

Governor - Generals of Bengal

Warren Hastings (1772-85)

He became

Governor of Bengal in 1772

and first Governor General of Bengal in 1774,
through the Regulating Act of 1773.

He abolished

the dual system of administration.

divided Bengal into districts

and appointed collectors

and other revenue officials.

Established India's

first Supreme Court in Calcutta

He founded Asiatic Society of Bengal ^{with} and William
Jones

in 1784 and wrote introduction

to the first English

translation of the Gita

by Charles Wilkins.

Started Diwani

and Faujdari adalats

and the district level Sadar diwani

and Nizamat adalats (appellate courts).

He redefined

Hindu and Muslim laws.

A translation of Code

Sanskrit appeared under the title

'Code of Gentoo Laws'.

First

Anglo-Maratha War

occurred during his period

which ended with Treaty of Salbai (1763-82).

Second

Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84),

ended with Treaty of Mangalore.

Rebellion War

in 1774.

Pitts India Act,

1784 and Edmund Burke Bill,

1783 was passed.

Deprived

zamindars of their judicial powers.

Maintenance of records was made compulsory.

Impeachment proceedings

started against him

in Britain

on the charges
of taking bribes.

2

After a
trial of 7 years,
he was finally acquitted.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)

First person
to codify laws (1793).

The code separated
the revenue administration from the administration
of Justice.

He introduced razedari System
in 1793.

He started
the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

He created
the post of District Judge.

He is known as
Father of Civil Services in INDIA.

Third Anglo-

Mysore War and the Treaty of Seringapatnam.

He undertook
police reforms.

Reform of the Judiciary (1793) setting up
courts at different levels

and separation of revenue administration from
Judicial administration.

Sir John Shore (1793-1798)

He played an important role
in planning the Permanent Settlement.

He introduced

First Charter Act (1793).

He was famous

for his policy of non-interference.

Battle of Kharda

blw Nizam and Marathas (1759).

Lord Wellesley (1798-1803).

Introduced

the system of subsidiary Alliance.

Madras presidency was formed

during his tenure.

In Fourth Anglo -

Mysore War 1799,

Tipu Sultan died.

First subsidiary

3

treaty with Nizam of Hyderabad.

Second Anglo-

Maratha War.

In 1800,

he set-up Fort William College in Calcutta.

He was famous as

Bengal Tiger.

He brought the Censorship of Press Act,

1799.

Subsidiary Alliance

The subsidiary alliance system

was used by Wellesley

to bring Indian states

within the orbit of

British political power.

- Under this system

the ruler of the allying Indian state

was compelled to accept the permanent stationing of a

British force within his territory

and to pay a subsidy

for his maintenance.

British promised that they will not interfere in the internal affairs but this was a promise they seldom kept.

It discouraged

Indian states and threw British protectorate over them.

First to accept subsidiary alliance was Nizam of Hyderabad 1798, the second was the Nawab of Awadh, 1801.

The Peshwa,

the British,

the Scindia and Rajput of Jodhpur,

Jaipur accepted the subsidiary alliance.

via George Barlow (1805-07)

Vellore

mutiny (1806, by soldiers).

Lord Minto I (1807-1813)

Treaty of Amritsar (1809)

with Ranjit Singh.

The Charter Act of 1813

ended the monopoly of East India Company in INDIA

Lord Hastings (1813-23)

4

Adopted

the policy of intervention and war.

Anglo-

Nepal War (1813-23).

Third Anglo-

Maratha War (1817-18).

Introduced

the Ryotwari settlement

in Madras by Thomas Munro

the Governor.

Treaty of Sangli

with Gwalior (1816).

Treaty of Poona (1817)

with the Peshwa.

Suppression of

Pindaris (1817-1818).

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

First Anglo

Burmese War (1824-26),

signed

Treaty of Grandpois

in 1826

with lower Burma of Pegu,

by which British merchants
were allowed
to settle on Southern Coast of Burma.

