranath and the younger and progressive section led by Sen over the issues of social reforms (particularly the caste system) and of the relationship between Hinduism and Brahmanism
- While the latter group stood for the complete abolition of the caste system and maintained that Brahmanism is different from Hinduism, the former group wanted to retain caste system, though criticizing its rigidity and asserted that Brahmanism is Hinduism.
- Secession of Sen's group from the parent body (which had come to be known as the Adi Brahma Samaj) in 1865 and formation of a new organization, known as the Brahma Samaj of India, by it in 1866.
- Spread of the message of Brahma Samaj in other parts of India, including Bombay and Madras by his tours.
- Adoption of a much more radical and comprehensive scheme of social reform and fusion of 'bhakti' into Brahmanism by Sen.
- Formed the Indian Reform Association (1870) and persuaded the British government to enact the native Marriage Act of 1872 (popularly known as Civil Marriage Act) which legalized the Brahma marriages and fixed the minimum age for the groom and the bride at 18 and 14 respectively.

Second Schism in Brahmanism

- It occurred in 1878 when a group of Sen's followers, under Anandamohan Bose and Sivanatha Astir, left him and formed the Sadharana Brahma Samaj.
- Causes for this split were the question of management of the Samaj and the violation of the native marriage Act by Sen himself.

Prarthana Samaj

- An offshoot of the Brahma Samaj, it was founded in 1867 in Bombay by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.
 - M.G. Rana De and R.G. Bhandarkar who infused new strength in it later joined it.
 - It was a reform movement within Hinduism, and concentrated on social reforms like inter-dining, inter-marriage, remarriage of widows, and uplift of women and depressed classes.
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Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-83)

Arya Samaj

- Though founded by him at Bombay in 1875, it soon became very powerful in the Punjab and spread its influence to other parts of north India like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc.

His Ideas and Reforms

- Considered the Vedas as eternal and infallible;
- Opposed idolatry, ritual and priesthood (in his opinion priests had perverted Hinduism with the help of the Puranas which were full of falsehood);
- Attacked child marriages and caste system based on birth;
- Encouraged inter-caste marriages and caste system based on birth;
- Encouraged inter-caste marriages and widow remarriage;
- Favoured the spread of Western sciences;
- Organised social services during natural calamities, etc.

Suddhi Movement

- Started the Suddhi movement (the most distinctive feature of Arya Samaj) which means the reconversion of those Hindus who had once been willingly or forcibly converted into other religions, but were now willing to come back into the fold of Hinduism.
- It was considered by the Arya Samajists as a potent instrument for effecting socio-religious and political unity of India.

Schism

- After the death of Dayanand (1888), serious differences arose between two sections of the Arya Samaj over the question of the system of education to be followed, resulting in a split in 1892.
- One section, known as the 'Gurukula Section' led by Swami Sraddhanand, advocated the adoption of the ancient system of Hindu education and established institutions for boys only, the most important among them being the one at Haridwar.
- The other one, called the 'College Section' led by Lajpat Rai and Hame Raj, stood for the spread of English education, and established a number of Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools and colleges both for girls and boys, the most important being the one at Lahore.

Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902)

Major Events of His Life

- Established a monastery at Baranagar (1887) after the death of his guru, Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
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- Made an extensive tour of India, which brought him into close contact with the people and enabled him to realize the true condition of India.
- Attended the World Parliament of Religions (1893) at Chicago (USA) and raised the prestige of India and Hinduism very high.
- Made his second visit to the USA in 1899 and spoke at the Congress of the History of Religions at Paris (1900).

His Ideas and Reforms

- Popularised his guru's religious message and tried to put it in a form that would suit the needs of contemporary Indian society.
- Stressed social action without which knowledge was useless in this world.
- Proclaimed the essential oneness of all religions.
- Declared Vedanta to be a fully rational system.
- Condemned the caste system and the current Hindu emphasis on rituals, ceremonies, etc.
- Urged the people to imbibe the spirit of liberty, equality and freethinking.

Ramakrishna Mission and Math

- The former is a social service and charitable society, founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897 at Belur, with the objective of carrying on humanitarian relief and social work through the establishment of schools, colleges, hospitals, orphanages, etc.
- The latter is a religious order or trust, founded by Vivekananda in 1887 at Baranagar (Belur has become the headquarters of both the Mission and the Math since 1898), with the objective of bringing into existence a bond of dedicated monks who would propagate the teachings of Ramakrishna Paramahansa (the universal message of Vedanta).
- However, legally two distinct entities with separate funds and finances, the Mission and the Math are in practice a single body, with the members of the Math forming the main workers of the Mission and the trustees of the math forming the governing body of the Mission.

Theosophical Society

- Founded in New York (USA) in 1875 by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and H.S Alcott with three main objects:
 - To form a universal brotherhood of man;
 - To promote the study of ancient religions and philosophies; and
 - To make a systematic investigation into the mystic potencies of life and matter, which is called 'occultism'?
 - The arrival of Mrs. Annie Besant in India and her succession to the president ship of the society after the death of Alcott.
 - The society under Besant concentrated on the revival of Hinduism and its ancient ideas. In order to provide Hindu religious instruction, she founded the Central Hindu School at Varanasi, which was later developed into the Banaras Hindu University by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
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Young Bengal Movement

- Its founder was Henry Vivian Derozio, who taught at the Hindu College.
- His followers were known as the Derozians and their movement as the Young Bengal Movement as the Young Bengal Movement.
- Their Views
- Attacked of traditions and decadent customs.
- Advocated women's rights and their education.
- Educated the public on the current socio-economic and political questions through the press and public associations.
- Carried on public agitation on public questions like freedom of the press, trial by jury, protection of peasants, etc.

Other Hindu Reformers

Pandit Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar

- Contributed to the up lift of Indian women by struggling in favour of widow Remarriage (his efforts bore fruit in 1856 when the British passed the Hindu Widow Remarriage Act), by opposing child marriage and polygamy, and by campaigning in favour of education of women.
- Evolved a new technique of teaching Sanskrit and a modern prose style in Bengali.
- Admitted non-Brahmin students into the Sanskrit college at Calcutta and introduced the study of western thought in it.

