**Spectrum Questions**

**Chapter 03- Advent of Europeans in India**

*<Read from Chapter summary except otherwise stated>*

1. Why did Europeans want to find a sea route to India? (3)
2. What is significance of Treaty of Tordesillas? It was signed between whom & when? (P-23)
3. Where were initial trade centres setup by Portuguese?
4. Who was the first Portuguese governor in India?
5. Briefly describe the role of following persons:-
   1. Vasco De Gama
   2. Pedro Alvarez Cabrel (P-24)
   3. Francisco de Almeida
   4. Alfonso de Albuquerque
   5. Nino da Cunha
6. Which Mughal kings were open to Jesuit/Christanity missionary pursuits of Portuguese? (P-31)
7. Which Mughal king led to the ouster of Portuguese from India officially? (P-31)
8. At which port was the piracy activities of Portuguese rampant in 18th Century? (P-32)
9. Sequence of events from rise to fall of Portuguese? (P-33)
10. What is the significance of Portuguese conquest in India? (P-35)
11. Discuss the factors that led to fall of Portuguese in India?
12. When did the Dutch come to India? (P-35)
13. Sequence of factories set up by Dutch in India?
14. What is the significance of battle of Bidara? Parties involved/outcome and year? ®
15. Sequence of events of East India Company from establsihement to issuance of Farrukshia’s Farman ? (P-41)? ®
16. When and where were Fort St. Geogrge and Fort William constructed? (P-39, 40) ®
17. What is known as Magna Crata of the British EIC? What were the terms of the Farman? (P-40)
18. When did Danes arrive in India? Their first factory, principal settlement, retrieval? (P-53) ®
19. Give the timeline of French EIC in India from its formation to its reorganistion in early 18th Century? (P 42-43) ®
20. Describe the account of Anglo-French rivalry through 3 Anglo Carnatic Wars? Mention the timelines, important battles and peace treaties signed? Discuss the significance (notes) ®
21. What were reasons of French failure in the Anglo Carnatic Wars? (notes)
22. What are the key reasons of British success over other European trading companies in India? (P-54) (7 points)
23. Sequence of European traders in India? ®
24. Sequence of stronghold of Europeans on Madras, Kolkata, Mumbai, Goa, Pondicherry, Cochin, Calicut ®

**Chapter 04- India on the eve of British conquest**

1. Why the Mughal empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb that regined for 2 centuries in a matter of few decades? (notes)
2. Which Afghan rulers and Mughal rulers were involved in the Battle of Karnal and Battle of Panipat-III? (P-61)®
3. Which Mughal ruler were associated with the following:- (P-63-65) ®
   1. Shah-i-Bekhabar
   2. Abolition of Jaziya System
   3. Was killed by Saiyyad Brothers (who helped the brothers here)
   4. Killing of Saiyyad Brothers (with whose help)
   5. Title of Rangeela
   6. Battle of Plassey, Panipat(III), Buxar
   7. Title of Raja to Ram Mohan Roy
   8. Sent to Rangoon on exile
4. What is the difference between the successor, independent and new states? ®

**Chapter 05- Expansion and consolidation of British Power**

1. What are the key causes of British success in India? (6 points) (P-85)
2. Give an account of British conquest of Bengal in chronological order. Mention key battles, parties involved, treaties signed. (notes) ®
3. What were the causes and significance of the above two battles? (notes)
4. Who started and did away with the dual government of Bengal? Mention key features and period of its continuation? (P-94) ®
5. Give an account of British conquest of Mysore in chronological order. Mention key battles, parties involved, treaties signed(notes) ®
6. Discuss key causes and significance of Mysore wars. Key reasons for mysore’s defeat.
7. Mysore in 18th century showed elements of being a modern state. Discuss (notes)
8. Give account of rise of Marathas as a formidable empire uptill the Battle of Plassey (notes)
9. What were some weakeness of Marathas economic, political
10. Who were the key alliances in the Battle of Panipat and why were such alliances formed? (notes) ®
11. What were the key reasons for Marathas defeat? (notes)
12. Give an account of the 3 Anglo-Maratha wars. Discuss key parties involved, timelines, treaties signed. ®
13. Which governor generals were responsible for Policy of ring fence, subsidiary alliance, doctrine of lapse. Discuss key features and states that were brought under this? ®

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Policy/ GG** | **Key features** | **States in order** |
| Ring fence policy/ Warren Hastings (1772) | Creating buffer zones to protect company’s frontiers, primarily supporting defences of neighbouring states  Payemnt of military support was to be made by Ringfenced states. | Eg. Awadh (i/c Bengal) against Afgahans  Eg- Hyderabad against Maratha and Mysore. |
| Subsidairy alliance/  Lord Wellsley (1798-1805) | Defence- Expenditure on military from state’s treasury, In return assistance in protection against regional adversaries. Zamindari of certain states if revenue not paid  Foreign relations- no war against any one w/o British permission, and employment to other european  Napolean fear was also paramount. (eary 19th century)  Evolution- 1765- Treaty of Allahabad (defence protection against payment)  1787- Cornwallis- treaty with Carnatic for control over foreign affairs | 1798- Hyderabad  1799- Mysore, Tanjore  1801- Awadh, Peshwas  1803- Bhonsle  1804- Sindhias  1818- Jodhpur, Jaipur, Macheri, Bundi, Bharatpur  1818- Holkars  (Hey, MilTe, h APse, Bhonsle ji Sindhia ji se milkar aur Rajki Holi se aa jain) |
| Doctrine of Lapse/ Lord Dalhousie(1848-54) | Adopted son could be the heir to is foster father’s private property but not the state.  It was supposedly based on hindu laws and there was precedence like Ranjit Singh but there was no clear cut instance. | 1848- Satara (MH)  1849- Sambhalpur (OR)  1850- Bhagat(MP), Udaipur (Raj)  1854- Nagpur  1855- Jhansi  (Saturday h, Sambhal k BhUton ka khatra h, idhr udhr Na Jhank) |
| Annexation (Dalhousie) |  | 1856- Awadh (on ground of mis-governance) |

**Chapter 06- People’s resistance against British Before 1857**

1. What were the characterisitcs and causes of Tribal revolts? ®
2. Mention some key tribal revolts- period of revolt, region and key leaders (P-161/164 only)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Uprising** | **Area** | **Leader/Causes** |
| 1766, 1795 (65) | Chuar Uprisings/Revolt of Jungle Mahal | Midnapore | Against Birtish economic privation  Most significant being Durjan Singh (1798) |
| 1778 (80) | Pahariyas | Rajmahal hills (Bihar) | British expansion on their lands |
| **1817-19 (20)** | **Bhil revolts** | **Western and central india**  **Again in 1913** | Against EIC and form British Raj |
| 1827 (25) | **Ho tribals** (later supported by Mundas in 1931) | Singhbhun/Chhotanagpur | Raja of Parahat  Occupation of Singhbhum by British |
| 1828-33 (30) | *Ahom revolt* | *Assam* | ***Gomdhar Konwar (Assam prince),****Company’s refusal to withdraw from Assam post Burma War (1924-26)* |
| **1831 (30)** | **Kol Uprising** | **Chhotanagpur** | **Buddho Bhagat**  **Large-scale transfer of land from Kol (Munda) headmen to outsiders like Punjabi and Muslim merchants due to appointment political agents**  British policies altering social conditions |
| 1830s | Khasi Revolt | Khasi hills, Meghalaya | **Nunklow ruler, Tirath Singh** against British occupation |
| 1830s | Singphos revolt | Assam | Led to killing to British guy by Singphos |
| **1837-1856 (40-60)** | **Kondh Uprisings** | **From hills in Bengal to TN**  **(later in 1914 –Odisha only)** | **Chakra Bisnoi; joined by Ghumsar, Rajahandi**  **New taxes, moneylenders entry** |
| **1855** | **Santhal Uprisings** | **Rajamahal Hills, Jharkhand** | **Sidho and Kandhu**  Oppression by revenue officials, police, moneylenders, landlords, and other outsiders (‘dikus’)  [Santhal Pargana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santhal_Pargana_division) was created by the Government and Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act was passed. |
| 1860s | Naikanda movement | MP, Gujarat | British and caste Hindus |
| 1860-1920 | Ulguan Uprising |  | **Supported by Birsa Munda;**  religious movement became anti- landlord, ousdiser movement |
| 1867, 1891  (65) | Bhuyan and Juangrebellion | Orrissa | Ratna Nayak (1867)  Dharni Dhar Nayak (1891)  Against accession of Britih protégé after Raja’s death in 1867 |
| 1880, 1885 | **Koya revolts** | **Andhra Pradesh,** | **Tomma Sora – 1879**  **Raja Anantayyar -1886**  **Moneylenders, new rules, forest rights** |
| 1870s | Kharwar rebellion | Bihar | Revenue settlement activities |
| **1899-1900 (90)** | **Munda Uprising** | **Ranchi** | **Birsa Munda**(captured)  Armed uprising against intrusion of revenue farmers and moneylenders,  and destruction of traditional systems of common land holdings  colonial government introduced the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act 1908 that prohibits transfer of tribal land to non-tribals so that the land of the tribals could not be taken away by the non-tribal |
| 1900 | Khonda Dora | Vishakhapattanam | Korra Mallaya |
| 1905-1931 | Naga movement | Manipur | Led by Jadonang; Against british rule ans setting up of Naga rule |
| 1910 | [**Bastar revolts**](http://www.knowledgeuniverseonline.com/ntse/History/Bastar-Rebellion-1910.php) **(Bhumkal rebellion)** | **Jagdalpur, CG** | **Against feudal order an dforest taxes**  **Liquor brewing ban (as it was religious for them, they revolted)**  **Area reserved was reduced to half**  **Gunda Dhur was a key leader** |
| 1915 | Tana bhagat movements (Mundas, Oraon tribes) | Chhotanagpur | Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat, (Sanskritization movement changed to anti-feudal/British movement |
| 1916,  1922-24 | **Rampa revolts** (Koyas) | Andhra Pradesh | **Alluri Sitaram Raju**  Against British interference. |
| 1917-1919 (20) | Kuki revolt | Manipur | Britsh policy of recruiting Indian in WW1 |
| 1920s | Zeliangsong Movement | Manipur | Failure of British to protect them during Kuki vilence by Zemi, Leiangmei, Rongmei tribes |
| 1920 | Jharkhand uprisings | Chhotanagpur region | Adivasi mahasabhas (1937)  Reg. Jh. Party (1949) |
| 1920-30 | Forest Satyagrahas | 1. Chechu, Gantur, AP 2. Karwar, Palamu (Bh) |  |
| 1930s | Heraka/Kacha Naga movement | Manipur | Led by Guindili;  Religious reform **movement**, a cult, and the "Naga renaissance". |
| 1940 | Gond uprisings | Spread in central highland plateau region |  |