Acquisition of
Malaya Peninsula and Bharatpur (1826)

Governor - Generals of INDIA

Lord William Bentinck
(1828-1834)

Most liberal and enlightened amongst
all the Governor - Generals of India

Regarding as the

'Father of Modern Western Education in India.'

Abolition of sati in 1829.

Suppression of

Thugi (1830).

Passed the

Charter Act, of 1833.

Deposition of

Raja of Mysore and annexation of his territories (1831).

Abolition of

Provincial Court of Appeal and appointment of

Commissioners instead.

He was the

First Governor - General of India.

First Medical College
was opened in Calcutta
in 1835.

Treaty of Friendship with Ranjit Singh (1831).

Annexed Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1831).

Sir Charles Metcalfe
(1834-36)

Passed the famous Press Law
which liberated the press in India.

He is known as the liberator of press.

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

First

Afghan War (1836-42).

Death of

Ranjit Singh (1839).

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

Brought an end

to the Afghan War (1842).

Abolished slavery.

Sind was annexed

by Charles Napier.

He was appointed as

First Governor of Sind.

Lord Hardinge (1844-48)

First Anglo-

Sikh War and the Treaty of Lahore.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

Second Anglo-

Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab.

Abolished

titles and pensions.

Widow

Remarriage Act (1856).

Introduced of

the Railway,

Telegraph and the Postal System in 1853.

Establishment of

a separate Public Works Department

in every province.

An Engineering College

was established

at Roorkee.

Planned

to open universities

in Calcutta;

Bombay and Madras

on the model of

Universities of London.

6

Second Anglo-

Burmese War (1852).

Sardhal uprisings (1855-56).

Charter Act of 1853.

Viceroy of India

Lord Canning (1856-1862)

Revolt of

1857.

Universities of Calcutta,

Bombay and Madras

were opened in 1857.

He was last, Governor-General

appointed by the East India Company and the first
Viceroy.

passed the

Government of

India Act of 1858,

which ended the rule of the East India Company.

The Doctrine of Lapse

was withdrawn.

The Indian Penal Code (1859)

was passed

Income tax

was introduced
for the first time
in 1858.

The Indigo riots
in Bengal.

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed
which proved to be a landmark in the Constitution

History
of India.

Indian High Court Act, (1861).

Under this act,

High Courts were opened in 1865.

Bombay and Madras

founded in 1857.

Lord Elgin-I (1862-63).

Wahabi Movement

suppressed

Sir John Lawrence

(1864-69)

High Courts

were established

at Calcutta,

Bombay and Madras

in 1865.

War with Bhutan
in 1865.

The Punjab Tenancy Act, was passed.

Lord Mayo (1869-72)

Introduction of
financial,

decentralisation in India and made the
first Provincial Settlement in 1870.

He established the

Dept of Agriculture and Commerce.

He organized the

Statistical Survey of India.

In 1872,

the first Census was done in India.

He established the

Rajkot College in Kathiawar
and Mayo College at Ajmer.

He was the only Viceroy

to be murdered in office

by a convict

in the Andaman

in 1872.

He introduced state railways.

Lord Northbrook (1872-76)

In 1872,
suppressed Rebellion
in Punjab
led by Ram Singh Famine
in Bihar (1876).

He resigned
over Afghanistan question.

Trial of
Gaekwads of
Baroda.

Lord Lytton (1876-80)

Most unpopular Viceroy of
India.

Arranged the
Grand Durbar
in Delhi in (1877),

when the country was suffering from severe famine.

Passed the
Royal Title Act, (1876)

and Queen Victoria was declared as Kaiser-i-Hind.

He passed Arms Act, (1878)

the infamous Vernacular Press Act, (1878)

and lowered the maximum age of ICS 8
from 21 to 19 years.

Second Anglo-

Afghan War 1878-80.

Famine Commission under
Starchy was appointed by him
in 1878.