Gopal Hari Deshmukh

- A champion of new learning and social reform in Maharashtra, he was popularly known as 'Lokahitawadi'.
- Made powerful rationalist attacks on Hindu orthodoxy, and preached religious and social equality.

Jyotiba Phule

- Belonging to a low caste from Maharashtra and being aware of the degraded position of the untouchables and non-Brahmins, he waged a life-long struggle against upper caste domination and Brahminical supremacy through his Satyashodhak Samaj (1873).
- Pioneered the widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and worked for the education of women.

Nature of 19th Century Renaissance

- The socio-religious ferment that characterized this period was religious in character. Secularisation was not yet a viable stance, although a few anticipated it. The leaders implied their appeals in religious language and were heard as spiritual persons.
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- Largely they stayed away from politics. Only a few had opposed British rule and preached for its overthrow.
- The economic ideas of the reform leaders represented the traditional outlook. They never possessed radical economic ideas, for the time was not ripe to breed such ideas.
- A lot of difference can be observed in the approach and methods of the leaders in carrying out the reform movement. Roy broke away from the mainstream of traditional Hindu society. Rana De followed the path of gradual reform within Hindu society; Dayanand displayed an attitude of intransigence and rigidity towards foreign influences.

Achievements

- One should give credit to the 19th century reformers for initiating social and religious awakening in India. It was due to their work that self-respect, self-confidence and pride were fostered among Indians.
- In the field of social reform, the results were more positive. Almost all the reform leaders highlighted the problems of women and untouchability. Though the result was not spectacular, the road was laid in the proper form. During the first two decades of the 20th century, much attention was paid to the problem of depressed classes in society.

Limitations

- At the same time, the religious reform movement was concentrated upon and benefited only a macroscopic minority of the Indian population.
 - Further, it started tending to look backward, appeal to past greatness, and to rely on scriptural authority.
 - The supremacy of the human reason and scientific outlook was undermined.
 - The neglect of medieval Indian history showed serious repercussions both socially and politically in later periods.
 - One of the main limitations of Indian renaissance was lack of unity and a sound organisation. Opposition from orthodox elements was there at every attempt of the reformers. For instance, Radhakanta Dev organized the Dharma Sabha to protest against reforms of Roy that the conservatives of Deoband Movement attacked Sayyid Ahmed Khan.
 - Rise of revivalism during the last decade of the 19th century in the form of Theosophical Society also contributed to the declining zeal of the reform movements.
 - The upsurge of militant nationalism, with its revivalist undertones, strengthened this trend.
 - These movements were carried under constraints inherent in a colonial society. They tended to lean more on alien rulers for help in their efforts to achieve their ends.
 - In addition, the reformers lacked mass support as their ideas and programmes never went beyond the reach of middle classes and their problems.
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- On top of all this, feudalism, though moribund, continued to be a major force and its ideology did not show signs of real break-up.

SHIKHISM

Guru Nanak (1469-1538)

- Nanak was born at Talwandi in 1469
- Guru Nanak visited different parts of India and other countries like Sri Lanka, Tibet, China, Macca, Madina and Baghdad
- He settled in Kartaspur with his family in 1530
- He nominated Lahana his successor
- He believed in monotheism. According to his belief, God is omnipotent, omnipresent, and formless
- He laid emphasis on the theory of Kama and the laws of good conduct
- His aim was Sachha khand (supreme bliss)

Guru Angad (1538-1552)

- Developed Gurumukhi script restructuring Landa script
- Wrote the biography of Guru Nanak named Janam Sakhi and hence gave a scripture to Sikhs
- Founded a new city Goindwal
- Criticised udasis and their practice of penance

Guru Amardas (1552-1574)

- Expanded Langar and drew some rules and regulator, for it
- Started Manji System by which some disciples started spreading the message of Guru Sahib in different regions
- Composed Anand Geet which were recited on the occasion of joy
- King Akbar came to see him. He granted 500 Bigha land to the daughter of Guru

Guru Ramdas (1574-1581)

- Laid the foundation of a city named Ramdasapura.
- Constructed two ponds- Amritsara & Santokhsar
- Sent his Masand round the corner for collecting money and established Masand System
- King Akbar came to see him and at his request exempted the peasants of Punjab from tax for one year

Guru Arjun (1581-1606)

- Compiled Aadi-Granth in which the hymns of Five Gurus and some disciples were incorporated
 - Completed the foundation of the city of Ramdaspur which was started by fourth Guru
 - Constructed Harminder Sahib
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- Developed the Masand System. Tenth part of the income of every Sikh, was made compulsory
- Founded Tarantaran, Kartarpur, Govindpur & Chharhata
- He promote trading of horse among Sikhs
- Assisted prince Khusroo who had revolted against Jahangir. Jahangir wanted to punish him; fined with Rs.2 lakh; was executed when refused to give the money.

Guru Hargovind (1606-1645)

- Started keeping two swords, one was of Piri, symbol of spiritual strength and the other was Miri, symbol of worldly strength
- Started wearing Chhatra and Kalagi (there were symbols in kingship)
- Constructed Akal Takht for political and military purpose
- He organized army, which contained 300 cavalry, 500 infantry and a platoon of Pathans under Pandey Khan
- Constructed the fort of Lohgarh in Amritsar and fortified it
- Fought three battles against the emperor Shahjahan
- Emperor Jahangir imprisoned him in the Fort of Gwalior. However, after some years he released him

Guru Har Rai (1645-1661)

- Adopted the policy of peace & non-violence
- Gave assistance to Dara Shikoh in the war of succession

Guru Har Kishan (1661-1664)

- Went to Delhi on the call of emperor imposed him and made the king accept his authority as Guru
- Died of small pox in 1664

Guru Teg Bahadur (1664-1675)

- Could not enter the Harminder Sahib in Amritsar because corrupt Masands had closed the doors of temple for him.
- He went to Kirtpur and Makkhowal after that after staying some time at Makkowal he went to Patna and from there Bengal and reached Assam. Finally, he returned to Anandpur
- He was executed because he refused to accept Islam

Guru Govind Singh (1675-1708)

