



DELHI UPSC SECRETS

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MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

TOPPERS NOTES



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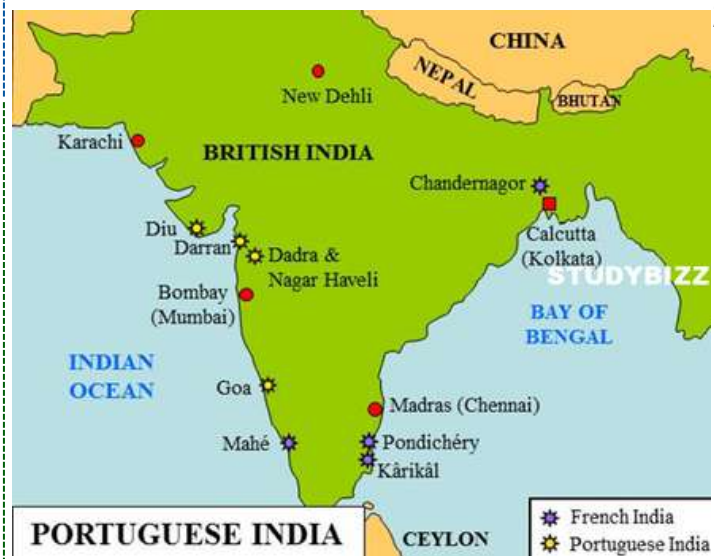
THE EUROPEAN CONQUEST OF INDIA

Advent

European Power	Year	Place of Arrival
• Portuguese	• 1498	• Calicut (Kerala)
• Dutch	• 1605	• Masulipatnam (A.P)
• English	• 1608	• Surat (Gujarat)
• Danish	• 1616	• Tranquebar (TN)
• French	• 1664	• Surat (Gujarat)

Portuguese

Vasco de gama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrived at calicut in 1498 • Welcomed by Zamorin (Hindu Ruler) • Visited 2nd time in 1502 • Established trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore and fortified 	Monopoly of Trade in India
Pedro Alvarez Cabral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First factory at Calicut (1500) 	Advent of European power
Franciscodeh Almeida (1505- 09)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First governor • Started Blue water policy 	Cartaze system was naval trade license or pass by Portuguese
Alfonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture of Goa (Bijapur) • Capture of Bhatkat (Vijayanagar) • Marriage with Natives • Banning of Sati 	Founder of Portuguese power in India
Nino De Cunha (1529-38)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital shift Cochin to Goa (1530) • Conquered Diu and Bassein from Bahadur shah (Gujarat) • Headquarters in Hooghly, Bengal 	Expansion of Portuguese power in to eastern coast



Decline

Internal factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of Marathas • Reaction of Indian population • Corruption in trade and administration
External factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of the Ottoman empire • Rise of English and Dutch power • Portuguese diversion to Brazil

Significance and Policies

Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hostile towards both Muslims and Hindus • Preaching of Christianity • Lost Hooghly to Mughals in 1632
Introduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European era in India • Cannon on Ship • European warfare art • Silversmith and Goldsmith in Goa • Pineapple, Cashew, Potato, Tobacco, Chillies, Tomato, Printing press

Dutch

Factories in India	Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar), Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663)
Decline	Lost in Anglo-Dutch rivalry Battle of Bedara (English victory) Dutch focus on Malaysia and Indonesia



1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth I issued charter to Governor and Company of Merchants of London for 15 years trade monopoly EIC was established
1609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court Failed due to Portuguese opposition
1611	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Captain Middleton obtained the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat + Masulipatnam
1613	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC Surat Factory
1615	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court
1616	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC Masulipatnam factory
1618	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thomas Roe succeeded in obtaining two Farman
1632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC got golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda
1633	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First factory in east India in Hariharpur, Balasore, Odisha
1639	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madras with the Fort St. Georgere placed Masulipatnam as the English headquarters on the east coast
1651	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade at Hooghly (Bengal), Kasimbazar, Patna and Rajmahal
1662	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles II, was given Bombay as dowry for marrying a Portuguese princess
1667	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aurangzeb gave the English a farman for trade in Bengal
1687	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ shifted from Surat to Bombay
1691	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farman for safe trade in Bengal vs 3000 rs/ year payment to Mughals
1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort William established in Calcutta (1700)
1717	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magna carta farman by Farrukhshiyar for duty free trade in Bengal, Gujarat, Hyderabad + Minting of Coins for Mughal empire

Danish East India Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1616 Settlements in Trancuber near Chennai and Serampur in Bengal First promoters of Christianity in India Lost territory to English
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1664	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foundation of French EIC by Colbert (Minister of Louis 14th) Granted 50 years trade monopoly
Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1667 - Surat by Francois caron 1669 - Mercara, Masulipatnam 1673 - Chandernagore (Calcutta)
1730	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dupleix e became the governor of Chandernagore
1741	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Became the governor of French territory in India
1746	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dupleix seized Chennai with french fleet
1748	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle settled war in Europe between English and French, restoring Madras to English
1751	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Another skirmish with British over support to Chanda Sahib's claim to becoming nawab of Carnatic
1754	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Robert Clive vs Dupleix (Loss) French finances exhausted Dupleix recalled to Paris Died soon after



Pondicherry:

- In 1673, **Francois Martin**, who was the director of the **Masulipatnam factory**, received a land grant from **Sher Khan Lodi**, the governor of **Valikondapuram** under the **Bijapur Sultan**.
- This grant allowed Martin to establish a settlement in the area, which eventually became known as **Pondicherry in 1674**. Over time, Pondicherry grew in significance and became an important location.

Dutch Vs French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dutch captured Pondicherry in 1693 Restored in 1697 as per Treaty of Ryswik
War of Spanish Succession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French had to vacate factories in Surat, Masulipatnam and Bantam in 1710s
Reorganisaition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Took place in 1720 Known as "Perpetual Company of the Indies" Headed by Lenoir and Dumas Occupied Mauritius
English vs French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Carnatic wars took place Carnatic = Coromandal Coast region (Name by Europeans)

3 Carnatic Wars:

1st war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originated due to Austrian war of Succession Madras returned to English in exchange of territories in North America Battle of St. Thome took place (Madras) Settled with Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748
2nd war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originated due to regional dynastic disputes Loss of French power in South India Dupleix was recalled Settled with Treaty of Pondicherry in 1755
3rd war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originated due to Seven Years war (1756-63) in Europe In 1758, the French army captured the English forts General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Arthur de Lally and took Bussy as prisoner Battle of Wandiwash (Tamil Nadu) took place Settled with Treaty of Paris in 1763

Why French failed?

Nature of Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French EIC was Govt. controlled English EIC was Private org
Naval support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English navy better than French
Regional power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English had Calcutta, Bombay, Madras vs Pondicherry of French
Decision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clive controlled Bengal + North Dupleix controlled Pondicherry only
Motives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French prioritized territory gains English prioritized trade gains
Leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British had better leaders than French + Financial capacity was better



Clive



Dupleix

British advent through Wars:

Battle of Swally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1612 Vs Portuguese Defeat of Portuguese
Carnatic wars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1740-48 1749-54 1758-63
Plassey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1757 Vs Siraj Ud Daula (Bengal) English victory Revenue of Bengal financed the trade of EIC
Bedara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1759 Vs Dutch + Mir Zafar (Bengal) English Victory Mir Qasim replaced Mir Zafar



Buxar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1764 • Vs Mir Qasim (Awadh) + Shuja-ud-daulah + Shah Alam II (Mughal Empror) • English Victory • Treaty of Allahbad (1765) • Dual Government Policy of English • British control on North India
1st Anglo-Mysore war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1767 • Vs State of Mysore • Maratha = Neutral • Nizam = Ally of Mysore • Inconclusive • Treaty of Madras (1769)
Anglo-Maratha war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1775-82 • Vs Maratha • Origin in Cotton trade disputes • Treaty of Salbhai (1782)
2nd Anglo Mysore war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1780-84 • Vs State of Mysore • Death of Haidar Ali • Treaty of Mangalore (1784) • Inconclusive
3rd Anglo Mysore War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1790-92 • English + Nizam + Maratha Vs Mysore • Treaty of Seringapattanam (1792) • English won under Cornwallis
4th Anglo Mysore war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1799 • English + Nizam + Maratha Vs Mysore • Tipu Sultan Killed • Wodeyar dynasty re-instated • Subsidiary alliance imposed
2nd Anglo-Maratha war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1803-1805 • Vs Maratha • English victory • Subsidiary alliance imposed • Treaty of Bassein (1802) • Huge loss of Marathas
3rd Anglo-Maratha war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1817-1819 • Peshwa sent to Kanpur • Pindari played a part • Battle of Koregaon fought • Maratha confederacy decimated
1st Burma war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1824-26 • Vs Burmese • English victory • Treaty of Yandaboo (1826)

Sindh war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1839 • Vs Sindh (For Subsidiary Alliance) • Merger with India in 1843 • Origin of Anglo-Afghan wars
1st Anglo-Afghan war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1839- 1842 • English victory
1st Anglo-Sikh War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1845-46 • English victory • Treaty of Lahore and Treaty of Bhairowal
2nd Anglo-Sikh War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikh lost war • Territories merged in Indian empire
2nd Burma war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1852 • Annexation of Lower Burma (Pegu) on December 20, 1852
2nd Anglo-Afghan war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1870-80 • Treaty of Gandamak (1879)
3rd Burma war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1885 • Annexation of Upper Burma
Anglo- Tibetan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1904 • Treaty of Lhasa • Transfer of Chumbi valley • China played a part in mediation

Description of Important Battles:

Battle of Plassey (1757):

Who	• EIC under Robert clive vs Siraj Ud Daula (Bengal's Nawab) + French force
When	• 23rd June, 1757
Where	• Plassey, West Bengal • North of Calcutta at Bhagirathi river
Why	• Siraj not in line with British policies
Course	• Mir Zafar's (General) treason
Outcome	• English victory + Mir Zafar new nawab



Third Battle of Panipat (1761):

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maratha Vs Ahmad shah durrani (Abdali) (Both are same) + Rohilla Afghans of Doab region + Shuja-ud-daula (Awadh nawab)
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1761
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panipat, Haryana
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main cause for the Third Panipat War was the expansion of Marathas over Punjab. Peshwa Raghunathrao plundered in Punjab and hoisted his flag till attack. Raghunathrao made his faithful Sardar Adani Beg, the governor of Punjab and defeated Vimurashah son of Ahmed Shah Abdali. So Ahmed Shah Abdali decided to attack on India.
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maratha lost
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit for English due to Maratha loss



Battle of Buxar (1764):

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC under Robert Clive + Hector Munro vs Mir Qasim (Bengal Nawab) + Shuja-ud Daula (Awadh Nawab) + Shah Alam II (Mughal)
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1764
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buxar (Bihar) (Prev. in Bengal)
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The immediate cause of the Battle of Buxar was the refusal of the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II to grant the British East India Company the rights to collect taxes in Bengal
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English victory (Modern army) Allahabad treaty in 1765
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC revenue rights over Bengal + Bihar + Orrisa



Anglo Mysore 1:

Haidar Ali

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC + Marathas + Hyderabad's Nizam vs State of Mysore under Haidar Ali
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1767-69
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fought at various places in Karnataka (Arcot, Trichipally, Chengam etc)
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The immediate cause of the First Anglo-Mysore War was a dispute between the Kingdom of Mysore, ruled by Hyder Ali, and the British East India Company over the issue of trade and territory
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haidar ali went diplomatic and sided with Nizam and Marathas vs EIC
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIC lost Treaty of Madras 1769

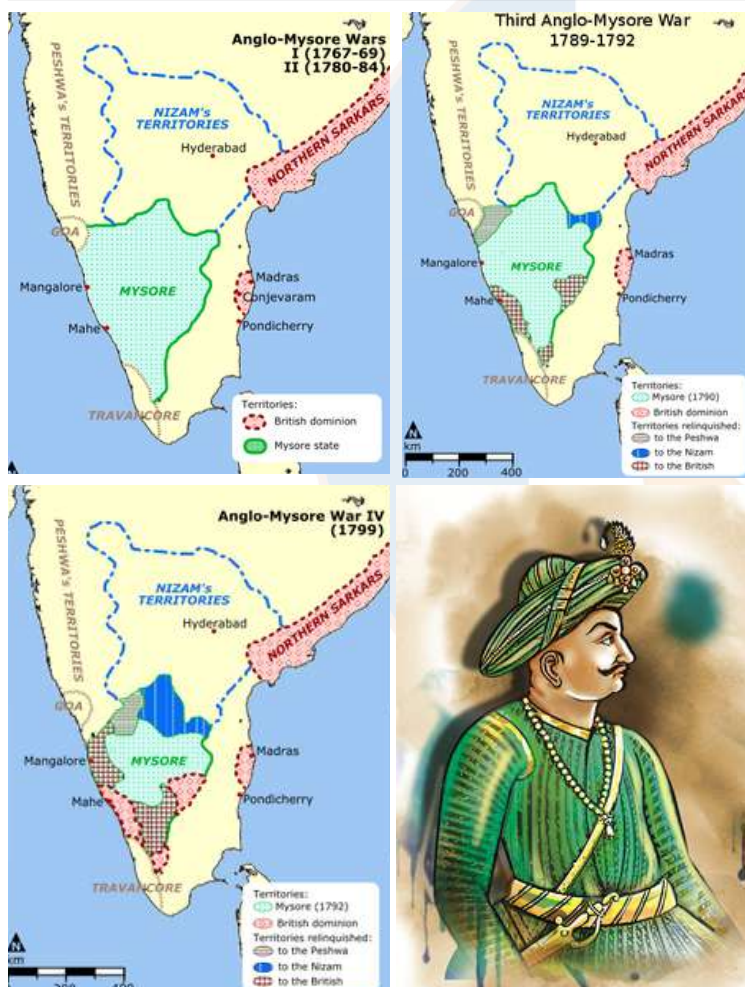


Anglo Mysore 2:

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC vs Marathas + Hyderabad's Nizam + State of Mysore under Haidar Ali
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1780-84
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought at various places in Karnataka (Arcot, Trichipally, Chengam etc)
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maratha attacked Mysore in 1771 • EIC did not support Haidar (As per Madras treaty)
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haidar ali went diplomatic and sided with Nizam and Marathas vs EIC
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC lost • Treaty of Mangalore • Territories and Prisoners returned

Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conflict began in 1790 when the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan, refused to accept the British-imposed Treaty of Mangalore • Tipu forged alliance with French forces and declared war on Travancore in 1789 (Friend of British)
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu lost many battles in this war • English victory overall
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Seringapatnam signed in 1792 • Tipu had to give away 50% of his Kingdom + 2 Sons as surety • Important areas were lost (Malabar, Coorg, Baramahal)

Anglo Mysore 4:



Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC under General sir George Harris + Maratha + Nizam vs State of Mysore under Tipu Sultan
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1799
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seringapatnam mainly
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tipu did not accept Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley • Tipu realigned with the French
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack on Mysore from all sides • Main loss of Tipu at Seringapatna
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC Victory • Tipu Sultan died • Mysore restored to Wodeyars • Territories divided between British and Nizam • Subsidiary alliance reinstated

Anglo Maratha 1:

Anglo Mysore 3:

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC under Lord Cornwallis vs Mysore under Tipu Sultan
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1790-92
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Bangalore • Seige of Seringapatnam

Who	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC vs Maratha under Mahadji Sindhia
When	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1775-1779
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wadegaon (Pune)
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Madhav Rao • Nana Phadnavis vs EIC • Maratha + French allies • Cotton trade disputes
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty of Wadagaon signed 1779 • Warren Hastings rejected treaty



Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War concluded with treaty of Salbhai • Mutual restoration of territory except Salsette, which was retained by British
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Anglo Maratha 2:

Who	• EIC vs Scindhia + Bhonsle + Holkar
When	• 1803-05
Where	• Poona, Bassein and Various other places
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1802, the Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II signed the Treaty of Bassein with the British, the treaty was seen as a betrayal by many Maratha leaders • The dispute over Gujarat between Maratha and EIC • Yashwantrao Holkar, one of the most powerful Maratha leaders, died in 1811, which led to a power struggle within the Maratha Empire • The British had been expanding their territories in India, which had put them into conflict with the Marathas
Course	• EIC Victory under Lord Hastings
Outcome	• British control over North and Central India

Anglo Maratha 3:

Who	• EIC vs Maratha chiefs under Peshwa Bajirao II + Malharrao Holkar + Mudhoji II Bhonsle
When	• 1817-18
Where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Koregaon • Satara
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pindari raids against English • Pindaris were supported by Marathas as per EIC
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIC Victory • Battle of Koregaon • Mahar regiment fought from EIC side
Outcome	• British control on almost all Maratha territories



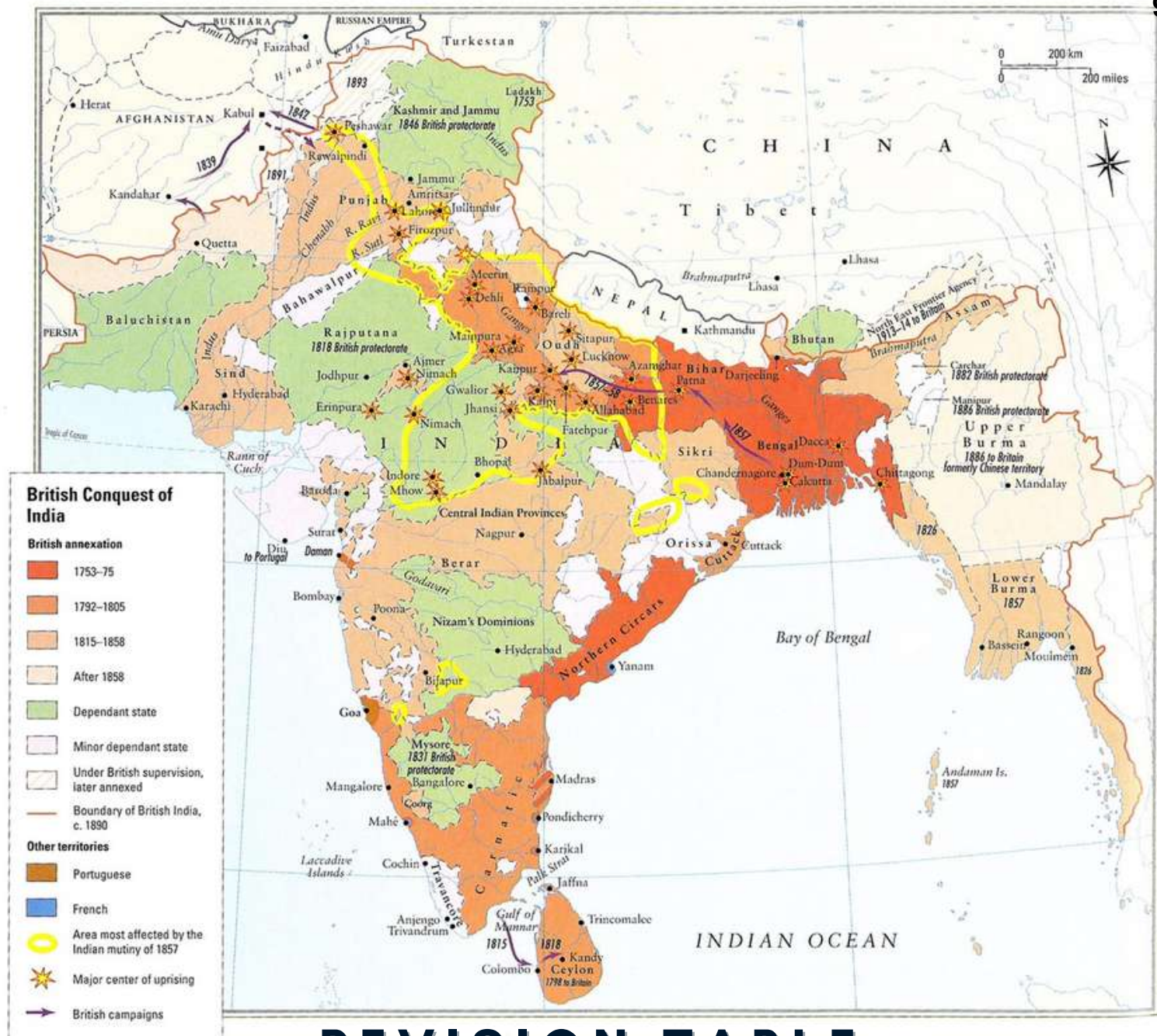
Anglo Sikh 1:

Who	• EIC vs Sikh
When	• 1845-46
Where	• Sobraon, Lahore, Trans-Sutlej
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh • Threat of Russian Invasion on North-west • Growing Sikh army
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec. 1845 Sikh got ready for battle • English victory at Sobraon
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lahore treaty 1846 to end the war • Sikh were unable to pay indemnity to EIC • J&K sold to Gulab singh in 1846

Anglo Sikh 2:

Who	• EIC vs Sikh
When	• 1848-49
Where	• Final battle at Gujarat near Chenab river
Why	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder of EIC civil services officers • Dalhousie's policies of Extension through various sub-policies
Course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English victory • Koh-i-Noor went to British hands
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The British forces led by Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge defeated the Sikh army • The Treaty of Lahore was signed on 9 March 1849 • The last Sikh Maharaja, Dileep Singh, was forced to renounce his throne, was exiled to England, where he was converted to Christianity. • The British East India Company established direct control over the Punjab region, which was divided into two administrative units: the Lahore Division and the Multan Division. • The annexation of the Sikh Empire by the British marked the end of Sikh rule in Punjab and the consolidation of British power in India.





REVISION TABLE

Year	Battle or Place	Parties Involved
1757	Battle of Plassey	British East India Company vs. Nawab of Bengal
1764	Battle of Buxar	British East India Company vs. combined forces of the Nawab of Bengal, the Mughal Empire, and the Nawab of Awadh
1799	Fourth Anglo-Mysore War	British East India Company vs. Mysore Kingdom
1817	Third Anglo-Maratha War	British East India Company vs. Maratha Empire
1845	First Anglo-Sikh War	British East India Company vs. Sikh Empire
1848	Second Anglo-Sikh War	British East India Company vs. Sikh Empire



INDIA ON EVE OF BRITISH CONQUEST

Decline of Mughals:

Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1700-1750
Aurangzeb's reign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1658-1707 The decline of Mughals begun after this
Immediate Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misguided policies Deccan problem Succession wars Weak rulers New states of Hyderabad, Bengal, Awadh and Punjab established Power of Marathas
Later Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglect of North-west border Invasion of Nadir shah + Ahmad shah abdali Looting in Delhi on various occasions Shift of allegiance of Zamindars Separatist tendencies among Zamindars Rise of Jats and Sikhs 'Sardeshmukhi' and 'Chowth' taxation by Marathas No scientific or technological advancements Poor economic management Deterioration of Army Religious policy of Mughals

Later Mughals:

Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolished Jiziya Released Sahu from Agra jail Recognized Raja Ajit Singh as the ruler of Malwa
Jahandar Shah (1712-1713 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mughal advisors became powerful in the court process from his time onwards
FarukhSiyar (1713-1719 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He came to power with the help of sayidd brothers Banda Bahadur was executed during this time
Mohammad Shah (1719-1748 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was known popularly as Rangeela. Sayidd brothers were killed Bengal became independent under Murshidquli Khan Sadat khan found the state of oudh Asaf Jha founded the independent state of Hyderabad Nadir shah attacked Delhi in 1739 AD during his time

Ahmed Shah (1748-1754 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was born to Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah. He succeeded his father to the throne as the fourteenth Mughal Emperor in 1748 His administrative weaknesses + Collapsing empire eventually led to the rise of the usurping Feroze Jung III
Alamgir II (1754-1759 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Real name - Azizuddin Was emperor during Battle of Plassey Faced attacks of Ahmad shah abdali
Shah Alam II (1759-1806AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panipat 3rd (1761) Buxar battle (1764) Allahabad treaty Captured by English after 2nd Anglo-Maratha war
Akbar II (1806-1837 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gave title of 'Raja' to Ram-mohan roy
Bahadur Shah II Zafar (1837-1857 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head during 1857 revolt Deported to Burma by English

Regional states:

Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not challenge authority of Mughals Virtually Independent with hereditary positions Governed by Governors
Mysore, Kerala, Rajputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completely Independent Rose due to collapsing Mughal power
Maratha, Sikh, Jats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New states as rebels against Mughal empire

1707 DEATH OF AURANGZEB
Downfall of Mughal Empire began to appear during the reign of Aurangzeb itself, but it took a pace after he died without declaring any successor.

1707-09 WAR OF SUCCESSION
Absence of successor lead to brutal War of Succession among sons of Aurangzeb- Muhammad Azam Shah & Bahadur Shah-I

1738-39 INVASION OF NADIR SHAH
Nadir Shah invaded India in 1738-39. His invasion exposed the weak layers of the Mughal Empire.

1739 BATTLE OF KARNAL
Fearing an attack of Nadir Shah after his invasion, Muhammad Shah along with 80000 horsemen, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Kamanuddin and Khan- i- Dauran launched an attack on Nadir Shah, but got brutally defeated.

1862 DEATH OF BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR
On being found guilty, after his participation in the Revolt of 1857 Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon and later in 1862 he died there. This was the last nail put to the coffin of Mughal Empire.





Mysore	<p>Founder: Wodeyars Rulers: Wodeyars, Haidar Ali, Tipu Sultan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rich province + Constant region for battles
Kerala	<p>Founded and Ruled by: Martanada Varma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travancore as capital Extent: Kanyakumari to Cochin Defeated Dutch naval forces in battle of Colacher
Jats	<p>Founder: Churaman and Badan Singh Rulers: Suraj Mal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded during time of Aurangzeb Suffered decline after death of Suraj mal in 1763
Sikh	<p>Founder: Guru Govind Singh Rulers: Banda bahadur, Ranjit singh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Militant sect against Mughals Banda bahadur died in 1708 Sikhs divided in 12 Misls Ranjit singh controlled all Misls (He was song of Mahan singh, leader of Sukar-chakiya-misl) Conquered lahore (1799) and Amritsar (1802) Treaty of Amritsar (1838) - Triangle treaty with EIC and Shah-Shuja (Provided English troops passage through Punjab + Shah-Suja placed on Kabul throne)
Marathas	<p>Founder: Veer Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uprooted Mughals from Malwa and Gujarat Defeated in Panipat 3rd Challenged EIC as well
Rohillakhand/ Farukhhabad	<p>Founder: Mohammad khan Bangesh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These were 'Bangesh' pathans, migrated from Afghanistan Located at foothills of Himalaya

Hyderabad	<p>Founder: Kilich Khan/ Nizam-ul-mulk Rulers: Nizam-ul-Mulk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Battle of Shagr-Kheda, He defeated Mubaraiz Khan (1724), viceroy of Deccan and assumed control of deccan (1725) and conferred upon himself title of Asaf-Jah
Awadh	<p>Founder: Saadat Khan Rulers: Saadat Khan, Safdar Jang</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saadat Khan had joined in a conspiracy against the Sayyid brothers Later he was expelled from Mughal court
Bengal	<p>Founder: Murshid Quli Khan Rulers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murshid Kuli Khan Shuja-ud-din Sarafraz Khan Alivardi Khan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shuja-ud-din rose in 1727 Sarafraz khan killed by Alivardi khan in 1740 Alivardi khan became independent by paying yearly tribute to Mughals



Why regional powers could not dominate?

Mughal connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All regional powers continued to maintain ties with the Mughal imperial authority and acknowledged the emperor's importance
Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politics was local and supported by local chieftains only
Structural strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak finance, administration, Military and technological advancement Decline in income and revenues
Constant conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No ultimate winner in regional battles Jagirdari crisis
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technologically backwards Oppressed farmers High tax rates
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self sufficient in production Exports > Imports



Imports:

Persian Gulf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water
Arabia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee, gold, drugs, and honey
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk
Tibet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold, musk, and woolen cloth
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivory and drugs
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woollen cloth, copper, iron, lead and paper

Exports:

Various countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton textiles, raw silk and silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpetre, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, precious stones, and drugs
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Major Industry centres:



Cotton Industry centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surat, Varanasi, Lucknow, Masulipattnam, Vishakhapatnam, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Madurai, Lahore, Patna, Dacca, Ahmedabad, Badhoch, Chanderi, Burhanpur, Jaunpur, Chicacole, Kashmir etc
Ship building centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maharashtra, Andhra and Bengal Zamorin of Calicut employed Kunjali Marikkars for shipbuilding

Social aspects:

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional education No technological advancements Religion, philosophy, logic, literature were main subjects Hindus studied in Pathshalas Higher education for Hindus was conducted in 'Chatush-patis' or 'Tols' Famous centres were Kashi, Varanasi, Mithila (Tirhuta), Utkala Muslims studied in Maktabas (Azimabad was famous centre)
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad cultural unity Divided by Caste, religion, tribe, language Patriarchal societies were prevalent Muslims got divided into various hierarchies ie: Ashraf, Arjal, Pasmandas, Sharif
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper class women remained at home Lower class women worked for family income Widow remarriage were promoted by Raja Sawai Jai Singh (Amber) and Parshuram Bhau (Maratha)
Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slavery was widespread Condition of slaves was better than European countries Europeans increased the slavery traditions

Art & Architecture:

Bada Imambada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built at Lukhnow by Asaf-ud-Daula in 1784
Jaipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established by Sawai Jai Singh in 1727 5 Astronomical observatories established at Delhi, Jaipur, Benaras, Mathura, Ujjain Jij Muhammad shahi tables were prepared by him for astronomical studies
Urdu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed much in 1700s
Sittar Poetry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Tamil language
Risalo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of poems by Abdul Latif, in Sindhi Literature



Various British policies:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framed by Lord Wellesley He was GG of India (1798-1805) Used first by French Governor-General Marquis Dupleix Treaty between EIC and Princely states <p>As per this treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian kingdoms had to give up their Armed forces Fund British forces for protection Upon default, loss of territory was imminent Had to give up power on foreign relations (Any ruler outside their own rule) No employment could be given to any foreign person except British British residents were stationed in Indian court Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty with this treaty majorly
Subsidiary alliance	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framed by Lord Dalhousie He was GG of India (1848-1856) <p>As per this treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any princely state under control of the East India Company where the ruler did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company. Any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom. The adopted son would only inherit his foster father's personal property and estates The adopted son would also not be entitled to any pension or to any of his father's titles In 1824, before the time of Dalhousie, the princely state of Kittur was acquired by the East India Company by this doctrine This doctrine was one of the causes of the Indian revolt 1857
Doctrine of Lapse	

Notes:

Why Maratha remained limited?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Divison of power between peshwa and sardar + Feudal structure Unsustainable revenue structure Taxes like Chauth (a kind of protection money) on outside rulers
Why British dominated Maratha?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better espionage and diplomacy of british Maratha's left their gurreila war style but were not able to adopt European style Technological backwardness
Reforms by Tipu and Hyder Ali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State commercial corporation Introduction of rocket Army on European line Establishment of arm factory
Why British Succeeded in India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superior arms, military and strategy Regular Salary Civil Discipline and fair selection system The English also had the advantage of a long list of secondary leaders like Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Lake and Arthur Wellesley etc Strong Financial backup



SOCIO RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Background

British rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouraged modern changes in Indian society and culture
Issues in Indian society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idolatry and polytheism, superstitions etc. Sati, polygamy, child marriage etc. Caste Problem Opposition to western culture and Influence
Ideological basis of Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly emerging middle class Intellectual criteria
Changes in position of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abolition of Sati by the regulation of 1829 by William Bentick Preventing Female Infanticide via an act passed in 1870 which made it compulsory for parents to register the birth of all babies Widow Remarriage by Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act of 1856 Controlling Child Marriage with the Native Marriage Act (or Civil Marriage Act), 1872 which signified legislative action in prohibiting child marriage Education of Women bettered by the Christian missionaries who also were the first to set up the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society in 1819
Mitigating caste based discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British rule did not inherently favour caste system Social reform movements were also primarily directed against caste based discrimination The national movement took inspiration from the principles of liberty and equality With education and general awakening, there were stirrings among the lower castes themselves The Constitution of free India has made equality and non-discrimination imperative

Obejctives

The evolution of an alternative cultural-ideological system

The regeneration of traditional institutions

Streams

Reformist like the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj, the Aligarh Movement.

