

India Story

Don't confuse, it's not my story..it's my Nation's story :P

HISTORY

1498: Vasco di gama. Portugese - 1503: cochin factory

British: 1609: farmaan to build: 1613: Surat factory and 1616: musilipatnam factory

1632: trade in Golconda region by paying duty
1644: Fort St. George in Madras
1651: Trade in Bengal region by paying duty
1662: Bombay as dowry from Portugese
1691: Aurangazeb given permission - duty free trade in Bengal: clash bt Nawab and EIC
1717: Farukh siyar: Trade exemptions for whole mughal empire and minting own coins

Dutch: 1605: Musilipatnam factory and 1616 Surat factory

1612: Battle of Swally (near Surat, GJ): Portugese defeated

French: 1668: Surat factory and 1669: Musilipatnam factory. 1674: pondicherry and chandranagar





1861: Indian Councils Act

1. 5th finance mem to executive council
2. 6 to 12 memb for legislative purpose: at least half should be non-officials i.e. nominated by Viceroy
3. Ordinance making power to Viceroy
4. Assent to the bill is required=> withhold/veto
5. Portfolio system
6. Decentralization: Bombay and Madras legislative
7. New legislative councils in Bengal, NWFP, PB
8. No distinction bt. Central and Provincial subj.

1858: GoI Act: Act for Good Governance in India

1. India - Direct control - crown -> Secretary (Cabinet Minister - responsible to Parliament)
2. BOC, COD abolished -> Secretary of State and Indian Council 15 mem -> 7 elected by COD and 8 by Crown
3. GG -> Viceroy: representative of Secretary
4. Abolition of Doctrine of Lapse

Ilbert Bill 1884 which led to establishment of INC in next year

INC: 1885: Bombay session**1892: Indian Councils Act**

1. more no. of addn. mem in Legislative Councils. Nominations to councils - Indirect elections
2. Deliberating and questioning budget. No substantial questions

**1905-08: Anti-partition campaign
Swadeshi Movement**

Boycott of foreign goods, public meetings, Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti - Aswini Kumar Dutta, popular festivals - Tilak, Atma Shakthi - Rabindra nath, Bengal National College - Aurobindo ghosh, National Council of Edu. and Society of Promotion of Technical Edu. - Taraknath Palit, Swadeshi enterprises, Cultural sphere
1906: Less Muslim participation => Muslim League formation

1907: Surat Split

1900s - 12: Revolutionary activities

1909: Morley-Minto reforms: Indian Councils Act 1909

1. Expanded both Central and Provincial legislative councils
2. Non-official mem - 1st time: Direct election to Leg.Councils- not nomination but Communal representation: General, Special, ChamberOfCommerce; Muslim
3. Supplementary questions can be asked

1913-15: Ghadar movement

1916-1919: Home rule movement

1914: Madras session: Bhupendranath Bose - No entry to Tilak
1915: Bombay session: Lord Satyendra Prasanna Sinha: Tilak, Annie Beasant entry: No home rule resolution
1916: Lucknow Pact: Ambica Charan Majumdar: Moderates and Extremists; Congress and Muslim League signed Lucknow pact

1915: 9.1.1915 Gandhi returned to India -> Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas. But he didn't take part in Home Rule Movement (1916-18)

1906: Compulsory for only Indians to takeout certificates of registration with fingerprints

1908: restriction of Indian immigration: natal to transval

1909: Hind swaraj @from London to S.A.

1912-13: political developments: no more discrimination 1913: poll tax, invalidated all marriages

1917: Champaran Satyagraha, Bihar: Commercialization of agri.: Indigo plantations in 3/20th of land (Tinkathia system). From 1910, German dyes came -> Indigo demand declined. Demanding illegal dues as price of release by planters => Raj kumar Sukhla called Gandhi

1918: Ahmedabad: Dispute bt. workers and Mill owners: Plague bonus: 35% x 20%. Tribunal - gandhi support workers - fasting - tribunal issue 35%

1918: Kheda Satyagraha, GJ: failure of crops: remission of total tax: <25% yield: Vitalbhai and Gandhi enquiry: fast until death for remission ->tax by only who could pay

1919: Montagu-chelmsford reforms: Gol Act 1919- to end benevolent despotism and to _____

