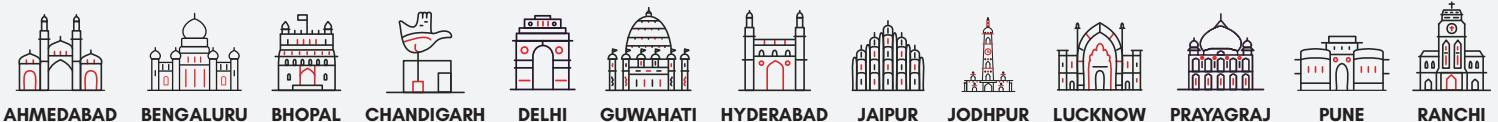


QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024)

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY



ABHYAAS

2024

ALL INDIA PRELIMS (GS+CSAT)

MOCK TEST SERIES

ATTEMPTED BY EVERY **1 IN 3** SELECTED
CANDIDATES IN TOP 50

7th APRIL | 21st APRIL | 5th MAY



**OFFLINE IN
100+ CITIES**

Scan to Know More
and Register



Complete Coverage of
UPSC Prelims syllabus

All India Ranking

Live Test Discussion



Simulated Exam-like Environment
For Mental Readiness



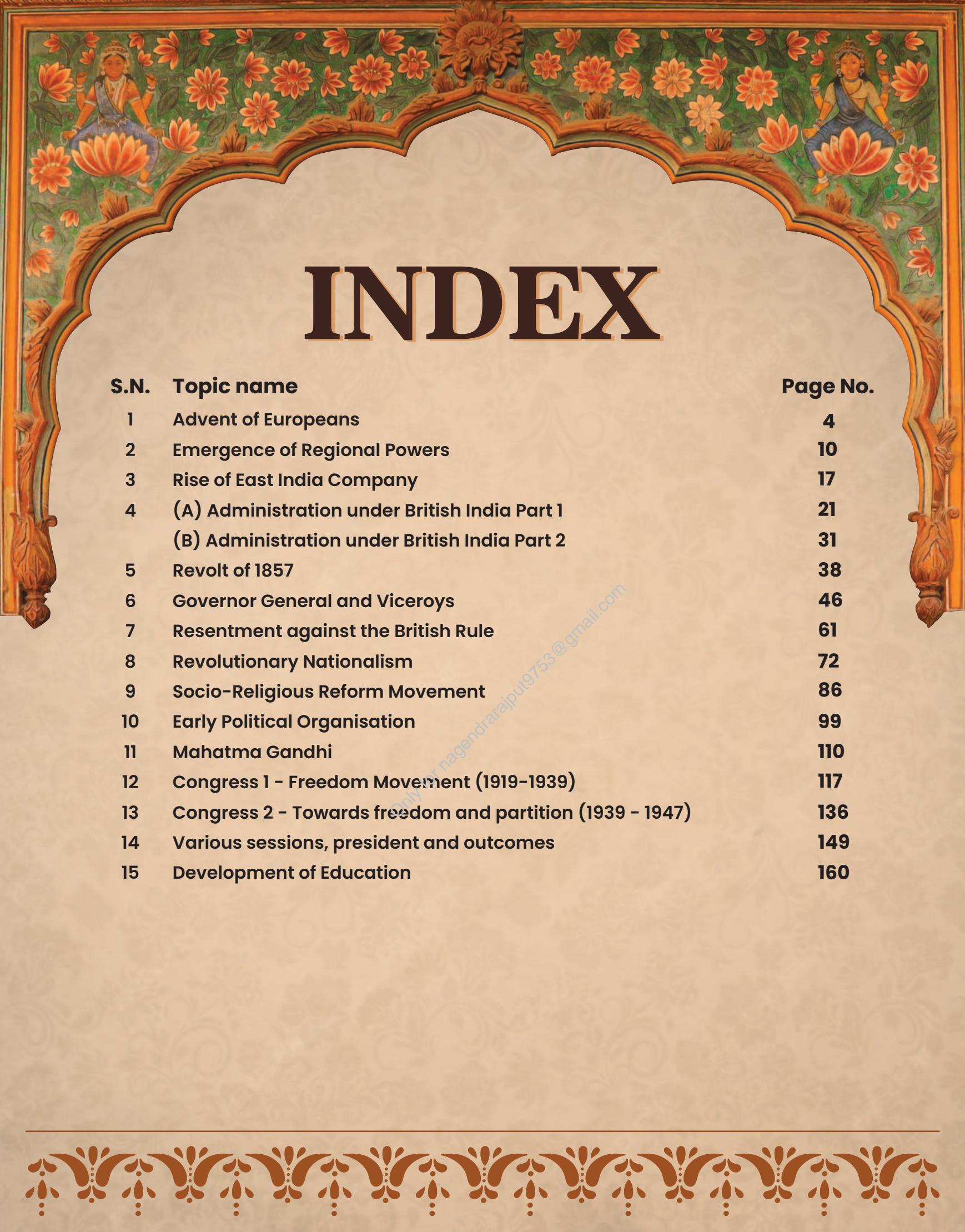
VisionIAS Post Test Analysis



Available in English/Hindi

Register at: www.visionias.in/abhyas

AGARTALA | AGRA | AHMEDABAD | AIZAWL | AJMER | ALIGARH | AMBIKAPUR | AMRITSAR | AYODHYA | BAREILLY | BATHINDA | BENGALURU | BHILAI | BHOPAL | BHUBANESWAR | BIKANER | BILASPUR | CHANDIGARH | CHENNAI | CHHATARPUR | CHHATRAPATI SAMBHaji NAGAR (AURANGABAD) | COIMBATORE | CUTTACK | DEHRADUN | DELHI | DHANBAD | DHARAMSHALA | DHARWAD | DURGAPUR | ARIDABAD | GANGTOK | GAYA | GHAZIABAD | GORAKHPUR | GURUGRAM(GURGAON) | GUWAHATI | GWALIOR | HALDWANI | HARIDWAR | HAZARIBAGH | HISAR | HYDERABAD | IMPHAL | INDORE | ITANAGAR | JABALPUR | JAIPUR | JALANDHAR | JAMMU | JAMSHEDPUR | JHANSI | JODHPUR | KANPUR | KOCHI | KOHIMA | KOLKATA | KOTA | KOZHIKODE (CALICUT) | KURUKSHETRA | LEH | LUCKNOW | LUDHIANA | MADURAI (TAMIL NADU) | MANDI (HIMACHAL) | MEERUT | MORADABAD | MUMBAI | MUZAFFARPUR | MYSURU | NAGPUR | NASHIK | NAVI MUMBAI | NOIDA | ORAI | PANAJI (GOA) | PANIPAT | PATIALA | PATNA | PRAYAGRAJ (ALLAHABAD) | PUDUCHERRY | PUNE | RAIPUR | RAJKOT | RANCHI | ROHTAK | ROORKEE | SAMBALPUR | SHILLONG | SHIMLA | SILIGURI | SRINagar SURAT | THANE | THIRUVANANTHAPURAM | TIRUCHIRAPPALLI | TIRUPATI | UDAIPUR | VADODARA | VARANASI | VIJAYAWADA VISAKHAPATNAM | WARANGAL

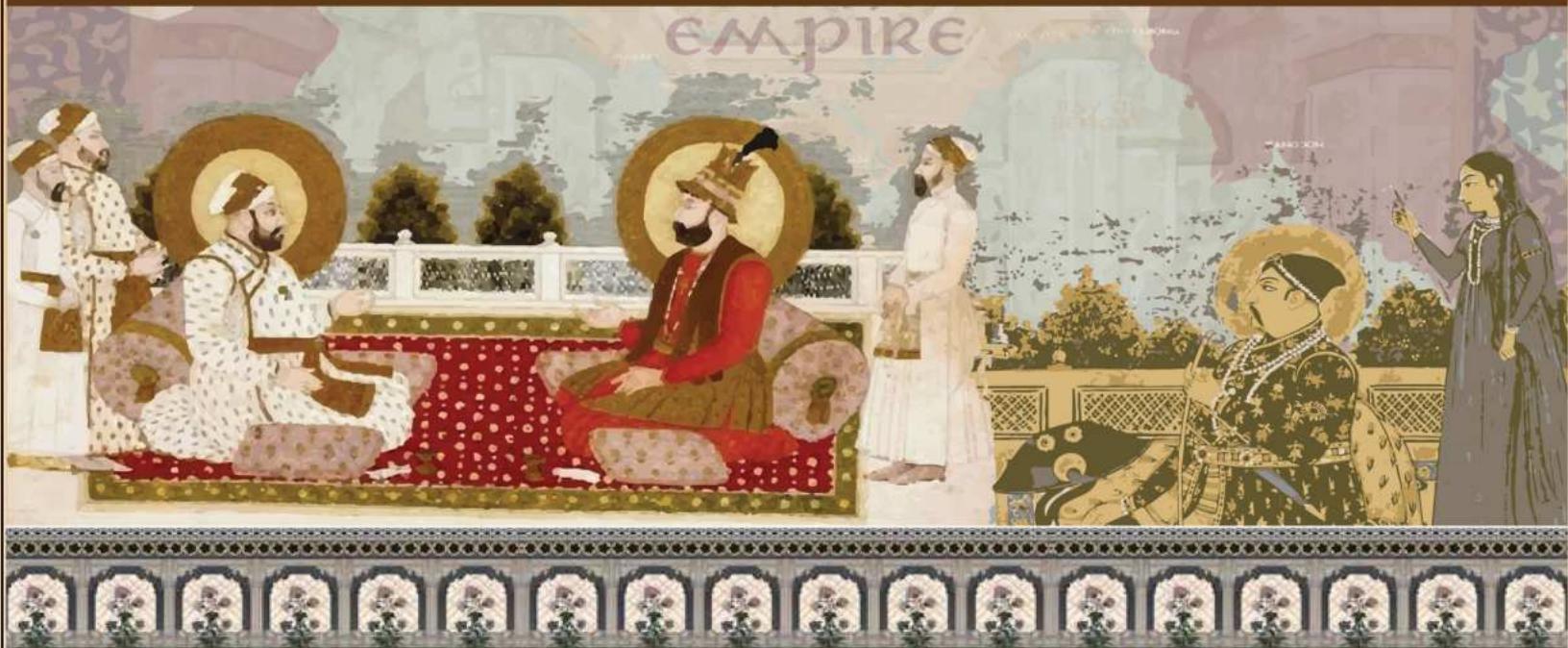


INDEX

S.N.	Topic name	Page No.
1	Advent of Europeans	4
2	Emergence of Regional Powers	10
3	Rise of East India Company	17
4	(A) Administration under British India Part 1	21
	(B) Administration under British India Part 2	31
5	Revolt of 1857	38
6	Governor General and Viceroys	46
7	Resentment against the British Rule	61
8	Revolutionary Nationalism	72
9	Socio-Religious Reform Movement	86
10	Early Political Organisation	99
11	Mahatma Gandhi	110
12	Congress 1 – Freedom Movement (1919–1939)	117
13	Congress 2 – Towards freedom and partition (1939 – 1947)	136
14	Various sessions, president and outcomes	149
15	Development of Education	160

QUICK REVISION MODULE [UPSC PRELIMS 2024]

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY



ADVENT OF EUROPEANS, LATER MUGHALS AND THE DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

Advent of Europeans

Portuguese	The Dutch	The Danes	The British	The French
Francisco De Almeida became the 1st Portuguese Viceroy in India.	Cornelius Houtman was the first Dutch to come to India.	Trading outposts: Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu (1620) and near Serampore,	In 1600, Queen Elizabeth granted a charter to EIC. King James I made it	Arrival: In 1667 first French factory was set up at Surat with Francis Caron as

<p>Initiated Blue Water Policy.</p> <p>Alfonzo-De-Albuquerque (1509-1550) conquered Goa in 1510. Encouraged propagation of Christianity & inter-marriage with natives.</p> <p>Decline: Viceroy's after Albuquerque were weak & inefficient.</p> <p>Departure: Portuguese finally left India in the mid-17th Century A.D.</p> <p>Important Note: Three of their settlements, namely Goa, Diu & Daman remained in their control till 1961.</p>	<p>Trading Centres: Nagapatnam in Tamil Nadu, Machalipatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Chinsora in Bengal & at Mahe on the Malabar Coast.</p> <p>Headquarters: Nagapatnam</p> <p>Decline: Could not withstand stiff competition from the Portuguese and the English.</p>	<p>West Bengal in 1755.</p> <p>Significance of Serampore: Serampore became a safe haven for missionaries in India.</p> <p>Decline: In 1845, Denmark ceded Serampore to Britain, thereby ending the nearly 150 years of Danish presence in Bengal.</p>	<p>perpetual.</p> <p>Arrival: Voyage under Captain Hawkins headed for Surat in India. From Surat Captain Hawkins went to the court of Jahangir.</p> <p>1612: Captain Best got permission for setting up a factory at Surat.</p> <p>1615: Sir Thomas Roe was sent by King James I to the court of Jahangir.</p> <p>1633: Factories were set up at Balasore and Hariharpur in Orissa.</p> <p>1688: Saista Khan the Governor of Bengal defeated the Britishers.</p>	<p>its Director-General. A factory at Masulipatnam was also established in 1669.</p> <p>Caron was replaced in 1672 by Francis Martin who founded Pondicherry in 1673.</p> <p>Between 1697 and 1739, the French added Chander-nigar, Balasore and Kasimbazaar in their possessions.</p> <p>They got Mahe and Karaikal as reward for helping the winning party in the first Carnatic war (Anglo-French war).</p>
--	---	---	---	---

Timeline of Later Mughals

Later Mughals

(1707- 1712)

Bahadur Shah



Key Events

- Reversed the narrow-minded policy of Aurangzeb and adopted a tolerant attitude towards Hindus.
- Released Maratha Prince Shahu from Mughal captivity.
- Aurangzeb and adopted a tolerant attitude towards Hindus.
- Released Maratha Prince Shahu from Mughal captivity.

(1712-1713)

Jahandar Shah



- Also made peace with Rajputs, Jats and Bundelas.
- Offered a very high **Mansab** to Guru Govind Singh.

(1713-1719)

Farrukh Siyar



- Came to power with the support of **Saiyad** brothers who took full control of administration.
- They adopted the policy of religious tolerance and associated Hindu chiefs and Nobles brothers who took full control of administration.
- They adopted the policy of religious tolerance and associated Hindu chiefs and Nobles in Governance.
They also abolished **Pilgrim-age tax**.
- During their tenure Sikh leader Banda Bahadur was executed. British physician **William Hamilton** cured Farrukhsiyar who was suffering from a disease.
- As a token of Gratitude, he gave **Royal Farman** to the company in 1717.
- With the help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath the Saiyad brothers dethroned the Emperor.

(1719-1748)

Muhammad Shah



- During his tenure irreversible decline initiated and it started to break up.
- Powerful nobles started to carve out a semi-independent autonomous state for themselves.
- In 1739 Nadir Shah of Persia defeated Mughals in **Battle of Karnal**. To avenge the killing of a handful of his soldiers he did a terrible massacre in Delhi.
- He also looted the famous **Peacock throne** of Shah Jahan and the **Kohinoor Diamond**.
- After the death of Nadir Shah his successor **Ahmad Shah Abdali** invaded and plunged Mughal empire.

(1748-54)

Ahmad Shah Bahadur



- During his tenure, Abdali invaded twice in **1749** and **1752** as such Mughal emperor surrendered Multan and Punjab to Abdali.

(1754-59)

Alamgir II



- Battle of Plassey in 1757 during his tenure.
- Marathas drove out the Afghans and the Rohillas from Delhi; annexed Punjab and Lahore.

(1759-1806)

Shah Alam II



- He came to power with the support of **Maratha Sadashiv Rao Bhau**.

- His reign witnessed two important battles: **The third battle of Panipat (1761)** and Battle of Buxar (1764).

(1806-1837)

Akbar II Ind



- He gave the **title of Raja** to famous social reformer Ram Mohan Roy.
- In 1835 English east India company stopped minting coins in the name of Mughal emperor.

(1837-57)

Bahadur Shah



- During his tenure, the mighty **revolt of 1857** happened.
- In legal terms, the **Mughal rule came to an end** on 1st of November 1858 with the **declaration of Queen Victoria**.

Reasons for decline of Later Mughals

Economic Causes

Few and unequal sizes of jagirs.
Peasant Revolts due to high taxes.

Socio Religious Causes

Destruction of temples, forced religious conversion, reimposition of Jizya tax.

Political Causes

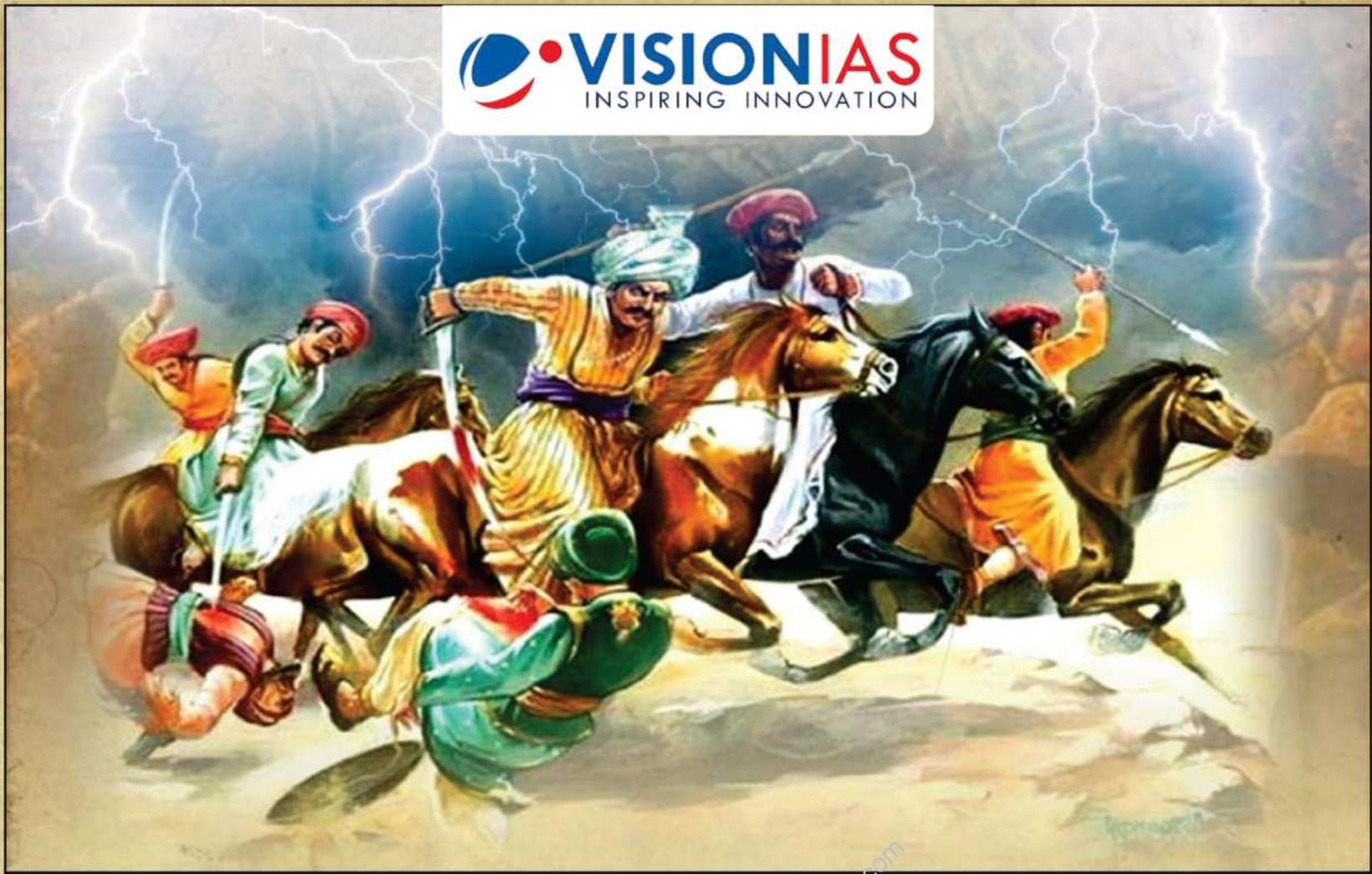
Aurangzeb's expansionist campaigns.
No clear line of succession.
Bitter factionalism.

Military Causes

No fresh technological input.
Inferior army vis-a-vis the British.

DECLINE OF MUGHALS

Only for nagendrarajput9753@gmail.com



QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIM 2024) 1)

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL POWERS IN 18TH CENTURY (INCLUDING MARATHAS)

Reason for emergence of regional powers

Key characteristics of the time

Weakness of Mughal empire

- Decentralization of power
- No political chaos (as symbolic authority of the Mughal Emperor continued)
- All regional powers remained basically rent-extracting states. No efforts towards modernizing the basic industrial and commercial structure of their states. This explains their failure to consolidate themselves or to ward off external attack.

Different mode of establishing regional powers



Succession states

- Arose as a result of assertion of autonomy by governors of Mughal provinces with the decay of central power.
- Example - Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad



Rebel States

- Product of rebellions by local chieftains, zamindars and peasants against Mughal authority
- Example - Maratha, Afghan, Jat and Punjab



Other principalities

- already enjoyed considerable amount of autonomy in the past and now in the eighteenth century became completely independent
- Example - Rajput kingdoms, Mysore and Travancore

SUCCESSION STATES

Bengal



BRIEF TIMELINE

1717

1727

1739

1756

1756

Murshid Quli Khan was made Governor of Bengal & he was given the unprecedented privilege of holding the offices of nazim and diwan (collector of revenue) simultaneously, which helped him consolidate his position.

Murshid Quli Khan died and his son-in-law Shuja-ud-din ruled Bengal.

Alivardi Khan killed Shuja-ud-din's son, Sarfaraz Khan and made himself the Nawab

Allvardi died, nominating his grandson Siraj ud-daula his successor. But his succession resulted in intense court factionalism, as the zamindars and commercial people felt threatened by an extremely ambitious and assertive young nawab.

Taking advantage of destabilisation, English East India Company acquired foothold in Bengal through the Plassey conspiracy of 1757 that ended the rule of Siraj-ud-daula.

SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIFFERENT RULERS



Bengal



Murshid Quli Khan

Murshid Quli Khan - known for his efficient revenue administration

- Reorganised the finances of Bengal- transferred jagir lands into **khalisah lands** directly under the crown collectors; introduced revenue-farming.
- Granted **agricultural loans (taccavi)** to the poor cultivators.
- Impact of his reforms
 - ▷ Made Bengal a **constant revenue paying surplus area**.
 - ▷ Increased **economic pressure** on the **zamindars and peasants**.
 - ▷ Many of the **older zamindars were driven out** by upstart revenue-farmers.



Alivardi Khan

Alivardi Khan

- His reign marked a **virtual break with the Mughals**.
- He had to face Maratha depredations.
- In 1751, Alivardi agreed to **pay chauth** (one-fourth of the revenue) and **handing over Orissa** to Marathas.
- Alivardi Khan **did not permit** the English and the French to **fortify their factories** in Calcutta and Chandranagar.



KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF REIGN OF ALL THREE NAWABS

- Equal opportunities for employment to Hindus and Muslims.
- Encouragement to all merchants, Indian or foreign.
- Safety of roads and rivers from thieves and robbers by establishing regular **thanas and chowkies**.
- Checked private trade by officials.
- Prevented abuses in the customs administration as well as prevented foreign trading companies and their servants from abusing their privileges.
- Compelled the servants of the English East India Company to obey the laws and pay **same customs duties** as other merchants.
- Neglected to build a strong army and paid a heavy price for it.
- Failed to check the growing corruption among their officials.

Awadh



1722

Saadat Khan appointed as Governor (Awadh became virtually independent)

1748

Saadat Khan was succeeded by his nephew Safdar Jang, who was simultaneously appointed the wazir of the Empire and granted in addition the province of Allahabad.

1754

Safdar Jung's son Shuja-ud-daula was appointed the governor of Awadh.

SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIFFERENT RULERS



Awadh



Saadat Khan

Shuja Ud Daula

Highlight of Saadat Khan's rule

- Succeeded in **suppressing lawlessness** and disciplining the big zamindars.
- Carried out a **fresh revenue settlement** and thus, increasing the financial resources of his government.
- Did **not discriminate** between Hindus and Muslims.

Highlight of Shuja-ud-daula's rule

- Joined Afghan leader Ahmad Shah Abdali against Marathas in the **Third Battle of Panipat** (1761).
- Within Awadh and Allahabad his autonomy and power remained unchallenged till encounter with the English East India Company in **Battle of Buxar** in 1764.

Hyderabad & Carnatic



1724

State of Hyderabad was founded by Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah. He subdued the refractory zamindars and showed tolerance towards the Hindus who had economic power which led to emergence of a new regional elite who supported the nizam.

1748

Nizam died and Hyderabad began to experience a series of crises as the Marathas, Mysore and the Carnatic - all settled their territorial scores against Hyderabad.

1762

Situation improved under Nizam Ali Khan. He settled border disputes with his neighbours giving Hyderabad the much desired political stability.

The Carnatic

- As a subah of the Mughal Deccan it came under the Nizam of Hyderabad's authority, but Nawab of Carnatic acted independently.
- After 1740, the affairs of the Carnatic deteriorated because of the repeated struggle for its Nawabship.
- It paved way for European trading companies to directly interfere in Indian politics.

REBEL STATES

The Sikhs



- The Sikh religion was founded at the end of the 15th century by Guru Nanak.

Transformation into a militant, fighting community begun by Guru Hargobind and culminated under Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last Guru of Sikhs.

- After Guru Gobind Singh's death, Banda Bahadur carried on the struggle for eight years but was captured and put to death.

Reasons for failure of Banda Bahadur

- Mughal centre was still strong
- Upper classes and castes of Punjab joined forces against Banda Bahadur for his championship of the lower castes and rural poor.
- Could not integrate all the anti-mughal forces because of his religious bigotry.



- The invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali and the consequent dislocation of Punjab administration gave the Sikhs an opportunity to rise once again.

- Between 1765 and 1800, they brought the Punjab and Jammu under their control.

- The political authority in Punjab remained decentralized and dispersed until Ranjit Singh, the chief of the Sukerchakia misl

Contributions of Ranjit Singh

- Built up a powerful army not confined to Sikhs but included Gurkhas, Biharis, Oriyas, Pathans, Dogras, and Punjabi Muslims as well.

Possessed second best army in India (first being of East India company)

- Tried to raise a more centralized Sikh state at the end of the eighteenth century. By the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809, the English recognized him as the sole sovereign ruler of Punjab.



- After death of Ranjit Singh, constant power struggle among Chieftains enabled the English to take over.

The Marathas



- Long history of suppression by the Mughals.

- Aurangzeb's warfare in Deccan weakened the Maratha kingdom and the civil war between Shahu at Satara and his aunt Tara Bai at Kolhapur further added to it.

Brief Timeline

1719

Peshwa Balaji Viswanath secured a Mughal sanad (imperial order) recognizing Shahu's right to Chauth and Sardeshmukhi in six Mughal provinces of Deccan, chauth of Malwa and Gujarat and independent status in Maharashtra.

1720

Balaji Vishwanath died and was succeeded as Peshwa by his son Baji Rao I

1731

The contest with the Tarabai faction was settled later in the Treaty of Warna which gave the state of Kolhapur to Shivaji II (Tarabai's son).

1740

Baji Rao died and his son Balaji Bajirao, better known as Nana Saheb was appointed in his place.

1740-61

During this period Marathas consolidated control over Malwa, Gujarat and parts of Bundelkhand.

1761

Third Battle of Panipat happened between Marathas and Afghans. The defeat of Marathas in this gave opportunity for East India company to consolidate its power in Bengal and South India. Later Madhav Rao became Peshwa who restored fortunes of Maratha empire in the next decade.

1772

Madhav Rao died and power struggle started between Raghunath Rao and Narayan Rao. When Narayan Rao's son came to power, Raghunath Rao joined hands with British which resulted in the First Anglo-Maratha war.



1772 onwards

- Peshwa power was on the wane.
- Big Maratha sardars carved out semi-independent states in the North. Gaekwad at Baroda, Bhonsle at Nagpur, Holkar at Indore, and Sindhia at Gwalior were the most important.

Causes for Maratha defeat in Third Battle of Panipat

- Abdali's forces outnumbered the Maratha forces, were better organised and better equipped e.g.. used swivel guns mounted on camels.
- Near famine conditions prevailed in the Maratha camp as the road to Delhi was cut off.
- Policy of indiscriminate plunder estranged both Muslim and Hindu powers like Jats and Rajputs.
- Mutual jealousies of the Maratha commanders.

Political significance of Third Battle of Panipat

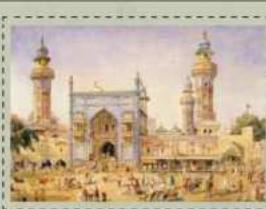
- Despite heavy losses, Marathas began to prosper as before and continued to do so until British supremacy was established by the second Anglo-Maratha war (1803).
- Death of great Maratha captains opened gateways for the guilty ambitions of Raghunath Rao.
- Lowered Maratha prestige in the political world and Maratha dream of an all India empire was irrevocably lost.
- It cleared the way for the rise of British Empire in India.

The Jats



- The agriculturists Jat settlers living around **Delhi, Mathura and Agra** had revolted against the oppressive policies of Aurangzeb.
- The Jat state of **Bharatpur** was set up by **Churaman and Badan Singh**.
- Jat power reached its highest glory under Suraj Mal (1756–1763), who compelled the Mughal authorities to recognize him.
 - He successfully withstood a siege by Abdali's army and supported the Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat.
 - After his death in 1763, the Jat state declined and was split up among petty zamindars most of whom lived by plunder.

Afghan



- **Muhammad Khan Bangash**, an Afghan adventurer established his control over the territory around **Farrukhabad**.
- Similarly, **Ali Muhammad Khan** carved out Rohilkhand at the foothills of the Himalayas. The Rohelas clashed constantly with Awadh, Delhi and the Jats.

OTHER PRINCIPALITIES

Rajputs



- After Aurangzeb's death, weakened central authority created new opportunities for aggrandizement by provincial officers.
- During the tussle between the Sayyid brothers, the Rajputs followed several policies in order to fulfill their self-interest and got prestigious posts in the Mughal court during the Sayyid brothers.
- The desire for independence partially arose from the harsh treatments they were granted, dating back to the reign under Aurangzeb, e.g., revival of Jizyah.
- The most outstanding Rajput ruler of the 18th century was **Raja Sawai Jai Singh of Amber**.
 - Founded the city of Jaipur and made it a great seat of science and art.
 - He was a **great astronomer** and erected observatories with accurate and advanced instruments.
 - He drew up a set of tables, entitled **Zij Muhammadshahi**, to enable people to make astronomical observations.
 - He had Euclid's "**Elements of Geometry**", translated into Sanskrit as also several works on trigonometry, and **Napier's work** on the construction and use of logarithms.

Mysore



BRIEF TIMELINE

Ever since the end of the Vijayanagar Empire, the kingdom of Mysore had preserved its precarious independence and had been only nominally a part of the Mughal Empire.



Early in 18th century, two ministers Nanjaraj and Devraj had seized power reducing the king Chikka to a mere puppet.



In 1761, Haider Ali overthrew Nanjaraj and established his authority.

Haider Ali died in 1782 during second Anglo-Mysore War and was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan (Tiger of Mysore).



Tipu died at the hands of the English in 1799 defending his capital Srirangapatnam.



Haider Ali



Mysore



Tipu Sultan

Highlights of Haider Ali's rule

- Modernised his army with French experts, who trained an efficient infantry and artillery and infused European discipline into the Mysore army.
- Practiced **religious toleration**.
- Introduced the system of **imposing land taxes directly** on the peasants and collecting them through salaried officials and in cash, thus enhancing enormously the resource base of the state.
- Invaded and annexed Malabar and Calicut in 1766, thus expanding the frontiers of Mysore significantly.

Highlights of Tipu Sultan's rule

- Introduced **new calendar, a new system of coinage, and new scales of weights and measures**.
- Showed a keen interest in the French Revolution. He planted a "**Tree of Liberty**" at Srirangapatnam and he became a member of a **Jacobin Club**.
- Made an effort build **modern navy**.
- Recognized importance of modern trade and sent **emissaries to France, Turkey, Iran and Pegu Myanmar** to develop **foreign trade**. He also traded with **China** and tried to promote trade with **Russia and Arabia**.

Travancore



- It gained in importance after 1729 when its king **Martanda Varma** started expanding his dominions with the help of a strong and modern army trained along Western lines.
- The **Dutch were ousted** from the region; the English were made to accept his term of trade and local feudal chief were suppressed.
- He undertook many **irrigation works**, built **roads and canals**, and gave active encouragement to **foreign trade**.
- Under Martanda Verma's successor Rama Verma, its capital became a **centre of scholarship and art**.
- In his death towards the closing years of the eighteenth century the region lost its former glory and soon succumbed to British pressure, accepting a Resident in 1800.



Master UPSC PRELIMS CHALLENGES in CURRENT AFFAIRS with VISIONIAS PT365


 How to Prepare
Current Affairs


Current affairs forms the cornerstone of civil services exam preparation, permeating all its phases - **Prelims, Mains, and the Interview**. Staying updated with current affairs equips aspirants to navigate the evolving landscape of the civil services exam. With the right resources and approach, candidates can transform this vast section into a strong advantage.

What is PT 365?

PT 365 document comprehensively covers the important and relevant current affairs of the last 1 year in a consolidated manner to aid Prelims preparation. It is devised as a revision document of the current affairs.

Features of PT365



Comprehensive Coverage

- Entire year's current affairs coverage.
- UPSC relevant subjects like Polity, Economy, S&T, Environment, IR, etc.
- Emphasis on topics likely to appear in upcoming prelims exam.



Clear and Concise Information

- Clear, concise presentation focusing on key issues.
- Information from credible sources.
- Appendices for rapid revision.



QR based Smart quiz

- Interactive feature to assess aspirant's learning and comprehension.



Infographics

- Aids in understanding and retention.
- Techniques, methods, and processes displayed.
- Strategic use of maps to enhance learning.



Government Schemes and Policies

- In-depth coverage of key government schemes, policies, and initiatives.



New Elements

- Tailored to reflect the pattern of previous year's questions.


 Scan this QR code
to watch video

Significance of PT 365



Ease of Revision: Content categorisation is based on subjects or topics to make it easier for aspirants to locate and revise specific areas



Value Addition: Includes infographics, related developments, or news, ensuring comprehensive coverage of important information.



Crisp Material: Crisp points have been used in the articles. It allows aspirants to easily do multiple revisions in limited span of time.



Integrated Approach: Covers basic concepts and information of all current affairs in a lucid manner, in line with previous trends of UPSC questions. Also helps in integrating key current affairs with static knowledge.