Revivalist like Arya Samaj and the Deoband movement

Calcutta Female Juvenile Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1819 By Christian missionaries For General Education of Females
The Bethune School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1849 By J.E.D Bethune
Charles Wood's Dispatch on Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1854 Sir Charles recommended that primary schools adopt vernacular languages, high schools adopt Anglo-vernacular language and that English be the medium of education in colleges
Dufferin Hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lady Dufferin went with her husband (Viceroy) to India in 1884 In 1885 she, established the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India
Pt. Ishwar Chandra Vidhyasagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools in Bengal region
Indian Women University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1916 By D.K Karve
Lady Hardinge Medical college	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1916 By Lady Hardinge In Delhi



Name of Organisation	Founder	Year	Place
1. Atmiya Sabha	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1815	Calcutta
2. Brahma Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1829	Calcutta
3. Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Dev	1830	Calcutta
4. Tatvabodhini Sabha	Devendranath Tagore	1834	Calcutta
5. Paramahansa Mandali	Dadoba Panderung	1849	Bombay
6. Rahnumai Mazdyasan Sabha	Dadabhai Naoroji	1851	Bombay
7. Radhaswami Satsang	Tulsi Ram also known of Shiv Dayal Saheb	1861	Agra
8. Brahma Samaj of India	Keshav Chandrasen	1866	Calcutta
9. Prarthna Samaj	Dr. Atmaram Pandurang	1867	Bombay
10. Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand	1875	Bombay
11. Theosophical Society	H.P. Blavatsky & Colonel Olcott	1875	New York
12. Sadharan Brahma Samaj	Anand Mohan Bose	1878	Calcutta
13. Deccan Educational Society	G.G. Agarkar	1884	Pune



Reformist - Organisations - Important notes

Reformist	Organisation	Notes
Jyotiba Phule, Savitribai Phule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satyashodhak Samaj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caste movements + Education for lower caste / Females Savitribai first female teacher
Bhimrao Ambedkar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Scheduled Castes Federation All India Depressed Classes Association Bahishkrit-Hitakarini-Sabha in 1924 with 'Educate, Agitate and Organise' motto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahad Satyagraha 1927 for consumption of water from public water pond and temple movements GOI Act 1935 - Provision of Special representation for lower classes
E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-Respect Movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement was extremely influential not just in Tamil Nadu, but also in Malaysia and Singapore
Sri Narayana Guru, Kerala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One religion, one caste, one God for mankind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry of lower castes into temples Temples were opened up in South Indian states
Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta (1814) Brahmo Samaj (1828) Calcutta unitarian society Anti sati struggle (1818) Hindu College (1817) with David Hare Vedanta college (1825) Supported the revolutions of naples and Spanish America and condemned the oppression of Ireland 	<p>Writings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gift to Monotheists (1809) Precepts of Jesus (1820) Gift of Mother Brahmo samaj to preach monotheism + Vedas + Upanishads Turfat-ul- muhauidin News paper - Brahminca, Samandh Kaumudi Condemned: Hindu prejudice against going abroad + Purdah system + Child marriage + Polygamy + Casteism + Untouchability Promoted: Widow remarriage + Monotheism + Vedanta philosophy
Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tatvabodhini sabha (1839) Brahmo Samaj (Joined in 1842) Adi-Brahmo samajh (1866) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published Tattvabodhini Sabha (Study of India's history + Rational thought) Further propagation of Roy's ideas Reformist Hindu movements + Opposition of Christian missionaries



Keshab Chandra Sen (1838-1884)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined Brahmo Samaj (1858) • Brahmo samaj of India (1866) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opened Brahmo samaj out of Bengal as well • Was dismissed from Brahmo samaj as he got married his daughter at age of 13 • Was responsible for number of fractions in Samaj
Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sadharan Brahmo Samaj 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reiterated the Brahmo doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth and morality
Atmaram Pandurang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prarthana Samaj in 1867, Bombay <p>Associated people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mahadeo Govind Ranade ◦ R.G. Bhandarkar ◦ N.G. Chandavarkar ◦ Dhondo Keshav Karve ◦ Vishnu Shastri 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerned more with Social reforms than religious reforms • Attachment to Bhakti Cult <p>Social agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (i) Disapproval of caste system ◦ (ii) Women's education ◦ (iii) Widow remarriage ◦ (iv) Raising the age of marriage for both males and females ◦ (v) Emphasis on Monotheism
D.K Karve M.G. Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widow Remarriage Movement • Widow Home Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided education and training to widows • Karve himself married a widow
Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Bengal Movement, 1820s • Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831 <p>Propagated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rationality ◦ Questioning authority ◦ Love, liberty, equality, freedom, Women rights ◦ Protection of peasants from Zamindars ◦ Better treatment to Indian labour abroad in British colonies ◦ Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could not impact the Indian society
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widow remarriage movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Book – BAHUBIVAH written in protest of polygamy • 1850- became the principal of Sanskrit College- opened the Sanskrit College to non-brahmins and Introduced Western thought in Sanskrit College • Desired to break the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge
Balshastri Jambhekar	<p>Newspaper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Darpan (1832) ◦ Digdarshan (1840) ◦ Bombay Native General Library ◦ The Native Improvement Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay • Published articles on scientific subjects as well as history

Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paramahansa Mandali (1849) in Maharashtra 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worked to reform Caste + Hindu religion and society in general Advocated Widow remarriage + Education Ideology was closely linked to that of the Manav Dharma-Sabha
Jyotiba Phule (Mali) (1827-1890)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873 <p>Books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sarvajanik Satyadharm Gulamgiri (dedicated this book to the American movement to free slaves, he linked the conditions of the black slaves in America with those of the lower castes in India) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins' symbol of Rama Phule aimed at the complete abolition of the caste system and socio-economic inequalities along with his wife Savitri bhai Phule
Gopalhari Deshmukh (1823-1892)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi He started a weekly, Hitechh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He said, "If religion does not sanction social reform, then change religion." Played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, InduPrakash and Lokahitawadi
Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-1895)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First editor of Kesari Started his periodical, Sudharak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was a cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College
Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Servants of India Society 1905 A liberal leader of the Indian National Congress The Hitavada (newspaper), 1911 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guided by M.G. Ranade After Gokhale's death (1915), Srinivasa Shastri took over as president. The society still continues to function
Narayan Malhar Joshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Service League (Bombay) All India Trade Union Congress (1920) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure better and reasonable conditions of life and work for the masses
Narendranath Datta (1862-1902)/ Swami Vivekananda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramakrishna Mission, 1897 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preacher of neo-Hinduism and various philosophies Gave lecture in Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893 <p>Advocated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To bridge the gulf between paramartha (service) and vyavahara (behaviour), and between spirituality and day-to-day life Vivekananda advocated the doctrine of service —the service of all beings The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva
Behramji M. Malabari (1853-1912) and Diwan Dayara Gidumal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seva-Sadan in 1908 B. Malabari edited the Indian Spectator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was his efforts that led to the Age of Consent Act regulating the age of consent for females Seva-Sadan took care women who were exploited and then discarded by society



Shiv Narayan Agnihotri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dev-Samaj Founded in 1887 at Lahore 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The society emphasised on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru • Teachings were compiled in a book, Deva Shastra
Radhakant Deb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dharma Sabha (1830) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was Orthrodoxic of nature and opposed abolition of Sati
Tulsi Ram known as Shiv Dayal Saheb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radhaswami Movement 1861 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spiritual attainment, they believe, does not call for renunciation of the worldly life • Sect has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places
Sree Narayana Guru Swamy 1856- 1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awakening among Ezhavas of Kerala, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples • Aruvippuram Movement started by installing Shivlinga on Shivratri in 1888 • In 1889, the Aruvippuram Kshetra Yoga was established to help the Ezhavas to progress materially as well as spiritually
Various people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vokkaliga Sangha in Mysore (1905) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vokkaligas would have produced many princely families like the Wodeyars of Mysore if it hadn't been for the Adil Shahis of Bijapur and Hyder Ali, who exterminated the Vokkaliga leaders • With the loss of political authority, the Vokkaligas turned to agriculture for a living • This prompted the Vokkaliga community's leaders to organise an association, which was enthusiastically supported by the then-Diwan of Mysore, V.P. Madhava Rao • As a result, on April 1, 1906, the Vokkaligara Sangha was founded in Bangalore • T.Byanna was the Sangha's first president, and the Maharaja of Mysore, Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, and Diwan V.P.Madhava Rao were the association's patron and vice-patron
C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, P.Tyagaraja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice party Movement in Madras (1917) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madras Presidency Association- demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature • It came under the leadership of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and his Self-Respect Movement • In 1944, Periyar transformed the Justice Party into the social organisation Dravidar Kazhagam and withdrew it from electoral politics
M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Social Conference, Madras, 1887 • Social reform cell of INC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage



Reformist vs Revivalist:

Reformists	Revivalists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embrace modernity and progressive values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for a return to traditional values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support social reforms and progressive movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize preserving traditional social structures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote modern education and scientific temper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stress on traditional knowledge and wisdom
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for women's empowerment and equality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize traditional gender roles and values
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek reinterpretation of religious texts and rituals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote adherence to religious texts and rituals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for democratic reforms and secularism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize religious and cultural identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support market-oriented economic reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favor protectionism and localized economic models
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embrace diversity and promote a pluralistic society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasize a homogeneous national identity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embrace technological advancements and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exercise caution and skepticism towards technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage individuality and artistic freedom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote traditional cultural expressions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jawaharlal Nehru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swami Dayananda Saraswati, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

Major movements and notes about them:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramakrishna Mission
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramakrishna Paramhansa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priest of the Kali temple, Kalkatta
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guru of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swami Vivekanand

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spreading philosophies of Vedanta through Monks Preaching, philanthropic and charitable works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ever since its inception, the Mission has been running a number of schools, hospitals, dispensaries It is a deeply religious body, but it is not a proselytizing body It does not consider itself to be a sect of Hinduism

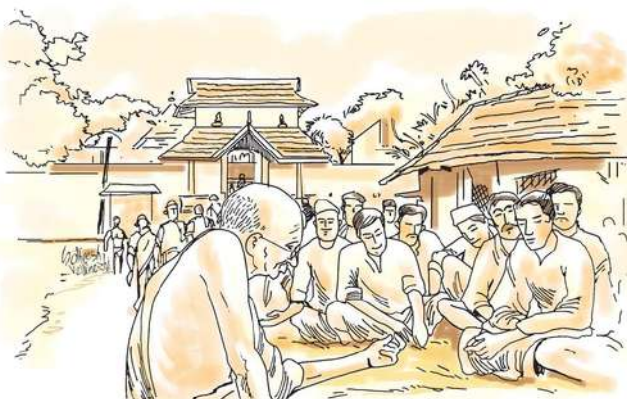


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arya Samaj
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dayananda Saraswati
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social reformer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bombay, 10th April, 1875
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lahore, British India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'SatyarthPrakash' VedangaPrakash 'Ratnamala' 'Sankarvidhi' 'Bharatinivarna'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vedas = Only source of Truth No idol worshipping No God reincarnations No Religious pilgrimages No to Child marriage No to Polygamy Yes to Havan and Yagyas Yes to Female Education





• Objective	• Reshaping of Hindu Society and Religion
• Emphasis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberation of the Hindu society • Dayananda claimed that only Vedas were the repositories of true knowledge • He rejected other scriptures and 'Puranas'
• Call	• Go back to vedas
• Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arya Samaj was able to give self-respect and self confidence to the Hindus • Helped to undermine the myth of superiority of whites and the Western culture • The Samaj started the shuddhi (purification) movement to reconvert to the Hindu fold the converts to Christianity and Islam
• Carried forward by	• Lala Hansraj, Pandit Gurudutt, LalaLajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand carried the work of the Swami after his death
• Schism	• The group that refrained from eating meat were called the "Mahatma" group and the other group, the "Cultured Party"



• Name	• Viacom Satyagrah
• Founder	• Sri Narayana Guru, N. KumaranAsan, T.K. Madhavan, K.P Kesava, K. Kelappan
• Who?	• Lower caste activists of Kerala
• Objective	• Temple entry movement for Untouchables
• Special	• Presence of Gandhi in this Satyagrah (1931)
• Result	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1936 the Maharaja of Travancore issued a proclamation throwing open all government-controlled temples to all Hindus • A similar step was taken by the C.Rajagopalachari administration in Madras in 1938

Islamic Reformers and Notes:



• Name	• Wahabi Movement
• Founder	• Abdul Wahab (Arab) + Shah Walliullah (1702-1763)
• Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Return to true spirit of Islam • Reject Western ideas/ Modernity • India = Land of Kafirs (Dal- ul- Harb) • Convert to = Dar-ul-Islam or Land of Islam
• Further	• Carried by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmed Bareilvi
• Outcome	• Feelings against British and Punjabi Sikhs





• Name	• Titu Mir Movement
• Founder	• Mir Nithar Ali, known as Titu Mir
• Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharia law • Wahabism
• Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narkelberia Uprising (1831) • Against Hindu landlords in Bengal



• Name	• Fara-idi movement (1818)
• Founder	• Haji-Sharia-tullah
• Where	• Eastern Bengal
• Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially arose for eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices among the Muslims and ask to perform their duties • Later terrorism with organized para-military against Hindu zamindars in Bengal

Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian

The Promised Messiah & Mahdi
(peace be upon him)



• Name	• Ahmadiya movement (1889)
• Founder	• Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
• Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernism = Yes • Jihad = No • Reforms = Yes • Liberal Education = Yes
• Special	• The Ahmadiyya community is the only Islamic sect to believe that the Messiah had come in the person of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad



• Name	• Aligarh Movement
• Founder	• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
• About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earlier member of Judicial services • 1878 - Imperial legislative council member • 1888 - Knighthood ('Sir')
• Principle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reformist • Yes to Women empowerment • Yes to Hindu-Muslim brotherhood • No to Purdah system + Polygamy • No to Piri + Mundri • No to Congress (Political monopoly of 'Hindus' as per him)
• Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligarh Movement emerged as a liberal, modern trend among the Muslim intelligentsia • Aligarh became the centre of religious and cultural revival of the Muslim community



• Name	• Deoband School (Darul-uloom)
• Founder	• Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
• About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revivalist • Quran teachings + Jihad against foreign rulers • Related to Saharanpur district • Peaked during 1866 • It supported formation of INC and in 1888 issued fatwa against Sir Syed Khan. Abul Kalam Azad belonged to this movement



OTHER IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS:

• Name	• Parsi Movement
• Founder	• Furdonji Naoroji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee in Bombay
• About	• Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) founded in 1851
• Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jagat Mitra Journal by Dadabhai Naoroji • Rast-Goftar Newspaper • Parsi religious ritual revival • Women upliftment • Removal of Purdah system • Marriage age raised • Education focused upon



• Name	• Sikh/ Gurudwara reform Movement
• Founder	• Singh Sabhas (1870) + British
• About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gained momentum in 1920s after Rakab Ganj case in 1914 and Morcha of Jaito • Aligned with Akali Movement • Objective was to take Gurudwaras from Mahant's control • Based on Gandhian ideologies
• Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khalsa college established (1892) in Amritsar • Successful in 1925 with passage of law which gave right of management Gurudwaras to Shiromani committee • After the key of golden temple toshkhana was transferred to Siromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee Gandhiji sent a telegram of congratulation that the first war of India's independence has been won



Madame Blavatsky

Colonel Olcott

Name	• Theosophical Movement
Founder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Russian spiritualist named Madame Blavatsky and an American called Colonel Olcott • Popularized by Annie Besant (1893) • Founded in America (NOT INDIA) • In India started in 1886 (Adyar, Madras)
About	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenced by Indian doctrine of Karma • Focused on Cultural, secular, social outlook • Modernist and Globalization movement • Narrow social base however • More focus on religious and philosophical aspects • People got divided in Hindu-Muslims because of Individual cultural praisings
Activities	• Central Hindu college in Benaras founded by Annie Besant (BHU Later)



Annie Besant

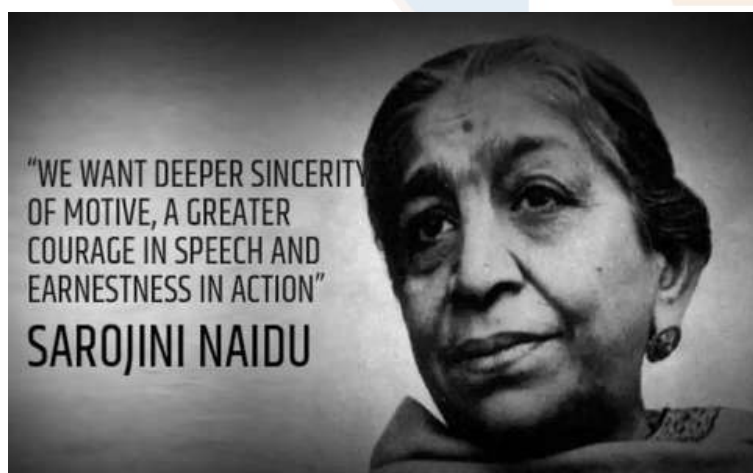
(Dont' confuse with Annie frank)

- Born on October 1, 1847, in London, England, Annie Besant played a crucial role in the Indian independence movement.
- She was appointed as the president of the Indian National Congress in 1917. Besant firmly believed in the principles of democracy, individual freedom, and equal rights for all.
- One of Besant's notable contributions was her involvement in the Theosophical Society, a spiritual organization that aimed to promote universal brotherhood and understanding among different religions and cultures. She became the president of the society in 1907 and played a significant role in expanding its reach in India.
- She also contributed in Indian Labour movement and Women's rights advocacy.



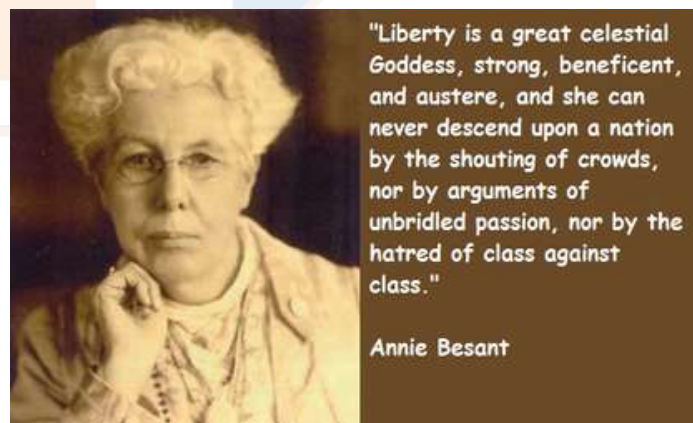
Women participation:

Name of Leader	Activities
• Tara Bai Shinde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote the book 'Stree Purush ki Tulna' against Patriarchy and Caste system
• Begam Rokaya Hussain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Sultana's dream' book Muslim women emancipation in Bengal Association formed in 1916
• Pandita Ramabai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mahila Arya Samaj founder Mukti Mission Sharda Sadan Widow home (Bombay) Medical education for Women Indian scholar, 1st feminist
• Margret cousin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Women conference 'Roshni' journal
• Meera bai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National council for Women
• Dorothy Jinarajadasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Theosophical movement Aimed to secure voting right to women
• Annie Besant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women India Association with Margret cousin
• Saraladevi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bharat Stree Mahamandal
• Swarnakumari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> D/o Devendranath Tagore 'Bharati' Journal



Women Organisations:

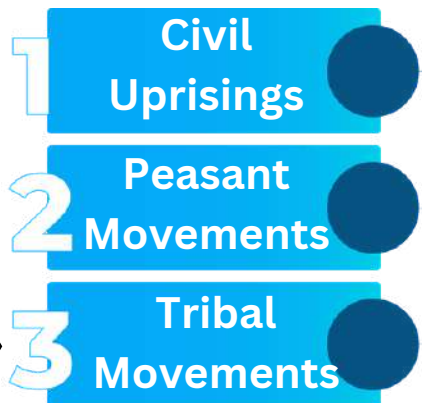
Organisations	About
• Arya Mahila Samaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1882 By Ramabai Saraswati Medical education in Lady Dufferin college
• Ladies Social Conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1904 By Ramabai Ranade In Bombay Branched off National social conference
• Bharat Stree Mahamandal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1910 By Sarala Devi In Allahbad First major org
• National Council of Women in India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1925 By Meherbai Tara National branch of Int. council of Women
• All India Women's Conference (AIWC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1927 By Margaret Cousins, Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Sangli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya Lady Dorab Tata



RESISTANCE PRE - 1857



Bipin Chandra



Causative factors	
Revenue policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonial land revenue settlements, heavy burden of new taxes, eviction of peasants from their lands, and encroachments on tribal lands. Exploitation in rural society coupled with the growth of intermediary revenue collectors. Expansion of revenue administration over tribal lands leading to the loss of tribal people's hold over agricultural and forest land.
Destruction of Indian Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of British manufactured goods, heavy duties on Indian industries. Destruction of indigenous industry leading to migration of workers from industry to agriculture, increasing the pressure on land/agriculture.

Civil Movements:

Rebellion/Revolt	Description/Important Points
Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organised by Manju Shah. Eastern Indian sanyasis fought against British oppression.
Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-1774)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British takeover of Midnapore in 1760. Introduction of new land revenue system in 1772. People revolted against the system.

Revolt of Moamarias (1769-1799)	Low-caste peasants called Moamarias challenged the authority of Ahom kings in Assam. Followers of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624).
Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)	Treaty made between the English and Raja of Vizianagaram to oust the French from the Northern Circars. Raja revolted against the British.
Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1799)	Wazir Ali Khan, the fourth Nawab of Awadh, ascended the throne in 1797. He killed a British resident in 1799, known as the Massacre of Benares.
Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)	Poligars of South India resisted the British between 1795 and 1805. Kattabomman Nayakan, the poligar of Panjalankurichi, led the insurrection.
Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1808-1809)	Harsh conditions imposed by the East India Company on Travancore. Prime Minister Velu Thampi rose against the Company.
Paika Rebellion (1817)	The Paiks of Odisha, a traditional militia, revolted. They had rent-free land tenures for their military service.
Wahabi Movement	Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly. Advocated a return to pure Islam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born Kuka Movement	Founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal in western Punjab. Started as a religious purification campaign and later became a political campaign.

Major Causes

1. Rapid changes under Company rule affected the economy, administration, and land revenue system.
2. Zamindars and poligars sought revenge for the loss of control over land and revenues.
3. Traditional zamindars and poligars felt undermined by government officials and a new merchant class.
4. Colonial policies led to the decline of Indian handicraft industries, affecting millions of artisans.
5. Religious preachers instigated rebellion against alien rule.



Peasant Movements:

Indigo Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1859-60 • Farmers forced to grow Indigo • Lead by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia (WB) • Supported by intellectuals • Neel-darpan = play written by Deen-bandhu Mitra • Successful in 1860 • Planters closed all factories • First Satyagrah movement
Pabna movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy act of 1859 triggered this • Zamindars increased rent prices • Peasants formed Agrarian league • Ended with 1885 Bengal tenancy Act • Leaders: Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R C Dutt & Indian association under Surendranath Banerjee
Deccan riots of 1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deccan famine triggered this • Primarily against Gujarati moneylenders of Pune and Ahmadnagar (Bombay) • Ryots socially boycotted moneylenders • Turned armed rebellion under Vasudev Balwant Phadke who is regarded as the 'Father of modern Indian revolutionary terrorism' • Ended with Deccan peasants relief act
Kisan sabha movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post 1857 and Awadh movement • Taluqdars unhappy with increased rent and Bedakhalis • Supported by Home Rule activists • Kisan Sabha formed in UP • Leaders: Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Nayan Dwivedi (Formed United Provinces Kisan Sabha) • Baba Ramchandra (Formed Awadh Kisan sabha)
Eka Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took place at end of 1921 in Northern districts of United provinces - Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur • Peasants vowed to disoblige British • Leader: Madari Pasi
Mappila Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took place in south Malabar (Kerala) between 1836-1856 • Against Hindu landlords (Namboodris)
Poligars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took place in Malabar in 1790s • Land revenue system triggered this
Bardoli Satyagrah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land revenue increased by 30% in 1926 • Leader: Sardar Vallabh bhai patel • (Given title of Sardar by women of Bardoli)

Change in Peasant Movements post 1857:

Main force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Against Economic exploitation
Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moneylenders, Foreign planters, Zamindars
Not against	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonialism • Subordination



AIKS

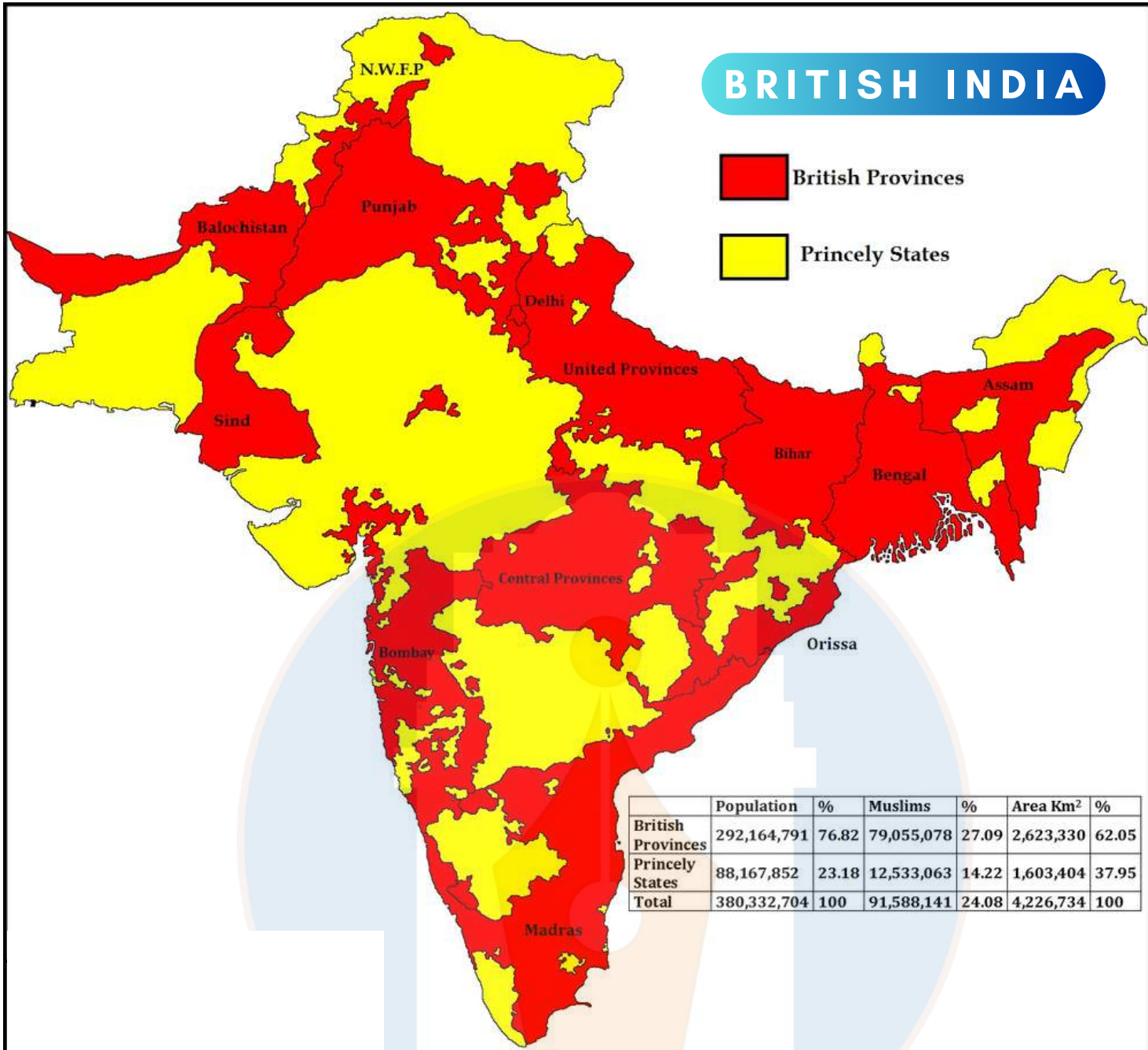
- The All-India Kisan Congress/Sabha (AIKS) was founded by Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary in Lucknow, 1936.

- The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur (first session of congress to be held in a village) in 1936. The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the AIKS agenda.

Provinces	Movements
Kerala	Peasants movement by Congress socialist party activists => Krashak Sangham
Andhra Pradesh	Provincial Ryot Associations Indian Peasants Institute - N.G Ranga, 1933
Punjab	Naujawan Bharat Sabha Kirti Kisan Party Congress Akali Dal Punjab Kisan committee, 1937



BRITISH INDIA



- British Provinces
- Princely States

	Population	%	Muslims	%	Area Km ²	%
British Provinces	292,164,791	76.82	79,055,078	27.09	2,623,330	62.05
Princely States	88,167,852	23.18	12,533,063	14.22	1,603,404	37.95
Total	380,332,704	100	91,588,141	24.08	4,226,734	100

Space for Notes:



Tribal Movements:

Triggers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land revenue policy Forest laws of 1840 Prohibition on Shifting cultivation New taxes Banning sacrificial customs New administrations Religious policies Disturbance in indigenous culture, tradition, political and economic systems
Chauhars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1769 West Bengal First to Revolt
Khasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1828 Assam Leader = Tiruth-singh Why? = Revenue policy + Presence of Army in agency area
Kol uprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1832 Chota Nagpur Leader = Buddho Bhagat Why? = Expansion policy of British
Khond uprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1846-48 Odisha Leader = Chakra Besai Why? = Lord Hardinge I banned Sacrifice
Santhal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1854 Rajmahal Hills, Bihar Leader = Siddhu + Kanhu Why? = Land revenue policy
Kachangas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1882 Assam Leader = Shambhu Das Why? = British revenue policy
Munda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1899 Bihar Leader = Birsa Munda Why? = Against Christian activities New cult = Singbonga Sons of soil movement = Ul-gullan
Koya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1922 Godavari, AP Leader = Alluri Sitaraman Raju Why? = Forest laws Against = Muthadars A. Called = Rampa rebellion

Naikdas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1858 Gujarat Leader? = Roop singh + Jaria Bagatha Why? = Expansion policy
Bhil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1913 Leader? = Govind Guru Why? = Revenue policy
Chenchu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1922 Nallamala Hills, AP Leader? = K. Hanumanthu Why? = Forest laws

Other:

Tebhaga Movement:

- Years: 1946-1947
- **Location:** Bengal (now West Bengal and Bangladesh)
- **Reason for Revolt:** The movement was a peasant uprising demanding the reduction of the share of the harvest given to landlords from half to one-third (tebhaga in Bengali) of the produce. The goal was to improve the living conditions of sharecroppers who were burdened by exploitative agrarian practices.
- **Significant Outcomes:** The Tebhaga Movement achieved partial success, with some landlords agreeing to reduce their share of the harvest. However, the movement faced severe repression from the colonial administration and the landlords' associations.

Telangana Movement:

- Years: 1946-1951
- **Location:** Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana)
- **Reason for Revolt:** The Telangana Movement was a peasant and communist-led armed struggle against the feudal landlords and the ruling Nizam's government. The movement aimed to address the socio-economic exploitation of peasants, demanding land reforms, better wages, and an end to oppressive feudal practices.
- **Significant Outcomes:** The Telangana Movement was met with a strong military response from the Nizam's government. The movement was eventually suppressed by the Indian government after the integration of Hyderabad State into the Indian Union in 1948. However, the movement played a crucial role in shaping the politics of the region and contributed to the implementation of land reforms and socio-economic changes in later years.



REVOLT OF 1857

Causes	Important Points
Economic Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British implemented economic policies that severely impacted the traditional economy of the country. Peasants bore the brunt of heavy taxation under the new revenue settlement system, causing significant hardships. Moreover, the annexation of Indian states by the British resulted in the loss of patronage for many artisans and craftsmen, further exacerbating the economic downturn. The destruction of traditional industries further contributed to the economic distress faced by the population. Additionally, zamindars, who held land rights, often found their privileges forfeited, leading to summary evictions and social upheaval.
Political Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British interference in socio-religious affairs of the Indian public created significant discontent. Policies such as the Doctrine of Lapse and the Subsidiary Alliance added complexity to the already strained relationship. The British rule exhibited characteristics of absentee sovereignty, further eroding trust and exacerbating grievances. Furthermore, certain rights were denied to Mughal rulers, diminishing their authority and standing in the eyes of the people.
Administrative Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company's administration was marred by widespread corruption, which bred distrust and dissatisfaction among the populace. The presence of corruption further strained the already strained relationship between the British rulers and the Indian population.

Socio-religious Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The racial arrogance of the British and the activities of Christian missionaries instigated societal tensions. The British, driven by a sense of superiority, often looked down upon the native population, leading to a sense of humiliation and resentment. The activities of Christian missionaries, while aiming to spread their faith, were viewed by some sections of the society as an intrusion into their traditional way of life. British reforms such as the abolition of Sati, support for widow remarriage, and promotion of women's education challenged established social norms, leading to both acceptance and resistance. The Religious Disabilities Act of 1856 further modified Hindu customs, sparking debates and divisions within the society.
Immediate Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate causes of rebellion included rumors circulating about the mixing of bone dust in flour (atta) and the introduction of the Enfield rifle, which were perceived as threats to religious and cultural practices, leading to heightened tensions and mistrust.
Influence of Outside Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several external events, such as the British suffering significant losses in wars like the First Afghan War (1838-42), Punjab Wars (1845-49), Crimean Wars (1854-56), and the Santhal Rebellion (1855-57), impacted the overall dynamics and sentiment among the Indian population, fueling resentment and rebellion against British rule.



Chronology of Revolt:

May 10, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revolt begins with Indian sepoy (soldiers) of the British East India Company in Meerut refusing to use the new rifle cartridges rumored to be greased with animal fat, which goes against their religious beliefs. The sepoys march to Delhi.
May 11, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sepoys capture Delhi and declare Bahadur Shah Zafar II, the last Mughal emperor, as their leader.
May 30, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siege of Delhi begins as British forces under General Archdale Wilson lay siege to the city, which becomes the focal point of the rebellion. The rebels put up a strong resistance, and intense fighting ensues for several months. Many significant battles are fought during the siege.
June 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebellion spreads to various parts of northern and central India, including Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, and other regions. The revolt gains momentum as more Indian soldiers and civilians join the cause, leading to a widespread uprising against British rule.
June 8, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siege of Lucknow begins as rebels, led by Begum Hazrat Mahal and Nana Sahib, hold their ground against British forces led by Sir Henry Lawrence. The rebels successfully defend parts of the city, leading to a prolonged and brutal siege that lasts for months.
June 27, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Massacre at Cawnpore (Kanpur) takes place as British women and children, held captive by rebels under Nana Sahib, are brutally killed. The incident shocks both sides and further escalates the violence and animosity in the conflict.
July 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British forces under General John Nicholson capture Delhi after a fierce assault on the city's walls. The capture of Delhi deals a significant blow to the rebellion, as it was considered the symbolic heart of the uprising.
July 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi takes charge of the rebellion in her region, leading the fight against the British. She becomes one of the prominent female figures in the revolt, symbolizing the bravery and resilience of Indian women in the struggle for independence.
September 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siege of Lucknow is lifted by British forces after a long and intense battle against the rebels. The relief of Lucknow marks a turning point in the rebellion, as British forces successfully break the rebel defenses and end the siege.
March 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British forces recapture Kanpur (formerly Cawnpore) and suppress the rebellion in the city. The recapture of Kanpur deals a significant blow to the rebels, as it was a major stronghold and center of rebellion in northern India.
June 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rani Lakshmbai dies fighting in the Battle of Gwalior, bravely leading her troops against British forces. Her death becomes a symbol of martyrdom and inspires further resistance against British rule.
July 8, 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tantia Tope, one of the key rebel leaders and a military strategist, is captured by the British. His capture weakens the rebel forces and deals a significant blow to their coordination and strategy.
July 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British authorities declare the revolt officially over, marking the end of the widespread rebellion. They embark on a policy of harsh retribution, punishing rebel leaders and implementing measures to consolidate British control.
October 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the rebellion, continues to lead guerrilla warfare against the British in Bihar. His resistance extends the rebellion's duration in the region.
November 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British forces capture Faizabad, a significant center of rebel activity in Awadh. The capture of Faizabad further weakens the rebellion's strength in the region and consolidates British control. The British government transfers control from the British East India Company to the British Crown, establishing direct rule over India. This marks the end of the East India Company's authority and the beginning of the British Raj.



March 1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British forces capture Jhansi after a prolonged siege and suppress the rebellion in the region. The fall of Jhansi deals a significant blow to the rebels and further consolidates British control over central India.
April 1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rani Padmini of Kittoor, a notable female warrior, is captured by the British and sent into exile. Her capture symbolizes the end of active resistance in the region and signifies the diminishing strength of the rebellion.
June 1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British forces capture Gwalior, a key rebel stronghold, and suppress the rebellion in the region. The capture of Gwalior effectively crushes the remaining pockets of resistance and marks the near-complete suppression of the revolt.
July 8, 1859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tantia Tope, one of the key rebel leaders, is executed by hanging in Shivpuri. His execution symbolizes the final defeat of the rebellion and the elimination of prominent rebel figures.
April 1860	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Parliament passes the Government of India Act 1858, which formalizes the transfer of power from the East India Company to the British Crown and introduces major reforms in the administration of India.
1876	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Queen Victoria is proclaimed Empress of India, further solidifying British control over the country and symbolizing the British Raj.
1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India achieves independence from British colonial rule and becomes a sovereign nation. The 1857 revolt, although unsuccessful in its immediate goals, is seen as a significant event in India's struggle for freedom and independence.

List of Important locations:

Meerut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1857 revolt began in Meerut on May 10, 1857
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the initial outbreak in Meerut, the rebels marched to Delhi, where they captured the city on May 11, 1857. Delhi became the center of rebel administration, and Bahadur Shah II, was proclaimed as the leader.
Kanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British civilians, including women and children, were held captive in the Bibighar (a large house) and eventually massacred by the rebels in July 1857.
Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British residency in Lucknow was besieged by rebel forces for over 140 days until it was finally relieved by British reinforcements in March 1858.
Jhansi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, led the defense of Jhansi against the British and became a symbol of resistance. Jhansi was captured by the British in March 1858.
Gwalior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British forces, led by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, captured Gwalior in June 1858, crushing the rebellion in the region and dealing a significant blow to the rebel cause.
Awadh (Oudh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annexation of Awadh by the British East India Company in 1856 was a significant cause of discontent and led to the active participation of people in the revolt.
Barrackpore (near Kolkata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the British army, rebelled against his British officers in Barrackpore on March 29, 1857. This event is often considered the spark that ignited the wider rebellion across India.
Allahabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city of Allahabad played a crucial role in the rebellion. It was a center of rebel activities, and British forces faced significant resistance from the rebels in their attempts to recapture the city.
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bihar witnessed prolonged guerrilla warfare led by Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the rebellion.



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Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the initial outbreak in Meerut, the rebels marched to Delhi, where they captured the city on May 11, 1857. Delhi became the center of rebel administration, and Bahadur Shah II, was proclaimed as the leader.
Kanpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British civilians, including women and children, were held captive in the Bibighar (a large house) and eventually massacred by the rebels in July 1857.
Lucknow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British residency in Lucknow was besieged by rebel forces for over 140 days until it was finally relieved by British reinforcements in March 1858.
Jhansi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, led the defense of Jhansi against the British and became a symbol of resistance. Jhansi was captured by the British in March 1858.
Gwalior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British forces, led by Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, captured Gwalior in June 1858, crushing the rebellion in the region and dealing a significant blow to the rebel cause.
Awadh (Oudh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annexation of Awadh by the British East India Company in 1856 was a significant cause of discontent and led to the active participation of people in the revolt.
Barrackpore (near Kolkata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mangal Pandey, a sepoy in the British army, rebelled against his British officers in Barrackpore on March 29, 1857. This event is often considered the spark that ignited the wider rebellion across India.
Allahabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city of Allahabad played a crucial role in the rebellion. It was a center of rebel activities, and British forces faced significant resistance from the rebels in their attempts to recapture the city.
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bihar witnessed prolonged guerrilla warfare led by Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the rebellion.



Leaders and locations:

Leader	Location
Mangal Pandey	Barrackpore, West Bengal
Rani Lakshmibai	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
Bahadur Shah II	Delhi
Kunwar Singh	Bihar
Nana Sahib	Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
Tantia Tope	Central India (Narmada region)
Bakht Khan	Delhi, Awadh (Oudh)
Khan Bahadur Khan	Rohilkhand region
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Awadh (Oudh)
Azimullah Khan	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh
Birjis Qadir	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
Bakshi Jagabandhu	Odisha (Orissa)
Kunwar Singh	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
Ahmadullah Shah	Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh

Why Revolt failed:

Cause	Detail
Limited territorial and social base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All-India participation was absent, revolt was more or less concentrated only to North India.
All classes did not join	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big Zamindars, Taluqdars, Merchants, and Money lenders preferred British rule. Educated Indians looked down upon this revolt as backward going. Many kings and princes didn't support the revolt.
Poor Arms and Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European soldiers were equipped with the latest weaponry, unlike the Indians.
Uncoordinated and Poorly Organized, lack of central leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No unified and able leadership on the Indian side.