1. What were the key features of peasant reforms in 19th century? Examples 4- timeline

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Year*** | ***Revolt*** | ***Area*** | ***Leaders*** | ***Other details*** |
| ***1763-1800 (65)*** | ***Sanyasi rebellion*** | ***Bengal- Bihar*** | ***Manju Shah, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Debi Chaudharani*** | ***Disastrous famines of 1770***  ***Also, some regilious meddling of Britsh-***  ***Violent revolts***  ***Bakim Chandra Chatterjee (Anand Math, Devi Chaudharano)-1882*** |
| *1766-74* | *Revolt in Midnapore/Dhalbhum* | *W.Bengal* | *Damodar Singh and Jaganath Dhal* | *Conflict between Ryots (cultivators) and English* |
| *1769-99* | *Revolt of Moamarias* | *Assam* | Krishnanarayan | *Ahom kings of Assam and peasant* |
| *1781* | *Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Bastim Bahraich* | *UP* |  | *Izardars- English revenue collecting officers Warren Hastings*  *Gurellia forces* |
| *1794* | *Revolt of Raja of Vizianagram* |  |  | *Battle of Padmanabham*  *Dispute over Northern Sirkars* |
| *1799-1800* | *Revolt of Dhundia, Bednur* | *Mysore* | *Dundia Wagh* |  |
| *1797-05* | *Kerala* |  | *Varma Pazhassi* |  |
| ***1795-1805 (~1800s)*** | ***Poligars Revolt*** | ***TN*** | ***Kattaboman Nayakan*** | ***Nawab of Arcot- mgmt to EIC***  ***Poligars lost sovereignity and revolted against taxation*** |
| *1799* | *Rebelion in Awadh* |  |  | *Massacre of Banaras* |
| *1800, 1835-37* | *Uprisings in Ganjam/Gumsur* | *Orrissa* | *StrikaraBhanj, Dhananjya Bhanj, Doora Bisayi* |  |
| *1800-02* | *Palamau uprisings* | *Chhotangpur* | *Bhukam Singh* |  |
| ***1808-09 (10)*** | ***Diwan Velu Thampi revot*** | ***Travancore*** |  | ***Kundra proclamation by Diwan Velu Thampi for ouster of Bristsh from native soil after susbsidiary alliance by Wellesley (1805)*** |
| *1809* | *Bhiwani uprising* | *Haryana* | *Jats* |  |
| *1808-12* | *Bundelkhand disturbances* |  | *Lakshman Dawa*  *Darya Singh*  *Gopal Singh* | *Multiple kiladars resisted after region came to british after 3rd Anglo Maratha Wars- contractual obligation of Ikarnmahs* |
| *1813-34* | *Parlakimedi Outbreak* | *Ganjam, Odisha* | *Narayan Deo* |  |
| *1816-32* | *Cutch rebellion* |  | *Bharatmal II* | *British involved themselves in internal feuds, ended with concillary treaty* |
| *1816* | *Rising at Bareilley* |  |  | *Muftis and British against municipal tax leading to Jehad* |
| *1817* | *Hathras upsurge* | *Aligarh* | *Dayaram* | *Second strongest fort after Bharatpur*  *High land revnues* |
| ***1817 (15)*** | ***Paika Rebellion*** | ***Orrissa*** | ***Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar*** | ***EIC conquest in 1803- dethronement of Raja of Khudra, land revenue rights, salt tax, abolition of cowrie currency***  ***Guerilla warfare*** |
| *1818-20* | *Waghera Rising* | *Gujarat* | *Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal* | *Exaction of Gaekwada of Baroda supported by British* |
| *1819-60* | *Faraizi revolt-* | *Eastern Bengal* | *Haji Shariat Allah* | *Muslim sect against British/Zamindars*  *Joined Wahabi movement* |
| ***1825-35*** | ***Pangal Panthi*** | ***Hajong and Garo tribes (WB)*** | ***Tipu, Karam Shah’s son*** | **Semi-religious; *Tenants refused to pay rent above a certain limit*** |
| *1830-44* | *Kolhapur (1844)*  *Savantvadi (1830-38)* | *Maharasthra* |  | *Disbandement of the hereditary military class by British*  *In 1844 occupied Samangarh/Bahadurgarh forts* |
| ***1836-1854 (45)*** | ***Moplah Uprisings*** | ***Malabar*** | ***(later again in 1921)*** | ***Hike in revenue and reduction in land size***  ***Later were organized by Congress; Hindu-Muslim differences distanced Congress from them*** |
| *1840* | *Surat Salt Agitations* | *Surat, Gujarat* |  | *Over the raise of stamp duty from 50 paise o 1 rupee* |
| ***1840-1872*** | ***Kuka movement*** | ***Western Punjab*** | ***Bhagat Jawahar Singh, Baba Ram Singh (Founder Ramdhari Sect)*** | ***Religious movement transformed into political one after revolt of 1857***  ***Ram Singh was deported to Rangoon*** |

**Chapter 07- The Revolt of 1857 ®**

1. Explain the economic, political, army and socio-relgious causes of revolt of 1857?
2. Discuss the spread of the 1857 revolt. Mention key indianof wars.
3. Discuss the suppression of the revolt of 1857- fate of the key leaders
4. Which class of Indians did not join the revolt?
5. Which Indian rulers sided with British during the revolt?
6. What were some of the causes for the failure of the revolt?
7. List key changes brought in by the British after the revolt.
8. Revolt of 1857 was the first national war of independence. Comment
9. What led to the the White Mutiny?
10. Discuss some instances of War of 1857 that shows that social fabric was untinged by communal fabric by then. (X)
11. Important book on 1857
12. Who was the governor general/viceroy then?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Leader** | **Books** |
| Karl marx | The first indian war of independence |
| RC Mazumdar | The sepoy mutiny and the rebellion of 1857 |
| SN Sen | 1857 |
| VDSavarkar | The first war of Indian independence (II- VD) |

**Chapter 08- Religious and Social Reform Movements**

1. ‘The socio-cultural regeneration of the India of the 19th century was occasioned by the colonial presence, but not created by it.’ Comment.
2. Outline some common characteristics shared by the 19th century social reform movements, covering issues like ideological and social base, key ideas, coverage of issues beyond religion etc.
3. Compare the reformist and revivalist movement. Mention key movements under each.
4. Compare the social reform movement in 19th and 20th century
5. Discuss various steps taken to ameliorate women’s position by reformists?(1819, 1849, 1854, 1880, 1914, 1916) ®
6. Other efforts. (Widow Remarriage Association 1850- Vishnu Shahstri Pandit, Karsondas Mulji- Satyarth Prakash- Gujarati- Advocate Widow Remarriage
7. Key association/persons involved in Abolition of Sati, Widow remarriage? ®
8. Mention various acts related to Child Marriage passed in India along with respective age? ®
9. Mention the key women-led organizations of 20th century- their founder and key objective

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year/Organization/Place** | **Founder/Members** | **Objective** |
| 1852/ Mahila Seva Mandal | Savitribai Phule | Upliftment of untouchable and women in field of education  campaigned against child marriage, while supporting widow remarriage |
| 1882/ Arya Mahila Samaj | Ramabai Pandita | Women education->Later led to first time women medical education in Dufferin college |
| 1904/Bharat Mahila Parishad/ Bombay | Ramabai Ranade (F) | Led campaign for improvement of women syllabus |
| 1910/ Bharat Stree Mandal/Allahabad | Sarla Devi Chaudhrani (F) | First major women organization  Women education, abolition of purdah |
| 1925/ National Council of Women | Mehribai Tata (F)/  Cornelia Sarabj (First lady barrister) |  |
| 1927/All India Women Conference/ Pune (Fruegson College, First conference) | Margaret Cousins (F)/  Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad (Pres 1st conf), Kamla Devi Chattopadhya, Sangli’s Queen, Dorab Tata, Sarojini Naidu (pres 4th conference) | Followed an egalitarian approach  1929- Sarda Act  1937- Hindu Women Right to Property  1947- Faactory Act  1954- Hindu Marriage/Divorce Act  1956- Special Marriage Act, Hindu Adoption & Maintainence Act  1958- Immoral Traffic in Women Act  1961- Maternity Benefits Act  1976- Equal renumeration Act  Establishment of AIWC fund at second conference, asked for fighting women to fight on equal terms with men |

1. Discuss the factors that helped to mitigate caste-based discrimination in India

**Chapter 09- Religious and Social Reform Movements**

1. What are the ten guiding principles of Arya Samaj? (key features)
2. What led to split of Arya Samja? What were the 2 factions that originated out of it. Mention key leaders of each faction.
3. Mention positive and negative effects of the 19th century reform movements in India.
4. What was the most harmful effect of the 19th century religious reform movements?
5. *Write short notes on:*

Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishvar Chnadra Vidyasagar, RamKrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati, Syed Ahmed Khan

1. Short note on Bramho Samaj and Arya Samaj
2. Give names of publications/literature (including theme) by social reformist:-

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Place** | **Books/Journal + Year +Theme** |
| Raja Ram Mohan Roy |  | *Gift of monothesists* (1809)  *Percepts of Jesus* (1920)- Separate msg of morality, philosophy of New Testatement |
| Dayanand Saraswati |  | *Satyarth Prakash*- Ideas of classless, casteless society, Freedom from foreign rule, Aryan to be the common religion |
| Balshastri Jambedkar | Mahrashtra | *Darpan* (1832)- Social reforms awareness  *Digdarshan* (1840)- Scientific & historic subjects  Founded Bombay Native General Library |
| Gopalhari Deshmukh | Maharashtra | Pen name-*Lokhitwadi;* wrote on social reforms  Associated/Founder of *Prabhakar, Hitechu,(Hitachi) Gyan Prakash, InduPrakash, Lokhitwadi* |
| Gopal Ganesh Agarkar |  | Editor of ‘kesari’ ; Started Shudrak – Against untouchability;  Founded New English school, Deccan education society (along with Tilak), Fruegson College, Pune (second principal) |
| Servants society of India |  | Hitavada (1911)- views of the society |
| Jyotiba Phule | Maharasthra | Gulamgin- Aryan theory of invasion (Play), Saravjanik Satyadharma |
| Behram Malabari |  | Acquired and edited Indian Spectator |
| Deva Samaj |  | Deva Shashtra (Book) |
| TK Madhavan | Kerala | Editor of Desabhimani |
| Syed Ahmed Khan |  | Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq (Manners/Morals) |