In 1876,

Deccan Agrarian Relief Act was passed.

Lord Ripon (1880-1884)

He was appointed

by the Liberal Party under Gladstone.

Repealed the

Vernacular Press Act

in 1882.

The first Factory Act,

came in 1881 (Improve the labour condition).

In rural areas,

Local Boards were set-up in 1889,

Madras Local Board Act, was passed.

He was famously known as

"Father of Local Self Government".

First official Census
in India (1881).

Famine Code
was adopted (1883).

Appointed Hunter Commission
for Educational Reforms
in 1882.

Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84)

which empowered Indian Judges to inquire
into European cases.

Foundation of
Punjab University.

Lord Dufferin (1884-88)

Third Anglo-

Burmese War and annexation of Burma (1885).

Formation of

Indian National Congress (INC)

in 1885.

Bengal Tenancy Act,

in 1885.

Dufferin called the

Indian National Congress as

'microscopic minority'.

Lord Lansdowne (1888-94)

Factory Act, of

1891.

Indian Council Act, of

1892.

Civil Services were classified Imperial,
provincial and subordinate services.

In 1891,

Age of Consent Act, under which

marriage of girl below

12 years was prohibited.

Appointment of Durand Commission

in 1893

to define the

line between British India and Afghanistan.

Lord Elgin II (1894-1899)

The Santhal uprising of

1899.

Munda uprising of

1899.

Lyall Commission appointment

after famine.

Assassination of
two British officials by the Chapekar brothers
in 1897.

Plague spread in
Bombay.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

Appointment a

Police Commissioner in

1902 under

Andrew Frazer.

Universities Commission appointed
in 1902,

Under Thomas Railey.

Indian Universities Act,

passed in

1904.

Famine Commission

under Macdonell.

A new department of

Commerce and Industry established.

Partition of Bengal (16th October, 1905)

The sizings of the

frontier tribes

in 1897-98 led him to
create the North-Western Frontier Province. 10

He passed the
Ancient Monuments Protection Act,
(1904) to
restore India's cultural heritage.

Thus,
the Archaeological Survey of
India was established.

Passed the
Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act,
(1899) and
put India on a gold standard.

PUSA Agricultural Institute
in 1903.

Lord Minto - II (1910-1916)

Swadeshi Movement

First split (split in Congress b/w the moderates and
the extremists,
1907).

Indian Councils Act,

1909

and Morley - Minto

Reforms

Foundation of
Muslim League,
1906.

Newspapers Act,
1908.

Lord Hardinge-II
(1910-1916)

Annulment of the
Partition of
Bengal
in 1911.

Bomb was thrown at Hardinge near Chandni Chauk
but escaped unhurt.

Transfer of
Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
in 1911.

Coronation
in Delhi and Coronation of George V in 1911
in 1911.

In 1912,
Bihar and Orissa separated from Bengal and,
became a new state.

Establishment of
Hindu Mahasabha by

Madan Mohan Malviya (1915).

Grandhi came back to India
from South Africa (1915).

Lord Chelmsford
(1916-21)

Grant of India Act,
1919 also known as

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.

Repressive Rowlatt Act,
(1919).

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
(13th April, 1919).

Home Rule Movement both by
Tilak and Annie Besant.

Saddler Commission on Education
in 1917.

Appointment of

Hunter Commission

to look into

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

Chambers of

Prince, 1921,

established.

Non Co-operation Movement started,

Khilafat movement initiated.

An Indian

Sir SP Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Bengal.

Death of

Tilak (1920).

Lord Reading (1921-1926).

Rowlatt Act was repealed along with

Press Act of 1910.

Holding of simultaneous examination for

the ICS

in England and India

from 1923.

Prince of

Wales visited India

in November, 1921.

Moplah Rebellion (1921)

took place in Kerala.

Chauri-Chaura incident

and withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement

Formation of

Swaraj Party

by CR Das and Motilal Nehru (1923).