Dependence on Mughals	The revolt had a centripetal tendency around the Mughal. So once Delhi was captured, the main force was gone.
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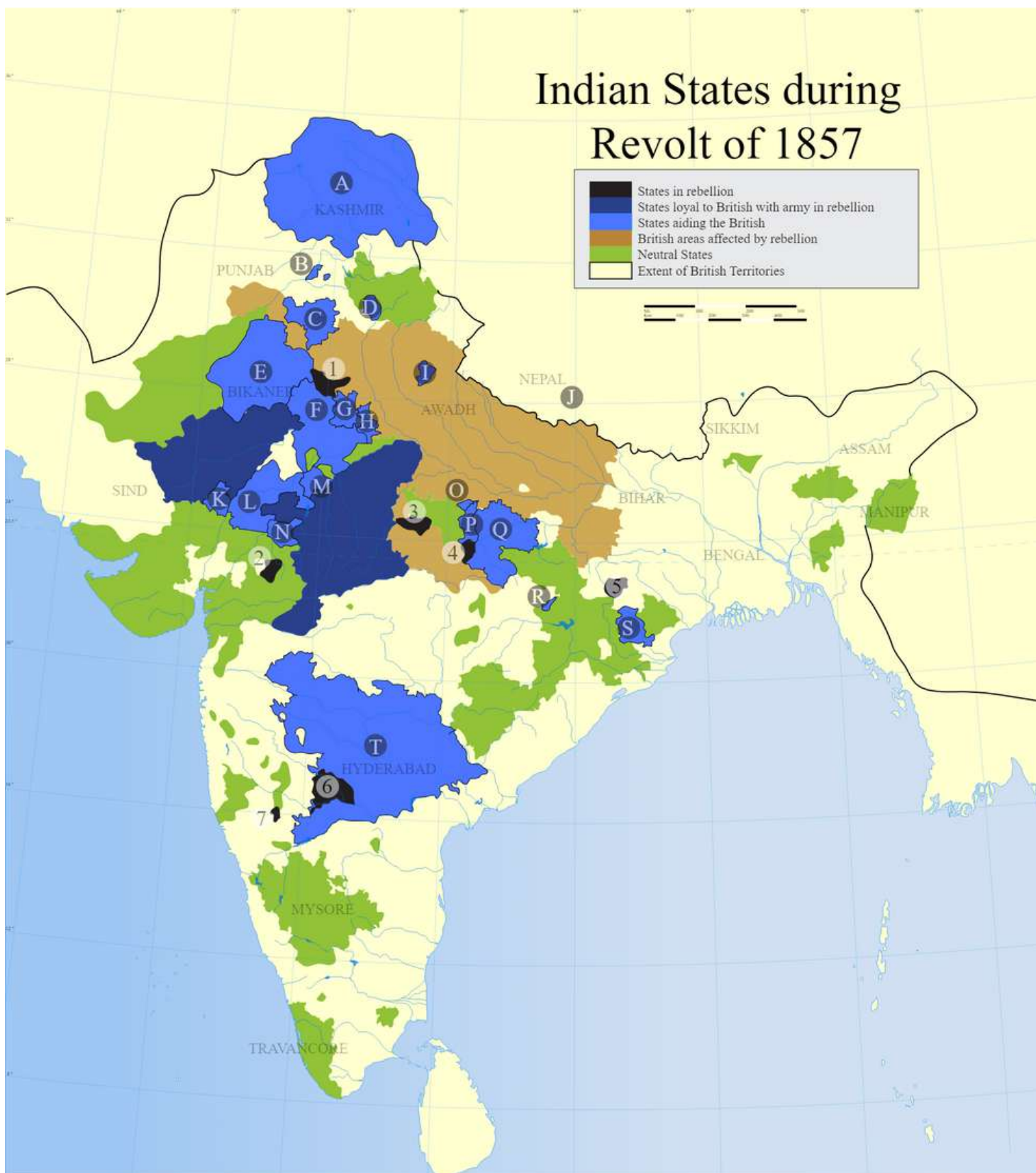
Consequences of Revolt:

Consequences of the Revolt	Description
Company rule was abolished	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Crown took over the administration, ending the rule of the East India Company.
Expansion and annexation were ended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British expansion and annexation of territories were halted after the revolt.
Army was re-organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian army was thoroughly re-organized, and the British adopted a military policy of "division and counterpoise."
Racial hatred increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Racial hatred between the ruled and ruling classes intensified following the revolt.
White mutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resentment among the company forces due to the cancellation of Bhatta (allowance) that they used to receive earlier.
Act of 1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of India Act 1858 was passed, transferring the administration from the East India Company to the British Crown.
Assurance to native ruling chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native ruling chiefs were assured that their territories would never be annexed in the future (Allahabad Proclamation).
Protection of landlords and zamindars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies were implemented to protect the rights of landlords and zamindars and ensure their security over their land holdings.
Concept of martial race in the army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of the "martial race" gained significance in the recruitment and organization of the Indian army.



Views on revolt:

V.D. Savarkar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considers it the first war of Indian independence, highlighting its significance in the freedom struggle.
Tara Chand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describes it as the "War of Nation's Independence," emphasizing its nationalistic nature.
R.C. Majumdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concludes that the revolt of 1857 is neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence.
Surender Nath Sen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views it as a conflict that began as a fight for religion but ultimately transformed into a war of independence.



BEGINNING OF MODERN NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Factors	Description
Understanding of Contradictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians recognized that colonial rule was the primary cause of India's economic backwardness, leading to a sense of discontent and awareness.
Political, Administrative, and Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British implemented measures such as professional civil service, unified judiciary, and modern infrastructure, unintentionally aiding unity and interconnectedness.
Western Thought and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence of liberal and radical ideas from European writers and education in the English language fostered the adoption of modern and nationalist concepts.
Role of Press and Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press and literary works disseminated modern ideas, encouraged unity, and critiqued the colonial government.
Rediscovery of India's Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European theories challenging racial superiority and acknowledging India's history of foreign rule instilled self-respect and confidence.
Socio-Religious Reform Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive reform movements played a unifying role in society and contributed to the growth of nationalism.
Middle Class Intelligentsia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The educated middle class provided leadership to the Indian National Congress, uniting with a common purpose and hope.
Impact of Contemporary World Movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberation movements in various parts of the world, such as South America, Greece, Italy, and Ireland, inspired Indian leaders.
Reactionary Policies and Racial Arrogance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discriminatory policies and acts by the British, such as age limit reduction for ICS exams, the Grand Delhi Durbar, and repressive acts, sparked Indian resentment and fueled nationalism.

Political Associations before INC:

Association	Detail
Bangla-bhasha Prakashika Sabha, 1836	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raja ram mohan roy's association Asked attention of English towards Indians
Zamindari association, 1838	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard interests of Landlords of Bengal First political organisation
Bengal British India society, 1843	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by George Thompson, Dwarkanath Tagore, Chandra Mohan Chatterjee, and Parmananda Maitra. The goal of this organization was to ensure the welfare and advancement of all classes while remaining loyal to the reigning sovereign of the British dominions.
British Indian Association, 1851	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established on 29 October 1851 in Kolkata, India with Radhakanta Deb as its first President. The first general secretary of the association was Debendranath Tagore. The association was exclusively composed of Indians and it worked towards increasing the welfare of Indians. Establishment of Separate legislature, separation of Executive and Judiciary, abolition of various duties Demands were accepted in Charter Act of 1853.
East India Association, 1866	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded by Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866, in collaboration with Indians and retired British officials in London. It superseded the London Indian Society and was a platform for discussing matters and ideas about India, and to provide representation for Indians to the Government.
The Indian League, 1875	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian League was founded in 1875 by Sisir Kumar Ghosh with the goal of "stimulating a sense of nationalism among the people" and encouraging political education.



<p>The Indian Association of Calcutta/ The Indian National Association, 1876</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876. • The objectives of this Association were "promoting by every legitimate means the political, intellectual and material advancement of the people". • First All India conference in 1883 attended by 100 delegates. In 1886 merged in INC.
<p>The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, 1867</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, started with the aim of working as a mediating body between the government and people of India and to popularise the peasants' legal rights. • It started as an elected body of 95 members elected by 6000 persons on April 2, 1870. The organisation was a precursor to the Indian National Congress which started with its first session from Maharashtra itself. In 1875 the Sabha sent a petition to the House of Commons demanding India's direct representation in the British Parliament. • Bal Gangadhar Tilak was connected to this. It was formed in 1867 by Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi and Mahadev Govind Ranade.
<p>The Bombay Presidency Association 1885</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bombay Presidency Association was established by Pherozshah Mehta, K.T Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji in 1885. • It was founded in response to Lytton's reactionary policies and the Ilbert Bill controversy. • The Bombay Presidency was an administrative subdivision of British India, the first mainland territory acquired in the Konkan region with the Treaty of Bassein (1802).
<p>The Madras Mahajan Sabha, 1884</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madras Mahajana Sabha was a Madras Presidency-based Indian nationalist organization. • It is regarded as a forerunner of the Indian National Congress, along with the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Bombay Presidency Association, and the Indian Association. • M. Veeraraghavachariar, G. Subramania Iyer, and P. Ananda Charlu founded the Madras Mahajana Sabha in May 1884.

Activities before Congress:

Year	Events
1878-79	Indianisation of government service
1878	Opposition against Lytton's Afghan adventure
	Opposition against Arms Act
	Opposition against Vernacular Press Act
	Advocacy for the right to join volunteer corps
	Opposition against plantation labour and Inland Emigration Act
1883	Support for the Ilbert Bill
1885	Campaign in Britain to vote for pro-India party
1906	Agitation against the reduction in maximum age for appearing in Indian Civil Service (Indian Civil Service agitation)

Ilbert bill and controversy:

- **Proposal:** The Ilbert Bill was introduced in 1883 by the then Viceroy of India, **Lord Ripon (George Robinson)**, and named after **Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert**, the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council.
- **Objective:** The bill aimed to abolish racial discrimination in the Indian judicial system, particularly in criminal cases. It sought to grant Indian judges the authority to preside over cases involving European British subjects.
- **Existing Discrimination:** Prior to the Ilbert Bill, Indian judges were not allowed to try cases involving European British subjects, whereas European judges had jurisdiction over all cases, including those involving Indians.
- **Controversy:** The introduction of the Ilbert Bill sparked strong opposition from the European British community in India. They vehemently protested against the bill, fearing that it would undermine their perceived superiority and social status.

Indian National Congress:



- A.O Hume founded INC in 1885. He was a retired English Civil servant.
- First Session of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in December 1885.

- It was presided over by W C. Bonnerjee and attended by 72 delegates,
- The aims of the National Congress were declared to be the promotion of friendly relations between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country, development and consolidation of the feeling of national unity irrespective of caste, religion or province, formulation of popular demands and their presentation before the government, and most important of all, the training and organisation of public opinion in the country



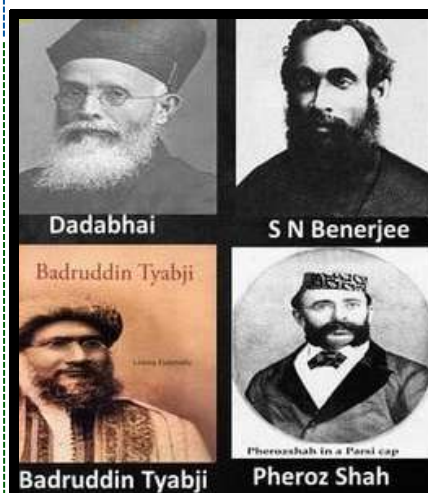
THE FIRST INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885.

- **Racial Bias:** The controversy surrounding the Ilbert Bill revealed the deeply ingrained racial bias and discrimination prevalent in the British Raj. Europeans viewed the bill as a threat to their privileged position and opposed any form of equality in the legal system.
- **Protest Movement:** European British residents organized mass protests, public meetings, and petitions against the Ilbert Bill. They argued that allowing Indian judges to preside over European cases would compromise the administration of justice.
- English women who opposed the bill further argued that Bengali women, who they stereotyped as "ignorant", are neglected by their men, should therefore not be given the right to judge cases involving English women. Bengali women who supported the bill responded by claiming that they were more educated than the English women opposing the bill were. **They pointed out that more Indian women had academic degrees than British women did at the time, alluding to the fact that the University of Calcutta became one of the first universities to admit female graduates to its degree programmes in 1878 before any of the British universities had done the same.**
- **Compromise Amendment:** In response to the intense opposition, a compromise amendment known as the "**Ilbert-Sonnerat Amendment**" was proposed. **It suggested that Indian judges would have jurisdiction over Europeans only if the latter consented to their authority.**
- **Passage and Implementation:** Despite the controversy, the Ilbert Bill was eventually passed in its amended form in 1884. However, the practical implementation of the bill was limited, as very few European British subjects were willing to give their consent to Indian judges.
- **Legacy:** The Ilbert Bill controversy highlighted the deep-rooted racial divisions and inequalities in the British colonial rule. It served as a catalyst for the Indian nationalist movement, with many Indians recognizing the need to challenge discriminatory practices and strive for equality.
- **Historical Significance:** Although the Ilbert Bill did not lead to a significant transformation of the colonial legal system, it marked an important milestone in the struggle against racial discrimination in British India. It contributed to the growing demand for self-governance and equal rights for Indians in subsequent years.



MODERATE PHASE [1885-1905]

Moderate Leaders	Description
Dadabhai Naoroji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Indian to be elected to the British Parliament; Known as the "Grand Old Man of India." Gokhale called him Gladstone of India Main proponent of Drain Theory Wrote book titled – Poverty & Un-British Rule in India
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent social and political reformer; Advocated for political rights and education reforms.
Pherozezah Mehta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eminent lawyer and politician; Played a crucial role in the Bombay Presidency Association.
Surendranath Banerjee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founding member of the Indian National Congress; Advocated for constitutional reforms.
Ananda Mohan Bose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founder of the Indian National Association; Fought for civil liberties and representation.
Madan Mohan Malaviya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renowned educationist and founder of the Banaras Hindu University; Promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.
R.C. Dutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retired ICS officer, published The Economic History of India at the beginning of the 20th century in which he examined in minute detail the entire economic record of colonial rule since 1757
Dinshaw Wacha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social reformer and political leader; Active in the Indian National Congress and worked for women's rights.
S. Subramania Iyer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journalist and politician; Strong advocate for political reforms and fought for press freedom.
Firozeshah M. Mehta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prominent lawyer and social reformer; Played a crucial role in the Bombay political scene.
Justice MG Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taught an entire generation of Indians the value of modern industrial development and said that if India is poor today it is because of economic policies of British.



They raised basic questions regarding the nature and purpose of British rule & clearly understood the fact that the essence of British imperialism lay in the subordination of the Indian economy to the British economy.

Economic theory	Leaders and their views
Drain Theory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji highlighted the Drain Theory, which focused on the economic exploitation of India by the British. They argued that excessive wealth was being drained out of India to benefit the British economy.
Critique of Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some moderate leaders, such as Gopal Krishna Gokhale, expressed concerns about the railways' impact on the Indian economy. They argued that the focus on railway development neglected other crucial sectors, leading to economic disparities and loss of traditional livelihoods.
Deindustrialization of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderate leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and R.C. Dutt criticized the policies of the British administration that resulted in the decline of India's traditional industries. They argued that these policies led to the deindustrialization of India, causing widespread poverty and unemployment.



Achievements of Moderates

Successful critique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They played role in criticizing the Economic policies of British and displayed it to masses that English are draining India's wealth are propagating poverty deeper
Indian councils Act, 1892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased the size of the legislative councils and also increased the proportion of non-officials in them
Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The beginning of a nationalist feeling was seen among people
Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ideas like democracy, liberty and equality were propagated by them
Social reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gopal krishna gokhale, MG Ranade opposed child marriage and forced widowhood

Failures of Moderates

Individual struggle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were not a part of their struggle, it was more inclined towards the intelligent portion of society and reformers
Loyal towards British	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moderates did not struggle for complete independence, they were okay with the idea of British ruling Indian
Western influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their political model was based upon western thoughts of governacn
Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They did not struggle for any constitution or methodological path for independence of India
Un-Britishness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their prime issue was Un-british rule, not the presence of British in India

Un-British

The term "un-British" rule was used by the moderate leaders during the Indian freedom struggle to criticize certain aspects of British colonial governance and policies that they deemed to be inconsistent with the principles and values associated with British traditions and ideals. It referred to the policies and practices of the British government in India that were considered oppressive, exploitative, and detrimental to the welfare and interests of the Indian people.

The moderate leaders argued that the British colonial rule in India was contrary to the principles of justice, equality, and freedom that were believed to be intrinsic to British governance.

They highlighted the disparities and injustices resulting from policies such as land revenue systems, economic exploitation, racial discrimination, and denial of political rights to Indians. The term "un-British" was a way of expressing the contrast between the professed ideals of British governance and the actual policies and practices being implemented in colonial India.

By using the term "un-British" rule, the moderate leaders aimed to appeal to the British sense of fairness and justice, hoping to bring about reforms and improvements in colonial governance.



MILITANT PHASE [1905-1947]

- The militant phase was initiated in 1890s, but it developed only by 1905.
- Later, it gave way to revolutionary extremism.



Why Militant phase took over?

Famines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1896, 1900 famines killed over 90 lakh people
Bubonic plague	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread in Deccan
British policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social and cultural progression stopped • Education and modernity were suppressed
Indian councils Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed in 1892 but could not satisfy nationalists
Trials of Nationalists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natu brothers, Tilak and others charged on sedition
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Secrets Act reduced freedom of Press • Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities
Emergence of New leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tilak, Aurobindo, Bipin Chandra Pal emerged as new voices
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coupled with rising unemployment, the new awareness blamed the British for underdevelopment of India
Myths of English superiority busted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's progress after 1868 • Defeat of Italy by Ethiopia (1896) • Boer wars (1899-1902) • Russia by Japan (1905)
India focused leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swami Vivekananda • Swami Dayananda Saraswati • Bankim Chandra Chatterjee • These leaders focused on revitalization of Indian identity and Culture
Failures of Moderates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petitions, Prayers and Protests had not worked so far in favour of India's goals
Curzon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Curzon refused the idea of India as a Nation which invited Nationalists' wrath
Militant thoughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatred for alien rule • Goal of Swaraj • Direct action plans • Mass effect • Personal sacrifice mentality • Propagated by: Raj Narain Bose, A K Dutta, Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai

Bengal Partition of 1905



- Announced on 20 July 1905 by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, and implemented on 16 October 1905, it was undone a mere six years later.
- Partition of Bengal was carried out in 1905 by dividing the province of Bengal into two units having capitals at Calcutta & Dhaka. Partition was known in the public domain unofficially since December 1903. It was announced officially on 19 July 1905. It was implemented on 16 October 1905.
- The **province of Bengal** comprised Bengal, Bihar, Orissa & that its total population was about 80 million. There was a separate province of Assam since 1874; it was headed by Lieutenant Governor. East Bengal and Assam were put together with capital at Dhaka, West Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa were left together with capital Calcutta.
- The growing strength of the National Movement was posing a serious threat to the existence of British Rule. And to weaken it, the province of Bengal partitioned. Spirit of National Movement was strongest in the province of Bengal. In fact, Bengal National Movement was representing Indian National Movement at that time.
- The Indian National Congress observed the partition of Bengal as an attempt to 'Divide and Rule' and to widen the bridge between the Hindus and Muslims. Partition of Bengal was an instrument to put Hindus & Muslims against each other by creating a new Muslim majority province.
- The Indian National Congress was highly against the partition and condemned it through various programs.
- To oppose the Partition of Bengal Indian Nationalists launched the "Swadeshi Movement". On 7th August 1905, Indian nationalists assembled in Calcutta Town Hall & decided to launch the swadeshi movement.



Swadeshi Movement of 1905

Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benaras session of Congress, 1905
President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gopal Krishna Gokhle
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Movement activities came out into the streets, moderates pushed into the background & extremists came out to the forefront of the anti-British struggle
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressurize English economy by promotion of indigenous industries and self-reliance Assertion of nationalistic sentiments National education and cultural revival
1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calcutta session president (Dadabhai Naroji) gave goal of 'Swaraj' (Like UK, Australia, Canada)

Anti-Partition campaign under Moderates (1903-05)

Launch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By Surendranath Banerjea, K.K. Mitra and Prithwish Chandra Ray
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pamphlets, Petitions, Public meetings, Memoranda
Newspaper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hit-vaadi, Sanjivani, Bangali
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressurize government against partition
Songs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vande Matram + Amar Sonar Bangla (Both by Ravindranath tagore)
Poona + Bombay head	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bal Gangadhar tilak
Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lala lajpat rai, Ajit singh
Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syed Haidar raza
Madras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chidambaram Pillai



Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal

Extremist Movements:

Boycotts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign goods were boycotted
Samitis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers which educated public Provided training
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of Local theatres Ashwini Kumar Dutta organised the Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti in Barisal (Bangladesh) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and some lawyers organised the Swadeshi Sangam and Vandematram movement in Tirunveli (TN)
Self-reliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic regeneration of the villages Rabindranath Tagore mooted the idea of Atma Shakti in his Swadeshi Samaj booklet
Festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ganpati and Shivaji festivals by Tilak in Western India and Folk theatre in Bengal
Aurobindo ghosh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opened Bengal National College
Tagore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shantiniketan established by him Wrote Amar Sonar Bangala
National council of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setup on 15th Aug 1906
Bengal Institute of Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up for Technical education
Swadeshi Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc., were setup V.O. Chidambaram Pillai set up the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company at Tuticorin
Subramanyan Bharati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swadesha Geetham
Bengali nationalism music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palli Geets Jari Gaans
Dakshin-mitra-Majumdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote Thukmar-jhuli
Abanindranath-tagore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propagated Indian Art over victorian naturalistic art forms
Art societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian society of Oriental Art founded 1907, sponsored by a group of Europeans in Calcutta. Nandlal Bose received scholarship from this society first

Mass Participations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students in Bengal, Maharashtra, South-India, Guntur, Madras, Salem etc Women participated in large numbers Labour class participated by creating unrest and movements
Muslims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported the partition under Nawab Salimullah of Decca Upper and middle class Muslims did not participate in movements, they were used to serve under one rule or the other and saw their own benefit in partition

Differences between Extremists and Moderates

	Extremists	Moderates
Approach to Ideology	Advocated for complete independence from British rule through radical means, including armed resistance	Promoted nonviolent civil disobedience and emphasized gradual reforms while aiming for self-rule within the British Empire
Communication Style	Used fiery speeches and strong rhetoric to mobilize mass support, often invoking nationalist sentiments and challenging British authority.	Emphasized persuasive communication, moral appeals, and peaceful dialogue, aiming to win over the hearts and minds of both Indians and the British.
Decision-Making	Favored more assertive and unilateral decision-making, focusing on achieving immediate goals	Emphasized inclusivity and consensus-building, seeking to involve a wider range of leaders and communities in decision-making processes.
Engagement with Opposing Groups	Maintained a confrontational approach towards the British and often rejected any form of cooperation or engagement.	Encouraged dialogue, negotiations, and constructive engagement with the British, aiming to find common ground and work towards a peaceful solution.
Beliefs	Rejected Providential mission theory and any political connections with English govt.	Believed in England's providential mission in India. and that political connections with Britain to be in India's social, political and cultural interests.
Loyalty	Loyal to India	Loyal to British crown

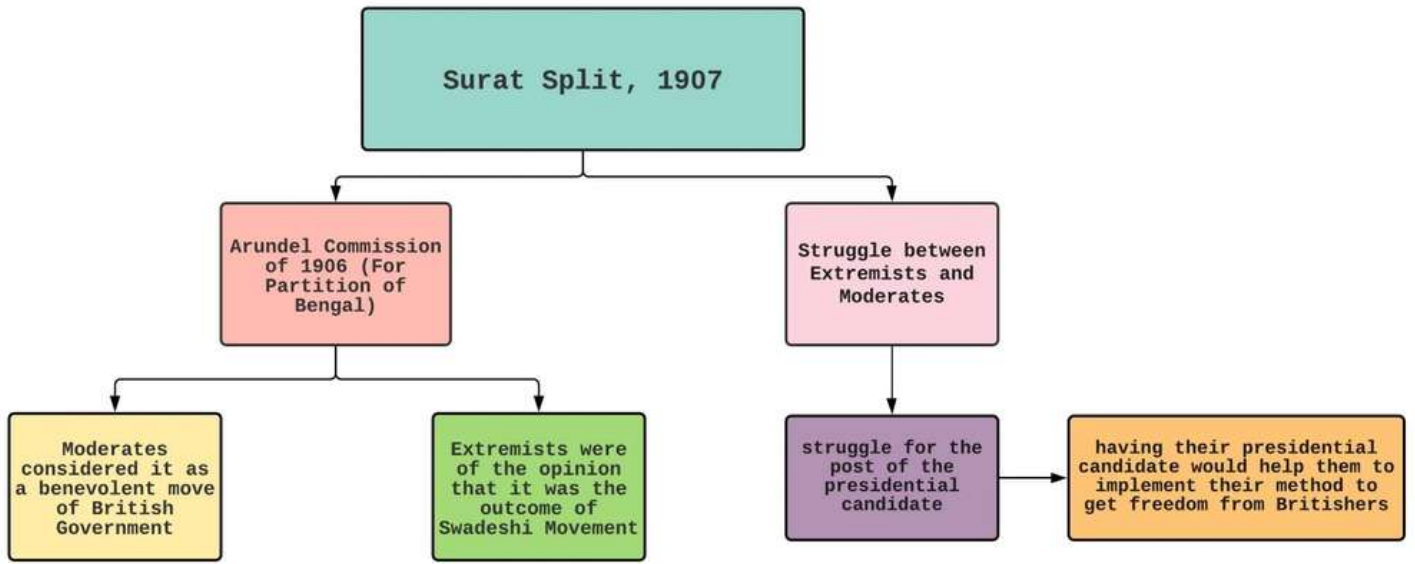
Transition of Swadeshi Movement:

Why it Ended?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government repression Surat split 1907 lack of Organisation More of a common understanding movement
Transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swadeshi movement transformed to revolutionary extremist later Youth became more frustrated by repression
Quote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "They gave us back the pride of our manhood" - Hirenranath Banerjee on revolutionary activity

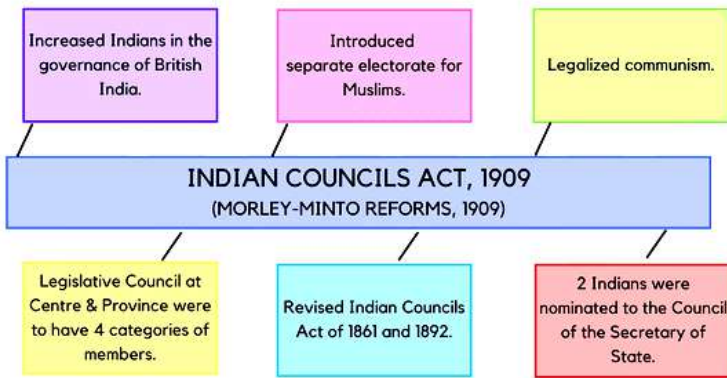
What led to Surat Split of 1907

Year	Extremists	Moderates
1905 Banaras session (GK Gokhale)	Extremist wanted movement to spread out of Bengal and also to include all forms of associations (such as government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc.) within the boycott program	Moderates were happy with movement limited to Bengal
1906 Calcutta session (Dadabhai Naroji)	Wanted Tilak or Lajpat Rai as president Congress adopted the resolution which included swaraj as its goal and a resolution supporting the programme of swadeshi, boycott and national education was passed	Wanted Dadabhai Naroji as president Moderates thought that it would be dangerous at that stage to associate with the Extremists whose anti-imperialist agitation
1906	Led by Aga Khan, a group of muslim elites met Lord Minto in October 1906 and demanded separate electorate for the muslims (Shimla Deputation) Muslims pledged loyalty to British and said they were contributing to defense of Empire	
1907 Surat session	Wanted session in Nagpur as Tilak or Lala as president	Wanted session in Surat and Rasbihari Bose as president
	Both sides split and left the rooms/ session	





Morely- Minto reforms of 1909



John Morley Viceroy Lord Minto

What changed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of members of the legislative councils at the center was increased from 16-60, number of the members of the provincial legislatures was also increased and it was fixed 50 for Bengal, madras and Bombay and 30 for rest of the provinces. Elected Indians were also enabled to debate budgetary and complementary matters and table resolutions The members given right to discuss matters of the public interest One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (Satyendra Sinha was the first Indian to be appointed in 1909)
Problem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House was not binding on the Govt Hindu- Muslim division

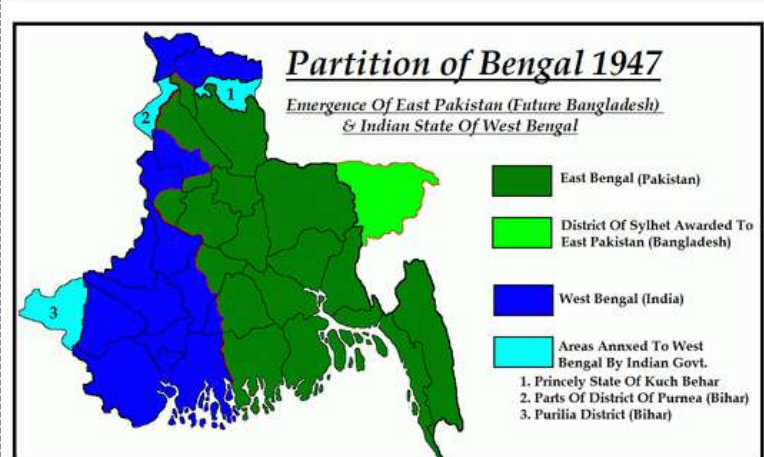
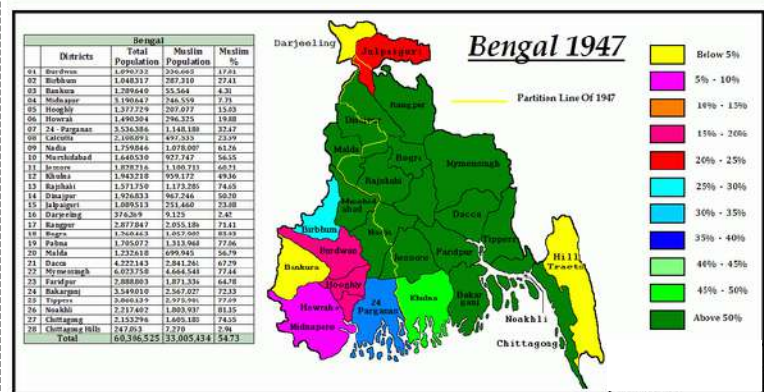
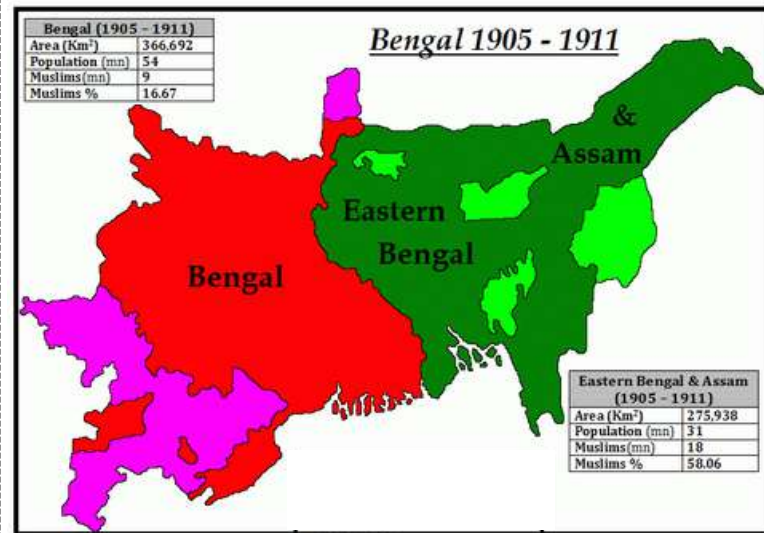
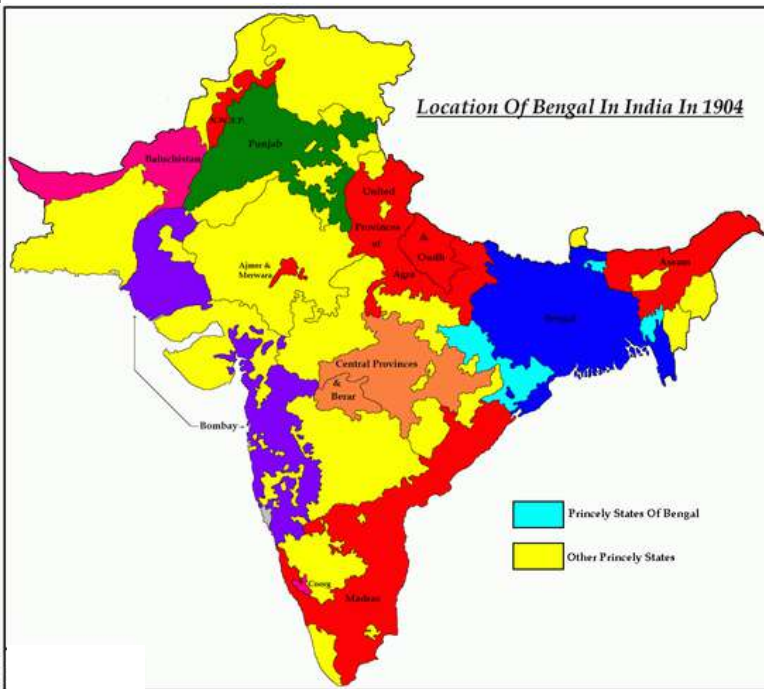
Partition of Bengal Cancelled (1911)

When and by Whom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12 Dec, 1911 by Lard Hardinge in Delhi Darbar It was done in response to the Swadeshi movement's riots in protest against the policy.
Muslims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims were unhappy with this annulment as it was a threat to their majority religious, cultural and identity beliefs. To make muslims happy capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (Erstwhile Mughal Empire) but they were not placated
Final results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assam became separate province Bihar separated from Bengal Orrisa separated from Bengal

John Morley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary of State for India
Lord Minto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viceroy of India Lord Minto came to be known as Father of Communal Electorate in India
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1909, Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom
Muslims?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the provincial councils a provision of three categories was made viz. general, special and chambers of commerce. For the central council, one more category Muslims was added. It was for the first time that, the seats in the legislative bodies were reserved on the basis of religion for Muslims. This is called Communal representation.
Elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First time Introduced in India



British legislative councils:



- During British rule in India, Legislative Councils were legislative bodies established at the central and provincial levels. These councils played a significant role in the governance and lawmaking processes.

- Introduction: Legislative Councils were established to provide a platform for discussion, deliberation, and enactment of laws in British India.

- Central Legislative Council: The Central Legislative Council, also known as the Imperial Legislative Council, was established at the central level. Initially, it was composed entirely of members appointed by the Viceroy.

- Provincial Legislative Councils: Provincial Legislative Councils were established at the provincial level. They were introduced through the Indian Councils Act of 1861. Initially, these councils had a predominantly nominated membership, with some appointed and elected members representing specific interests or communities.

- Powers and Functions: The Legislative Councils had the power to discuss and propose legislation, scrutinize the budget, and debate matters of public interest. However, the final decision-making authority rested with the British-appointed Governor-General or Governor, who could accept or reject legislative proposals.

- Composition: The composition of Legislative Councils varied over time and between central and provincial councils. They included nominated members appointed by the British government, elected members representing different interests and communities, and ex-officio members who held their positions by virtue of their office.

- Limited Franchise: The franchise for electing members to the Legislative Councils was limited and restricted to certain classes of people. The eligibility to vote or stand for elections was determined based on property qualifications, educational qualifications, and payment of taxes.

- Evolution and Reforms: Legislative Councils underwent several reforms and expansions throughout British rule. Notable acts that impacted the composition and powers of the Legislative Councils included the Indian Councils Act of 1861, 1892, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms), 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms), and 1935 (Government of India Act).



REVOLUTIONARIES

PHASE - 1

- No violent mass movements in the beginning, but individual heroism could be seen.
- Inspired by movements in Russia and Ireland.



Main ideas

- Assassinations of British officials
- Remove Traitors and informants of Police
- Swadeshi loots to raise funds for activities
- Organize military coups
- Strike terror in British

Year	Revolutionaries	Place	Activity
1879	Vasudev Balwant Phadke	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formed the Ramosi Peasant Force to disrupt communication lines and instigate armed revolt against the British. The movement was suppressed prematurely.
1890	Tilak		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He propagated militant nationalism through his journals Kesari and Maharatta (1881) and through Shivaji (1894) and Ganapati (1893) festivals
1897	Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murdered the Plague Commissioner of Poona, Rand, and Lieutenant Ayerst as a protest against British oppression.
1899	Savarkar and his brother		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized Mitra Mela, a secret society that merged with Abhinav Bharat. Bomb manufacturing centers emerged in Nasik, Poona, and Bombay.
1902	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Promotha Mitter, Jatindra Nath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, and others	Midnapore, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founded Anushilan Samiti, a revolutionary group aiming to oppose British rule through armed activities.
1906	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta	Kolkata	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started the weekly publication 'Yugantar' and advocated the use of force to counter British oppression. • The Yugantar wrote: "The remedy lies with the people. The 30 crore people inhabiting India must raise their 60 crore hands to stop this curse of oppression. Force must be stopped by force."
1907	Yugantar group	Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wanted to kill Sir Fuller (the first Lt. Governor of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam; attempts to derail the train on which the lieutenant-governor, Sri Andrew Fraser, was travelling.
1908	Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki	Muzaffarpur, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempted to assassinate a British District Judge Kingsford but inadvertently killed two British women. Khudiram Bose was executed, and Prafulla Chaki committed suicide.
	Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh	Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alipore conspiracy case /Manicktolla bomb conspiracy or Muraripukur conspiracy. Aurobindo was acquitted of all charges but Barindra Ghosh and UllaskarDut were found guilty
1909	Anant Lakshaman, Pulin Das	Nasik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed AMT Jackson (Collector of Nasik)
1912	Rashbehari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand, Avadh Behari	Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staged a bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge during a procession through Chandni Chowk. All were convicted except Rashbehari Bose, who managed to escape in disguise.