*Summary of various social-religious reform movements:*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Num** | **Name** | **Year/ Place** | **Founder** | **Key idea(s)** |
| **HINDU** | | | | |
|  | Amitya Sabaha | 1814/Calcutta | RRM Roy | Propogate monotheistic ideals of Vedanta; campaign against idolatory; caste etc. |
|  | Brahmo Samaj | 1828/Bengal | RRM Roy | Monotheism  Against idolatory  Discarded avtaras  Descarded scriptures if not rational  No stand on Karma  Criticized caste  After Mohan’s death Samaj with new leaders like Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Debendra Nath Tagore picked up women’s and ryots issues |
|  | Dharma Sabha | 1830/Calcutta | Radhakant Deb | Orthodox Hindu; oppose Bramho Samaj; yet promoted western education (for girls too) |
|  | Young Bengal Movement | 1820-30 | Henry Vivian Derozio (Anglo- Indian) | Taught in Hindu College, Calcutta- propogated ideas of French revolution |
|  | Tattvabodhini Samaj | 1839/Bengal | Debendra Nath Tagore | Systemic study of Indi’as past and propogration of Mohan’s ideas. |
|  | Paramhans Mandali | 1849/ Maharashtra | Dadoba Pandurang/ Mehtaji Pandurang | Believed in ‘one God’, caste removal, women empowerment, freedom of thought etc. |
|  | Adi Brahmo Samaj | 1866/Bengal | Still headed by DN Tagore | Post split of Samaj by Keshabh Chandra Sen exit on disagreement on caste and all-religion inclsuion |
|  | Prarthana Samaj | 1867/ Bombay | Atmaram Pandurang/ MG Ranade | Social reform, but don’t come into conflict with orthodox Hindus (unlike Brahmo Samaj)  4 point agenda: caste system, women education, widow remarriage, inc. marriage age (boys+girls) |
|  | Arya Samaj | 1875/Bombay | Dayanand Saraswati | * “Back to the Vedas”, * End priestly domination, * Promote mobile caste based on merit- even inter-caste marriages * No idol worship * Widow marriages * Child-marriage (Min age of 25 &16 resp. for boys and girls) * Against escapist Hindu philosophy of moksha and no Karma!   Later became revivalist and communal , conducted Suddhi movements |
|  | Sadharan Brahmo Samaj | 1878/Bengal | Ananad Mohan Bose, Shib Chandra Deb, Umesh Chandra Datta | After Keshab Chandra married his daughter (minor) to prince of Cooch Behar |
|  | Seva Sadan | 1885 | Behramji M. Malabari | Parsi; against hindu tradition of child marriage, widow re-marriage,(Age of Consent Act, 1891) |
|  | Deva Samaj | 1887/Lahore | Shiv Narayan Agnihotri | Earlier a follower of Brahmo Samaj; ideal social behavior (against bribes, intoxicants, non-veg, violence) |
|  | Indian Social Conference | 1887/Madras | M.G. Ranade/ Raghunath Rao | Met as part of INC,  Against, Polygamy, Kulinism,  Pledge Movement (against child marriage) |
|  | Ramakrishna Movement/Mission | 1897/ Calcutta | Narendranath Dutt (Vivekananda) | Spread the universal message of Vedanta,  love all religions, service of humans = service of god |
|  | Bharat Dharma Mahamandala | 1902/ Varanasi | Madan Mohan Malviya (didn’t found it, but important figure) | Orthodox Hindu; status-quoist; |
|  | Servants of India Society (Still functional) | 1905 | Gopal Krishna Gokhale | Religious in spirit; aimed at raising cadres for nation-building (constitutional means) |
|  | Vokkaliga Sangha | 1905/Mysore |  | Anti-Brahmin movement |
| **Lower class** | | | | |
|  | Satyashodhak Samaj | 1873/ Maharashtra | Jyotiba Phule | Caste consciousness; **first movement with leadership from low castes**; Raja Bali used as symbol. Pioneer of **women education** |
|  | Aravippuram Movement | 1889/Kerala | Narayan Guru | SNG installed Shiva idol at a temple in Kerala (Aravippuram) despite being lower caste as a protest measure |
|  | Sri Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) movement | 1903/ Kerala | Narayan Guru (spiritual guide)  Dr. Palapu (reg. company) | Started among **Ezvahas of Kerala** (toddy-tappers, untouchables); urged them to join schools, administration;  registered under Indian Companies Act |
|  | Justice Movement (political party) | 1917/ Madras | CN Mulaidar/ T. Nair/ P. Tyagaraja | Secure jobs for non-Brahmins in legislature |
|  | Self-respect movement | 1920s/TN | EV Ramaswami Naicker | Rejection of Brahminical religion; formalizing weddings without priests |
|  | Social service League | 1920 | NM Munshi | Secure better conditions of life and work for masses.  Joshi later founded All India Trade Union Congress (1920) |
|  | Temple entry movement | 1924/Kerala | Vaikom: KP Keshav  K. Kelappan | 1924: Vaikom satyagraha; joined by Jatthas from Panjab and Madurai  1931: After CDM, in Travancore; in 1936, Maharaja said okay, enter |
|  | 'Baskiskrt Hitkrini Sabha, | 1924/Bombay | BR Ambedkar | Other associations- Amityaja sangh; Samta samaj sangh; |
|  | Harijan Sevak Sangh/ All India Untouchability league | 1932/ | Gandhi |  |
|  | All India SC Foundation | 1942 | BR Ambedkar |  |
|  | All India Depressed Classes League | 1945 | Jagjivan Ram |  |
|  | Sarin Sabha | Punjab |  |  |
|  | Kayastha Sabha | UP |  |  |
| **Muslim** | | | | |
|  | Wahabi/ Walliullah movement | 1840-70 | Sayyed Ahmed Raibarelvi, influenced by Shah Waliullah  Later, also:  \* Shah Abdul Aziz  \* Tithu Mir | Orthodox Muslim revivalist- (initially against Sikhs, later Brits); fizzled out by 1870s under Brit repression |
|  | Faraizi movement | 1840s | Haji Shariat Allah/ Dudu Mian | Orthodox Muslim revivalist (end liberal influences) |
|  | Deoband School | 1866,/Darul Uloom, Saharanpur | Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi, Rashid Ahmed Gangohi | Orthodox, but mainly just opposed to Syed Ahmed Khan, so even supported INC; no proper philosophy |
|  | Aligarh movement | 1880s | Syed Ahmed Khan | Spread modern education and social reform among Muslims, but stay true to Islam; okay to liberally interpret Islam  (Aligarh university etc.) |
|  | Ahmadiya movement | 1889 | Mirza Ghulam Ahmed | Equivalent to Brahmo Samaj- universalist, against orthodoxy, opposed to Jihad (but pro-mysticism) |
| **Parsi** | | | | |
|  | Rahnumai Mazda Yasnan Sabha | 1851 | Dadabhai Naroji (key leader) | Restore Parsi/Zorastrian religion to its pristine purity; women upliftment |
| **Sikh** | | | | |
|  | Singh Sabha movement | 1873/ Amritsar |  | Educate Sikhs, counter proselytizing by Christians, Muslims and Hindu revivalists |
|  | Akali movement | 1920s |  | Liberate Sikh Gurudwaras from Udasi Mahants; later won and set up SGPC;not communal |
| **Western Hindu** | | | | |
|  | Theosophical movement | 1875 (US); 1882 (Adyar, **Tamil Nadu**) | US- Olcot and Blavatsky  India- Annie Besant, AO Humes | Study philosophy of Upanishads and Vedanta; Believed Himalyan Monks have answers to complex questions of Human existence  Allied with Hindu renaissance; however, limited to a small segment of westernized Indian due to complex and airy ideas |
| **Others** | | | | |
|  | Radha Swami Movement | 1861, Agra | Shiv Dayal Saheb (Tulsi Ram) | Supremacy of one supreme being, simple social life (not a believer of renunciation) |

**Chapter 10-11:Moderate Phase and Early Congress (1858-1905)**

1. Describe 6 factors that aided in the growth of modern nationalism in India CUV WIPRo
2. What was Indian Civil services Agitation about? ®
3. Describe the Vernacular Press Act (1878) ®
4. Describe the Arms Act (1878) ®
5. What was the Ilbert Bill controversy? ®

*(Note: the above 4 are good examples to use as pre-INC political agitations*

Others-

* All India Fund for Political agitation,
* Import duty on cotton,
* Indianization of govt. service
* Inland emigration and plantation workers
* Right to join volunteer corps

1. Name the important pre-Congress organizations :

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Num** | **Name** | **Year** | **Place** | **Founders / Aims** |
| 1 | Banabhasha Prakashika Sabha | 1836 |  | Associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| 2 | Landlords society | 1836 |  | Safeguard interest of landlords by constitutional agitation |
| 3 | Bengal British Indian Society(BBIS) | 1843 | Bengal | Info dissemination on actual condition of people of British India |
|  | Madras Native Association | 1849 | Madras | Founded by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty  First association in Madras Presidency to agitate for rights of Indian |
| 4. | British Indian Association (BIA) – Landords society merged with BBIS | 1851 | Bengal | Raja Radhakanta Deb(Pres), Raja Kalikrishna Deb, (VP) [Debendranath Tagore](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Debendranath_Tagore)(Secy), [Digambar Mitra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digambar_Mitra) (A. Secy)  Petition British government to separate executive from judiciary, separate legislature on popular lines, abolish salt duty, stamp duty etc.  Charter Act 1853- 6 members in governor general council for legislative purposes |
| 4. | East India Association | 1866 | London | Dadabhai Naoroji/Promote indian welfare by appealing English public masses |
| 6. | **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** | **1867** | **Poona** | **Justice M.G. Ranade**  **Bridge between govt. and people (Deccan Agrarian revolt)** |
| 7 | Indian league | 1875 |  | Sisir kumar Ghosh/ Nationalism, political education |
| 8. | **Indian Association of Calcutta/**  **Indian (National) Association** | **1876** | **Calcutta** | **Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose**  **Strong public-political opion, unified Indians, Against (pro-landlord BIA, ICS age limit, vernacular press act)**  **First All India conference in 1883 Calculta, later merged with INC in 1886** |
| 9 | **Madaras Mahajan Sabha** | **1884** | **Madras** | **M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, P. Anandacharlu**  *Viru ne subu se kaha AnandaChar rha h* |
| 10. | **Bombay Presidency Association** | **1885** | **Bombay** | **Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, KT Telang**  *Phir se BT* |
| 11. | British Committee of INC | 1889 | London | Dadabhai Naroji- Campaigning for Indian cause in Britain |

1. Where and When was first session of INC held? Who presided over it? ®
2. Which English civil servant made it happen under which viceroy? ®
3. Who was *Kadambini Ganguly?* ®
4. What are 3 prominent theories for formation of INC and their firm believers? (P-262)
5. What were the main aims of INC in the initial stage? ®
6. Name prominent early moderates in the INC and their contributions.
7. Who were the economist who worked on the British economic and political policy in India? ®
8. What were some of the key demands of the early moderates regarding the economy? ®
9. Which act instituted first legislative council in India? Discus its key provisions. ®
10. Discuss the key provisions for the above act brought in 1892? ®
11. Outline the key demands of the moderate nationalists between 1885 and 1892 ®
12. When and how did these demands start to change and why? ®
13. What was the moderates slogan regarding the control over budget? ®
14. Evaluate the early moderates contribution to National movement? (4) (training, future base)
15. What was a key failure of the early moderates?Why did they not address it?
16. What were the 3 Ps of early moderates?
17. Who called congress a “sedition” factory?