- Born in 1666 at Patna
 - Established Khalsa Panth to fight against the atrocities of Mughal and for the protection of Hindu religion in 1699
 - On the day of Baisakhi in 1699, he called the people for self-sacrifice. Five men Dayaram, Dharmdas, Himmat Rai, Mokakamchand and Sahib Chand stepped forward. He called them Panj Pyaron
 - There were some rules and regulation of Khalsa- keep the title 'Singh', Keep five K's- Kes, Kachha, Kara, Kripan and Kangha to believe in formless God,
-

sometimes have a dip into pious pond of Amritsar, avoid smoking not to believe in castes, flight against Mughal and protect the Hindu religion

- Sent his famous Zafarnama written in Persian script to Aurangzeb. He condemned the policy of religious suppression of the emperor
- Fought against rules of hills in the first war of Anandpur in 1701 and the rulers were defeated although Mughals helped them
- In 1703, second war of Anandpur was fought between Sikhs and Mughals. Guru Sahib fought bravely but because of unavailability of provisions, he had to hand over Anandgarh to Mughals
- The two sons Fateh Singh and Jorawan Singh parted with Guru Saheb. Mughal executed them for not accepting Islam
- He was at home in different language like Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and Punjab.
- He was a great poet. Jap Sahib and Vichitra Natak are his Best composition

Banda Bahadur (1708-1799)

- Earlier name was Lakshmandas. He renamed himself Madhodas.
- Accepted Sikh religion being influenced with Guru Sahib and adopted the name Gurubaksh Singh
- Caught in the battle of Nangal and killed

CASTE MOVEMENTS

South India

Justice Movement

- It was an intermediate caste movement launched in madras around 1915-16 by C.N. Mudaliar, T.N. Nair and P. Tyagaraja Chetti on behalf of intermediate castes (like Tamil Vellalas, Mudaliars, and Chettiars; Telugu Reddis, kammias and balija Naidus; and Malayali Nairs) and against Brahmin Predominance in education, government services and politics.
- They founded a new political party, known as the Justice Party, which exhibited its loyalty to the British government in the hope of getting more government jobs and representation in the new legislatures.

Self-Respect Movement

- It was a populist and radical movement founded in 1925 in Tamil Nadu by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, popularly known as 'Periyar', against the Brahmin domination.
 - It advocated weddings without Brahmin priests, forcible temple-entry, burning of the Manu Smriti and outright atheism at times.
 - Periyar founded a Tamil journal, Kudi Arasu, in order to propagate his ideas.
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Nadar Movement

- In the Ramnad district of south Tamil Nadu, an untouchable caste of toddy tappers and agricultural labourers, originally called 'shanans', emerged as a prosperous mercantile class by the end of the 19th century, and began to call themselves by the prestigious title of 'Nadars' and to claim Kshatriya status.
- They organized a 'Nadar Mahajan Sangam', imitated upper caste customs and manners (Sanskritisation), and raised funds for educational and social welfare activities.

Movement of the Pallis

- In northern Tamil Nadu, the Pallis, a lower caste people, began to claim Kshatriya status from 1871.
- They called themselves 'Vanniya Kula Kshatriya' and imitated upper caste customs like the taboo on widow remarriage.

Ezhava Movement

- The untouchable Ezhavas of Kerala, under the leadership of Nanu Asan (also known as 'Narayan Guru'), began in the early 20th century to attack Brahmin domination, demand temple-entry and also imitate some of the customs of the higher castes.
- In the later period, they became the firmest supporters of the communists in Kerala.

Nair Movement

- In the state of Travancore the intermediate caste of Nairs (numerically the dominant caste) started in the late 19th century a strong movement against the social and political domination of the Nambudri Brahmins and the non-Malayali Brahmins (Tamil and Maratha).
- C.V. Raman Pillai organized the Malayali Memorial, which attacked Brahmin predominance in government jobs, and his historical novel Marthanda Varma attempted an evocation of the lost Nair military glory, but his group was easily accommodated within the official elite by the late 1890's.
- After 1900, however, a more energetic Ramakrishna Pillai and M. Padmanabha Pillai. The former edited the Swadeshabhimani when its attacks on the court and demands for political rights led to his expulsion from Travancore.
- Padmanabha Pillai founded the Nair Service Society, which worked for the social and political advancement of the Nairs.

Western India**Satyashodak Movement**

- It was a movement started by Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra.
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- Phule, through his book, Gulamgiri and his organisation 'Satyashodhak Samaj', proclaimed the need to save the lower castes from the hypocritical Brahmins and their opportunistic scriptures.
- This movement was dual in character. That is, it had an urban elite-based conservatism (the trend representing the desire of the urban-educated members of intermediate and lower castes to move upwards in the social ladder by Sanskritisation) as well as a more genuine rural mass-based radicalism (the trend representing the desire of the rural Maratha peasants to do away with the evils of the caste system itself).

Mahar Movement

- It was the movement of the untouchable Mahars of Maharashtra under the leadership of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (their first graduate) from 1920's. Their demands included the right to use tanks and enter temples, abolition of the 'mahar watan' (traditional services to village chiefs), and separate representation in the legislative councils. From 1927, some of them even started burning the Manu Smriti as a symbol of a sharper break with Hinduism.
- In the late 19th century, also the Mahars organized themselves under Gopal Baba Walangkar, an ex-serviceman and demanded more jobs in the army and other government services.

Causes for Caste Movements

- Grievances of the educated men belonging to the lower and intermediate castes, e.g. Justice Movement in South India, Satyashodak movement (its urban aspect) in Maharashtra, etc.
- Desire of some of the lower castes to move upwards in the social ladder through the process of Sanskritisation (i.e. castes asserting a higher status for themselves through borrowing customs, manners and taboos from groups traditionally superior), e.g. movements of the Nadars and Pallis of Tamil Nadu, those of Ezhavas and Nairs of Kerala, etc.
- Desire of some radical elements to improve the lot of the lower and intermediate castes by attacking Brahmin domination, and at times by challenging the very basis of caste system, e.g. Self-Respect movement in Tamil Nadu, Mahar and Satyashodak movements (the latter in its rural aspect) in Maharashtra, etc.
- Contribution of the British – indirect before 1901 (through their policy of divide and rule, i.e. turning caste against caste) and direct after 1901 (the 1901 census began the practice of classifying castes in social hierarchical order which encouraged a flood of claims and counter-claims by different castes).