 Scan this QR code
to Know More

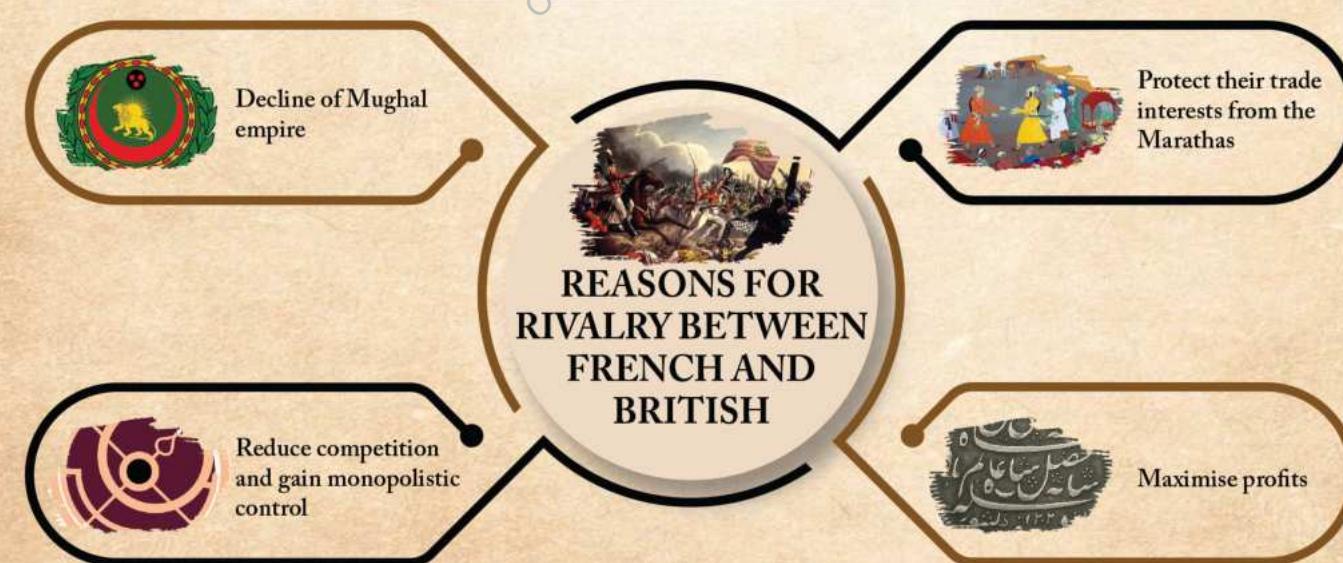
PT 365 is a time and tested document. In the previous years, it has helped lakhs of candidates to cover current affairs in a holistic way. Its impactful features make it easier for aspirants to understand current affairs and excel in the UPSC Civil Services examination.



**QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) GEOGRAPHY**

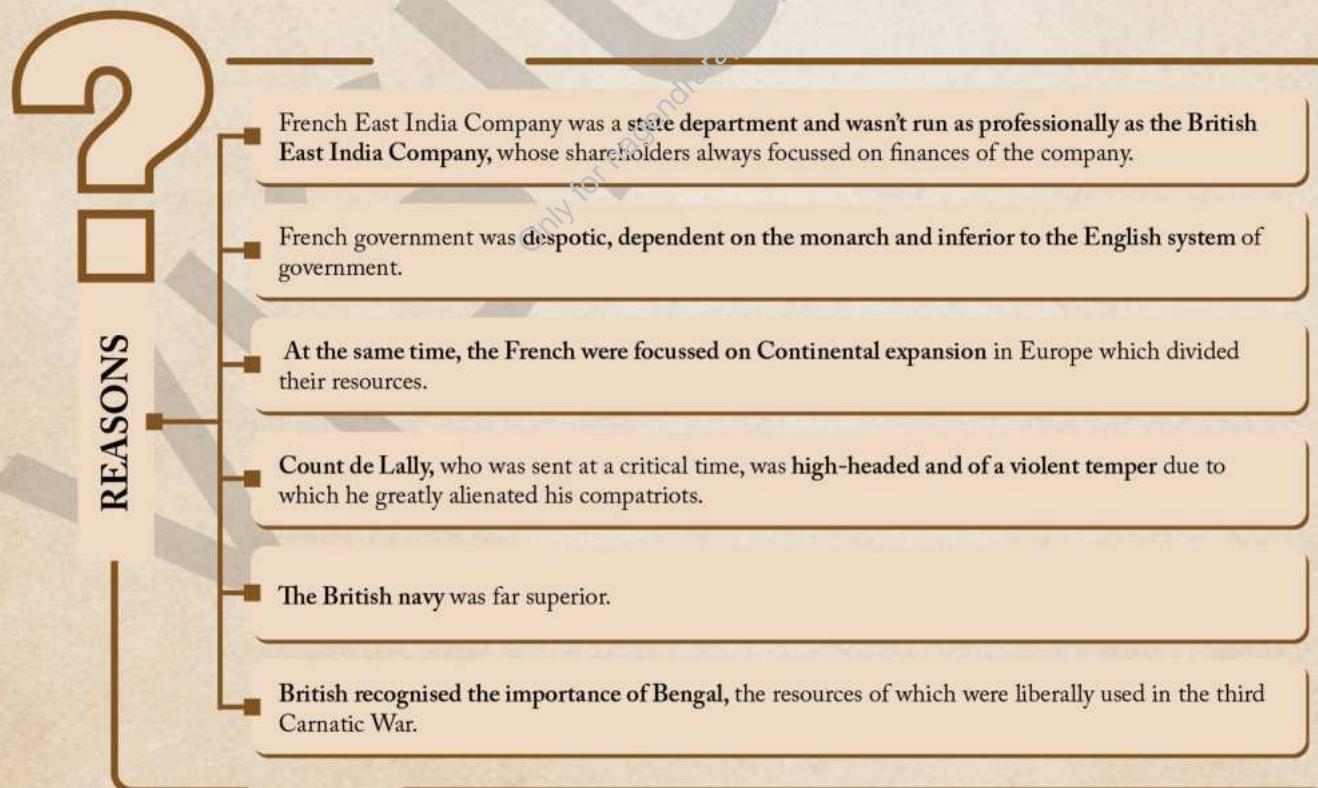
RISE OF EAST INDIA COMPANY AND ITS CONSOLIDATION (ANGLO FRENCH, MARATHA AND MYSORE WARS)

Anglo-French struggle for supremacy



	FIRST CARNATIC WAR (1740-48)	SECOND CARNATIC WAR (1749-54)	THIRD CARNATIC WAR(1758-63)
 Main reason for the conflict	Anglo-French hostility back home.	War of succession in Hyderabad after death of Nizam ul Mulk Asif Jah in 1748	In 1756 the seven years' war had started in Europe and the two sides started fighting in India as well.
 Course of the war	French Governor Dupleix captured the British possessions in Fort St George, Madras and other nearby areas.	Nizam's son in law was helped by the French (Dupleix) and the son by the British. After Robert Clive's arrival on the scene the British recaptured Arcot and established control over whole of carnatic.	Count Lally the French Commander-in-Chief in India captured Fort St. David. Lally also recalled Bussy the French General. The British General Eyre Coote defeated Count Lally recapturing the lost British possessions.
 Outcomes	Treaty of Aix La Chappelle in 1748 restored peace. The British got back Madras and the French got Louisburg in North America.	Dupleix was recalled in 1754 and his successor Godeheu signed a treaty with the British undoing all that Dupleix had achieved.	Normalcy returned with the signing of the Peace of Paris (1763) signed by representatives of Great Britain on one side and the United States, France, and Spain on the other.

Reasons for defeat of the French against the British



Anglo-Maratha Wars

The Anglo-Maratha Wars were three wars fought in the Indian sub-continent between Maratha Kingdom and the British East India Company.

FIRST ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1775-82)

Main cause for this war: Struggle for power between Sawai Madhav Rao and Raghunath Rao. Madhav Rao was supported by Nana Fadnavis. Raghunath Rao approached the British.



The British wanted to take advantage of the struggle and thus entered into a pact with Raghunath Rao at Surat in 1775.



Nana Fadnavis entered into a treaty with British in 1776 called Purandhar treaty. As per this treaty Salsette and Bessien were given to British.



But this treaty was ineffective due to the shelter given by the Bombay Government to Raghunath Rao. The British troops marched to Poona. But they were defeated at Talegaon and compelled to sign Wadgaon treaty in January 1779.



However, Warren Hastings rejected the treaty and sent an army. The Maratha chiefs now expressed their willingness to enter into treaty with the British.



Mahadaji Scindia started negotiations and Treaty of Salbai was concluded on May 17, 1782 between British and Marathas.



Significance of Treaty of Salbai: As per the treaty of Salbai, status quo was maintained. This treaty gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas. This treaty also helped the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of Marathas to recover their territories from Haider Ali.

SECOND ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1803-05)

Main cause for this war: Wellesley's desire to impose subsidiary Alliance on Marathas and his aggressive policy of interfering into the internal affairs of the Marathas was the main cause for the war.



The second Anglo-Maratha war broke out in 1803. Wellesley defeated the armies of Sindia and Bhonsle.



The East India Company realised that the policy of expansion through war was costly and reduced profits. The company's debt was increased. Therefore Wellesley was recalled from India.



The company entered into peace treaty with Holkar on 24 December, 1805. This treaty is called Rajpurhat Treaty. It marked the end of the second Anglo-Maratha war.

THE THIRD ANGLO-MARATHA WAR (1817-18)

Main cause for this war: It was the result of an invasion of Maratha territory in the course of operations against Pindari robber bands by the British governor-general, Lord Hastings.



The peshwa's forces, followed by those of the Bhonsle and Holkar, rose against the British but the Scindia remained neutral.



Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817. But the Maratha chiefs were defeated.



Malhar Rao Holkar concluded the Treaty of Mandasor with British on January 6, 1818. Peshwa was dethroned. The Maratha chiefs existed at the mercy of British after this war.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

The Anglo-Mysore Wars were a series of wars fought in India over the last three decades of the 18th century between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company, represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency.

Reasons for the outbreak of the Anglo-Mysore Wars:

- **Rapid territorial expansion of Mysore** - Within a short span of time under Haider Ali and later under Tipu Sultan, Mysore's boundary stretched from Krishna river in the north to Malabar coast in the west.
- It brought Mysore in confrontation with Marathas, Haiderabad, and British. Moreover, their expansion to Travancore was also resented.
- The **Francophile policy of Mysore** was not liked by the British who thought that French are not respecting Treaty of Paris and also started to doubt the intention of Haider Ali.
- Mysore's control of the Malabar coast was seen as a threat to English trade in black pepper and cardamom.
- In 1785, Tipu Sultan imposed a ban on the export of Black pepper and cardamom.
- In 1788, he explicitly prohibited trade with Britishers.
- Tipu Sultan and Haider Ali aimed to establish a centralized military state with a desire to control entire South India along with Maratha area. This intention was seen as a threat to Marathas, Nizams and British.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769)	Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784)	Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789–1792)	Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)
Due to territorial disputes and differences with Marathas, the first Anglo-Mysore war started. Haider Ali gained some measure of success against the British but suffered heavy defeats at the hands of the Marathas. Haider Ali's alliance with the Nizam of Haiderabad against the British too was a failure. The Kingdom of Mysore regained some of its lost lands and had to relinquish many territories to the south of Mysore to the British.	This war witnessed bloodier battles with fortunes fluctuating between the contesting powers. This war also saw the rise of Sir Eyre Coote, the British commander who repeatedly defeated Haider Ali. But Haider and his son Tipu prevailed and this led to the last British-Indian treaty with an Indian ruler on equal footing. The war ended in 1784 with the Treaty of Mangalore, at which both sides agreed to restore the other's lands to the state existing before the war.	Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789, which was a British ally. The resultant war lasted three years and was a resounding defeat for Mysore.	This war saw the defeat of Tipu Sultan and further reductions in Mysorean territory. Mysore's alliance with the French was seen as a threat to the East India Company and Mysore was attacked from all four sides. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas launched an invasion from the north. The British won a decisive victory at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799. Tipu was killed during the defence of the city. Much of the remaining Mysorean territory was annexed by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. The remaining core was restored to the Indian prince belonging to the Wodeyar dynasty. The Wodeyars ruled the remnant state of Mysore until 1947.

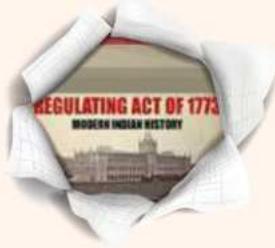
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY



Administration UNDER British India Company Part - 1

(Regulating Acts, Judiciary, Police, Army, Development)

Regulating Act of 1773



- ◆ First step taken by the British government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India company.
- ◆ Laid the foundations of central administration in India.
- ◆ Recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the company apart from trading.
- ◆ The company was also required to appoint a governor general with a four member council in Calcutta who was to act as the highest administrative authority in the company's possessions in India.
- ◆ Governor General in council were also required to be appointed for Madras and Bombay but they were to act in subordination to the governor general in Calcutta.

- ◆ The Court of Directors of the East India Company (60 members) were required under the Act to submit all communications regarding civil, military, and revenue matters in India for scrutiny by the British government.
- ◆ For the governance of the Indian territories, the act asserted the supremacy of the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal) over those of Fort St. George (Madras) and Bombay.
- ◆ It also nominated a Governor-General (Warren Hastings) and four council-lors for administering the Bengal presidency.
- ◆ The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in case of imminent necessity.
- ◆ Company servants were henceforth forbidden to engage in private trade in India or to receive "presents" from Indian nationals.
- ◆ It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta comprising one chief justice and three other justices.

The Judicature Act of 1781



- ◆ It extended the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to all the inhabitants of Calcutta.
- ◆ It excluded the Governor General and his council members from jurisdiction of Supreme Court for acts done in official capacity.
- ◆ The requirement of depositing the rules and regulations made by the Governor General with the Supreme Court was also dispensed with.

Pitts India Act, 1784



- ◆ It was the first attempt by the parliament to control the company (indirectly).
- ◆ It distinguished between commercial and political functions of company.
- ◆ A Board of control (governing board) was constituted with six members, two of whom were members of the British Cabinet and the remaining from the Privy Council.
 - ◆ The Board was to "superintend, direct and control" the government of the Company's possessions, in effect controlling the acts and operations relating to the civil, military and revenues of the Company.
- ◆ The Governor General - in-council of the Company was reduced to three from four members, and the governor-general, a crown appointee, was authorized to veto the majority decisions.
- ◆ The Governors of Bombay and Madras were also deprived of their independence.
- ◆ The Supreme Court of Calcutta was meant only for English subjects.
- ◆ The act authorized court of directors to make all the recruitments in India.
- ◆ By a supplementary act passed in 1786, Lord Cornwallis was appointed as the second Governor General of Bengal, and he then became the effective ruler of British India under the authority of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Charter Act of 1793



- ◆ Company's trade monopoly was continued for a further 20 years. Salaries for the staff and paid members of the Board of Control were also now charged to the Company.
- ◆ The Governor-General was granted extensive powers over the subordinate presidencies.
- ◆ The Governor-General's power of over-ruling his council was affirmed, and extended over the Governors of the subordinate presidencies.
- ◆ Senior officials were forbidden from leaving India without permission.
- ◆ Royal approval was mandated for the appointment of the Governor-General, the governors, and the Commander-in-Chief.
- ◆ The East India Company was empowered to grant licenses to both indi-

viduals and Company employees to trade in India, which paved the way for shipments of opium to China.

Charter Act of 1813



- ◆ It continued the Company's rule in India.
- ◆ The Company's **commercial monopoly was ended**, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.
- ◆ It expressly asserted the **Crown's sovereignty** over British India.
- ◆ It **allotted Rs. 1 lakh to promote education** in India.
- ◆ **Christian missionaries** were allowed to come to British India and preach their religion.
- ◆ The **power of the provincial governments and courts in India** over European British subjects was also **strengthened**.
- ◆ Financial provision was also made to encourage a **revival in Indian literature and for the promotion of science**.

Charter Act of 1833



- ◆ It may be thought of as the **final step towards centralism in India**. Complete **ended monopoly on all items of trade** including tea and opium (complete free trade policy).
- ◆ East India Company **became a purely administrative body**.
- ◆ The Governor General of Bengal was declared as the **Governor General of India. (First - Lord William Bentinck)**.
- ◆ Governor General in council got powers of superintendence, direction and control of the whole civil and military government and the revenues of India.
- ◆ It attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants including Indian candidates. However this provision was negated after opposition from court of directors.
- ◆ It **enlarged the Executive council** by the addition of fourth member (Law Member) for legislative purposes. **T.B Macaulay was the first law member**.
- ◆ All the laws and enacts passed by the legislative council were called as **Acts of the Government of India** and not regulations.
- ◆ It provided for the appointment of **a law commission** in India.
- ◆ It made provision to create **uniform and codified system of law** in India.
- ◆ It provided that there would be **no discrimination between the Indian and the British residents in Indian provinces** on the basis of caste, creed and religion.

Charter Act of 1853



- ◆ It was the **last** of the Charter Act series.
- ◆ It separated, for the first time, the **legislative and executive functions** of the Governor-General's Council.
- ◆ It made **4th member of Governor General in council at par** with other members as right to vote was conferred to him.
- ◆ It provided for **further addition of 6 members** to governor general in council known as '**Legislative Councilors**'.
 - ◆ Six Members were the Chief Justice and a puisne judge of Calcutta
 - ◆ Supreme Court, and four representatives, one each from Bengal, Madras, Bombay and NWFP.
 - ◆ Therefore, the total number of members became 10.
- ◆ This legislative wing of the council functioned as a **mini parliament**, adopting the same procedure as British parliament.
- ◆ Relieved the governor general from the responsibility of governor of Bengal

(Lord Dalhousie became first governor general without the additional responsibility).

- ◆ **Andrew Fraser** was appointed lieutenant governor was appointed for Bengal.
- ◆ **Renewed the term of East India Company** for an indefinite period
- ◆ **Reduced the number of Board of Directors** from 24 to 18 and 6 out of them were nominated
- ◆ Indian Civil Service became an **open competition**. Macaulay was made Chairman of the Committee on the Indian civil services (Macaulay committee). **Written competitive** exams started from 1854.
- ◆ The Act for **the first time introduced local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council**. The Governor-General's Council had six new legislative members out of which four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

Revenue Administration, Police, Judiciary and Civil Services

Land Revenue Policy under British East India Company



- ◆ Since the acquisition of Diwani rights for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765, a major concern of Company was to increase the land revenue collection, which historically was the major source of revenue for the state in India.
- ◆ **Warren Hastings** got rid of Indians completely from revenue collection.
- ◆ In 1772, Hastings introduced a new system known as the '**farming system**', in which European district collectors were made in charge of revenue collection.
- ◆ Land was farmed to the highest bidder for five years. Most of the revenue-farmers were speculators who did not have any permanent interest in the land and tried to extort maximum revenue from the cultivators.
- ◆ The result was that many revenue contractors fell into heavy arrears, many had to be arrested for default and the ryot (farmer) deserted the land.
- ◆ The bias of Warren Hastings against centralization worked against an effective system of land revenue collection.

Permanent Settlement System



- ◆ It was introduced in **Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Banaras division of modern UP, and Northern Carnatic** in the 18th century.
- ◆ The **Zamindars were recognised as the owners** of land and a ten years' settlement was made with them in 1790.
- ◆ In 1793, **under Governor General Lord Cornwallis the decennial settlement was declared permanent** and the zamindars and their legitimate successors were allowed to hold their estates at that very assessed rate for ever.
- ◆ The state demand was fixed **at 89% of rental**.

Reasons for the Introduction of Permanent Settlement System

- ◆ Ensured a fixed and stable income for Company.
- ◆ Saved the government from the expenses of periodical assessments and settlements.
- ◆ Hoped to end corruption as the officials would not be able to alter assessment at will.
- ◆ Burden of revenue collection was given to the intermediaries or Zamindars which eased the burden of administration for Company.
- ◆ Hoped to attract investments in agriculture from Zamindars as the increase in revenue would benefit them.
- ◆ A loyal group was created whose interests were in the continuation of British rule in India.

Consequences

- ◆ State proved to be a great loser in the long run as prospective share in the increase in land revenue were sacrificed.
- ◆ Since the land revenue was to be fixed for perpetuity, it was fixed at a high level which placed a high burden of revenue.
- ◆ Since no rules were placed regulating the collection of revenue from the peasants, Zamindars placed exorbitant demands.
- ◆ Absentee landlordism was a consequential feature. Zamindars took no interest in the development of agriculture.
- ◆ Peasants suffered from the double injustice of surrendering their property rights and being left entirely at the mercy of Zamindars.

Ryotwari System



- ◆ This system was first introduced in Malabar, Coimbatore, Madras and, Madurai by **Sir Thomas Munro**.
- ◆ Subsequently, this system was extended to **Maharashtra, East Bengal, parts of Assam and Coorg**.

Reasons behind its Adoption

- ◆ In permanent settlement areas, land Revenue was fixed. Over the years, agriculture prices/exports increased but government's income did not increase. (Because middlemen zamindars pocketed the surplus)
- ◆ Zamindars were oppressive which resulted in frequent agrarian revolts.
- ◆ In Bihar, Bengal, there existed Zamindar/feudal lords since the times of Mughal administration. But Madras, Bombay, Assam did not have Zamindars/feudal lords with large estates. So, it was hard to 'outsource' work, even if British wanted.
- ◆ In case of Ryotwari there is no middlemen for tax collection thus farmer has to pay less taxes which increased their purchasing power that resulted in increased demand for readymade British products in India. This model was based on English yeomen farmers.

Features

- ◆ Government claimed the property rights to all the land, but allotted it to the cultivators on the condition that they pay taxes.
- ◆ Farmers could use, sell, mortgage, bequeath, and lease the land as long as they paid their taxes. In other words Ryotwari system gave a proprietary right to the landholders.

- ◆ Taxes were only fixed in a temporary settlement for a period of thirty years and then revised.
- ◆ Government had retained the right to enhance land revenue whenever it wanted.
- ◆ Provided measures for revenue relief during famines but they were seldom applied in real life situation.

Consequences

- ◆ Farmers had to pay revenue even during drought and famines, else he would be evicted.
- ◆ It amounted to replacement of large number of zamindars by one giant zamindar called East India Company.
- ◆ Although ryotwari system aimed for direct Revenue settlement between farmer and the government but over the years, landlordism and tenancy became widespread. Because textile weavers were unemployed, they started working as tenant farmers for other rich farmers.
- ◆ Since Government insisted on cash revenue, farmers resorted to growing cash crops instead of food crops. And cash crop needed more inputs which resulted in more loans and indebtedness.
- ◆ After end of American civil war, cotton export declined but government didn't reduce the revenue. As a result most farmers defaulted on loans and land was transferred from farmers to money lenders.

Mahalwari System



- ◆ It was implemented in **Gangetic valley, north-west provinces, parts of central India and Punjab**. Because in North India and Punjab, joint land rights on the village were common. So, British decided to utilize this traditional structure in a new form known as Mahalwari system.

Features

- ◆ The revenue was determined on the basis of assessment of the produce of a Mahal (estate consisting of several villages). Here the settlement was made with the whole village community jointly and separately and taxation was imposed on the village community.
- ◆ The village community had to distribute these tax collection targets among the cultivators
- ◆ Each individual farmer contributed his share in the revenue. Everyone was thus liable for the others' arrears.
- ◆ The ownership rights were vested with the individual peasants, thus, Farmers had right to sell or mortgage their property.
- ◆ The village community did not necessarily mean entire village population. It was a group of elders, notables of high castes.
- ◆ A village inhabitant, called the Lambardar, collected the amounts and gave to the British.
- ◆ British periodically revised tax rates.

Consequences

- ◆ Since Punjab, Northern India had fertile land. So British wanted to extract maximum Revenue out of this region. Land Revenue was usually 50% to 75% of the produce.
- ◆ As generations passed, fathers divided land among sons which resulted in fragmentation of farms and farms became smaller and smaller thus productivity as well as revenue declined. So, farmers had to borrow money

Police Administration



to pay taxes in the case of crop failures which resulted in more and more farms transferred to moneylenders.

- ◆ Mahalwari was also called Modified Zamindari system, 'Joint rent', 'joint lease', 'brotherhood' tract (mahal) holding and 'gram wari' etc.

1791

- ◆ Cornwallis organised a regular police force to maintain law and order.
- ◆ He established Thanas (circles) in a district under a Daroga (an Indian) and a superintendent of police as the head of a district.
- ◆ He relieved the Zamidars of their police duties.

1808

- ◆ Lord Mayo appointed an SP for each division helped by a number of spies but these spies committed plundering on local people.

1814

- ◆ By an order of court of directors, the appointment of darogas and their subordinates was abolished in all possessions of the company except in Bengal.

1828-35

- ◆ Lord William Bentinck abolished the office of the SP.
- ◆ The Collector/Magistrate was now to have the police force in his jurisdiction and the commissioner in each division was to act as the SP.
- ◆ This arrangement resulted in a badly organised police force, putting a heavy burden on the collector/magistrate.

- ◆ Earlier, the administration of justice used to be under the Zamidars and was arbitrary in nature.

Judiciary



Reforms under Warren Hastings

- ◆ District Diwani adalats were established in districts to try civil disputes. These adalats were placed under the collector and had Hindu laws applicable for Hindus and Muslim laws for Muslims.

- ◆ The appeal from district Diwani adalats lay to the Sadar Diwani Adalat.

- ◆ District Fauzdar adalats were setup to try criminal disputes and were placed under an Indian officer assisted by Qazis and Muftis.

- ◆ These Adalats were also under general supervision of the collector.

- ◆ The approval for capital punishment and for acquisition for property lay to the Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Murshidabad.

- ◆ Under regulating act of 1773 a Supreme Court was established at Calcutta.

Reforms under Cornwallis

- ◆ The District Fauzdar Courts were abolished and, instead, four Circuit Courts were established at Calcutta, Dhaka, Murshidabad and Patna.

- ◆ These Circuit courts had European judges and were to act as court of appeal for both civil and criminal cases.

- ◆ Sadar Nizamat Adalat was shifted to Calcutta and put

Civil Services



- ◆ The word civil services for the first time appeared in the records from 1757. The office of the District Collector was created for the first time in 1771 by Lord Warren Hastings.
- ◆ However, it was **Lord Cornwallis**, who is regarded as the founding **father of modern Indian Civil Services**.
He created police service, judicial service and revenue services, formulated the code of conduct for civil servants and laid down the procedure for their promotion.
- ◆ Indians were barred from high posts from very beginning due to

Reforms under Cornwallis

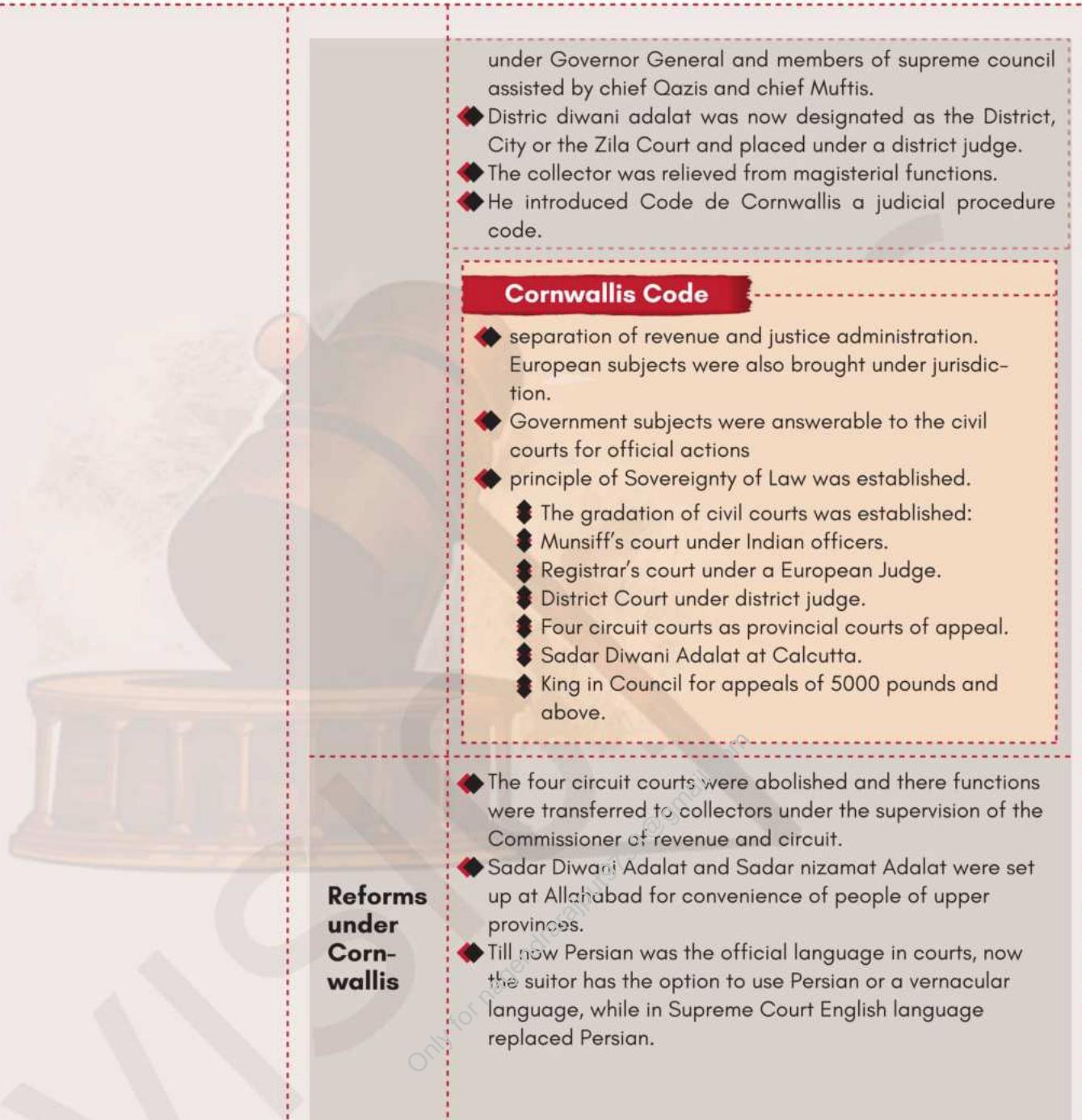
under Governor General and members of supreme council assisted by chief Qazis and chief Muftis.

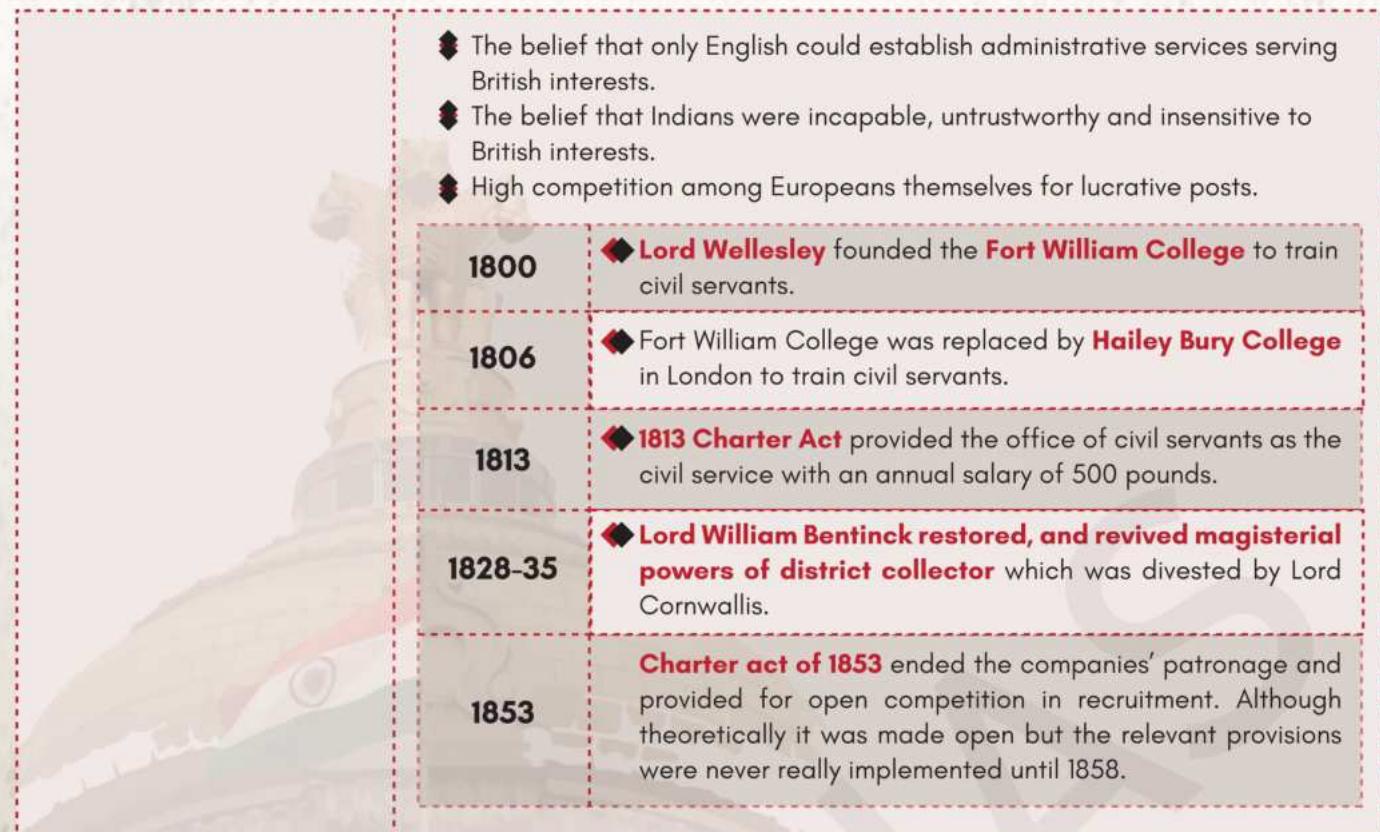
- ◆ District diwani adalat was now designated as the District, City or the Zila Court and placed under a district judge.
- ◆ The collector was relieved from magisterial functions.
- ◆ He introduced Code de Cornwallis a judicial procedure code.

Cornwallis Code

- ◆ separation of revenue and justice administration. European subjects were also brought under jurisdiction.
- ◆ Government subjects were answerable to the civil courts for official actions
- ◆ principle of Sovereignty of Law was established:
 - ◆ The gradation of civil courts was established:
 - ◆ Munsiff's court under Indian officers.
 - ◆ Registrar's court under a European Judge.
 - ◆ District Court under district judge.
 - ◆ Four circuit courts as provincial courts of appeal.
 - ◆ Sadar Diwani Adalat at Calcutta.
 - ◆ King in Council for appeals of 5000 pounds and above.

- ◆ The four circuit courts were abolished and their functions were transferred to collectors under the supervision of the Commissioner of revenue and circuit.
- ◆ Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar nizamat Adalat were set up at Allahabad for convenience of people of upper provinces.
- ◆ Till now Persian was the official language in courts, now the suitor has the option to use Persian or a vernacular language, while in Supreme Court English language replaced Persian.