**Chapter 12: Era of Militant Nationalism (1905-1909)**

1. Differentiate moderates and extremists in INC? (4) ®
2. What were the reasons for the growth of militant nationalism in the late 1890s?WIPRoM
3. What was the biggest negative effect of the extremists’ modus operandi? (3)
4. Why did the British want to partition Bengal in the early 1900s? (officially & actually)®
5. Which 2 regions was Bengal being divided? Respective capitals? Viceroy? ®
6. Who provided leadership to campaign against PoB between 1903-1905? Which newspapers were used? ®
7. When and where was the first formal proclamation of the Swadeshi movement made? Which resolution was passed? ®
8. Under whose leadership did Swadeshi Spread outside of Bengal? ®
9. What were some of the new forms of political struggle that emerged in the course of the Swadeshi movement?(culture, volunteer corps, education, public meeting, ideology, festivals)®<TN song, colleges set up, Arts>
10. After 1905, why did the influence of extremist leaders grow in Bengal? (3 reasons)
11. What slogan did Aurobindo Ghosh give for Swaraj? Which song became the theme song of the swadeshi movement? ®
12. Ouline the extent of Mass participation of Swadeshi movement?
13. Who launched the first indegieous shipping service? ® [(Link)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._O._Chidambaram_Pillai)
14. When and why was the partition of Bengal annulled? Name two important developments associated with the annulment of PoB? ®
15. What were some of the reasons that the Swadeshi movement fizzled out by 1908? (3) ®
16. Discuss the runup to INC split mentioning key resolutions in INC sessions (1905, 06,07)
17. What was policy of John Morley to divide extremists and moderates?
18. Discuss the charges against BG Tilak that led to his arrest? He was in jail duing which period and was sent to which jail? ®
19. List 5 government acts between 1907 and 1910. ®
20. Name 2 extremist leaders who forever quit nationalistic politics after the Swadeshi movement. ®
21. When and why was the Muslim League created? Shimla Deputation ®
22. List two important events in 1906 that preceded and directly contributed to the final shape of the Minto-Morley reforms.Which of these demands were met? ®
23. Mention some key provisions of Morley Minto reforms/Indian Council Act 1909? ®
24. Name of the first Indian to be part of Viceroy Executive Committee? ®

**Chapter 13-14: First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917)**

1. Why did revolutionary terrorism rise? What were failings of extremist leaders in this regard? (SEO RFL)
2. Write a note on the early revolutionary activities in Bengal, Maharashtra ®
3. What were the ex-professions of Ghadrites? Mention pre cursor to Gadhar organizations ®
4. Discuss the formation, ~~key leaders~~, activities & events of Gadhar party. Its significance? ®
5. Key people associated with Home Rule Society/India House? Where was it established? ®
6. Who murdered Curzon Wyllie? What facts did he bring to fore? ®
7. What was the response of the moderates, the extremists, and the revolutionaries to the First World War?
8. Key factors leading upto Home rule league movement?® <War time taxation, MM reforms>
9. What was Tilak’s stance on modus-operandi after release form jail?
10. What were the geographies where Tilak/ Besant (Jinha) operated, initation at, demands? ®
11. ~~Mention some other key leaders who joined HRL?~~GK Ghokale’ SSI supported HRL
12. Outline the HRL development and nature, participation? Assess its significance? ®
13. Which sections didn’t support/participate in HRL? Why? ®
14. Which key leaders were arrested during HRL? Who renounced knighthood in its response? ®
15. Why did the HRL agitation fade out by 1919? What was Gandhi’s stance on HRL and what name was given to HRL by him?
16. What were the 2 very significant developments at the 1916 Congress session?<L pact details>
17. What led to changed stance of INC towards extremists?
18. What were the reasons for the shift in Muslim league’s stance around 1916? (5 points) ®
19. Key provisions of Lucknow pact. Key positive and negative impact ®
20. What was the importance of Montague’s 1917 statement? ®

*<Newspaaper et al published by various leaders>*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Person** | **Books/Journal** |
| BG Tilak | Kesari, Maharatta |
| Annie Beasant | New India, Commonweal |
| Maulana Azad | Al Hilal (Aley Hilal aur azadi ka sukh)! |
| Mhd. Ali | Comrade |
| Lala Lajpat Rai | Punjabee (Self-help at any cost) |
| Ajit Singh | Bharat Mata (led to organization of Anjuman-i- Mhisban-i-Watan) |
| Bikhaji Kama | Bande Matram (Paris/Geneva)- same as LHC |
| Shayam Krishnavarma | The Indian Socialist |
| Gandhi | Indian Opinion (in SA), Hind Swaraj(1909), Young India (1919-1931), My experiments with truth (1925-29, published inhis journal Navjivan)  Harijan (1932 onwards) |
| Sachin Sanyal (All 1920s) | Bandi Jivan (Revolutionary Novels) |
| Sharat Chandra Chatterjee | Pather Dabi (Revolutionary Novels) |
| Bhagwati Chandra Vohra | The philosophy of a bomb (part of HSRA) |
| HRA’s | Revolutionary (journal) |
| Other revolutionary journals | Atm-shakti, Bijoli, Sarathi (SAB) |
| Frontier Gandhi | Pukhtoon-Pushto Political Weekly |
| BR Ambedkar | Mooknayak (with support from Raja of Kolhapur) (The Silent Hero) |

**Chapter 15-21: Era of Mass Nationalism, National Movement, 1919-39**

1. When and where was Gandhi born?®
2. When and why did he go to South Africa? ®
3. Describe the 3 types of Indian migrants in South Africa when Gandhi reached there?
4. Discuss the organization(s) and journals of Gandhi before he started Satyagrah? ®
5. What’s pre-cursor to Tolstoy farm? When and where was it formed? Who was inspiration? ®
6. Discuss the ideology behind Tolstoy farm? When and where? Who gave it the name? ®
7. Discuss 3 key satyagrahas by Gandhi in South Africa? Acts/Organizations involved® (Name of acts involved)
8. Who were key party of compromise?
9. What is significance of Gandhi’s experience in South Africa?
10. Discuss the key components of Gandhi’s Satya Graha ideology.
11. Between 1917 and 1918, Gandhi was involved in 3 Satyaghrahas. Name them, and explain each one including~~key leaders~~, and underlying satyagraha strategy in each.®

1. List 4 main reasons for nationalist resurgence after the end of the First World War. WaVER
2. List the key provisions of GoI Act 1919?another name of act? Who called it Sunless dawn ®
3. When, where and under whose leadership did Congress meet after Montford reforms ?
4. Discuss the provisions of Rowlatt Act? Who called it Black Act? What was its official name? ®
5. Discuss the reaction of elected Indian LC members in protest of Rowlatt Act? ®
6. Is it correct to say Rowlatt Satyagraha was first mass strike? ®
7. Which organization was launched by Gandhi for Rowlatt Satyagraha? Which previous mass movement members were to be ropped in? (P-328) ®
8. Discuss the events leading upto Jalianwala Bagh Massacre (Finally repeal of Rowlatt) ®
9. Which leaders give up their ceremonial titles in response? ®
10. Discuss the composition (indian members) of official/non-offical commissions formed in response to Hunter Commission? What was official name of Hunter commission? ®
11. Did commission finally penalize the lead general Dyer. If not, why?
12. Who killed General Dyer eventually? ®
13. What were demands of Indian muslims in Khilafat question?
14. Who were the key members of Khilafat Committee? ®
15. Who presided over All india Khilafat Conference? Key resolution
16. Why did INC accept the Khilafat non-cooperation even though many leaders such as Tilak opposed it? Which session was this, Who presided over it?
17. Discuss the resolutions during two sessions of congress in 1920? Where and who presided?
18. Which key leaders left congress after Dec 1920 INC session?
19. Did congress participate in Nov 1920 legislative council elections? ®
20. Discuss the key techniques used in NCM? ®
21. Discuss the key educational institutes setup during NCM? ®
22. Swaraj fund was formed during NCM in name of which leader? ®
23. List some of the local struggles that emerged across India in the course of the NCM.
24. Discuss the spread/people involvement in NCM?
25. What was the government response to the NCM? (2 important points)
26. Why were there 2 presidents of INC session 1921? Where was it held, 2 presidents?
27. When, where and how did Gandhi threatenfor civil disobiedience? What were demands? ®
28. Why and when did the NCM come to sudden halt? Discuss other adjacencies®
29. What happened to Gandhi after the withdrawal of the NCM?®

Additional info- 3 key NCM demands- Khilafat, Amritsar wrongs, Establishment of Swaraj