Yugantar Party

Bengali revolutionary & philosopher **Bagha Jatin** died on Sept 10, 1915



A THINKER IN ACTION

Was born Jatindranath Mukherjee, **earned the sobriquet Bagha** after killing a tiger

Led an early 20th century struggle for Indian independence

Became the **leader of 'Yugantar'** an association of revolutionaries in Bengal to overthrow the colonial rule by an armed insurrection

Was responsible for the German Plot to **organise an armed rebellion in India** during World War I, which ultimately failed

Died in the battle of Buribalam while fighting British paramilitary forces

French historian Raymond Aron termed him a 'thinker in action'

Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originated as Western Anushilan Samiti The Anushilan Samiti was founded in 1902 by a group of revolutionaries in Calcutta, led by Pramatha Nath Mitra and Barin Ghosh. It was initially established as a secret society aiming to promote revolutionary ideas and methods to overthrow British rule in India.
Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The faction that favored a more militant approach and desired to intensify the armed struggle against the British formed a new organization known as the Jugantar (or Yugantar) in 1906 The leaders of this faction included Barin Ghosh, Jatindranath Mukherjee (also known as Bagha Jatin), and Bhupendranath Dutta. The Jugantar emerged as the successor of the Anushilan Samiti and became the dominant revolutionary organization in Bengal.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the First World War, the Jugantar party arranged to import German arms and ammunition through sympathisers and revolutionaries abroad, as a part of the German plot (Zimmerman Plan). It was planned that a guerrilla force would be organised to start an uprising in the country, with a seizure of Fort William and a mutiny by armed forces. However, the plan failed. "We shall die to awaken the nation", was the call of Bagha Jatin.

Revolutionary newspapers:

Year	Newspaper/ Magazine	Released By	Place of Release
1878	Indu Prakash	Girish Chandra Ghosh	Calcutta, Bengal
1881	Kesari	Lokmanya Tilak	Pune, Maharashtra
1892	Yugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta	Calcutta, Bengal
1898	Sandhya	Jugantar Party	Calcutta, Bengal
1901	Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh	Calcutta, Bengal
1902	Bande Mataram	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta	Calcutta, Bengal
1906	Jugantar	Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Jatindranath Mukherjee, Bhupendranath Dutta	Calcutta, Bengal
1906	Hindustan Ghadar	Ghadar Party	San Francisco, California (USA)
1910	Kal	Savarkar Brothers (Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Ganesh Damodar Savarkar)	Nasik, Maharashtra
1911	Karmayogi	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Pune, Maharashtra
1912	Mukti	Jatindranath Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin)	Calcutta, Bengal
1913	Abhinav Bharat	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	London, England

Punjab Agitations:

Lala lajpat rai	Brought out 'Punjabi' motto (Self-help)
Ajit singh	Organised 'Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan' in Lahore with its journal, Bharat Mata
Urdu poets	Aga Haidar, Syed Haider Raza, Bhai Parmanand and the radical Urdu poet, Lalchand 'Falak'
1907	Deportation of Lala + Ajit Ban on meetings
Rasbihari Bose	Ghadr revolution Escaped to Japan in 1915 (INA founders)



Revolutionaries in Abroad:

Name	Activities
Shyamji Krishna Varma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded the Indian Home Rule Society in London in 1905. Published the newspaper "The Indian Sociologist". Supported Indian students and revolutionaries in Europe.
Madam Bhikaji Cama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoisted the first Indian flag at the International Socialist Conference in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907. Published revolutionary literature and advocated for Indian independence.
Virendranath Chattopadhyay (Chatto)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operated from Germany and Russia. Established contacts with revolutionaries and promoted the cause of Indian independence abroad. Engaged in anti-British propaganda.
Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fled to London in 1906 to avoid arrest and continued his revolutionary activities from there. Founded Abhinav Bharat Society. Wrote revolutionary literature advocating armed struggle against the British.
Lala Hardayal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-founder of the Ghadar Party in San Francisco. Organized revolutionary activities and published the newspaper "Ghadar".
Tarak Nath Das	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activist and scholar based in the USA. Played a significant role in mobilizing support for Indian independence abroad. Worked with groups like the Ghadar Party and published revolutionary literature.
Madanlal Dhingra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assassinated India office bureaucrat Curzon-Wylie in 1909

Ghadr Movement:

Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1913
Founders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lala Hardayal, Sohan singh Bakhna (Pres.)
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco, USA
Obejective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To overthrow British rule in India and establish an independent and democratic country
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the Ghadar Party as a political organization in 1913 Published the newspaper "Ghadar" Mobilized Indian immigrants in the USA and Canada Advocated armed revolution against the British Collected funds and arms for the liberation struggle in India Sent activists back to India to incite rebellion Planned the Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915 Swadesh Sevak Home' was set up at Vancouver, and 'United India House' at Seattle

- Komagata Maru, a ship chartered from Singapore, carried Sikh and Punjabi Muslim passengers who were denied entry into Canada.
- The British government attempted to detain the immigrants in Calcutta to transport them to Punjab, but the immigrants resisted.
- A conflict ensued, resulting in the death of 22 immigrants.
- The incident inflamed Ghadr leaders, who planned a violent attack against the British. Prominent leaders involved included Kartar Singh Sarabha, Raghubar Dayal Gupta, Rashbehari Bose, and Sachin Sanyal.
- The attack was scheduled for February 21, 1915, but the British learned of the plan, made preemptive arrests, and suppressed the movement.
- The Defence of India Act, 1915, was used by the British to counter the Ghadr movement.
- Later on, the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence was established in 1915 by Virendranath Chattopadhyay, Bhupendranath Dutta, Lala Hardayal, and others under the support of the German foreign office's Zimmerman Plan.
- Indian revolutionaries in Europe sent missions to Baghdad, Persia, Turkey, and Kabul to work among Indian troops and prisoners of war (POWs) and incite anti-British sentiment.
- A mission led by Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah, and Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to organize a "provisional Indian government" with the assistance of the crown prince, Amanullah.



- Lala Hardayal was born on October 14, 1884, in Delhi, India.
- Founding of the Ghadar Party: In 1913, Lala Hardayal played a pivotal role in establishing the Ghadar Party
- He authored "Swami Vivekananda: Patriot-Prophet," "Essentials of Sikhism," and "Rebirth: A Study of Conversion."
- He was forced into exile. Lala Hardayal eventually settled in the United States. He founded the "Pan-Pacific Association" to foster understanding and cooperation among Asian nations.



WW-I (1914-1919) and India

India's Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians were recruited by the British for the war effort. The Indian National Congress supported the British war effort in the hope of gaining concessions for India.
Montagu Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Montagu Declaration of 1917 promised eventual self-governance for India, which raised hopes of political reforms.
Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919, granting the British government extensive powers to suppress political activities. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar fueled anti-British sentiments.
Emergence of Khilafat Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Khilafat Movement, initiated by Indian Muslims, aimed to protect the interests of the Ottoman Caliphate and address the concerns of Indian Muslims.
Political Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return of Punjabi soldiers made Punjab the epicenter of revolutionary activities Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms' failed to deliver on the expectation of home rule
Social Impact of War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased between 1911-1921 Respect for particular communities who participated in the war grew in the society The huge number of non-combatants were also recruited from India- such as nurses, doctor's etc. leaving Indian society deprived of essential services in a situation where such skills were already scarce in India
Economic Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a sharp increase in demand for Indian goods in Britain There was excess demand as well as supply bottlenecks. Another result was inflation. Industrial prices nearly doubled in the six years after 1914. Accelerating prices benefitted Indian industry. Rising military demand for jute products compensated for the decline in civilian demand The drain on the Indian economy in the form of cash, kind and loans to the British government came to about 367 million pounds Cotton and Steel benefitted British investment was rerouted to the UK, creating opportunities for Indian capital. In short, the war economy boosted Indian capitalism in some ways

WW-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First World War (1914-1919), Britain allied with France, Russia, USA, Italy and Japan against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey It was an imperialist war that exposed the myth of white supremacy
Extremists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started Home rule league movement inspired by Irish home rule leagues Nationalists believed that popular pressure was required to attain concessions from the government
Moderates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported Britain in war thinking India may get self rule in return Moderates were disillusioned with the Morley-Minto reforms
Civilians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were feeling the burden of wartime miseries caused by high taxation and a rise in prices, and were ready to participate in any aggressive movement of protest
Tilak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After his release in 1914, was ready to assume nationalist leadership and was inspired by the Irish home rule league
Anne besant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Began to take active part in nationalist movement
Home rule league objective and working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self rule or Swaraj was the objective It was to be achieved through political education and discussion through public meetings, holding conferences, organizing classes for students on politics, propaganda through newspapers, plays, religious songs, etc., collecting funds, organizing social work, and participating in local government activities



Chronology around Home rule league

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate branches by Bal gangadhar Tilak and Anne Besant 	
Branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tilak's league was set up in April 1916 and its activities covered Maharashtra (excluding Bombay city), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar. It had six branches Its demands included swaraj, formation of linguistic states and education in the vernacular mediums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annie Besant set up her league in September 1916 in Madras and covered the rest of India (including Bombay city) It had 200 branches, was loosely organised as compared to Tilak's League and had George Arundale as the organising secretary. Besides Arundale, the main work was done by B.W. Wadia and C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.
Other leaders and Participations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru Bhulabhai Desai Chitra-ranjan Das Madan Mohan Malaviya Mohammad Ali Jinnah Tej Bahadur Sapru Lala Lajpat Rai Gopal Krishna Gokhle (Servants of India society) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the Muslims and non-brahmins from the South did not join as they felt Home Rule would mean rule of the Hindu majority
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe repression faced In June 1917, Annie Besant and her associates, B.P. Wadia and George Arundale, were arrested In response, Sir S. Subramaniya Aiyar renounced his knighthood while Tilak advocated a programme of passive resistance 	
Decline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No effective organisation Communal riots of 1917-18 Moderates were a big hurdle first and later gave up on the efforts Extremist activities kept moderates at bay The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms promised home rule in 1917 Tilak went abroad in sept 1918 	
1916 Lakhnow pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extremists were readmitted to congress Congress accepted league position on separate electorates It was the coming together of the Muslim League and the Congress 	

- The Lucknow Pact, signed on December 1, 1916, was a significant event in the Indian freedom struggle that aimed to foster Hindu-Muslim unity and present a united front against British colonial rule.
- The pact brought together the Indian National Congress, representing the Hindu community, and the All India Muslim League, representing the Muslim community, in a joint effort towards political cooperation and shared goals.
- The pact recognized the need for adequate representation of Muslims in the political sphere. It agreed to the League's demand for separate electorates, ensuring reserved seats for Muslims in the legislative councils.
- The Lucknow Pact played a crucial role in bringing about reconciliation within the Congress party. It led to the readmission of the extremist leaders, who had previously been expelled from the Congress for their radical activities. This reunion of moderate and extremist factions within the Congress aimed to strengthen the unity of the nationalist movement.
- The pact adopted a joint resolution outlining common demands and objectives. These included the attainment of self-government, increased Indian participation in the civil services, religious freedom, and the protection of the rights and interests of all communities.
- The pact advocated for the devolution of powers to provinces, granting them more autonomy in managing their internal affairs. It aimed to empower local governments and provide greater representation and decision-making authority to Indians at the provincial level.



Muslim league changes stance (1916)

WW-I Deceit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain did not help Turkey in WW-I, this agitated Indian muslims
Bengal partition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims were unhappy with Bengal's partition annulment
Aligarh university	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refusal by British government to set up university at Aligarh with powers to affiliate colleges
Younger members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maulana Azad (his work 'Al Hilal'), Mohammad Ali (his work 'Comrade')

Muslim league + Congress joint demands:

Demands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress agreed to the League's demand of separate electorate • Muslims were granted a fixed proportion of seats at all-India and provincial levels • Joint demands of self-government, representative assemblies, reforms in viceroy's council, secretary of state to be paid by British treasury
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Montagu statement:

- The Montagu Statement refers to the declaration made by Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, in the British Parliament on August 20, 1917.
- The statement outlined the British government's intention to introduce reforms in India with the goal of gradually increasing self-governance and preparing India for eventual responsible government.

Key points of the Montagu Statement:

- The British government acknowledged the need for greater Indian participation in the administration and decision-making processes.
- It expressed the intention to gradually introduce representative institutions at the central and provincial levels.
- The statement emphasized the importance of religious and communal harmony in the future constitutional arrangements for India.
- It proposed a system of dyarchy, where certain subjects would be transferred to Indian ministers while others remained under the control of British officials.

Space for notes:



EMERGENCE OF GANDHI

- The emergence of Gandhi played a pivotal role in the history of Indian Nationalism. The development of Indian Nationalism occurred in three separate phases. It was the third phase of Indian Nationalism that witnessed the rise of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



Life in Brief:

Birth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi pursued his early education in Porbandar and later studied law in London, England.
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1893 to 1914, Gandhi lived in South Africa, where he fought against racial discrimination and injustice. He developed his principles of nonviolence and civil disobedience during this period.
Indian National Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After returning to India in 1915, Gandhi became actively involved in the Indian National Congress, advocating for Indian rights and self-rule.
Noncooperation Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1920, Gandhi launched the noncooperation movement, urging Indians to boycott British institutions and adopt nonviolent resistance. + Champaran + Kheda Satyagrah
Salt March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1930, Gandhi led the famous Salt March (Dandi March), a symbolic act of civil disobedience against the British salt monopoly. This event drew international attention and highlighted the power of nonviolent resistance.
Round Table Conferences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1930 to 1932, Gandhi participated in the Round Table Conferences in London, representing Indian interests and negotiating for self-rule.
Quit India Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1942, Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement, demanding an immediate end to British rule in India. The movement faced severe repression, but it inspired the nation and played a significant role in the eventual independence of India.

Africa period

Influenced by	Satya, Ahinsa, Non-co-operation, Ruskin bond, Leo Tolstoy, Thoreau
Why moved to Africa?	Failed as a lawyer in India Moved to Natal, Africa (Client; Dada Abdullah)
Phase I of Africa	1894-1906 Moderate phase (Petition, Prayer, Request) Natal Indian Congress setup Indian Opinion Newspaper Gandhi supported Boer war (1899) and Zulu wars (1906) and received medals
Phase II	1906-14 Civil disobedience Satyagraha against Registration Certificates (1906) South Africa made it compulsory for Indians to carry at all times certificates of registration with their fingerprints Gandhi formed the Passive Resistance Association The Indians under the leadership of Gandhi retaliated by publicly burning their registration certificates Another campaign against restrictions on Indian migration was also launched by Gandhi
Tolstoy farm	The Tolstoy Farm was meant to house the families of the Satyagrahi and to give them a way to sustain themselves. For this fund also came from India, Ratan Tata, Congress, Muslim League as well as nizam of Hyderabad made their contribution
Poll tax campaign	A poll tax of three pounds was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians (Staying in South Africa after expiry of their contracts, Gandhi launched a campaign against it
Invalidation of Indian Marriages	SC of South Africa issued an order which made all marriages not done as per Christian rites invalid. Later, through a series of negotiations involving Gandhi, Lord Harding, C.F. Andrews and General Smuts, an agreement was reached



- In 1915, Lord Harding awarded Kesar-e-Hind medal for his services in Zulu and Boer wars but later he returned these medals in connection with Khilafat movement to Viceroy Chelmsford in 1920.

Authors and Gandhi:

Author	Impact on Gandhi
Leo Tolstoy	Tolstoy's philosophy of nonviolent resistance and moral principles had a profound impact on Gandhi's ideology and approach to social and political change.
Henry David Thoreau	Thoreau's essay "Civil Disobedience" inspired Gandhi's concept of satyagraha (nonviolent resistance) and influenced his belief in the power of individual conscience in challenging unjust laws.
John Ruskin	Ruskin's works, particularly "Unto This Last," shaped Gandhi's understanding of economics, advocating for a simple, self-reliant lifestyle and the importance of fair distribution of wealth.
Bhagavad Gita	The Bhagavad Gita, a Hindu scripture, played a significant role in shaping Gandhi's spiritual beliefs and guiding his moral and ethical principles. It reinforced his commitment to duty and nonattachment to the fruits of one's actions.
Rabindranath Tagore	Tagore's writings and poetry resonated with Gandhi, emphasizing the importance of humanism, unity, and the pursuit of truth. They had a deep intellectual and spiritual connection.
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Emerson's transcendentalist ideas influenced Gandhi's emphasis on self-reliance, individualism, and the power of the inner conscience in shaping one's actions and principles.
Harishchandra	The legendary figure of Harishchandra from Hindu mythology, known for his unwavering commitment to truth, became a moral exemplar for Gandhi, reinforcing his conviction in the power of truth and nonviolence.
Henry Salt	Salt's book "A Plea for Vegetarianism" inspired Gandhi to embrace vegetarianism as a way of life. This decision was instrumental in his ethical and spiritual journey.

Gandhi's publications:

Publication	Description	Year
Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule	A book discussing Gandhi's vision of self-rule and the philosophy of nonviolent resistance.	1909
Young India	A weekly journal (later bi-weekly) covering social, political, and economic issues, advocating nonviolence and constructive work.	1919-1931
Navajivan	A Gujarati weekly newspaper that later became a daily publication	1919-1956
Harijan	A weekly newspaper dedicated to addressing the issues of untouchability and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities.	1933-1948
Indian Opinion	A newspaper established by Gandhi in South Africa	1903-1915
Satyagraha in South Africa	A series of articles documenting Gandhi's experiences and methods of nonviolent resistance during his time in South Africa.	1906-1914
Constructive Programme	A series of articles outlining Gandhi's approach to social, economic, and political reforms	1941-1945
The Story of My Experiments with Truth	Gandhi's autobiography, chronicling his life, experiences, and evolving philosophy, including his experiments with truth and nonviolence.	1925
Key to Health	A compilation of Gandhi's writings on health, hygiene, and natural remedies, promoting holistic well-being.	1948
Ashram Observance s in Action	A collection of Gandhi's writings on ashram life, including rules, discipline, and spiritual practices followed in his ashrams.	1945



Gandhi in India:

Why Gandhi came to India?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South African Experiences • INC invited Gandhi through GK Gokhale • Gandhi was a strong leader • Swadeshi movement • Homeland
1915-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took a break and journeyed through India
1917	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champaran (First Civil disobedience in India)
1918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ahmedabad Mill strike (1st hunger strike)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kheda Satyagraha (1st non-cooperation)
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowlatt Act strikes (1st All India mass strikes)

Civil disobedience vs Non-cooperation:

Civil Disobedience	Non-Cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A deliberate and open refusal to obey unjust laws or orders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The refusal to cooperate with the British government and institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To challenge and undermine unjust laws and authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assert Indian independence and boycott British institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active resistance through breaking or violating laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passive resistance by withdrawing cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protests, demonstrations, non-payment of taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boycott of British goods, educational institutions, and titles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to all individuals willing to face legal consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open to the general public and encouraged mass participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted specific laws or policies for disobedience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aimed at the overall withdrawal of cooperation with the British
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disrupted administration, increased public awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic strain on British institutions, loss of legitimacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt March, Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khilafat Movement, boycott of British cloth and institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly during the 1930s and 1940s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiated in 1920, gained momentum until early 1922

1917-1919

CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA	
Satyagraha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champaran Satyagraha
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1917
Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi to address issues of farmers in Bihar related to indigo planters.
Problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasants were forced to grow indigo on 3/20th part of their land under the Tinkathia System. European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues.
Gandhi's Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi was invited to investigate the issue and was a member of the committee formed to address it.
Key Leaders Associated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani, and others.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tinkathia system was abolished, and 25 percent of the compensation was provided to the farmers (not full compensation).

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE

Strike	Ahmedabad Mill Strike
Year	1918
Issue	Dispute between cotton mill owners and workers over the discontinuation of the plague bonus.
Worker's Demand	Workers demanded a 50 percent increase in wages.
Gandhi's Demand	Gandhi demanded a 35 percent wage hike and undertook a fast unto death.
Social Worker's Role	Anusuya Sarabhai invited Gandhi to fight for the rights of the workers.



KHEDA SATYAGRAH

Satyagraha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kheda Satyagraha
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1918
Issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop failure in Kheda district of Gujarat.
Farmer's Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers demanded remission as per the revenue code if the yield was less than 1/4th of normal produce.
Government's Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government refused to meet the demands and ordered the seizure of property for non-payment of taxes.
Key Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Narhari Parekh, Shankarlal Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya, and others.

ROWLATT ACT MASS STRIKES

Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rowlatt Act
Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919
Act Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.
Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The act recommended imprisonment of activists without trial for two years.
Gandhi's Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gandhi called for a mass protest at the all-India level, organizing Satyagraha Sabha and engaging the youth.
Form of Protest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationwide hartal (strike), fasting, prayer, and civil disobedience against specific laws.

**Why was Gandhi such a huge success?****Situation created by World War:**

- Burden of new war taxation
- Forced recruitment from Punjab
- Food scarcity due to diversion of food towards allied forces
- Price rise, two consecutive years of extraordinary crop failure
- Failure of both moderates and extremists

Gandhi's success in Africa and creation of myths about him:

- He has supernatural powers
- He can turn bullets into water
- He can heal wounds
- Gandhi's assistance in overcoming the dangers associated with the might of the government

Factors contributing to Gandhi's popularity and acceptance among the masses:

- Simple attire
- Use of colloquial Hindi
- Reference to the popular allegory of Ramrajya
- Lack of a precise definition of Swarajya, allowing interpretation according to individual needs
- Success in initial movements, making him more popular and acceptable to the masses

Jallianwala Kaand:

Date	13 April 1919
Location	Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab, India
Perpetrators	Troops of the British Indian Army
Commander	Acting Brig-Gen Reginald Dyer
Action Taken	Firing rifles into a crowd of Punjabis
Cause of Gathering	Peaceful protest against the arrest and deportation of national leaders Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew
Reaction of Rabindranath Tagore	Refused his knighthood, stating "such mass murderers aren't worthy of giving any title to anyone"



Hunter Commission:

Formation Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 14, 1919
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To investigate the Jallianwala Bagh incident
Secretary of State for India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edwin Montagu
Indian Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan
Committee Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of notice to disperse from the Bagh in the beginning was an error Length of firing showed a grave error. Dyer's motive of producing a sufficient moral effect was condemned.
Penal or Disciplinary Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No penal or disciplinary action was imposed as Dyer's actions were condoned by various superiors.

Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No responsible government at the all-India level. The governor-general, appointed by the British government, served as the chief executive authority. The act introduced two lists for administration: central and provincial. Three Indians were included in the Viceroy's executive council of eight members. The governor-general retained full control over reserved subjects in the provinces. A bicameral arrangement was introduced at the central level.
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The Congress met in a special session in August 1918 at Bombay under Hasan Imam's presidency and declared the reforms to be "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory" and demanded effective self-government instead

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms of 1919

Executive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of dyarchy at the provincial level, dividing the subjects into Reserved list (administered by the governor) and Transferred list (administered by ministers). The executive consisted of executive councilors appointed by the governor and popular ministers elected by the legislative council. The governor held the ultimate authority in the executive.
Legislative Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministers in the legislative council were made responsible to the legislature and had to resign if a no-confidence motion was passed. The governor had the power to take over the administration of transferred subjects in case of constitutional failure. Provincial legislatures were expanded, with 70% elected members. Communal and class electorates were consolidated, and women were granted the right to vote. Legislative councils could initiate legislation, but the governor's assent, veto power, and ordinance issuance were required.



NON CO-OPERATION & KHILAFAT



Causes of Non-Cooperation movement (1919-22)

Post WW-I resentment at British	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians thought that in return for the extensive support of manpower and resources they had provided to Britain during the First World War, they would be rewarded by autonomy at the end of the war. But the Government of India Act passed in 1919 was dissatisfactory. In addition, the British also passed repressive acts like the Rowlatt Act which further angered many Indians who felt betrayed by the rulers despite their wartime support.
Home rule movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant and BalGangadhar Tilak set the stage for the non-cooperation movement. In addition to that the extremists and the moderates of the INC were united and the Lucknow Pact also saw solidarity between the Muslim League and the Congress Party. The return of the extremists gave the INC a militant character.
Economic issues from WW-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation Fall in prices of Agricultural products Grown resentment towards British
The Rowlatt Act and the JallianwalaBagh Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People's faith in the British system of justice was broken and the whole country rallied behind its leaders who were pitching for a more aggressive and firmer stance against the government

Khilafat Movement:

Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the First World War, Turkey, which was a German ally, had fought against the British. After Turkey's defeat, the Ottoman caliphate was proposed to be dissolved. Muslims in India to persuade the British government not to abolish the caliphate launched the Khilafat movement. The leaders of this movement accepted the non-cooperation movement of Gandhiji and led a joint protest against the British.
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Khilafat committee was formed under the leadership of Ali brothers (Shaukat and Muhammad), Maulana, Ajmal Khan. Gandhi headed all India khilafat committee. The All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919, decided to withdraw all cooperation from the Government if their demands were not met
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslim League, under the leadership of nationalists, gave full support to the National Congress and its agitation on political issues. In June 1920, an all-party conference met at Allahabad and approved a program of boycott of schools, colleges, and law courts. Khilafat Committee launched a non-cooperation movement on 31 August 1920 The Congress met in special session in September 1920 at Calcutta as Bal Gangadhar Tilak passed away at age of 64 a few weeks ago.
INC and Gandhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Congress supported Gandhi's plan for non-cooperation with the Government till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and Swaraj established. "The British people will have to beware," declared Gandhiji at Nagpur, that if they do not want to do justice, it will be the bounden duty of every Indian to destroy the Empire.



Features and Analysis of Non-cooperation movement:

Gandhi + Tilak's support for Khilafat Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Congress leaders, including Lokamanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi, viewed the Khilafat agitation as a golden opportunity for cementing Hindu-Muslim unity and bringing the Muslim masses into the national movement. The Congress leaders realized that different sections of the people—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians, capitalists and workers, peasants and artisans, women and youth, and tribes and peoples of different regions—would come into the national movement through the experience of fighting for their own different demands and seeing that the alien regime stood in opposition to them
1920 Nagpur Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCM movement endorsed. Attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus committing for extra constitutional mass struggle. Congress working committee of 15 members were set up to lead the congress. Provincial on linguistic basis, ward committees were also formed. Congress membership was thrown open to all men and women of the age of 21 or more on payment of 4 annas as annual subscription. However, in 1921, the age limit for membership was reduced to 18
People's response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement was led by middle class, business class supported as nationalist emphasized on swadeshi, massive participation of peasants, students and women played a dominant role. Communal unity was at its zenith.
Last phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi was under increased pressure to launch CDM. Gandhi threatened to launch Civil Disobedience on Feb 1922, if political prisoners were not released and press controls were removed.
Chauri-Chaura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, police had allegedly beaten up the group of volunteers who were protesting against liquor sale and high food prices. Violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen during a clash between the police and protesters of the movement. Gandhiji called off the movement saying people were not ready for revolt against the government through ahimsa. 1922 Gandhi was arrested and sentenced in jail for 6 years.

Nature	Peaceful and non-violent protest
Turkey	<p>The Treaty of Sèvres was a 1920 treaty signed between the Allies of World War I and the Ottoman Empire. The treaty ceded large parts of Ottoman territory to France, the United Kingdom, Greece and Italy, as well as creating large occupation zones within the Ottoman Empire.</p> <p>The treaty was signed on 10 August 1920 in an exhibition room at the Manufacture nationale de Sèvres porcelain factory in Sèvres, France.</p>
Activities	<p>People were asked to resign from their government jobs, with draw children from government schools, boycott foreign goods, boycott election, not to serve in British army.</p> <p>The INC also demanded Swarajya or self-government.</p>
Significance	The non-cooperation movement was a decisive step in the independence movement because for the first time, the INC was ready to forego constitutional means to achieve self-rule.
Bengal	In Bengal, a movement was started against Union board taxes
Andhra Pradesh	No tax campaign was started in Andhra Pradesh
Kerala	The movement aroused popular resentment among the Moplah against their Hindu landlords
Punjab	Akali movement was also started as a part of this movement
Assam	Labour in tea plantations of Assam also went on strike during this movement
Gandhi	<p>Gandhiji had assured that Swaraj would be achieved in a year if this movement was continued to completion.</p> <p>The Tilak Swarajya Fund was started to finance the non-cooperation movement and within six months, over crore of rupees were subscribed.</p>



Results of Movement	<p>The movement was not successful in achieving Swaraj.</p> <p>It was a mass movement where lakhs of Indians participated in the open protest against the government through peaceful means, it reached nooks and corner of the country.</p> <p>The Indian merchants and mill owners enjoyed good profits during this period as a result of the boycott of British goods. Khadi was promoted. This movement also established Gandhiji as a leader of the masses.</p>
Regional trend of the movement	<p>It drew many Muslims towards the movement</p> <p>Although most Congress leaders remained firmly behind Gandhi, the determined broke away. The Ali brothers would soon become fierce critics.</p> <p>Except Karnatka in all southern linguistic state it was highly successful.</p> <p>Forest Satyagraha was initiated under this.</p> <p>In assam tea gardens were major centre of activity.</p> <p>In Bengal non-payment of chowkidari tax was also started.</p>

Believed in working within the system to achieve gradual reforms	Believed in non-cooperation and direct action against British rule
Participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and the Civil Disobedience Movement	Did not actively participate in the Non-Cooperation Movement
Entering the councils would not negate the non-cooperation programme	Parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work
It would enthuse masses and keep up their morale at a time of Political vacuum.	Council entry would lead to political corruption and loss of revolutionary zeal
Had a more moderate and compromising approach	Had a more radical and assertive approach towards independence

1925-1930

Swarajists were further divided into responsivits and non responsivits. Lala Lajpat Raj, Madan Mohan Malviya, kelkar advocated for cooperation with government and holding office, and also protect the Hindu interest.

Finally, in 1930 they walked out as a result of Lahore congress session resolution and beginning of Civil Disobedience movement.

Post 1922

Swarajists	No-Changers
Advocated for Swaraj (Self-rule) within the British Empire	Demanded complete and immediate independence
Supported achieving independence through constitutional means within the British framework	Opposed cooperation with the British authorities
Led by leaders like Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das	Led by leaders like Vallabhbhai Patel and Bipin Chandra Pal
Participated in legislative councils and used them as a platform to advocate for Indian interests	Boycotted legislative councils and official government positions



REVOLUTIONARIES OF 1920'



Reasons for activities between 1922-1930

- The sudden withdrawal of the Non-cooperation movement made many nationalists to question the strategy of nationalists and their emphasis on Non-violence.
- New communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism, socialism and proletariat.
- Inspired by the Russian Revolution (1917) and the success of the young soviet state.
- Influence by the extolling articles on self-sacrifice of revolutionaries, such as Atmashakti, Sarathi and Bijoli.

HSRA (Hindustan socialist republican association)

- It was founded in 1924 in Kanpur by Ram prasad bismil, Jogesh Chandra chatterjee, Sachin sanyal to overthrow british government and establish Federal republic of United states of India on the lines of UAF.

Bhagat Singh



- He was born in 1907 in Punjab. His father and uncles were members of the **Ghadar Party**. Singh became disillusioned with Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence after he called off the non-co-operation movement.
- He founded the **Indian socialist youth organisation Naujawan Bharat Sabha** in March 1926. He also joined the **Hindustan Republican Association**, which had prominent leaders, such as Chandrashekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil and Shahid Ashfaqallah Khan.

The Vision of a Classless Society

- "The struggle in India would continue so long as a handful of exploiters go on exploiting the labour of the common people for their own ends. It matters little whether these exploiters are purely British capitalists, or British and Indians in alliance, or even purely Indian"

Against caste and class discrimination, A Plural and Inclusive India

- In 1928, he wrote, "Our country is in a really bad shape; here the strangest questions are asked but the foremost among them concerns the untouchables... For instance, would contact with an untouchable mean defilement of an upper caste? Would the Gods in the temples not get angry by the entry of untouchables there? Would the drinking water of a well not get polluted if untouchables drew their water from the same well? That these questions are being asked in the twentieth century, is a matter which makes us hang our heads in shame."

Need of Critical and Independent Thinking

- In his article 'Why I am an Atheist' he criticised religious beliefs and urged people to question each aspect of religion. He also said that any man who stands for progress has to criticise, disbelieve and challenge every item of the old faith.

The Concept of Universal Brotherhood

- Bhagat Singh imagined a world where "all of us being one and none is the other. It will really be a comforting time when the world will have no strangers."



Saunders's murder case (Lahore Conspiracy case) + Assembly Case

The Simon Commission	In 1928, the British government set up the Simon Commission to report on the political situation in India. The Commission was comprised of all British members and had no representation from Indian political parties. Many Indians saw it as an insult and an attempt to perpetuate British control over India without considering Indian demands for self-rule. In response, some Indian political parties boycotted the Commission, and protests erupted across the country.
Lajpat Rai's Protest March	On October 30, 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led a peaceful protest march against the Simon Commission in Lahore. However, the police attempted to disperse the crowd forcefully. James A. Scott, the superintendent of police, ordered a lathi charge (use of batons) on the protesters. During the police action, Lala Lajpat Rai sustained severe injuries, which led to his death a few weeks later on November 17, 1928.
John P. Saunders' Shooting	Bhagat Singh, along with fellow revolutionaries Shivaram Rajguru, Sukhdev Thapar, and Chandrashekhar Azad, decided to avenge the lathi charge incident and the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. They conspired to kill James A. Scott, whom they held responsible for the police action. However, in a case of mistaken identity, they shot John P. Saunders, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, instead of Scott. Saunders succumbed to his injuries.
Arrest and Escape	After the shooting, Bhagat Singh and his associates managed to evade the police and went underground to avoid capture.
Assembly Bombing and Trial	In April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt exploded a non-lethal bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi to protest against repressive laws. The intention was not to harm anyone but to draw attention to the demand for complete independence. They courted arrest after the bombing and did not resist the police. Bhagat Singh, along with Batukeshwar Dutt, was tried for the Assembly bombing.
Sentencing and Execution	Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar were sentenced to death in the Lahore conspiracy case for their involvement in the shooting of John P. Saunders. Despite widespread protests and appeals for clemency, they were hanged on March 23, 1931, in Lahore Central Jail. The date of their execution, March 23, is now observed as Shaheed Diwas (Martyrs' Day) in India to honor their sacrifice for the nation.



Chandra-Shekhar 'Azad'



- He was an Indian revolutionary who reorganised the Hindustan Republican Association under its new name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)
- After suspension of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 by Gandhi, Azad became more aggressive.
- He was involved in the Kakori Train Robbery of 1925, in the attempt to blow up the Viceroy of India's train in 1926, and at last the shooting of J. P. Saunders at Lahore in 1928 to avenge the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai
- Azad died at Alfred Park in Allahabad. Holding true to his pledge to never be captured alive, he shot himself dead with his last bullet.
- Bhagwati Charan Vohra wrote the book Philosophy of bomb on his instance.



Area of Activity	Association	Description
Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar (1924)	Hindustan Republic Association (Later renamed as Hindustan Socialist Republic Association)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur. Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal were the founders. Aimed to organize armed rebellion to overthrow the colonial government and establish a federal republic of united states of India.
Kakori, Lucknow, 1925	Kakori Robbery Incident HRA Involved in It	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of HRA looted official railway cash at Kakori. Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged in the case.
Feroz Shah Kotla	Regrouping of HRA into HSRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad. Participants included Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra, Bejoy Kumar Sinha, etc. It decided to work under a collective leadership and adopted socialism as its official goal.
Lahore, December 1928	Saunders Murder, by HSRA Revolutionaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saunders, police official responsible for the lathi charge in Lahore and the death of Lala Lajpat Rai during an anti-Simon Commission protest. Bhagat Singh, Azad, and Rajguru shot dead Saunders.
Delhi, 8th April 1929	Bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill, which were restrictive on civil liberties. The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and aimed at making the 'deaf hear'. The objective was to get arrested and use the trial court as a forum for the propaganda of their ideology.
Chittagong, Bengal (April 1930)	Chittagong Armoury Raid by Indian Republican Army (IRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led by Surya Sen. The plan was to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to revolutionaries. The raid was successful, and Sen hoisted the national flag and proclaimed the provisional revolutionary government. However, they were later arrested.

What was Alipore Conspiracy case? (1908)

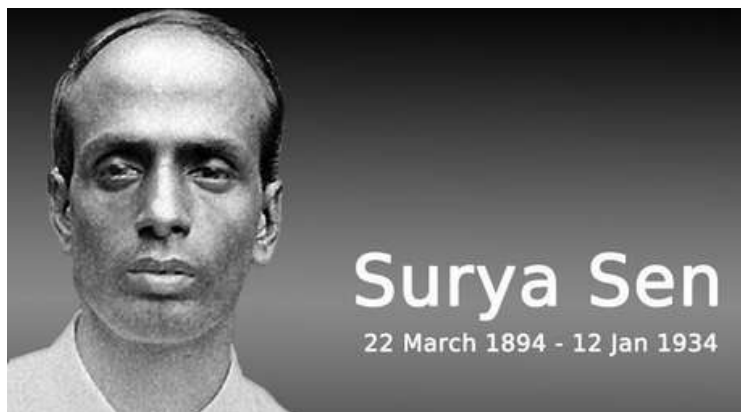
The Alipore Conspiracy Case, also known as the Alipore Bomb Case, was a significant trial in Indian history that took place in 1908. It involved the trial of several Indian revolutionaries.

The central event leading to the case was an attempt to kill Magistrate Kingsford, who was known for handing out harsh sentences to Indian nationalists. On April 30, 1908, a bomb was thrown at Kingsford's carriage in Muzaffarpur, Bihar. However, the bomb missed its target, and Kingsford and his wife survived the attack with injuries. The accused included prominent freedom fighters like Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh, and others associated with the revolutionary group known as "Anushilan Samiti."

The trial gained attention due to its political significance, and the accused faced rigorous prosecution. However, Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and others were acquitted due to a lack of concrete evidence against them.