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The belief that only English could establish administrative services serving British interests. ◆ The belief that Indians were incapable, untrustworthy and insensitive to British interests. ◆ High competition among Europeans themselves for lucrative posts.
1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lord Wellesley founded the Fort William College to train civil servants.
1806	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Fort William College was replaced by Haileybury College in London to train civil servants.
1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 1813 Charter Act provided the office of civil servants as the civil service with an annual salary of 500 pounds.
1828-35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Lord William Bentinck restored, and revived magisterial powers of district collector which was divested by Lord Cornwallis.
1853	<p>Charter act of 1853 ended the companies' patronage and provided for open competition in recruitment. Although theoretically it was made open but the relevant provisions were never really implemented until 1858.</p>

Sources of Company's Income

Land Revenue (major source)

Customs and Excise Duties

Opium and Salt Trade

Tributes received from Indian States

Income from Forests, Stamps, Registration etc.

Smart and Effective UPSC Prelims Preparation Strategy

The UPSC Prelims is the first and highly competitive stage of the Civil Services Examination. It comprises two objective-type papers (General Studies and CSAT) designed to test a candidate's knowledge, understanding, and aptitude.

This stage challenges aspirants to not only master a broad syllabus and adapt to changing patterns but also excel in time management, information retention, and navigating the Prelims unpredictability.

Achieving success in this exam transcends mere hard work; it necessitates a holistic and adaptive approach to preparation.



Scan QR Code for
Instant Personalized
Mentoring

Key Strategies for Prelims Preparation



Strategized Preparation Plan: Allocate your study time wisely across subjects, ensuring you have enough time for revision and practice mocks. Pay attention to your weak areas.



Resource Optimization: Choose study materials that are both thorough and to the point. Focus on quality over quantity to prevent getting overwhelmed.



Strategic Use of PYQs and Mock Tests: Use past year papers to understand the exam pattern, important topics, and question trends. Regularly practicing and assessing progress with mock tests improves preparation and time management.



Systematic Current Affairs Preparation: Keep abreast with Current affairs through newspapers, magazines and integrating this knowledge with static subjects to improve understanding and retention.



Smart Learning: Focus on understanding concepts rather than rote learning, use mnemonics, infographics, and other effective learning tools for better retention.



Seeking Personalized Guidance: Engage with mentors for customized strategies, areas to improve, and motivation. This mentorship also helps in stress management, guiding you through effective practices to maintain mental well-being.



Keeping the needs of the UPSC Prelims examination, the VisionIAS has brought its much-celebrated **All India GS Prelims Test Series and Mentoring Program** which encompass the entire UPSC syllabus based on the latest trends.



Scan QR code to watch "UPSC Prelims 2024: Effective Strategy for 3.5 Months"

Its key Features include:



- Comprehensive coverage of the UPSC syllabus
- Flexible test series schedule
- Live online/offline test discussion and post-test analysis
- Answer keys and comprehensive explanation for every test paper

- Individualized Personal Mentoring
- Innovative Assessment System and Performance Analysis with All India Rankings
- Quick Revision Module (QRM)

Ultimately, a strategic, well-rounded preparation combining smart study plans, practice, focused resources, and personalized guidance is key to navigating the UPSC Prelims successfully.

Scan QR code to register and download brochure "All India GS Prelims Test Series and Mentoring Program"



QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2024) **MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

ADMINISTRATION UNDER BRITISH INDIA

PART 2

LAND REVENUE POLICY UNDER BRITISH

**BRITISH GOT DIWANI
RIGHTS FOR BENGAL,
BIHAR AND ORISSA
IN 1765.**

**OBJECTIVE WAS
TO INCREASE THE
LAND REVENUE
COLLECTION.**

**LAND REVENUE
SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS
WERE OUTPRODUCT
OF THE SAME.**

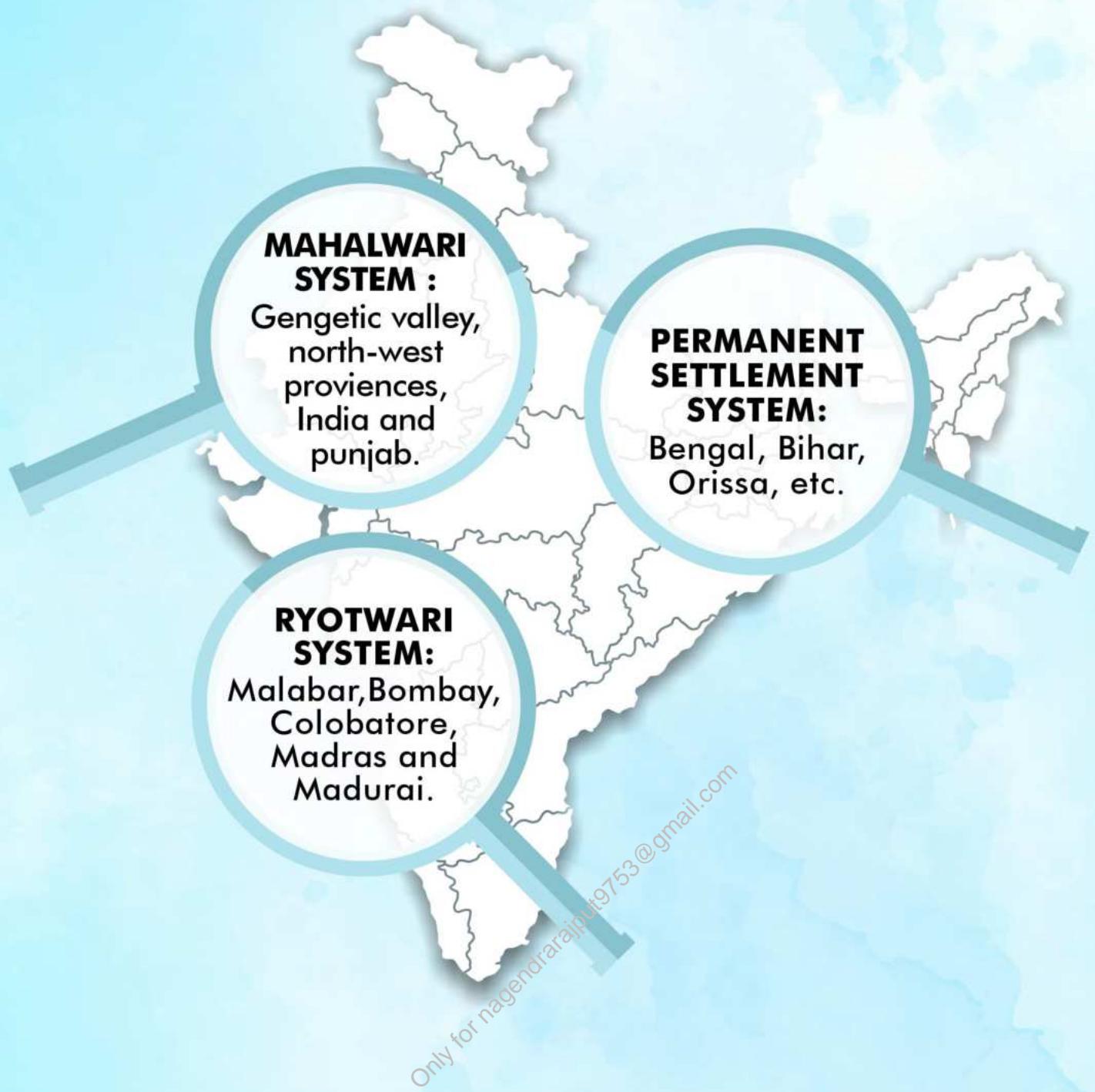
**PERMANENT
SETTLEMENT
SYSTEM (1793)**



**MAHALWARI
SYSTEM (1822)**



**RYOTWARI
SYSTEM
(1820)**



REVENUE SYSTEM	PERMANENT SETTLEMENT	RYOTWARI SYSTEM	MAHALWARI SYSTEM
 Introduced By	Lord Cornwallis (In 1793)	1792: Alexander Reed in Baramahal. 1801-1807: Sir Thomas Munro continued. 1820: Munro returned to India and reintroduction.	Holt Mackenzie in 1822.



Structure of Revenue Collection (hierarchy)

- British Government
- Zamindar
- Peasants

- British Government
- Ryots

- British Government
- Village headman/ Talukdar/Lambardar
- Peasants



Reasons for Introduction

- Fixed and stable incomes.
- End corruption; minimize expenses in collection of revenue.
- Increase in investments in agriculture.
- Create a loyal group of zamindars.

- Fixed revenue of permanent settlement.
- Frequent agrarian revolts.
- Unavailability of large middleman in these areas.
- Land ownership with Ryots and will work for raising land fertility.

- Joint land rights on the village were common.
- Traditional structure in a new form.



Features

- Fixed revenue sharing model.
- Land lordship right to Zamindars (transferrable and hereditary).
- 10/11 revenue for the Britishers.
- Discretionary extraction from peasants.
- Auctioning land in case of non-payment (Sunset law).
- Law provided for the agreement with peasants on the rate of tax.

- Direct settlement with Ryots
- Proprietary right to the landholders.
- Temporary settlement for 30 years.
- Government had right to enhance land revenue.
- Land was classified and surveyed.
- Revenue relief during natural calamity.
- Provision of contraction and relinquishment but later dropped in 1833.
- Sunset clause.

- Settlement with village community jointly and separately.
- Taxation on village and targets among the cultivators.
- Ownership rights with individual peasants.
- Mahal as fiscal unit, agreement between British and village headman/Talukdar/Lambardar.
- Collection responsibility to village headman Talukdar/Lambardar.
- Field survey, maps, etc.
- Periodic revision of taxes.

IMPACT OR CONSEQUENCES OF LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

IMPACT ON THE BRITISH REVENUE



PSS: Misappropriation and lack of revision led to depletion of revenues.

IMPACT ON THE PEASANTS



PSS: On mercy of Zamindars, no ownership rights led to revolts.

RS: On natural calamity exemption was seldom applied and all factors led to debt trap and transfer of land.

MS: Very high revenue rate, fragmentation of land, debt trap, over assessment based on idiosyncratic estimates.

IMPACT ON THE ZAMINDARS



PS: Reaped huge benefits and Absentee Landlordism.

RS: Direct settlement with Ryots.

MS: Rise of village headman/ talukdar/Lamardar.

IMPACT ON THE LAND AND OTHER IMPACTS



PSS: Deterioration of land fertility and lack of investment by any stakeholders.

RS: Rise in farmland leasing and rise of village elites.

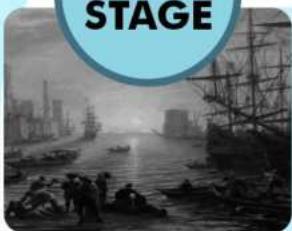
MS: Commodification of land and became prominent reasons for 1857 revolt.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS INDIAN STATES:



STAGES OF COLONIALISM IN INDIA

FIRST STAGE



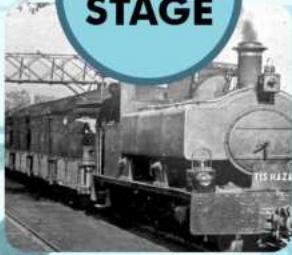
- Merchant Capitalism or Mercantilism (1757-1813)
- Monopoly over trade.
- Take over government revenue.

SECOND STAGE



- Colonialism of Free Trade(1813-1860s)
- Economic integration with England and world.
- Free entry in Indian market.
- Land revenue systems.

THIRD STAGE



- Era of Foreign Investments(Started from 1860s)
- Development of Railway, post, telegraph, banking system, etc.



MERCANTILE POLICY OF BRITISH IN INDIA



Period of Monopoly Trade and Direct Appropriation
(1757-1813)

OBJECTIVES:

1. Acquire monopoly of trade with India.
2. Directly appropriate or take over governmental revenues through control over State power.



CHANGES MADE:

1. Military organisation: As native rulers were introducing their armed forces.
2. Administrative changes: To ensure smooth and efficient revenue collection.



RESULTS: Large scale Drain of Wealth.



STATE'S PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE MOVEMENTS (PRAJA MANDAL MOVEMENTS IN PRINCELY STATES)

Till NCM(1920),
National Movements
taken place in British
Provinces

NCM led to formation
of Praja Mandals

Praja Mandals brought
representative and
people from Princely
states together

Praja Mandal Movements started.





VISION IAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

REVOLT OF 1857



REVOLT OF 1857

- The Revolt of 1857 is a **watershed event** in history of India's struggle against the foreign rule. But it was no sudden occurrence rather it was the **culmination of a century long traditions of fierce popular resistance** to British domination in India.

- Prior to this, the mutinies and rebellions remained sporadic or local affairs. However, the scale and spread of the Revolt of 1857 was larger. Sepoys at many centre mutinied and this was accompanied by civil disturbances.





CAUSES OF THE REVOLT

ECONOMIC CAUSES

Peasants were impoverished by heavy taxation.

Moneylenders and traders emerged as the new landlords.

Annexation of cut off the source of patronage for **artisans and handicraftsmen**.

Land rights **zamindars** were often forfeited with frequent use of a quo warranto.

POLITICAL CAUSES

Policies such as '**Effective Control**', '**Subsidiary Alliance**' and '**Doctrine of Lapse**'.

Annexation of **Awadh** in 1856 on the pretext of maladministration.

Attempt to take away the nominal authority of the native Princes and their pensions were greatly reduced.

Satara (1848), Nagpur annexed in (1853), Udaipur (1852) and Jhansi (1854) were annexed using Doctrine of Lapse.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS CAUSES

Racial overtones and a superiority complex of British and activities of **Christian missionaries**.

Socio-religious reform like abolition of sati, widow remarriage and women's education.

Government's decision to tax mosque and temple lands.

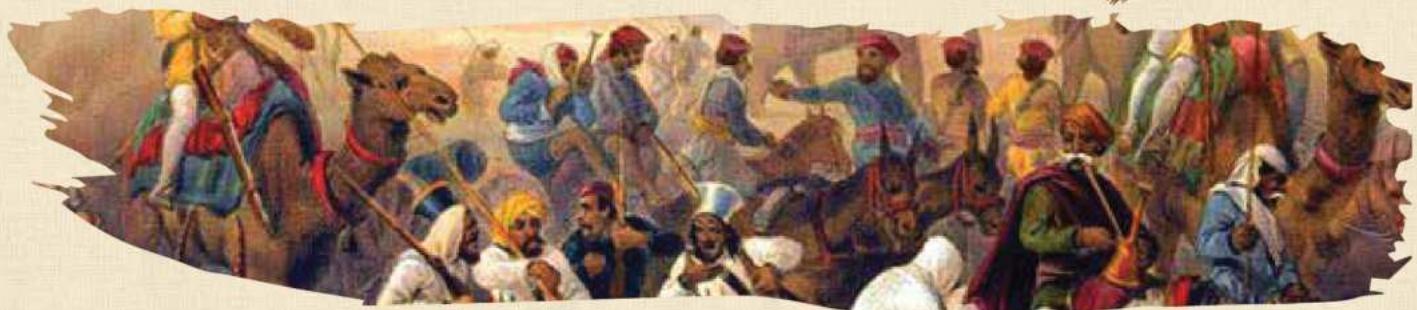
Legislative measures, like Religious Disabilities Act, 1856 declared that change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property.

OTHER CAUSES

Administrative Causes:
Rampant corruption in the Company's administration.

British suffered **serious losses** in 1st Afghan War (1838-42), Punjab War (1845-49), Crimean Wars (1854-56), Santhal rebellion (1855-57).

Immediate Cause:
Discontent among the Indian Sepoys.



DISCONTENT AMONG SEPOYS

Restrictions on wearing caste and sectarian marks and rumors of **proselytizing activities** of chaplains.

General Service Enlistment Act decreed that all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere as might be required by the Government.

Unequal emoluments compared to his British counterpart and **denial of Foreign Service allowance (bhatta)** when serving in Sind or in Punjab.

There had been a **long history of revolts** in the British Indian Army - Bengal (1764), Vellore (1806), Barrackpore (1824) and during the Afghan Wars (1838-42).

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLT

March 29, 1857

Mangal Pandey of **34th Native Infantry** killed Hugeson and Baugh on parade at Barrackpore.



May 10, 1857

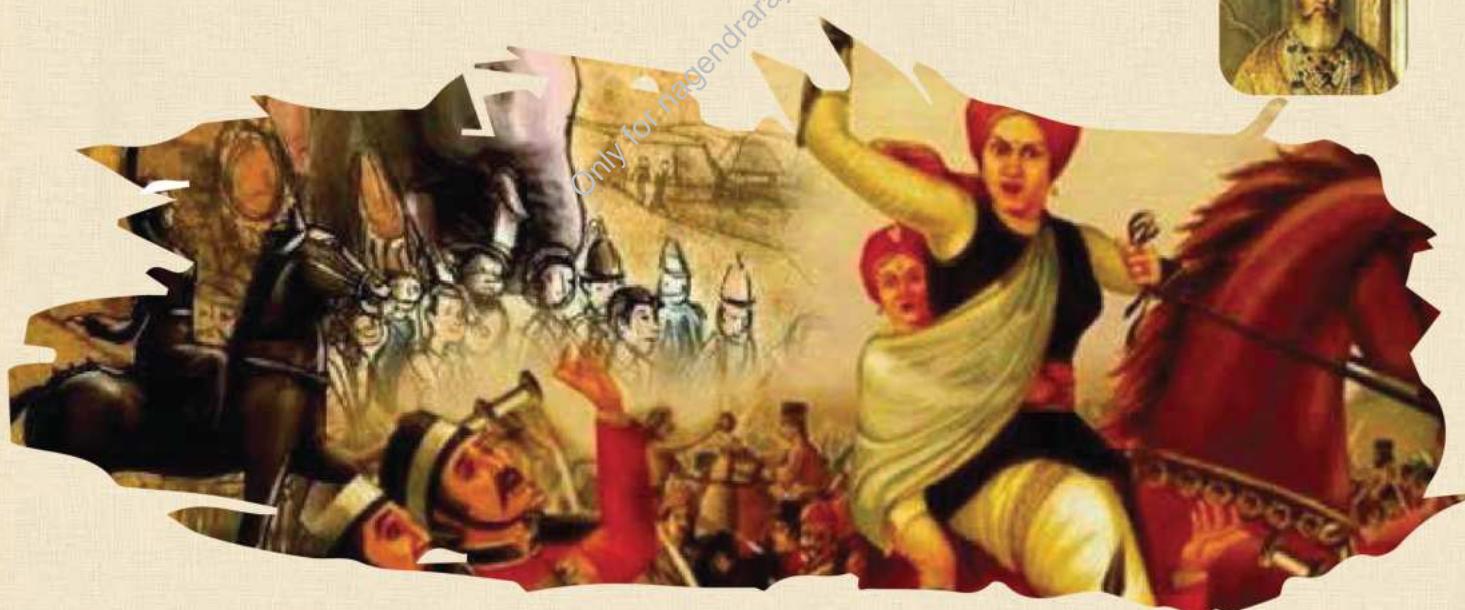
Mutiny started at Merrut

April 23, 1857

80 soldiers of the **3 Light Cavalry** who refused to use the cartridges were court martialled.

May 11, 1857

Marching soldiers arrived in Delhi.
82 year old, Bahadur Shah Zafar was declared the Shahenshan-e-Hindustan (Emperor of the India).



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



SPREAD OF THE REVOLT, ASSOCIATE LEADERS AND BRITISH SUPPRESSORS

DELHI

Leaders: Bahadur Shah || 'Zafar and Gen Bakht Khan.

Suppressors: Archdale Wilson, Nicholson and Sir John Lawrence

Note: Bahadur Shah | surrendered and was exiled with his favourite Queen zinnat MAHAL in Rangoon. He died on November 7, 1862.

Three of his younger sons were shot dead publicly at khooni darwaza ,Delhi.

LUCKNOW

Leaders: Begam Hazrat Mahal .**Suppressor:** Henry Lawrence, Brigadier Inglis, Henry Havelock, James Outram and Sir Colin Campbell.

NOTE: Begam hazar mahal escaped to Nepal.

JHANSI

Leaders: Rani laxmibai

Suppressor: sir Hugh Rose

Note: she was joined by Tantya Tope, A close associate by Nana saheb, after the loss of kanpur.

She met her death on june 17, 1858,during the **battle for Gwalior.**

Betrayed by a Zamindar friend, Tope was captured while sleeping and was sentenced tp death on April 15, 1859.

BAREILLY

Leaders: Khan Bahadur.

FAIZABAD

Leaders: Maulvi Ahmadullah

Note: Ahmadullah killed in an encounter in June 1858.

KANPUR

Leaders: Nana Saheb

Note: Nana Sahib was defeated and escaped to Nepal

Suppressors: Sir Huge Wheeler and Sir Colin Campbell.

JAGDISPUR

(Arah) Leaders: Kunwar Singh (and his brother Amar Singh)

Supressors: William Taylor and Vincet Eye

Note: Kunwar Singh was wounded and died on 26th April 1858.



OTHER LEADERS

**Liyaqat Ali
(Allahabad)**

**Azimullah
Khan
(Fatehpur)**

**Devi Singh
(Mathura)**

**Kadam
Singh
(Merrut)**

**Shah Mal
(Baghpat)**

- **NOTE:** By the **end of 1859**, British authority over India was fully re-established:
 - British adopted the **policy of 'no prisoners'**, which meant that the rebels were executed en masse. This British retaliation is called '**the Devil's Wind**'.
 - Large numbers of **rebels were tied to the mouth of the cannons and blown** to bits. Sometimes the entire pro-rebel villages were wiped out.



REASONS FOR FAILURE OF THE REVOLT

Lacked all India participation



The eastern, southern and western part of the country mostly remained unaffected. The revolt was mainly localised in central India.

Poor participation from all section of the society.



Educated Indians, money lenders, talukdars, and merchants did not participate in the revolt. Also, most of the Indian rulers refused to join. Example: Scindia of Gwalior, Holkars of Indore, etc.

Weak leadership with lack of coordination



The principal leaders, Nana Sahib, Tantya Tope, Kunwar Singh, and Laxmibai, were no match to their British opponents in generalships like Lawrence Brothers, John Nicholson, etc.

Indian Soldiers were poorly equipped materially



They fought generally with swords and spears and very few guns and muskets. Whereas, British troops were well trained and equipped with Enfield rifles and electric telegraph.

Other Reasons



Punjab didn't rise in revolt because of which the British army deployed in large numbers in the region could be redeployed for tackling the rebels. Gurkha soldiers sided with the British.



CHANGES INTRODUCED AFTER THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT

English East India Company's rule came to an end. **Government of India Act, 1858**, declared Queen Victoria as the sovereign of British India.

Governor-General of India was given an additional title, the **Viceroy** and was a representative of the Crown.

Board of Directors and Board of Control were abolished and office of the **Secretary of State** for India was created who was assisted by an Indian Council of 15 members.

Indian Army was thoroughly reorganized. It had a higher proportion of Europeans in it and were responsible for manning the artillery and the field.

Concrete efforts were made to woo the **Native Princes** as allies. The policy of ruthless conquest in India was given up.

Administrative changes were made in the executive, legislative and judicial arenas with **greater participation of Indians**.

Unconditional pardon was granted to the rebels except those who had been responsible for the murder of the British during the revolt.

British actively pursued the policy of "**Divide and Rule**" towards the general population. British adopted a conservative attitude towards the Muslims.



SIGNIFICANCE OF REVOLT OF 1857

Voiced the grievances of various classes.

It acted as an **inspiration for later phase** of Indian freedom struggle.



It had **seeds of nationalism and anti-imperialism**. But the concept of common nationality and nationhood was not inherent to the revolt of 1857.

It was **written about and discussed not only within India but also outside** by Benjamin Disraeli, Karl Marx, etc.

It led to **reforms in Indian administrative, legislative and executive setup**.

There was **complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims** at all levels- people, soldiers, leaders.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

- • The events of 1857 demonstrated that the India was not communal before 1858:
 - Complete cooperation between Hindus and Muslims at all the levels—people, soldiers, leaders.
 - All leaders acknowledged **Bahadur Shah Zafar, as the emperor.**
 - Rebels and sepoys, both Hindu and Muslim, respected each other's sentiments. For example: **immediate banning of cow slaughter.**
 - Both Hindus and Muslims were well represented in leadership. For example: Nana Saheb had Azimullah, an expert in political propaganda, as his aide. Similarly, Rani Laxmibai had the solid support of Afghan soldiers.



NATURE OF THE REVOLT

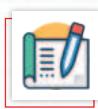
"The Indian War of Independence, 1857" - V.D. Savarkar	Savarkar called the revolt as the first war of Indian independence. He interpreted it as a "planned war of national independence".
"Eighteen FiftySeven" - Dr S.N. Sen	He considers the revolt as having begun as a fight for religion but ending as a war of independence.
Dr R.C. Majumdar	He considers it as neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence as large parts of the country remained unaffected and many sections of the people took no part in the upsurge.
"Discovery of India" - Jawaharlal Nehru	He considered the revolt of 1857 as essentially a feudal uprising though there were some nationalistic elements in it.
M.N. Roy	He felt the revolt was a last ditch stand of feudalism against commercial capitalism.
R.P. Dutt	He saw it as revolt of the peasantry against foreign domination.
James Outram	"A Mohammedan conspiracy making capital of Hindu grievances"
S.B. Chaudhuri	The revolt was " the first combined attempt of many classes of people to challenge a foreign power. "

Answer Writing for CIVIL SERVICES MAINS EXAMINATION



Answer writing holds paramount importance in the UPSC Mains exam as it serves as the primary means for candidates to demonstrate their knowledge, understanding, analytical ability, and time management skills. Effective answer writing is pivotal in showcasing one's ability to synthesize information, critically evaluate diverse perspectives, and present balanced arguments concisely. Proficient answer writing is instrumental in securing high scores and distinguishing candidates in a competitive environment, ultimately determining their success in the rigorous selection process for the UPSC Mains examination.

COMPONENTS OF AN IMPACTFUL ANSWER



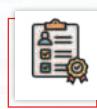
Identification of Context: Understanding the specific theme or topic of the question, and situating the response within its relevant context.



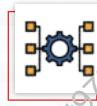
An impactful Introduction: Engagingly setting the stage for the answer, capturing the examiner's attention while providing a brief overview of the discussion to follow.



Balanced Conclusion: Summarizing key points concisely, offering insights or recommendations if applicable, and providing a satisfying closure to the argument or discussion.



Content Competence: Demonstrating a comprehensive grasp of the subject matter, supported by accurate facts, relevant examples, and insightful analysis.



Structure and Presentation: Organizing the answer coherently with clear headings, subheadings, or bullet points, and presenting information logically and aesthetically for easy comprehension.



Language: Employing precise, formal language appropriate to the context, avoiding jargon, colloquialisms, or ambiguity, and demonstrating fluency and clarity in expression.

Master the art and understand the science behind impactful answer writing with VisionIAS All India GS Mains Test Series and Mentoring Program, comprising:



Master Classes on Answer Writing



Detailed Evaluation



Personalized Mentoring



Flexible Testing Schedule



Comprehensive Feedback



Post-Test Discussions

Keep in mind, the Mains exam isn't just a stage within the UPSC CSE journey but rather a direct gateway to coveted position in the Indian Civil Services, turning your aspirations into reality.



Scan QR code to Register & download brochure "All India GS Mains Test Series and Mentoring Program"

Scan QR code to know Toppers Approach & Preparation strategies





QUICK REVISION MODULE

(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND VICEROYS

GOVERNOR GENERALS AND VICEROYS



(1774 - 1833)
GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF BENGAL



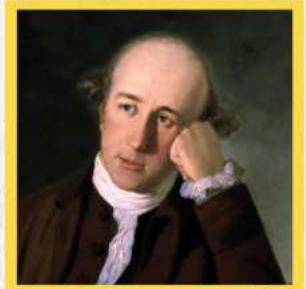
(1833 - 1858)
GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA



(1858 - 1947)
VICEROYS

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF BENGAL

WARREN HASTINGS (1773-1785)



- » Became **Governor of Bengal** in 1772 and then **1st Governor General of Bengal** through the **Regulating Act of 1773**.
- » **Supreme Court at Fort William** was established in 1774.
- » **Act of 1781**, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- » **Pitt's India Act** of 1784.
- » Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, led to Warren Hastings' **impeachment** in England.
- » Founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal** (1784) with William Jones.

Established **Diwani** and **Fauzdari adalats** at district level and **Sadar Diwani** and **Nizamat adalats** at Calcutta.

Abolished the dual government established by Robert Clive.

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

Translation of code in Sanskrit to English in 1776, under the title of "**Code of Gentoo laws**"

Divided Bengal into districts. Appointed **collectors** and other revenue officials.

Second Mysore War in 1780-84.

The **Rohilla War** of 1774.

Treaty of Salbai in 1782.

The **First Maratha War** in 1775-82.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

LORD CORNWALLIS (1786-1793)



- » Known as "**father of civil services In India**" because of Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » **Third Mysore War** (1790-92) and **Treaty of Seringapatam** (1792).

Created post of district judge.

Separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

First person to codify laws as **Cornwallis Code (1793)**.

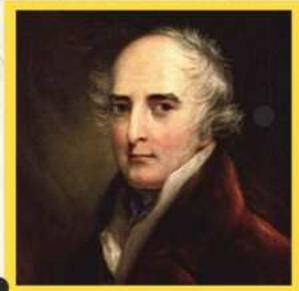
Introduced **Permanent Settlement of Bengal** in 1793.

SIR JOHN SHORE (1793-1798)

- Introduced the **1st Charter Act of 1793**.
- Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas in 1795.

LORD WELLESLEY (1798-1805)

- Original Name: **Richard Colley Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley**.
- Established **Fort William College** at Calcutta in 1800.
- **Madras Presidency** was formed during his tenure in 1801.



Fourth Mysore War (1799).

Started the policy of **Subsidiary Alliance System** in 1798. The first alliance was with Nizam of Hyderabad (Nizam Ali) in 1798.

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

Treaty of Bassein with Marathas(1802). **Second Maratha War** (1803-05) defeat of the Scindia, the Bhosle and the Holkar.

Took over the administration of **Tanjore** (1799), **Surat** (1800) and **Carnatic** (1801).

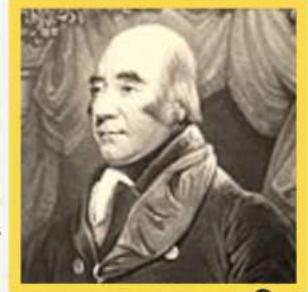
SIR GEORGE BARLOW (1805-1807)

- **Vellore Mutiny** (1806) happened during his tenure.

LORD MINTO I (1807-1813)

- **Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh** (1809) was signed during his tenure.
- **Charter Act of 1813** was passed.

LORD HASTINGS (1813-1823)



- He adopted the policy of intervention and war.
- Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818) and complete destruction of Pindari Clan in India.
- Creation of Bombay presidency in 1818.
- Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820) and Mahalwari System in Northern India (1822).

Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy.

Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

Creation of Bombay Presidency (1818).

Treaty with Sindhia (1817).

LORD AMHERST (1823-1828)

- Establishment of Sanskrit College at Calcutta (1824).
- First Burmese War (1824-1826) and Treaty of Yandabo (1826) Acquisition of territories of Malay Peninsula.
- Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

GOVERNOR GENERALS OF INDIA

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-1835)

- Most liberal and enlightened Governor General of India.
- Till 1833, served as Governor General of Bengal and from 1833-1835, served as the **first Governor General of India**.
- **Suppression of Thugia** (1830).
- **Charter Act of 1833**: It provided that no Indian subject of the Company will be debarred from holding an office on account of his religion, place of birth, descent and colour.
- Regarded as "**father of modern western education in India**."



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- **Resolution of 1835**, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language (**Macaulay's minutes on education**).
- **Abolition of sati and other cruel rites** (1829).
- **Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal** and circuit set up by Cornwallis and appointment of the commissioners of revenue and circuit.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- Annexation of **Mysore** (1831), **Coorg** (1834) and **Central Cachar** (1834).
- **Treaty of 'perpetual friendship'** with Ranjeet Singh in 1831.



LORD METCALFE (1835-1836)

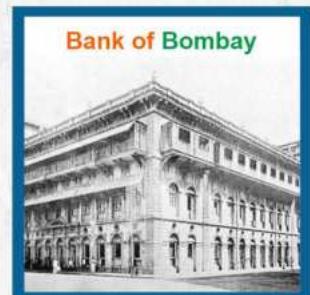
REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- New press law removing restrictions on the press in India were passed by him.
- **Repealed Licensing Regulation of 1823**.
- Known as "liberator of press in India."
- Established **Calcutta Public Library** in 1836.



LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842)

- **Death of Ranjit Singh** (1839) during his tenure.
- **Tripartite Treaty in 1838** between British, Shah Shuja and Ranjit Singh against Dost Muhammad Khan.
- **First Afghan War (1838-42)**. This was a great blow to the prestige of Britain in India.
- **Bank of Bombay** was established in 1840. (This later became, Imperial Bank of India and now SBI).



LORD ELLENBOROUGH (1842-1844)

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- › Abolished slavery in 1843

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- › He brought an end to **Afghan War**. Annexation of Sindh (1843).
- › **War with Gwalior** (1843).

LORD HARDINGE I (1844-1848)

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- › Abolition of **female infanticide and human sacrifice**.
- › Establishment of **Roorkee Engineering College** in 1847.

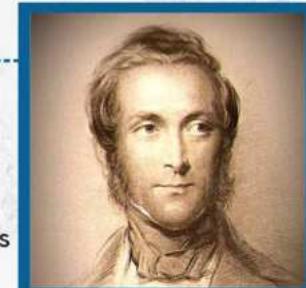
REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- › **First Anglo-Sikh War** (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- › Preferred to English educated in employment.



LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-1856)

- › Original Name: **James Andrew Brown Ramsay**.
- › **Railway Minute of 1853**; and 1st passenger train connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- › **Telegraph** (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and **postal** (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.
- › **Ganges Canal declared open** (1854).
- › Establishment of separate **public works department** in every province.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- › "Wood's Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges
(Note: Charles Wood was President of the Board of Control).
- › **Widow Remarriage Act** (1856).
- › **Banned Female Infanticide completely and Human Sacrifice** in Central province, Odisha and Maharashtra.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

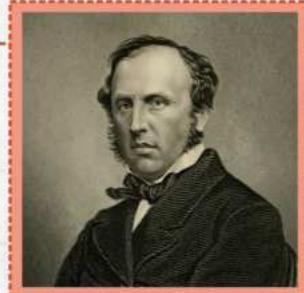
- › Fought **Second Anglo-Sikh War** (1848-49 that led to annexation of Punjab (1849)).
- › **2nd Aglo-Burmese war** and annexation of Lower Burma or Peg (1852).
- › **Santhal Rebellion** of 1855 happened.



"VICEROYS"

LORD CANNING (1856-1862)

- Till 1858 served as **Governor General of India** and after 1856-57, served as **Viceroy of India from 1858-62**.
- **Revolt of 1857** happened during his tenure.
- **Government of India Act 1858** was passed as an Act of Good Governance in India.
- White Mutiny by European troops in 1859.
- **Indian Council Act of 1861** was passed.
- **System of Budget and Portfolio System** was introduced.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856** was passed.
- » Establishment of **three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay** in 1857.
- » Formation of **Imperial Civil Services**.
- » Establishment of **Archaeological Survey of India** by Alexander Cunningham in 1861.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » Revolt of 1857 was crushed with all might of the empire.
- » **Indigo Revolt (1859-60)** occurred because of British atrocities.