Justice Party didn’t support NCM this as they supported Motague reforms

1. What was the debate in Congress immediately after the NCM?Mention the key people in both wings of congress? What were each wings argument for their choice? ®
2. Describe the evolution of the Swarajists, with emphasis on happenings in 1922- 1923, 1924, 1926, and 1930.
3. Which was the only session which was presided by Gandhi? Which one was presided by Tilak?
4. List some of the successes and drawbacks of Swarajists? ®
5. Mention some constructive works done by No-changers?
6. “The 3rd decade of the 20th century marked a watershed in modern Indian history in more ways than one”. Comment. (1 very important development- Page 354)
7. Discuss the development of communist activites in India 1920, 1924, 1925, 1929.®
8. Who presided over All Bengal Student’s Conference 1928?
9. When and who presided over first meeting of AITUC? Discuss its major strikes. ®
10. When and where was labor day first celebrated in India? ®
11. What were the two broad geographical strands of revolutionary terrorism in the 1920s?
12. Discuss the key developments in each of the above geographies- (HRA, HSRA, Chittagong), leaders ®
13. Which 3 people shot Sunders? When and where? When were they hanged? ®
14. Which 2 bills were Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt protesting against when they threw bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly?What were these bills about? ®
15. Under what banner were Chittagong raides conduced? ®
16. Dicuss the key women revolutionaries in Chittagong raid and otherwise? ®
17. Why did revolutionaries moving away from heroic assassination killed Saunders?
18. Which 2 leaders emerged after CR Das death in 1925 in Bengal? Backed by which revolutionary group (P-360)
19. Who established the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha?
20. Dicuss the ideological and strategic re-thinking of revolutionary nationalists in 1920s? To what extent were they were successful
21. Who was known as Sher-i-Punjab (P-358)
22. Why was Nehru arrested in 1933?
23. Mention key important commissions prior to Simon Commission? ®
24. When, who and why was Simon commission appointed?Mention Indian members names? What was its official name? ®
25. Discuss the response of various parties to Simon commission?
26. 2 resolution at 1927 Congress session? Where and who presided?
27. Mention few youth parties that upsurged due to Simon commission. (PNBS, WPP, HSD)
28. Which key Indian leader got appointed to work with Commission? Key recommendation
29. What were the final 6 recommendation of Simon Commission report? ®
30. What was the ‘Birkenhead Challenge’?®
31. What were 5 key demands of the ‘Delhi Proposal’? ®
32. What were the 7 main recommendations of the Nehru report?®
33. Which demands of ML Delhi proposal were not considered in Nehru report? ®
34. What were 2 key opposition by Hundu Mahasabha’s on Delhi proposal? ®
35. In which session Nehru report was endorsed by INC? (year, president, city)
36. Which organization was set up by 2 key young leaders after Nehru report? Name leaders and reason for their resentment?
37. What were Jinah’s 14 points? Context and details?®<Terriorial distribution 3 points>
38. What is Irvin’s/Deepavali declaration? When was this? ®
39. What was the ‘Delhi Manifesto’? What was it for? ®
40. 4 key resolution adopted at INC 1929 session? Where was it held and who presided?
41. Mention the key points of independence day pledge? (P-380)
42. Mention 11 demands by Gandhi. By which day they were to be met/ consequences if not?®
43. List some of the main reasons that Gandhi chose salt satyagraha as the ideal way to start CDM. Give the date of Dandi Satyagraha? ®
44. What instruction did Gandhi give for Salt Satyagraha?(govt. officers, peasants, law) ® P-382
45. When and why was Gandhi arrested? What did CWC allow for CDM after Gandhi’s arrest?
46. What were some of the local responses to the call for CDM? (Ryotwari areas, zamindari areas, Central Provinces, **Peshawar,** Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat, KN, TN, Kerala, AP, Orissa, NEast) ®
47. What was the Vaikom Satyagraha for? Who led it?
48. What is Prabhat feris, vanar senas, majari senas? ®
49. Who was known as the ‘Frontier Gandhi?What was his volunteer group called? ®
50. Which legislative assembly agency election did congress participate between (1920-30)- 1924, 1926. ®
51. Ouline the extent of mass participation in CDM P-388
52. Compare the NCM and CDM (4 key points)
53. Outline the government response to the CDM.
54. Who was sent for reconicilation efforts with Congress? What were the 3 basic demands? ®
55. Write a note on the First RTC. (participants, time, outcomes)**(End of 1930)**
56. Write a note on the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact). ® Jan 1931
57. Was the G-I pact a weak retreat from the Indian nationalists?
58. When was Karachi Session of INC held? Who presided over it?
59. Aside from ratification of the G-I pact, what were 2 main resolutions passes at Karachi Session 1931? Who drafted these resolutions? Key points of these resolutions?
60. When was IInd RTC organized? Which was British leadership? ® (end 1931, PM Macdonalds, Samuel Hore, Lord Willingdon)
61. Who all participated in IInd RTC from India?
62. What were 4 key outcomes of IInd RTC ®
63. Communal Award key provisions.When was this and recommending committee? Did Congress reject the communal award? ®
64. List 4 reasons why the second RTC was a failure. ®
65. What was the response of the Congress to the 2nd RTC?®
66. What was the government’s response to this reaction?
67. What was the popular response to all this?
68. When did Gandhi finally call off the CDM? ®
69. What was the Poona Pact?When was this?®
70. When was IIIrd RTC organized? (End of 1932)
71. Describe Gandhi’s actions after the Poona Pact.®
72. Compare Gandhi and Ambedkar views on national movement, caste etc?
73. Why did Gandhi resign from the Congress in 1934?
74. Where did he reside post that? At Sevagram in Mahrashtra until death, home to India’s first rural medical college MG institute of medical sciences
75. Describe the first (Gandhis’ role in conciliation) and second stage debates after the CDM. (People)
76. Where and how many sessions of INC were held in year before 1937 elections?
77. Describe the Government of India Act of 1935, with reference to: (a) conditions on the federation, (b) federal (c) provincial (d) key institutions set up ®
78. What was congress response? Which 2 parties supported GoI 1935?
79. Describe 2 major impacts of the 1937 elections.
80. What was Gandhi’s advice to congress ministries
81. In which provinces Congress won by majority and where did it form govt.? ®
82. Describe the work of the Congress ministries after the 1937 elections (general, social)®
83. Describe the Congress’ initiatives in agrarian reform, and limitations. ®
84. Describe the Congress ministries attitude towards labour during its time in power.
85. Who set up and chaired the National Planning Committee in 1938? ®
86. Discuss the key demand of Prajamandal movement?
87. Who and when was Pirpur Committee formed? Whatwere its charges against congress?

**Chapter 22-25: National Movement- 1939 to 1947**

1. Describe the Subhash Chnadra Bose rise and resign from INC presidenship.
2. Who was elected as INC president after Bose’s resignation
3. Compare Gandhi and Bose (govt, militarinism, economy, religion, caste, women, education)
4. What were the two basic conditions that the nationalists put forth before India was to cooperate in the war effort? ®
5. What was the response of Gandhi, Bose, and Nehru to the war question?
6. What resolution was adopted in this regard at CWC meeting in Wardha regarding WWII?
7. What was the government’s response to Congress demands? Who was the viceroy?
8. When and why did congress ministries decide to resign?
9. What resolution was adopted at CWC meeting at Allahabad after this?
10. What was then Viceroy’s declaration around this time? ®
11. What was debate after resignation? Significance of Ramgarh session in this regard? President?
12. When and where did the Muslim League issue the Pakistan Resolution? ®
13. What was the ‘August Offer’? Key responses? Why now?® V MCD)
14. Why did Gandhi launch individual satyagrahas towards the end of 1940s?
15. Who was the first and second person to offer such satyagraha?®
16. What was the ‘Dilli Chalo’ movement? ®
17. When did Gandhi appoint Nehru as his successor?
18. Compare Gandhi and Nehu (P-457)
19. When and why was the Cripps mission sent? What were its main recommendations? (4) (DC:STD)
20. Who were the British leadership and key negotiators from Congress? ®
21. Difference in constituent assembly proposed in August offer v/s Cripps mission?
22. Outline the objections of the Congress and the Muslim League to the Cripps recommendations.
23. Which mission/act is called Blue print of India’s partition? ®
24. List 3 main reasons why Gandhi thought that the time was ripe to launch the QIM*. ? (In July 1942- Also called Quit India resolution at CWC Wardha)*
25. When and where was Quit India Movement resolution adopted?4 Key provisions? ®
26. What were Gandhi’s special instructions for QIM to different section of society (*govt. servants, soldiers, students, peasants, princes, princely state people)?* P-464 ®
27. What was Gandhi’s famous slogan for the movement?
28. Under which 2 laws Nationalist leaders were arrested? ®
29. Which leader hoisted the flag at Congress committee session?
30. What was the popular response to this?*(Underground movements, parallel governments, key centres, Wide coverage, non-participants)*®
31. What was the significance and nature of the movement?
32. In which of the these was martial law imposed;- PoB, HRL, NCM, CDM, QIM? (QIM-no, CDM-yes, Jalianwala- Yes, NCM- doesn’t look like!)
33. When was Pakistan day observed? Its significance?
34. Describe the causes of the 1943 famine. (3)
35. Describe the Rajagopalachari formula.Did Gandhi support the plan?®
36. Key objection of Jinnah. Which hindu leader condemned CR Plan
37. Describe the Desai-Liaqat pact. ®
38. Describe the Wavell Plan/Shimla conference, and Congress and League’s reactions to it. ®
39. Discuss the Subhash Chandra Bose political activities post Congress.Mention key slogans and places related to INA. ®
    1. Where, when and who formed Mukti Sena?
    2. Where, when and who formed the INA?
    3. Slognas- Jai Hind; Khun do, Azaadi dunga (As part of Mukti Sena/INA)
    4. Father of Nation- who called Gandhi for first time
    5. Provisional govt of free India- Where and its 3 depts.
    6. Only WWII battle on Indian soil?
    7. Which NE state did INA hoist its flag.
    8. What names were given to A&N islands by INA?
    9. 3 INA subjects who were tried in Red forts?
    10. INA week and INA day

1. Describe the 1945 elections (why then?), campaign strategy, INA issue.
2. What were results of the 1945 elections? What’s their significance? Non-majority in?-PSB®
3. What were the 2 main reasons for voting along strict communal lines? (P. 163)
4. Describe the 3 upsurges in 1945 and 1946. Common features and their impact? ®
5. What were 7 causes of RIN mutiny? Which ship is associated with it? ®
6. What were the concessions offered due to it?
7. Discuss where did it start and what all locations did it spread to afterwards?
8. Which 2 leaders persuaded the ratings to surrender? ®
9. Why did the Congress not support these upsurges?What was ML’s response?
10. Why the British withdrawal seemed imminent when cabinet mission was sent?
11. Describe the Cabinet Mission Plan. Who sent it, members/chairman? ®
12. key interpretations, objections of Cabinet Mission Plan
13. Describe the formation of interim govt and related issues post Cabinet Mission.
14. Discuss the composition and portfolio distribution in interim govt? (P-495) ®
15. “Communalism was the channel through which the colonialists expanded their social base”. Comment. (X)
16. List the 3 stages of development of communalism. (X)
17. What were some of the reasons for the rise of communalism in India? (X)
18. Describe Attlee’s statement on February 20, 1947. Difference in stand on princely states ®
19. What was congress and ML response to statement? (P511) ®
20. Disuss key features of Plan Balkan? Who suggested it? ®<Only addition on Attlee statement being Bengal/Punjab partition>
21. What was the Mountbatten Plan? ®
22. Discuss the key provisions of Indian Independence Act 1947? ®
23. 3 key reasons that that led to Punjab partition massacre?
24. Discuss the 2 phases of integration of Indian states? Which key leader is credited for quick unification of the country? ®
25. Who was congress president during independence?
26. Discuss the evolution of two-nation theory.(x)
27. “Acceptance of partition by the Congress was only a final act of the process of step-by-step concessions to the League’s championing of a separate Muslim state”. Explain. (Page 518) (x)