Surya Sen



- He was an Indian revolutionary who was influential in the Indian independence movement against British rule in India and is noted for leading the 1930 Chittagong armoury raid in Chittagong in British India.
- Sen led a group of revolutionaries on 18 April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury.
- They hoisted the Indian National Flag on the premises of the armoury, and then escaped.
- Pritilata Waddedar joined a revolutionary group headed by Surya Sen. She led a team of fifteen revolutionaries in 1932 attack on the Pahartali European Club. To avoid arrest, Pritilata consumed cyanide and died.
- Kalpana Datta was a member of the armed independence movement led by Surya Sen, which carried out the Chittagong armoury raid in 1930. Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Chanderi were school girls of Comilla, who shot dead district magistrate.



THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



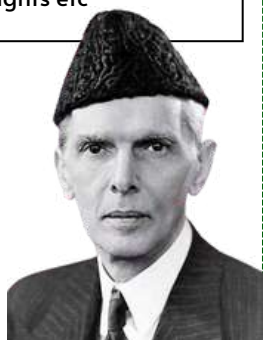
What led to Civil Disobedience Movement?

Simon Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Statutory Commission, commonly referred to as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. The commission arrived in British India in 1928 The British government appointed the Simon Commission to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms. (Note that: For Jallianwala massacre of 1919, Hunter commission was appointed) The Commission was strongly opposed by many in India for a number of reasons. The commission was seen as racist and colonialist as it had seven British members of the British Parliament and no Indian members.
Congress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposed the Commission
Muslim league	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One faction under Jinnah (at Calcutta, 1927) opposed the Commission, another faction under Muhammad Shafi (at Lahore, 1927) supported the Government/ Commission
Unionists from Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported
Justice party	
B. R Ambedkar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha, he submitted a memorandum on the rights and safeguards he felt were required for the depressed classes. He argued for 'universal adult franchise' for both male.

Simon commission report	<p>It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces.</p> <p>It rejected parliamentary responsibility at the centre. The governor-general was to have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.</p> <p>It recommended that separate communal electorates be retained.</p> <p>It accepted the idea of federalism but not in the near future.</p> <p>It suggested that a Consultative Council of Greater India should be established which should include representatives of both the British provinces as well as princely states.</p> <p>It also suggested that the Indian army should be Indianised though British forces must be retained</p>
The Nehru Report (Not by Jawaharlal Nehru but by His father Motilal Nehru)	<p>An answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, prepared by a committee headed by Motilal Nehru, the committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.</p>
Nehru report	<p>Dominion status on lines of self governing dominions.</p> <p>Joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority.</p> <p>Linguistic provinces.</p> <p>Nineteen fundamental rights including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.</p> <p>Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces.</p> <p>Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.</p> <p>Complete dissociation of State from religion.</p> <p>The Nehru Report, along with that of the Simon Commission was available to participants in the three Indian Round Table Conferences (1930– 1932) Nehru and Subash bose rejected the congress goal and set up Independence for India league.</p>



Muslim league vs Nehru report	<p>In 1927, 4 proposals of Muslim league which was accepted by madras congress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint electorate. 2. 1/3 rd representation to Muslims in central legislative assembly. 3. Formation of three Muslim majority provinces. 4. Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population
Madras session of congress 1927	J.L. Nehru succeeded in getting passed a snap resolution declaring complete independence as goal of congress.
Calcutta session of congress (1928)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nehru report was approved at this session. • Younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Satya Murthy expresses dissatisfaction at the goal of dominion status • The government was given one-year period to accept this goal. If the government did not accept a constitution based on dominion status by the end of the year, the Congress would not only demand complete independence but would also launch a civil disobedience movement to attain its goal.
Jinnah's Fourteen Points-1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal constitution with residual powers to provinces • Provincial autonomy • No constitutional amendment without state concurrence • Adequate representation in assembly and services • 1/3rd representation in central legislative assembly • 1/3rd representation in cabinet, • Separate electorates • No bills without 3/4th minority consideration • Territorial distribution not to affect Muslim majority • Full religious freedom • Protection of Muslim rights etc



Jinnah and his demands

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was one of the key figures in the struggle for the creation of Pakistan. He was born on December 25, 1876, in Karachi, now in Pakistan. Jinnah was a lawyer by profession and gained fame for his advocacy skills and political acumen.

In the early stages of his political career, Jinnah was associated with the Indian National Congress and hoped for a united, independent India where people of all religions could live together harmoniously.

However, as the political landscape evolved and differences between the Hindu and Muslim communities deepened, Jinnah gradually distanced himself from the Congress and emerged as the leader of the All-India Muslim League. He believed that Muslims needed a separate nation to safeguard their political, economic, and social rights.

The 14 Points report, also known as the Fourteen Points of Jinnah, was a significant document presented by Jinnah on March 28, 1929, at the annual session of the All-India Muslim League in Lahore.

The report outlined the demands and aspirations of the Muslim community in India. Some of the key points included:

Separate Electorates: The Muslims demanded separate electorates, ensuring that they would have reserved seats in legislative bodies and could elect their own representatives.

Weightage: The Muslim minority should receive adequate representation and political power in proportion to their population.

Religious Freedom: The report emphasized that Muslims should have the freedom to practice and propagate their religion without interference.

Protection of Minorities: Jinnah called for the protection of minority rights, regardless of religion, and equal opportunities for all communities.

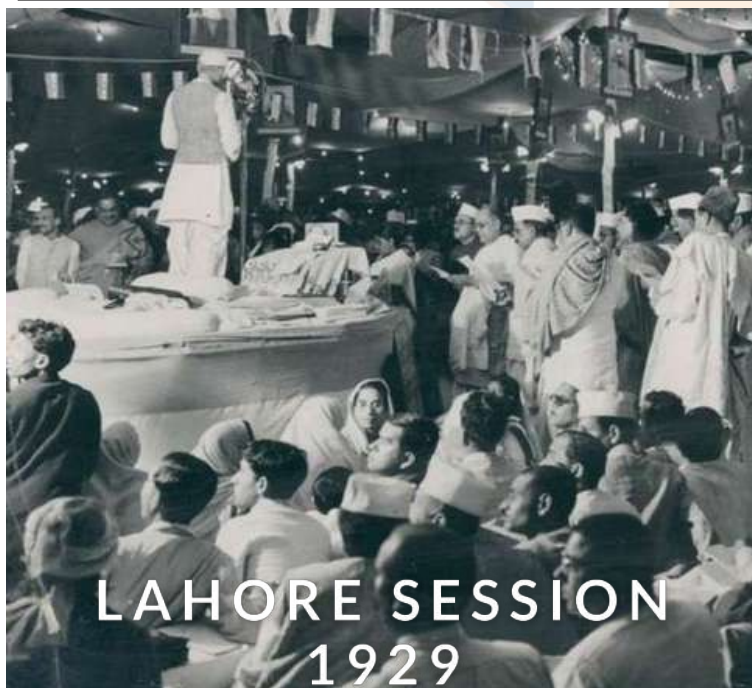
Provincial Autonomy: The report advocated for substantial autonomy for provinces to manage their internal affairs.

Economic Rights: Jinnah stressed on the economic upliftment of Muslims and equitable distribution of resources.

The 14 Points became a crucial document in shaping the Muslim League's demands and paved the way for the idea of a separate Muslim state, which eventually led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Jinnah's leadership and the 14 Points played a significant role in shaping the destiny of the Indian subcontinent and its partition into India and Pakistan.



<p>Lord Irwin's declaration</p>	<p>It is also known as Deepavali declaration</p> <p>It restated the goal of dominion status for India, as was mentioned in August declaration of Montague, 1917.</p> <p>No timeframe was given for dominion status.</p> <p>Promised RTC after Simon Commission Report.</p>
<p>Delhi Manifesto - November 2, 1929</p>	<p>It was signed by all important leaders of congress except Subash Bose</p> <p>It was prepared at a conference of prominent political leaders of that time.</p> <p>It included three main demands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Round Table Conferences should be to formulate a constitution for implementation of the dominion status. The Congress should have a majority representation at the conference. There should be a general amnesty for political prisoners and a policy of conciliation. <p>Gandhi along with Motilal Nehru and other political leaders met Lord Irwin in December 1929.</p> <p>Viceroy Irwin rejected the demands put forward in the Delhi Manifesto</p>
<p>Lahore Congress and Purna Swaraj</p>	<p>Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929) mainly due to Gandhi's backing.</p>



LAHORE SESSION
1929

Lahore session (1929)

The session is famously remembered for the adoption of the historic resolution demanding complete independence or "Purna Swaraj" for India.

Demand for Purna Swaraj: The most important decision of the session was the adoption of a resolution declaring the goal of the Congress to be complete independence or "Purna Swaraj" from British rule. The resolution stated that the people of India would no longer accept dominion status or partial freedom and demanded full sovereignty for the nation.

Civil Disobedience Movement: The Congress decided to launch a new phase of the non-cooperation movement, which would include civil disobedience as a means of resistance against British rule. It was to be a non-violent struggle aimed at breaking unjust laws and challenging British authority.

Non-payment of Taxes: The session endorsed the idea of non-payment of taxes as a form of protest against the British government's oppressive policies.

Boycott of British Goods: The Congress called for a complete boycott of British goods to exert economic pressure on the colonial administration.

National Flag and Independence Day: The Congress adopted the tricolor flag (saffron, white, and green) as the national flag of India. It was decided that January 26, 1930, would be observed as Independence Day, which later became Republic Day in India.

Civil Liberties: The Congress expressed its commitment to safeguarding civil liberties and fundamental rights of the Indian people.

Independence as Congress Goal: The Congress declared that the attainment of complete independence would be its primary and ultimate goal, and it would strive to achieve it through peaceful and non-violent means.

The Lahore session of the Congress in 1929 marked a turning point in the Indian freedom movement, as it firmly set the agenda for demanding complete independence and laid the groundwork for the Civil Disobedience Movement, which would gain momentum in the coming years.

December 31, 1929 - At midnight on the banks of River Ravi, the newly adopted tri-colour flag of freedom was hoisted by Jawaharlal Nehru amidst slogans of Inquilab Zindabad.





The origin of Satyagraha

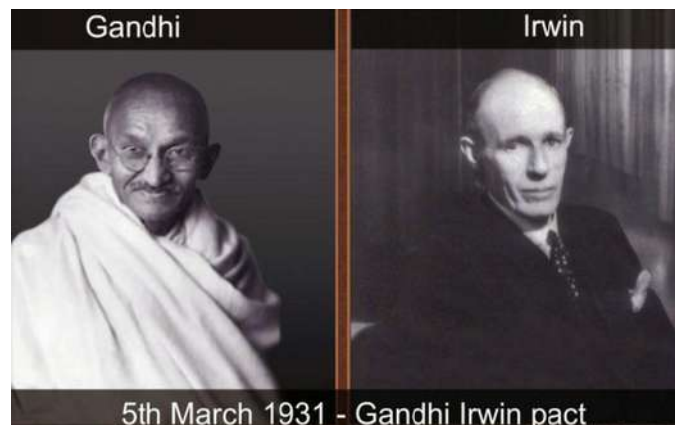
Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands.

- Prohibition of Intoxicants and Liquor: Gandhi demanded the complete prohibition of intoxicants and the abolition of the liquor trade in India.
- Change in the Rupee-Sterling Ratio: He called for a revision in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and the British pound sterling to make it more favorable for India.
- Reduction of Land Revenue: Gandhi demanded a reduction in land revenue to alleviate the burden on Indian farmers.
- Abolition of Salt Tax: He sought the complete abolition of the salt tax, which was a highly oppressive tax imposed by the British on the production and sale of salt.
- Reduction in Military and Civil Expenditure: Gandhi called for a reduction in military and civil expenditures to promote economic development and welfare.
- Imposition of Custom Duty on Foreign Cloth: He advocated for the imposition of customs duties on foreign cloth to protect and promote the Indian textile industry.
- Acceptance of the Postal Reservation Bill: Gandhi demanded the acceptance of the Postal Reservation Bill, which aimed to reserve a certain percentage of government jobs for Indians.
- Abolition of the CID Department: He insisted on the abolition of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to prevent political surveillance and harassment of Indians.
- Release of Political Prisoners: Gandhi called for the immediate release of all political prisoners who were detained during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Issuance of Arms Licenses: He demanded that Indian citizens be granted licenses to possess arms for self-protection.
- Commutation of Death Sentences: Gandhi requested the commutation of death sentences for three condemned prisoners who were involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid.

Dandi March (March 12 - April 6, 1930)	Gandhi, along with a band of seventy-eight members of Sabarmati Ashram, was to march from his headquarters in Ahmedabad through the villages of Gujarat for 240 miles. On reaching the coast at Dandi, the salt law was to be violated by collecting salt from the beach.
Why Gandhi ji choose salt	Salt offered a very small but psychologically important income like khadi, for the poor through self-help. Salt lacked any divisive element based on class and religion. It was a tax which affected all Indians True to salt is a world that is traditionally linked to loyalty and nationalism, Gandhiji wanted to work on this imagination.
Further directions by Gandhi	Gandhi gave the following directions for future action: Wherever possible civil disobedience of the salt law should be started, Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed, non-payment of tax, boycott court, resign from government service etc.
Spread of Civil disobedience	Gandhi's arrest came on May 4, 1930 when he had announced that he would lead a raid on Dharasana Salt Works on the west coast. After Gandhi's arrest, the CWC sanctioned.
Other events	1. Non-payment of revenue in ryotwari areas. 2. No-chowkidari-tax campaign in zamindari areas. 3. Violation of forest laws in the Central Provinces.
Extent of Participation:	Women and students participated in huge numbers, merchants and traders were enthusiastic, active participation of tribals, workers and peasants. Whereas Muslim participation was nowhere near the 1920-22 level



Gandhi's activities further:



In July 1930 the viceroy, Lord Irwin, suggested a round table conference and reiterated the goal of dominion status.

In August 1930 Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru were taken to Yeravada Jail to meet Gandhi and discuss the possibility of a settlement.

The Nehrus (Motilal and Jawaharlal) and Gandhi unequivocally reiterated the demands of:

1. Right of secession from Britain.
2. Complete national government with control over defence and finance
3. An independent tribunal to settle Britain's financial claims.

Gandhi- Irwin Pact (1931)

February 14, 1931, Pact was signed also called as Delhi Pact, placed the Congress on an equal footing with the government.

Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on immediate release of prisoners, remission of fines, return of land, right to make salt etc.

The viceroy, however, turned down two of Gandhi's demands.

1. Public inquiry into police excesses.
2. Commutation of Bhagat Singh and his comrades' death sentence to life sentence.

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed:

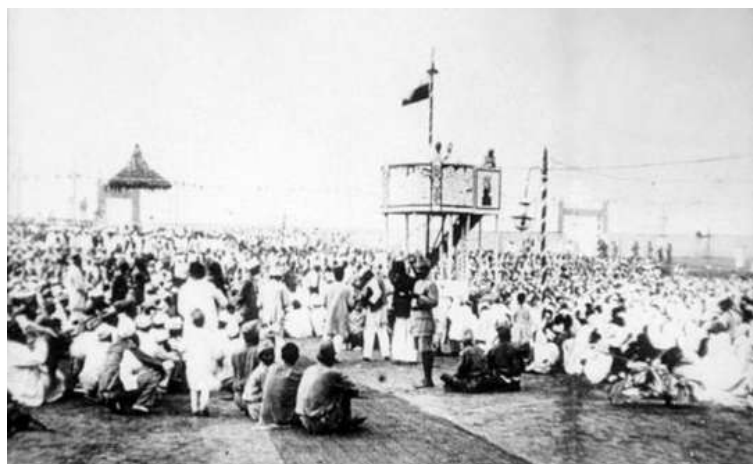
1. To suspend the civil disobedience movement.
2. To participate in the next Round Table Conference.



Place	Satyagraha Organizer	Description
Tamil Nadu	C. Rajagopalachari	Organized a march from Thiruchinapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
Malabar	Kelappan	Known for Vaikom Satyagraha and organized salt marches.
Andhra	Sibirams	Satyagraha organized in Andhra region.
Orissa	Gopal Bandhu Chaudhuri	Organized Satyagraha in Balasore, Cuttack, and other places in Orissa.
Bihar	N/A	Non-chowkidari tax was imposed, leading to resistance and Satyagraha.
Peshawar	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Organized Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts) and led a powerful march in Peshawar.
Sholapur	Sarojini Naidu	Led the campaign and Satyagraha in Sholapur.
Karnataka, Maharashtra, Central Provinces	N/A	Defiance of forest laws was observed in these regions, with people resisting British regulations.
Manipur and Nagaland	Rani Gaidinliu	At the age of 13, Rani Gaidinliu raised the banner of resistance against the British in Manipur and Nagaland.



Karachi session (1931)



Admiration for the Martyrs	The Congress expressed admiration for the bravery and sacrifice of the three martyrs, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru, who were executed on March 23, 1931.
Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin Pact	The Congress endorsed the Delhi Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact, which was a significant agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin (the Viceroy) to resolve some of the political issues and pave the way for future negotiations between the Congress and the British government.
Reiteration of the Goal of Purna Swaraj	The Congress reaffirmed its commitment to the goal of Purna Swaraj (complete independence) for India. The demand for complete freedom from British rule was reiterated as a central objective of the Indian National Congress.
Fundamental Rights Resolution	The Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights, which laid out the rights and liberties that the people of India should be entitled to as part of their struggle for independence and self-governance.
National Economic Programme Resolution	Another resolution was adopted on the National Economic Programme, emphasizing the importance of economic freedom for the masses. The Congress acknowledged that political freedom alone would not be sufficient, and economic empowerment was essential to uplift the impoverished millions of India.
Sardar Patel as President	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel served as the President of the Karachi Congress session. As a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress, his leadership was instrumental in steering the Congress towards its objectives during this critical period of the freedom struggle.

3 RTC (Round Table Conferences)

Round Table Conference	Participants	Important Facts
1st Round Table Conference (Nov 1930-Jan 1931)	British representatives (Labour, Conservative, Liberal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Federation was accepted. Responsible Government at provinces. Internal sovereignty of the princely states. The Indian National Congress (INC) did not participate in this round.
	Muslim League members (Jinnah, Aga Khan)	
	Indian states representatives	
	British India representatives (Ambedkar, Sapru)	
2nd Round Table Conference (Sept-Dec 1931)	Mahatma Gandhi (representative of INC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi claimed that the Congress alone represented political India.
	Participants from the 1st Round Table	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi opposed separate electorates for untouchables and Muslims, advocating for no separate electorate for minorities.
3rd Round Table Conference (Nov-Dec 1932)	Sarojini Naidu (participated to represent women)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsay MacDonald, the head of the national government in Britain, was involved.
	Labour Party and Conservative Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The decisions taken during this conference were reflected in the form of the Government of India Act 1935, which introduced provincial autonomy and other reforms.
	INC refused to attend this round.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended the conference, but Jinnah did not participate.



Second phase of Civil Disobedience

Movement

- Civil Disobedience was resumed after the failure of the Round Table Conferences. Viceroy Willingdon refused to meet with Gandhi on December 31.
- On January 4, 1932, Gandhi was arrested.
- A series of repressive ordinances were issued, ushering in a virtual martial law, known as 'Civil Martial Law,' although it was under civilian control.
- Congress organizations at all levels were banned. Repression was particularly harsh on women. The press was gagged, and nationalist literature was banned.
- In April 1934, Gandhi decided to withdraw the civil disobedience movement because:
 - Gandhi and other leaders had no time to build up the tempo.
 - The masses were not prepared.

Communal Award (1932)

Announcement	Announced by British PM, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.
Background	Based on the findings of the Indian Franchise Committee (Lothian Committee).
Purpose	Established separate electorates and reserved seats for minorities, including Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and the depressed classes.
Seats Allocation	Granted seventy-eight reserved seats for the depressed classes in the legislative bodies.
Impact on Depressed Classes	Provided increased political representation and voice for the marginalized communities.
Gandhi's View	Gandhi saw it as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism, as it encouraged divisive politics based on religious and caste identities.
Public Reaction	The Communal Award led to protests and opposition from various groups, including Gandhiji's supporters and Congress members.

Poona Pact of 1932

Agreement Reached	During Gandhi's indefinite fast on September 20, 1932.
Purpose	Addressed Gandhi's demands and ended his fast.
Negotiations	Mediated by prominent leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya and other Congress representatives.
Seats for Depressed Classes	Increased reserved seats for the depressed classes from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18% of the total in the Central Legislature.
Impact on Depressed Classes	The Poona Pact significantly improved the political representation of the depressed classes, giving them more say in decision-making.
Political Implications	The agreement demonstrated the effectiveness of nonviolent protests and negotiations in resolving conflicts.
Agreement Details	The Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes and instead allocated more reserved seats for them.
Signatories	B.R. Ambedkar signed on behalf of the depressed classes, and Madan Mohan Malviya signed on behalf of the Upper Caste Hindus.
Government Acceptance	The British government accepted the Poona Pact as an amendment to the Communal Award.
Communal Harmony	The pact aimed to promote communal harmony and discourage divisive politics based on religion and caste.



After Civil Disobedience phase (1933-)

Gandhi:

- Emphasized constructive work in the villages, especially the revival of village crafts. 'Constructive work', said Gandhi, 'would lead to the consolidation of people's power, and open the way to the mobilization of millions in the next phase of mass struggle.'

Revival of Constitutional Methods:

- Revival of the constitutional method of struggle and participation in the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly to be held in 1934.
- Led this time by Dr. M.A. Ansari, Asaf Ali, Satyamurthy, Bhula bhai Desai and B.C. Roy and previous No Changers like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, or Rajagopalachari.

Left:

- Critical of both & instead favoured the continuation of mass movement since they felt that the situation continued to be revolutionary because of the continuing economic crisis and the readiness of the masses to fight.
- Nehru also attacked the notion of winning freedom through stages. Real power could not be won gradually 'bit by bit' or by 'two annas and four annas.'
- 'Thus, to S-T-S' he counter-posed the strategy of S-V ('V'-victory) Unlike the Surat split, Congress avoided such a division. Those who were willing to contest elections were allowed to do so.
- Congress Ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, and Bihar and later in the NWFP and Assam also.
- Work under Congress Ministries: Ease curb on civil liberties, press restrictions were lifted, political prisoners were released, lift ban on several organisations etc.

(Swadeshi-Teetotalism-Self-rule) refers to a strategy or slogan advocated by Mahatma Gandhi during the Indian independence movement. It consisted of three key principles:

Swadeshi: This term means "self-reliance" or "self-sufficiency." Gandhi promoted the use of locally produced goods and products, encouraging Indians to boycott British goods and instead support Indian industries.

Teetotalism: Gandhi emphasized the importance of abstaining from the consumption of alcohol. He believed that alcohol consumption was detrimental to individual health and social well-being.

Self-rule: Gandhi's ultimate goal was to achieve complete self-rule or independence for India. He advocated for nonviolent civil disobedience and passive resistance as the means to achieve political freedom from British colonial rule.

These three principles, collectively known as S-T-S or Swadeshi-Teetotalism-Self-rule, formed the basis of Gandhi's ideology and his approach to achieving independence for India.

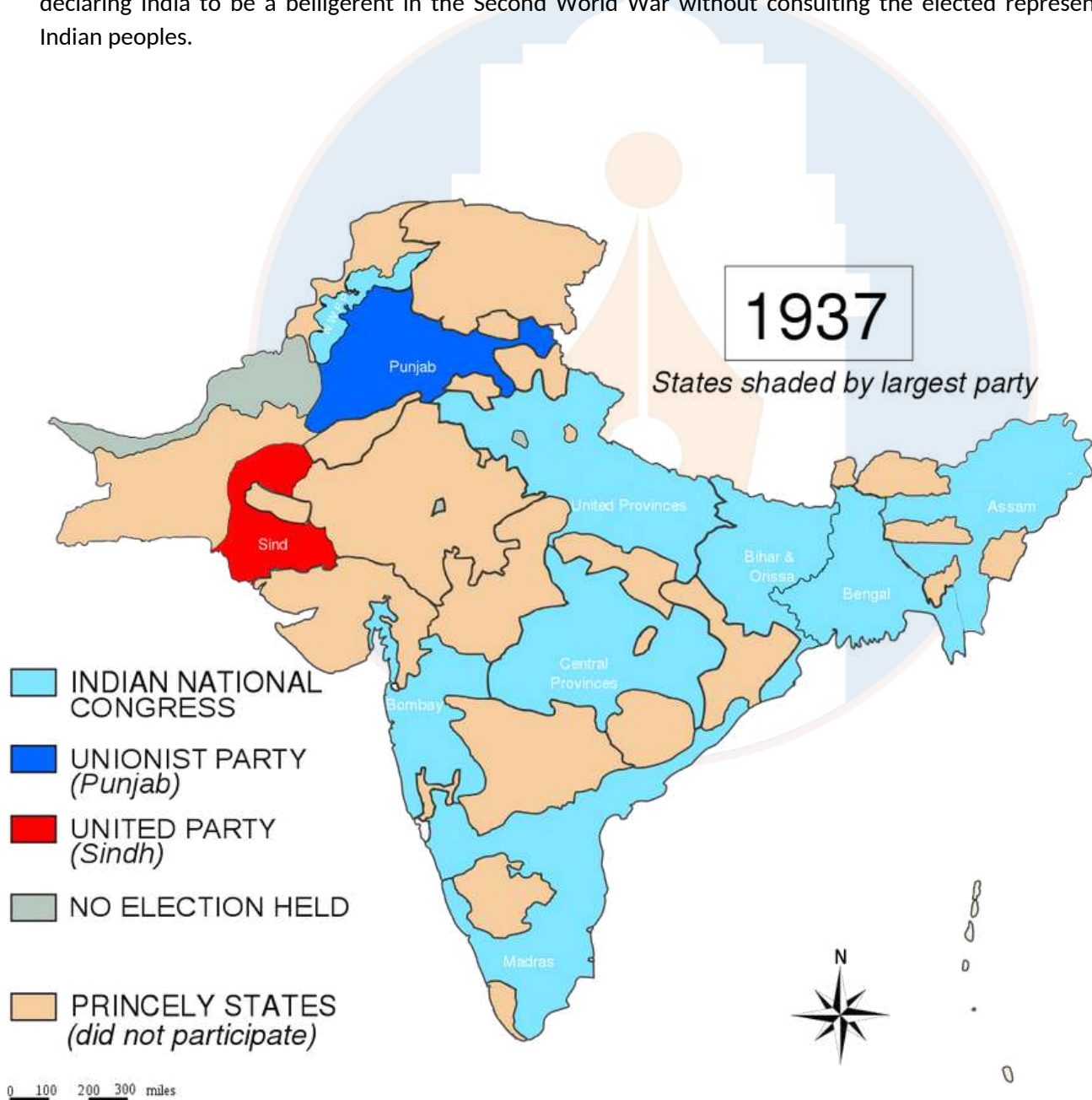
(S-V) or "Swaraj-Victory" was a strategy or slogan put forth by Jawaharlal Nehru, a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement and the first Prime Minister of independent India. S-V stood in contrast to Mahatma Gandhi's S-T-S (Swadeshi-Teetotalism-Self-rule) approach.

S-V emphasized a more assertive and radical path towards achieving independence. It focused on direct and forceful action to confront British colonial rule and actively fight for complete self-rule or Swaraj.

Unlike Gandhi's nonviolent civil disobedience and constructive work, Nehru's S-V strategy called for more aggressive forms of resistance, including mass protests, strikes, and civil unrest.



- Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Punjab and Sind.
- The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in seven of the provinces, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bihar, and Orissa. The exceptions were Bengal, where the Congress was nevertheless the largest party, Punjab, Sindh, and Assam. The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.
- The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent in the Second World War without consulting the elected representatives of the Indian peoples.



Government of India Act of 1935

Enacted	August 1935
Nature of the Act	An Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom
Purpose	To introduce constitutional reforms in British India
Framework	Proposed a federal structure with autonomous provinces
Bicameral Legislature	Federal Legislature with two houses - Council of States (Upper House) and Federal Assembly (Lower House)
Provinces	Increased the number of provinces from 11 to 14
Provincial Autonomy	Provinces were granted greater autonomy and responsible government was introduced
Provincial Governors	Governors retained special powers, known as "Governor's Reserve"
Federal Structure	Created an All-India Federation with separate legislative lists for the center and provinces
Federal Legislature	Federal Legislature consisted of the Council of States (Upper House) and the Federal Assembly (Lower House)
Separate Electorates	Continued separate electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, and other minority communities
Franchise	Introduced limited and communal franchise, excluding a large section of the population from voting
Federal Court	Established a Federal Court at the center, the highest court of appeal for federal matters
Abolition of Dyarchy	Replaced dyarchy in provinces with provincial autonomy
Governor-General's Role	Retained the Governor-General as the constitutional head of the federation and provinces
Princely States	The act did not apply to princely states; they were outside its purview
Communal Representation	Reserved seats were provided for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians
Communal Award	Separate electorates were maintained for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes)
Communal Representation	The Act provided for the communal representation of minority communities in provincial legislatures

Achievements of Congress Rule

Civil Liberty:

- Emergency powers related laws were repealed.
- Restrictions and bans on the press, certain books, newspapers, and illegal organizations were lifted.

Failure:

- Yusuf Meherally and S.S. Batliwala were arrested for inflammatory and seditious speeches.
- K.M. Munshi used CID against communists and leftists.

Agrarian Reforms:

- Congress Ministries legislated a number of laws related to land reforms, debt relief, forest grazing fee, arrears of rent, and land tenure.

Failure:

- Most of these benefits went to statutory and occupancy tenants, while sub-tenants did not gain much.
- Agricultural laborers did not benefit, as they had not been mobilized.

Social Welfare Reforms:

- Measures were taken for the welfare of Harijans, including temple entry and education.
- Encouragement was given to khadi (handspun cloth) and indigenous enterprises.
- In 1938, the National Planning Committee was set up under Congress President Subhash Chandra Bose.

Congress Rule in Provinces:

- Reforms were undertaken in education, public health, sanitation, as well as in prisons.

Labour:

- Efforts were made to create goodwill between labor and capital with mediation by the ministries.
- Measures were taken to improve workers' conditions and secure wage increases for them.

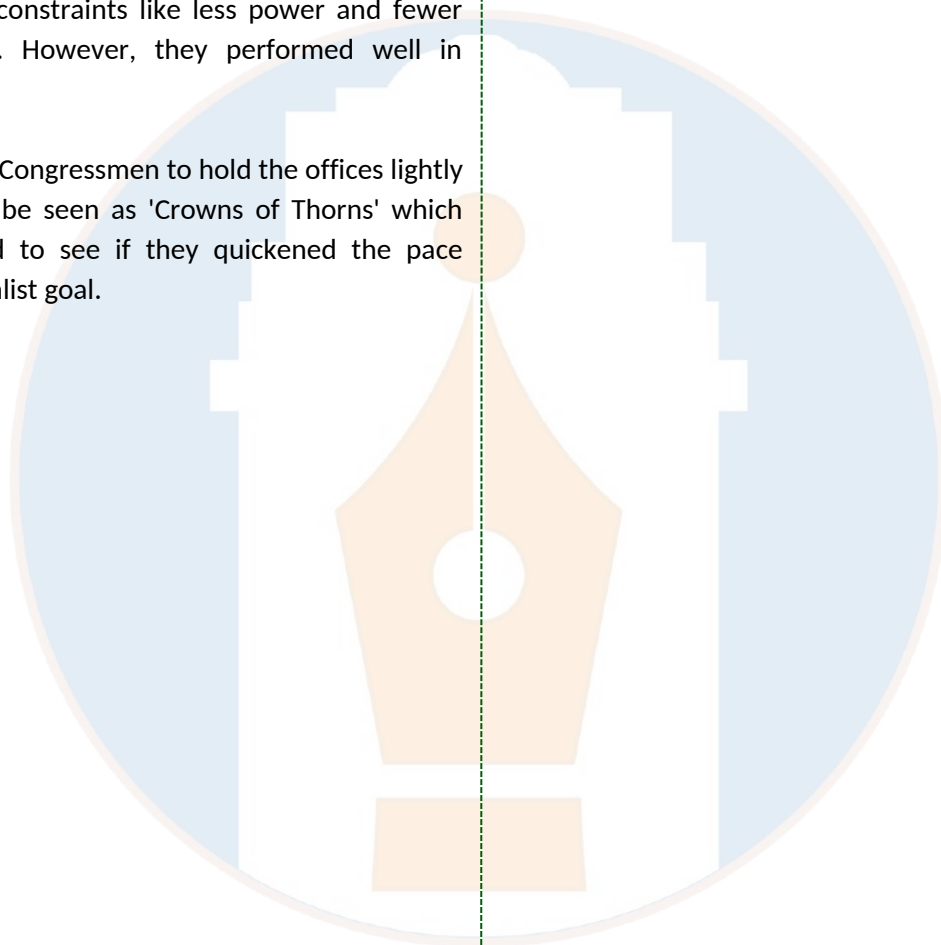
Failure:

- Ministries failed in Bombay as a mediator.
- Leftist critics were unsatisfied.
- Ministries took recourse to section 144 and arrested the leaders



Consequences:

- Administrative work by Indians weakened the myth that Indians were not fit to rule.
- People were able to perceive the shape of things to come if independence was won.
- The contention that Indian self-government was necessary for radical social transformation got confirmed.
- The movement could use state power to further its ends without being co-opted.
- Congress ministries failed in Agrarian Reforms (to abolish Zamindari) due to constraints like less power and fewer financial resources. However, they performed well in other spheres.
- Gandhi advised the Congressmen to hold the offices lightly and not tightly, to be seen as 'Crowns of Thorns' which had been accepted to see if they quickened the pace towards the nationalist goal.



SECOND WORLD WAR AND NATIONALIST RESPONSE



Haripura Session of 1938

President	Subhash Chandra Bose
1. Complete Independence: The Congress reiterated its demand for complete independence from British rule, rejecting the idea of Dominion Status.	
2. Economic Policy: The session discussed and adopted a resolution on economic policy, emphasizing self-reliance, indigenous industries, and the protection of Indian artisans and farmers.	
3. Social Justice: Resolutions were passed on social justice, calling for the upliftment of oppressed and backward classes, and advocating for their representation in political bodies.	
4. Boycott of Foreign Goods: The session emphasized the importance of Swadeshi (boycotting foreign goods) to promote Indian industries and self-sufficiency.	
5. Youth and Students: The Congress expressed its commitment to the involvement of youth and students in the freedom movement and encouraged their active participation.	
6. Formation of National Planning Committee: The session established the National Planning Committee under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru to lay the foundation for India's planned economic development after independence.	
7. Resolution on Fundamental Rights: The session passed a resolution on fundamental rights, envisioning a free and democratic India where the rights of all citizens would be protected.	

8. Constitution of the Congress Working Committee: The Congress Working Committee, the apex decision-making body of the party, was reconstituted during this session.

9. Mass Contact Campaign: The Congress adopted a resolution for a Mass Contact Campaign to connect with the masses and raise awareness about the freedom struggle across the country.

10. Strengthening Provincial Congress Committees: The session emphasized the importance of strengthening Provincial Congress Committees and improving coordination among them.

11. Call for Quit India Movement: The Haripura Session laid the groundwork for the future Quit India Movement, which was launched in 1942 as a major civil disobedience movement demanding British withdrawal from India.

Tripuri Crisis (1939)

- In the 1939 elections for the President of Congress, Subhash Chandra Bose announced his candidature, pitting himself against Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who was supported by Gandhiji.
- The result declared on January 29, 1939, showed Subhash securing 1580 votes, while Sitaramayya obtained 1377 votes, **leading to a narrow but clear victory for Bose**. Although Gandhi took the defeat personally, he expressed his acceptance of Subhash's win and recognized his role in convincing Sitaramayya not to withdraw from the race.
- Despite becoming the Congress President, **Subhash faced challenges as the Congress Working Committee was still dominated by Gandhi's followers, limiting his influence**.
- In March 1939, during the annual session at Tripuri near Jabalpur, **Subhash accused the working committee leaders of being willing to compromise with the British government on the issue of federation**. Consequently, they resigned from the committee in response to Bose's public doubts on their nationalistic principles.
- During his presidential speech at the Tripuri session, **Subhash Bose proposed giving the British a six-month ultimatum to grant independence, with the intent of launching a civil disobedience movement if the ultimatum was rejected**.



- However, **Gandhi disagreed, feeling that neither the Congress nor the masses were ready for such drastic action.** He also acknowledged the presence of communal discord and class strife, emphasizing the need for a unified vision before embarking on a struggle.
- A resolution was moved asking Bose to nominate the Congress Working Committee according to Gandhi's wishes, but Bose refused.
- As differences between Gandhi and Bose grew, it became apparent that they were unable to find common ground.
- The majority of members favored a united Congress led by Gandhi, leading to **Bose's resignation from the President's post in April 1939.**
- After stepping down, Rajendra Prasad took over as the President of the Congress.
- **In May 1939, Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc as a new party within the Congress, emphasizing their more radical approach towards the struggle for independence.**
- The Tripuri crisis marked a significant turning point in Congress politics, reflecting the contrasting ideologies of Subhash Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi and their different visions for the future of the Indian freedom movement.

- Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945) was an Indian nationalist whose defiance of British authority in India made him a hero among many Indians,
- The honorific Netaji was first applied to Bose in Germany in early 1942—by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin. It is now used throughout India.
- Subhas Bose was born into wealth and privilege in a large Bengali family in Orissa during the British Raj. The early recipient of an Anglo-centric education, he was sent after college to England to take the Indian Civil Service examination. He succeeded with distinction in the vital first exam but demurred at taking the routine final exam, citing nationalism as a higher calling.