LORD ELGIN I (1862-1863)

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

Establishment of **High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras**.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

Wahabi Movement was suppressed.

LORD JOHN LAWRENCE (1864-1869)

- **Tabernacle of New Dispensation** was setup by Keshub Chandra Sen.

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » Establishment of **Shimla as India's summer capital** in 1864.
- » **Allahabad High Court** was setup in 1866.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » **Bhutan War (1865)**: The British defeated Bhutan and annexed Assam and Bengal Duars.

LORD MAYO (1869-1872)

- He was **assassinated** during his tenure.
- He started **financial decentralisation**.
- Sedition Act of 1870** to tackle the Wahabi movement.

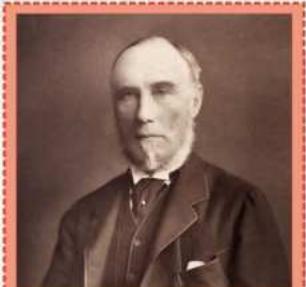


REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- Opened the **Rajkot College** in Kathiawar and the **Mayo College** at Ajmer for political training of Indian princes.
- Establishment of **Statistical Survey of India** and **Department of Agriculture and Commerce**.
- Introduction of **state railways**.

LORD NORTHBROOK (1872-1876)

- Jyotiba Phule launched **Satyashodhak Samaj** in 1873.
- Prince of Wales** visited India in 1875.
- Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda** happened during his tenure.
- Kuka Movement** in Punjab.
- He **resigned** because of Afghanistan issue.



LORD LYTTON (1876-1880)

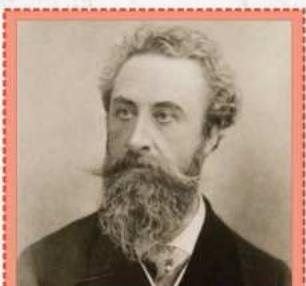
Under **Royal Titles Act (1876)**, Queen Victoria assumed the title of '**Kaiser-i-Hind**' or Queen Empress of India.

Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).

1st Delhi Durbar happened during his tenure 1877.

Deccan Agrarian Relief Act 1876.

Famine of 1876-78.



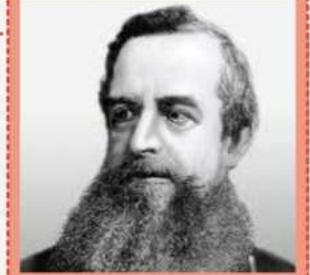
REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- Decreased the maximum age for ICS from 21 years to 16 years.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).**
- The Arms Act (1878).**
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80).**



LORD RIPON (1880-1884)

- » The **Ilbert Bill controversy** (1883-84) happened during his tenure.
- » Rendition of Mysore.
- » He is known as **father of Local self governance** in India.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » He **repealed of the Vernacular Press Act** (1882).
- » The **first Factory Act** (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- » Government **resolution on local self-government** (1882).
- » **First complete census** was conducted.
- » Hunter Commission (1882).



LORD DUFFERIN (1884-1888)

- » The **Third Burmese War** (1885-86).
- » **Bengal Tenancy Act** of 1885.
- » During his tenure the **Indian National Congress** (INC) was formed.



LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-1894)

Set up of **Durand Commission** (1893) to define the boundary, i.e. Durand Line, between India and Afghanistan.



NOTE: The current Durand line is between Pakistan and Afghanistan. A small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Factory Act** (1891).
- » **Age of Consent Act**, 1891, also known as **Act X** of 1891, prohibited the marriage of below 12 years girls.
- » Categorisation of civil services into **imperial, provisional and subordinate**.
- » **Indian Councils Act** (1892).

LORD ELGIN II (1894-1899)

- » Indian Famine of 1896-97 happened. **Lyall commission** appointed after famine.
- » **Santhal and Munda Uprisings** under Birsa Munda.
- » Spreading of plague in Bombay and assassination of two British officials the **Chapekar brothers** (1897).

LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

- » Indian Famine of 1899-1900. Famine commission under **Macdonell** was setup.
- » In 1901, created **North West Frontier Province** to curb the uprising by frontier tribes.
- » **Curzon-Kitchener controversy**.
- » **2nd Delhi Durbar** was held in 1903.
- » **Swadesi Movement** against the partition of Bengal was launched by Congress.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)**.
- » Appointment of **Police Commission (1902)** under **Sir Andrew Frazer** to review police administration.
- » Appointment of **Universities Commission (1902)** and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- » **PUSA Agricultural Institute** was setup in 1903.
- » Establishment of **Department of Commerce and Industry**.
- » **Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904)**.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » **Official Secrets Act 1904** was launched to curb the free speech.
- » **Partition of Bengal (1905)**.
- » **Younghusband's Mission to Tibet** was sent in 1904.



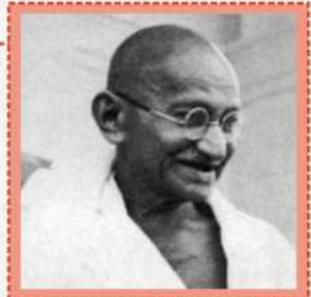
LORD MINTO II (1905-1910)

- » Popularisation of **anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements**.
- » **Split in Congress** in the annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- » **Muslim League** was formed in 1906.
- » **Jamsetji Tata** established TISCO in 1907.
- » **Morley Minto Reforms** of 1909 of the Indian Council Act of 1909. It also provided separate electorates.
- » **Seditious Meeting (Prohibition) Act 1909** to curb the rise of extremists.
- » **Indian Press Act, of 1910** to curb the free speech.



LORD HARDINGE II (1910-1916)

- › **Creation of Bengal Presidency** (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911.
- › **Transfer of capital** from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- › Establishment of the **Hindu Mahasabha** (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- › Coronation durbar of King George V was held at **Delhi Durbar III** (1911).
- › Creation of **McMohan Line** between India and China in 1914.
- › **Ghadar Mutiny** of 1915.
- › Arrival of **Gandhiji** to India in 1915.
- › A bomb was thrown at him near Chandni Chowk but he escaped unhurt.



LORD CHELMSFORD (1916-1921)

- › **Home Rule Movement** by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916).
- › **Lucknow session** of the Congress (1916) and coming together of moderates and extremists.
- › **Lucknow pact** between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- › Foundation of **Sabarmati Ashram** (1916) after Gandhi's return from South Africa.
- › Launch of **Champaran Satyagraha** (1916), **Kheda Satyagraha** (1918), and Satyagraha at **Ahmedabad** (1918).
- › Launch of **Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements**.
- › **Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (August 1, 1920).



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Montagu's August Declaration** (1917) and **Government of India Act** (1919).
- » Foundation of **Women's University at Poona** (1916) and appointment of **Saddler's Commission** (1917).
- » Appointment of **S.P. Sinha** as governor of **Bihar** (the first Indian to become a governor).
- » **Imperial Bank of India (now SBI)** was formed in 1921.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » **The Rowlatt Act** (1919) was opposed by launch of Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- » **Jallianwala Bagh massacre** (1919).

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

LORD READING (1921-1926)

- › **Chauri Chaura incident** (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- › **Moplah rebellion** in Kerala (1921).
- › Rabindra Nath Tagore founded **Visva Bharati University** in 1921.
- › **Formation of Swaraj Party** by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922).
- › **Communal riots** in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta.
- › **Kakori train robbery** (1925).
- › **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)** was formed in 1925.
- › Murder of **Swami Shraddhanand** (1926).



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919.**
- » Criminal Law Amendment Act and **abolition of cotton excise.**
- » **Lee Commission** for public services was appointed in 1923.
- » Decision to hold **simultaneous examinations for the ICS** both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

LORD IRWIN (1926-1931)

- › Appointment of the **Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission** (1927).
- › Visit of **Simon Commission** to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians. Death of **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
- › **Murder of Saunders**, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore. Bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of
- › Delhi (1929). Bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929).
- › **Lahore Conspiracy Case** and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929).
- › **Lahore session of the Congress** (1929) and Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- › 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
- › **Dandi March** (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.
- › **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)** and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- › Execution of **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev** (1931).



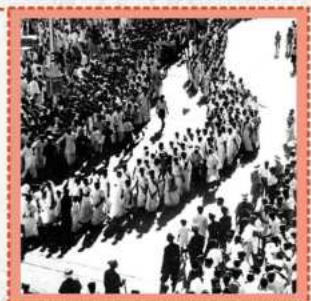
LORD WILLINGDON (1931-1936)

- » Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference.
- Resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- » Announcement of Communal Award (1932)
- under which separate communal electorates were set up.
- » 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yeravada prison, broken after the Poona Pact (1932).
- » Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- » The Government of India Act of 1935.
- » Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936).
- » Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan in 1934.
- » Burma separated from India (1935).
- » Reserve Bank of India was established.



LORD LINLITHGOW (1936-1944)

- » Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939).
- » Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the president of Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress (1938).
- » Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc (1939).
- » Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims.
- » Winston Churchill elected prime minister of England (1940).
- » Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India (1941) and organisation of the Indian National Army.
- » Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress (1942) and outbreak of 'August Revolution' or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders.
- » Divide and Quit slogan at the Karachi session (1944) of the Muslim League.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » First general elections (1936-37) were held in which Congress attained absolute majority.
- » 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy and its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League.
- » Cripps Mission's to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly. It was rejected by the Congress.

REPRESSIVE ACTIONS

- » Imperialist's used their force to crush the Quit India Movement.
- » Bengal Famine of 1943 due to diversion of food grains to feed soldiers during World War II.

LORD WAVELL (1944-1947)

- › **CR Formula** (1944) and failure of Gandhi - Jinnah talks (1944).
- › End of Second World War (1945).
- › Observance of '**Direct Action Day**' (August 16, 1946) by the Muslim League.
- › **Wavell Plan** and the Shimla Conference (1945).
- › Proposals of the **Cabinet Mission (1946)** and its acceptance by the Congress.
- › Trials of soldiers of INA and suppression of Royal Indian Navy Mutiny.



REFORMATIVE ACTIONS

- » **Elections to the Constituent Assembly**, formation of **Interim Government** by the Congress (September 1946).
- » **Announcement of end of British rule** by Clement Attlee on February 20, 1947.

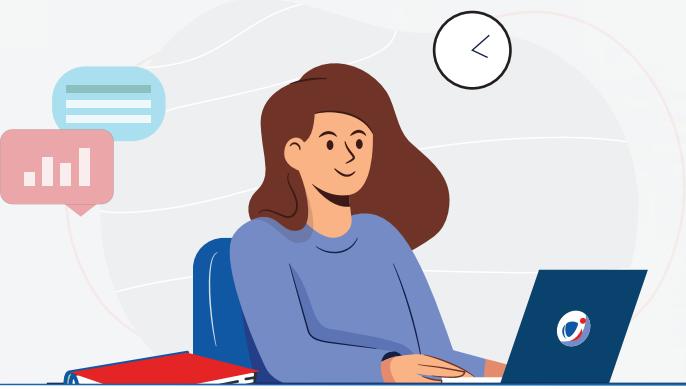
LORD MOUNTBATTEN (1947-1948)

- › **June Third Plan** (June 3, 1947) announced.
- › Introduction of **Indian Independence Bill** in the House of Commons and its passing.
- › Appointment of **two boundary commissions** under Sir Cyril Radcliff for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.
- › He became the **1st Governor General of Dominion of India** (1947-1950).



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



Mastering CSAT:

A Strategic Roadmap for UPSC Prelims Examination

The UPSC Prelims is the initial, highly competitive stage of the Civil Services Examination, consisting of two objective-type papers: General Studies and the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT). These papers assess a candidate's knowledge, understanding, and aptitude.

With the CSAT's growing complexity, achieving the 33% qualifying score is challenging. Aspirants must navigate time management, adapting to changing difficulty levels, maintaining balance with General Studies, and finding quality practice materials. This underscores the importance of a well-planned strategy.



Scan QR Code for
Instant Personalized
Mentoring

Strategic Framework for CSAT Preparation



Initial Self-Assessment: Begin with a self-evaluation using the previous year's CSAT papers to identify strengths and areas for improvement.



Study Plan: Develop a structured study plan, focusing on high yielding areas and selecting reliable study sources.



Regular Practice and Post-Test Analysis: Solving and analyzing previous year papers and mock tests to familiarize with the exam format and question types, ensuring a strategic approach to covering the comprehensive syllabus effectively.



Seeking Personalized Mentorship: Engage with mentors to receive customized strategies for improvement. Alongside essential stress management guidance, ensuring a focused and balanced preparation journey.



Reasoning: Sharpen your logical and analytical reasoning by practicing diverse question types from Clocks, Calendars, Series & Progression, Direction, Blood Relation, Coding-Decoding, Syllogism, and so on.

Focus on understanding patterns and building a step-by-step approach to solving problems.



Maths and Basic Numeracy: Strengthen foundational mathematics by revisiting basic concepts and practicing regularly.

Utilize shortcuts and mental math techniques for quicker calculations.



Comprehension: Improve your reading speed and comprehension by regularly reading newspapers.

Practice summarizing paragraphs and infer the main ideas to enhance understanding.



Elevate CSAT preparation with VisionIAS's **CSAT Classroom Program**. This comprehensive course is designed to build fundamental concepts, enhance problem-solving abilities, and foster critical thinking. Featuring offline/online and recorded classes, personalized mentoring, and regular practice through tutorials, it sets you on the path to mastering the CSAT.



Scan QR code to register and download the brochure



Further refine your preparation with our **All India CSAT Test Series & Mentoring Program**, comprising:

- Comprehensive UPSC CSAT syllabus coverage.
- Personalized one-to-one mentoring.
- Flexible schedule and Innovative Assessment System.
- Detailed explanations for every test paper.
- Live online/offline test discussion and post-test analysis.

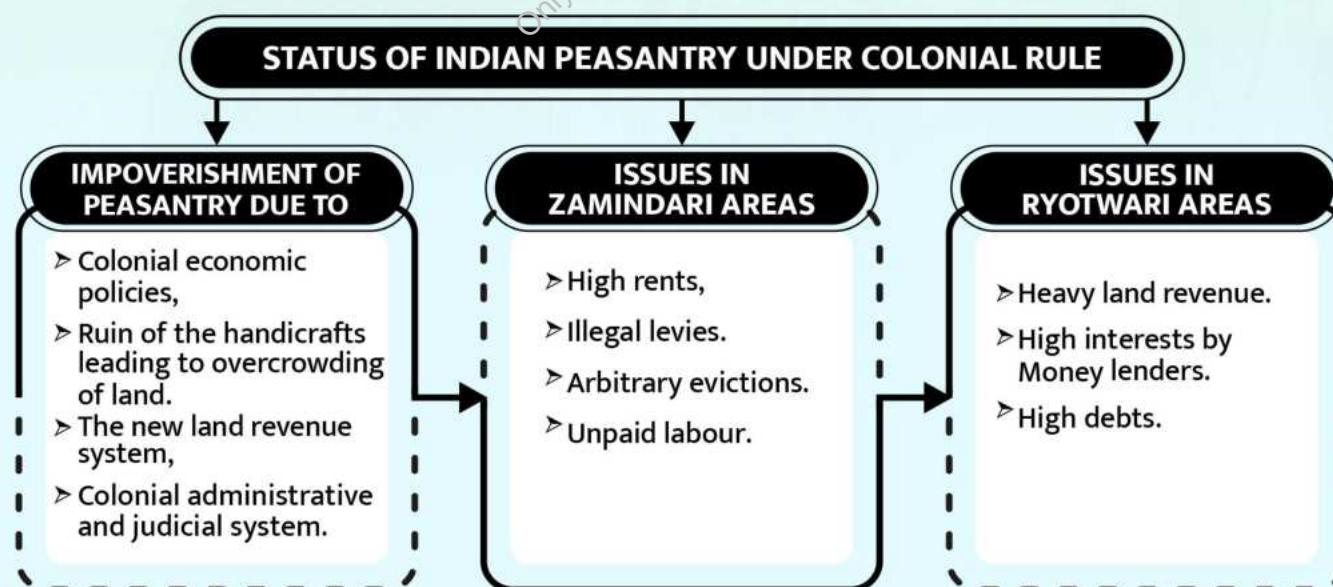
Embark on your journey to civil services with VisionIAS, where your ambition is met with our expertise and support.

QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2024) **MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

RESENTMENT AGAINST THE BRITISH RULE - TRIBAL, PEASANT, CIVIL REBELLION

A. PEASANT MOVEMENTS

I. STATUS OF INDIAN PEASANTRY



II. EARLY PEASANT MOVEMENT

INDIGO MOVEMENT (1859-60)

Preceding Events

- European Indigo planters in Bengal forced peasants to grow indigo instead of more profitable crops like rice.
- Peasants were intimidated through kidnappings, flogging, attacks on women and children, demolition of houses and crops.

Key Features of the Movement

- Leaders like Digamber Biswas and Bishnu Biswas organised a counter force against the planters' attacks.
- Peasants resorted to rent strike and initiated legal action with the help of Bengal Intelligentsia.

Consequences

- An indigo commission was appointed. Based on the reports, the government notified that the peasants could not be compelled to grow indigo.
- Planters closed down the factories and indigo cultivation was virtually wiped out from Bengal by 1860.

PABNA AGRARIAN LEAGUES

Preceding Events

- During 1870s-80s, Zamindars in Eastern Bengal resorted to oppressive practices of tax collection and eviction.
- It included forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged and costly litigation in courts.

Key Features of the Movement

- The peasants of Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district formed an agrarian league to organize rent strike.
- The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; there was very little violence.

Consequences

- Due to official persuasion and fears among the zamindars, Many peasants were able to acquire occupancy rights and resist enhanced rents.
- To protect the interests of Zamindars, government passed the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.
- Intellectuals supporting the movement included RC Dutt, SN Banerjea, BC Chatterjee.

DECCAN RIOTS

Preceding Events

- The ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.
- In addition to exploitation by the moneylenders, they were under duress due to American Civil War in 1864.

Key Features of the Movement

- In 1874, ryots started social boycott against moneylenders.
- It spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Soon the social boycott was transformed into agrarian riots with systematic attacks on the moneylenders' houses and shops.

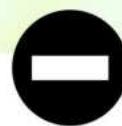
Consequences

- The Government succeeded in repressing the movement.
- As a conciliatory measure, the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.

(III. CHANGED NATURE OF PEASANT MOVEMENTS AFTER 1857)



- Peasants emerged as the main force in agrarian movements,
- Demands were centred almost wholly on economic issues, not colonialism.
- Directed against immediate enemies — foreign planters, indigenous zamindars and moneylenders.
- Not aimed to end the system of exploitation of the peasants.
- No continuity of struggle or long-term organisation.
- The peasants developed a strong awareness of their legal rights and asserted them in and outside the courts.



- There was a lack of an adequate understanding of colonialism.
- The 19th-century peasants did not possess a new ideology and a new social, economic and political programme.
- These struggles, however militant, occurred within the framework of the old societal order lacking a positive conception of an alternative society.

IV. LATER MOVEMENTS

a) KISAN SABHA MOVEMENT

After 1857 revolt, most of the Awadh Talukdars got back their lands which increased their stronghold over the agrarian society.

Cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.



With the help of Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The United Provinces Kisan Sabha (1918) was set up by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.

Other major Leaders: Madan Mohan Malaviya , Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh and Baba Ramchandra and JL Nehru



Kisans were asked to refuse to till bedakhali land, not do unpaid labour and solve their disputes through panchayats.

Later the movement declined due to government repression and passage of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act.

b) SOME MAJOR MOVEMENTS

Name	Place of Origin	Events	Outcome
Ekka Movement (1921-22)	> Northern districts of the United Provinces— Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur	>Peasants were discontent due to high rents, oppression of thikadars and practice of share rents. >Peasants decided to pay only recorded rents, give up forced labour. > Major leader: Madari Pasa.	> By March 1922, severe repression by authorities brought the movement to an end.
Mapilla Revolt (1921)	> Malabar	>Mapillas peasants resented Hindu land lords due to high rent and lack of security of tenure. >They revolted against the British authority and unpopular landlords. >Declaration of martial law gave the revolt a communal color.	> Due to communal overtones, leaders of khilafat dissociated from the revolt. >By the end of 1921, the revolt ended.

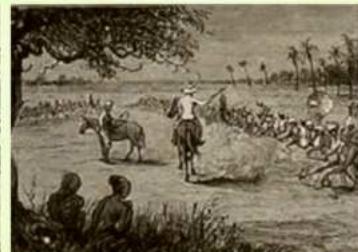
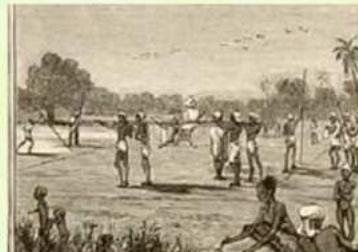
Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bardoli taluqa in Surat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The movement started after authorities increased the land revenue. ➤ Bardoli Inquiry Committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified. ➤ Vallabhbhai Patel led the movement. ➤ The women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government looked for graceful withdrawal. ➤ It set the condition that first the enhanced rent be paid by all the occupants (not actually done). ➤ Gov. appointed committee also found the hike unjustified.
----------------------------------	--	--	--

c) ALL INDIA KISAN SABHA/CONGRESS

- Founded in Lucknow in April 1936 with Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary.
- A kisan manifesto was issued and a periodical under Indulal Yagnik started.
- The AIKS and the Congress held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936.
- The Congress manifesto (especially the agrarian policy) for the 1937 provincial elections was strongly influenced by the AIKS agenda.

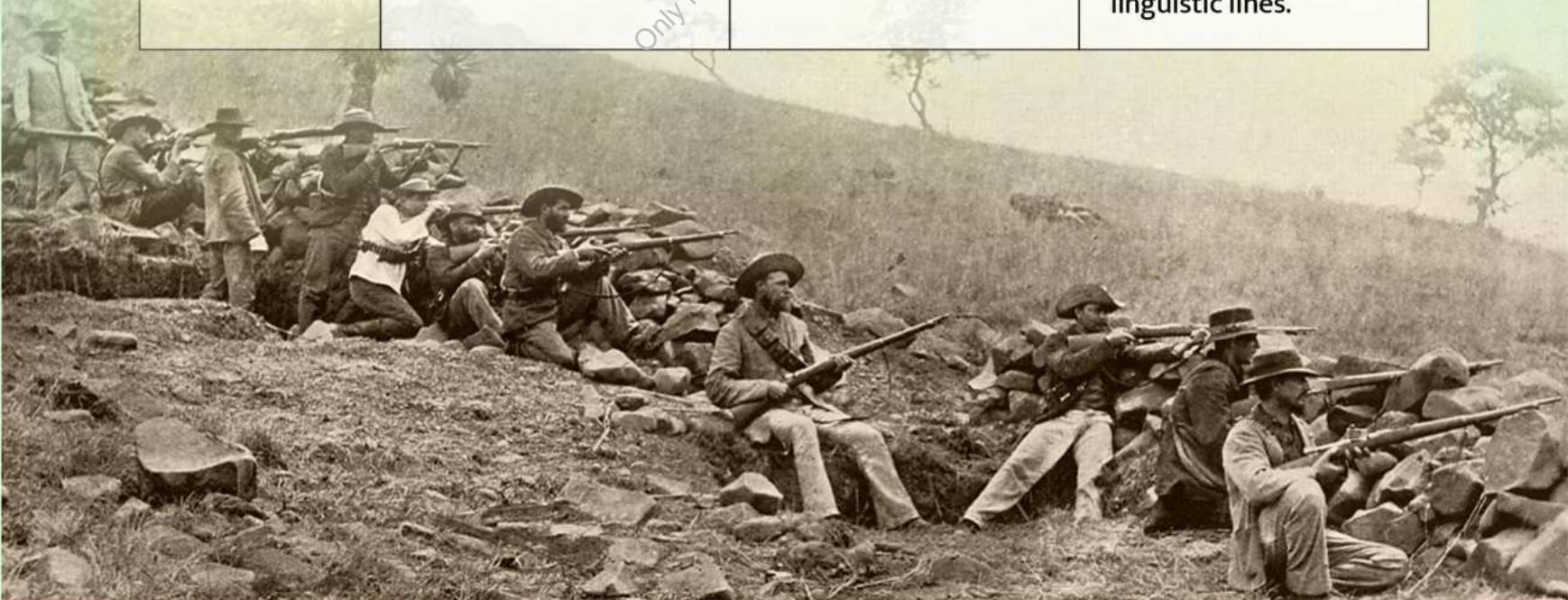
Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



V. MOVEMENT IN THE POST WAR PHASE

Movement	Origin	Organization	Outcome
Tebhaga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga—two-thirds' share—to the bargardars (share-croppers). ➢ The bargardars worked on lands rented from the jotedars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The communist cadres went to the countryside to organise the bargardars with the slogan of “nij khamare dhan tolo”(sharecroppers to take paddy to their own threshing floor). ➢ Storm centre of movement was north Bengal, principally among Rajbanshis. Muslims also participated in large numbers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The movement dissipated soon, due to sop of Bargardari Bill, intensified repression, Hindu Mahasabha's agitation for a separate Bengal and renewed riots in Calcutta
Telengana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history affecting 3000 villages and 3 million population. ➢ Hyderabad under Nizams was marked by domination of small Urdu speaking Muslim elite, total lack of political and civil liberties, grossest forms of forced exploitation by deshmukhs, jagirdars, doras (landlords). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ In 1946, communist-led guerrillas uprising started in Nalgonda and soon spread to Warrangal and Khammam. ➢ Peasants organised themselves into village sanghams. ➢ They attacked using lathis, stone slings and chilli powder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ In villages controlled by guerrillas, vethi and forced labour disappeared. ➢ Agricultural wages were raised. ➢ Illegally seized lands were restored. ➢ An improvement in the condition of women was witnessed. ➢ Led the way to formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines.



Diwan Velu Tampi's Revolt (1805)	> Travancore region.	> Harsh conditions imposed under subsidiary alliance caused resentment.	> A large military operation had to be undertaken to restore peace.
Rampa Revolt (1879)	> Coastal Andhra .	> Against the depredations of government supported mansabdar and new restrictive forest regulations.	> Large military operation was undertaken to defeat the rebels.

D. NORTH INDIA

NAME	Origin	Organization	Outcome
Wahabi Movement (19th Century)	> United Provinces.	> It was an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed. > He advocated a return to pure Islam and condemned western influence.	> The movement played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments. > Military operations were carried on the Wahabi base at Sindhana.
Kuka Revolt (1840)	> Western Punjab	> Movement was founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal. > After British occupation of Punjab, the movement transformed from a religious purification campaign to political one. > It was social reforms oriented.	> In 1972, one of its leaders was deported to Rangoon.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)	➤ Rajmahal Hills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Money-lenders with support of police and zamindars subjected peasants to oppressive exactions and dispossession of lands. ➤ Under Sidhu and Kanhu, two brothers, the Santhals proclaimed an end to Company rule, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as autonomous. 	➤ Prolonged military action by Warren Hastings to control the revolt.
Khond Uprising (1837-1856)	➤ Odisha to Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chakra Bisoi, a young raja, led the Khonds to oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars into their areas. 	➤ Later with Chakra Bisoi's disappearance, the uprising came to an end.
Ahom Revolt (1828)	➤ Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ British did not fulfil their promise to withdraw after First Burma War (1824-26). ➤ Instead they tried to incorporate Ahom territories. ➤ Rebellion sparked under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar in 1828. 	➤ The Company took conciliatory approach and restored parts of Assam to the king.
Khasi Uprising (1833)	➤ Garo and Jaintia Hills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ British wanted to develop a road which led to influx of labourers from outside. ➤ The tribes organized themselves under Tirath Singh. 	➤ English military suppressed the revolt.
Pagal Panthis (late 18th Century)	➤ Bengal Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Karam Shah was the founder of this religious sect. ➤ His son Tipu took the cause of tenants against Zamindars. 	➤ The area remained disturbed in 1830s and 1840s.

Farazi Revolt (1838-1857)	> Easter Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Farazi sect was founded by Haji Shariat Allah. > His son Dadu Mian organized his followers against English. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Most of the farazis joined wahabis.
Munda Revolt (1899-1900)	> Chhotanagpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The rebellion began as a religious movement but gathered political force for fight against feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Most of the farazis joined wahabis.

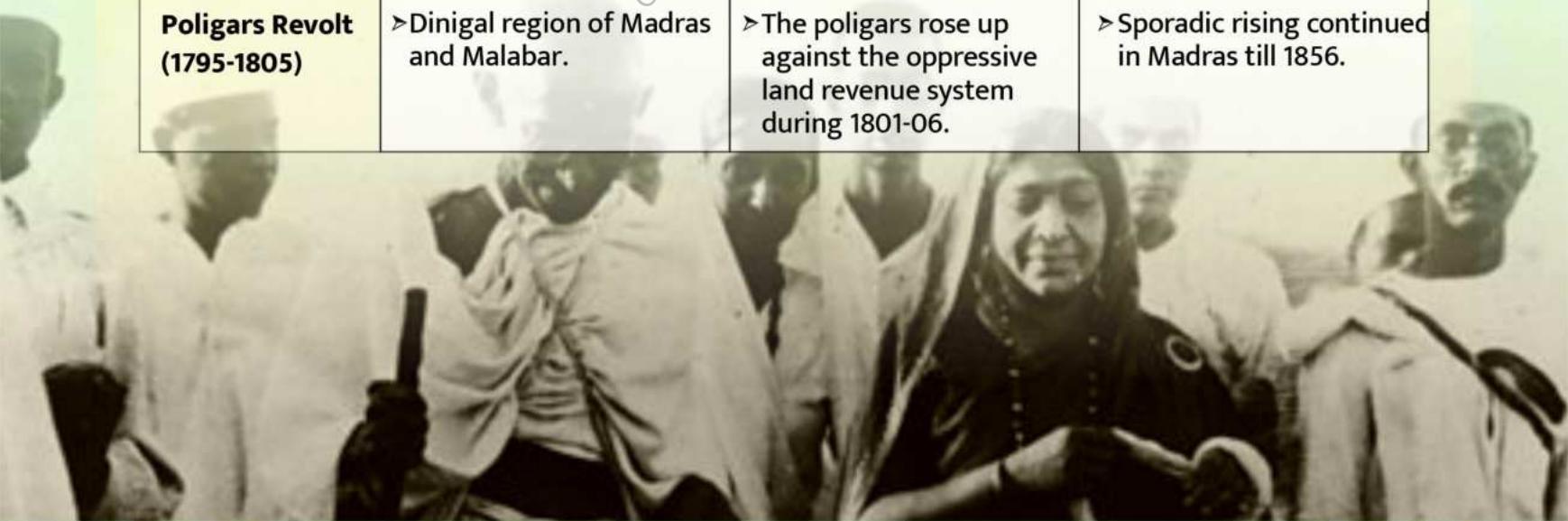
B. WESTERN INDIA

NAME	Origin	Organization	Outcome
Bhil Uprising (1817-1846)	> Khadeshi region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > They revolted against EIC fearing agrarian hardships. > They were led by Sewaram. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Revolt started in 1817 and continued episodically till 1846.
Cutch Rebellion (1816)	> Cutch region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Due to British interference in the internal feuds of Cutch. > Huge resentment due to a British resident. > Chiefs revolted to restore Bharmal as the King. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > British has to adopt conciliatory approach.
Waghela Rising (1818-1820)	> Okha Mandal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Due to alien rule and exaction of Gaekwar of Baroda. > Waghela chiefs of Okha Mandal took up arms. > They made inroads into British territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > A peace treaty was signed in 1920.

Koli Rising (1829)	>Maharastra	>Kolis rose against company's rule in 1829, 1839 and then in 1844-48.	
Ramosi Risings (1822)	>Western Ghats	>They rose under Chittur Singh in 1822.	>British used force to suppress the revolt.
Surat Salt Agitations (1844)	>Surat	>By local population against rise in salt duty.	>The government withdrew the duty. >Introduced Bengal Standard Weights and Measures.
Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts (1838)	>Maratha Region	>Gadhkaris who garrisoned the Maratha forts faced unemployment as garrisons were disbanded. >Similar revolt in Savantvadi areas.	

C. SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Origin	Organization	Outcome
Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)	>Northern Sarkar	>People revolted because the Raja was asked to disband his army. The raja died in a battle in 1794.	>The company offered the estate to Raja's son and reduced the demand of the peasants.
Poligars Revolt (1795-1805)	>Dinigal region of Madras and Malabar.	>The poligars rose up against the oppressive land revenue system during 1801-06.	>Sporadic rising continued in Madras till 1856.



Diwan Velu Tampi's Revolt (1805)	> Travancore region.	> Harsh conditions imposed under subsidiary alliance caused resentment.	> A large military operation had to be undertaken to restore peace.
Rampa Revolt (1879)	> Coatal Andhra .	> Against the depredations of government supported mansabdar and new restrictive forest regulations.	> Large military operation was undertaken to defeat the rebels.

D. NORTH INDIA

NAME	Origin	Organization	Outcome
Wahabi Movement (19th Century)	> United Provinces.	> It was an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed. > He advocated a return to pure Islam and condemned western influence.	> The movement played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments. > Military operations were carried on the Wahabi base at Sithana.
Kuka Revolt (1840)	> Western Punjab	> Movement was founded by Bhagat Jawahar Mal. > After British occupation of Punjab, the movement transformed from a religious purification campaign to political one. > It was social reforms oriented.	> In 1972, one its leaders was deported to Rangoon.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



VISION IAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2021) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

Damodar Chapekar & Balkrishna Chapekar	1897	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1897- Chapekar brothers killed 2 British officers, Rand & Ayerst. It can be termed as the first example of political assassination.
V.D. Savarkar & his brother GD Savarkar	1904	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Abhinav Bharat (Young India Society).
Shyamjee Krishnaverma	1905	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He started India House(Bharat Swashasan Samiti) in London It released a magazine Indian Sociologist VD Savarkar and Lala Hardayal were associated with this organization

Tarakanath Das	1907	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of Indian Independent League.
Madam Cama	1908-09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Foundation of Paris Society in Paris India. (b) Foundation of Independent India Society. (c) Publication of Bande Matram.
	1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case.
	1912	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delhi Conspiracy case.
Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakna	1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation of Ghadar Party in San-Francisco, USA.
Hindu-German Conspiracy	1914-17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was a series of attempts by Indian Nationalist groups to create a Pan-Indian rebellion against the British Rule during WW-I. • Support from the Germans, Turkey(Ottoman) & Irish Republican Movement,
	1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhagat Singh established the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) along with Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad and others.
Batukeshwar Dutta	1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throwing of a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly.
Jatin Das	1929	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Died of 64 days Hunger Strike.
	1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev were hanged on 23rd March,1931. • This day is observed as 'Martyrs' Day' or 'Shaheed Diwas' or 'Sarvodaya Day' in their honour.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

What is Revolutionary Terrorism/Nationalism?

It was a byproduct of the process of the growth of militant nationalism in India

Methodology involved was individual heroic actions- This was the strategy of Russian nihilists & Irish Nationalists.