(1937- Failure in elections 1944- resulted Gandhi Jinah talks, 1946 acceptance separate ML province, CWC resolution, Acceptance of Mountbaten

1. Who and when was Punjab Hindu Sabha and All India Hindu Mahasabha founded? ®
2. Which Muslim groups participated during CDM? (P-505)
3. Who proposed the the idea of separate Muslim Nation for first time? (P-505) ®

Congress sessions and details

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Congress Session** | **President** | **Details/Key resolutions** |
| Bombay 1885 | WC Banerjee | Where it all began! at **‘Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala** |
| Madras 1887 | Behruddin Tyabji | First Muslim president of INC |
| Allahabad 1888 | George Yule | First non- Indian to hold this post |
| Banaras 1905 | GK Ghokale | Condemned BoB and Curzon policies, Support to Boycott/Swadeshi, |
| Calcutta 1906 | Dadabhai | Call for Swaraj and continuation of Boycott/Swadeshi, National Education |
| Surat 1907 | Rashbehari Ghosh | Surat Split (but post this INC sessions kept happening every year)! And Lokmanya Tilak never got elected as president of INC (poor chap ) |
| Lucknow 1916 | AC Maujumdar | Lucknow pact (official recognition of separate electorate demands), and extremists/ moderates patch up. |
| Calcutta 1917 | Beasant | First ever women president of INC |
| Amritsar 1919 | ML Nehru | (To be noted)- Though one might think it was Lala but person from home province can’t be appointed.  Wrongs of Amritsar condemned and support for Khilafat question |
| Calcutta special 1920 | Lala Laj Pat Rai | NCM wasn’t approved yet!! |
| Nagpur 1920 | C. Viragvchari | Call for NCM, INC became okay with using extra-constituional means, INC CWC organization on linguistic lines  Resignation of Jinnah, Beasant, Khadpade, BC Pal  Surendranath Banejea also left and founded Indian National Liberation front |
| Ahmedabad 1921 | CR Das(in jail),  Hakim azmal khan (acting) | Only session with 2 simultaneous presidents  Gandhi to launch CDM at right place and time |
| Gaya 1922 | CR Das | Swarajists and No-changer split (resignation of ML Nehru, CR Das)  Welcomed AITUC formation and a committee formed to assist it. |
| Belgaum 1924 | Gandhi | Only session presided by Gandhi himself, official acceptance of Swarajists into Congress |
| Kanpur 1925 | Sarojini Naidu | First Indian women to preside INC (she was also first women governor of Republic of India) |
| Madras 1927 | Ahmed Ansari | Adoption of Delhi proposal (ML league demands)  Boycott of simon commission |
| Calcutta 1928 | ML Nehru | Endorcing Nehru report  JL Nehru/SC Bose rejected dominion status goal & setup Indian Independence League. |
| Lahore 1929 | JL Nehru | Boycott of RTC I after rejection of Delhi manifesto  Purna Swaraj to be demand of INC  Jan 26, 1930 as first independence day (why so fixated on this date, hmm!)  CWC authorized launc of CDM |
| Karachi 1931 | ValabhBhai | Endorsed G-I Pact and acceptance to participate in RTCII  Re-iteration of Purna Swaraj  FRs-equivalent of ( 19(1) (a)- (c), 21A, 27, 29, 326)  National economic pgm- Fixed work hours, union rights, decrease in land revenues, state protection of key industries |
| Haripura (GJ) 1938 | SC Bose | Solidarity with people suffering in princely states; promotion of English |
| Tripuri (MP) 1939 | SC Bose | Re-elected at Tripuri but then resigned due to differences with Gandhi and his followers; Rajendra Prasad was then made the president. |
| Ramgarh (Jh) 1940-46 | Maulana Azad | All sessions for 7 years at same place and same president!  1940- Complete people’s sovereignity in states (princely/provinces), CDM as congress deem fit |
| Meerut 1947 | JB Kriplani | It wasn’t Nehru! |

* English presidents- Wedderburn, Webb, Cotton, (WWC), Yule, Beasant, Nellie Sengupta
* PoB- ML (for), INC (against),
* NCM- ML (for), INC (for), Justice Party (against)
* CDM-
* QIM- Against- Communist, ML, Hindu Mahasabha, Princely states
* Morley Minto-
* Montford-
* Simon commission- Against- INC, ML, HM; For- Unionist Party Punjab, Justice Party
* GoI 1935- Support only by HM, National liberation foundation
* August Offier- INC(No), ML (for)
* Cripps Offer- INC/ML (No)
* Wavell Plan- INC/ML (No)
* Cabinet Mission plan- INC (Yes), ML (No)

Participation-

* PoB- Students, Women, (Muslims (mostly didn’t), Labor & Trade unions
* NCM- Middle Class, Business class, Peasants, Students, Women, Hindus+Muslims,
* CDM- Women, Students, Peasants, Workers, Trade associations, Tribals, Muslims (low key)
* QIM- Students/Youth, Women, Peasants, Workers, Govt. officials, Muslims (too)

**Chapter 26: Constitutional, Administrativeand Judicial Developments**

1. Which event in history marked Britishers transition from traders to ruling body.

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| --- | --- |
| **Acts** | **Key provisions** |
| Regulating Act of 1773 | -Recognized companies role in administrative & political affairs of India beyond trade  -Company’s director to submit reports on military, revenue and civil affairs to govt.  - British cabinet given control over Indian affairs  - Bengal’s admin by GG with a council of 4. Decisions by majority. GG also had vague powers wrt to Bombay & Madras presidency  -SC established in Bengal with original and appealate jurisdiction (debatable jurisdiction vis-à-vis council) |
| Pitt’s India Act of 1784 | -Dual control: A board of control (Exchequer chancellor, secy of state, 4 members of Privy Council- appointed by crown) to exercise control over civil, military, revenue affairs  -GG with a council of 3 (i/c Commander in chief) and presidencies of Bombay and Madra were made subordinate |
| Charter Act of 1793 | - Companies’ commercial priveleges renewed for 20 years  - Appointment of company’s sr. official by crown approval  - Mandatory permission by sr. company officials before leaving India (Assumed resignation if permission not seeked)  -Company’s given authority to sub-license to trade in India. Licenses were called privilege/country trade leading to opium to China  - Separation of revenue and judiciary- disappearance of Maal adalats |
| Charter Act of 1813 | - Lease of 20 years extended.  -Abolition of company monopoly over India (excluding tea) discontinued  -First time delinineation of constitutional position of British territories. All regulations of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras presidency to be laid before British Parliament  - Sum of 1 Lakh rupees set aside for education  - Christian missionaries were allowed to preach their religion |
| Charter Act of 1833 | -Lease of 20 years extended. Governed in name of Crown  -Abolition of company monopoly over China and tea discontinued  - All restriction of land acquisition and European immigration lifted  -All presidencies and territory under governor general control. (who was this GG)  -Introduction of law member to governor executive council. Not necessarily Indian?  -Disallowed discrimination against Indian employment in company.  -Abolition of slavery (Actually abolished in 1843) |
| Charter Act of 1853 | -Competitive examinations for entry to the civil services, ending the company’s patronage  - Six more legislative members to GG council, law member as permament member |

* + Aboslishment of dual system of control over territories?

1. Whose name is associated with introduction of civil services in India? Steps taken by him?
2. Which college was setup replacing Fort William college for training of services recruits? Who had set up the former college?
3. Where was to be exam for civil services to held as per Indian Civil services Act 1961? Classical understanding of which 2 laguages was required?
4. Who became the first Indian to clear civil service? When was this?
5. Key recommendations/provisions of the following committee related to civil services:
   * Lytonn statutory civil services 1878-79
   * Aitchison Committee on Public services 1886 (associated viceroy)(3 layers, raisng age to 23, convenated/un)
   * Montford reforms 1919
   * Lee commission 1924
   * GoI Act 1935
6. What was the police system under the Mughals? (faujdar, amils, kotwals)
7. How did the above evolve under British (1770, 1775, 1791, 1808, 1814, 1833)
8. What are the key recommendations of Police commission 1960? Which act was implemented?
9. Did britsh set up All-India Police? Did they set up CID/CIB (at which level).If yes, when?
10. Recommedation of Indian Sandhurst committee 1926?
11. Which were the initial courts set up by EIC in India? Where and when?
12. Judicial system overhaul
13. Discuss the 3 type of courts setup under Warren hastings? Discuss their jurisdiction and supervising authority, court of appeal?
14. Which act established Supreme court of Calcutta? Discus its jurisdiction
15. What were the changes made in the civil and criminal courts under Cornwallis?
16. Where were 4 circuit courts established?
17. What was the ‘Cornwallis Code’?
18. What were 3 key judicial reforms under William Bentinck?
19. What were three legal codes formulated as per law commission under Macaulay?When was this
20. SC, Calcutta and Sadar Adalats were merged into which 3 courts ?
21. Outline the positive and negative aspects of judiciary under the British in India.
22. Which act/ viceroy is associated with initiation of Finanacial decentralization in India? (P-547)
23. Who is known as the father of local self-government in India? Key provisions of resolution passed by him in 1882? (4 points)
24. Key recommendations of Royal commission on Decentralization (1908)?(Official notification by regulation 1915)
25. Discuss the significance of the resolution of 1918 with regards to local self-government.
26. Discuss the impact of GoI Act of 1919 on LSG
27. Discuss the impact of GoI Act of 1935 on LSG

**Chapter 27: Survey of British policies in India**

1. What was british attitude towards educated Indians, zamindars, social reforms, social services, labour laws, press, race after revolt of 1857.
2. Why did birtish happen to care about Indian workers? When was first commission setup?
3. Describe the Indian Factory Acts of 1881 and 1891. Were these applicable on British establshiment as well? ®
4. At the beginning of the 19th century, why did the British start intervening in the social and cultural spheres in India? List 3 reasons. (Page 557)
5. Describe the philosophy of the conservatives, paternalistic imperialists, and radicals in Britain around then. ®

**Chapter 28: Economic Impact of British policy in India<Notes>**

1. Discuss the evolution of trade policy of Britishers in India right from initial trading years of EIC to independence of India? Who put forward the 3-phase theory?<Time period for each of this>
2. Discuss the key aspects of drain theory put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji? Which book? Specifically mention the EIC/British expenditure pattern in India?
3. Other 6 key economists(books if any) who analysed/criticized brtish economic policies?
4. Critically analyse railway introduction in India by British? Who said it be Indian subsidy to British industries?
5. Industrial (Deindustrialization) policy of Britishers in India?
6. When and where did first cotton and jute mill were setup in India?
7. Mention 3 common characterisitcs of land revenue systems of EIC? Objective of EIC?
8. Mention the 3 key land revenue systems in late 18th- early 19th century, year, related EIC official, geographical area, features. Which one covered the maximum extent

**Chapter 29: Development of Press**

1. Who and which act was enacted fearing Napolean invasion? Key feature &who repealed it?
2. What were the ‘Licensing Regulations of 1823’? Acting GG? Limited to press? RR mohan journal that got cancelled because of this?
3. Who was known as the ‘liberator of the Indian press’, and why?
4. Licensing act of 1857?
5. Was Registration act 1867- restrictive or regulatory?
6. What was the main precursor to introduction of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
   1. 3 dd- 1877, 1903, 1911
7. Who introduced the above act?What were its main features?When was it repealed?
8. Which newspapers suffered due to VPA? (BADaSS)
9. Who was the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned? When and why?
10. Which incidence led to BG Tilak getting the title of Lokmanya?
11. Key feature of Newspaper (Incitment to Offences) Act 1908 and India Press Act 1910?
12. On whose recommendation the above 2 laws were repealed by govt.?
13. Which act gave sweeping power to provincial govt. to suppress press during CDM?