- Returning to India in 1921, Bose joined the nationalist movement led by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.
- He followed Jawaharlal Nehru to leadership in a group within the Congress which was less keen on constitutional reform and more open to socialism.
- Bose became Congress president in 1938. After reelection in 1939, differences arose between him and the Congress leaders, including Gandhi.
- After the large majority of the Congress Working Committee members resigned in protest, Bose resigned as president and was eventually ousted from the party.
- In April 1941, Bose arrived in Germany, where he received equivocal sympathy for India's independence. A Free India Centre was established in Berlin with German funds, and a 3,000-strong Free India Legion was recruited from Indian prisoners of war captured by Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps to serve under Bose. In late May 1942, Adolf Hitler offered to arrange a submarine for Bose to travel to southeast Asia, where Japan had achieved quick victories.
- Bose boarded a German submarine in February 1943 and was later transferred to a Japanese submarine. He disembarked in Japanese-held Sumatra in May 1943. With Japanese support, Bose revamped the Indian National Army (INA) comprising Indian prisoners of war. A Provisional Government of Free India was declared on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, nominally presided by Bose.
- Bose's military effort was short-lived, and the British Indian Army reversed the Japanese attack on India in late 1944 and early 1945. The remaining INA was driven down the Malay Peninsula and surrendered with the recapture of Singapore. Bose chose to escape to Manchuria to seek refuge in the Soviet Union.
- Bose died on August 18, 1945, from third-degree burns received when his overloaded plane crashed in Japanese Taiwan.



ORIGINAL

The Right Hon. E. S. Montague M.P.,

Secretary of State for India.

Sir,

I desire to have my name removed from the list of probationers in the Indian Civil Service.

I may state in this connection that I was selected as a result of an open competitive examination held in August, 1920.

I have received an allowance of £100 (one hundred pounds only) up till now. I shall remit the amount to the India Office as soon as my resignation is accepted.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Subhas Chandra Bose.



Birth and Early Life	Born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa (now Odisha), to Janakinath and Prabhavati Bose. Completed studies in Calcutta (now Kolkata).
Joining Indian National Congress	Joined Indian National Congress in 1921, influenced by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das.
Role in Non-Cooperation Movement	Actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922) under Gandhiji.
Imprisonment and Disillusionment	Jailed several times by the British for his nationalist activities.
Differences with Mahatma Gandhi	Disagreed with Gandhi's non-violent approach and called for more militant methods.
Formation of Forward Bloc	Formed the Forward Bloc within INC in 1939, advocating a radical and aggressive stance.
Escape from House Arrest	Escaped from India in 1941, reached Germany, and then Japan seeking support for freedom.
Formation of Azad Hind Fauj	Established Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) with Japanese assistance in 1942.
INA's Role in Southeast Asia	Led INA's military campaign in Southeast Asia, aiming to liberate India from British rule.
Raising Azad Hind Government	Set up Azad Hind Government in Singapore, proclaimed India's independence in 1943.
'Dilli Chalo' Call	He reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, 'Delhi Chalo', and announced the formation of the Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army on 21st October 1943.
Broadcasts and Propaganda	Used radio broadcasts and propaganda to reach out to Indian masses for support.
Legacy and Disappearance	Mysteriously disappeared in 1945, and controversy surrounds the circumstances of his death.



Gandhi vs Bose

Ideological Differences	Gandhi	Bose
Approach to Goal	Firm believer of Ahimsa to gain any goal	He believed that violent resistance alone could oust the imperial power from India
Means and Ends	For him, means were as important as ends	Bose had his eye on the result. Only the end was important to him.
Concept of Governance	Propagated the concept of Ramarajya/Self-governance	He was a supporter of democracy
Military	Gandhiji was against the military and its actions	He was attracted towards military discipline
Economic Ideology	He dismissed Capitalism and Western Socialism. He brought in the idea of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship	Bose was in favor of Industrialization and modernization. He was attracted by Socialism.
Religion	He was a man of religion and had a steadfast view on religion	Bose believed in Upanishadic teachings. He was for total non-discrimination on the basis of religion. He was a secularist.
Social Structure	His goals for society were eradication of untouchability & maintaining varna distinctions of the caste system	Bose propagated an egalitarian, casteless, and classless society.
Education	Gandhi spoke of free and compulsory education for all between 7-14 years of age. His Nai Talim aimed at imparting education that would lead to freedom from ignorance, illiteracy, etc. He also emphasized vocational training.	Bose was for higher education, especially in technical and scientific fields.

World War II (1939-45)

Start Date: World War II began on September 1, 1939, when Germany, led by Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland.

Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, and Japan formed the Axis Powers, seeking to expand their territories and influence.

Allied Powers: Opposing the Axis Powers, the Allies included major countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, among others.

Blitzkrieg and European Expansion: Germany swiftly conquered several European countries using blitzkrieg tactics, such as France, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway.

Battle of Britain: The Battle of Britain was fought in the skies over the UK between the Royal Air Force (RAF) and the German Luftwaffe, preventing a German invasion.

Operation Barbarossa: In June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union, leading to a brutal conflict on the Eastern Front.

Pearl Harbor: On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the US naval base at Pearl Harbor, drawing the US into the war.

Pacific Theater: Japan expanded its territories in the Pacific through military conquests, clashing with US forces in battles like Midway, Guadalcanal, and Iwo Jima.

Holocaust: The Nazi regime implemented the systematic genocide of six million Jews and millions of others in concentration camps.

D-Day: On June 6, 1944, Allied forces launched a massive amphibious invasion of Normandy, France, liberating Western Europe from German control.

Atomic Bombs: The US dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945, leading to Japan's surrender.

End of the War: World War II officially ended on September 2, 1945, after Japan's surrender, marking the deadliest conflict in human history, with tens of millions of casualties.



Role of India in WW-II

Support to the British War Effort: As India was still under British colonial rule, the Indian government declared support for the Allies (British, US, Soviet Union, and other anti-Axis powers) after the outbreak of war in 1939.

Indian Army: The Indian Army provided substantial manpower to the Allies, with over two million Indian soldiers serving in different theaters, including North Africa, the Middle East, Italy, and Southeast Asia.

Burma Campaign: The Indian Army played a crucial role in the Burma Campaign against the Japanese forces. Indian troops fought bravely alongside British and Allied forces to recapture Burma (now Myanmar) from Japanese occupation.

Indian National Army (INA): During the war, a group called the Indian National Army (INA) was formed by Indian soldiers who were prisoners of war captured by the Japanese. Led by Subhas Chandra Bose, the INA sought to liberate India from British rule with Japanese support.

Political Struggles: India's support to the war effort was conditional upon the British government's promise of post-war independence. However, the British did not fulfill their promises, leading to increased demands for independence and the intensification of the Indian freedom struggle after the war.

Nationalists' response towards WW-II

- On September 3, 1939, the Government of India declared support for World War II without consulting Indians.

The Congress, although not pleased with the decision, offered to cooperate in the war effort but with two conditions:

- After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine the political structure of a free India.
- Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

- However, the viceroy, Linlithgow, rejected the offer, arguing that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for the war.
- To Adopt Official Position. Here, different opinions were voiced on the question of Indian support to British war efforts.



Gandhi	Bose	Nehru
Advocated unconditional support to the Allied powers.	Believed it was not the ideal time to support either side in the war.	Supported the war efforts of the Allied powers but without active Indian participation until India was free.
Total dislike of fascist ideology.	Saw the war as being fought by imperialists on both sides.	Believed that justice was on the side of Britain, France, and Poland.
Was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.	Thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement and achieve freedom from Britain.	Acknowledged Britain and France as imperialist powers.
Supported by other sociologists like Acharya Narendra Dev & Jayaprakash Narayan.	Advocated no Indian participation in the war until India itself was free.	Believed that India should not take advantage of Britain's difficulties by starting an immediate civil disobedience movement.



Government's Attitude and Congress

Response:

Govt. response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative • It tried to use Muslims and Princes against the INC (WW-II)
Government's hidden agenda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British policy was "to take advantage of the war to regain the lost ground from the Congress" by provoking the Congress into a confrontation with the government and then using the extraordinary situation to acquire draconian powers.
Defence of India Ordinance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 1940, a top-secret Draft Revolutionary Movement Ordinance had been prepared, aimed at launching crippling pre-emptive strikes on the Congress. • Civil liberties were restricted since the day war began
Congress' reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress as well as Gandhi responded sharply to this action and asked congress ministry to resign in province at CWC meeting in October 1939.
Day of Deliverance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The resignation of congress ministry was celebrated by league as day of deliverance
Mass struggle?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though the question of immediate mass struggle arose again, Gandhi and his supporters were not in its favour. • They instead advocated toning up the Congress organisation, carrying on political work among the masses, and negotiating till all possibilities of a negotiated settlement were exhausted.
Pakistan Resolution (March 1940)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Muslim League passed a resolution calling for "grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority (North-West, East) into independent states in which • "Constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign and adequate safeguards to Muslims where they are in minority"

The August offer: (NOT The August declaration) + Quick revision

- The Morley-Minto Reforms, also known as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, were introduced during the colonial rule to address Indian demands for more representation in the legislative process. The reforms were proposed by the then Secretary of State for India, John Morley, and the Viceroy of India, Lord Minto.
- The August Declaration, also known as the Montagu Declaration, was made in August 1917 by Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy of India. It was a response to the growing demands for self-government in India during World War I.
- Due to the rapid advance of Nazi forces in Europe during World War II, the Indian National Congress decided to offer help to the British if they allowed the formation of an interim government in India.
- The British government rejected the Congress' proposal and instead came up with the August Offer in 1940.
- The August Offer included the objective of granting Dominion status to India, which would grant India more autonomy within the British Commonwealth.
- The Viceroy's Executive Council was to be expanded, with a majority of Indians included in the council, drawn from major political parties.
- The British government proposed setting up a Constituent Assembly after the war, where mainly Indians would decide the constitution of India based on their social, economic, and political ideas. However, certain subjects like defense, minority rights, treaties with states, and all India services would remain under British control.
- The August Offer assured that no future constitution would be adopted without the consent of minorities.



- Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi rejected the August Offer, expressing dissatisfaction with the concept of Dominion status.
- The Muslim League, on the other hand, was content with the veto assurance, as it aimed to safeguard Muslim interests.
- The August Offer was significant as it was the first time that the British explicitly accepted the concept of Dominion status and acknowledged Indian demands for a Constituent Assembly to frame their own constitution.
- In July 1941, the Viceroy's Executive Council was enlarged to include a majority of Indians, marking a significant step towards Indian representation in the government. However, the British retained control over defense, finance, and home affairs, and the National Defense Council was established with purely advisory functions.

Individual Satyagraha: 1940

The aims of launching individual satyagraha were:

- To demonstrate that nationalist patience was not a sign of weakness, but a strategic approach to achieve their goals peacefully.
- To express the people's sentiment that they were not interested in the war and that they did not differentiate between Nazism and the oppressive rule in India.
- To provide another opportunity for the government to accept the Congress' demands peacefully.
- The satyagrahis demanded the freedom of speech against the war through an anti-war declaration and planned to march towards Delhi in what was termed as the "Delhi Chalo Movement."
- Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer the Satyagraha, followed by Jawaharlal Nehru as the second satyagrahi, and Acharya Brahma Datt as the third.
- In 1941, after the release of Congress leaders from imprisonment, the question of designating a successor to Gandhi arose.
- Mahatma Gandhi chose Jawaharlal Nehru as his preferred successor because Nehru most reliably reflected the pluralist and inclusive idea of India that Gandhi himself stood for.



Context	Gandhi	Nehru
Beliefs	Deeply believed in his own version of God	Was indifferent to religion
Economy	Advocated reviving the rural economy	Believed in industrialization as a solution to poverty
State Power	Sceptical of State power, trusted individuals and communities	Believed in the powers of the modern State to reform society

Cripps Mission of 1942

- In March 1942, a mission headed by Stafford Cripps was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.

Reasons for the mission were:

- The imminent threat of Japan's invasion of India made India's support crucial, and even Allied powers like the USA and USSR were pressuring the British for India's cooperation.
- Indian nationalists agreed to support the Allied cause if substantial power was transferred immediately and complete independence was granted after the war.

Main clauses of the Cripps Mission proposals were:

- Dominion status for India with the option to opt out of the Commonwealth and join any international bodies, including the United Nations.
- After the war's end, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution.



- The assembly's members would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.

The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:

- Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union.
- The new constitution-making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and safeguard the rights of racial and religious minorities.
- In the meantime, the defence of India would remain in British hands, and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

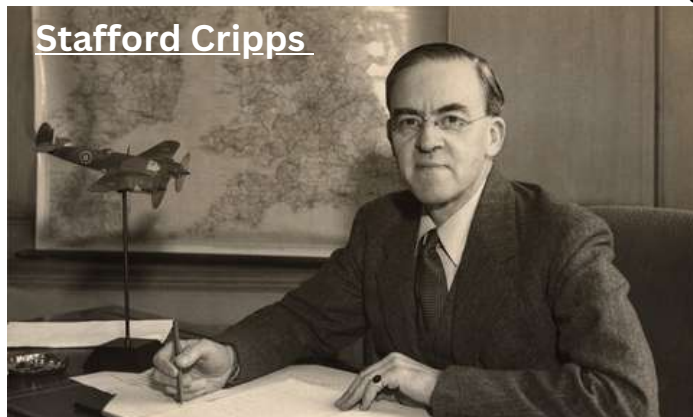
The proposals differed from those offered in the past in several aspects:

- The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands, not "mainly" in Indian hands as contained in the August Offer.
- A concrete plan was provided for the formation of the constituent assembly.
- The option was available for any province to have a separate constitution, laying the groundwork for India's partition.

Reasons for the failure of the Cripps Mission:

- The Congress objected to dominion status, the right of provinces to secede, the retention of governor-general supremacy, and the absence of immediate transfer of power.
- Negotiators for the Congress, namely Nehru and Maulana Azad, were not satisfied with the proposals.
- The Muslim League objected to the idea of a single Indian Union and was dissatisfied with the proposed machinery for creating a constituent assembly. Moreover, Pakistan was not explicitly offered.
- British Prime Minister Churchill, Secretary of State Amery, and Viceroy Linlithgow consistently undermined Cripps's efforts.
- Mahatma Gandhi referred to the Cripps Mission as "A post-dated cheque," implying that the promises made were not credible or sufficient.

Stafford Cripps



Quit India Movement of 1942:

Reasons:

- The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance
- There was popular discontent because of rising prices and shortage of rice, salt, etc.,
- News of reverses suffered by the British in South-East Asia and an imminent British collapse enhanced popular willingness to give expression to discontent.
- The leadership wanted to condition the masses for a possible Japanese invasion.
- In July 1942, CWC met at Wardha and Quit India Resolution was adopted. It was ratified at Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

The meeting resolved to:

- **Demand an immediate end to British rule in India.**
- **Declare commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of Fascism and imperialism.**
- **Form a provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.**
- **Sanction a civil disobedience movement against British rule.**

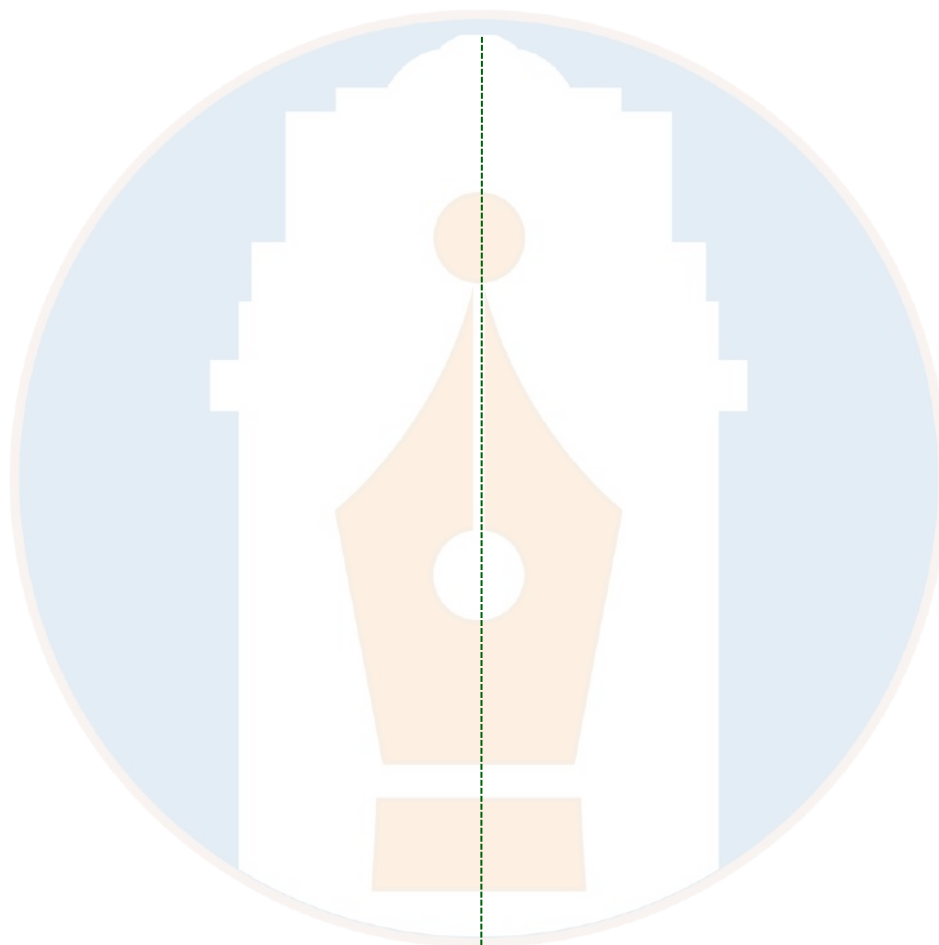
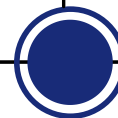
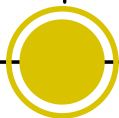


Government servants: Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.

Soldiers: Do not leave the Army but do not fire on Compatriots

Students: If confident, leave studies.

Peasants: If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if not, do not pay rent



THE LAST DECADE OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA



Aspect	Description
Public on Rampage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The general public attacked symbols of authority and forcibly hoisted national flags on public buildings. Bridges were blown up, railway tracks removed, and telegraph lines cut. Most intense activities in eastern United Provinces and Bihar.
Student Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students went on strike in schools and colleges. Participated in processions, distributed illegal news sheets (Patrikas), and acted as couriers for underground networks.
Worker Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers went on strike in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Jamshedpur, Ahmednagar, and Poona.
Underground Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants: Socialists, Forward Bloc members, Gandhi ashramites, revolutionary nationalists, and local organizations in various regions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main personalities: Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani, and R.P. Goenka.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay.

Parallel Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballia under Chittu Pandey: Released Congress leaders and carried out various activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tamluk (Midnapore) - Jatiya Sarkar: Undertook cyclone relief work, granted funds to schools, supplied paddy from the rich to the poor, organized Vidyut Vahinis, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satara - "Prati Sarkar": Organized under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc. Conducted activities like village libraries, Nyayadan Mandals, prohibition campaigns, and 'Gandhi marriages'.
Extent of Mass Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth: Students from schools and colleges played a significant role.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women: School and college girls actively participated, including notable figures like Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, and Usha Mehta.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers: Participated in strikes despite facing repression.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peasants: Various strata of peasants actively participated, and some zamindars were also involved. No anti-zamindar violence reported.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government officials: Lower-level police and administration officials participated, leading to erosion of government loyalty.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims: Provided shelter to underground activists. No communal clashes occurred during the movement.
Opposition to the Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communists: Did not join the movement and supported the British war against Germany after the Nazi attack on Russia.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Muslim League: Opposed the movement due to fears that minorities would be oppressed by Hindus if the British left India at that time. Hindu Mahasabha: Boycotted the movement. Princely states showed a low-key response.



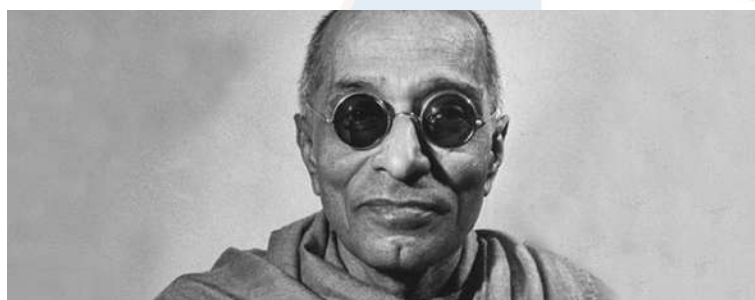
Government Repression:

- Although martial law was not applied, the repression was severe. Agitating crowds were lathi-charged, tear-gassed, and fired upon.
- In February 1943, Gandhi started a fast as an answer to an exhortation by the government to condemn violence; the fast was directed against the violence of the State.

The fast achieved the following:

- Public morale was raised.
- Anti-British feeling was heightened.
- An opportunity was provided for political activity.
- Government's high-handedness was exposed.
- Three members of the viceroy's executive council resigned.
- **On March 23, 1943, Pakistan Day was observed.**

C.R Formula



- C. Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was an Indian politician, freedom fighter, and one of Mahatma Gandhi's closest associates. **Rajagopalachari served as the Premier of the Madras Presidency, the Governor of West Bengal, and the last Governor-General of India.** He was a staunch supporter of non-violence and worked towards communal harmony during India's tumultuous times of partition and independence.

Rajagopalachari Formula (CR Plan):

- C. Rajagopalachari proposed a formula for Congress-League cooperation in 1944, which became known as the Rajagopalachari Formula or CR Plan. **This plan aimed to find a middle ground and resolve the contentious issues between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, especially regarding the demand for Pakistan.**

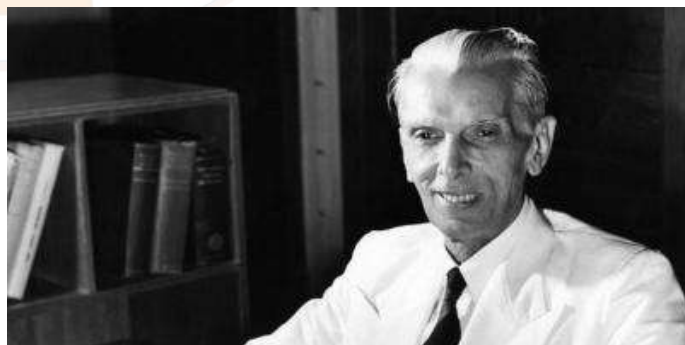
Main Points of CR Plan:

- The formula required the Muslim League to endorse the Congress's demand for complete independence from British rule, which was a crucial step towards finding common ground.

- **League to Cooperate in Forming a Provisional Government at the Centre:** Rajagopalachari proposed that the Muslim League should cooperate with the Congress in forming a provisional government at the central level, demonstrating inclusivity and cooperation between the two major political parties.
- **Plebiscite for Muslim Majority Areas to Decide on a Separate Sovereign State:** The CR Plan suggested holding a plebiscite in Muslim majority areas to determine whether the people desired to form a separate sovereign state, which was in line with the League's demand for Pakistan.
- **Joint Agreement in Case of Partition:** In the event of partition, both the Congress and the Muslim League were to come to a joint agreement to safeguard important matters such as defense, commerce, and communication.

Jinnah's Demands:

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, wanted the Congress to accept the **Two-Nation Theory, which posited that Hindus and Muslims were distinct nations and could not coexist in a unified India.**
- He also insisted that **only Muslims should vote in the plebiscite in Muslim majority areas, aligning with his vision of a separate Muslim state.**
- Despite Gandhi's support for the Rajagopalachari Formula, the plan did not gain sufficient traction, and the demand for Pakistan continued to be a contentious issue.



Failure of Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945) and British attempt towards Wavell plan

- While Mohandas Gandhi and the entire Congress Working Committee had been **arrested** during the Quit India movement, from **1942 to 1945, Bhulabhai Desai was one of few Congress leaders free.**
- While **pressing demands** for the immediate release of political prisoners, Desai began secretive talks with **Liaquat Ali Khan**, the second-most important leader of the Muslim League.
- It was their intention to **negotiate an agreement for a future coalition government**, which would enable a united choice for Hindus and Muslims for the independent Government of India; eventually in the direction of ending the deadlock between the two entities.

The Pact

- Both of them came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an **interim government** at the centre, consisting of:
 - An equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
 - 20% reserved seats for minorities.
- In this Pact, **Liaquat** gave up the demand for a separate Muslim state in turn for parity of Muslims-to-Hindus in the council of ministers.
- Conceding the League as the representative of Muslims and giving a **minority community equal place** with the majority Hindus, Desai **attempted to construct an ideal Indian alliance** that would **hasten India's path for freedom** while **ending the Quit India struggle.**
- However, it turned out so that, M.K Gandhi's attempt to **resolve the political deadlock** by persuading Desai to make an attempt to appease the league leaders, were **not formally endorsed** either by the Congress or the League.



Failure of Shimla Conference (Wavell Plan) and a road to Partition

- Lord Wavell, the Viceroy in 1943, was tasked with presenting a plan for India's future government acceptable to both the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League.

The Wavell Plan proposed the following:

- The Viceroy's Executive Council would have all Indian members except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.
- Muslims were given 6 out of 14 members, which accounted for more than their share of the population (25%).
- The Viceroy/Governor-General would still have the power of veto.
- The foreign affairs portfolio would be transferred from the Governor-General to an Indian member, while defense would be handled by a British general until the full transfer of power.
- A conference would be convened by the Viceroy to get a list of all the members recommended to the Council from all parties concerned. If a joint list was not agreed upon, separate lists would be taken from the parties.
- **At the Shimla Conference in June 1945, attended by 21 political leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah, the plan failed due to the differences between the Congress and the League.**
- Jinnah insisted that only League members could represent Muslims, while Congress opposed this demand. **The conference failed, and the Wavell Plan dissolved.**
- **The failure of the Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference marked a turning point in the Indian Independence struggle, making partition inevitable.**
- Subsequently, a new Labour government in Britain sent the Cabinet Mission with the intention of granting independence to India without delay after the war ended.



Indian National Army under Subhash Chandra + Rasbehari Bose

Subhash Chandra Bose:

- He passed the Indian Civil Services examination but resigned in 1921 to join the struggle for freedom by becoming a member of the INC.
- His political guru was Chittaranjan Das.
- He became mayor of Calcutta in 1923.
- He presided over the Haripura session of INC in the year 1938.
- Bose chose his own path because of ideological and strategic differences with INC and party leaders.
- He formed a Forward Bloc Party in the year 1939.

Activities of Bose:

- Anti-Compromise Conference: **Convened by Bose at Ramgarh on March 1940.** It was a joint effort of the Forward Bloc and the Kisan Sabha.
- Resolution: A world-wide struggle should be launched on April 6. He called for resistance to be offered to all forms of exploitation of Indian resources for the imperial cause.
- House arrest and Escape: **He was arrested for protesting against the proposed monument for Holwell (survivor of the black hole incident) in Calcutta.**
- Reason for Escape: "to supplement from outside the struggle going on at home".

Origin and First Phase of the Indian National Army:

- **Mohan Singh** created an army of retreating soldiers from Malaya and POWs from the Japanese. By the end of 1942, 40,000 men were ready to join the INA. **INA would go into action only on the invitation of the Indian National Congress and the people of India.**
- **After the Quit India movement, Mohan Singh wanted to launch an invasion of India with the help of the Japanese with larger Indian troops. However, differences emerged over the role to be played by INA. Finally, Mohan Singh was imprisoned by the Japanese.**



Second Phase under S. Bose:

- In June 1943, Subhash Chandra Bose reached Tokyo; met the Japanese prime minister, and secured permission for INA.

Rashbehari Bose:

- Rashbehari Bose had fled to Japan in 1915 due to failed revolutionary activities in India and became a naturalized citizen of Japan. He made a lot of effort in getting the Japanese interested in the Indian Independence movement. **He had created the Indian Independence League (IIL) in 1942 in Tokyo.**
- After the formation of INA, he decided to fly to Singapore and place INA under IIL. After Subhash reached Singapore, he met Rashbehari, who transferred the control and leadership of the Indian Independence League and the INA to Subhash in July 1943.
- On October 21, 1943, Subhash Bose formed the Provisional Government for Free India at Singapore. **The famous slogan—"Give me blood, I will give you freedom"—was given in Malaya.** This provisional government declared war on Britain and the United States and was recognized by the Axis powers.
- **A women's regiment called the Rani Jhansi Regiment was also formed. On November 6, 1943, Andaman and Nicobar Islands were given by the Japanese army to the INA; the islands were renamed as Shahid Dweep and Swaraj Dweep respectively.**
- **The INA headquarters was shifted to Rangoon (in Burma) in January 1944, and the war cry "Chalo Delhi!" became famous. July 6, 1944—Subhas Bose addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the 'Father of the Nation' from the Azad Hind Radio.**
- The Azad Hind Fauz crossed the Burma border and stood on Indian soil on March 18, 1944, then advanced up to Kohima and Imphal.
- **On April 14, Colonel Malik of the Bahadur Group hoisted the INA flag for the first time on the Indian mainland at Moirang, in Manipur.**
- The INA met the same fate as the Japanese, and all brigades began their withdrawal on July 18, 1944.



1945-1947 (Last 2 years)

During the last two years of British rule in India, two basic strands of national upsurge emerged:

a. Tortuous Negotiations and Communal Violence: This strand involved prolonged negotiations between the British government, Congress, and the Muslim League, often accompanied by communal violence. The negotiations ultimately led to India's freedom and partition.

b. Sporadic and Militant Mass Action: The second strand comprised sporadic, localized, and highly militant mass actions by workers, peasants, and state's people. These actions took the form of countrywide strikes and were influenced by events like the INA Release Movement and the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt.

Congress' support to INA

- In the first post-War Congress session in September 1945 at Bombay, a **strong resolution was adopted declaring Congress support for the INA cause.**
- Congress leaders, including **Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Asaf Ali,** organized the defense of INA prisoners in court.
- The INA Relief and Enquiry Committee distributed money, food, and helped arrange employment for those affected. Fund collection drives were also organized.

INA Trials:

- The trials of INA prisoners were highly charged and referred to as the "Edge of volcano." The British initially planned to hold trials for several hundred INA prisoners.
- The first trial took place at the Red Fort in November 1945, featuring a Hindu, Premkumar Sehgal, a Muslim, Shah Nawaz Khan, and a Sikh, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon. **INA Day was celebrated on November 12, 1945, and INA Week was observed from November 5 to 11.**



Congress and Muslim League Election

Results:

- The Congress secured **91 percent of non-Muslim votes and captured 57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly.**
- In most provinces, the Congress obtained a majority except in Bengal, Sindh, and Punjab. It even won the NWFP and Assam, which were being claimed for Pakistan.
- The Muslim League garnered **86.6 percent of the Muslim votes** and captured all 30 reserved seats in the Central Assembly. In provincial elections, it obtained a majority in Bengal and Sindh, establishing itself as the dominant party among Muslims.

Failure of Cabinet Mission plan (1946)

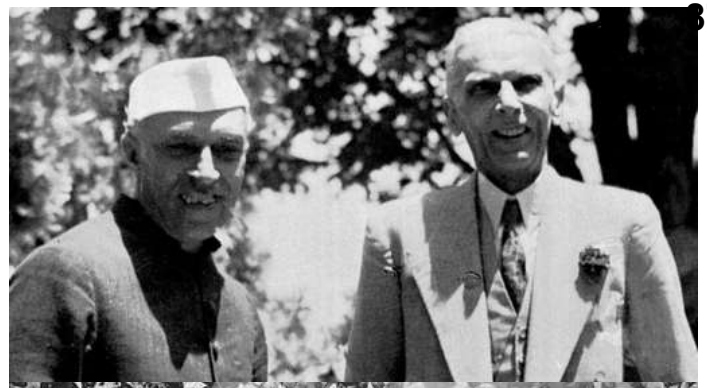
- The Cabinet Mission Plan was a crucial initiative undertaken by the British government in 1946 to address the political deadlock in India and find a path towards the transfer of power. The mission was sent by the British Labour government, led by Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**, and comprised a three-member cabinet deputation to India, including Secretary of State for India, Pethick-Lawrence. **The main objective of the mission was to bring together the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League, and facilitate a united and peaceful transfer of power.**
- The Cabinet Mission Plan recommended the establishment of an interim government with representation from the Congress, the Muslim League, and other major political parties. The Viceroy's Executive Council was to be expanded to include Indian members, except for the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief.
- However, the plan faced challenges and opposition from both the Congress and the Muslim League. **The Congress, expressed reservations about the grouping of provinces and wanted a more centralized government. Muslim League, demanded the formation of a separate Muslim-majority state, Pakistan.**
- Despite the efforts of the Cabinet Mission, the negotiations reached an impasse due to the conflicting demands of the Congress and the Muslim League.



Recommendations of Cabinet Mission

The major recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan were as follows:

- **Division into Three Sections:** The subcontinent was to be divided into three major groups of provinces: Sections A, B, and C. These groupings were based on linguistic and religious affinities.
- **Rejection of Full-Fledged Pakistan:** The Cabinet Mission Plan rejected the demand for a full-fledged, separate Muslim-majority state of Pakistan.
- **Provincial Autonomy:** Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers, giving them a significant level of self-governance and decision-making authority.
- **Common Center:** While provinces would have autonomy, there would be a common center responsible for defense, communications, and external affairs to ensure coordination and unity at the national level.
- **Three-Tier Executive and Legislature:** The proposed constitution included a three-tier system of executive and legislature at the province, section, and union level to manage governance efficiently.
- **Princely States:** The Cabinet Mission Plan addressed the status of princely states, stating that they would no longer be under the paramountcy of the British government. Princely states would be free to enter into arrangements with the successor governments or the British government.
- **Option for Opting Out:** The plan provided an option for local provincial governments to opt out of the group in which they found themselves if a majority of their populace voted to do so.

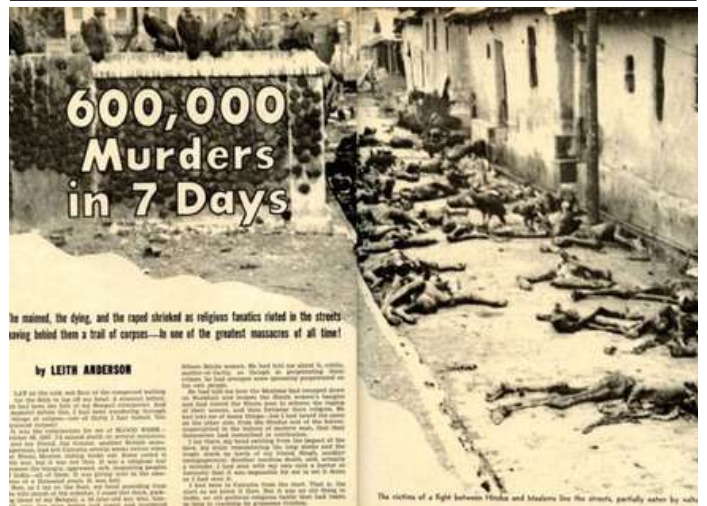


Direct Action Day call by Jinnah

- **Direct Action Day, also known as the Great Calcutta Killings,** was a significant event that took place on August 16, 1946, in Calcutta (now Kolkata), India. It was announced by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the All India Muslim League, as a day of mass protest and strikes to demand the creation of a separate Muslim-majority state, Pakistan.
- On August 16, 1946, a massive rally was organized by the Muslim League at the Maidan in Calcutta. However, what started as a peaceful demonstration quickly turned into one of the bloodiest communal riots in India's history.
- The violence continued for several days, spreading to various parts of Calcutta and beyond. Thousands of people lost their lives, and many more were injured or displaced. The horrifying events of Direct Action Day intensified communal hatred and set the stage for further violence and unrest in the lead-up to India's partition in 1947.

The Communal holocaust by Muslims

Nehru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Early Summers of 1946 Nehru announced at his first press conference as the re-elected president of the Congress that no constituent assembly could be "bound" by any prearranged constitutional formula.
Jinnah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jinnah read Nehru's remarks as a "complete repudiation" of the plan, which had to be accepted in its entirety in order to work. • Jinnah then convened the league's Working Committee, which withdrew its previous agreement to the federation scheme and instead called upon the "Muslim Nation" to launch "direct action" in mid-August 1946.



Clement Atlee's statement:

The British were now in hurry to vacate India, seeing the ongoing circumstances they were left with no interest in the Nation's ruling. Atlee's Statement of February 20, 1947:

- **June 30, 1948: A deadline for transfer of power irrespective of any situation in India.**
- The British would relinquish power either to some form of central government or in some areas to the existing provincial governments if the constituent assembly was not fully representative, i.e., if the Muslim majority provinces did not join.
- British powers and obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with the transfer of power, but these would not be transferred to any successor government in British India.
- Mountbatten would replace Wavell as the Viceroy.
- **The statement contained clear hints of partition and even Balkanisation of the country into numerous states and was, in essence, a reversion of the Cripps Offer.**
- The date was fixed by the government to prevent any further escalation of constitutional crisis and to portray British's sincerity.
- INC (Indian National Congress) was fine with the transfer of power to more than one Centre as it meant the current government could work for its constitution.
- However, emboldened by this provision, the Muslim League launched a civil disobedience movement in Punjab to overthrow the coalition government.
- **By April 1947, INC was ready for partition provided Bengal and Punjab were divided in a fair manner.**



Mountbatten's Plan:

The freedom-with-partition formula was coming to be widely accepted well before Mountbatten arrived in India.

- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
- In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created.
- Sindh would take its own decision.
- Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.

Since the Congress had conceded a unified India, all their other points would be met, namely:

- Independence for princely states ruled out — they would join either India or Pakistan.
- Independence for Bengal ruled out.
- Accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out.
- Freedom to come on August 15, 1947.
- A boundary commission to be set up if partition was to be effected.