Bipin Chandra Pal is known as the 'Father of Revolutionary Thoughts'

Phase 1 Before WW-I

- Disappointment among the youth from the working pattern of the moderates.
- Repression of extremist leaders & Swadeshi movement becoming leaderless.
- Suppressive policies of the Government.
- Inspiration from revolutionary activities abroad. Eg: Japan defeated imperialist Russia.

Phase 2 After WW-I

- Sudden withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement.
- Youth were drawn to the idea that violent methods alone would free India.
- The upsurge of working class trade unionism after the war.
- Russian Revolution.
• Newly sprouting Communist groups with their emphasis on Marxism and Socialism.
- Novel and Books such as **Bandi Jiwan** by Sachin Sanyal & **Pather Dabi** by Sharatchandra.

PHASE 1: BEFORE WW1

BENGAL REGION

Anushilan Samiti

It had 3 branches:
Calcutta, Dacca, &
Midnapore

The leaders at **Calcutta** were Promotha Mitter,
Jatindranath Banerjee, and others.

The leader at **Dacca** was **Pulin Bihari Das**.

The leader at **Midnapore** was **Gyanendranath Basu**.

They were
known for two
activities

The assassination of unpopular British officials,
informers and traitors

They also performed Swadeshi dacoities to raise
funds for purchasing the arms

Their most important magazine was
Yugantar edited by **Barindra Kumar Ghosh & Bhupendranath Dutta**

Another magazine of theirs was **Sandhya Patrika** edited by Bramha Sandhav Upadhyaya

An unpopular British Chief Magistrate was the target of the bomb thrown at Muzaffarpur (Northern Bihar). But instead two English ladies got killed.

Alipore Bomb Conspiracy case (1908)

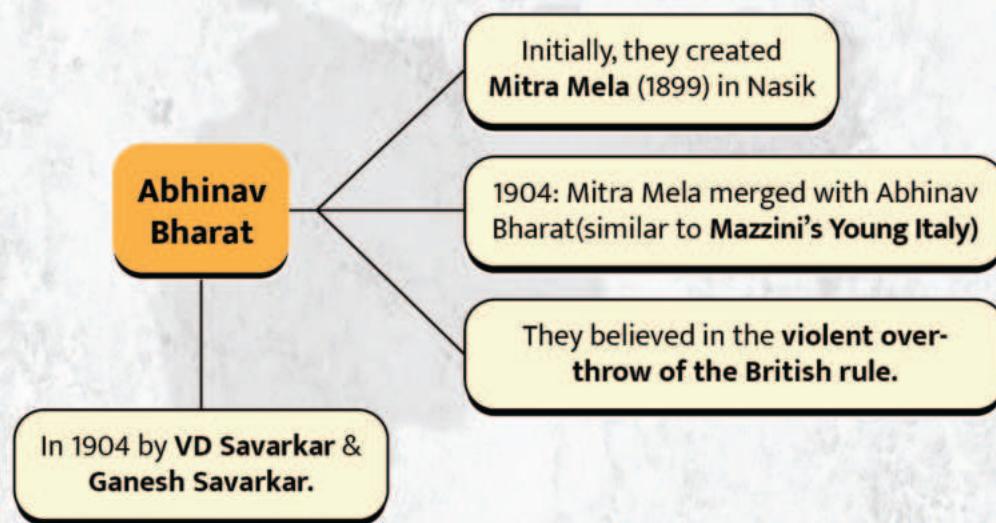
Revolutionaries who threw the bomb were **Prafulla Chaki** and **Khudiram Bose**.

Also called **Murari-pukur conspiracy** or **Manicktolla bomb conspiracy**.

Other members of the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta were tried- **Aurobindo Ghosh**, **Satyendranath Bose**, etc.

Aurobindo was defended by **CR Das**. He was later acquitted due to lack of evidence & he retired from active politics.

MAHARASHTRA



VD SAVARKAR



**Vinayak
Damodar
Savarkar**

Savarkar is also referred to as **Svatantryaveer Savarkar** or **Bada babu.**

Founded a secret society called **Abhinav Bharat Society.**

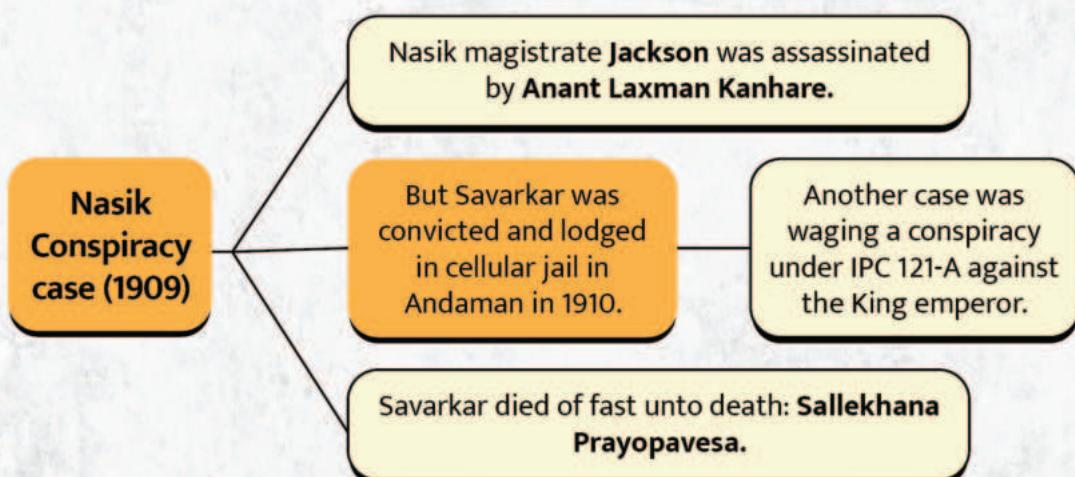
Involved in the formation of **Hindu Mahasabha.**

BOOKS

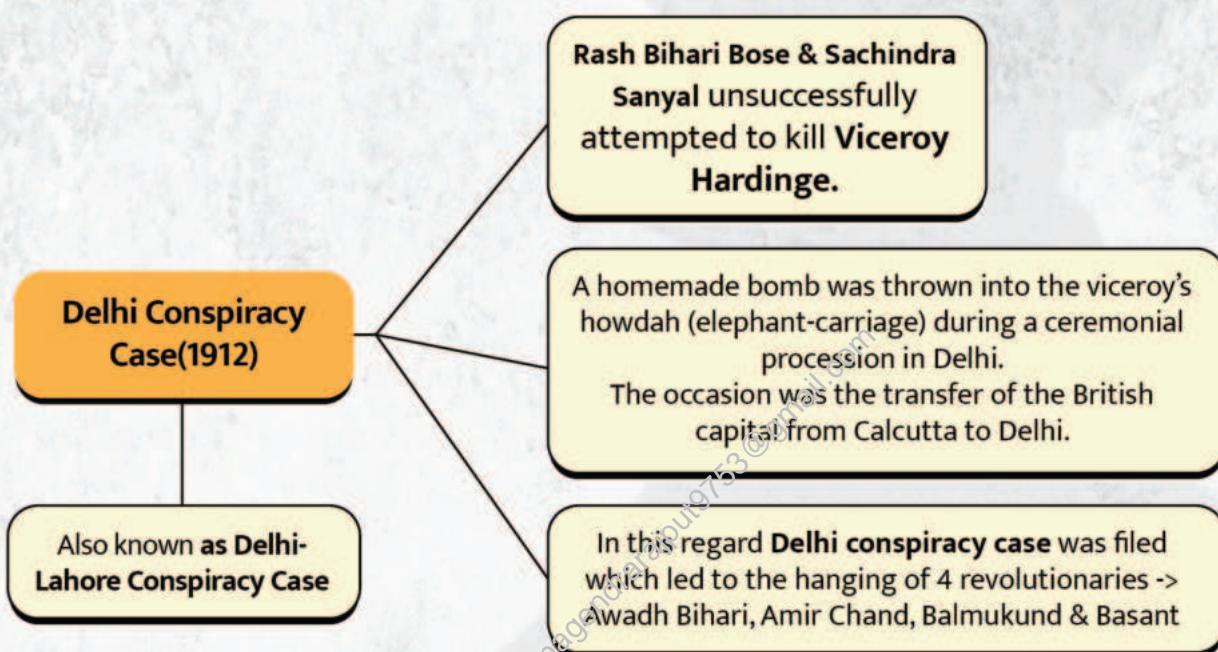
Mazzini Charitra

Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?

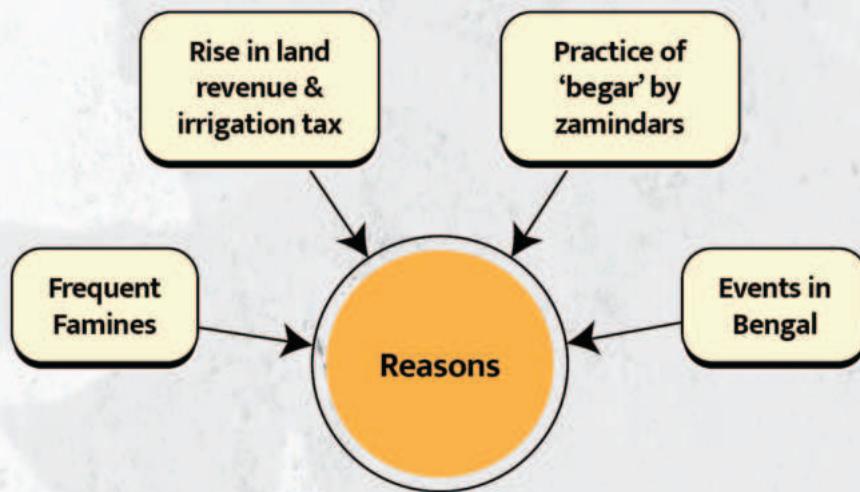
The History of the War of Indian Independence



DELHI



PUNJAB





Lala Lajpat Rai

Also called 'Punjab Kesari'

Was influenced by **Swami Dayananda Saraswati** and joined the Arya Samaj in Lahore. He believed that the ideals of Indian-culture combined with nationalism will lead to the establishment of a secular state.

Along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, he formed the **Lal-Bal-Pal trio of extremist leaders**.

Contributions

He fought against untouchability.

He founded the **Home Rule League of America** in 1917 in New York

He was the editor of the **Arya Gazette**, which he had founded.

He founded the **Servants of People Society** in 1921.

He co-founded the **Punjab National Bank** in 1894.

He was leading a silent protest against the Simon Commission in Lahore when he was **brutally lathi-charged** by Superintendent of Police, **James Scott**. He died of injuries later.

BHAGAT SINGH



Inspired by leftist writings he read widely, Singh was an **atheist and against capitalism**. Bhagat Singh wrote -> **'Why I am An Atheist'**

Bharat Mata journal by Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh's uncle).

Initially, he supported Mahatma Gandhi and the NCM(Non-Cooperation Movement). However, when Gandhi withdrew NCM in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident, Bhagat Singh turned to revolutionary nationalism.

He founded the **Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926)**. This organisation aimed to encourage revolution against British rule by rallying the peasants and workers

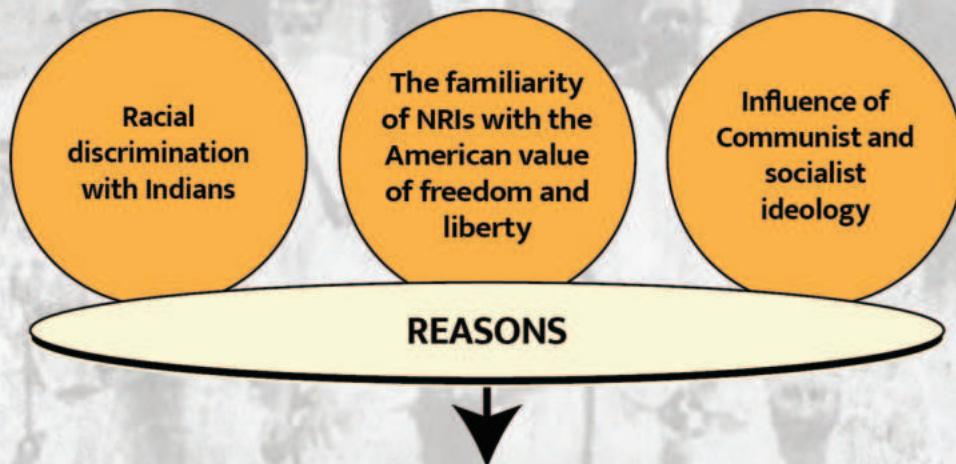
In 1928, he established the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** along with Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad and others.

They decided to avenge the death of their leader **Lala Lajpat Rai**. But, in a case of mistaken identity, they assassinated another **police official Saunders**. This was part of the **Lahore Conspiracy Case**.

Central Assembly Bombing Case--On 8th April 1929, a harmless bomb was thrown in the Central Assembly at Delhi, from the Visitors' Gallery. They also threw pamphlets and raised pro-revolutionary slogans. Their stated aim was '**to make the deaf hear**'.

Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev were hanged on **23rd March,1931**. This day is observed as '**Martyrs' Day**' or '**Shaheed Diwas**' or '**Sarvodaya Day**' in their honour.

GADAR MOVEMENT



It was initiated by NRIs especially in Canada and the Western Coast of the USA.

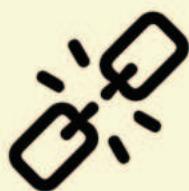
The first meeting was held in the house of **Kashiram** attended by **Bhai Paramanad, Harnam Singh Tundilal, Sohan Singh Bhakna**.

In the meeting, it was decided to establish **Yugantar Ashram** in San Francisco & also decided to release a weekly publication(newspaper/magazine) **the Gadar** to expose the exploitative nature of the British rule.



• Activities of the Gadarites:

- » They tried to spread anti-British sentiment and unite the people of India against the British.
- » They incited the Indian army to revolt.
- » They tried to enlist the help of Germany.
- » They supported provincial temporary Govt in Afghanistan created by Mahinda Pratap Singh and Barkatullah.



• Weakness of Gadar movement:

- » Gadar movement had many flaws at the level of organisation, ideology, strategy & finances.
- » They also underestimated their level of preparation.
- » The movement failed to generate sustained and effective leadership.



• Contribution of Gadar Movement:

- » It led to the spread of nationalism and unity among NRIs.
- » It popularised socialist, democratic & secular views in India.
- » At the international level freedom of India became an important topic of discussion.

Canada & USA, many organizations and newspapers were set up to voice against the British

Swadesh Sevak at Vancouver by GD Kumar

United India House at Seattle, USA by Taraknath & GD Kumar

Free Hindustan newspaper by Taraknath

Circular-i-Azadi by Ramnath Puri

Hindi Association of Portland set up by Lala Hardayal in 1913

Komagata Maru incident

- » A ship named Komagata Maru was commissioned to carry some Indians to Canada.
- » It was carrying 376 passengers who were immigrants from Punjab, India. Of these, only 24 were granted admittance in Canada.
- » At that time, Canada had laws restricting entry of migrants of Asian origin.
- » The rest were forced to return back to India.
- » Finally, when they reached the Coast of **Budge-Budge(In Bengal)** they clashed with the British authorities which led to death of many Indians.
- » In this scenario, Indians decided to revolt against the British under the leadership of **Rash Bihari Bose**.

PHASE 2: AFTER WW1



On persuasion of Gandhiji and other Leaders most of the revolutionary terrorists either joined the movement or suspended their own activities in order to give the movement a chance



But, the sudden withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement (after Chauri Chaura incident) left most of them disillusioned.



- Two separate strands of revolutionary terrorism developed :
- In Punjab, U.P. and Bihar
- The other in Bengal.



Revolutionary Terrorism in Punjab-UP-Bihar

- The revolutionary terrorist activity in this region was dominated by the **Hindustan Republican Association/Army or HRA** (Later renamed **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association or HSRA**).
- HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by **Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal**.
- Its aim was to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government.
- To establish in its place a Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.

- HSRA ACTIVITIES:**
The HSRA leadership now decided to let the people know about its changed objectives and the need for a revolution by the masses.
 - Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill
 - The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making 'the deaf hear'.
 - The objective was to get arrested and to use the trial court as a forum for propaganda so that people would become familiar with their movement and ideology.

- Official Reaction**
Lahore conspiracy case- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were tried & later hanged(1931).
 - In jail, the revolutionaries protested against the horrible conditions through a fast, and demanded honourable and decent treatment as political prisoners.
 - Jatin Das** became the first martyr on the 64th day of his fast.

Kakori Train Robbery (August 1925)

Kakori proved to be a setback

The HRA men held up a train at Kakori,(near Lucknow), & looted its official money.

Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests & hanging of many.

Revolutionary Terrorism in Bengal

During the 1920s, many revolutionary groups reorganized their underground activities, while many continued working under congress

Many cooperated with C. R. Das in his Swarajist work.

One led by J. M. Sengupta (Anushilan group joined forces with him)

After Das's death (1925), the Bengal Congress broke up into two factions

The other led by Subhash Bose (Yugantar group backed him)

Actions of the reorganized groups included an assassination attempt on the notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner, Charles Tegart (another man named Day got killed) by Gopinath Saha in 1924.

Government, armed with a new ordinance, came down heavily on revolutionaries.

Many including Subhash Bose were arrested. Gopinath Saha was hanged.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID (APRIL 1930):

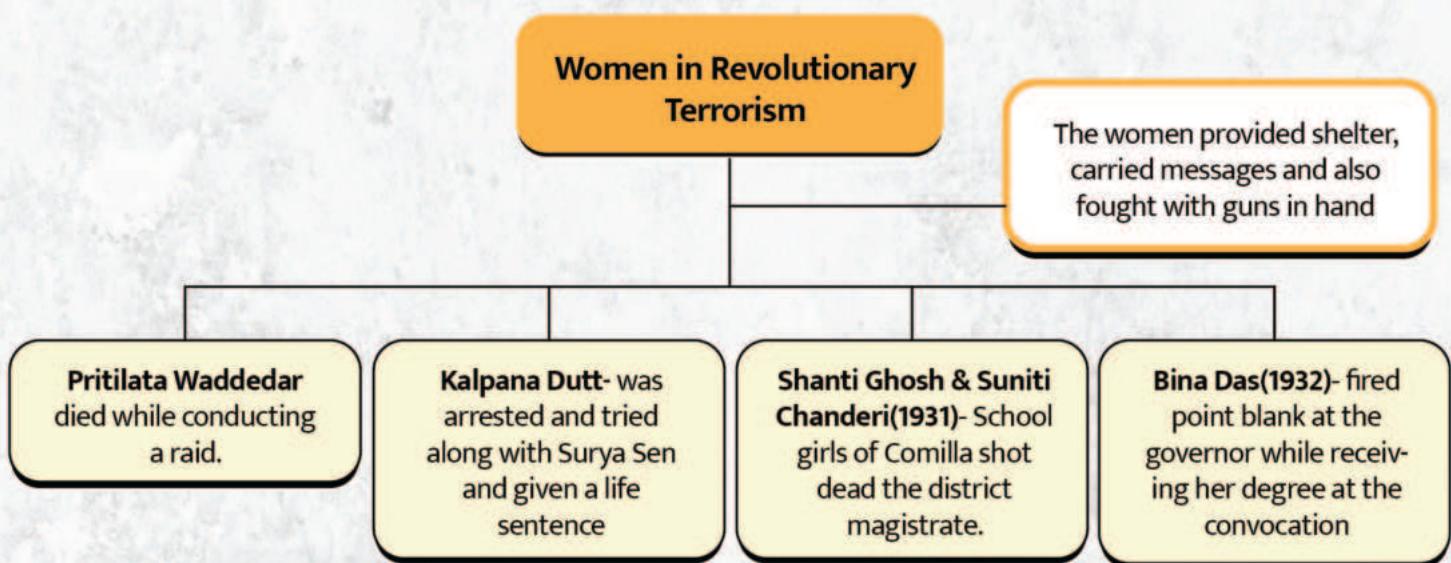
Surya Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion. They had planned to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to the revolutionaries, destroy telephone and telegraph lines and to dislocate the railway link of Chittagong with the rest of Bengal.

The raid was conducted in April 1930 and involved 65 activists under the banner of Indian Republican Army—Chittagong Branch.

The raid was quite successful. Sen hoisted the national flag, took salute and proclaimed a provisional revolutionary government. But later **Surya Sen was arrested and hanged** in January 1934

The Chittagong raid fired the imagination of the revolutionary-minded youth and recruits poured into the revolutionary terrorist groups in a steady stream.

WOMEN PERSONALITIES



MADAM BHIKAJI CAMA



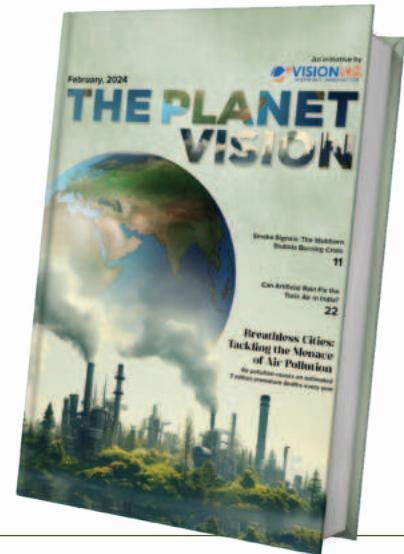
Madam Bhikaji Cama:



THE PLANET VISION

In a world facing unprecedented environmental challenges, staying informed and empowered is more crucial than ever. **VisionIAS** brings you '**The Planet Vision**', a simplified, informative, and interactive magazine to delve into the complexities of the environment.

With the belief, that individual efforts and awareness are the key to a sustainable future, the magazine seeks to inspire and educate people to **develop a deeper understanding and appreciation for the environment, nature & planet.**



Objectives of 'The Planet Vision'



Sensitise the young generation: Highlighting pressing environmental issues and their multifaceted impacts.



Inspire Action and Promote Sustainable Lifestyle: Inspiring stories and case studies to motivate readers to make environmentally conscious choices.



Bridge Environmental Science and Public Understanding: Presenting complex scientific concepts in a simple and interactive manner.



Showcase Solutions: Spotlight innovative technologies, projects, and initiatives that offer solutions to environmental challenges.



Highlight Local Efforts: Showcase local conservation efforts, community initiatives, and grassroots projects that make a positive impact on the environment.

Who is the magazine for?

The Magazine is designed for students, eco-conscious individuals, educators, environmentalists, and anyone who cares about the health of our planet.

Key elements of the 'The Planet Vision'



Cover Stories: Thought-provoking articles about a critical ongoing environmental issue, along with the mitigation strategies adopted at the national and international levels.



Briefing and Developments: Stay informed about the latest environmental news, trends, and solutions.



Protect and Preserve: Inspirational stories of local conservation efforts.



Environment and You: Illustrating ways to make environmentally conscious choices in everyday life.



Green Tech: New and emerging technologies in the field of environment.



Interactive elements:

Snapshot: Telling a story through capturing images.

Quizzes and crosswords: To test your understanding and knowledge as a reader.



Look deep into nature, and then you will understand everything better.

-Albert Einstein



Scan the QR code, to download and read the Magazine:



QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2024)
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS



**INDIAN
RENAISSANCE**



**THE
PROCESS OF
REAWAKENING.**



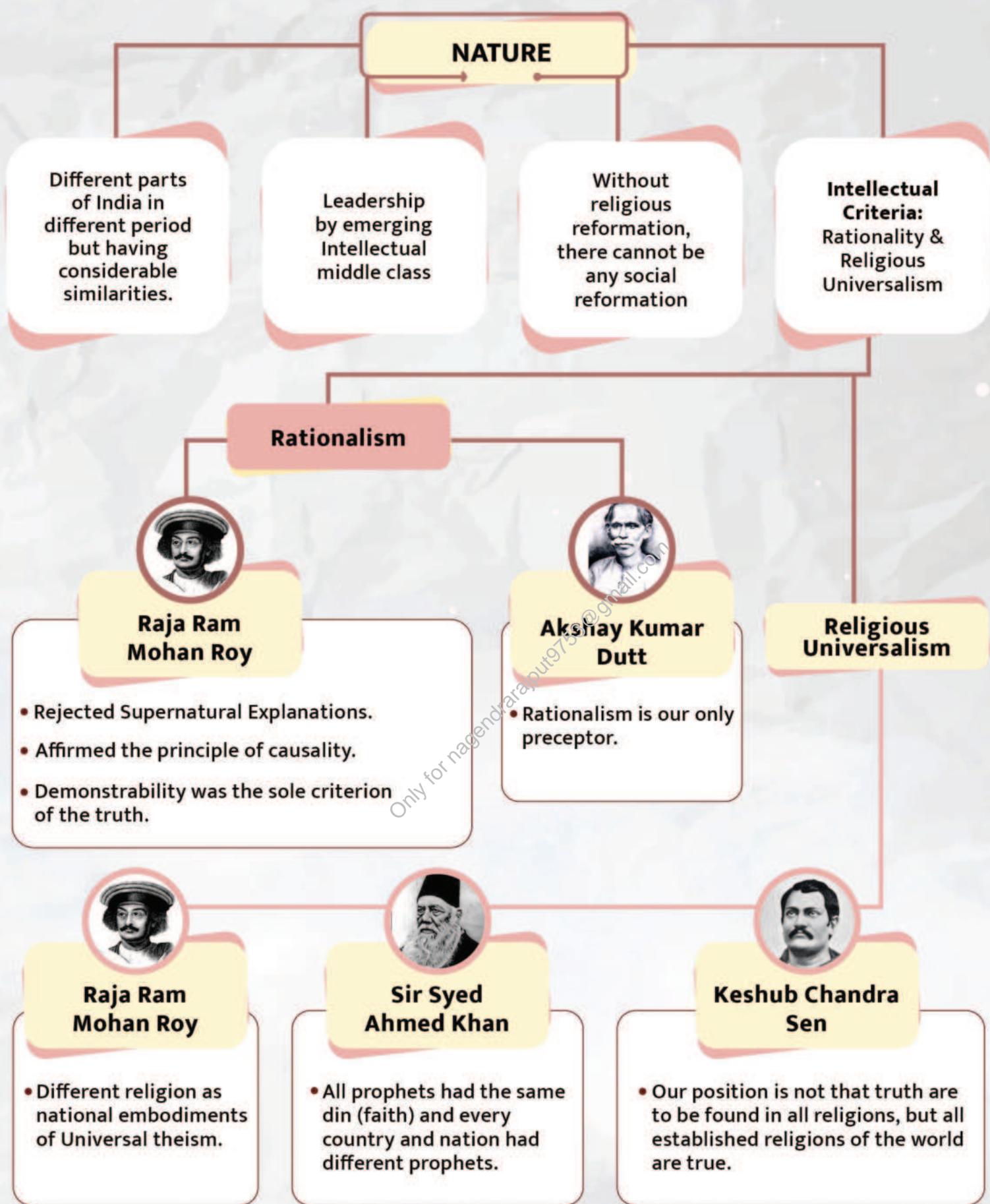
**GAVE RISE TO
DESIRE FOR
REFORMS.**



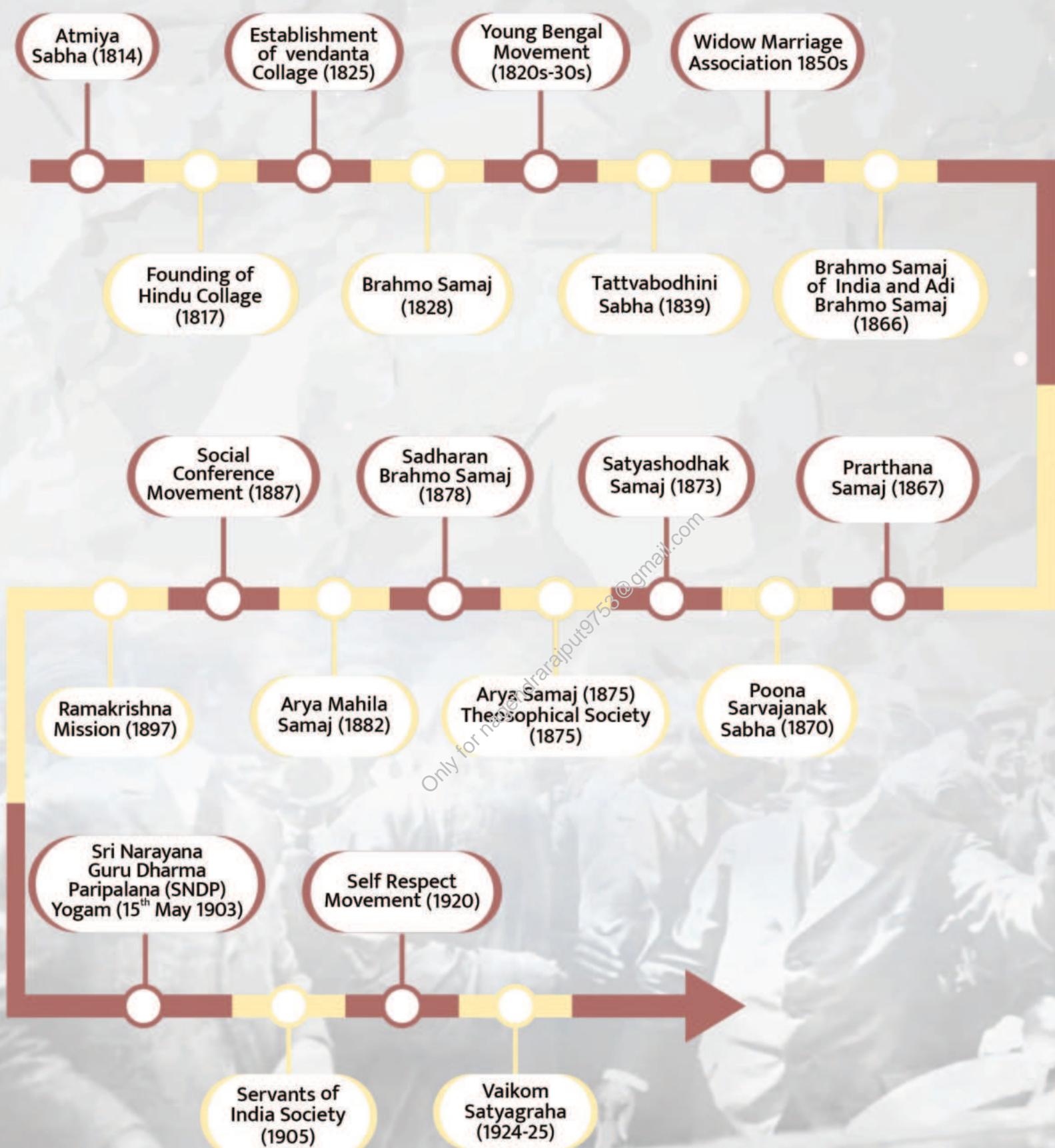
FACTORS FOR THE REFORM MOVEMENTS



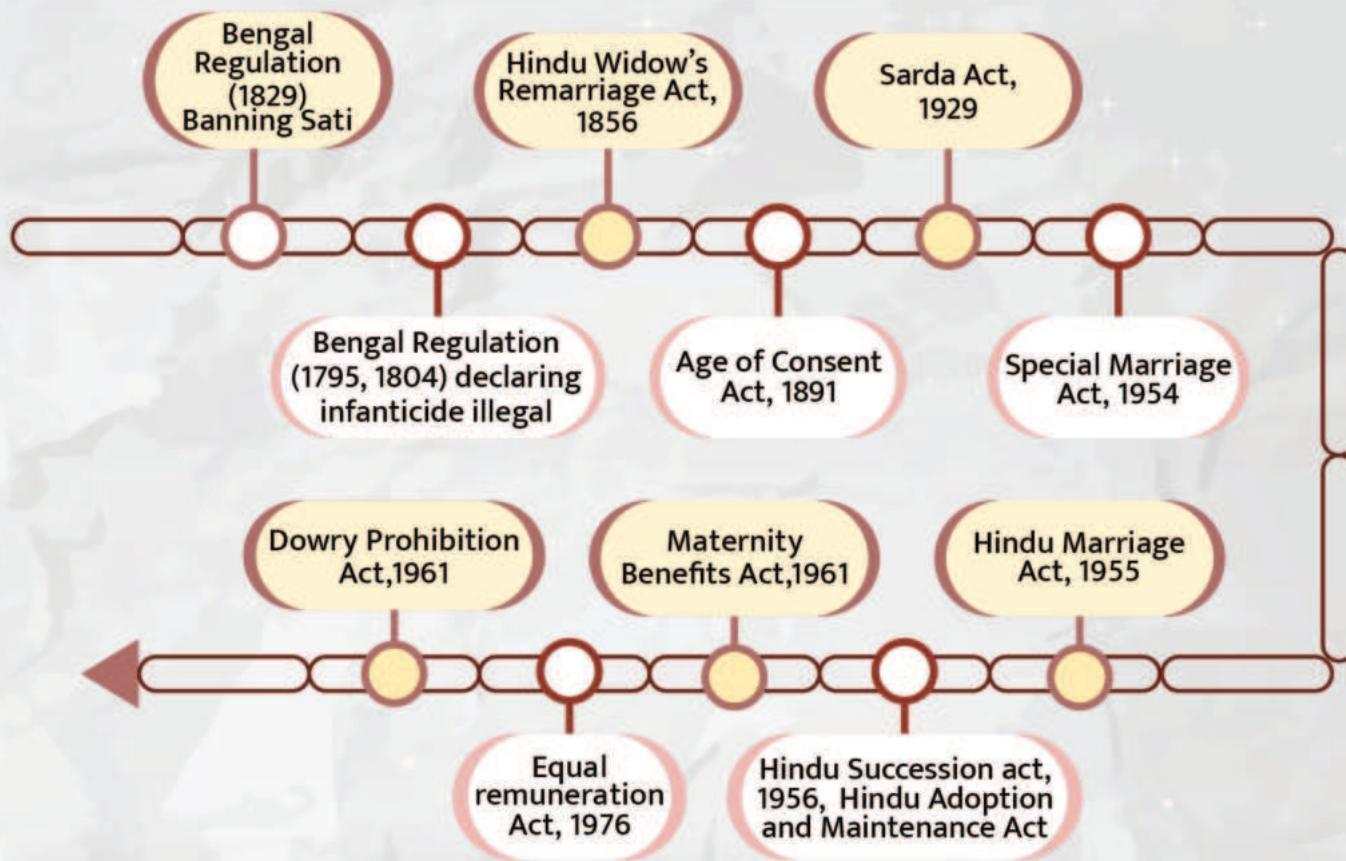
NATURE OF THE MOVEMENTS:



TIMELINE OF MAJOR REFORM MOVEMENTS



TIMELINE OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES FOR WOMEN



REFORM MOVEMENTS (AMONG HINDUS)

PAN INDIA MOVEMENT

Ramkrishna Movement
Arya Samaj
Theosophical Movement

1. Student's Library and Scientific Society.
2. Paramhansa Mandalis
3. Satyashodhak Samaj
4. Servants of India Society

1. Brahmo Samaj.
2. Tattvabodhini Sabha.
3. Brahmo Samaj of India
4. Young Bengal Movement.
5. Prarthana Samaj.

1. SNDP Movement.
2. Vokkaliga Sangha.
3. Justice Movement.
4. Self-respect Movement.
5. Temple Entry Movement.

REFORMER	MOVEMENT/ ORGANIZATION ASSOCIATED	MAIN IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES	BOOKS, JOURNALS, AND NEWSPAPERS
Raja Ram Mohan Roy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmiya Sabha(1814) • Brahmo Sabha (1828) later renamed as Brahmo Samaj. • Note: Dharma Sabha by Radhakant Deb for countering Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Denounced polytheism, idol worship, practices like Sati. • Discarded faith in incarnations. • Primacy of human reason and conscience over any scripture. • Worship of eternal, unsearchable, immutable god. • Criticism of caste system. • Promotion of charity, morality, benevolence, etc. • No definite stand on doctrine of Karma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin (A Gift to Monotheism). • Precepts of Jesus (1820). • Translation of Veda's and Upanishads into Bengali. • Samvad Kaumudi. • Miratul-Akbar(Persian). • Atmiya Sabha Publication (Bengal Gazette).
Maharishi Debendranath Tagore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839). • Joined Brahmo Samaj in 1842. • Adi Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoted systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and propagation of Rammohan's ideas. • A new vitality and strength of membership of Brahmo Samaj. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali.
Keshab Chandra Sen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Branches of the Brahmo Samaj were opened outside Bengal. • Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Popularization of Samaj outside Bengal. • Cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of aspects from all religion. • Strong views against caste system. • Support to inter-caste marriages. 	