1. Separation of Central and Provincial lists
2. Dyarchy in Provinces: Provincial subj. - Transferred and Reserved
3. Unicameral->Bicameralism i.e. Indian Legislative Council abolished and Upper, Lower Houses formed
4. 3/6 of Viceroy's Executive council - Indians ->
5. Communal representation, separate electorate to Indo-Christians, Sikhs, Anglo-Ind, Europeans
6. High Commissioner for India @London
7. Public Service Commission
8. Statutory Commission after 10 years would be constituted -> Simon Commission 1928

March 1919: Rowlatt Act: Black Bill

1. authorised govt. to imprison any person without trial and conviction in court
2. no civil liberty for Indians

Response to Rowlatt Act:

- 6th April 1919: Gandhiji called for Nation wide protest. Civil disobedience against specific laws.
- But violent protests took place in various places.
- Continued and lead to Jalianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919.
- Protest withdrew on 18th April 1919.

1919: 1918 end of WWI+Inflation+Rowlatt act, Jalianwala bagh+Diarchy in provinces+Lucknow pact-Young muslims - militant nationalism::Khilafat issue, 1920 => Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement

Feb 1920: Punjab wrongs - constitutional advance
 May 1920: Treaty of Sevres: completely dismem.
 Turkey
 Jun 1920: All party conference @Allahabad->boycot
 Aug 1920: Khilafat comm. launched non-cooperation
 Sept 1920: Congress spl session at Calcutta
 approved Non till PB and Khilafat wrongs
 were removed and Swaraj estd.
 Dec 1920: Nagpur session: support to movement
 Dec 1921: Congress appointed Gandhi as sole
 respon
 Feb 1922: Gandhi threatened to launch Civil
 Disobedience Movement if Prisoners and
 Press controls won't be removed.
 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura Incident.
 Feb 1922: Non-cooperation stopped
 Mar 1922: Gandhi was arrested
 Nov 1922: Turkey as Secular state, Caliphate
 abolished

Outcomes of Khilafat and Non:

1. Congress Working Committee, Provincial Congress Committees, Ward and Village Committees, Entry fee: 4 anas
2. Development of Nationalist Edu. -> Jamia Milia Islamia, GJ vidyapeth, BH Vidyapeth, Kashi Vidyapeth
3. Foreign clothes burnt
4. Congress volunteer corps
5. Rise of local movements -> Awadh kisan move, Eka move UP, Mappila revolt KL, sikhs for removal of Mahants in PB

Gandhi arrest led to political vacuum in 1922

1. pro changers/swarajists
2. No changers

Dec 1922: Gaya session - congress didn't accept
swarajists proposal. So Motilal and CR Das
resigned and formed Congress-Khilafat
Swarajya Party
Sept 1923: compromise and consted elections
Nov 1923: Swarajists won 42/141 seats
1924: Weakening of Swarajist movement due to
communal riots, CR Das death in 1925 and
split bt. Responsivists (Hindu supporters)
and Non-responsivists

1922-28:Political vacuum:Revolutionary Activities Phase2

1920: formation of CPI @Tashkent

1924: Kanpur Conspiracy: new communists tried

1929: Meerut Conspiracy: 31 labor leaders arrested

1924: Hindstan Republican Asso. -> Hin. Socialist R
A

1925: Kakori Robbery/conspiracy

1928: Formation of HSRA

1928: In Feb, Simon Commission in Bombay

1928: Lahore Conspiracy: Saunders murder - Lala
lajpa

1930: Chittagong Armoury Raid, Bengal

Dec 1927: Muslim league session - 4 proposals -
Delhi proposals (Joint electorates, 1/3rd
in Council, PB and Bengal provinces
representing, 3 new Muslim dominated
provinces-Sindh, Baluchistan, NWFP)

Feb 1928: Simon Commission: to decide whether
Indians were ready for further
constitutional reforms (May 1930: report
released::base for Gol Act 1935)

Feb 1928: All party conference

Aug 1928: Nehru report(only accptd 1st proposal of
ML): given only 1 year of time to accept:
poorna after

Dec 1928: No more changes in report

Dec 1928: Independence for India League-
Nehru&Bose

Mar 1929: Jinnah proposals (14 points) to ML

Nov 1929: Delhi Manifesto (RTC should be for
discussion about Dominion, Congress
should have majority representation,
Conciliation-mediating): Irwin didn't
accept on Nov 1929 led to Lahore