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| **Year/Person/Place** | **Newspaper** | **Area/Related event** |
| 1780/  James Augustus Hickey | Bengal Gazette (Calcutta General Advertiser) | First newspaper in India/  Seized in 1872 due to govt. criticism |
| G. Subramaniya Aiyar | The Hindu; Swadesamitran |  |
| Surendranath Banerjea | The Bengalee |  |
| Dada Bhai Naoroji | Voice of India |  |
| Sisir Kumar and Motilal Ghosh | Amrita Bazar Patrika |  |
| NN Sen | Indian Mirror |  |
| B.G. Tilak | Kesari (Marathi), Maharatta (English) |  |
| GK Ghokale | Sudhrak | Check- Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (wiki) |
| GP Verma | Hindustan; Advocate |  |
| Punjab | Tribune; Akhbar-i-am |  |
| Bengal | Gujarati; Indu Prakash; Dhyan Prakash’ Bangavasini; Sadharani |  |

**Chapter 30: Development of Education**

1. List 3 colleges setup by EIC in late 18th century? Mention person, year, purpose, place ®
2. Which act incorporated for the first time the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences? What amount of money was sanctioned?
3. Mention the college setup by a social reformist effort in 1817? Was it govt. funded?
4. Where were 3 sanskrit college set up by govt. during the same time? CAD - 1817
5. Discuss the Orientalist and Anglicist debate in Genral committee of Public Instruction?
6. What were the key points of Macaulay’s minute of 1835? ®
7. What were key efforts by James Thomson?(43-53)
8. What were the key points of Wood’s Despatch of 1854?(6) ®
9. In which year Mumbai, Calcutta, Madras, Punjab, Allahabad universities were set up?
10. Hunter’s Education Commission, 1882®
11. India university act 1904? Which commission recommended? Viceroy?Who called it retrograde measure? ®
12. Which princely state made primary education compulsory? When was this?
13. 2 Key points of resolution on Education policy 1913? ®
14. Saddler University Commission, 1917 (5 points) ®
15. 7 universities between 1916-20? (MAPLe DOBy)
16. Hartog committee 1929? ®
17. Explain the Wardha Scheme of Education. What year? Which committee and nationalist leader jounal?
18. Seargent plan of Education 1944? Its 2 drawbacks ®
19. What were William Adams reports about? ® (1835-38)
20. Key technical education institues set up in 19th century?

1835- Medical College, Calcutta

1847- Roorkee Eng. College, 1856- Calcutta, 1858- Poona (Bombay Univ.), Guindy Col Eng. (Madras)

1903- Agricultural College, Poosa

1. What were 3 key reasons for Britishers to introduce education in india?

**Chapter 31: Peasant Movements, 1857-1947**

1. Describe the 4 main features of the changed nature of peasant movements after 1857. Describe their 3 weaknesses. P-602
2. During the 1930s, which 2 events influenced the peasant movements? P-606
3. What’s significance of Telangana peasant (vethi) movements in Indian national struggle? P-610

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| **Peasant Movements** | | | | | |
| **S.No.** | **Name** | **Time** | **Area** | **Leaders/ Literature** | **Causes** |
| 1. | Indigo revolt | 1859-60 | Bengal | Digambar Biswas, Bishnu Biswas  Neel Darpan- Deen Bandhu- during same time  Hindoo Patriot- Harish Chandra Mukherjee | **European Planters** gave the farmers advance sums and made them enter into fraudulent **‘forward contracts’;**  **Compulsory indigo farming**; eventually, **ryots revolted**and refused to grow Indigo.  They went on a no-rent campaign, and **initially used force** to resist planters  **Bengali intelligentsia** helped them**organize legal fight;** by 1860, planters were routed out |
| 2. | Pabna Agrarian Leagues | 1870-80 | Yousuf Pargana Patna,  Eastern Bengal | 1) Bankim Chandra Chaterjee  2)RC Dutt  3)Surendranath Banerjea- Indian Association | Enhanced **rents beyond legal limits**; forced evictions by **Zamindars.**to prevent tentant land occupancy under **Act X of 1859**  Peasants organized joint funds and fought court cases; main form of struggle was **legal resistance**, **and very little violence was used.**  1885- **Bengal Tenancy Act** was passed |
| 3. | Deccan Agraraian Riots | 1874 | Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara | Poona Sarvajanik Samaj- MG Ranade | 1864- end of American civil war led to **crash in cotton prices;**  1867- bad harvests and **50% increase in land revenues** under **Ryotwari system**  In 1874, this worsening situation led to a **social boycott** movement against the ‘**outsider’ moneylenders.**Later, this turned into **agrarian riots,** where the debt bonds and deeds of moneylenders were burnt.  Led to passing of **Deccan Agri. Relief Act in 1879**. Supported by **Maharasthra Intelligentia** |
|  | Ramoshi Movement | 1879 | Pune | Vasudev Balwant Phadke (Father of armed struggle) | His rebellion arguably had indirectly affected the plot of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay’s novel Anandamath (1882)  First rebellion committee was actually formed in Maharashtra |
| 4. | Kisan Sabha Movement | 1920s | Awadh (Rai Bareilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur) | 1918- Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Dwivedi- supported by MM Malviya  1919- Jhinuri Singh, Durgapal Singh, Baba Ramchandra  1920- Due to difference Awadh Kisan Sabha | After 1857 revolt, Brits gave **Awadh taluqdars** their lands back; these taluqdars now subjected the peasants to **high rents**, summary evictions **(bedakhali)** etc.  In this backdrop, World War 1 led to a hike in food prices, and around this time, **Home Rule Leagues** became active. In this atmosphere, Kisan Sabhas were organized. These asked peasants **not to till bedakhali lands, and not to offer beggar/ hari**.  In 1921, the **movement became violent,** and thereafter fizzled out. **Awadh Rent (Ammendment) Act** |
| 5. | Eka (Unity) Movement | 1921 | United Provinces (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur) | Madari Pasi, and other **lower-caste leaders** | **50% higher rent than recorded rent**; Oppression of **thikadars** (revenue collector); share-rents  members of Eka movements conducted a symbolic **religious ritual** in which they vowed that they would pay only the recorded rent (but would pay that on time), refuse to do forced labour; adbide by panchayat decision; no-criminal help |
| 6. | Mapilla Revolt | 1921 | Malabar | NCM leaders provided the leadership before their arrest | (NCM time) Mapillas were **Muslim tenants; most landlords (jenmies)were Hindus.**  Mapillas joined the Khilafat movement and demanded lower rents and security of tenure.  However, in 1921 one of their **respected leaders (Ali Musaliar) was arrested**; this made the movement violent, with the Mapillas initially focusing on **torching symbols of British authority.** However, this quickly **acquired communal overtones**, with the peasants attacking Hindu landlords.  This **isolated the Mapillas from the Khilafat movement,** and by December 1921, all resistance fizzled out. |
| 7. | Bardoli Satyagraha | 1926 | Surat | Sardar Vallabhai- title of sardar granted here  Resign of KM Munshi, Lalji Naranji from Bombay legilature | In 1926, authorities **increased the land revenue by 30%.**  Patel asked Bardoli peasants to **not pay the revised assessment** until the government appointed a tribunal.  After rising tensions, government did appoint a **tribunal, which recommended only a 6% hike.** |
|  | Indian Peasant Institue | 1933 | Andhra | NG Ranga |  |
| 8. | Bakshat land issue and Provincial Kisan Conference- | 1935 | Bihar | Leaders **SKY JaiPuR** | Developed **rift with congress and PKC** ;  Anti- Zanmindara  Sahjanand Saraswati, Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma,  Jamun Kartiji, Panchanan Sharma, Rahul Sankrityan, |
| 9. | All Indian Kisan  Congress/  Sabha | 1936 | Lucknow | Swami Sahajanand Saraswati(Pres), NG Ranga (G.Secy) | Congress manifesto for 1937 elections was influenced by AIKS agenda  AIKS was split during WW2 on communist/non-communist lines(NG Ranga, Saraswati, Indulal Yagnik left Congress) |
|  | Punjab Kisan Commmitte | 1937 | Punjab |  | West Punjab (mostly Pakistan) and South East Punjab (Current Haryana) weren’t affected.  Resettlement of land revenue in Amrtisar/Lahore  Increase inwater rates in canal colonies of Multan/Montogomery |
|  | Karshak Sanghams | 1938 | Kerala | (Congress Socialist Party) | Marching jaths/peasant groups to landlords place. Ammendemnt to Malabar Tenancy Act 1929 |
| 10. | Tebhaga Movement | 1946 | North Bengal | Principally among **Rajbanshis, low caste of tribal** origins | Demand was **for 2/3rd share instead of ½ of the harvest to sharecroppers (**bargardars, Bagchasi, adyar) against Jotedars  Slogan *Nij Khamare dhan tolo’*  Movement dissipated under repression, calls for Bengal’s partition, and communal riots in Calcutta |
| 11. | Telangana Movement | 1946 | Hyderabad State |  | Peasants organized to take on the Nizaam storm troopers **Razakars**;  **Guerilla warfare by vedis** (forced labors) against deshmukhs, jagirdars, doras across **3000 villages and 3Mn+ population**  resistance fizzled out after Indian took over Hyderabad |
| 12. | Punnapra- Vayalar episode | 1946 | Travncore | CPI leaders (K. Kellapam- Kerala Gandhi) etc. | Against American model Proposed by state (CP Ramaswany Iyer- then PM)  People wanted USSR socialist model. |

**Chapter 32: Working Class Movements**

1. Describe the attitude of the early nationalists/moderates towards labour.
2. Discuss the sporadic efforts in late 19th century (1870, 1878, 1880, 1899) ®
3. Who led the worker strikes in Tuticorin during swadeshi movement?®
4. When was AITUC formed? In what backdrop? 2 key INC leaders associated with it, which sessions did they preside?®
5. Which congress session related to AITUC? Resolution in this respect?
6. Who organized strikes for Ahmedabad Textile labour organization in 1918?
7. Key provisions of Trade Union Act 1926?®<
8. Which union organized Bombay textile mill strikes in 1928?®
9. Key provisions of Public Safety Ordinace 1929 and Trade Dispute Act 1929? ®
10. Why did workers not support CDM in late 1932? ®
11. Which act was passed by congress ministry against labour union in 1937?
12. Why did workers not support QIM?
13. Did workers support national upserge against british post WWII?