Thus, the League's demand was conceded to the extent that Pakistan would be created and the Congress' position on unity was considered to make Pakistan as small as possible.

Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity.

Reasons why Congress accepted Dominion Status:

- It would ensure a peaceful and quick transfer of power.
- It was important for the Congress to assume authority to check the explosive situation.
- It would allow for some much-needed continuity in the bureaucracy and the army.

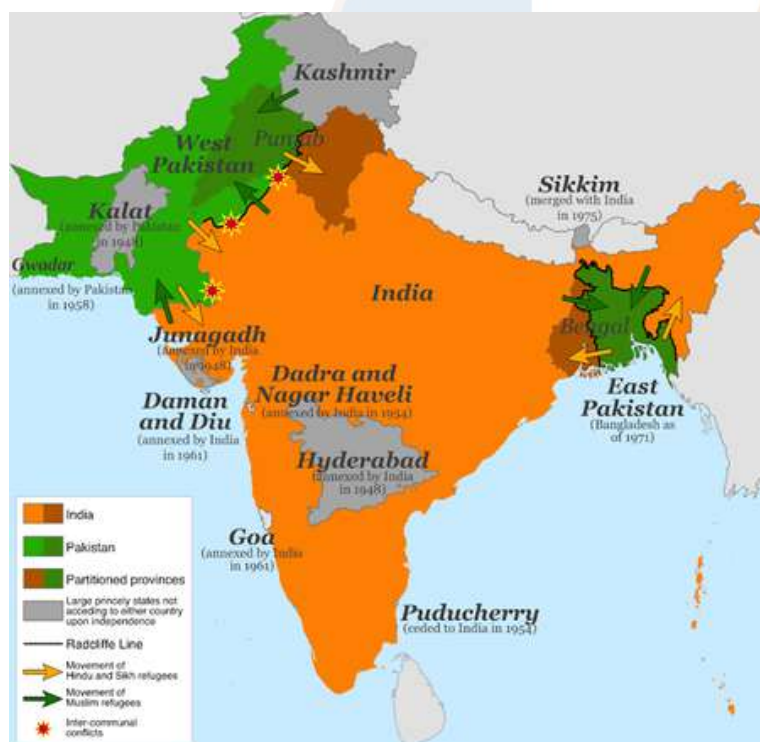


Indian Independence Act, 1947

- For Britain, the dominion status offered a chance to keep India in the Commonwealth, even if temporarily, considering the economic strength, defense potential, and greater value of trade and investment in India.
- Britain wanted to secure Congress' agreement to the dominion status and escape the responsibility for the communal situation.

Responses of States:

- **Bengal and Punjab decided in favor of partition: East Bengal and West Punjab joined Pakistan, and West Bengal and East Punjab stayed with India.**
- **The referendum in Sylhet resulted in the incorporation of that district in East Bengal.**
- **The referendum in NWFP decided in favor of Pakistan, and a similar case was observed with Baluchistan and Sindh.**



- On July 5, 1947, the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act, which was based on the Mountbatten Plan.

The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947, and its provisions were as follows:

- The creation of two independent dominions - India and Pakistan.
- Each dominion would have a governor-general for effective operation.
- The constituent assembly of each new dominion would exercise the powers of its legislature, leading to the automatic dissolution of the existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States.
- Until the formation of a new constitution, both dominions would act in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act-1935.
- M.A. Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan, and Mountbatten became the Governor-General of India.

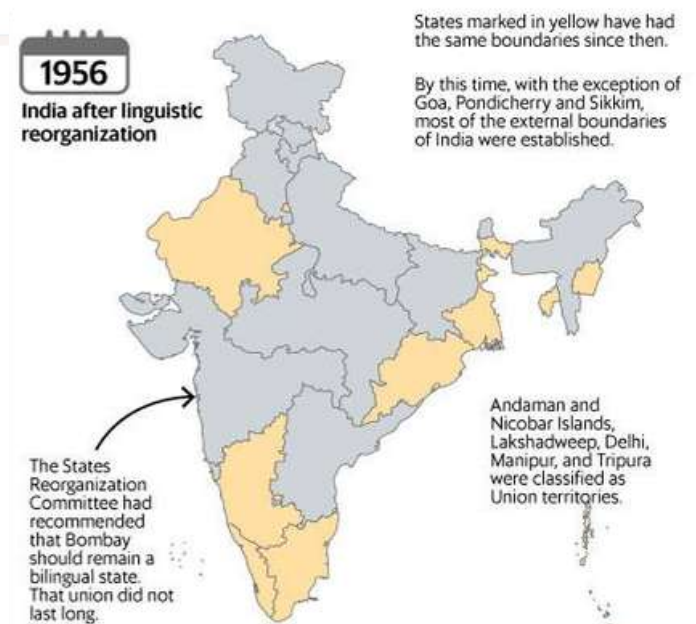
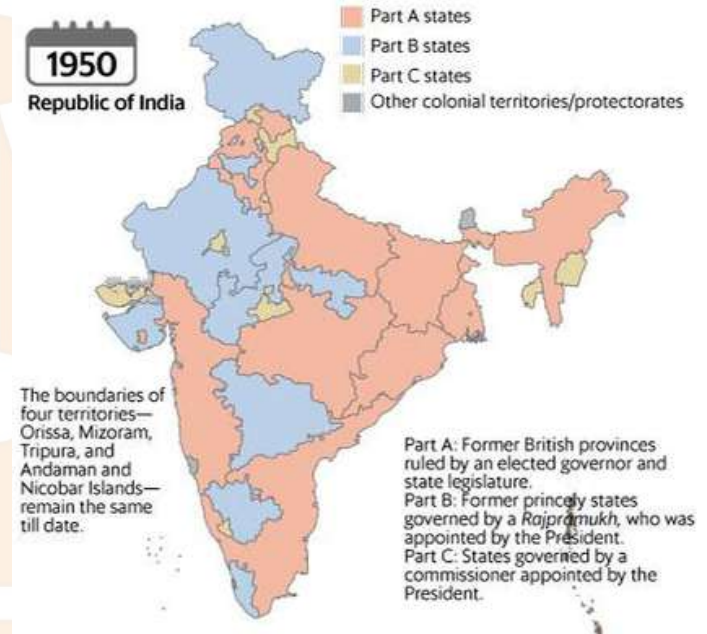
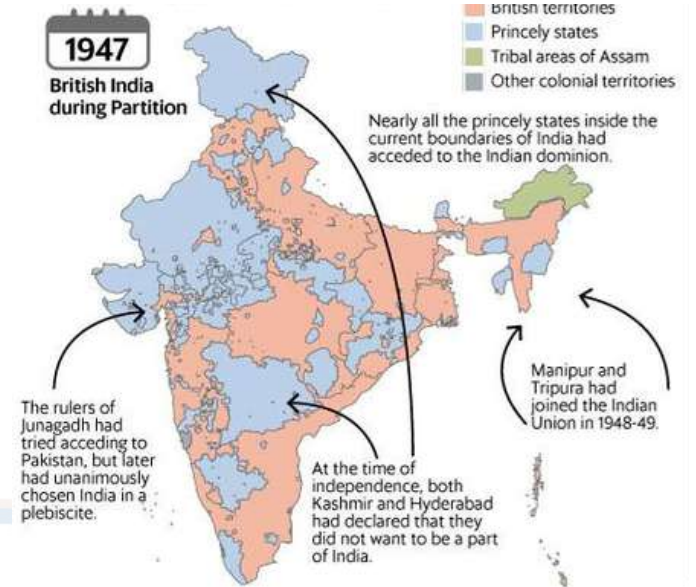


Integration of States

- Under Nehru's leadership, the All India State People's Conference sessions were held in Udaipur (1945) and Gwalior (April 1947).
- Nehru declared that states refusing to join the Constituent Assembly would be treated as hostile. In July 1947, Vallabhbhai Patel took charge of the new States Department and skillfully incorporated all states using both incentives and threats.
- Phase-I:** By August 15, 1947, **all states except Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagarh** had signed an instrument of accession with the Indian government, acknowledging central authority over **defense, external affairs, and communication**.
- The princes agreed to this relatively easily because they were 'surrendering' only what they never had, and there was no change in their internal political structure.
- Phase-II:** This phase involved a more challenging process of 'integration' of states with neighboring provinces or into new units like the **Kathiawar Union, Vindhya and Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, or Himachal Pradesh**, along with internal constitutional changes in states that retained their old boundaries for some time (**Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin**). This phase was accomplished within a year.
- The principal bait offered to the princes was a generous privy purse, while some of them were made governors and Raj-Pramukhs in free India.
- This rapid political unification of the country after independence was Patel's greatest achievement.



India After Independence



BRITISH IMPACT ON INDIA



Development of Civil Services:

Charter Act of 1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This act ended patronage system and open competitive exams were initiated. However, Indians were barred from high post.
Indian Civil Service Act 1861	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This Act reserved certain offices for covenanted civil servants but the examination was held in England in English language, based on classical learning of Greek and Latin. The age limit was gradually reduced from 23(1859) to 19(1878). In 1863, Satyendranath Nath Tagore became the first Indian to qualify for the Indian Civil Service.
Statutory Civil Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lytton introduced the Statutory Civil Service consisting of one-sixth of covenanted posts to be filled by Indians of high families through nominations by local governments subject to approval by the secretary of State and the viceroy. Age reduced from 21 to 19. Again, lord Rippon increased to 21.
The Indian National Congress 1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lowering of age limit for recruitment. Holding the examination simultaneously in India and Britain.
Aitchison Committee 1886	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up by Dufferin, recommended, Dropping of the terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted' <p>Classification of the civil service into:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imperial Indian Civil Service (examination in England). 2. Provincial Civil Service (examination in India) 3. Subordinate Civil Service (examination in India) raising the age limit to 23.
Islington Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommended for simultaneous examination.

Montford Reforms 1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided for simultaneous examination, and for responsible government to be formed need more Indians in administration, and 1st examination in the year 1922 at Allahabad. Central public service commission was redesigned to All India Service. Recommended holding of simultaneous examination in India and England. Recommended that one-third of recruitments be made in India itself—to be raised annually by 1.5%.
Lee Commission 1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The secretary of state should continue to recruit. Direct recruitment to ICS on basis of 50:50 parity between the Europeans and the Indians be reached in 15 years. Public Service Commission be immediately established (as laid down in the Government of India Act, 1919).
Government of India Act, 1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1935 Act recommended the establishment of a Federal Public Service Commission and Provincial Public Service Commission under their spheres.
Period	Key Developments
East India Company Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil service system introduced by the East India Company to handle commercial affairs. Machinery later transferred to handle administrative matters. Warren Hastings separated Administrative and Commercial Functions. Directors of the British East India Company made appointments of covenanted civil servants by nominations until 1853.
Abolition of Nomination System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1853, the nomination system was abolished by the Parliament in England. Induction of civil servants through competitive examinations open to all British subjects without distinction of race.



Cornwallis' and Wellesley's Role	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornwallis organized and established the civil services. • Raised civil servants' salary. • Strict enforcement of rules against private trade and debarring civil servants from taking presents and bribes. • Enforcement of promotions through seniority.
Fort William College and East India College	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellesley set up Fort William College for training new recruits. • East India College established at Haileybury in England to impart two years' training to the recruits.
Thomas Munro's Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1830, Thomas Munro concentrated all powers to District Collector in the province of Madras, which expanded to all over India.
Charter Act of 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil service opened to Indians, but implementation was not effective.
Introduction of Subordinate Civil Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Bentinck introduced the subordinate civil service in India.

Evolution of Police Services:

- During the Mughal rule, **faujdar** played a vital role in maintaining law and order, while **amils** were tasked with revenue collection.
- Under Dual rule in Bengal and Orissa, zamindars were entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing law and order.
- In 1771, Warren Hastings reinstated the institution of **faujdar**, and subsequently, in 1775, **faujdar** thanas (circles) were established.
- In 1791, Cornwallis initiated a modernized police system, introducing thanas (circles) and darogas (district officers) based on the old Indian system.
- In 1808, Mayo appointed Superintendents of Police (SP) for each district to effectively manage law and order.

- During Bentick's period (1828-1835), SPs were abolished and their responsibilities were transferred to district collectors or magistrates, leading to an increased burden on the collectors.
- The Police Commission of 1860 proposed significant reforms, including the introduction of a civil constabulary to maintain the village setup, Inspectors General as provincial heads, and SPs as district heads. The Indian Police Act of 1861 provided guidelines for the police setup in the provinces.
- In 1902, the Police Commission recommended the establishment of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) in provinces and a central intelligence bureau at the Centre.

Evolution of Military:

The military played a crucial role as the backbone of British company rule in India. Before the 1857 revolt, there were two separate sets of military forces:

- The Queen's Army: This consisted of serving troops on duty in India.
- Company's Troops: This was a mix of Indian and European soldiers, with British officers leading them.
- After the 1857 revolt, there was a systematic rearrangement of the army to prevent any reoccurrence of such revolts. The Indian army was now primarily used to defend Indian territory from foreign threats, such as Russian and German forces, and for expanding British territories in Asia and Africa. On the other hand, the British army was deployed to occupy these newly acquired territories.
- As part of this rearrangement, the ratio of European to Indian soldiers was gradually increased, and Indians were discriminated against in terms of key geographical locations, important positions, and the distribution of rifles.
- The Indian Sandhurst Committee in 1926 aimed to have 50% Indianized officer cadre by 1952, envisioning a more inclusive and representative leadership in the military.
- The British also developed an ideology of "martial races" and "non-martial races."



Evolution of Judiciary:

- In both the Mughal and ancient periods, India lacked a proper judicial system. Hindu litigations were typically handled by caste elders, village headmen, or zamindars, while Muslims relied on town or village heads for similar purposes.
- The only trace of a judiciary was the Mayor's Court. **Until the establishment of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in 1774, the Mayor's Courts in Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay served as the East India Company's highest courts in British India.**
- During Warren Hastings' tenure from 1772 to 1785, district diwani adalats were placed under collectors, with Hindu law applied to Hindus and Muslim law to Muslims.
- Appeals were made to sadar diwani adalats. District fazdari adalats were established to handle criminal cases, presided over by Indian officers assisted by quazis and muftis. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Supreme Court was set up in Calcutta to try all British subjects.
- **Reforms were introduced under Cornwallis (1786-1793), including the abolition of diwan faujdari adalats, which were replaced by circuit courts in Calcutta, Deccan, Murshidabad, and Patna, with European judges.**
- The Sardar-Nizamat adalat was shifted to Calcutta and placed under the Governor-General. District diwan adalats were transformed into district courts or zila courts.

Cornwallis' code brought about significant changes:

- Separation of revenue and justice.
- **European subjects brought under the jurisdiction of courts.**
- **Government officials made answerable to the court.**
- Under William Bentinck (1828-1833), circuit courts were abolished and their functions transferred to collectors. Sadar diwani adalat and sardar nizamat adalat were established at Allahabad.
- **In 1835, a Law Commission was set up under Macaulay to codify Indian laws, resulting in the creation of the Civil Procedure (1859), Criminal Procedure (1861), and Indian Penal Code.**

In later developments:

- In 1860, Indian-origin judges were not allowed to try European cases.
- In 1865, the Supreme Court and sadar adalats were merged into three high courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
- The Government of India Act, 1935, established the Federal Court (1937) to settle disputes between governments and hear limited appeals.

Evolution of Administration:

- The British authorities learned a crucial lesson from the revolt of 1857. **They realized that the alienation of the masses from the administration had severe consequences.** To address this issue, they recognized the importance of learning and incorporating local values and traditions, which made involving Indians in the administration a necessity.
- During the second half of the 19th century, industrialization spread globally, and countries like the USA and Japan emerged as new competitors to Britain. This led to increased competition for resources and raw materials, prompting the British to exert their power on a global scale.

Administration:

Central Government:

- **The Act for the Better Government of India in 1858 transferred power from the East India Company to the British Crown.**
- The Secretary of State for India was established to oversee Indian administration, replacing the erstwhile Court of Directors and Board of Control. However, ultimate power remained with the British Parliament.
- **The main authority was concentrated in the hands of the Secretary of State, and the Viceroy was made subordinate to him.**

Provincial Government:

- **The Indian Council Act of 1861 restored legislative power to the councils, which had been taken over by the earlier act of 1833.**



- More financial decentralization was introduced to control expenditure and increase revenue.
- Certain services such as police, jails, education, and medical services were entrusted to the provinces for administration.
- **In 1877, Lord Lytton transferred certain other subjects to the provinces.**
- In 1882, all sources of revenue were divided into three categories: general, provincial, and those to be shared between the central government and the provinces.

Evolution of Local Governance:

Several factors contributed to the establishment of local bodies in India:

1. **Financial difficulties faced by the administration.**
2. **The need to introduce advancements in civic amenities from Europe.**
3. **Pressure from nationalist movements.**
4. **To curb the increasing politicization among Indians.**
5. **Utilization of local taxes for local welfare to counter criticism of British reluctance to utilize the treasury or tax the upper class.**

Evolution of Local Government:

- 1864 and 1868: Local bodies were nominated by district collectors to increase tax collection.
- **Mayo's Resolution of 1870: Emphasized the importance of local interest, supervision, and care in managing funds for education, sanitation, medical relief, and public works.** Provincial governments passed municipal acts and emphasized financial decentralization.
- **Ripon Resolution of 1882: Lord Ripon played a significant role in establishing local self-government in India.** District Boards and Local Boards known as "tahsil" or "taluk boards" were set up in rural areas, with non-official members forming the majority and official sanction required in certain cases. In towns, municipal powers and responsibilities were expanded, with members being partly elected and partly nominated. Non-official members were appointed as chairpersons, and the government retained the right to suspend these bodies.

Royal Commission on Decentralization (1908):

- Recommended empowering village panchayats with more authority, including judicial jurisdiction and adequate income sources.
- It emphasized the importance of sub-district boards in every taluka or tehsil and suggested withdrawing restrictions on their power of taxation. Municipalities were encouraged to take responsibility for primary education and vernacular schools.

Under Dyarchy:

- Local self-government became a transferred subject in the Government of India Act 1919. However, the Simon Commission in May 1930 highlighted the lack of progress in village panchayats, except in UP.

The Government of India Act 1935 and After:

- Provincial autonomy was introduced, and demarcation of taxation between provincial and local finance was specified. New restrictions were placed on the powers of local self-government, including the levy of taxes, callings, professions, and municipal property.



ECONOMIC IMPACT ON INDIA



- During the early 18th century, India contributed 23 percent to the world economy. However, this share drastically declined to 3 percent by the time of independence due to the transformation of India's economy into a colonial one, driven by the interests of the British economy.

a. Deindustrialization - Artisans and Handicraftsmen Ruined:

- After the Charter Act of 1813, cheap machine-made products inundated even the remotest parts of India.
- The one-sided free trade policy favored British products, while Indian goods faced trade restrictions, effectively closing the European market to them.
- Indian patrons embraced Western tastes and values.
- Deindustrialization led to the decline of urban centers, ruralization, and a shift towards agriculture, resulting in the loss of unique craftsmanship and culture.
- India, which was once a net exporter, turned into a net importer.

b. Impoverishment of Peasantry:

- The Permanent Settlement Act was introduced to maximize revenue, but it posed issues for peasants.
- Transferability of land caused insecurity among tenants regarding their traditional land rights.
- Zamindars resorted to evictions and illegal demands, plunging peasants into poverty.
- Overburdened peasants sought help from money-lenders, leading to exorbitant interest rates, evictions, and loss of livelihood.

c. Emergence of Intermediaries, Absentee Landlordism, Ruin of Old Zamindars:

- Land in Bengal changed hands, resulting in new zamindars with increased powers.
- These new zamindars engaged in land grabbing and sub-letting, leading to the rise of intermediaries.
- Absentee landlordism became prevalent.

d. Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture:

- The cultivators lacked the means and incentive to invest in agriculture.
- The government allocated little funds for agricultural development.
- Sub-letting and difficulties in adopting modern technology contributed to stagnation.

e. Famine and Poverty:

- Famine was not only caused by food-grain shortages but also by widespread poverty.
- Between 1850 and 1900, approximately 2.8 crore people died in famines.

f. Commercialization of Indian Agriculture:

- Agriculture shifted towards commercialization.
- Specialized crops were grown for sale in national and international markets, rather than for local consumption in villages.



Reasons:

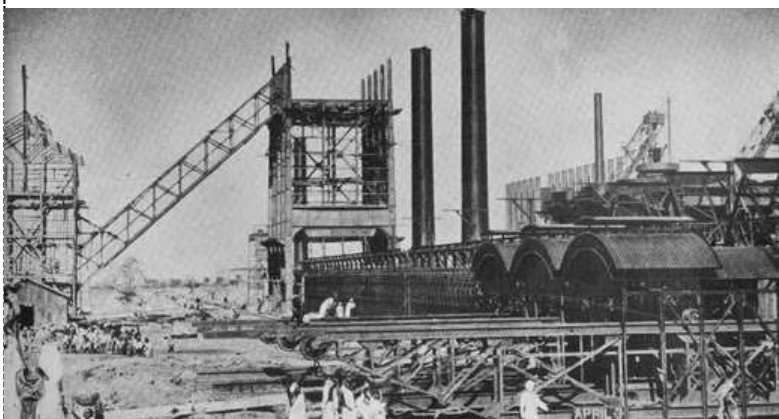
- **The spread of the money economy** encouraged commercial activities and transactions.
- Traditional customs and practices gave way to a **more competitive and contractual approach**.
- The emergence of a **unified national market** allowed for the growth of internal trade.
- **Improvements in transportation**, such as the introduction of railways and roads, facilitated trade and commerce.
- British finance capital entering the Indian market contributed to the expansion of international trade.

Consequences:

- The process of commercialization appeared forced upon Indian peasants, rather than being a natural progression.
- Agriculture became susceptible to fluctuations in the international market. For example, the rapid rise and subsequent fall in cotton prices during the early 1860s led to agrarian riots in the Deccan in the 1870s.

g. Destruction of Industry and Late Development of Modern Industry:

- The British colonial policies and economic exploitation led to the destruction of India's traditional industries.
- **Instead of promoting industrialization, the British focused on exploiting India's raw materials for their own industries, hindering the growth of modern industries in India.**
- The Indian economy became heavily dependent on British manufactured goods, further damaging the indigenous industries.
- As a result, India's industrial development was delayed, and the country remained largely agrarian, leading to economic and social imbalances.



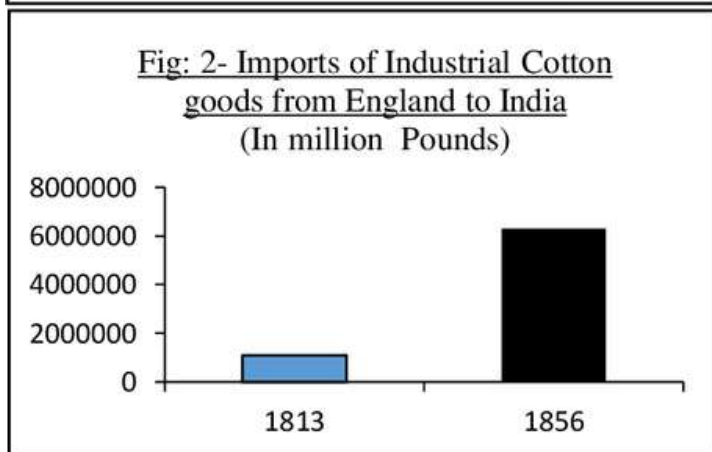
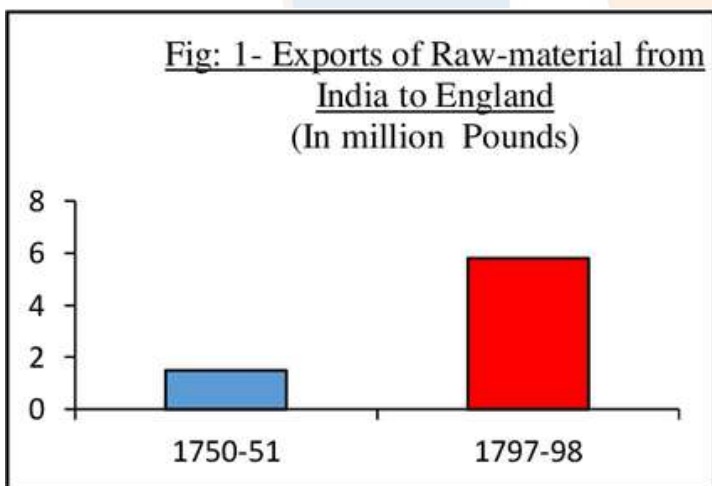
Industry	How it was destroyed
Textile	• Heavy taxation on Indian products
	• Raw materials purchased at low cost from India
	• Export of raw materials to Europe
Ship-building	• Restriction on Indian-built ships sailing to Britain
	• Refusal to consider Indian-built ships as 'British-registered vessels'
Steel	• Difficult criteria to establish a factory in India
	• Restricted to producing only higher-quality steel for British consumption
	• High import duties on lower-quality steel needed domestically

- During the 19th century, Indian traders and moneylenders played a crucial role in facilitating the business activities, and they often relied on loans from bankers. This trio of traders, moneylenders, and bankers not only helped in the distribution of finished British goods to deeper regions of the country but also facilitated the export of raw materials to England.
- From the 1850s onwards, machine-based industries started emerging in India. **For instance, the first cotton textile mill was established in Bombay in 1853 by Cowasjee Nanabhoy, and the first jute mill was set up in Rishra, Bengal, in 1855. Over time, industries like sugar and cement also developed in the 20th century.**
- However, Indian industries faced numerous challenges. They encountered credit problems, lacked tariff protection from the government, and had to compete unequally with foreign companies, often facing stiff opposition from British capitalists.
- The industrial development in India was lopsided, with a focus on certain regions while neglecting others. This resulted in regional disparities in industrial growth.



Economic Drain

- One significant concern during this period was the phenomenon of economic drain. **Early intellectuals believed that British rule would modernize India with advanced technology and capitalist economic organization. Dadabhai Naoroji proposed the 'drain of wealth' hypothesis in 1867, claiming that Britain was draining India of all its wealth.**
- However, this belief gradually gave way to disillusionment as it became evident that a significant portion of India's national product was being drained away to Britain for political reasons. India did not receive adequate economic or material returns for these outflows.
- The major components of economic drain included salaries and pensions of civil and military officials, interest on loans taken by the Indian government from abroad, profits on foreign investments in India, and payments for shipping, banking, and insurances, as well as stores purchased in Britain for civil and military departments.
- These outflows significantly impacted India's economic development and its ability to improve the living standards of its people.



Proponent	Ideas/ Published Material
Dada Bhai Naoroji	<p>Criticized British rule and its impact on Indian poverty.</p> <p>Book:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India" <p>Papers: English Debt to India, The Wants and Means of India (1870), On the Commerce of India (1871)</p>
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	<p>Criticized free trade policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical of public expenditure and spending on warfare. • Not in favor of high rates of land revenues. Not in favor of surplus budgets. • Assisted Ranade in publishing Sarvajanic Sabha journal. His views expressed in the English weekly newspaper "The Hitavad" (The People's paper).
M.G. Ranade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced historical context in understanding economy. • Opposed universal principles and emphasized relativism in economic laws. Emphasized the importance of economic education in the growth of the nation. Stressed the presence of the state in economic activities. • Advocated for strengthening social, economic, and political institutions for economic development. Identified agriculture's predominance, industrial backwardness, and lack of credit facilities as reasons for poverty. Believed India inherited poverty from its past. (Differed with others) Book: "Essays on Indian Economics" (1900)
G. Subramaiya Ayer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrote about economic aspects of British rule in India. • Book: "Some Economic Aspects of British Rule in India"
GV Joshi, Surendranath Banerjee, D.E Wacha, Bholanath Chandra, RC Dutt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other economic thinkers of the time with various perspectives on India's economic issues. • Various writings and works on Indian economics.



POVERTY AND UN-BRITISH RULE IN INDIA



Dadabhai Naoroji

Loss of wealth and capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealth and capital drained away, which could have been used for industrialization and job generation in India.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resulted in deindustrialization, affecting Indian industries and burdening peasants with high revenue rates.
Railways development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import of all railway-related components at a heavy cost, designed to favor British interests.
Biased trade policy and taxation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-way free trade policy led to the destruction of the Indian handicrafts industry through unfair competition.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes burdened the poor while benefiting British capitalists and bureaucrats.

Stages of Colonialism in India: Given by R. Palme Dutt (Marxist Historian)

Phase 1: Mercantile Phase (1757-1813)

- **Objective:** The primary aim was to establish a monopoly in trade and directly exploit the Indian states.
 - This goal was achieved by eliminating rival European powers and native states that resisted British control.
- **Reforms in Administrative and Social Structure:** During this phase, major changes were not introduced in administrative and social structures.
 - Some adjustments were made to the judicial system to align with Indian social norms.
 - However, significant changes were made in the military organization and technology. **The wealth accumulated during this phase greatly supported England's Industrial Revolution.**

Phase 2: Industrial Phase (1813-1860)

- **Objective:** The focus shifted towards using India as a source of raw materials and a market for finished goods. The demand arising from the Industrial Revolution necessitated access to Indian resources and markets.
- **Pressure from Industrial Capitalists:** Industrial capitalists, critical of the East India Company's monopoly, exerted pressure on the government.
 - **This led to the enactment of the Charter Act of 1813.**
- **Reforms in Administrative and Socio-economic Structure:** Radical reforms were introduced during this phase.
 - **Administrative changes included the Permanent Settlement and the Ryotwari system in agriculture, along with changes in criminal law, contracts, and legal procedures to promote capitalist commercial relations and maintain law and order.**
 - Socially, modern education was introduced to transform Indian society and culture, leading to interference with social norms.



Economic Structure: The policy of free trade integrated the Indian economy with the British capitalist world economy.

- British capitalists were allowed to invest in tea, coffee, indigo plantations, trade, transport, mining, and modern industries in India, promoting the development of transport and communication.

Phase 3: Financial Phase (1860-1947)

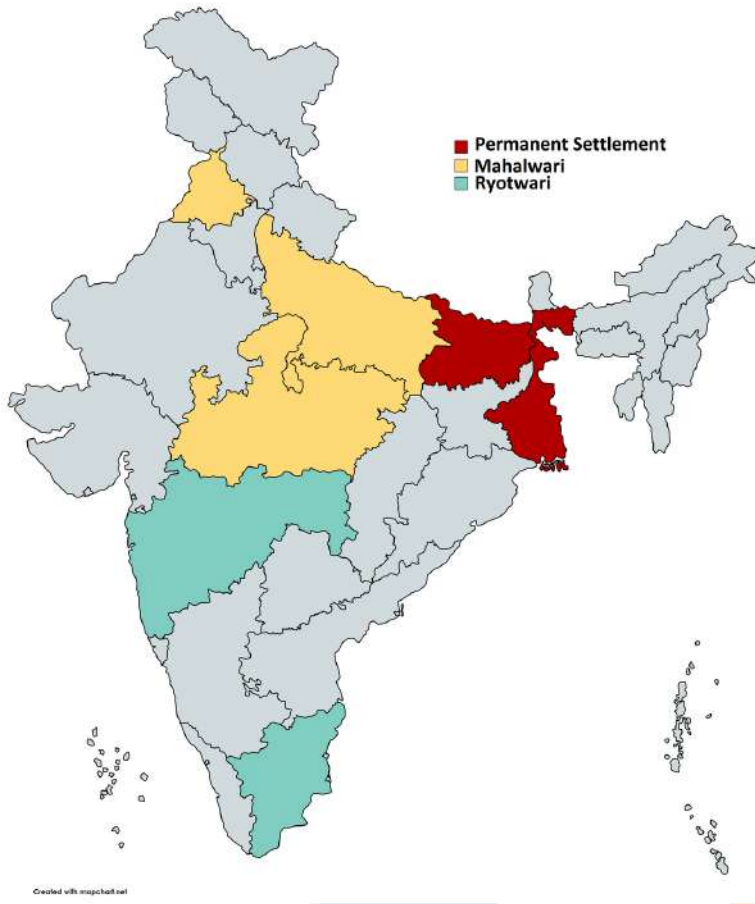
- **Objective:** The main objective was to promote and protect foreign investment by strengthening British control over India.
- Investment avenues included railway loans to the Government of India, trade, and, to a lesser extent, plantations, coal mining, jute mills, shipping, and banking.

Shift in Rationale: The notion of training Indians for self-government vanished during this phase.

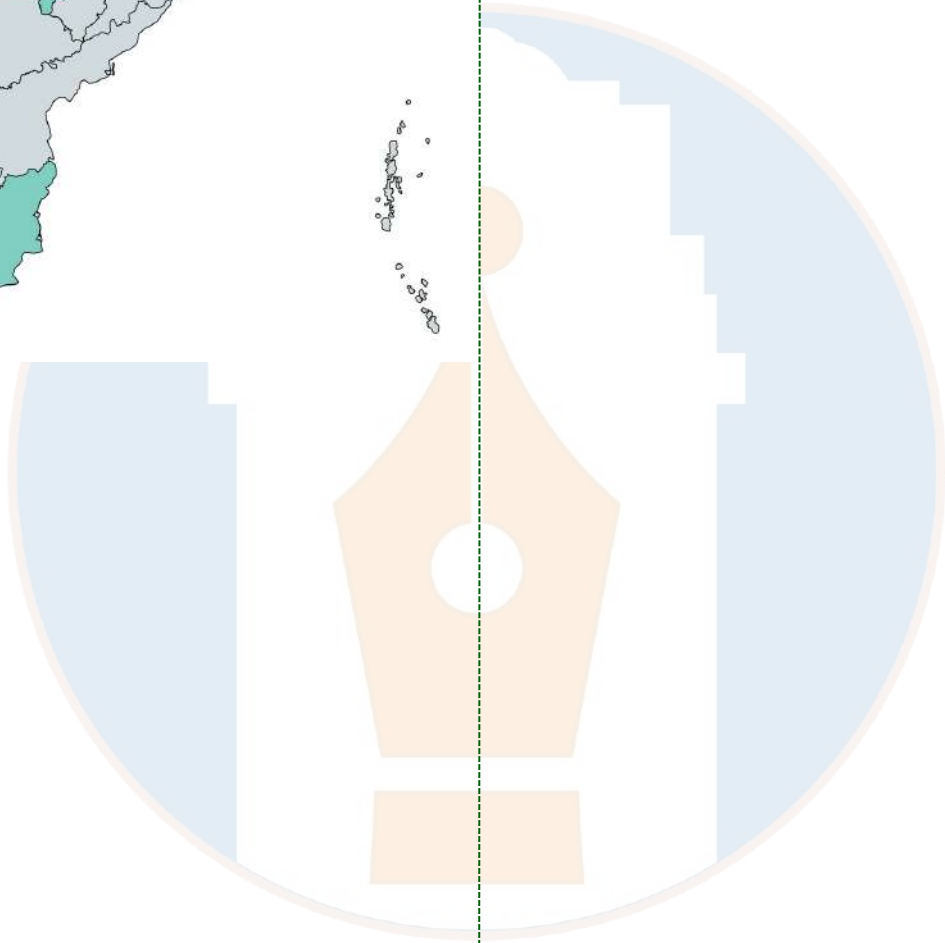
- Instead, the British rule was framed as a permanent "trusteeship" over the Indian population. **This ideology was justified by the concept of "the White Man's burden," which portrayed the British as civilizing a supposedly barbaric people.**
- Throughout these stages, colonial rule had profound effects on India's economic, administrative, and social structures, shaping the course of its history until independence in 1947.

Revenue Laws of the British	Permanent Settlement	Ryotwari	Mahalwari
Introduced by	Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1793	Ryotwari System was introduced in India in 1820 by Thomas Munro and Charles Reed. It was introduced in the lands seized from Mysore, later implemented in Bombay	The Mahalwari system was introduced by Holt Mackenzie in 1822 and it was reviewed under Lord William Bentinck in 1833. Modified version of Permanent Settlement introduced in Gangetic Valley, North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and the Punjab
Proprietorship	Zamindars became owners of all land under their jurisdiction	Peasants were the proprietors in this system	Settlement made with the village instead of individual peasants or zamindars
Tenancy	Peasants became rent-paying tenants, subject to eviction	Peasants were proprietors and not tenants	Local lambardar collected revenue from the peasants of the village
Revenue Fixation	Revenue amount fixed arbitrarily and remained constant	Revenue was not permanently fixed and revised every 20-30 years	Revenue system was a modified version of Permanent Settlement
Area of Implementation	Bengal	Lands seized from Mysore and later in Bombay	Gangetic Valley, North-West Provinces, parts of Central India, and the Punjab





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SURVEY OF BRITISH POLICIES IN INDIA

Divide and Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Princes against states' people, region against region, province against province, caste against caste, and Hindus against Muslims. Resulted in the Partition and birth of a nation 'Pakistan'.
Hostility Towards Educated Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educated Indians started analyzing the exploitative and colonial character of British rule. Various laws were introduced to moderate the education system to suit their requirements, i.e., provide Indians in blood but British in all other aspects. Indian Universities Act 1904.
Attitude Towards the Zamindars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British needed alliances of strong reactionary sections like Zamindars and Princes to counter-weight nationalist-minded intelligentsia. Hence British made restoration of lands and protection of their interests against peasants. Many Zamindars acted as a breakwater in the tide of Nationalism and thwarted nationalist movements by supporting British in suppressing them. Example: The Zamindars' support to the British to suppress the Indian sepoy mutiny.
Attitude Towards Social Reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British sided with Orthodox sections. Division of society into reformers and orthodox people. The latter supported British policies.
Underdeveloped Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major allocation of funds went for the army and civil administration, and thus could not spend much on Social services. Whatever facilities were established catered to the elite sections and urban areas, while poverty skyrocketed in rural areas.
Labour Legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of the Indian textile industry under conditions of cheap and unregulated labour challenging European Industries. Hence British Increased the minimum age for child labor and decreased the number of working hours for women. However, these conditions were not applicable in British-owned tea and coffee plantations, where the labor was exploited ruthlessly and treated like slaves.
Restrictions on Freedom of the Press	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly Vernacular and other local presses were responsible for the dissemination of Nationalist sentiments. British Introduced a number of laws to suppress the press. Invited wrath from nationalists and fueled sentiments against the British and encouraged leaders to find innovative ways to spread information to evade the laws.