Dec 1929: Lahore session: J L Nehru: Poorna Swaraj
Civil Disobedience movement - no taxes,
mem of councils were asked to resign

31.01.1930: last date to accept 11 points, if not Civil
Disobedience movement starts.->no
response

Feb 1930: CWC given full powers to Gandhi to
launch CDM and Gandhi launched CDM
with Salt march as centre (in April 1930)

April 1930: All leaders were arrested. CDM didn't
stop

May 1930: Simon report - no dominion status

Nov 1930: 1st RTC (Congress didn't)

Jan 1931: leaders released

5 Mar 1931: Gandhi-Irwin Pact/Delhi Pact

21 Mar 1931: Karachi session: Patel

28 Dec 1931: Gandhi returned to India from 2nd RTC

29 Dec 1931: CDM 2.0 launched

*But now not Irwin, now Willingdon

4 Jan 1932: Gandhiji arrested

April 1934: CDM 2.0 withdrew

//CDM chapter got over//

Nehru report: to draft constitu but not to send Simon

1. Dominion status
2. Joint electorates, abolish separate electorates (1916: Lucknow pact)
3. Liguistic provinces
4. 19 FRs
5. full protection of interests of Muslims
6. Western Secularism

Communal Award and Poona pact, 1932:

Sept 1932: Gandhi went on fasting

Sept 1932: BR Ambedkar, MMM, MC Rajah=> Poona
pact. Joint electorate with reservation for Harijans
This was accepted by govt. as an amendment to
Communal award

1934: Two stage debate on future:

1. whether to take part in Central legislature elections or not?
2. whether we have to form govt. in provinces or not (acc. to Gol Act 1935)?

Gol Act 1935:

1. All India federation: Provinces and Princely states
2. Federal list, Provincial list and concurrent list
3. Abolished Dyarchy in Provinces (1919) - Introduced provincial autonomy
4. Adoption of Dyarchy at Centre: reserved, transfer
5. Bicameralism in 6/11 provinces
6. Abolished Indian Council of SoS and placed an advisory body.
7. RBI estd.
8. Estd. Federal court and setup in 1937
9. Estd. Federal Public Service Commission

1937-1939: Congress Provincial Govt.s

Oct 1939: Congress resigned
 Jan 1940: Offered Dominion status
 Mar 1940: Congress would adopt Civil Disobedience
 Mar 1940: Muslim League Lahore Session: Pakistan
 Aug 1940: August Offer
 Sep 1940: Individual Satyagrahi - freedom of speech -
 - chalo Delhi (till May 1941)

Jun 1945: Wavell plan
 Nov 1945: Calcutta on INA trials
 Feb 1946: Calcutta - 7 yrs jail for INA officer Rashid Ali
 Feb 1946: Bombay - Royal Navy - arrest of sailor
 Feb 1946: formation of Indian National Army by Bose
 INA upsurges, RIN mutiny, elections to central and provinces
 Feb 1946: Cabinet mission
 Mar 1946: Mission reached India
 May 1946: proposed a plan to solve problem
 Jul 1946: Elections in Provinces - to elect Constituent assembly
 Aug 1946: ML boycotted - Communal holocaust
 Sep 1946: Nehru formed interim govt.
 Oct 1946: ML joined the govt.-Obstructionist approach
 Feb 1947: Clement Atlee's statement as June 30 last date to power transfer
 Jun 1947: New Viceroy - Mountbatten plan
 Jul 1947: Indian Independence Act
 Aug 1947: INDEPENDENCE TO INDIA!!!!

May 1941: Individual Satyagrahi end
 Dec 1941: CWC passed resolution - complete independence after war&power transfer immediately
 Mar 1942: Cripps Mission
 Jun 1942: Failure of Cripps Mission
 Jul 1942: CWC meeting at Wardha. Start struggle. Immediate power transfer
 8 Aug 1942: AICC meeting at Bombay. QUIT INDIA!!
 9 Aug 1942: Majority of leaders were arrested but didn't stop with violence. Public rampage, underground activity, parallel govt.
 Feb 1943: Gandhi @fasting against violence by govt.
 1944: C Rajagopala Chari Formula
 1945: Desai-Liaquat
 Jun 1945: Lord Wavell as new Viceroy