**Key events- Indian after independence**

<New Cabinet> P 619

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| --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **Key developments** |
| Language | 1947- 1500 languages and dialects; 14 were recognized in Schedule 8; Currently 22  1956- Official language commission- transition to hindi by 1965   * For- Lohia (Samyukta Socialist Party); Jan Sangh – Launched Militant movement * Against- C Rajgopalachari- Headed Hindi Pracharinin Sabha, South   1963- Official language Act- 1965 deadline extended w/o a fixed date  1965- Lal Bahadur Shastri – Hindi as an alternative language for UPSC; DMK (TN) protests  1966- Official Language Act amended (Indira)- Hindi-English to both act as official language; Additionally, provincial language in UPSC; Three language formula |
| Union creation | Princely state occupied 40% of territories and were more than 500 in number; Integration led by Sardar patel, assisted by VP Menon  15 Aug 1947- All but Junagarh, kashmir, Hyderabad  Junaghar- Saurashtra; Nawab- accede with Pak; Majority pop. hindus- Plebiscite- India  Kashmir- Hari Singh decided to remain neutral; Sheikh Abdullah- join India; Oct1947- Pak attack; Instrument of assession with India (not plebiscite); Dec 1948 (ceasefire under UN, UK, US pressure; cease fire line becoming LoC); 1951- UN resolution for plebiscite subject to Pak forces withdrawal-never happened and later constituent assembly set up  Hyderabad: Nawab (acceded to Pak); militant force Razakdars; socialist movement led by congress/Telagana peasant movement suppressed; Sept 1948- Hydreabad acceded to india  Manipur- 1947, monarchy during accession to India; 1948; constitutuional monachry after state elections and demand succession; 1949- Maharaja signs accession ignoring elected assembly will  1954- France left Pondicherry, DNH  1961- Goa, DnDfrom Portuguese; after long fight where UN/US/UK against (Operation Vijay)  1975- Sikkim referendum not a part of India |
| [State reorganization](https://www.civilsdaily.com/timeline-states-and-ut-reorganization/) | Dec 1947- Multiple small princely states into 5 state unions (PEPSU, Raj, Travancore Cochin, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra)  1948- Justice Dhar Committee/ JVP (Jawahar, Vallabh,Pattabhai) against linguistic provinces  1952- Patti Srimallu dies after hunger strike for AP from Madras- AP created instantly  1953- State Reorganization Committee- Faiz, Pannikar, Kunzru – suggested linguistic basis and non-reogranization of Saurasthra (Bombay), Punjab (PEPSU)  1956- Kerala combining Cochin and Travancore  1956- State reorganization Act (14 states, 6 UTs) Only 2 type- States (Part A/B), UTs (Part C,D)  1960- Maharasthra and Gujarat (15th state) formed on lingusitc lines from state of Bombay  1961- DNH (Portuguese colony till 1954) converted to 7th UT  1962- Goa and DnD acquired from police action from Portuguese (8th and 9th UT)  1962- Nagaland state from Assam (16th state)  1962- Puducherry made UT (10th UT) (handed over by French in 1954)  1966- Division of Punjab/PEPSU in Punjab/Haryana (17th state)- hilly areas merged with HP. Chandigarh became 11th UT  1970- HP elevated to the status of state (18th state, 10 UTs)  1971- Meghalaya created out of Assam1971- Statehood (erstwhile UTs) to Manipur and Tripura (19th, 20th and 21st state)  1975- Referrendum in Sikkim and it became (22nd state)  1986- Arunachal and Mizoram elevated to status of state (24 states, 8 UTs)  1987- Statehood to Goa (25th state , 7 UTs)  2000- Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Uttarakhand (socio-economic backwardness) (26-28 states)  2014- Telangana (29th state) |
| Land reforms | 1949- Abolition of Zamindari; 1st AA 1951 against right of property  1951- Bhoodan Vinoba Bhave- Sarvodya Samaj (started at Pochmapally, Telangan) ;  1952- Gram dan- first in UP (Mongroth), 1955- Koraput Orrissa;  Tenancy reforms- Operation Bargha (1977)- Bengal,  Cooperatives- 1946- Kaira distrtict Coop/ Amul- Patel/VV Kurien-> National Dairy Development Board |
| Political parties | Congress- 1947 president JB Kriplani; 1963- Kamaraja Plan to sort out internal party politics  Congress (O)- Syndicate (kamaraja, SK Patil, Sanjeeva Reddy) and Congress (R) –Indira (over explusion of Indira from party over VV Giri/Reddy president election)  Largest opposition party?  Congress Socialist Party 1934- formed; key leaders Acharya Narendra Dev, JP Narayan,  Achyut Patwardhan, Lohia, SM Joshi, 1948- Split with congress after Patel disallowed 2-party membership; formed Socialist party after split  Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party- Formed by JB Kriplani, T Prakasam after split from Congress  Praja Socialist Party- 1952- Socialist Party + Kisan Mazdorr Praja Party; 1957- JP Narayan left; others deflected by to Congress  CPI- 1934- part of congress; 1945- parted ways (Soviet influence); 1949- railway strike; 1957- first democratically communist party in Kerala  CPM- 1964- split from CPI due to difference in ideology over Russia- China  Naxalites- Revolutionary peasant leaders split from CPM starting from Naxalbari area, WB  CPI (Leninist) 1969- Charu Mazumdar inspired by Chinese Mao philosophy; largely suppressed  Jan Sangh- 1951- Shama Prasad Mukherjee; Political wing of RSS (after its ban after Gandhi’s assassination in 1948); 1977- merged into Janta Party  Swatantra Party- 1959 as reaction to Congress socialist policy- Rightisht wing- C Rajgopalachari, Minoo Masani, NG Ranga, KM Munshi; 1967- declined after CR death |
| Nehru (1947-64) | 1947- Nehru speech- “Tryst with Destiny”  1948- First Atomic commission, H.J. Bhabha as chariman  1948- Gandhi assesination; RSS banned  1952- 1st general elections; all above 21 years age were elegible; Communists were the largest opposition party in Lok Sabha; First Cabinet (5/14 non-congress members)  First IIT at Kharagpur;  Rural development- CDP and NES, Ralwant Rai Mehta  1957- First democratically elected communist govt. in Kerala (dismissed in 1959 by Nehru)  1950s- Hindu code bill (set of 4 bill- maintainence, consent of marriage, right to divorce, against polygamy)  1960- Indus Water Treaty (Nehru-Ayub)- Satluj,Ravi, Beas (20% of Indus river system)  1962- TERLS  March 1947- Asia Relations Conference  1948- Conference Against Dutch intervention in Indonesia  1950- Korean war True test of Indian NAM policy (Neutral Nation Repatriation Commission),  1950s- Indo-China War (Laos, Combodia, Vietnam)- (Internation Control Commission)  1950- Treaty of Peace and Freicnship with Nepal  1955- Bandung Afro-Asian Conferecne in Indonesia (precursor to NAM conference)  1954- Panchsheel with China over Tibet  1956- Suez Canal Nationalization – India played reconcillary role between Egypt and Europe  1961- Nelgrade Non-Alignment Conference (Nehru, Naseer- Egypt, Tito, Yugoslavia  1962- India- China War (Dalai Lama refuge and non-resolution of disputed area) |
| Shashtri (1964-66) | Tashekant Declaration – India-Pakistan War; Initiation of Green revolution |
| Indira Gandhi (1966-77) | Food insecurity, heavy dependence of US PL- 480 wheat loan pgm  1967- Bank Nationalization  1971- Privy Purses, Coal and Insurance Nationalization, 24th AA (parliament power to amend constitution), 25th AA (land acquisition act)  1974- Smiling Budha, Pokharan Test  1974- JP Movement- High inflation (22%); 72-73 monsoon failure, 73- oil shock 74- railway strike,-> Gujarat president rule; Bihar Gheroa movement (JP asked to joins calls for Sampoorna Kranti)  1975-77-> Emergency (1975, Allahabad HC declares IG 1971 LS elections fraud, IG continues and appeals to SC, in meantime problem aggrevates; Sajay Gandhi autocracy (Family planning, forced vascectomy); Dense of India Act; Mainitaince of Internal Security, 42nd AA (mini-constituion)  1971- Bangladesh War (Mukti Bahni- East Pakistan majority party- refuge in India),  1972- Shimla Agreement over Bangladesh |
| Janta Party (1977-80) | Post emergency both IG and Sanjay loses election; Desai emerges as new PM (18m); Charan Singh (4 months with Congress support)- highly unstable govt.  Shah commission to invesitigate excesses during emergency  44th AA to re-instate 42nd AA changes (bring back the constitutional structure)  Food for Work, no significant improvement in condition of economy |
| IG/RG (1980-89) | **1984- Operation Blue Star; Bhopal Gas Tragedy**  1985- 6 point agenda by Sam Pitroda (Drinking water, Literacy, White revolution, Immunisation, Edible Oil, Rural telephony)  Mega Ganga cleaning project, 7 cultural zones were setup  Anti-deflection law, Lok Adalats  Jawahar Gramin Yojana  **Operation Blackboard, Navodayas, National Perspective plan for women,**  1987- Shah Bano Case  1988- Anti- Dowry legislations  1986- Delhi Declaration- Gorbachev- nuclear disarmament  1987- India- Srilanka Accord (Tamilian province, LTTE armed suppression) |
| 1990- xx | **VP Singh- National front (Mandal commission implemented)**  Chandra Shekhar with Congress support  Rajiv Gandhi Assasination |
| 1992-96 Narsimha | Liberalization, Babri demolition, Hawala Scandal |
| 1996-98 | ABV, Gowda, IK Gujaral |
| 1998- 2004 (2 terms) | **ABV- 2nd Pokharan Test**  Bus diplomacy  Kargil War |
| 2004-2014 | **Civil Nuclear Deal/123 Agreement** |