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

Causes

- Resentment among the tribal people against the penetration of their areas by outsiders from the plains.
 - Tribal resentment against the extension of British rule to their areas.
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- The activities of Christian missionaries in many tribal areas.
- Resentment of the tribal against the tightening of control by the colonial state over forest zones for revenue purposes.

Nature

- The tribal reaction included frequent violent rebellions as well as movements of 'revitalisation', i.e. movements of religious and socio-cultural reform.
- The rebellions were marked by immense courage and sacrifice on their part, and unprecedented massacre on the part of the official machinery of suppression.
- The movements of revitalization became increasingly typical in the period during 1860-1920 generally in the wake of defeated uprisings under traditional chiefs.

Areas Affected

- Numerous Petty Rajas and Chieftains controlled the large hilly forest region of east India.
- It was a difficult task to establish an administrative system. From western Midnapur (in Bengal) across the southern Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, there were repeated risings. In central India also, there were risings.

MAJOR REVOLTS

Kols of Chota Nagpur (1831-32)

- They rebelled in 1831-32 because their villages were being transferred from Kol headman to foreign farmers.
- Extensive military operations had to be undertaken before it was suppressed.

Santhals of Rajmahal Hills (1855-56)

- They were a simple folk. However, the heavy demands of rents compelled them to depend upon moneylenders, and they easily became victims to the latter's malpractices.
- A religious enthusiast who claimed divine revelation and proclaimed that the country was to be taken away from the 'sahibs' provided further fuel.
- The grievances accumulated and, in 1855, the Santhals rebelled.
- They were subdued by the end of 1856 and a separate district of Santhal Paraganas formed.

Bhils of Khandesh (1818)

- They controlled the mountain passes between the north and the Deccan.
 - Maratha Wars, Pindari attacks, misgovernment and famine, devastated their region.
 - On top of all this came the occupation of their country by the British in 1818.
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- The revolt lasted nearly 30 years.

Kolis of Sahyadri Hills

- They were employed earlier to defend forts. However, when the British dismantled the forts, they lost employment. Consequently, discontent led to their risings intermittently in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Mundas of Chota Nagpur

- They had witnessed their traditional 'Khunt-katti' land system being eroded by 'Jagirdars' and 'Thikadars' coming from the northern plains.
- Christian missions promised some help but eventually did nothing.
- Tribal chiefs (sardars) attempted to fight in the courts but failed.
- The savior came in the shape of Birsa Munda who claimed to have seen a vision of the Supreme God.
- Mundas responded enthusiastically to his passionate appeals to revolt.
- However, the rebels were defeated and Birsa Munda was captured and later died in prison.
- Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, however, did provide some very belated recognition to 'Khunt-katti' rights and banned 'Beth begari'.

Khonds of Khondmals (Orissa 1914)

- In Orissa, a Khond rebellion began in 1914 over a disputed succession. The British feared a general Khond rising and so went about burning Khond villages.

Oraons of Chota Nagpur

- They participated in a movement started by Jatra Bhagat in 1914 calling for monotheism, abstention from meat, liquor and tribal dances and a return to shifting cultivation.
- Quick repressive action stamped out this militant strand.

Bhils of Rajasthan

- They had been stirred to action by a reform movement under Govind Guru. This developed into a bid to set up a Bhil Raj.
- British were able to disperse them only after considerable resistance.

Koyas of Andhra (1879-80)

- In the 'Rampa country', tribal Koya and Kondadora hill chiefs had risen against their overlord on a number of occasions in the 19th century.
 - The major revolt of 1879-80 was rooted in the mansabdar's efforts to enhance taxes on timber and grazing, while police exactions, new excise regulations restricting domestic preparation of toddy, exploitation by low country traders and moneylenders, restrictions on shifting cultivation (podu) in forest provided
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additional grievances. It could be suppressed only with the use of six regiments of madras Infantry.

- Rampa again became a scene of a veritable guerilla war between 1922 and 1924 led by Allure Sitarama Raju. The grievances were the old ones of exploitation by moneylenders and forest laws restricting shifting cultivation and age-old grazing rights. An unpopular Tahsildar, Bastian of Gudem, provided the immediate occasion by trying to construct forest roads with unpaid tribal labour. The movement combined primitive rebellion with modern nationalism. It cost the madras government Rs. 15 lakhs to suppress the rebellion with the help of the Malabar Special Police and Assam Rifles.

Chenchus of Nallamala Hills

- Another tribe of Andhra, the Chenchus, found its traditional rights to forest produce being increasingly restricted by the government from
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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