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal of Sanskrit College. • Secretary of Bethune School. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pioneer of higher education for women. • Legalization of widow remarriage. • Against child marriage and polygamy. 	Associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattvabodhini Patrika. • Somprakash. • Sarbashubhankari Patrika. • Hindu Patriot.
Swami Dayananda Saraswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arya Samaj • Dayananda AngloVedic (D.A.V.) College in 1886. • Shuddhi (purification) movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision for classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally). • India free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all. • “Back to the Vedas”. • Revival of Vedic learning and Vedic purity of religion and not Vedic times. • Attacked Hindu orthodoxy, caste rigidities, untouchability, idolatry, polytheism, belief in magic, charms and animal sacrifices, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).
Swami Vivekananda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramakrishna Math at Belur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective was to bridge gap between Paramartha (Service) and Vyavahara (behaviour). • Fundamental oneness of God. • Attended the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893. • Subscribed to Vedanta system. • The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva. 	

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

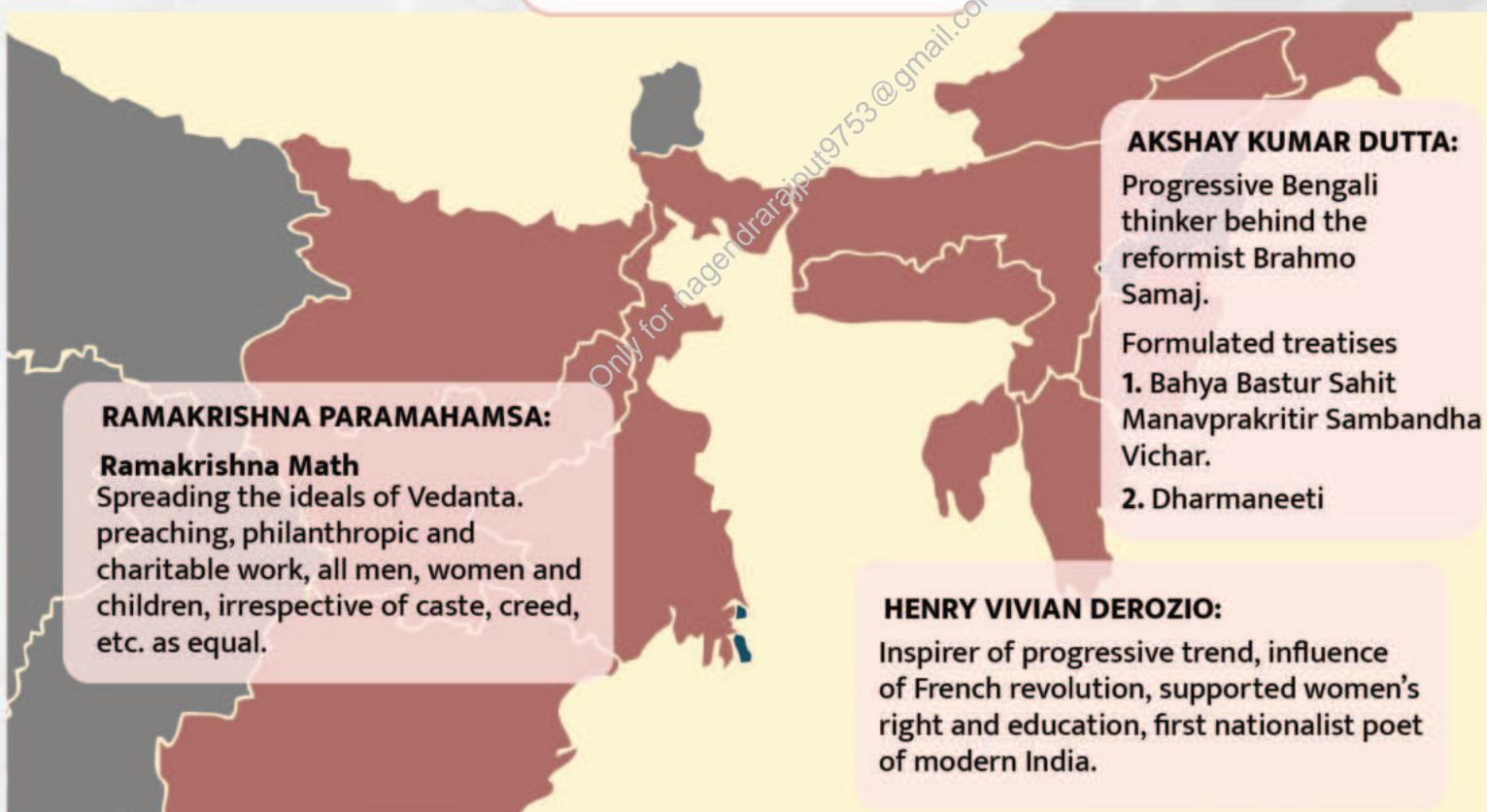
Mahadeo Govind Ranade

- Prominent role in Prarthana Samaj (Established by Atmaram Pandurang).
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.
- Social conference movement.
- Widow Remarriage Association.
- Founding member of INC.
- Indian National Social Conference.
- Member of Bombay legislative council.
- Judge of the Bombay High Court.
- Disapproval of caste system.
- Women education.
- Widow Remarriage.
- Raising the age of marriage for both male and female.
- Regarded as father of Indian economics.
- Emphasised the term retrograde movement.

- **Newspaper:** Induprakash

OTHER PROMINENT PERSONALITIES (REGION-WISE):

EASTERN INDIA:



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Brahmo Samaj (1828) by Raja Rammohan Roy

Split in Brahmo Samaj in 1866:

1. Keshab Chandra Sen formed **Brahmo Samaj of India**.
2. Debendranath Tagore's samaj became **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.

In 1878, Cooch-Behar controversy: 13 year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.

New faction is **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj** started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta.

WESTERN INDIA:



BALSHASTRI JAMBHEKAR: Father of Marathi Journalism, attacked orthodoxy.

STARTED NEWSPAPER: Darpan in 1832, as 1st Marathi Newspaper, Digdarshan in 1840.

Bombay Native General Library and Native Improvement Society.

Jyotiba Phule: Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873.

Aim: Complete abolition of caste system and socio-economic inequalities, education among women and lower caste people.

Works: Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri. Awarded by title of Mahatma.

Pandita Ramabai: Arya Mahila Samaj, Mukti Mission, Sharda Sadan.

Work areas: Against child marriages, promotion of girls education and improvement of conditions of women.

Gopalhari Deshmukh 'Lokahitawadi'

Weekly **Prabhakar** under the pen name of Lokahitawadi.

Other works: Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

Educationist and social reformer.
Co-founder: New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.

1st editor of **Kesari** and started **Sudharak**.

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Servants of India Society in 1905.

To train national missionaries. Works like the **Hitavada**.

SOUTH INDIA:

REFORMER	MOVEMENT/ORGANIZATION ASSOCIATED	MAIN IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES
SRI NARAYANA GURU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNPD) Movement • Aruvippuram movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of much discrimination in Kerala's society. • Held all religions are same. • Against divisiveness on the basis of caste, race or creed. • Took issues like right of admission to public schools, government services, access to roads and entry to temples, etc.
E.V. RAMASWAMY NAICKER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-Respect Movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rejection of the Brahminical religion.
KANDUKURI VEERESALINGAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hitakarini (Benefactor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influenced by the ideals of Brahmo Samaj.



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

OTHER HINDU REFORM MOVEMENTS:

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1875

- Founded in the United States by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott.
- Headquarters at Adyar.
- Preaching the wisdom of Krishna and Gita.



DEVA SAMAJ, 1887

- Shiv Narain Agnihotri
- Eternity of the soul, the Supremacy of the guru and the need for good action.



JUSTICE MOVEMENT, 1917

- Madras Presidency
- C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja
- For representation of non-brahmins.

VOKKALIGA SANGHA, 1905

- In Mysore:
An anti-brahmin movement.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA, 1924

- Lead K P Kesava
- Demanding throwing open of Hindu Temples and roads to untouchables.



RADHASWAMI MOVEMENT, 1861

- Tulsi Ram (Shiv Dayal Sahab).
- One Supreme Being, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life.



TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT, 1936

- Mainly by T.K. Madhavan on the ideals of Sree Narayana Guru and N. Kumaran Asan.

MUSLIM REFORM MOVEMENTS:

FARAIZI MOVEMENT

- Founded by Haji Shariatullah in East Bengal.
- Eradication of social innovations current among the Muslims of the region.

AHMADIYA MOVEMENT

- Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.
- Principle of Universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad.

DEOBAND MOVEMENT

- Mohammad Qasim Nanautavi (1832-1880) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (1828-1916)
- Propagating pure teachings of Quran and Hadis among Muslims and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rule.

WORKS:

1. Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
2. Tahdhib Al-Akhlaq

SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

- Aligarh Movement.
- Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- Knighthood in 1888.
- Anglo-Oriental College

Reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Social reforms among Muslims related to Purdah, polygamy, widow remarriage, etc.

Growth among Indian muslims through better education and employment opportunities.

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMERS

SHAH WALLIULLAH

- Revivalist response to Western influences.
- Harmony among the four schools of Muslim jurisprudence.
- Recognition of the role of individual conscience in religion.

TITU MIR

- Adopted wahabism.
- Organised the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the landlords.

SIKH REFORM MOVEMENTS:

SINGH SABHA MOVEMENT, 1873

- Modern western education to the Sikhs.
- To counter the proselytising activities.

KHALSA SCHOOLS & COLLEGES, 1892

- Promote Gurumukhi, Sikh learning and Punjabi literature.

AKALI MOVEMENT, 1920

- Gurudwara Reform Movement.
- Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the Apex body.

PARSI REFORM MOVEMENTS

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha 1851 with leaders like Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee.

Seva Sadan by Behramji M. Malabari in 1885.

Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller)
Anglo-Gujarati paper started by Dadabhai Naoroji.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



QUICK REVISION MODULE (UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

EARLY POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

I. POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS BEFORE INC



Organizations in Bengal

Organization	Year of Foundation	Founder
Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha	1836	Raja Rammohan Roy
Zamindari Association/ Landholders' Society	1838	Dwarakanath Tagore
The Bengal British India Society	1843	George Thompson
British Indian Association	1851	By merging Landholders' Society and the Bengal British India Society

The East India Association	1866	Dadabhai Naroji
The Indian League	1875	Sisir Kumar Ghosh
Indian Association of Calcutta	1876	Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose



Organizations in Bombay

Organization	Year of Foundation	Founder
The Bombay Association	1852	On the lines of British India Association of Calcutta
The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	1867	Mahadeo Govind Ranade
The Bombay Presidency Association	1885	Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K.T. Telang



Organization in Madras

Organization	Year of Foundation	Founder
Madras Native Association	1852	A branch of British Indian association of Calcutta
Madras Mahajan Sabha	1884	M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Ananda- charlu

II. FORMATION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)



Introduction

Founded in December 1885 by AO Hume

It was first organized expression of Indian nationalism at an all-India scale



Safety valve Theory

- A myth was floated that Congress by was formed by AO Hume on the behest of Lord Dufferin.
- Congress was to act as the 'safety valve' to diffuse any potential popular and violent revolution.
- Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai believed in the Safety Valve theory.
- However, there is little historical facts to support this theory.

III. EARLY CONGRESS PHASE





Methods of political works

- Constitutional agitation within the confines of law.
- To educate British regarding conditions in India, early nationalists:
 - Tried to arouse consciousness and national spirit and then educate and unite people on common political questions.
 - Persuaded the British government and British public opinion to introduce reforms in India.



Contribution of moderate nationalists

Economic Critique of British Colonialism

- Dadabhai Nouroji, R. C. Dutta, Dinshaw Wacha - put forward the 'Drain Theory' to explain the British exploitation of India
- Highlighted India's transformation from a self-sufficient economy to a colonial economy.

Constitutional Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature

- The Imperial Legislative council constituted by the Indian Council Act (1861) was an impotent body disguised as a representative body.
- Between 1885 to 1892, the nationalists demanded – 1) Expansion of Council with more Indian members, 2) More power, especially financial, to the council.
- These demands were met in the Indian Councils Act 1892.

Campaign for Administrative Reforms

- Demanded Indianisation of government service to prevent 'drain of wealth'.
- Separation of judiciary from executive.
- Call for increase in expenditure on welfare, education and agriculture.

Defense in Civil Rights

- ▶ Included the right to speech, thought, association and a free press.
- ▶ It helped in the spread of modern democratic ideas.



Evaluation of moderates



Positives

- ▶ Represented the most progressive force of the time.
- ▶ Created a national awakening of all Indians having common interest.
- ▶ Trained people in political works and popularised modern ideas.
- ▶ Exposed the exploitative character of colonial rule.
- ▶ Created a strong base for more vigorous and mass based national movement.



Limitations

- ▶ Failed to widen their democratic base and the scope of their demands.
- ▶ Kept national movement within a narrow social base.
- ▶ Lacked political faith in the masses.
- ▶ Felt masses were ignorant with conservative ideas.
- ▶ Moderates could not take militant political positions against the authorities.



IV. ECONOMIC CRITIQUE OF COLONIALISM



Major Leaders

- ▷ Moderates understood colonial rule as economically exploitative.
- ▷ Three prominent leaders
 - Dadabhai Naroji
 - Mahadev Govind Ranade
 - Romesh Chandra Dutt
- ▷ Other important leaders included G.V. Joshi, G. Subramaniya Iyer, G.K. Gokhale, Prithwis Chandra Ray



Economic Drain Theory

- ▷ A large part of India's capital and wealth was 'drained' to Britain in the form of:
 - Salaries and pensions of British civil and military officials working in India.
 - Interest on loans taken by the Indian Government
 - Profits of British capitalists in India
 - Home Charges or expenses of the Indian Government in Britain
- ▷ It was given by Naroji in 1867

V. POLICY OF DIVIDE AND RULE AND MUSLIM LEAGUE



Policy of Divide and Rule

To check the growth of a united national feeling in the country, Britishers decided to follow policy of 'divide and rule'.

It meant dividing the people along religious lines and encourage communal and separatist tendencies in Indian politics.

They decided to win over to their side Muslim zamindars, landlords, and the newly educated youths.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



Foundation of Muslim League

Founded under the leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk in 1906.

Founded as loyalist, communal and conservative political organisation.

It made no critique of colonialism, supported the partition of Bengal, and demanded special safeguards for the Muslims in government services.

Later with support of Lord Minto, it put forward the demand for separate electorates.

Their Communal demands were accepted in Minto-Morley Reforms known as Government of India Act of 1909.

British used Muslim league to fight the rising nationalism and keep the emerging intelligentsia among Muslims from joining the national movement.

VI. PARTITION OF BENGAL AND SWADESHI MOVEMENT



Partition of Bengal

- In 1905 Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal for administrative convenience.
- The partition of Bengal infuriated people all over India
- In Banaras Session, 1905, presided over by G.K. Gokhale, Congress supported the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement for Bengal.
- But main motives were to curtail the influence of Bengali politicians, split the Bengali people and stem nationalism.
- All sections of the Congress opposed it.
- Its impact was strongest in Bengal. In deltaic Andhra, the movement was known as Vandemataram



Swadeshi Movement

The Swadeshi movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the ideas of self-help, swadeshi enterprise, national education, and use of Indian languages.

To fight for swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilisation and boycott of British institutions and goods

Some also suggested that "revolutionary violence" would be necessary to overthrow British rule.

Major leaders: Lokamanya Tilak in Poona and Bombay, Ajit Singh and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab, Syed Haidar Raza in Delhi and Chidambaram Pillai in Madras presidency

Finally, in 1911, the partition of Bengal was annulled in order to curb the menace of revolutionary terrorism.



Impact of Swadeshi Movement



New Forms of Struggle



Boycott of Foreign Goods: It included boycott and public burning of foreign cloth and foreign-made salt or sugar.



Public Meetings and Processions: They emerged as major methods of mass mobilisation and popular expression.



Corps of Volunteers or 'Samitis': These samitis generated political consciousness among the masses through magic lantern lectures, swadeshi songs, providing physical and moral training to their members.



Imaginative use of Traditional Popular Festivals and Melas: Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals became a medium of swadeshi propaganda not only in western India, but also in Bengal.



Emphasis given to Self-Reliance: This implied re-assertion of national dignity, honour and confidence and social and economic regeneration of the villages.



Programme of Swadeshi or National Education: Bengal National College, inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan, was set up with Aurobindo Ghosh as its principal. Soon national schools and colleges sprang up in various parts of the country.



Swadeshi or Indigenous Enterprises: The swadeshi spirit also found expression in the establishment of swadeshi textile mills, soap and match factories, tanneries, banks, insurance companies, shops, etc.



Impact in the Cultural Sphere: Tagore's Amar Sonar Bangla written on this occasion was later inspired the liberation struggle of Bangladesh. In Tamil Nadu, Subramania Bharati wrote Sudesha Geetham. In painting, Abanindranath Tagore broke the domination of Victorian naturalism.



Increased the extent of mass participation



Students: They came out in large numbers to propagate and practise swadeshi.



Women: Women, who were traditionally home-centred, especially those of the urban middle classes, took active part in processions and picketing.



Muslims: Most of the upper and middle class Muslims stayed away or supported the partition for a Muslim-majority East Bengal.



Labour unrest and trade union: Strikes were organised on the issue of rising prices and racial insult, primarily in the foreign owned

VIII. THE SURAT SPLIT AND RISE OF REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM



The Surat Split

- The Congress split at Surat came in December 1907, around the time when revolutionary terrorism had gained momentum.
- Earlier in 1905, in Benaras Session, the extremist wanted to extend the boycott and Swadeshi movement to regions outside Bengal. The moderates were totally opposed to it.
- At the Calcutta Session in 1906, under the presidentship of Naroji, Congress declared Swarajya or self-government as its ultimate goal.
- The extremist wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur with Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai as the president and reiteration of the Swadeshi, boycott, and national education resolutions.
- The moderates wanted this session at Surat in order to exclude Tilak from the presidency and wanted Ras Behari Ghosh as the president and sought to drop the resolution on Swadeshi, Boycott and National education.
- With sides taking a rigid stand, split became inevitable. Sensing the opportunity, the government launched massive crackdown on the extremists.
- Tilak, the main extremist leader was sent to Mandalay for six years. Aurobindo and Bipin Chandra Pal retired from active politics. Lajpat Rai left for abroad.
- Thus, the movement entered a lull phase between 1908 to 1914. It was revived by Tilak when he was released in 1914.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Smart and Effective Notes Making for UPSC CSE Principles and Strategies



Why Notes Making?

Note-making for the UPSC exam is a strategic tool that significantly enhances an aspirant's ability to understand, retain, and revise the vast curriculum effectively. This personalized study aid helps in breaking down complex topics into digestible pieces, facilitating easier recollection and efficient last-minute revisions.

Principles of Notes Making

-  **Personalize Notes:** Understand your learning style for effective customization which should be prepared in an integrated manner for both Prelims and Mains examination.
-  **Format Choice:** Opt for digital, handwritten, or a hybrid approach based on learning ease.
-  **Summarization and Organization:** Condense passages, use bullet points for clear organization.
-  **Current Affairs Integration:** Enhance note relevance by integrating current affairs with static topics.
-  **Language Precision:** Emphasize keywords, concepts, and examples; avoid complete sentences.



Scan to access
Essential Learning
Resources.

Smart Strategies for Effective Notes Making

 **Reliable Sources**
Choose reputable sources that meet the demands of the examination.

 **Summarize and Organize**
Highlight or underline important points while reading, then summarize these in your own words.

 **Link to the UPSC Syllabus**
To ensure easy referencing of subject, topic, and subtopic for efficient exam preparation.

 **Integrate Visual Aids**
Use diagrams, flowcharts, and mind maps to visualize complex relationships between topics.

 **Current Affairs**
Create a dedicated section and link it to corresponding static topics for a comprehensive understanding.

 **Regular Revision**
Frequently revisit your notes to reinforce your memory and improve your retention.

 **Use bullet points, headings, and subheadings to structure your notes clearly.**

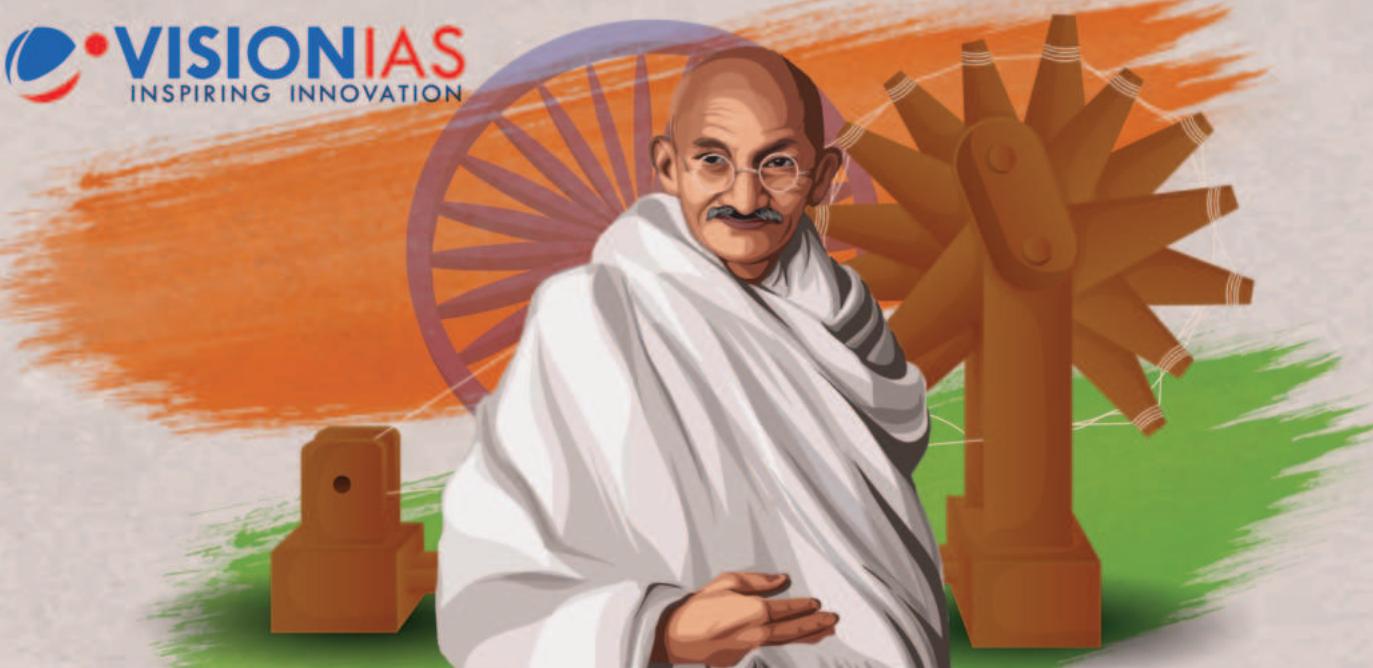
VisionIAS Smart Quality Content

Designed and developed for smooth understanding, learning, retention, and reproduction of content in the UPSC Examination. Further, it also facilitates smart and efficient note-making.

-  **Simplified Complex Topics:** Makes tough subjects easier and more digestible for better understanding.
-  **Up-to-date Information:** Offers latest, relevant study materials aligned with current exam requirements.
-  **Analytical Skills Development:** Boosts essential critical and analytical thinking through quizzes.
-  **Resource Optimization:** Uses infographics & smart presentations for more efficient time and resource utilization.
-  **Enriched Presentation:** Utilizes thematic colors and tables for fast information identification and recall.



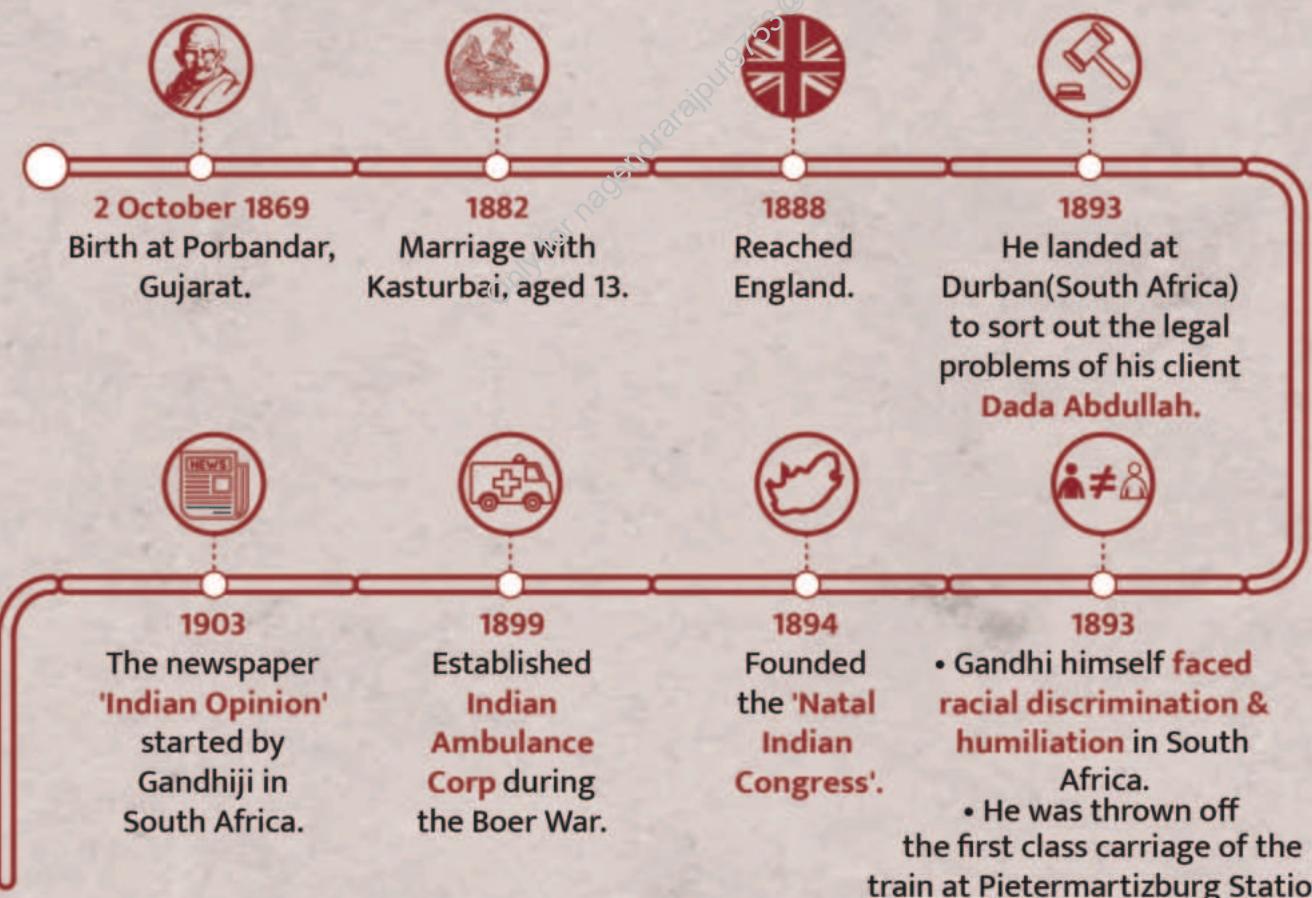
Scan to know more,
explore, and integrate
the Smart Quality
Content in your learning.



**QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

MAHATMA GANDHI

BRIEF CHRONOLOGY

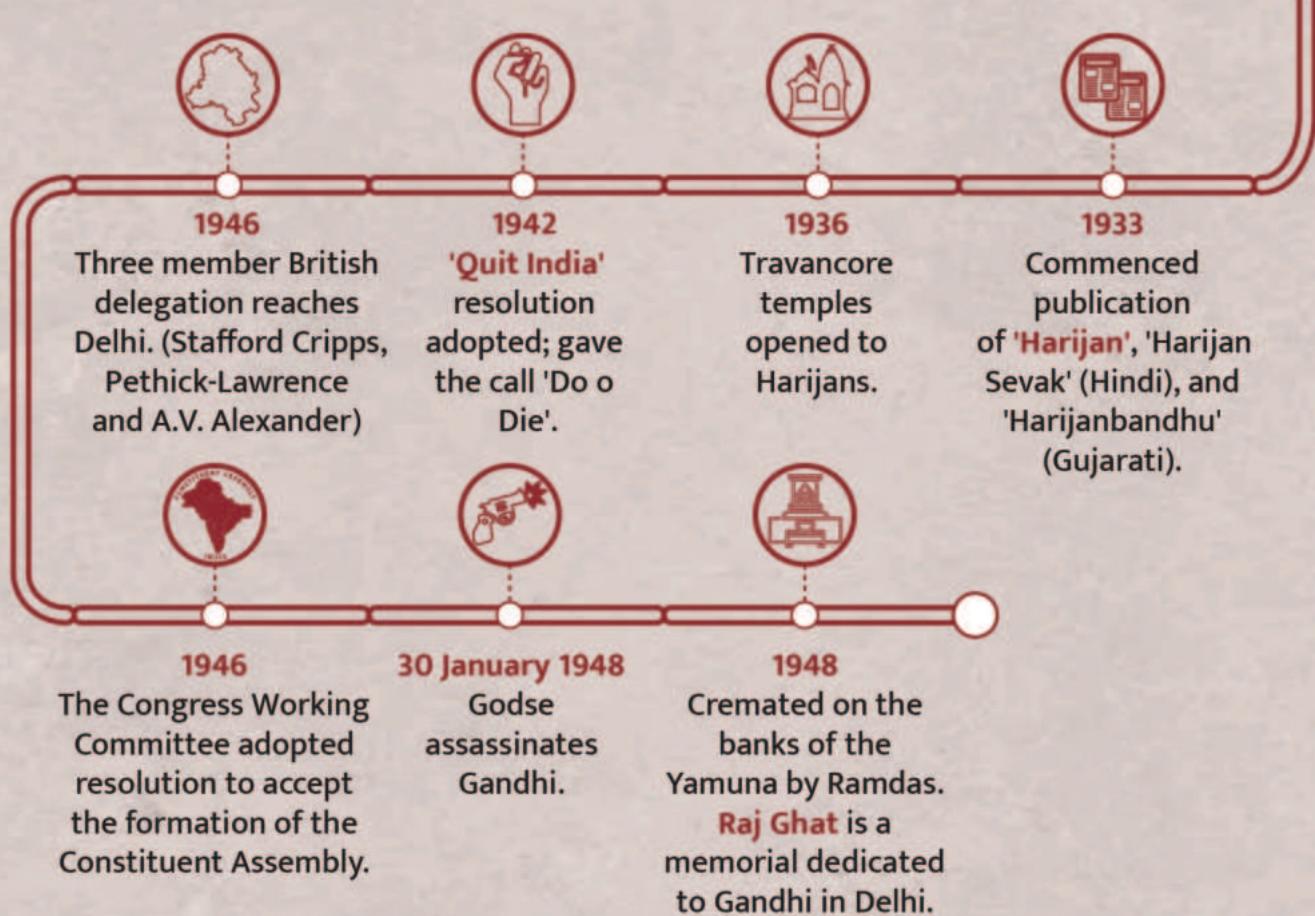






Copyright © by Vision IAS

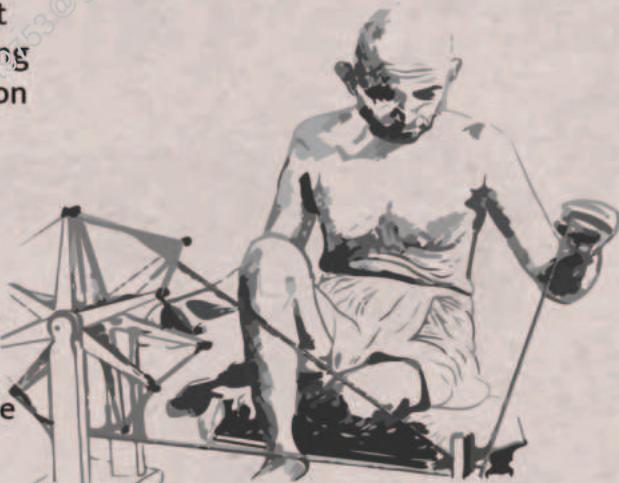
All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI

Khadi - In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi started his movement for Khadi as relief programme for the poor masses living in India's villages. He saw it as the end of dependency on foreign materials (symbolizing foreign rule) and thus giving a first lesson of real independence.

Charka - Mahatma Gandhi was critical of the **modern age in which machines enslaved humans and displaced labour**. He saw the **Charkha as a symbol of a human society that would not glorify machines and technology**. The spinning wheel could also provide the poor with supplementary income and make them self-reliant.



Moderate phase of struggle(1894-1906)

Two phases of struggle by Gandhiji in South Africa

Passive resistance phase or Satyagraha(1906-14)

MODERATE PHASE (1894-1906)

- » In this phase, he concentrated on sending petitions, memorials to the South African legislature, the Colonial secretary in London & the British Parliament.
- » In expectation of fair play he also supported the British in the Second Boer War by creating **Ambulance Corps of Indians**.
- » After the war, as a token of gratitude, Gandhi was conferred the title of **Kaisar-i-Hind**
- » (He renounced this title after the Jalianwallah Bagh massacre)
- » In this phase, Gandhi set up Natal Indian Congress & released his newspaper, Indian Opinion.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE PHASE OR SATYAGRAHA (1906-1914)

- » **2nd phase** Gandhi used Satyagraha- Passive resistance or Civil Disobedience;
- » Gandhi formed the **Passive Resistance Association**.
- » With the help of his German friend **Kallenbach**, he created **Tolstoy farm** to house the satyagrahis & give them away to sustain themselves.
- » Tolstoy Farm was a precursor to the Gandhian ashrams in India.

Who is Satyagrahi according to Gandhi?

- A satyagrahi was not to submit what he considers wrong
- He was to remain truthful, non-violent & fearless.
- He will never bow down before evil law or unjust law.