Period	Policies
1772-1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach: Orientalist Reasons: Company focused on trade and revenue, avoiding interference in socio-religious matters to prevent strong reactions from locals engaged in wars. Legitimizing and consolidating British rule by establishing links to a common past to ameliorate distant affection. • Objective: To establish India as a big market, transformation, and modernization of Indian society was necessary for selling British products. Influence of new philosophies of Rationalism, Humanism, and Liberalism in Europe compelled rulers to act for the betterment of Indian society. Missionaries considered Indian culture inferior and sought to reform it. • Initiatives Taken: Attempted to establish connections between Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin to portray India's past as glorious. Establishment of Calcutta Madrasa (1781), Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784), Sanskrit College Banaras (1794), and more. Charter Act 1813 opened trade for all. Introduced various reforms, such as the prohibition of sati, abolition of slavery, Widow remarriage act, and new education policies. Charter Act 1813 allowed Christian missionaries for conversion, Lex Loci act 1840. • Consequences: Not much opposition to foreign rule from local people despite conquering many states and imposing hardships. Sudden changes in the socio-cultural sphere led to turmoil, culminating in the Revolt of 1857. Social reform movements were thwarted, affecting the national freedom movement.
1813-1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach: Anglicist Reasons: Industrial Revolution and intellectual revolution in Europe compelled rulers to act for the betterment of Indian society. Missionaries considered Indian culture inferior and sought to reform it. • Objective: India as a big market necessitated transformation and modernization of Indian society for selling British products. Influence of new philosophies in Europe compelled rulers to act for the betterment of Indian society. • Initiatives Taken: Introduced reforms such as prohibiting sati, abolishing slavery, Widow remarriage act, and new education policies. Charter Act 1813 allowed Christian missionaries for conversion, Lex Loci act 1840. • Consequences: Turmoil in the Indian subcontinent due to sudden socio-cultural changes, culminating in the Revolt of 1857. Social reform movements were thwarted, affecting the national freedom movement.
1857 Onwards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach: Anglicist Reasons: British realized that interfering in socio-religious matters could lead to strong reactions from the people, as demonstrated by the Revolt of 1857. • Objective: To facilitate and elongate the rule, maintain a divided, underdeveloped, and uneducated society that cannot comprehend and fight back against injustice. • Initiatives Taken: No significant actions were taken against orthodox activities; they were pampered and promoted. Religion-based division of constituencies further divided people along caste lines in the 1930s. • Consequences: Thwarted social reform movements further impacted the national freedom movement.



CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

[VERY IMPORTANT]

Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating Act 1773
Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1773
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regulating Act was the first parliamentary ratification and authorization defining the power and authority of the East India Company (EIC) concerning its Indian possessions.
Reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial crisis of EIC. Allegations of corruption. The dual form of administration by Robert Clive.
Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced centralized administration, without completely taking over power. Directors of the Company were directed to correspond on revenue, civil, and military matters with the British government. In Bengal, the administration was to be carried out by the Governor-General and a council consisting of 4 members, representing civil and military government. Warren Hastings appointed as Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William. Established the Supreme Court at Calcutta, with judges from England, having civil and criminal jurisdiction over British subjects but not Indian Natives. Governor General had control over the councils of Bombay and Madras. Amendments (1781) restricted the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Calcutta, and government servants were immune from its jurisdiction.

Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pitt's India Act 1784
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pitt's India Act resulted in dual control of British possession in India, with the British government and company sharing authority, but the final authority resting with the government. The East India Company became a subordinate department of the State.
Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It introduced the Board of Control, which was in charge of civil, military, and revenue affairs, while the Court of Directors handled trading activity. The Governor-General was given veto power, and the Madras and Bombay presidencies became subordinates. The Act strengthened the government's control over the Company's activities in India.

Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Charter Act of 1793
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Charter Act of 1793 was enacted to renew the East India Company's trade monopoly in India for an additional 20 years. It brought significant changes to the Company's operations and revenue collection.
Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's trade monopoly in India was extended for 20 more years, maintaining its control over commercial activities in the region.



Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All expenses of the Company were to be charged from Indian revenues, and the Company was required to pay £500,000 annually to the British government.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-General was granted greater power to override his council's decisions, increasing his authority in the administration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company was given the authority to issue licenses for trade in India, both to individuals and its own employees, which opened the way for shipments of opium to China through the 'privilege' or 'country trade' licenses.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions, leading to the disappearance of the Maal Adalats (revenue courts) and changes in the revenue collection system in India.

Charter Act of 1813

Provisions	Details
Renewal of EIC Charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EIC charter was renewed for an additional 20 years, allowing the company to continue its operations.
Constitutional Position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This act defined the constitutional position of British Indian territories for the first time.
Trade Monopoly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company's monopoly with trade ended, except for trade in tea and with China.
Regulations before British Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.
Freedom for Christian Missionaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act allowed Christian missionaries to preach their religion freely in India.

Charter Act of 1833

Provisions	Details
EIC as Exclusive Administrative Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EIC was established as an exclusive administrative body responsible for British interests in India.
End of Trade Link with China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trade link between India and China was terminated.
Legalization of British Colonization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act formally legalized British colonization of India.
Governor-General of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-General of Bengal was re-designated as the Governor-General of India, with Lord William Bentinck as the first GGI.
Complete Control over Territories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and all other territories were placed under the complete control of the Governor-General.
Expansion of Governor-General's Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-General's council was expanded to have four members, with the fourth member having limited power.
Law Member and Codification of Indian Laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A law member was added to the council, initiating the codification and consolidation of Indian laws.
Access to Public Employment for Indians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indians were granted access to public employment without discrimination based on class or caste.
Abolition of Slavery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act abolished slavery in India.

Charter Act of 1853

Continuation of Company's Possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company was allowed to continue its possession of territories, unless the Parliament decided otherwise.
Full-time Law Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law Member of the Governor-General's council became a full-time member with the right to vote.
End of Patronage System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The patronage system in the civil service was discontinued.



Reduction of COD Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strength of the Council of the Governor-General was reduced to 18 members, with 6 people nominated by the British Crown.
Separation of Governor-General of Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-General of Bengal was separated from the Governor-General of India.
Creation of the Indian Legislative Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislative wing of the government came to be known as the Indian Legislative Council.

Government of India act 1858

Shift from Company Rule to Crown Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act marked the end of the rule of the East India Company over India and transferred governance to the British Crown.
Change in Designation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The title of the Governor-General of India was changed to Viceroy of India.
Establishment of Secretary of State in Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act created the position of Secretary of State for India in the British Parliament to oversee Indian affairs.
Creation of the India Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary of State for India was supported by the India Council, which advised and assisted in governing India's affairs.
First Viceroy of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Canning became the first Viceroy of India under the new governance system.

Indian Council Act, 1861

Significant Changes in the Governor General's Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act brought about significant changes in the composition and functioning of the Governor General's Council.
Nominated Indians to the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Canning, who was the Viceroy at the time, nominated Indians to the Council for the first time, allowing Indian representation.
Introduction of Portfolio System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act introduced the portfolio system, which laid the foundations of cabinet government in India.

Dissolution Power of the Secretary of State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Secretary of State for India in Britain was given the power to dissolve any act passed by the Governor General's council.
Restoration of Legislative Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act restored the legislative powers of the Governor in Council of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Indian Councils Act, 1892

Formation of Indian National Congress (INC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1885, the Indian National Congress (INC) was formed, reflecting the growing sense of nationalism.
Demand for Reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The INC demanded reform of the legislative councils to give more representation to Indians.
Increased Non-Official Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act increased the number of non-official members in the council, but only 5 out of 24 were Indians.
Right to Ask Budget Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the legislative council were given the right to ask questions on the budget.
Limitation on Supplementary Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, they were not allowed to ask supplementary questions on the budget.
Empowerment of Legislative Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislative councils were empowered to create new laws and repeal old ones with the permission of the Governor-General.

Indian Council Act 1909

Popularly Known as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Council Act of 1909 is popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act aimed to introduce a representative and popular element in the country's governance.
Increase in Council Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strength of the Legislative Council at the central level increased from 16 to 60 members.



Indirect Elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elected members to the Legislative Council would be elected indirectly.
Rights of Elected Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elected members had the right to discuss the budget, move resolutions, and ask supplementary questions.
First Indian Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satyendranath P Sinha became the first Indian member to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
Governor General's Veto Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor-General had the power of veto, enabling him to reject any legislation.
Separate Electorates for Muslims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act introduced separate electorates for Muslims, allowing them to elect their own representatives.

Government of India act 1919

Name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act is known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act aimed at increasing Indian participation in various branches of administration and gradually introducing responsible government.
Dyarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act introduced dyarchy at the provincial level, dividing subjects into reserved and transferred categories.
Bicameral System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system.
Communal Representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of communal representation was extended, providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Muslims.
Indian Representation in Viceroy's Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the six members in the Viceroy's Council, three were to be Indian representatives.
Budget Voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the budget was made subject to vote, while the remaining 75% was non-votable.
Public Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The act provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in India for the first time.

Simon commission (1927)

Appointment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British Government appointed a seven-member statutory commission chaired by Sir John Simon, two years before the scheduled date.
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission was set up to report on the condition of India under its new constitution.
Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All political parties in India boycotted the commission since all its members were British.
Report Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission submitted its report in 1930.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commission made several recommendations, including the abolition of dyarchy, extension of responsible government in the provinces, establishment of a federation of British India and princely states, continuation of communal electorates, and more.
'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms' was published, which detailed the proposed changes in the governance of India based on the Simon Commission's report.

Government of India act 1935

Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act, with 451 clauses and 15 schedules, aimed to establish an All-India Federation, including Governor's Provinces, Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and Indian states that might accede to be united.
Division of Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act divided powers into three lists: federal list, provincial list, and concurrent list.
Viceroy's Residual Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The viceroy was vested with residual power, meaning powers that were not explicitly allocated to the federal or provincial governments.
Provincial Autonomy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act granted provincial autonomy and abolished dyarchy at the provincial level, making the governor the head of the executive.



Dyarchy at the Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dyarchy was retained at the center, and the Act recommended the establishment of a federal public service commission, federal court, central bank, and other institutions.
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Indian Independence Act, 1947

Date of Passing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 5, 1947
Date of Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 15, 1947
Creation of Dominions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions - India and Pakistan, effective from August 15, 1947.
Governor-General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each dominion was to have its own governor-general responsible for the effective operation of the Act.
Powers of Constituent Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The constituent assembly of each dominion was empowered to exercise the powers of the legislature for that dominion.
Dissolution of Legislative Bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of States were automatically dissolved upon the Act's implementation.
Independence Dates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan became independent on August 14, 1947, while India attained freedom on August 15, 1947.
Governor-General of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Mountbatten continued as the Governor-General of India even after the country's independence until June 1948, serving as a representative of the British Crown.
First Governor-General of Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.A. Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.



Regulating Act 1773	- First parliamentary ratification and authorization defining the power and authority of the East India Company (EIC) w.r.t. its Indian possessions.
	- Introduced centralized administration with directors of the Company corresponding on revenue, civil, and military matters with the British government.
	- Bengal administration carried out by Governor-General and a council of 4 members representing civil and military government.
	- Established the Supreme Court at Calcutta with judges from England, having jurisdiction over British subjects and not Indian Natives.
Pitt's India Act 1784	- Resulted in dual control of British possessions in India by British government and company, with final authority resting with the government.
	- The Company became a subordinate department of the State.
	- Introduced the Board of Control in charge of civil, military, and revenue affairs, and Court of Directors for trading activity.
	- Governor-General given veto power, Madras and Bombay presidencies became subordinates.
The Charter Act of 1793	- Continued company's trade monopoly in India for 20 more years.
	- All expenses charged on the company from Indian revenues, with 5 lakh pounds paid annually to the British government.
	- Governor-General given more power to override his council's decisions.
	- The Company empowered to issue licenses for trade in India, including opium shipments to China.
The Charter Act of 1813	- Separated revenue administration from judiciary, leading to the disappearance of Maal Adalats.
	- Renewed the EIC charter for another 20 years.
	- Defined for the first time the constitutional position of British Indian territories.
	- Ended the Company's monopoly on trade, except for trade in tea and with China.
The Charter Act of 1833	- Regulations made by Councils of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta required to be laid before the British Parliament.
	- Act allowed Christian missionaries to preach their religion.
	- Also known as GOI Act 1833 or Saint Helena Act 1833.
	- Established EIC as an exclusive administrative body.
	- Ended trade link with China.
	- Legalized the British colonization of India.
	- Governor-General of Bengal re-designated as Governor-General of India (GGI).
	- Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and other territories placed under complete control of the Governor-General.
The Charter Act of 1853	- Introduced Law Member and codification and consolidation of Indian law.
	- Access to public employment for Indians irrespective of class and caste.
	- Abolished slavery.
	- Company continued possession of territories unless the Parliament provided otherwise.
	- Law member became a full-time member with the right to vote.
	- Ended the patronage system for the civil service.
Government of India Act 1858	- Reduced the Court of Directors' strength to 18, with 6 people nominated by the British Crown.
	- Separated Governor-General of Bengal from GGI.
	- Established the Indian Legislative Council.
	- Shifted from company rule to crown rule.
Indian Council Act 1861	- Changed designation from Governor-General to Viceroy.
	- Introduced a new Secretary of State in the British Parliament to support the India Council.
	- Lord Canning became the first Viceroy.
	- Made significant changes in the Governor-General's Council.
	- Lord Canning nominated Indians to the council.
Indian Councils Act 1892	- Introduced the portfolio system, laying the foundations of cabinet government in India.
	- Secretary of State for India in Britain gained the power to dissolve any act passed by the Governor-General Council.
	- Restored legislative powers of the Governor in Council of Madras and Bombay presidencies.
	- Demands for reforms from Indian National Congress (INC).
Government of India Act 1919	- Increased the number of non-official members in the council; only 5 out of 24 members were Indians in 1894.
	- Granted the right to ask questions on the budget, but supplementary questions were not allowed.
	- Empowered legislative councils to make and repeal laws with the Governor-General's permission.
	- Contemplated the establishment of an All-India Federation.
	- Introduced division of powers with federal, provincial, and concurrent lists.
	- Governor-General vested with residual power.
Government of India Act 1935	- Ended dyarchy at the provincial level, with the Governor heading the executive.
	- Introduced dyarchy at the center.
	- Increased Indian representation in legislative councils.
	- Provided for the establishment of a public service commission in India.
	- Established All-India Federation with provinces and princely states.
	- Introduced dyarchy at the provincial level and residual powers with the Governor-General.
Indian Independence Act 1947	- Divided subjects into federal, provincial, and concurrent lists.
	- The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral system at the center.
	- Introduced separate electorates for Muslims and other minorities.
	- Introduced responsible government at the provincial level.
	- Created two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947.
Indian Independence Act 1947	- Provided for the establishment of a Governor-General in each dominion.
	- Constituent Assembly of each dominion to exercise legislative powers.
	- Indian Independence Act was implemented on August 15, 1947, making India and Pakistan independent.

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN INDIA



- Asiatic society of Bengal was established in 1784. The aim of this society was to foster oriental studies in India.
- James Prinsep was the founding editor of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and is best remembered for deciphering the Kharosthi and Brahmi scripts of ancient India.
- The Calcutta Madras and the Sanskrit College were designed to provide a regular supply of qualified Indians to help the administration of law in the Company's court.
- Charter Act 1813 directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees for encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences in the country.
- The government also set up three Sanskrit colleges at Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.

Founder Name	Institution	Year	Purpose
Warren Hastings	Calcutta Madrasa	1781	For the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
Jonathan Duncan	Sanskrit College Banaras	1791	For the study of Hindu law and philosophy.
Wellesley	Fort William College	1800	For training civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians.

Educational Approach	Language of Instruction	Curriculum Focus
Anglicists	English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on modern studies and Western sciences and literature.
Orientalists	Vernacular (Indian languages)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on traditional Indian learning and preparation for Indian jobs.

Development of Vernacular Education

Year	Course of Action
1835, 1836, 1838	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • William Adam's reports on vernacular education in Bengal and Bihar pointed out defects in the system of vernacular education.
1843-53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • James Jonathan's experimented in North-West Provinces (UP) by establishing model schools in each tehsildar.
1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Dalhousie expressed favor for vernacular education.
1854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Wood's Despatch for vernacular education: 1. Improvement of standards. 2. Supervision by government agency. 3. Normal schools to train teachers.
1854-71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of vernacular schools increased by more than five-fold.
1882	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations of The Hunter Commission for the extension and improvement of vernacular education.
1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education policy put special emphasis on vernacular education and increased grants for it.
1937	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These schools received encouragement from Congress ministries.



Commission	Recommendation	Reasons	Action Taken
Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone. (Macaulay's is proponent of Anglicist Education for India) 	<p>According to him "Indian learning was inferior to European learning".</p> <p>British wanted an Indian in blood and color but English in tastes, in opinions, in morals and in intellect.</p>	<p>Opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of Elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education.</p> <p>The commission believed in the "downward filtration Theory".</p>
Wood's Dispatch (1854)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Magna Carta of English Education in India" Government to assume responsibility for education of the masses. Vernacular school- Primary level; Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, affiliated college at the district level; affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training 	<p>Total English education as well as the downward filtration Theory failed to give the desired output and thus to increase the penetration of education and fulfill imperial desires of producing a working-class people, Vernacular education system had to be clubbed with English.</p> <p>Education in government institutions became secular</p> <p>A system of grants-in-aid was set up to Encourage private enterprise.</p>	<p>In 1857, universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up and later, departments of education were set up in all provinces</p> <p>An Agriculture Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and an Engineering Institute at Roorkee were started</p> <p>In next five decades rapid westernization of Indian Education system.</p>
Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly for primary and secondary education: 1. State needs to pay attention to the extension and improvement of primary education 2. Primary education should be imparted through the vernacular 3. Transfer of control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards. 4. Two divisions in Secondary Education-literary and Vocational 5. Focused on inadequate facilities for female education. 	<p>Earlier schemes had neglected primary and secondary education. When education was shifted to provinces in 1870, primary and secondary education further suffered because the provinces already had limited resources at their disposal.</p>	<p>Rapid growth and expansion of secondary and collegiate education with the participation of Indians.</p> <p>More teaching-cum-examining universities were set up like the Punjab University (1882) and the Allahabad University (1887).</p>
Saddler University Commission (1917-19)	<p>For the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary precondition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School course to be of 12 years Less rigidity in framing university regulations A university should function as a centralized, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body. Female education, applied scientific and technological education, teachers' training should be extended 	<p>Study and report on problems of Calcutta University. Its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also.</p>	<p>In the period from 1916 to 1921 seven new universities came up at Mysore, Patna, Benaras, Aligarh, Dacca, Lucknow and Osmania. In 1920, the Government recommended Saddler report to the provincial governments.</p>



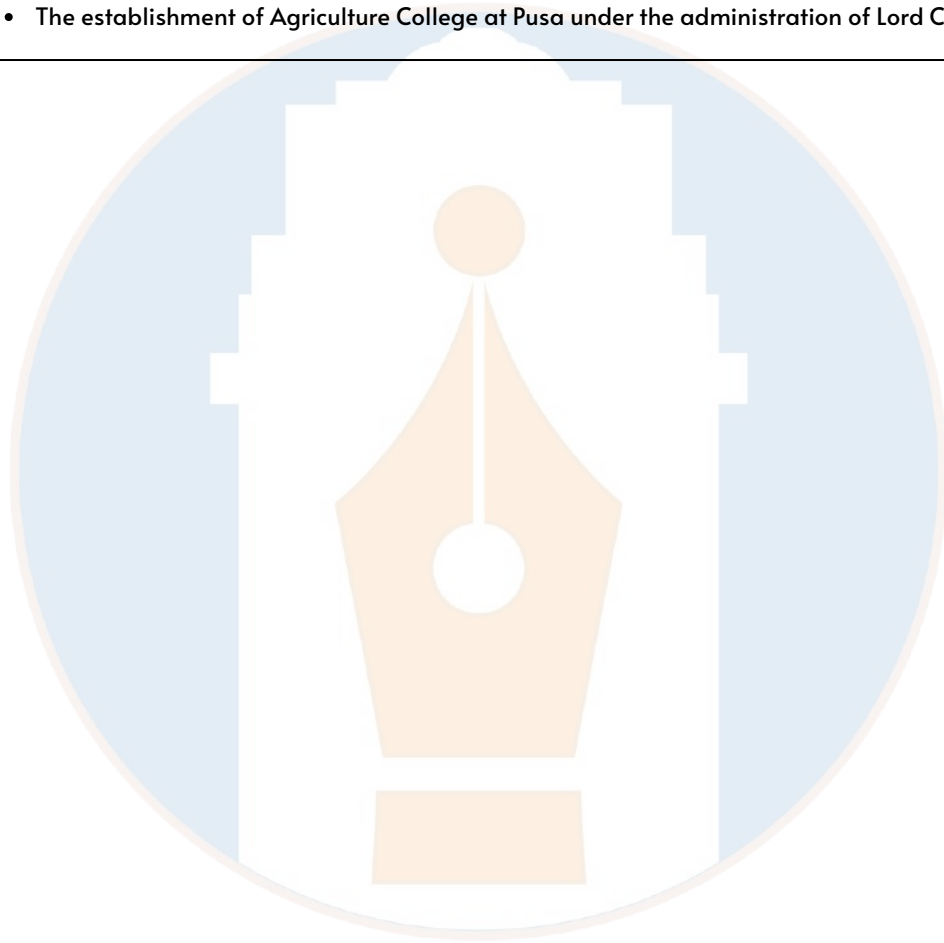
Hartog Committee (1929)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis on primary education but no compulsory education. • Only deserving students to go for high school and college others to be diverted to vocational course • For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted 	An increase in the number of schools and colleges had led to a deterioration of education standards.	The Hartog Committee was set up to report on the development of education
Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-6 years age group- pre-primary education 6-11-free, universal and compulsory elementary education high school education for 11- 17 years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary • Adequate technical, commercial and arts education. • Abolition of intermediate course. • Liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years. • Stress on teachers' training, physical education, education for the physically and mentally handicapped 	The objective was to create within 40 years, the same level of educational attainment as prevailed in England.	It proposed no methodology for implementation and ideal of England's achievements may not have suited Indian conditions

Acts related to Education:

Indian Universities Act, 1904	<p>Raleigh Commission, 1902 to study and give a report on Indian Universities, and based on the report, the act was passed</p> <p>1. Universities were to give more attention to study and research. 2. Government to nominate fellows and their overall numbers were reduced. 3. Power to veto, amend and pass Universities' regulations. 4. Stricter conditions for college affiliations. 5. 5 lakh/annum for 5 years for the improvement of education quality.</p>	Spur in private Education institutes thus quality of Education had deteriorated, and educational institutions acted as factories for producing political revolutionaries.	Outrage among nationalist leaders due to these measures.
Government Resolution on Education Policy 1913	Policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.	To address the issue of illiteracy and provide education to the underprivileged sections of society.	The promotion of elementary education and initiatives like compulsory primary education in the progressive state of Baroda contributed to increased access to education among the poorer and backward sections of society.



Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Technical Education
1847	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of The Engineering College at Roorkee
1856	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of The Calcutta College of Engineering
1858	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overseers' School at Poona raised to the status of Poona College of Engineering and affiliated to Bombay University
Late 1850s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guindy College of Engineering affiliated to Madras University
1835	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a medical college in Calcutta, marking the beginning of medical training in India
Late 19th Century	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of Agriculture College at Pusa under the administration of Lord Curzon



DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PRESS



Acts Enacted by Regulations	Significance and Consequences
Censorship of Press Act, 1799	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced wartime press restrictions, including pre-censorship. Aimed at anticipating a potential French invasion of India.
Licensing Regulations, 1823	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made starting or using a press without a license a penal offense. Extended to cover journals, pamphlets, and books. Primarily targeted Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians. Led to the cessation of Rammohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar publication.
Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repealed the obnoxious 1823 ordinance. Required a printer/publisher to provide a precise account of the premises of a publication and cease functioning if required by a similar declaration. Earned Metcalfe the epithet "liberator of the Indian press."
Licensing Act, 1857	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government reserved the right to stop publication and circulation of any book, newspaper, or printed matter. Implemented due to the emergency caused by the 1857 revolt.

Registration Act, 1867	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced the registration of printers, publishers, and location of press. Required the submission of a copy to the local government within a month. More regulatory than restrictive in nature.
Vernacular Press Act, 1878	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered District Magistrates to conduct searches and seizures of any Vernacular press found publishing material against the government or promoting antipathy between different religious, caste, or race groups. No right of appeal in court.
Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowered magistrates to confiscate press property publishing objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder or acts of violence. B.G. Tilak was charged under this act and sentenced to Mandalay, leading to widespread outrage and strikes.
Indian Press Act, 1910.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revived the worst features of the Vernacular Press Act, including requiring submission of two copies of each issue to the local government free of charge.
Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provided sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for the Civil Disobedience Movement and later extended to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority.

- Defence of India Rules were imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.
- In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.

Name of Newspaper	Associated Personality
The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser (1780)	James Augustus Hickey
Udant Marthand (1826)	Pandit Jugal Kishore Shukla
The Bengalee	Surendranath Banarjee
Voice of India	Dadabhai Naoroji
Hindu & Swadesa-mitran	G. Subramanya Aiyar
Indian Mirror	N. N. Sen
Amrit Bazar Patrika	Gosh Brothers
Kesari (Marathi)	B. G. Tilak
Maratha (English)	
Sudharak	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Hindustan & Advocate	G. P. Verma
Modern	Ramananda Chatterjee
Brahminical Magazine	Raja Rammohan Roy
Sambad	Mirat Ul Akbari
Harijan, Young India	Mahatma Gandhi
Tatva Bhodini Patrika	Maharshi Devendranath Tagore
Samachar Darpan	Serampore Missionary
Bangadarshana	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Tribune	Dayalsingh Majeetia
Indian Sociologist	Shyamji Krishnavarma



IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

Personality	Contributions and Publications	Books and Other Publications
Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920)	Founded the Poona New English School in January 1890.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The Arctic Home of the Vedas" "Gita Rahasya" "The Maharatta" (English) "Kesari" (Marathi).
	Associated with the formation of Deccan Educational Society and the foundation of Fergusson College, Poona.	
	Started akharas, lathi clubs, and Anti-cow-killing societies to promote nationalistic ideals.	
	Celebrated Shivaji and Ganapati festivals to instill the spirit of service to the nation.	
	Played a leading role in organizing the extremist party.	
	Declared "Swaraj is my birthright."	
	Opposed British intervention in social reforms and believed in educating public opinion for social change.	
Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928)	He set up Home Rule League at Poona in 1916.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edited "The Panjabee" Edited "The Bande Matram" Edited "The English Weekly & "The People"
	Associated in the foundation of D.A.V College.	
	Known as Sher-ai-Punjab	
	Involved in the formation of the Swaraj Party.	
Bipan Chandra Pal (1858-1932)	Entered the central legislature as a Swarajist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Indian Nationalism" "Nationality and Empire" "Swaraj and the present situation" "The Basis of social reform" "The Soul of India" He worked for Bengal Public opinion, The Tribune and New India
	Cooperated with Madan Mohan Malaviya in organizing the Hindu Sangathan Movement.	
	Chief exponent of Swadeshi, Boycott, and the National Movement.	
Sri Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1950)	Known as the "Father of Revolutionary thoughts" in India.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The Life Divine" "The Synthesis of Yoga" "Essays on the Gita" "The Secret of the Veda" Karmayogin in English Dharma in Bengali
	Part of the LalBal Pal trio associated with revolutionary activity.	
	Philosopher, yogi, guru, and nationalist.	
	Arrested in 1908 in connection with the Alipore Bomb case.	
Annie Besant (1847- 1933)	Later turned from politics to spirituality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socialist, theosophist, women's rights activist, writer, and supporter of Indian self-rule. Became president of the Theosophical Society in 1907. Launched the Home Rule League in India to campaign for democracy and dominion status within the British Empire. Started a central Hindu School in Benares. Associated with Malaviya in establishing Benares Hindu University in 1917. First woman president of the Indian National Congress.
	Started philosophical magazine named "Arya."	
M.N. Roy	Started philosophical magazine named "Arya."	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Beyond Communism" "Poverty or Plenty" "India's Message" "A Political Biography" "The Historical Role of Islam" "Science and Philosophy" "Radical Humanist" "Reason, Romanticism and Revolution"
	Indian revolutionary, radical activist, political activist, philosopher, and humanist.	
	Founded the Communist Party of India at Tashkent.	
	Instrumental in the establishment of the Radical Democratic Party in 1940.	
	Developed a philosophy of Radical Humanism	



IMPORTANT SESSIONS OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 116

Year	Location	Facts
1885	Bombay	- 1st Session of INC.
		- President: W.C. Bonnerjee.
		- Formation of Indian National Congress.
1886	Calcutta	- 2nd Session of INC.
		- President: Dadabhai Naoroji.
1887	Madras	- 3rd Session of INC.
		- President: Syed Badruddin Tyabji, first Muslim President.
1888	Allahabad	- 4th Session of INC.
		- President: George Yule, first English President.
1896	Calcutta	- President: Rahimtullah Sayani.
		- National Song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.
1899	Lucknow	- President: Romesh Chandra Dutt.
		- Demand for permanent fixation of Land revenue.
1901	Calcutta	- President: Dinshaw E. Wacha.
		- First time Gandhiji appeared on the Congress platform.
1905	Benaras	- President: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
		- Formal proclamation of Swadeshi movement against the government.
1906	Calcutta	- President: Dadabhai Naoroji.
		- Adopted four resolutions on: Swaraj (Self-Government), Boycott Movement, Swadeshi & National Education.
1907	Surat	- President: Rash Bihari Ghosh.
		- Split in Congress - Moderates & Extremists.
		- Adjournment of Session.
1910	Allahabad	- President: Sir William Wedderburn.
		- M.A. Jinnah decried the separate electorate system introduced by the act of 1909.
1911	Calcutta	- President: B.N. Dhar.
		- First time recital of Jan-Gan-Man in Congress session.
1915	Bombay	- President: Sir S.P. Sinha.
		- Constitution of the Congress was altered to admit the delegates from the extremist section.
1916	Lucknow	- President: A.C. Majumdar.
		- Unity between two factions - Moderates and Extremists of Congress.
		- Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League to build political consensus.
1917	Calcutta	- President: Annie Besant, First Woman President of Congress.
1918	Bombay	- President: Syed Hasan Imam.
		- The session was convened to deliberate the contentious Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme.
1919	Amritsar	- President: Motilal Nehru.
		- Congress extended support to the Khilafat Movement.
1920	Calcutta	- Special Session.
		- President: Lala Lajpat Rai.
		- Mahatma Gandhi moved the Non-cooperation resolution.



1920	Nagpur	- President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar.
		- Reconstitution of Working Committees of Congress on a Linguistic basis.
		- M.A. Jinnah left the Indian National Congress.
1922	Gaya	- President: C.R. Das.
		- C.R. Das and other leaders broke away from INC.
		- Formation of Swaraj Party.
1924	Belgaum	- President: M.K. Gandhi.
		- Only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
1925	Kanpur	- President: Sarojini Naidu, First Indian Woman President.
1927	Madras	- President: Dr. M.A. Ansari.
		- Passed a resolution against the use of Indian troops in China, Iran, and Mesopotamia.
		- Passed a resolution against the boycott of the Simon Commission.
		- Adoption of resolution on Purna Swaraj.
1928	Calcutta	- President: Motilal Nehru.
		- Formation of All India Youth Congress.
1929	Lahore	- President: Jawahar Lal Nehru.
		- Passed the resolution on 'Poorna Swaraj.'
		- Civil Disobedience movement for complete independence to be launched.
		- 26 January to be observed as 'Independence Day'.
1931	Karachi	- President: Vallabhbhai Patel.
		- Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.
		- Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact.
		- Gandhi nominated to represent INC in the Second Round Table Conference to be held in London.
1934	Bombay	- President: Rajendra Prasad.
		- Amendment in the Constitution of Congress.
1936	Lucknow	- President: Jawahar Lal Nehru.
		- Push towards socialist ideas by Jawahar Lal Nehru.
1937	Faizpur	- President: Jawahar Lal Nehru.
		- First Session to be held in a village.
1938	Haripura	- President: Subhas Chandra Bose.
		- National Planning Committee set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru.
1939	Tripuri	- President: Rajendra Prasad.
		- Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected but had to resign.
		- Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
		- Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc.
1940	Ramgarh	- President: Abul Kalam Azad.
		- Civil Disobedience movement to be launched at an appropriate time and circumstances.
1941- 1945		- This period is marked by events such as the Quit India movement, RIN Mutiny & INA trials.
		- Phase of constitutional negotiations such as Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan, and Cabinet Mission.
		- On account of these events during this phase, no Congress session was held.
1946	Meerut	- President: J.B. Kripalani.
		- Last session before independence.
		- J.B. Kriplani was the president of INC at independence.



IMPORTANT GOVERNOR GENERALS/ VICEROYS

Governor-General & Viceroys	Events During Regime
Warren Hastings	- Regulating Act of 1773.
	- Pitt's India Act of 1784.
	- The Rohilla War of 1774.
	- The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
Lord Cornwallis	- Second Mysore War in 1780-84.
	- Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
	- Cornwallis Code (1793).
Lord Wellesley	- Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
	- Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798).
	- Fourth Mysore War (1799).
Lord Minto I	- Second Maratha War (1803-05).
	- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).
Lord Hastings	- Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816.
	- Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of the Maratha Confederacy.
	- Establishment of Ryotwari System (1820).
Lord Amherst	- First Burmese War (1824-1826).
Lord William Bentinck	- Abolition of the Sati System (1829).
	- Charter Act of 1833.
Lord Auckland	- First Afghan War (1838-42).
Lord Hardinge I	- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
	- Social reforms like the abolition of female infanticide.
Lord Dalhousie	- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49).
	- The annexation of Lower Burma (1852).
	- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse.
	- Wood's Despatch 1854.
	- Laying down of the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
Lord Canning	- Establishment of PWD.
	- Revolt of 1857.
	- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay in 1857.
	- Abolition of the East India Company and transfer of control to the Crown by the Government of India Act, 1858.
Lord John Lawrence	- Indian Councils Act of 1861.
	- Bhutan War (1865).
Lord Lytton	- Establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (1865).
	- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
	- The Arms Act (1878).
	- The Second Afghan War (1878-80).
	- Queen Victoria assumed the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.



Lord Ripon	- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
	- The first Factory Act (1881).
	- Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
	- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
	- Hunter Commission on education (1882).
Lord Dufferin	- The Third Burmese War (1885-86).
	- Establishment of the Indian National Congress (1885).
Lord Lansdowne	- Factory Act (1891).
	- Indian Councils Act (1892).
	- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893).
Lord Curzon	- Appointment of Police Commission (1902).
	- Appointment of Universities Commission (1902).
	- Indian Universities Act (1904).
	- Partition of Bengal (1905).
Lord Minto II	- Swadeshi Movements (1905-II).
	- Surat Split of Congress (1907).
	- Establishment of the Muslim League (1906).
	- Morley-Minto Reforms (1909).
Lord Hardinge II (1910-1916)	- Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911)
	- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911)
	- Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915)
Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)	- Lucknow pact (1916)
	- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
	- Montagu's August Declaration (1917)
	- Government of India Act (1919)
	- The Rowlatt Act (1919)
	- Jallianwalla Bagh massacre (1919)
	- Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements
Lord Reading (1921-1926)	- Chauri Chaura incident (1922)
	- Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)
	- Establishment of Swaraj Party (1922)
	- Kakori train robbery (1925)
Lord Irwin (1926-1931)	- Simon Commission to India (1927)
	- Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927)
	- Nehru Report (1928)
	- Deepavali Declaration (1929)
	- Lahore session of the Congress (Purna Swaraj Resolution) 1929
	- Dandi March and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
	- First Round Table Conference (1930)
	- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)



Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)	- Communal Award (1932)
	- Second & Third Round Table Conference (1932)
	- Poona Pact (1932)
	- Government of India Act of 1935
Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)	- Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939)
	- Tripuri Crisis & formation of Forward Bloc (1939)
	- Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (demand for a separate state for Muslims) 1940
	- 'August Offer' (1940)
	- Formation of the Indian National Army (1941)
	- Cripps Mission (1942)
Lord Wavell (1944-1947)	- Quit India Movement (1942)
	- C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944)
	- Wavell Plan and the Simla Conference (1942)
	- Cabinet Mission (1946)
	- Direct Action Day (1946)
Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)	- Announcement of the end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (1947)
	- June Third Plan (1947)
	- Redcliff commission (1947)
Chakravarti Rajagopalachari	- India's Independence (15 August 1947)
	- Last Governor-General of India, before the office was permanently abolished in 1950