1. a. First attempt was made through the Charter Act of 1813
b. A Sum of Rs. 1 lakh was granted for the development of education and learning
 2. a. A 10 member Committee on Public Instructions was set up in 1823 with Horace Haymon as the first President for the development of Education
b. Later Macaulay became its President who was a great notary of western education
 3. Orientalist-Anglicist controversy finally ended in the victory of Anglicists headed by Macaulay, which led to introduction of Western Education
 4. a. Macaulay's minute, 1835 presented outline of western education through English as medium of instruction
b. It accepted Down Infiltration Theory
c. Emphasis on Western education
 5. a. Bentinck's Resolution, 1835
b. Introduction of Macaulay's system of education
 6. a. Adam's Report on Vernacular Education in Bengal & Bihar
b. In 1835, 1836 & 1838
c. By William Adam, a missionary
 7. a. Replacement of Persian by Vernaculars in District Court in 1833
b. Replacement of Persian by English as official language in 1837
c. English & Western education was made Passport to government employment in 1844 by Lord Hardinge
 8. a. Wood's Dispatch known as Magna Carta of education in 1854
b. By Charles Wood, the President of Board of control
c. Features:
 - i. Vernaculars for Primary Education
 - ii. English for higher education
 - iii. Grants-in-Aid for education
 - iv. Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras
 - v. Education for all
 9. a. Plea for university at Calcutta on the model of London university was made first by Frederick John Mout
b. Three universities set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857
c. First Chancellor of Calcutta University was Lord Canning
d. First Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University was William Colville
 10. a. First Indian Education Commission was set up in 1882
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- b. Known as Hunter Commission under William Wilson Hunter, a member of Governor Council
 - c. Recommendations:
 - i. Expansion of primary education
 - ii. Aid to female education
 - iii. Role of private enterprises
 - iv. Secondary education to be divided into two sectors literary education and Vocational education
11. Educational Conference convened at Shimla in 1901 by Lord Curzon
12. a. Indian Universities Commission was set up in 1902 under Raleigh
- b. Only Indian member was Gurudas Banerjee
 - c. Recommendations
 - i. Vernacular in MA courses
 - ii. Introduction of Advance Courses in universities
 - iii. Raising of standard of Degree Examination
13. a. Passing of Indian Universities Act in 1904
- b. Reduced no. of elected member in senate
 - c. Strengthened govt. control over universities
14. a. Curzon encouraged study of India's ancient heritage
- b. Set up a Dept. of Archaeology
 - c. Passed Ancient Monument Preservation Act in 1904
15. a. Delhi Durbar of 1911
- b. King George V gave a grant of Rs. 50lakh for popular education
16. a. Sadler Commission, 1917 under Michael Sadler
- b. Two Indian member Ashutosh Mukherjee and Ziauddin Ahmed
 - c. Recommendations
 - i. Degree Course to be divided into Honours and Pass Course
 - ii. Introduction of 1+2+3 Pattern
 - iii. Board of women's Education
 - iv. Minimum govt. interference
17. a. Conference of Indian Universities in 1924 at Shimla
- b. For establishment of coordination among the universities
 - c. It led to formation of Inter University Board in 1925
18. a. Philip Hartog Committee in 1928
- b. A sub-committee of Simon Commission
 - c. Recommendations
 - i. Tutorial teaching
 - ii. Diversification of courses
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19. a. Central Advisory Board of Education in 1921
b. Discussed Problems of educational reconstruction
20. a. Sargent Report, 1944
b. Presented by John Sargeant, the educational advisor to government
c. Recommended abolition of intermediate level and introduced of free and compulsory education (6 to 11 yrs.)

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS

- Printing Press was introduced in India by the Portuguese
 - First book in India was published by Jesuits of Goa in 1557
 - East India Company established a Press in Bombay in 1684
 - First newspaper published in India was Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser in 1780 by Hickay
 - First Censorship of Press Act was passed in 1799 by Wellesley
 - Strict Licensing Regulations were introduced in 1823 by John Adam
 - **Provisions**
 - License for starting a press
 - Power of G-G to revoke the license
 - Mirat-ul-Akhbar of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was banned through three regulations
 - William Bentinck showed liberal approach towards press
 - Charles Metcalfe is known as Liberator of Press. He revoked Regulations of 1823 in 1835
 - During the Revolt of 1857, Licensing Act of 1857 was passed for one year to discourage activities of Press
 - Lord Lytton passed Vernacular Press Act in 1878
 - It is known as Gagging Act
 - **Provisions**
 - No publication of any matter against Government
 - No to provoke the subjects of British Crown in India
 - No right to appeal in court of law
 - Under this Act proceedings were initiated against Som Prakash and Bharat Mihir
 - This Act was repealed by Ripon in 1882
 - Newspaper Act of 1908 to check anti-government propaganda
 - Indian Press Act of 1910
 - It revived features of Vernacular Press Act, 1878 of Lython
 - Formation of Press committee in 1921 under T.B. Saprú, the law member, to review working of Press laws
 - Press Laws of 1908 & 1910 were repealed on its recommendations
 - Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 to check nationalistic activities during CDM
 - Press Enquiry Committee, 1947
 - It recommended for repeal of obnoxious acts
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INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT-TOWARDS FREEDOM (1939-1947)

- On September 3, 1939 the Second World War broke out and the same day the Viceroy Linlithgow, without consulting the Indian people, declared India to be a belligerent and at war with Germany.
 - The Congress working committee, which met on September 8-15, 1939 stressed that the Indian people must decide the issue of war and peace for India.
 - When the British Government did not respond favorably, the Congress High Command directed the Congress Ministries in the Provinces to resign they complied with the directive in October and November 1939.
 - After the resignation of the Congress Ministries, the annual session of the Congress was held at Ramgarh (Bihar) in March 1940, where the Congress offered to cooperate with the British Government if a provisional National Government was set up at the center.
 - In response, the Viceroy Lord Linlithgow offered a set of proposals to the Congress for securing its cooperation during the War, which are popularly known as the "August offer".
 - The Congress rejected the "August offer". Jawaharlal Nehru said that the whole idea of Dominion status, on which the offer was based "as dead as a doornail".
 - Disillusioned with the August offer, the Congress decided to launch Individual Satyagraha.
 - It was launched on October 17, 1940
 - The first Satyagrahis was Vinoba Bhave
 - Mahatma Gandhi suspended it on December 17, 1940
 - On January 5, 1941 the campaign was started again
 - The British Government decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps a member of the British Cabinet to India, to find out a solution in consultation with the Indian leaders; Sir Stafford Cripps spent three weeks in India (March April 1942)
 - The Congress Working Committee, which met at Wardha on July 14, 1942, passed a long resolution, generally called the "Quit India" resolution.
 - The All India Congress Committee, which met in Bombay on August 7, 1942 ratified the Wardha Resolution
 - It sanctioned the non-violent mass struggle under the leadership of Gandhi
 - On June 14, 1945, Wavell broadcast a plan popularly known as the Wavell Plan
 - The essence of the plan was the formation of a new Executive Council at the Centre, in which all but the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would be Indians
 - To consider these proposals and to progress towards the formation of the proposed Executive Council, a Conference of 21 Indian political leaders was invited to the summer capital of Shimla in June 1945.
 - The leaders included Maulana Abul kalam Azad, then the President of the Congress M.A. Jinnah the leader of the Muslim League etc.
 - The first step taken by the Attlee Government was to hold general elections in India.
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- In the election results announced in December 1945, the Congress made its presence felt in the Central Legislative Assembly as also the Provincial Legislatures
 - In the Central Assembly, the Congress secured 91.3 per cent votes in the General Constituencies; the Muslim League won every Muslim seat
 - In the Provincial Legislature, the Congress won absolute majority in Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Central Provinces
 - In the Punjab a Coalition Government of the Congress Akalis and the Unionists was formed
 - The Muslim League could secure majority only in Bengal and Sind
 - On February 18, 1946, a section of Indians serving in the Royal Indian Navy, Known as ratings (non-commissioned officers and sailors) mutinied in Bombay
 - They went on hunger strike in protest against untold hardships regarding pay and stood and the most outrageous racial discrimination in particular derogatory references to their national character
 - The Cabinet Mission composed of three British Cabinet Ministers- Sir Patrick Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India; Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A.V. Alexander.
 - First Lord of the Admiralty arrived in New Delhi on March 24, 1946
 - Cabinet Mission announced its own recommendations on May 16, 1946
 - The Muslim League at first accepted the Cabinet Mission plan on June 6, 1946, but on July 29 withdrew its acceptance and called upon Muslims to resort to Direct Action to achieve Pakistan
 - The Viceroy Lord Wavell invited Jawaharlal Nehru, the leader of the largest party in India to form an interim Government, which was sworn in on September 2, 1946
 - It was composed of 12 members (including 3 Muslims) nominated by the Congress with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Vice President
 - Constituent Assembly met for the first time on December 6, 1946 with Dr. Rajendra Prasad As its President
 - Prime Minister Attlee announced on February 20, 1947, in the House of Commons, that the British would quit India after transferring power "into responsible hands not later than June 1948"
 - Attlee also announced the appointment of Lord Mountbatten a Viceroy in place of Lord Wavell, Lord Mountbatten the 34th and the last British Governor-General and Viceroy, arrived in India on March 22, 1947
 - The Congress leaders had also to consider the widespread communal violence and bloodshed that was ravaging the country, Jinnah's uncompromising attitude on the issue of partition and the British decision to transfer power as soon as possible
 - On June 3, 1947, Prime Minister Attlee announced the Partition Plan or the June 3rd Plan in the House of Commons
 - The Congress Working Committee, which met on June 3, 1947 approved of the partition Plan the All India Congress Committee, which met in New Delhi on June 14-15 ratified the approval
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- Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, who moved the resolution for ratification, said, "This was the only way to achieve freedom and liberty for the country".
 - Soon after partition was decided upon, the Indian Independence Bill was drafted, which was passed by the British Parliament in July 1947
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**POINTS TO REMEMBER
COMMITTEES & COMMISSIONS**