GANDHI'S EXPERIENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA



Masses had immense capacity to participate & sacrifice for a cause that moved them.



He was able to unite Indians from different classes & religions under his leadership.

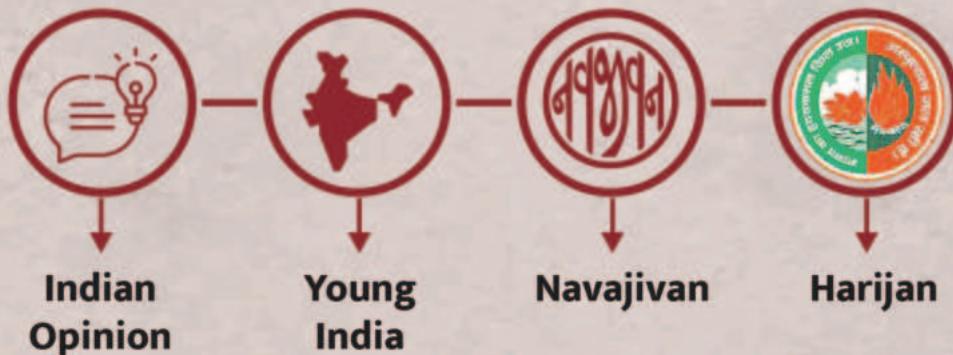


He realised that leaders have to take unpopular decisions at times.

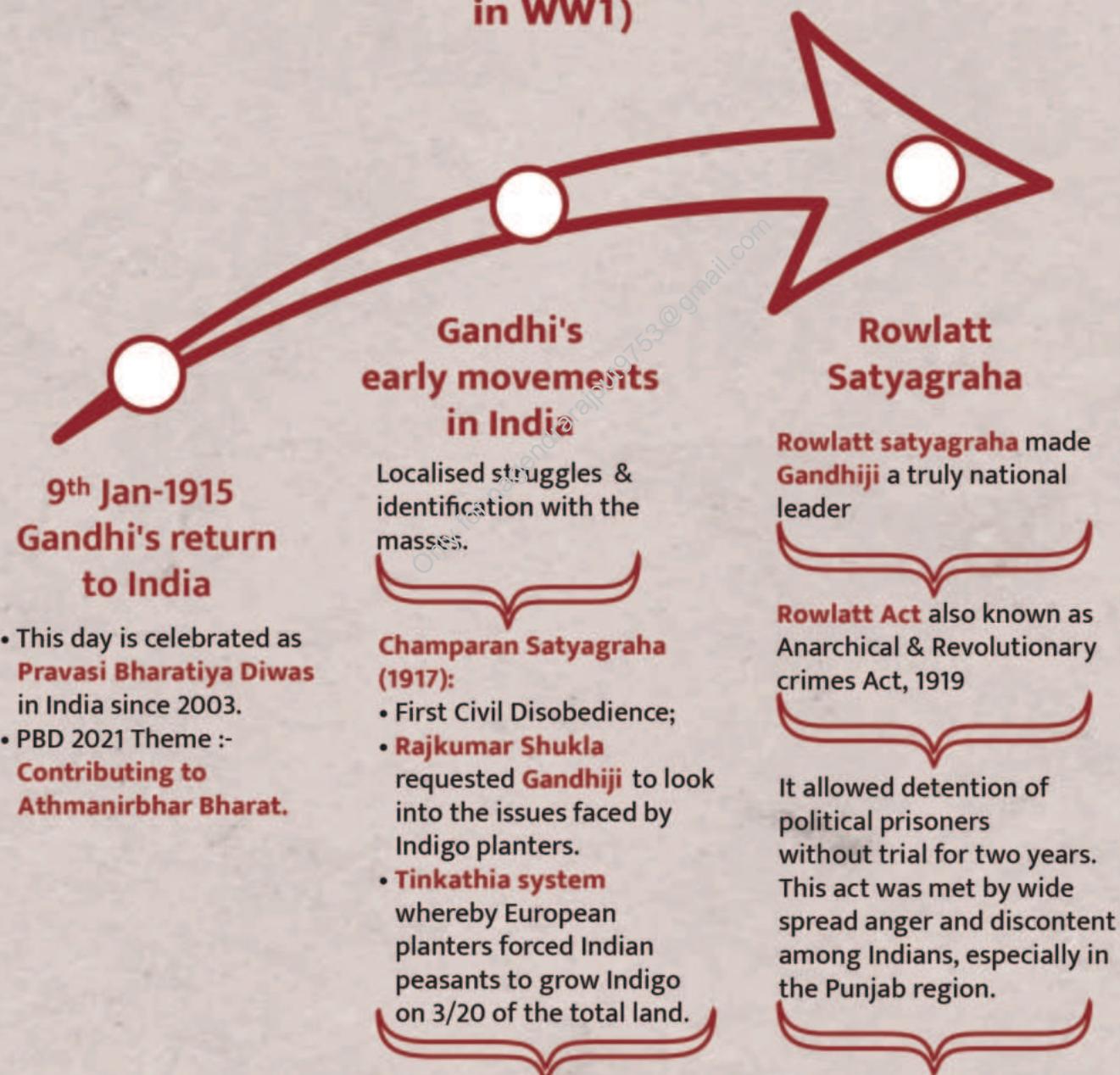


He evolved his own leadership style & techniques of struggle.

Gandhi ran four publications



He was not in favour of Home Rule agitation. (Britain was participating in WW1)





Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918):

- **First Hunger Strike.**
- Dispute between the mill owners & workers over the issue of discontinuation of the Plague bonus.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918): First Non-Cooperation.

- The authorities refused to grant remission due to crop failure.
- Crops failed due to droughts in Kheda (Gujarat).

- Massacre at **Jallianwala Bagh** or Massacre of Amritsar-1919

- **General Dyer** opened fire on unarmed crowd killing thousands;
- People had gathered on Baisakhi day to protest against the arrest of their leaders (**Saifuddin Kitchlew & Satyapal**)

Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.

Gandhi withdrew the movement(satyagraha against Rowlett) after this incident. He called it He also **Himalayan Blunder** returned the **Kaiser-i-Hind Gold medal**.

Hunter commission of 1920 appointed to investigate Jallianwala Bagh incident.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.



QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

CONGRESS - 1: FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1919-1939)

TIMELINE: INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT FROM 1919 TO 1938

1919

Emergence of
Khilafat Issue



FEB 1922

Chauri Chaura Incident

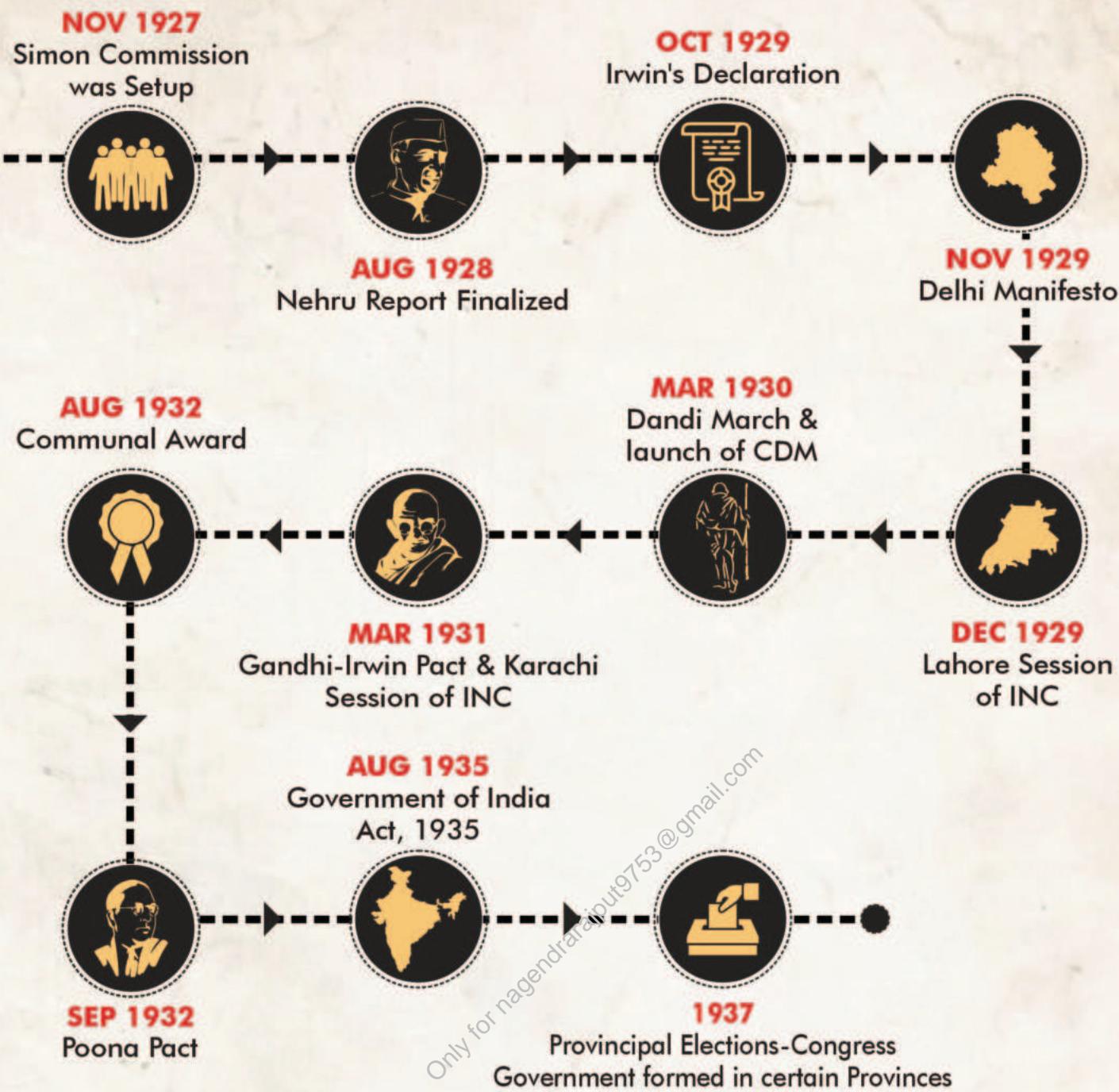


DEC 1920
Nagpur Session
of INC



DEC 1922 C.R. Das and
Motilal Nehru resigned
from their post in INC
and announced
the formation of Congress-
Khilafat Swarajya Party





NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND KHILAFAT AANDOLAN

BACKGROUND:

"Background of Non-Cooperation Movement"



Economic hardships post first world war

- Rise in Inflation.
- Increased burden of taxes.

Discontentment against colonial rule

Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre exposed brutal face of foreign rule.

Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms: Failed to satisfy the rising demand for self-government.



Lucknow Pact (1916)

Fostered Congress-Muslim League cooperation.

Emergence of the Khilafat issue

- Muslims angered by the British actions in Turkey after the First World War; Demanded the Khalifa's control over Muslim sacred places be retained
- **Khilafat Committee (1919)** formed under the leadership of the Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali), Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani.



Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Programme

- All India Khilafat Conference (1919)- call for the boycott of British goods.
- Gandhi, as the President of the All India Khilafat Committee, felt a mass and united noncooperation could be declared against the Government.
- Gandhi secured Congress support on the Khilafat question. Muslim League decided to support the Congress on political questions



TIMELINE: SERIES OF EVENTS LEADING TO DEVELOPMENT OF NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

						→
Feb 1920 Gandhi announced he would soon lead a movement of non-cooperation if the terms of the peace treaty failed to satisfy the Indian Muslims.	May 1920 The Treaty of Sevres completely dismembered Turkey.	June 1920 An all-party conference at Allahabad approved a programme of boycott of schools, colleges and law courts, and asked Gandhi to lead it.	August 1920 The Khilafat Committee started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched.	September 1920 At a special session in Calcutta, the Congress approved a non-cooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and swaraj was established.	December 1920 At the Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress, the programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.	

Special session held at Calcutta (Sep 1920)

► The Non-cooperation Program was finalized. It was to include:



► Boycott of government schools and colleges;



► Boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead;



► Boycott of legislative councils; boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead;



► Renunciation of government honours and titles;



► The second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or

Nagpur session of INC (Dec 1920)



- The programme of non-cooperation was endorsed.



- Instead of having the attainment of self-government through constitutional means as its goal, the Congress decided to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus **committing itself to an extra-constitutional mass struggle**.



- Some important organisational changes were made: a congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress from now onwards; provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised; ward committees were organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.

Note: Some leaders like M.A.Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S.Kharapade and B.C.Pal left congress.



Spread of the Movement

- Thousands of students left government schools and colleges.
- Many lawyers gave up their practice like C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, C.R. Rajgopalachari, etc.
- Heaps of foreign cloth were burnt publicly and their imports fell by half.
- Picketing of shops selling foreign liquor and of toddy shops was undertaken at many places.
- Tilak Swaraj Fund was oversubscribed and one crore rupees collected.
- In July 1921, the Ali brothers gave a call to the Muslims to resign from the Army as it was unreligious. Gandhi echoed their call and asked local Congress committees to pass similar resolutions to that effect.
- It gave rise to many local struggles such as Awadh Kisan Movement (UP), Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (Malabar) and the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab.



People's Response

- **Middle Class:** People from the middle classes led the movement at the beginning but later they showed a lot of reservations about Gandhi's programme.
- **Business Class:** The economic boycott received support from the Indian business group because they had benefited from the nationalists' emphasis on the use of swadeshi. But a section of the big business seemed to be afraid of labour unrest in their factories.



- **Peasants:** The movement gave an opportunity to the peasants to express their real feelings against the British as well as against their Indian masters and oppressors (landlords and traders).
- **Students:** Students became active volunteers of the movement and thousands of them left government schools and colleges and joined national schools and colleges (like Jamia Millia Islamia, Kashi Vidyapeeth).
- **Women:** Women gave up purdah and offered their ornaments for the Tilak Fund. They joined the movement in large numbers and took active part in picketing before the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.
- **Hindu-Muslim Unity:** Maintenance of communal unity, despite the events like Moppila Uprisings, were great achievements.

Movement Withdrawn



- Chauri Chaura Incident (Feb 1922).
- The CWC met at Bardoli in Feb 1922 and resolved to stop all activity that led to breaking of the law and to get down to constructive work, instead.
- Most of the nationalist leaders including C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Subhash Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, however, expressed their bewilderment at Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement.

SWARAJISTS AND NO-CHANGERS

After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), debate started about future Congress strategy.

No-Changers

- Led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari.
- Opposed council entry, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation programme.

Swarajists

- Led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan.
- Advocated entry into legislative councils to expose weakness of these assemblies and use them as arenas to arouse popular struggle.
- Defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils at the Gaya session of the Congress (December 1922). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the **formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party**, with C.R. Das as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.

Rapprochement

- Both sides wanted to avoid a 1907-type split and accepted the necessity of Gandhi's leadership of a united nationalist front.
- A compromise was reached at a meeting in Delhi in September 1923.
- Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress.
- With coalition partners, they out-voted the government several times, even on matters relating to budgetary grants, and passed adjournment motions.
- A noteworthy achievement was the **defeat of the Public Safety Bill in 1928** which was aimed at empowering the Government to deport undesirable and subversive foreigners (because the Government was alarmed by the spread of socialist and communist ideas).

Split and decline of Swarajists



Widespread communal riots and split among Swarajists themselves on communal and Responsivist-Non-responsivist lines.



Responsivists among Swarajists—**Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar**—advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible. Besides they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests.



Main leadership of the Swarajist Party reiterated faith in mass civil disobedience and withdrew from legislatures in March 1926, while another section of Swarajists went into the 1926 elections as a party in disarray.

Note: In 1930, the Swarajists finally walked out as a result of the Lahore Congress resolution on purna swaraj and the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

SIMON COMMISSION AND THE NEHRU REPORT

Simon Commission:



Background

- The Government of India Act, 1919 had a provision that a commission would be appointed ten years from date to study the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps.
- An all-white, seven-member Indian Statutory Commission, (Simon Commission) was set up by the British government on November 8, 1927.

Indian Response

- Exclusion of Indians from the commission was seen as a violation of the principle of self-determination.
- The Congress session in Madras (December 1927) under the presidency of M.A.Anṣari decided to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form".
- The liberals of the Hindu Maha sabha and the majority faction of the Muslim League under Jinnah decided to support the Congress call of boycott.
- The Unionists in Punjab and the Justice Party in the south decided **not to boycott the commission.**

Recommendations

- Abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces which should be given autonomy.
- Governor should have discretionary power in relation to internal security and administrative powers to protect the different communities.
- Rejected parliamentary responsibility at the centre. The governor-general was to have complete power to appoint the members of the cabinet.
- The Government of India to have complete control over the high court.
- Separate communal electorates be retained.
- It recommended Sindh should be separated from Bombay and Burma should be separated from India.
- Indian army should be Indianised though British forces must be retained.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Nehru Report:



Background

- As an answer to **Lord Birkenhead's challenge**, an All Parties Conference met in February 1928 and appointed a subcommittee under the **chairmanship of Motilal Nehru** to draft a constitution.
- This was the **first major attempt** by the Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.
- The committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members.
- The report was finalised by August 1928.
- The report confined itself to British India, as it envisaged the future link-up of British India with the princely states on a federal basis.
- The recommendations of the Nehru Committee were unanimous except in one respect—while the majority favoured the “dominion status” as the basis of the Constitution, a section of it wanted “complete independence” as the basis.

Main Recommendations

- Dominion status** on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- Rejection of separate electorates** which had been the basis of constitutional reforms so far; instead, a demand for joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims at the Centre and in provinces where they were in minority.
- Linguistic provinces.
- Nineteen fundamental rights** including equal rights for women, right to form unions, and universal adult suffrage.
- Responsible government at the Centre and in provinces**— (a) The Indian Parliament at the Centre to consist of a 500-member House of Representatives elected on the basis of adult suffrage, a 200-member Senate to be elected by provincial councils; the House of Representatives to have a tenure of 5 years and the Senate, one of 7 years; the central government to be headed by a governor-general, appointed by the British government but paid out of Indian revenues, who would act on the advice of the central executive council responsible to the Parliament. (b) Provincial councils to have a 5-year tenure, headed by a governor acting on the advice of the provincial executive council.
- Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims.
- Complete dissociation of State from religion.

Note: Nehru and Subhash Bose rejected the Congress' modified goal and jointly set up the Independence for India League

CHANGES SUGGESTED IN THE NEHRU REPORT:



Delhi Proposals of Muslim League (1927)

- These proposals were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927).
- These were:
 - joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims
 - one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
 - representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population
 - formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.



Hindu Mahasabha Demands

- Vehemently opposed to the proposals for creating new Muslim-majority provinces and reservation of seats for Muslims majorities in Punjab and Bengal (which would ensure Muslim control over legislatures in both).
- It demanded a strictly unitary structure.



Amendments Proposed by Jinnah (1928)

- One-third representation to Muslims in the central legislature;
- Reservation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportionate to their population, till adult suffrage was established; and
- Residual powers to provinces.
- These demands were not accommodated.



Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929)

1. Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.
2. Provincial autonomy.
3. No constitutional amendment by the centre without the concurrence of the states.
4. All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province.
5. Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.

6. One-third Muslim representation in the central legislature.
7. In any cabinet at the centre or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.
8. Separate electorates.
9. No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community consider such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.
10. Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
11. Separation of Sindh from Bombay.
12. Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.
13. Full religious freedom to all communities.
14. Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

BACKGROUND:

Calcutta Session of Congress (Dec 1928)



- Nehru Report was approved.
- If the government did not accept a constitution based on dominion status by the end of the year, the Congress would demand complete independence.

Irwin's Declaration (Oct 1928)



- Before the Simon Commission report came out, the declaration by Lord Irwin was made.
- Stated that in their judgement it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the "natural issue of India's constitutional progress as they contemplated is the attainment of Dominion status".
- He also promised a Round Table conference after Simon Commission submitted its report.

Delhi Manifesto (1929)



- Put forward certain conditions for attending the Round Table Conference:

- That the purpose of the Round Table Conference should be not to determine whether or when dominion status was to be reached but to formulate a constitution for implementation of the dominion status
- That the Congress should have majority representation at the conference
- There should be a general amnesty for political prisoners and a policy of conciliation

Lahore Congress (Dec 1929) and Purna Swaraj



- Jawaharlal Nehru was nominated the president for the Lahore session of the Congress. The following major decisions were taken at the Lahore session.
- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.
- **Complete independence** was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- **Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience** including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures were asked to resign their seats.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.

Gandhi's 11 demands



- To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore Congress, Gandhi presented eleven demands to the government and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. The demands were as follows:
- **(a) Issues of General Interest:**
 - Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent.
 - Introduce total prohibition.
 - Carry out reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
 - Change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences.
 - Release political prisoners.
 - Accept Postal Reservation Bill.
- **(b) Specific Bourgeois Demands:**
 - Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio
 - Introduce textile protection.
 - Reserve coastal shipping for Indians.
- **(c) Specific Peasant Demands:**
 - Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent.
 - Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly.

Note: With no positive response forthcoming from the government on these demands, the Congress Working Committee invested Gandhi with full powers to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement at a time and place of his choice.

THE MOVEMENT:

Launch of CDM



- Dandi March (March 12, 1930): Gandhi gave the following directions for future action:
 - ▷ Wherever possible civil disobedience of the salt law should be started.
 - ▷ Foreign liquor and cloth shops can be picketed.
 - ▷ We can refuse to pay taxes if we have the requisite strength.
 - ▷ Lawyers can give up practice.
 - ▷ Public can boycott law courts by refraining from litigation.
 - ▷ Government servants can resign from their posts.
 - ▷ All these should be subject to one condition—truth and non-violence as means to attain swaraj should be faithfully adhered to.
 - ▷ Local leaders should be obeyed after Gandhi's arrest.
- Gandhi's arrest came on May 4, 1930 when he had announced that he would lead a raid on Dharasana Salt Works on the west. After Gandhi's arrest, the CWC sanctioned:
 - ▷ Non-payment of revenue in ryotwari areas;
 - ▷ No-chowkidara-tax campaign in zamindari areas; and
 - ▷ Violation of forest laws in the Central Provinces.



Satyagraha at Different Places



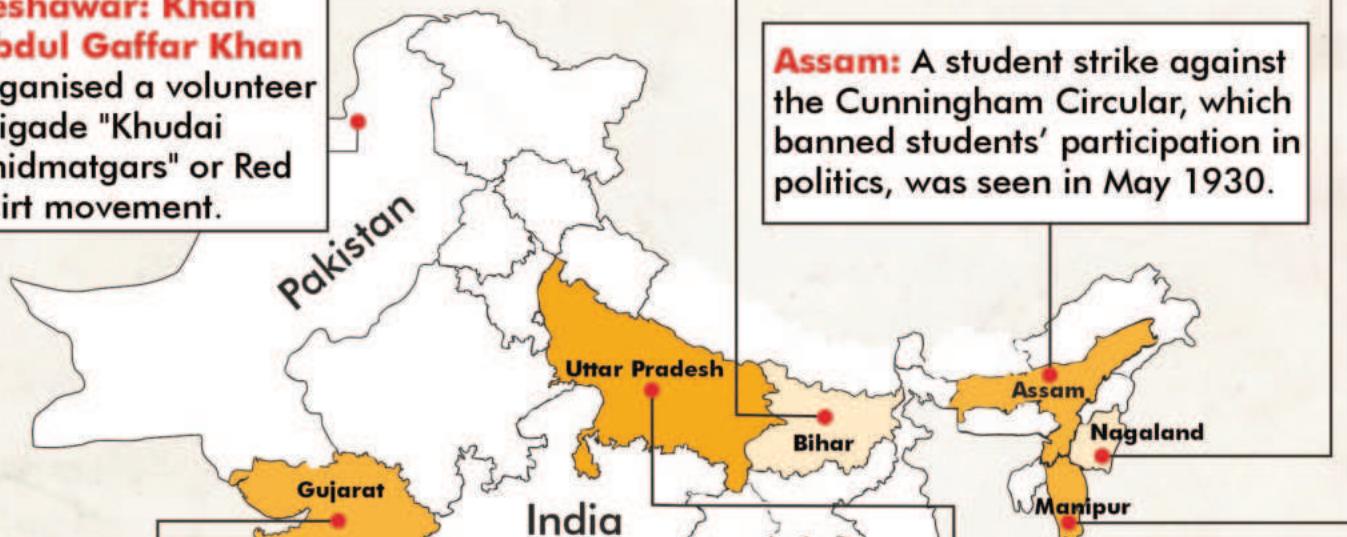
Bihar: A powerful no-chaukidari tax agitation replaced the salt satyagraha (owing to physical constraints in making salt).

Manipur and Nagaland:

These areas took a brave part in the movement.

At the young age of thirteen, Rani Gaidinliu, a Naga spiritual leader, raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule.

Peshawar: Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan organised a volunteer brigade "Khudai Khidmatgars" or Red shirt movement.



Gujarat: A determined no-tax movement was organised here which included refusal to pay land revenue.

Dharasana: On May 21, 1930, Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal took up the unfinished task of leading a raid on the Dharasana Salt Works.

Malabar: K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader famed for the Vaikom Satyagraha, organised salt marches.

Tamil Nadu: C. Rajagopalachari organised a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore (or Thanjavur) coast to break the salt law.

Assam: A student strike against the Cunningham Circular, which banned students' participation in politics, was seen in May 1930.

United Provinces A no-revenue campaign was organised; a call was given to zamindars to refuse to pay revenue to the government. Under a no-rent campaign, a call was given to tenants against zamindars.

Orissa: Under Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri, a Gandhian leader, salt satyagraha proved effective in the coastal regions of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts.

Andhra Region: District salt marches were organised in east and west Godavari, Krishna and Guntur.

Extent of Mass Participation



Women: Gandhi had specially asked women to play a leading part in the movement. Soon, they became a familiar sight, picketing outside liquor shops, opium dens and shops selling foreign cloth.

Students: Along with women, students and youth played the most prominent part in the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor.

Muslims: The Muslim participation was nowhere near the 1920-22 level because of appeals by Muslim leaders to stay away from the movement and because of active government encouragement to communal dissension. Still, some areas such as the NWFP saw an overwhelming participation.

Tribals Tribals were active participants in Central Provinces, Maharashtra and Karnataka. Workers The workers participated in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Sholapur, etc. Peasants were active in the United Provinces, Bihar and Gujarat.

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

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES:

1st RTC (Nov 1930 and Jan 1931)

- The Congress and some prominent business leaders refused to attend, but many other groups of Indians were represented at the conference.
 - Indian princely states were represented by the Maharajas of various princely states.
 - Muslim League sent Aga Khan III (leader of British-Indian delegation), Muhammad Ali Jinnah among others.
 - Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz and Radhabai Subbarayan represented Women.
 - The Depressed Classes were represented by B.R. Ambedkar and Rettama Srinivasan.
 - Labour was represented by N.M. Joshi and B. Shiva Rao.
- Nothing much was achieved at the conference.

2nd RTC (Sep 1931 to Dec 1931)

- Before the 2nd RTC, the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** was signed in Mar 1931.
- In March 1931, a special session of the Congress was held at **Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.**
- INC nominated Gandhi as its sole representative for the 2nd RTC.
- A. Rangaswami Iyengar and Madan Mohan Malaviya were also there.
- Indian princely states were represented by Maharajas of various princely states
- The Muslims were represented by Aga Khan III, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, among others.

- Hindu groups were represented by M.R. Jayakar, B.S. Moonje and Diwan Bahadur Raja Narendra Nath.
- The Depressed Classes were represented by B.R. Ambedkar and Rettamalai Srinivasan.
- Industry was represented by Ghanshyam Das Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Maneckji Dadabhoy.
- Labour was represented by N. M. Joshi, B. Shiva Rao and V. V. Giri.
- The representatives for Indian women were Sarojini Naidu, Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz and Radhabai Subbarayan.
- No substantial result regarding India's constitutional future came out of it.

3rd RTC (Nov 1932 to Dec 1932)

- It was not attended by the Indian National Congress and Gandhi.
- It was ignored by most other Indian leaders.
- Indian princely states were represented by Maharajas of various princely states
- Again, like in the two previous conferences, little was achieved.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Mar 1931): Irwin on behalf of the government agreed on-

- Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence;
- Remission of all fines not yet collected;
- Return of all lands not yet sold to third parties;
- Lenient treatment to those government servants who had resigned;
- Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption (not for sale);
- Right to peaceful and non-aggressive picketing; and
- Withdrawal of emergency ordinances.

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

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

Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed—

- To suspend the civil disobedience movement, and
- To participate in the next RTC.

Note: In Karachi session(1931), two resolutions were adopted—one on Fundamental Rights and the other on National Economic Programme.

Withdrawal of CDM

- On the failure of the 2nd RTC, the CWC decided on Dec 29, 1931 to resume the CDM.
- On Jan 4, 1932, Gandhi was arrested.

- Repressive ordinances were issued; Congress organisations at all levels were banned.
- In April 1934, Gandhi withdrew the CDM.

COMMUNAL AWARD

(Announced by the British prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932)

Main Provisions:

- Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes, women, and even the Marathas were to get separate electorates. Such an arrangement for the depressed classes was to be made for a period of 20 years.
- In the provincial legislatures, the seats were to be distributed on communal basis.
- The existing seats of the provincial legislatures were to be doubled.
- The Muslims, wherever they were in minority, were to be granted a weightage.
- Except in the North West Frontier Province, 3 per cent seats were to be reserved for women in all provinces.
- The depressed classes to be declared/accorded the status of minority.
- The depressed classes were to get 'double vote', one to be used through separate electorates and the other to be used in the general electorates.
- Allocation of seats were to be made for labourers, landlords, traders and industrialists.
- In the province of Bombay, 7 seats were to be allocated for the Marathas.

Congress Stand:

Though opposed to separate electorates, the Congress was not in favour of changing the Communal Award without the consent of the minorities. Thus the Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it.

Gandhi's Response

Gandhi saw the Communal Award as an attack on Indian unity and nationalism. He demanded that the depressed classes be elected through joint and if possible a wider electorate through universal franchise. And to press his demands, he went on an indefinite fast on September 20, 1932.

Poona Pact

Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes on September 24, 1932, the Poona Pact abandoned the idea of separate electorates for the depressed classes. But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures and to 18 per cent of the total in the Central Legislature. The Poona Pact was accepted by the government as an amendment to the Communal Award.

Note: Gandhi set up All India Anti-Untouchability League in 1932 and started weekly Harijan in 1933.

DEBATES ON THE FUTURE STRATEGY AFTER CDM (2-STAGE DEBATE)

First Stage debate:

On the course the national movement should take in the immediate future, i.e., during the phase of non-mass struggle (1934-35). Three perspectives:

1. Constructive work on Gandhian lines.
2. A constitutional struggle and participation in elections to the Central Legislature (due in 1934).
3. A strong leftist trend within the Congress, represented by Nehru, was critical of both constructive work and council entry. Instead, it favoured resumption and continuation of non-constitutionalist mass struggle.

Gandhi conciliated the proponents of council entry by acceding to their basic demand of permission to enter the legislatures. In the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly held in November 1934, the Congress captured 45 out of 75 seats reserved for Indians.

Government of India Act, 1935: It was unanimously rejected by the Congress.

The Hindu Mahasabha and the National Liberal Foundation, however, declared themselves in favour of the working of the 1935 Act in the central as well as at the provincial level.

Second stage Debate:

In early 1937, elections to provincial assemblies were announced and once again the debate on the future strategy to be adopted by the nationalists began.

There was full agreement that the Congress should fight these elections on the basis of a detailed political and economic programme.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Bose, and Congress socialists and communists were opposed to office acceptance and thereby in the working of the 1935 Act because they argued that it would negate the rejection of the Act by the nationalists.

The proponents of office acceptance argued that they were equally committed to combating the 1935 Act, but work in legislatures was to be only a short-term tactic since option of a mass movement was not available at the time. The administrative field should not be left open to pro-government reactionary forces.

In its sessions at Lucknow in early 1936 and Faizpur in late 1937, the Congress decided to fight elections and postpone the decision on office acceptance to the postelection phase.

The Congress won 716 out of 1,161 seats it contested. It got a majority in all provinces, except in Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh and the NWFP, and emerged as the largest party in Bengal, Assam and the NWFP.

CONGRESS RULE IN PROVINCES

Congress ministries were formed in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces, Orissa, United Provinces, Bihar and later in the NWFP and Assam also. In the 28 months of Congress rule in the provinces, there were some efforts made for people's welfare.

Reforms related to Civil Liberties

- Laws giving emergency powers were repealed.
- Ban on illegal organisations, such as the Hindustan Seva Dal and Youth Leagues, and on certain books and journals was lifted.
- Press restrictions were lifted.
- Newspapers were taken out of black lists.
- Confiscated arms and arms licences were restored.
- Police powers were curbed and the CID stopped shadowing politicians.
- Political prisoners and revolutionaries were released, and deportation and internment orders were revoked.
- In Bombay lands confiscated by the government during the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.
- Pensions of officials associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement were restored.



Social Welfare Reforms

- Prohibition imposed in certain areas. Measures for welfare of Harijans taken—temple entry, use of public facilities, scholarships, an increase in their numbers in government service and police, etc.
- Attention given to primary, technical and higher education and to public health and sanitation.
- Encouragement given to khadi through subsidies and other measures.
- Prison reforms undertaken.
- Encouragement given to indigenous enterprises.
- Efforts taken to develop planning through National Planning Committee set up under Congress president Subhash Bose in 1938.



Note: The Congress ministries resigned in October 1939 after the outbreak of the Second World War.



VISION IAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2024) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

CONGRESS 2 - TOWARDS FREEDOM AND PARTITION (1939-1947)

TIMELINE: INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT FROM 1919 TO 1938

CWC at Wardha:
Congress did not support
British during WW2

August offer promising
Dominion Status

Cripps Mission:
Promise of Dominion Status;
Constituent Assembly (India)



March,
1940



Pakistan
Resolution was passed
by Muslim League



August,
1940



Oct, 1940



Individual Satyagraha
movement was launched
to affirm the rights to speech.



March,
1942

Launch of QIM
Demanding immediate
British withdrawal
from India

Desai Liaquat pact,
in pursuance to unity
between INC and ML,
came but it was failed too.

Three Upsurges:
(Over INA trials against
sentencing of Rashid Ali,
and RIN (Navy) Revolt).

Aug, 1942

1944

1945

June, 1945

Winter of
1945-1946

Rajaji Formula to
solve deadlock between
ML and INC.

Wavell Plan:
Formation of Indian
executive Council
which act as interim
government; negotiations
on new constitution.

July, 1947

Mountbatten
plan

Feb, 1947

Dec, 1945-
Jan, 1946

Indian
Independence Act

Attlee's
statement

General election:
INC emerged as
the largest party.

June, 1947

1946

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

NATIONALIST RESPONSE IN THE WAKE OF WORLD WAR II

Different opinions on the question of Indian support to British war efforts in WW2:



Mahatma Gandhi advocated an unconditional support to the Allied powers.



Subhas Bose and other socialists, such as Acharya Narendra Dev and Jaya Prakash Narayan were of the view to take advantage of the situation of WW2 by immediately



Nehru's View: No Indian Participation in WW2 and at the same, no opportunistic view of the situation either.



The Muslim League viewed the war situation as one from which it could profit in getting a British assurance on its demands.

Keeping in consideration all the views, **Congress Working Committee at Wardha (September 1939)** passed a resolution:

- India **could not be a party to a war** being fought for democratic freedom, while that freedom was being denied to India.
- The government should declare its war aims soon and, also as to how the principles of democracy were to be applied to India.

Linlithgow's Statement (1939) promising:

- (a) Modification of GOI Act 1935.
- (b) Immediately a "consultative committee" to be formed for advisory function.

Note: British refused to state its war aims.

Immediate Congress Response

- (a) No Indian support for war.
- (b) But no immediate mass struggle to be launched.
- (C) Congress ministries in provinces to resign.

Note: Jinnah and the Muslim League celebrated this occasion as a "day of deliverance".

Ramgarh session of INC (March 1940)

- (a) Decided that India would accept nothing short of complete independence. (Unlike dominion status as promised through Linlithgow statement's).
- (b) A possibility of CDM was also proposed in the future.

Note: Further in March 1940, **"Pakistan Resolution"** passed at the Lahore session of Muslim League.

RUN UP TO QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



August Offer (1940)

British got into conciliatory mood owing to Hitler's advances to seek Indian Support, so this offer was proposed:

- (a) Promise of the expansion of the Executive Council
- (b) Dominion status as the objective for India.
- (c) Promise of Constituent Assembly (mainly Indians) post WW2.*
- (d) No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

* For the first time, inherent right of Indians to frame their Constitution was recognised.

Note: Both congress & ML rejected it. Nehru said, "Dominion status concept is dead as a doornail."



Individual Satyagraha

- In late 1940s, Gandhiji decided to initiate a limited satyagraha on an individual basis. The aims were:
 - (i) To show that nationalist patience was not due to weakness;
 - (ii) to express that Indians made no distinction between Nazism and autocracy that ruled India; and
 - (iii) to give another opportunity to the government to accept Congress' demands peacefully.
- **Note:** The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Third was Brahma Datt.



Cripps Mission (1942)

- Headed by **Sir Stafford Cripps**, it offered:
 - (a) An Indian Union with a dominion, with right to withdraw from commonwealth.
 - (b) Constituent Assembly (**Solely Indians**) to frame a new constitution.
 - (c) Freedom to any province unwilling to join the Union to have a separate agreement with Britain.
- **Note:** Congress objected to dominion status and right of provinces to secede. ML objected to pakistan not stated.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Immediate causes

- Failure of Cripps Mission.
- Advancement of Japanese forces to Indian shore shattering the myth of British invincibility. Public discontent against
- Wartime hardships.



Quit India Resolution

- The Quit India Resolution was ratified at the Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 8, 1942.
- Gandhi's General Instructions to Different Sections :
- (a) **Government servants:** Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.
- (b) **Soldiers:** Do not leave the Army but do not fire on compatriots.
- (c) **Peasants:** If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if zamindars are pro-Govt then do not pay rent.



Spread of the Movement

- On 9th August, all top leaders of congress were arrested. **Aruna Asaf Ali**, presided over the Congress committee session, and hoisted the flag.
- **Underground Activity:** Many nationalists went underground and took to subversive activities. Eg. Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta, Biju Patnaik, Chhotubhai Puranik, Achyut Patwardhan, Sucheta Kripalani and R.P. Goenka. Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Bombay.
- **Parallel Government was formed:** eg. Ballia under Chittu Pandey ; Tamluk (Midnapore) under Jatiya Sarkar (organised Vidyut Vahinis); Satara ("Prati Sarkar"), under leaders like Y.B. Chavan, Nana Patil, etc.



Note: All other parties eg. ML, Hindu Maha Sabha, Princely states, Communist (sympathetic to Russian cause against NAZI attack) etc. stayed aloof to the movement. Further, to condemn violence of State, Gandhi ji undertook fast.

Only for page number 9753@gmail.com

ATTEMPTS TO END DEADLOCK BETWEEN ML AND INC

CR Rajagopalachari's Formula (1944)



The main provisions in the CR Plan were:

- ML to endorse Congress demand for independence.
- ML to cooperate with Congress in forming a provisional government at centre.

- After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the NW and NE India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state.
- In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications' etc.
- Note:** The formulae failed as it was opposed by major sections eg. ML complaining about plebiscite of the entire population (not just Muslims alone) even in the Muslim majority districts, Akali Dal, some congress Leaders, Hindu Mahasabha etc also opposed it.

Desai-Liaquat pact (1945)



Bhulabhai Desai, and Liaqat Ali Khan, deputy leader of the Muslim League came up with the draft proposal for the formation of an interim government at the centre, consisting of—

- an equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
- 20% reserved seats for minorities.

Note: No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League on these lines.

Wavell Plan (June 1945)



Main Proposals

- With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
- Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation .
- The reconstructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of the 1935 Act.
- Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won.



Reasons for Failure

- The Congress objected to the plan as "an attempt to reduce the Congress to the status of a purely caste Hindu party"
- Muslim League wanted all Muslim members to be League nominees and claimed a communal veto in the executive council.

Post-War National Scenario



Government's Attitude softened (Reason: Labour Party won in England; Change in balance of Power post WW2; Anti Imperialist sentiments among masses; Tired British troops etc.)



Three Upsurges– Winter of 1945-1946

Upsurge 1 (November 21, 1945) in Calcutta over INA trials.

Upsurge 2 (February 11, 1946) in Calcutta against seven year sentence to **Rashid Ali**.

Upsurge 3 (February 18, 1946): In Bombay, strike by **RIN**. Naval Ratings of HMIS Talwar went on a strike to protest against racial discrimination, unpalatable food, abuse by seniors, etc.

Note: Congress did not support these upsurges.



Elections:

Elections were held in the winter of 1945-1946. The elections to the central legislature were held under the terms of the GOI Act 1919 (Because Princely States refused All India Federation of GOI act 1935)

Outcome:

- INC emerged as the largest party(57 out of 102 seats in the Central Assembly, got majority in most provinces except in Bengal, Sindh and Punjab.)
- The ML won all Muslim constituencies, but failed to win any other seats. It captured the 30 reserved seats in the Central Assembly and got a majority in Bengal and Sindh
- These were the last general elections in British India.



INA Trials:

INA soldiers were captured. They were taken to court martial at the Red Fort of Delhi.

Some of the prominent examples: Colonel Prem Sahgal, Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon and Major General Shah Nawaz Khan.

Senior leaders like Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, J. Nehru and Asaf Ali defended PoWs.

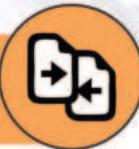
The cause was supported by many organizations with varying degree like Congress, ML, Communist Party, Unionists, Akalis, Justice Party, RSS, Hindu Mahasabha etc.

The Cabinet Mission, May 1946



- The Attlee government announced the decision to send a high-powered mission of three British cabinet members (Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India; Stafford Cripps; and A.V. Alexander) to India.

MAIN provisions or key provisions as students may assume, it is for UPSC MAINS exam



- **Rejection** of the demand for full-fledged Pakistan
- Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections: Section-A (Hindu-majority provinces); Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces); Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majority provinces).
- Three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels.
- A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial assemblies by proportional representation (voting in three groups-General, Muslims, Sikhs).
- In the constituent assembly, members from groups A, B and C were to sit separately to decide the constitution for provinces and the whole constituent assembly would sit together to formulate the union constitution.
- A common centre would control defence, communication and external affairs. A federal structure was envisaged for India.
- Communal questions in the central legislature were to be decided by a simple majority of both communities present and voting.
- Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.
- Princely states were no longer to be under paramountcy of the British government. They would be free to enter into an arrangement with successor governments or the British government.
- Meanwhile, an interim government was to be formed from the constituent assembly

Objectives of Cabinet Mission



- To obtain an agreement with the Indian leaders as to the framing of a constitution for India.
- To formulate a constitution-making body (the Constituent Assembly of India).
 - To establish an Executive Council with the support of the major Indian parties.



- The Muslim League on June 6 and the Congress on June 24, 1946 accepted the long-term plan put forward by the Cabinet Mission.

On July 10, 1946, Nehru stated, "We are not bound by a single thing except the we have decided to go into the Constituent Assembly (implying that the Constituent Assembly was sovereign and would decide the rules of procedure). The big probability is that there would be no grouping as NWFP and Assam would have objections to joining sections B and C."

On July 29, 1946, The League withdrew its acceptance of the long-term plan in response to Nehru's statement and gave a call for "**direct action**" from August 16 to achieve Pakistan.

Note: Finally an interim government was formed under leadership of Nehru on September 2, 1946. Wavell quietly brought the Muslim League into the Interim Government on October 26, 1946.

INDEPENDENCE WITH PARTITION

Attlee's Statement Feb, 1947

- Here, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee outlined:
- A deadline of **30 June 1948** for transfer of power even if Indian politicians had not agreed by the time on constitution
- British would transfer the power to provincial governments or some form of central government or other if constituent assembly was not fully representative. Thus, it had clear **hint of balkanization** of India into numerous states.

Reactions To Attlee's Statement

- Congress accepted the provision of transfer of power to more than one centre as this facilitated current constituent assembly to form constitution for areas whereas ML launched civil disobedience movement.

Dickie Bird Plan May 1947

- Mountbatten Prepared this plan (earlier to Mountbatten plan of June).
- The main proposal of this plan was that provinces should become first independent successor states rather than an Indian Union or the two dominions of India & Pakistan.
- Nehru rejected the plan right away and told him that this plan would invite Balkanization of India and would provoke conflict and violence.
- Consequently, this plan was cancelled

Mountbatten Plan, June 3, 1947.

- The viceroy came up with another plan called the June 3 Plan. This plan was the last plan for Indian Independence. It is also called the Mountbatten

Main Provisions:

- Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for partition. If a simple majority of either group voted for partition, then these provinces would be partitioned.
- In case partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created.
- Sindha would take its own decision.
- Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas.
- Thus the league's demand was conceded to the extent that Pakistan would be created and the Congress' position on unity was taken into account to make Pakistan as small as possible. Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity.

Indian Independence Act 1947

On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed this Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on July 18, 1947

- The Act was implemented on August 15, 1947
- The Act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of **India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947**

As per the provisions of this Act, **Pakistan become independent on August 14** while India got its freedom on **August 15, 1947**. **M.A. Jinnah** became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. India, however, decided to request Lord Mountbatten to continue as the Governor-General of India



INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

Junagadh

A Plebiscite was held on Feb 1948 and population favoured to join India.

Jammu and Kashmir

On 26 October 1947, the Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu & Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession, the legal document that ceded J&K to the Dominion of India as per the Indian Independence Act 1947.

Hyderabad

It was annexed via polic action under operation **Polo** of India Army (Sep 1948).

Daman and Diu: and Goa

was annexed by India in 1961.

Puducherry

Ceded to India in 1954.

Only for nagendrarujan@gmail.com

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT SC BOSE AND INA:



S.C. Bose was the first man to call Mahatma Gandhi "Father of the Nation", in his address from Singapore.



In 1923, Bose was elected the President of the All India youth Congress and also the Secretary of Bengal State Congress.



Bose took over as the **elected president of Indian National Congress in 1938 (haripura)**.



Bose was re-elected as the president in 1939 (Tripuri) but soon resigned (Tripuri Crisis) from the presidency owing to his ideological differences with Gandhiji and formed **the all India Forward Bloc** (1939), a faction within the Congress which aimed at consolidating the political left.



The Idea of the Indian National Army (INA) was first conceived in Malaya by **Captain Mohan Singh**.



INA composed of Indian POWs and volunteering Indian expatriates in South-East Asia, with the help of the Japanese. It had a women's regiment named after the legendary Rani of Jhansi of 1857 fame



In June 1942, a united **Indian Independence League**, was born as a civilian political body having controlling authority over the INA. **Rash Behari Bose** a veteran Bengali revolutionary was chosen its chairman.



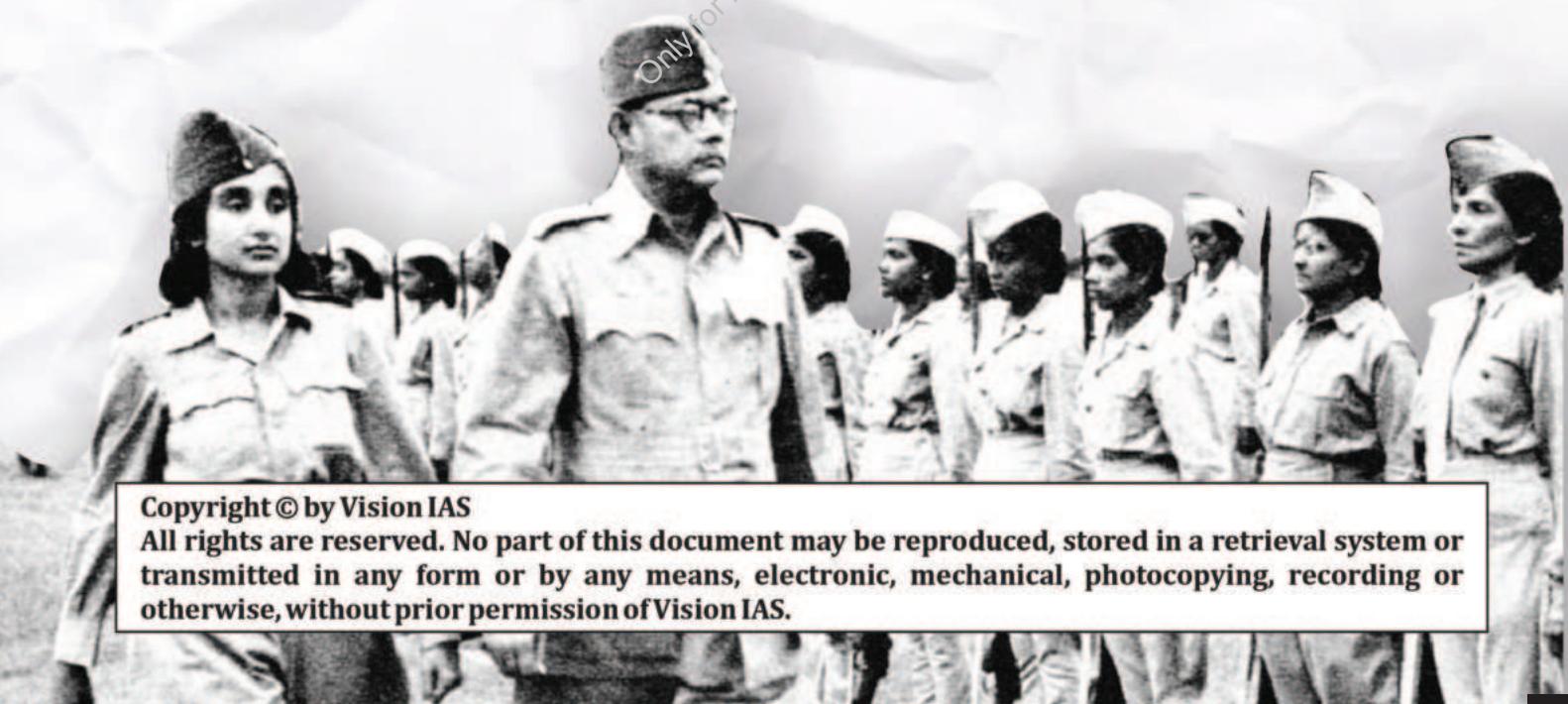
In 1943, S C Bose traveled to Japan and took leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia. With Japanese aid and influence, he took the leadership of a trained army of the India National Army.



In October 1943, S C Bose formed **Azad Hind Government**, a Provisional Free Indian Government In exile which was immediately recognized by Japan and later by eight other government including Germany and Fascist Italy.



During the WW2, the Andaman and Nicobar island were captured by the Japanese and handedover by them to the INA.



Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

Government Schemes Quarterly Revision



The Civil Services Examination is a rigorous test of **knowledge, analytical skills, and the ability to stay updated** with the dynamic landscape of **government policies and initiatives**. In this challenging journey, a comprehensive and structured approach is essential.

In this direction, embark on a **transformative journey** towards Civil Services Examination triumph with our exclusive offering – the **Government Schemes Quarterly Revision**. Our meticulously curated document is designed to **not only enhance your learning process but also to optimize your time efficiency and retention capacity**. Crafted with a quarterly frequency, it acts as a beacon for aspirants seeking continuous improvement and stress-free preparation for the final exam.

It transforms the process of learning from an isolated activity into a seamless, ongoing journey. As a result, you're not just preparing for an exam; you're **nurturing a deep understanding of government schemes, policies, and their implications**.



Scan the QR code,
to read the document

Key Features of the Government Schemes Quarterly Revision



1. Schemes in News: Stay Updated, Stay Ahead!

This section **keeps you abreast of the latest developments**, ensuring that your preparation is not only comprehensive but also relevant to the recent quarter. This real-time integration of information empowers you to confidently approach the exam, armed with the latest knowledge.

Only for nageshwarreddy9753@gmail.com



2. Flagship Schemes in Focus: Your Path to Exam Success!

The Government of India's 'Flagship Schemes' are at the **core of the Civil Services Examination** syllabus. Our document delves deep into these pivotal initiatives, providing you with a **nuanced understanding** of the Government policies. By focusing on these flagship schemes, we guide you towards mastering the key aspects that examiners seek in successful candidates.



3. Test Your Learning: Reinforce, Assess, Retain!

Understanding the material is one thing; retaining key facts is another. To bridge this gap, we've incorporated a 'Test Your Learning' section. **Twenty carefully crafted Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)** span the document, serving as **checkpoints to reinforce your understanding**. These assessments not only help gauge your progress but also contribute to the effective retention of crucial information.

The Government Schemes Quarterly Revision isn't just a document; it's a strategic companion in your exam preparation journey. It transforms the way you approach learning, making it a continuous and efficient process. **Say goodbye to last-minute stress, embrace a proactive learning experience** and stride confidently towards success.



QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2023) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

CONGRESS 4 - VARIOUS SESSIONS, PRESIDENTS AND IMPORTANT OUTCOMES

INTRODUCTION

- The Indian National Congress was founded at Bombay in December 1885.
- The early leadership – Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, W.C. Bonnerji, Surendranath Banerji, Romesh Chandra Dutt, S. Subramanialyer, among others – was largely from Bombay and Calcutta.
- A retired British official, A.O. Hume, played crucial part in bringing Indians from the various regions together.
- In an effort to reach all regions, it was decided to rotate the Congress session among different parts of the country.
- The President belonged to a region other than where the Congress session was being held.

PERIOD 1: MODERATE PHASE (1885- 1904)

Year and Place	President	Important Outcomes/ Details
Bombay Session, 1885		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » First session, attended by 72 delegates. » Objectives of the Congress outlined.
Calcutta Session, 1886		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Merger of National Congress and National Conference took place. » Congress decided to set up Provincial Congress Committees across the country.
Madras Session, 1887		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Appeal was made to the Muslims to join hands with other national leaders. » First Muslim President.
Calcutta Session, 1896		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » National Song 'Vande Mataram' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.

Lucknow Session,
1899



Romesh Chandra
Dutt

- Congress demanded that the British government put a stop to the 'drain of wealth' from India to England that had been taking place as a result of colonial rule.
- Demand for permanent fixation of Land revenue

Calcutta Session,
1901



Dinshaw E. Wacha

- First time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Congress platform.
- He urged the Congress to support the struggle against racial discrimination and exploitation in the country.

PERIOD 2 : NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1905-1918)

Year and Place

President

Important Outcomes/
Details

Benaras Session,
1905



Gopal Krishna
Gokhale

- Divisions between the 'moderates' led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee and the 'extremists' led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak came to the fore in this session.
- Expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal and proclamation of Swadeshi movement in Bengal.

Calcutta Session,
1906



Dadabhai Naoroji

- The word 'swaraj' mentioned for the first time.
- Resolution supporting the programme of swadeshi, boycott and national education was passed.

Surat Session,
1907



Rash Behari Ghosh

- Surat Split (split in the INC into the Moderates and the Extremists)

Madras Session,
1908



Rash Behari Ghosh

- Constitution of the Congress drawn.

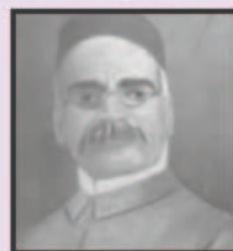
Lahore Session,
1909



Madan Mohan Malaviya

- Disapproval over separate electorates (of Morley Minto Reforms)

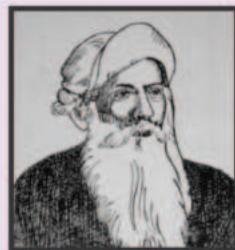
Calcutta Session,
1911



Bishan Narayan Dhar

- Jana Gana Mana' sung for the first time

Lucknow Session,
1916



Ambicacharan Mazumdar

➤ Lucknow Pact signed – joint session with the Muslim League.

➤ Reunion of the Moderates and the Extremists.

Calcutta Session,
1917



Annie Besant

➤ First woman president of the INC.

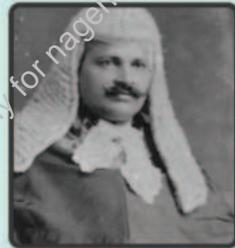
PERIOD 3 : ERA OF MASS NATIONALISM (1918-27)

Year and Place

President

**Important Outcomes/
Details**

Special Session 1918,
Bombay



Sayed Hasan Imam

➤ Termed the Montague-Chelmsford reforms as disappointing.
➤ It demanded a Declaration of Rights for the people of India.

Amritsar Session,
1919



Motilal Nehru

➤ Congress extended support to Khilafat Movement.
➤ Jallianwala Bagh massacre strongly condemned.

Special Session
1920, Calcutta



Lala Lajpat Rai

- Congress approved a non-cooperation programme.
- The programme included boycott of schools, foreign cloths legislative councils, etc.

Note: Second phase could include mass civil disobedience.

Nagpur Session,
1920



C. Vijayaraghavachariar

- Shift from goal of attainment of self-government through constitutional means to have the attainment of swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means.
- Important organisational changes:
 - ▷ Congress working committee (CWC) of 15 members was set up to lead the Congress.
 - ▷ Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis were organised.
 - ▷ Ward committees were organised; and entry fee was reduced to four annas.

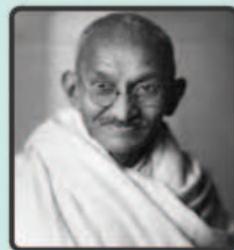
Gaya Session,
1922



C.R. Das

- CR Das and other leaders broke away from INC.
- Formation of Swaraj Party.

Belgaum Session,
1924



M.K. Gandhi

- Only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Kanpur Session,
1925



Sarojini Naidu

- First Indian Woman President.

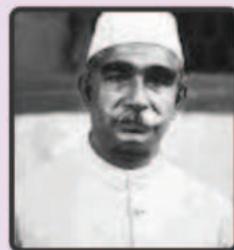
PERIOD 4 : TOWARDS FREEDOM (PURNASWARAJ)

Year and Place

President

Important Outcomes/
Details

Madras Session,
1927



M.A. Ansari

- Passed a resolution against boycott of Simon Commission.
- In a separate resolution, the Creed of the Congress was defined: "the goal of the Indian people is complete National Independence".
- Passed a resolution against the use of Indian troops in China, Iran and Mesopotamia.

Calcutta Session,
1928



Motilal Nehru

- Congress gave the British a warning that a civil disobedience movement would start if India was not granted dominion status by December 31, 1929.
- Formation of All India Youth Congress.

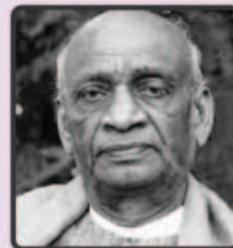
Lahore Session
1929



Jawaharlal Nehru

- Complete independence or Purna Swaraj was declared as the aim of the Congress.
- Congress Working Committee was authorised to launch a programme of civil disobedience.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence (Swarajya) Day, to be celebrated everywhere.
- The Round Table Conference was to be boycotted.

Karachi Session,
1931

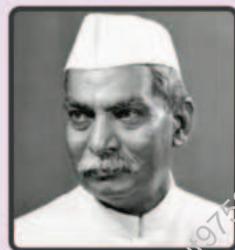


Vallabhbhai Patel

- Delhi Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed.
- The goal of purna swaraj was reiterated.
- Two resolutions were adopted—one on Fundamental Rights and the other on National Economic Programme.
- Resolution on Fundamental Rights guaranteed:

- » Free speech, press, compulsory education.
 - » Right to form associations, assemble, universal adult franchise.
 - » Protection to culture, language, script of minorities and linguistic groups.
- Resolution on National Economic Programme included:
- » Substantial reduction in rent and revenue in the case of landholders and peasants, exemption from rent for uneconomic holdings.
 - » Better conditions of work including a living wage.
 - » Right to workers and peasants to form unions.
 - » State ownership and control of key industries, mines and means of transport.

Bombay Session,
1934



Rajendra Prasad

- Changes in the Congress constitution.
- Wearing of Khadi was made a necessary criterion for elective membership.
- Delegates were to be elected at the rate of 1 per every 500 primary members, thereby making them representatives of the people.

Lucknow Session,
1936 (April)



Jawaharlal Nehru

- President urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its goal.

Faizpur Session,
1936 (Dec)



Jawahar Lal Nehru

- The session held in a **village** for the first time.

Haripura Session,
1938



Subhash Chandra
Bose

- Resolution adopted that the Congress would give moral support to those who were agitating against the governance in the princely states.
- **National Planning Committee** set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Tripuri Session,
1939



Subhash Chandra Bose
(later Rajendra Prasad)

- Rajendra Prasad took over as president after Subhash Chandra resigned.
- Subhash Chandra Bose formed **Forward Bloc**.

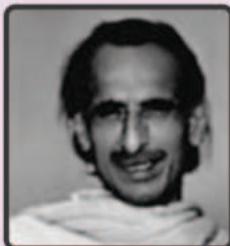
Ramgarh Session,
1940



Abul Kalam Azad

- Civil Disobedience movement to be launched at appropriate time and circumstances.

Meerut Session,
1946



J.B. Kripalani

» Last session before independence.

Note:

- The sessions for the years 1930 (reason: CDM), 1935 (reason: Elections) and 1941- 1945 (reason: QIM, Negotiations were already undergoing etc.) could not be held.
- At the time of the first session of the INC, Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy.

Only for nagendrarujipt9753@gmail.com

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

QUICK REVISION MODULE
(UPSC PRELIMS 2022) MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Miscellaneous Topics:

Development of Press, Development of Education,
Involvement of labour and Indian Capitalists

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

TIMELINE: DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION (1781-1947)

"DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER COMPANY RULE".

The Calcutta Madrasa was established by Warren Hastings.



1781

Fort William College was set up by Wellesley for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

1791



The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras.

1800

1813



Charter Act of 1813:
Directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for encouraging learned Indians and promote modern sciences.

Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up.



1857

1854



Wood's Despatch

Macaulay minute



1835

" DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER CROWN RULE".

Government Resolution on Education Policy:

Accepted policy of removal of illiteracy and urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.

Hunter Education Commission



1882-83

1904



Indian Universities Act, based on the recommendations of the Raleigh Commission.

1917-19



Saddler University Commission .

Hartog Committee

1944



Sergeant Plan of Education

1929



Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy:

(a) Anglicists: Govt. spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.

(b) Orientalists: While Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.

(c) Anglicists were divided over the question of medium of instruction—English vs Indian languages (vernaculars).

Macaulay minute (1835):

(a) Settled the row in favour of Anglicists—the limited resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.

(b) Opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education ('downward filtration theory').

Wood's despatch (1854):

(a) Asked government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory'.

(b) Systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(c) Recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.

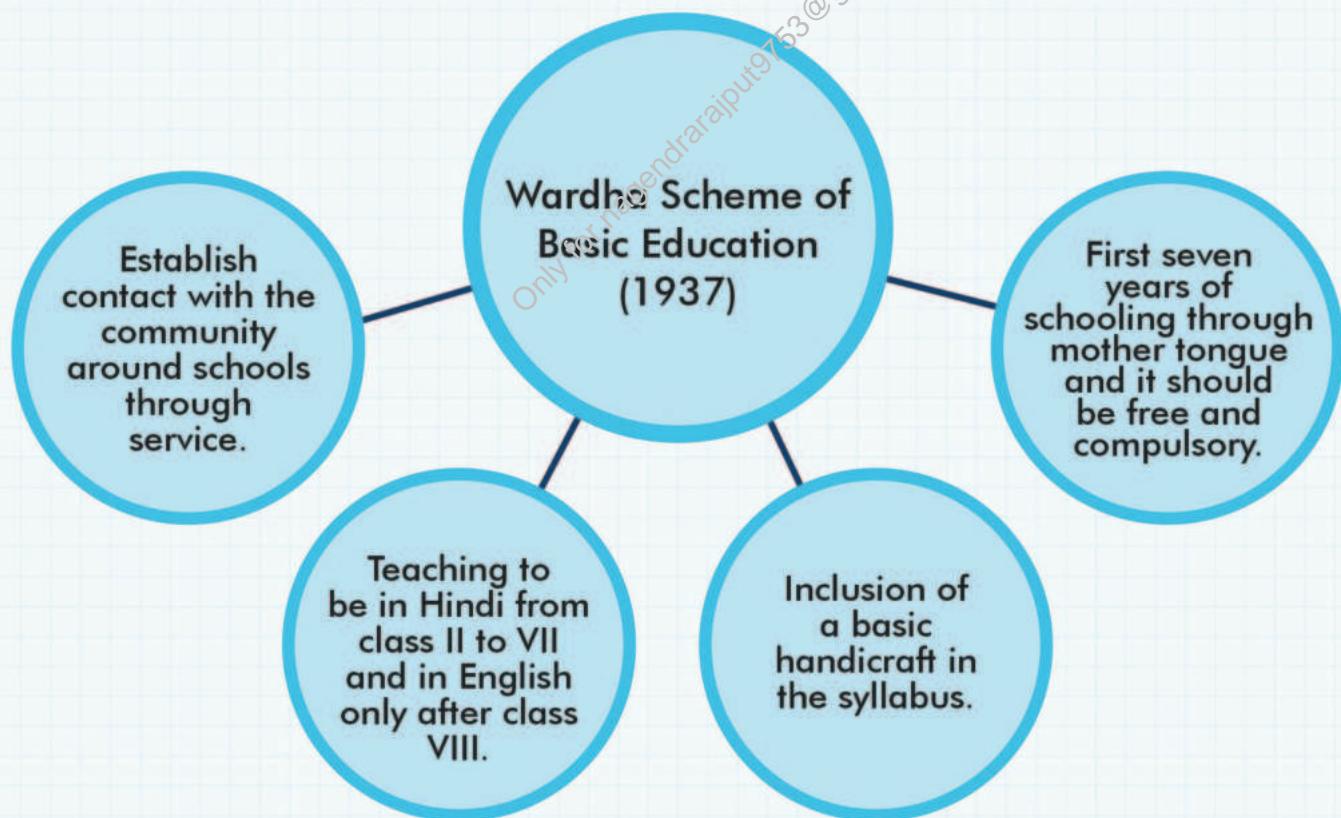
(d) Laid stress on female and vocational education, on teachers' training and promote secular education.

Note: Considered the "Magna Carta of English Education in India".

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION UNDER CROWN RULE

Hunter education commission (1882-83)	Indian Universities Act (1904)	Saddler University Commission (1917-19)	Hartog Committee (1929)	Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)
<p>Mostly confined its recommendations to primary and secondary education such as:</p> <p>(a) State's special care required for extension and improvement of primary education, and it should be</p>	<p>Based on Raleigh Commission recommendation, the above act was passed:</p> <p>(a) Universities were to give more attention to study and research;</p> <p>(b) Government was to have</p>	<p>Held that, for the improvement of university education, improvement of secondary education was a necessary pre-condition. Its observations were as follows:</p> <p>(a) School course should cover 12</p>	<p>Set up to report on development of education. Its main recommendations were as follows:</p> <p>(a) Emphasis should be given to primary education.</p> <p>(b) Only deserving students should go in for high</p>	<p>It was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944. It recommended:</p> <p>(a) Pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group; free, 6-11 years age group; high school education</p>

<p>imparted through vernacular.</p> <p>(b) Recommended transfer of control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards.</p> <p>(c) Recommended secondary (High School) education should have two divisions—(i) literary—leading up to university, (ii) vocational—for commercial careers.</p> <p>(d) Drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education.</p>	<p>powers to veto universities' senate regulations. Also, conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges;</p> <p>(c) Number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;</p> <p>(d) Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.</p>	<p>years. Students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a three-year degree course in university.</p> <p>(b) A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.</p> <p>(c) University should function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body.</p> <p>(d) Female education, technological education, teachers' training should be extended.</p>	<p>school and intermediate stage, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses after VIII standard.</p> <p>(c) For improvements in standards of university education, admissions should be restricted.</p>	<p>for 11-17 years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary.</p> <p>(b) Abolition of intermediate course and liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.</p> <p>(c) Stress on teachers' training, physical education, education for the physically and mentally handicapped</p>
---	---	---	---	--



Note: Based on Wardha scheme, Zakir Hussain committee formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education.

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS

Early Regulations



Censorship of Press Act, 1799: Enacted by Lord Wellesley, anticipating French invasion of India; imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship; relaxed under Lord Hastings.



Licensing Regulations, 1823: Enacted by the acting governor-general, John Adams; starting or using a press without licence was a penal offence (Rammohan Roy's *Mirat-ul-Akbar* had to stop publication.)



Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act: Metcalfe repealed the 1823 ordinance and followed a liberal policy; known as the "liberator of the Indian press".



Licensing Act, 1857: In response to the 1857 revolt, this Act imposed licensing restrictions.



Registration Act, 1867: Replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835 and was of a regulatory, not restrictive.



REGULATIONS TO CURB NATIONALIST MOVEMENT



- **Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (VPA):** To control the vernacular press and effectively punish and repress what was considered to be seditious writing; came to be nicknamed “**the gagging Act; finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.**
- Worst features of this act was no right of appeal against magistrate decision. Under VPA, proceedings were instituted against Som Prakash, Bharat Mihir, Dacca Prakash and Samachar. (Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA).

Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908: Aimed against Extremist nationalist activity, the Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material .(Tilak was tried on charges of sedition and transported to Mandalay (Burma) for six years).



Indian Press Act, 1910: Revived the worst features of the VPA - local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper.

Defence of India Rules: Imposed for repression of political agitation and free public criticism during the First World War.



Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931: Gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement.

During the second World War pre-censorship was again imposed under Defence of India Rules.



IMPORTANT PAPERS/JOURNALS

 Name of the Paper/Journal	 Year and Place from which Published	 Name of the Founder/ Published Editor
Bengal Gazette	1780, Calcutta	Started by James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)
India Gazette	1787, Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio associated with it
Indian Herald	1795, Madras	Started by R. Williams (English-man) and published by Humphreys.
Sambad Kaumudi (Weekly in Bengali), Mirat-ul-Akbar,	1821-22, Calcutta	Raja Rammohan Roy
Banga-Duta	1822, