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 Dutch: 1605: Musilipatnam factory and 1616 Surat factory British: 1609: farmaan to build: 1613: Surat factory and 1616: musilipatnam factory 1612: Battle of Swally (near Surat, GJ): Portugese defeated 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 French: 1668: Surat factory and 1669: Musilipatnam 1691: Aurangazeb given permission - duty free trade factory. 1674: pondicherry and chandranagar in Bengal: clash bt Nawab and EIC 1717: Farukh siyar: Trade exemptions for whole

mughal empire and minting own coins

1749- 54: 2nd Carnatic War: Dupleix and Clive: Treaty of Pondicherry

Feb. 1757: Treaty of Alinagar between Nawab of Bengal and EIC

1759: Battle of Bedara, WB: Dutch defeated

1760: Battle of Wandiwash, TN: French defeated. ALL EUROPEANS WERE ELIMINATED!!

1764: Battle of Buxar: Bengal+Awadh+Emperor Vs Eng. Treaty of Allahabad: Diwani rights without reponsibility. Dual Govt. (Nawab and Dy.Nawab) by Clive. Revenue without responsibility

1773: Regulating Act:COD+Gov.Gen. of Bengal+Exec.Council+SC

1775: Treaty of Surat bt Bombay EIC and Ragunath Rao: Salsette and Bassein to EIC - Calcutta not acptd. New T. of Purandar in 1776 bt Calcutta n Ragunath. Not liked by Bombay and Peshwa. So new T. of Wadgaon bt Peshwa and Bombay. EIC attack on Gwalior and it acted as mediate bt EIC and Peshwa and T. of Salvai in 1782 and focussed on common enemy MYSORE

1780-84: 2nd Anglo-Mysore: T. of Mangalore: Warren Hastings(+Hyd+Marathas): stalemate but huge loss to Company

1790-92: 3rd Anglo-Mysore: T. of Srirangaptnam: Cornwallis(+Hyd+Marathas)

1744 - 48: 1st Carnatic War: Dupleix and Clive: Treaty of Aix-la-chapelle

1757-63: 3rd Carnatic war 1760: Battle of Wandiwash Lally and Eyre Coot (not Clive) 7 yr war in EU ended in 1763. Treaty of Paris.

Jun. 1757: Battle of Plassey: Robert Clive and Sirajudaullah

1761: 3rd Battle of Panipat: (Afghans+Doab+Awadh) Vs. Marathas: Afghans won

1767-69: 1st Anglo-Mysore: T. of Madras: Harry Verlest lost

1770: Great Famine in Bengal

1776-82: 1st Anglo-Maratha(Peshwa) War: T. of Salvai: Eng lost

Did you know?

American War of Independence (1775-83) also happened during 1st Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82)

1784: Pitts India Act: BOC->Double govt., Strength of council(3)+greater power to calcutta presidency+1st time occupied territories called as British possessions+GG cant declare war without permission+GG subordinate to govt. (nominated by BOC)

1793: Permanent Settlement: Cornwallis: Bengal, Bihar. UP. north Karnataka

1802: T.of Bassein bt Peshwa and EIC: Subsidiary Alliance. 1803-05: 2nd Anglo-Maratha(Bhonsle, Scindia later Holkar joined)

Monopoly ended and more companies were competing. EIC looking for markets and eager to annex territories and looking for excuses.

1817-18: 3rd Anglo-Maratha(Peshwa,Bhonsle,Holkar): Pindaris looted - Gaekwad's ambassador killed by Peshwa and EIC interfered PUNE PACT: Abolishment of Peshwaship

1833:charter act:entire monopoly gone+Gov.gen.of Bengal->GGofIndia+BombaynMadras jus suggestions+Law commission+services open for indians

1809: Treaty of Amritsar: R. Sutlei

1839: Ranjit Singh death

1845-46: 1st Anglo-sikh: Treaty of Lahore: Harding

1848: Doctrine Lapse: Direct control: Dalhousie

Satara: 1848 Sambalpur: 1849 Bhagat: 1850 (returned) Udaipur: 1852 (returned)

Jhansi: 1854

1848-49: 2nd Anglo-sikh: Annexed Punjab: Dalhousie

1853:Charter Act:separate executive(4+1) n legislative((4+1)+6) powers of GG+COD reduction(18)+Gov.for Bengal+CODorBOC appoint Lt.Gov. or form new presidency+ICS open exam 1786: Veto power to GG

1793: Charter Act: 20ys monopoly+salaries from

Indian revenue

1799: 4th Ang-My: Subsidiary Alliance: Richard Wellesley

1813: charter act: monopoly gone+china n tea+missionary+indian edu+empowered local govt. to impose taxes on persons subj. to jurisdiction of SC

1820s: Ryotwari system: Thomas Munro: Gov. of Mad: Madras, Burma, Bombay, Assam, Coorg

1833: Mahalwari System: William Bentinck: Punjab (may be south PB), Awadh, Central provinces, Delhi

1839-42: Anglo-Afghan War: Britain defeated

Education:

1837-54: Bentick on Macaulay advice: Occidental edu in English, downward filtration

1854: Wood's dispatch: Traditional, Mass edu, Vernacular upto Prim n Seco, Eng in Higher

1882: Hunter Edu Comm: Less govt control over Uni

and notice of lack of women edu

1904: Indian Universities Act: More govt ctrl over Uni

to control the national feeling in Uni: fellow,

lecturers, profs acc to govt

1913: Govt. resolution on Edu policy

1917: Saddler Uni comm 1929: Hurtong Comm

1937:Wardha scheme of basic edu

1944: Sergeant plan

1948: Radhakrishnan commission

1857: Sepo Mutiny

1861: Indian Councils Act

- 1. 5th finance mem to executive council
- 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.

INC: 1885: Bombay session

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 spher 1906: Less Muslim participation => Muslim League formation

1909: Morley-Minto reforms: Indian Councils Act 1909

- 1. Expanded both Central and Provincial legislative councils
- 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

1916-1919: Home rule movement

1858: Gol Act: Act for Good Governance in India

- India Direct control crown -> Secretary (Cabinet Minister - responsible to Parliament)
- 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 establihment of INC in next year

1892: Indian Councils Act

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

1907: Surat Split

1900s - 12: Revolutionary activities

1913-15: Ghadar 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

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

March 1919: Rowlatt Act: Black Bill

- 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.

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%

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

- 1. Separation of Central and Provincial lists
- Dyarchy in Provinces: Provincial subj. -Transferred and Reserved
- 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

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.

Turke

Jun 1920: All party conference @Allahabad->boycott 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

espon

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

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 wons 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

Outcomes of Khilafat and Non:

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

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

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

consititutional reforms (May 1930: report released::base for Gol Act 1935)

Feb 1928: All party conference

Aug 1928: Nehru report(only acceptd 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

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//

1937-1939: Congress Provincial Govt.s

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
- 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

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

chaloe 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-Liagat

Jun 1945: Lord Wavell as new Viceroy