Year	Commission	Headed By	Governor General	Subject
1778	Amini Comm.	Hamine & Land		Revenue
1852	Inam Comm.	Lord Dalhousie		Titles of Land Lords
1866	Cockerel Comm.			Famine
	Mansfield Comm.			Currency
1869	Finance Comm.	Henry Campbell	Lord Lawrence	
1870	Famine Comm.	Richard Starchy	Lord Lytton	
1882	Hunter Comm.		Lord Ripon	Education
1886	Aitcheson Comm.		Lord Dufferin	
1892	Nicholson Report			Cooperatives
1893	Herschel Commission		Lord Lansdowne	Currency
	Fowler Commission		Lord Elgin	Currency
	Opium Commission		Lord Lansdowne	To present report on the effect of opium
1897	Lyell Commission	James Lyell	Lord Elgin	For and elaborate Enquiry into the causes of the famines which had occurred in 1896-97
1898	Balington Smith Commission			Currency
1899	Famine Comm.	MacDonald	Lord Curzon	For enquiry into the severe Drought occurred in 1899
1900	Famine Comm.	A. MacDonnell	Lord Curzon	Famine

1901	Irrigation Comm.	Sir V. Scot Metcalf	Lord Curzon	Irrigation
1902	Police Comm.		Lord Curzon	Under the president ship of Sir Andrew Frazer to inquire into the police administration of every province.
1902	University Comm.	Thomas Raleigh	Lord Curzon	To probe into the functioning of Universities
1908	Convention Committee			The drafting the Constitution of the Congress
1912	Arlington Comm.		Lord Hardinge	Public services
1915	MacLean Comm.		Lord Hardinge	Public services
1916	Industrial Comm.			Industry
1917	Calcutta University Comm.	Michael Saddler	Lord Chelmsford	To enquire into the condition and prospects of the University of Calcutta
1919	Sedition comm.	Justice Sydney Rowlett		To curb
1919	Hunter Committee			To enquire into the Punjab disturbances
1923	Retrenchment Comm.	Lord Inchcape	Lord Reading	Education
1923	Lee Comm.	Lord Lee	Lord Reading	Civil Services
1925	Skeen Comm.	Andrew Skeen	Lord Reading	Indianisation of Army
1927	Simon Comm.	Sir John Simon	Lord Irwin	To review reforms of the Act of 1919
1928	Butler Comm.	Harcourt Butler	Lord Irwin	Relations between the British Govt. and the Native states
1928	Nilithgo Comm.		Lord Irwin	Agricultural Problems

1929	Whitley Comm.	J.H. Whitley	Lord Irwin	Condition of labour in plantation industry
1929	Hartong Comm.	Philip Hartong	Lord Irwin	Education
1929	Lindsey Comm.	A.D. Lindsey	Lord Irwin	Missionary Education
1934	Sapru Comm.	Tej Bahadur Sapru	Lord Willington	Causes of Unemployment in united provinces
1938	National Planning Comm.	J.L. Nehru	Lord Linlithgo	Economic Planning
1943	Famine Comm.	Sir John Woodhead	Lord Wavell	Bengal

PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM

- Pulin Das 1902 Foundation of Annushilan Samiti of Dacca
 - V.D Savarkar 1904 (a) Establishment of Abhinav Bharat 1899
(b) Foundation of Mitramela in Maharashtra
 - Damodar Chapekar 1897 Assassination of Lt. Ayerst & Mr. Rand at Poona
 - Shyamjee Krishnaverma 1905 (a) India House in London
(b) Indian Home Rule Society in London
 - Prafulla Chaki 1908 Throwing up bomb on Kingsford the judge of Muzaffarpur, who escaped unhurt
 - Madanlal Dhingra 1909 Assassination of Curzon-Willie in London
 - Hardayal 1913 Foundation of Ghadar Party in San Francisco, U.S.A
 - Barinder Kumar Ghosh 1907 Unsuccessful attempt of the murder of Lt. Governor Fuler of West Bengal
 - Madam Cama 1908-09 (a) Foundation of Paris India Society in Paris
(b) Foundation of Independent India Society
(c) Publication of Bande Matram
 - Tarakhnath Das 1909 Foundation in Indian Independent League
 - Vanhi Ayyer 1911 (a) Murder of District Magistrate of Tirunavalli
(b) India Mother Association
 - Rasbihari Bose 1912 (a) Murder of Lord Harding at the time of his arrival at Delhi
 - Jogesh Chatterjee 1924 Foundation of Hindustan Republican Association
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- S.N. Sanyal 1924 Foundation of Hindustan Republican Association
- Virendranath Chattopadhyaya Foundation of Independent Indian Committee
- Champkramanal Pillai Foundation of Indian National Party
- Jatindranath Mukherjee Foundation of Yugantar Party
- Kartar Singh Sarbha 1924 Planning of the Murder of Police Commissioner of Gopinath Saha Target in Calcutta
- Bhagat Singh, Jatindranath, Ajay Ghosh, Fannindra Nath Ghosh 1928 Foundation of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army
- Jatindra Nath Das Lohore Conspiracy Case
- Lala Hardyal 1913 Foundation of Gadar Party
- Vipin Chandra Pal 1906 Foundation of Bande Matram
- Uddham Singh - Murder of Sir Michal-O-Dyer in London
- Ram Prasad Bismil 1924 (a) Foundation of Hindustan Republican Association
- 1925 (b) Kakori Conspiracy
- Asha-fak-ulla 1925 Kakori Conspiracy
- Roshan Lal 1925 Kakori Conspiracy
- Surya Sen 1930 Chittagong Conspiracy
- Chandrasekhar Azad 1932 (a) Self Shooting during the encounter with the Police at Alfred Park at Allahabad
- 1928 (b) Hindustan Socialist Republic Association
- Bhagat Singh 1928 (a) Killing of Saunders
- 1929 (b) Throwing of a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly
- 1929 (c) Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha
- Raj Guru 1928 Killing of Saunders
- Batukeshwar Dutta 1929 Throwing of a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly
- Jatin Das 1929 64 days Hunger Strike

LEFTIST ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION	YEAR	FOUNDER
Communist Party of India	1925	M.N. Roy
Labour Peasant Party	1923	Singarvelu in Madras
Labour Swarajya Party	1925	Muzaffar Ali and Kazi Nasrul
Kirti Kisan Party		Sonam Singh Josh in Punjab
Workers & Peasants Party	1927	S.S Mirzakar, K.N Joglekar, S.V Ghale
Bihar Socialist Party	1931	Jai Prakash Narayan and Phoolan Prasad Verma

Congress Socialist Party	1934	Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narayan, Minu Masani
Forward Bloc	1939	Subhash Chandra Bose
Congress Labour Party	1926	
The Bolshevik Party of India	1942	N.D. Mazumkar
Radical Democratic Party	1940	M.N Roy
Bolshevik Leninist Party	1941	Inder Sen and Ajit Rai
Revolutionary Communist Party	1942	Surender Tagore
Hindustan Socialist	1928	Chandra Shekhar Azad and Republic Association

PRE-CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

ORGANISATION	FOUNDER	PLACE	YEAR
1. Landholder's Society/ Zamindari Association First political association Aim was to protect the class interest of the Zamindars of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	Dwarkanath Tagore	Calcutta	1837
2. Indian National Union Promote relations between India and England	A.O. Hume	Calcutta	1883
3. Bengal British India Society To look after the welfare of the common people	George Thompson	Calcutta	1843
4. British Indian Association Aim was to promote the general welfare of the people Amalgamation of Bengal India Society and Landholders Society	Devendra Nath Tagore	Calcutta	1851
5. Madras Native Association		Madras	1852
6. Bombay Association	Jaganath Shankar Seth	Bombay	1852
7. East India Association Aim was to discuss Indian questions to influence British Public opinion	Dada Bhai Nauroji	London	1866
8. Poona Sarvajanic Sabha Aim was to carry an active political education in the country	M.G. Rana de, G.V. Joshi	Poona	1870
9. Indian Association The first issue taken up by the association was the reforms of the civil services examinations	S.N. Banerjee, A.M. Bose	Calcutta	1876

Sponsored an all-Indian National Conference in 1883, 1885

10. Madras Mahajan Sabha	M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramanian Iyer, Ananda Charlu	Madars	1884
11. Bombay Presidency Association	Firozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang, Badruddin Tayabji	Bombay	1883
12. Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London	1872
13. British India Society	William Adam	Calcutta	1839

To create interests among the British about Indian affairs.

14. London Indian Society	Badruddin Tayabji, W.C. Banerjee, Firozshah Mehta	London	1865
15. National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London	1867
16. Deccan Association			1852
17. National Representative		London	1883

To build up favorable public opinion in England and secure welfare for India

IMPORTANT CONGRESS SESSIONS

YEAR	VENUE	PRESIDENT	REMARK
1885	Bombay	W.C. Bannerjee	72 delegates
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji	436 delegates
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayabji	First Muslim President
1888	Allahabad	George Yule	First English President
1889	Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	1889 delegates
1892	Allahabad	W.C. Banerjee	
1895	Poona	Surendranath Banerjee	

1905	Lahore	G.K. Gohale	
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji	
1907	Surat	Rashbehari Ghosh	Congress split and session broke up
1908	Madras	Rashbehari Ghosh	A constitution for the Congress
1915	Bombay	Sir S.P Sinha	
1916	Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar	Congress Merger & Pact with Muslim League
1917	Calcutta	Mrs. Annie Besant	First Woman President
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijaya Raghavacharya	Change in the constitution of the Congress
1922	Gaya	C.R. Das	Formation of Swaraj Party
1924	Belgaon	Mahatma Gandhi	
1925	Cawnpore	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	First Indian Woman President
1927	Madras	M.A. Ansari	Independence Resolution passed for the first time on the instance of J.L. Nehru
1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	First All India Youth Congress
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Poona Swaraj Resolution
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	Resolution on Foundation Rights and National Economic Policy
1934	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Congress Socialist Party
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	First session that was held in a Village
1938	Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	
1939	Tripuri	Subhash Chandra Bose	Resignation of S.C Bose (Rajendra Prasad took over) and formation of forward Bloc
1946	Meerut	Jawahar Lal Nehru	
1947	-	J.B. Kriplani	