Communist Party of India

founded by

MN Roy (1925).

Kokori Train

Conspiracy (1925).

Vishwabharati University (1922)

Lee Commission (1924)

for public services

Young Hilton Committee for

currency notes (1926).

Royal Commission

on agriculture.

RSS founded

in 1925.

Murder of

Suhami Shradhanand.

Lord Irwin (1926-1931).

Simon Commission Visited India

in 1928.

Butler Commission

in 1927.

Despatch declaration

by Lord Irwin (1929).

All India Youth Congress,

1928.

Nehru Report,

1928

Lahore session
of the Congress
(1929) and Poona Survey
declaration.

First Round Table Conference

1930,

Congress boycotted it.

Civil Disobedience Movement,

1930

started with.

Dandi March

12th March, 1930

Grandhi-Irwin Pact,

5th March, 1931.

Sharda Act,

1929

under which marriageable age of girls (14 years and
boys (18 years) was raised.

Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
founded

Independence of India League.

Lord Wellington (1931-1936).

Second

and Third Round Table Conferences.

Communal Award by
McDonald (British PM).

Govt of India Act,

1935.

Poona Pact

was signed

during his period

Orissa was separated from Bihar (1936)

and a new province Sind

was created (1936).

Burma separated from India

as well in 1935.

All India Kisan Sabha,

1936.

Foundation of

Congress Socialist Party,

1934.

Lord Linlithgow (1934-44)

First General Election (1936-37) Congress Ministries.

SC Bose president of

51st INC (1938).

Forward Bloc

founded in 1939.

Deliverance day by Muslim League 1939.

Lahore Resolution of

Muslim League (1940) demand of
Pakistan.

August offer,

1940

'Divide & Quit'

at the Karachi Session (1940)

Passing of

Quit India resolution (1942).

In Haripura Session (1939) of
Congress,

declared Complete Independence.

Cripps Mission,

1942

Quit India Movement,

1942.

In 1943,

Muslim League celebrated

'Pakistan day'.

Lord Wavell (1943-47)

C.R. Formula (Rajaji Formula),

1944.

Wheell Plan and Simon
Shimla Conference,
1945.

Cabinet Mission

Came to India

in May 1946.

The Congress and the Muslim League both rejected its
proposals.

Muslim League celebrated 16th August, 1946 as

'Direct Action Day'

INA trials

and the Naval Mutiny,

1946.

Lord Mountbatten

June third plan

Last British Viceroy of

British India

First Governor-General of

Free India

Boundary Commissions

under Radcliffe

Introduction of

Indian Independence - Bill in the House of Commons.

C Rajagopalachari

Last Governor-General of
Free India

The Only Indian Governor-General
to remain in office

from 21st June, 1948

to 25th January, 1950.

Growth of Modern Education In INDIA

First Phase (1758-1812).

Initially,

the East India Company

was not interested

in the development of education.

Some minor exceptions

were efforts

by individuals.

The Calcutta Madrasa established

by Warren Hastings

in 1781,

for the study

of Muslim law.

The Sanskrit College established

by Jonathan Hastings Duncan at

Banaras

in 1791,
for the study of
Hindu law and philosophy.

Fort William College established
by Wellesley in
AD 1800,
for training of
Civil Servants of
the Company
in Indian languages and customs (closed
in AD 1802).

Second Phase (1813-1853)

For the first time,
the British Parliament included in
1813 charter,
a clause under which the Governor-General-in-Council
was bound to keep a sum
not less than
one lakh rupees,
for education.

However,
the Company used
this fund for
promoting Indian language and literature.

The charter allowed the Christian missionaries to spread their religious ideas in India.

The greatest importance of the 1813 Act

was that the Company for the first time, acknowledged state responsibility for promotion of education in India.

Establishment of Calcutta College in 1817 with the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Ray for imparting Western Education.

Three Sanskrit colleges were set-up at Calcutta.

In 1823, a General Committee of Public instruction.

Three Sanskrit colleges
were set-up
at Calcutta.

In 1823,
was appointed to look after the development of
education in India,
but failed
due to orientalist-
Anglicist controversy
over the nature of
education i.e. traditional
or
Western and the medium of instruction.

The controversy
was settled
by Macaulay's Education Policy
1835,
which was approved
by Lord William Bentinck.

The policy favoured English
education to
a traditional one.

In 1844,
Lord Hardinge decided
to give government employment

to Indians educated in English schools.

This further boosted the Western education in India.

Bethune school

was founded by

JEP Bethune

at Calcutta (1849),

Agricultural Institute

at Pusa (Bihar) and Engineering Institute

at Roorkee.

Third Phase (1854-1900)

In 1854,

Charles Wood prepared a despatch

on an Educational System for India,

which came to be called the Magna Carta of

Education

in the country.

According to

Wood's scheme.

i) The government needed

to spread Western education

through English medium

for higher education.

17

But vernacular primary schools should be set up in rural areas.

(i) A grants-in-aid system to encourage private enterprises involvement in education.

(ii) A department of public instruction to be set up in each of the ^{five} provinces.

iv) Universities in Calcutta (1857), Bombay (1857) and Madras (1857) were established.

v) Teacher's training institutions.

vi) Promotion of Education for women.

Most of Wood's proposals were implemented which led to westernization of

the Indian Educational System.

Sergeant Plan, 1944

The Sergeant Plan,

Worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education

in 1944,

Called for elementary and higher secondary schools,
universal,
free and compulsory education for

children

in the 6-11 age group and a
six-year school course for
the 11-17 age group.

Though,

the plan aimed to
reconstruct education in
40 years,
it was later restricted to
16 years.

Sir John Sergeant was the Educational Adviser
to the government
of India.

In 1882,

Lord Ripon appointed the
Hunter Commission under
Sir W W Hunter.

18

The Commission's views were restricted
to primary and secondary education.
It emphasised over the state's role
in extending education,
female education and to involve
private enterprise
in education.

Fourth Phase (1901-1920).

Lord Curzon appointed
University Commission
under Sir Thomas Rayleigh. Based
on his religion,
the Indian Universities Act was passed
in 1904.

Social and Cultural uprisings

19

Brahmo Samaj

Founded by

Raja Ram Mohan Ray (1771-1833)

He is regarded as

the great leader and reformer of
modern India.

He was one of

the earliest propagators of
modern education.

He started Atmiya Sabha
in 1814.

Brahmo Sabha
in 1828

Brahmo Samaj
in 1830.

He was deeply influenced
by monotheism

anti-idolatry of Islam,
Sufism,

ethical teachings of Christianity,
liberal and rationalist doctrine

of the West.

He laid emphasis
on human

dignity and criticized social evils.

He launched a movement for the abolition of Sati through his journals.

Sambad Kaumudi (1819),

Precepts of Jesus

in 1820.

He was a gifted linguist.

He knew more than a dozen languages including

Sanskrit,

Persian,

Arabic,

English,

French,

Latin,

Greek and Hebrew.

He was opposed to
sanskrit system of
education.

He gave enthusiastic assistance
to David Hare

who founded the famous Hindu College
in Calcutta

in 1817.

Established a Vedanta college (1825),
in which courses both in
Indian and Western,
social and Physical sciences
were offered.

He wrote A Gift to, monotheists

Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin' ^{or}
in Persian
in 1809.

Other important leaders of
Brahmo Samaj

were Debendranath Tagore founded

Adi Brahmo Samaj and Tattva Bodhini Sabha and
Brahmo Samaj of India

was founded under the leadership of
Keshab Chandra Sen.

Anand Mohan Bose started
Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

Justice M G Ranade founded
the Prarthana Samaj,

Arya Samaj

The first Arya Samaj unit was founded
by Swami Dayanand Saraswati
in 1875

in Bombay.

Suami Dayanand Saraswati

was born in 1824

in Gujarat.

His original name was

Mula Shankar.

He was known as the
earliest Neo-nationalist.

He looked on the
Vedas as

India's 'Rock and Ages'.

His motto was go back to the
Vedas and India
for the Indians.

Arya Samaj stood for
four-fold Varna system determined by
merit and not by birth for
equal rights for
men and women.

opposed untouchability,
Caste discrimination,
child marriage and supported widow remarriage and
intercaste marriages.

Brahmo Ideas

The purpose of

Brahmo Samaj

21

was to purify Hinduism and to
preach monotheism.

It was opposed to

idol worship,

priesthood and ritualistic worship,

Emphasized on worship

through prayer,

meditation and reading from the Upanishads.

He wrote three books -

Satyarth Prakash,

Veda-Bhashya Bhumiika and Veda Bhashya.

In 1886,

Lala Hansraj instituted Dayanand Anglo Vedic (DAV)
school

in Lahore.

In 1902,

Gurukul Pathshala was established at

Haridwar.

After the death of Dayanand
in 1883.

difference occurred in

Gurukul section laid emphasis

on the

traditional pattern of

education,
the DAV stood
for the spread of
English education.

The Arya Samaj started the
Shuddhi Movement
to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism.
Other prominent Arya Samajists were
Lala Hansraj,
Pt Gurmukh Dutt,
Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shreaddhanand.

Ramakrishna Mission

It was established
by Swami Vivekanand
to carry on humanitarian relief and social work
after death of his Guru Ram Krishna
Paramhansa

in 1897.

His original name was
Narendranath Dutt.

He was born in
Calcutta in 1863.

He stressed on
social action and proclaimed the

essential ^{ness} ~~ness~~ of
all religions and condemned any narrowness
in religious matters.

He attended the

Parliament of
religions held at
Chicago

in 1893 and published two papers *Prabuddha*
Bharata

in English and *Udbodhana*
in Bangali

He urged people to

inculcate the
spirit of

liberty,
equality and free thinking.

He worked
for emancipation of women.

He emerged as a preacher of
New Hinduism.

He advocated the
doctrine of

Service - the service of
all human beings.

He was considered as the

Spiritual Father of the
Modern Nationalist Movement.

Irish Woman Margaret Nobel (sister Vinodita)
popularised Ramakrishna Mission after
Vinodananda's death.

Dharma Sabha

The orthodox Hindus organised the
Dharma Sabha under leadership of
Raja Radhakant Deb
in 1830 to
counter Brahmo Samaj.

It was opposed to
reforms and protected orthodoxy,
but played an active role
in promoting Western Education
even to girls.

Paramahansa Mandali

Founded by
Dadoba Pandurang and Bal Shastri Jambhekar
in 1849.

The Mandalis believed
in one God.

Members took food
cooked by low caste people.

Believed in

permitting widow remarriage and in
education of women.

Veda Samaj

called Brahmo Samaj of the south.

Started by

Sridharulu Naidu.

He translated books of

Brahmo pharma into

Telugu and Tamil.

The Prarthana Sabha

Founded in

1867 by

M.G. Ranade.

Prominent leaders were

Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and R.G. Bhandarkar and
N.G. Chandrasekar.

It rejected idolatry,

denied the

vedas and adopted the

method of

Congregational worship.

Young Bengal Movement

During the

late 1820 and early 1830

there emerged a
radical intellectual trend among the youth in
Bengal

which came to be known as the
Young Bengal Movement.

It was founded by

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.

He was a teacher
in Hindu College
in Calcutta.

They believed in truth,
freedom and religion.

supported women's education.

Derozio edited the

papers - Calcutta Gazette and India Gazette.

Swami Narayan Sampradaya

Founded by

Swami Sahajananda

in Gujarat

to protest against luxurious practices of
Vaishnavism.

Namdhari / Kuka Movement

Founded by

Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh,

in North-west frontier province,
Ludhiana,
in 1841.

24

Spread the true spirit of Sikhism,
opposed to all
Caste distinctions.

Indian Reform Association

Founded by

Keshab Chandra Sen

in Calcutta

in 1870.

Objective was to

create public opinion against child marriages and for
legalising the Brahma form of
marriage.

Promoted intellectual and social status
of women.

Theosophical society

Founded by

Madam HP Blavatsky and Col HS Olcott

in New York

in 1875.

In 1882,

its headquarters

were shifted to Adyar (Tamil Nadu).

The Theosophical Society of

India was founded by

Annie Besant.

She founded Central Hindu College

in 1898,

which later became

Banaras Hindu University

in 1916.

They drew inspiration

from Indian thought and culture.

It advocated the

revival and strengthening of

ancient religion of Hinduism,

Zoroastrianism and Buddhism.

It accepted the law of

Karma and was inspired by

Upanishads, Samkhya,

Yoga and Vedanta.

Deccan Education Society

Founded by

Mr Ranade,

Mr Chitambar,

Mr Agarkar

in Pune 1884.

25

Objective was to
contribute to
the cause
of education and culture
in Western India.

The society founded the
Ferguson College.

Shrii Sedan

Founded by

Behramji M Malabari

in Bombay

in 1885.

Campaign against child marriage,
enforced widowhood and care
for socially exploited women.

Indian National Social Conference

Founded by

MG Ranade and Raghunath Rao

in Bombay

in 1887.

Focus was to

abolish polygamy and Kulinism and promote
intercaste marriages.

The Conference is also referred as
social Reform Cell of the
INC.

Madras Hindu Association

Founded by

Viresalingam Pantulu

in Madras

in 1892.

Movement concerned with plight of

women and to

combat devadasi system.

Bharat Pharna Mahamandala

Founded by

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and

Pandit Din Dayal Sharma

in Varanasi (1929).

It was an organisation of
orthodox Hindus.

The Servants of India Society

Founded by

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

in Bombay (1905).

Worked for

famine relief,
tribal welfare.

Peeta Seta Sedan (1909)

Founded by

GK Deodhar and Ramabai Pande
in Pune for
economic upliftment and employment of
women.

Niskam Karma Math (1910)

Founded by

Bhambho Keshav Karve of
Pune.

Worked for
social reforms,
selfless service to
mankind,
educational progress
in women.

The Bharata Sri Mandal (1910)

Founded by

Sarajabala Devi Chaudharani
in Calcutta.

It was the

First All India Women Organisation.

Seva Samiti (1914)

Founded at

Allahabad by

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru to

promote education and reform criminal and fallen
elements

in the society.

The Indian Women's Association

Founded by

Annie Besant

in Madras (1917)

for upliftment of

women.

Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha

Founded in

Bombay by

SS Bengali,

Nasroji Furdonji and JB Nahe (1831).

It was the

Socio-religious organisations of the

Parsis,

Founded for the

restoration of

Zoroastrian religion

to its pristine glory and social regeneration of the
Parsi Community
through modern education.

21

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement

Started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
in NWFP (1929).

Lokhitawadi

Started by

Gopal Hari Deshmukh.

He advocated western education and free education
for upliftment of
women.

As a votary of
national self-reliance,
he attended Delhi Durbar
in 1876,

wearing hand spun Khadi cloth.

Radha Swami Movement

Started by

Tulsi Ram (Shree Payal Sahab or Swami Maharaj)
in 1861.

He was a banker of

Agra.

He preached belief
in guru's supreme position,
one supreme being and on simple social life.

Deva Samaj

started by

Shri Narain Agrahari

in 1887.

It preached

high moral and social conduct.

Deva Shashtra tells

us about the

ideals of

Deva Samaj.