VARIOUS SATYAGRAHA

Champaran Satyagraha - (1917)

- Led by Gandhi in Bihar on the issue of Tinkathia System under which peasants were obliged to cultivate Indigo on 3/20 of their land for European planters at unremunerated prices.
- The planters later began to demand Shaharbeshi (rent enhancement) and Tawan (lump-sum compensation) from the peasants in return for freeing them from the obligation.
- Satyagraha campaign led to abolition of Tinkathia System, reduction in Shaharbeshi and giving back to the peasants 25% of the total money extracted illegally.

Ahmedabad Satyagraha – (1918)

- Organised by Gandhi in Ahmedabad to resolve the conflict between the mill-owners and their workers.
- The conflict was on the issue of plague bonus, the workers demanding 35% and the owners being agreed to pay only 20%.
- Gandhi observed hunger strike for the first time. The Satyagraha resulted in the fulfillment of the demand of the workers that was the plague bonus of 35%

Kheda Satyagraha-(1918)

- Under the leadership of Gandhi over the issue of non-payment of land revenue on the part of the peasants in the event of repeated famines in Gujarat.
- Ultimately, the government passed a secret order directing the officers to raise the revenue only from those who could pay.

Rowlett Satyagraha-(1919)

- An all-India Satyagraha organized by Gandhi over the passing of a black act, the Rowlett Act aiming at restricting the Civil rights of the Indians.
- It provided for detention without trial for a maximum of two years, a system of special courts etc. It was withdrawn following violence in Ahmedabad.

Forests Satyagraha-(1921-22)

- Organised by Congress leaders over the issue of tax relaxation and forest-restriction at Poland in Guntur & Rayachoti in Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)

Nagpur Flag Satyagraha-(1923)

- Organised against the prohibition on use of Congress Flag in certain areas of the city of Nagpur.
- It did not exhibit much vigour and ended in a compromise

Guru-Ka-Bagh Satyagraha-(1922-24)

- Organised over a minor issue of cutting of Kikker tree in the premises of Guru-Ka-Bagh Gurudwara in Amritsar by the volunteers of Akali Dal.

Tarakeshwar Satyagraha-(1924)

- Organised by Swami Viswananda and later by Chitranjan Das in Bengal against a corrupt Mahant
-

Borsad Satyagraha-(1923-24)

- Led by Vallabhbhai Patel against a punitive tax on every adult in Borsad (Kheda district Gujarat) to pay for the police entrusted with the work of suppressing dacoits.
- Resulted in the abolition of the new levy

No-Revenue Movement of Petlad- (1924)

- No-revenue movement organized against a tax-hike at petlad (Baroda).
- Withdrawn on account of some concessions made by Baroda officials

Vaikom Satyagraha-(1924-25)

- First Satyagraha organized over the issue of temple-entry in Travancore; an expression of assertion of rights of low caste Ezhavas and Olliyas.
- Carried on under the leadership of T.K. Madhavan and K. Kelappan

Nabha Satyagraha-(1923)

- Organised at Jaito in Punjab by the volunteers of Akali Dal for the restoration of forcibly deposed ruler of Nabha, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh.
- Participation of Jawaharlal Nehru for a short period.

Bardoli Satyagraha-(1928)

- Organised by Vallabhbhai Patel at Bardoli (Gujarat) against the 30% increase over the existing land revenue (Later reduced to 21.97%).
- Resulted in the reduction of land revenue to 6.3%

Hindu Satyagraha-(1938)

- Started by Pandit Narendra in the city of Hyderabad and Maratha country with the demand for more jobs for Hindus

Dhenkanal Satyagraha-(1933)

- Organised by Nabakrishna Chaudhuri at Dhenkanal

Guruvayoor Satyagraha-(1931)

- Organised by Kelappam

Dharsana Satyagraha-(1930)

- Organised by Sarojini Naidu, Iman Saheb and Maniklal Naidu during the Civil Disobedience Movement

TITLES

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| • Vallabhbhai Patel | - | Sardar, Iron Man |
| • Subhash Chandra Bose | - | Netaji |
| • Bal Gangadhar Tilak | - | Lokmanya |
| • Dada Bhai Nauroji | - | Grand Old Man |
| • C.F. Andrew | - | Dinbandhu |
| • Raja Ram Mohan Roy | - | First Modern Man |
| • J.B. Kriplani | - | Acharya |
| • Rabindra Nath Tagore | - | Gurudeo |
-

- M.K. Gandhi - Mahatma (Given by R.N. Tagore), Bapu
- C.R. Das - Deshbandhu
- C. Rajagopalachari - Rajaji
- Abdul Gaffar Khan - Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan
- Sarojini Naidu - Kokila
- Jatin Mukherjee - Bagha Jatin
- Chatherine Mary Heilaman - Meera Behn
- Margaret Noble - Sister Nivedita
- Lala Munshi Ram - Swami Shradhanand
- Narendra Nath Dutt - Swami Vivekananda
- Gopal Hari Deshmukh - Lokhitwadi
- Lord Ripon - Ripon, the Popular
- Lala Lajpat Rai - Punjab Kesri

PROMNIENT LEADERS

Moderates

Dadabhai Nauroji. W.C. Banerjee, Surendranath Banerjee, Badruddin Tayabji, Pherozshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Anand Mohan, R. C. Dutt, Subramanian Aiyer, Virraghavachariar, A. C. Mazumdar, Ananda Charlu

Militants

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindu Ghosh, Ashwini Kumar Dutt, G. S. Khaparde, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, A. K. Dutt, S. Chakarwati, P. B. Das, Ajit Singh

Swarajists/Pro-Changers

C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Vithalbhai Patel, Lala Lajpat Rai, N. C. Kelkar, Madan Mohan Malviya, M. R. Jayakar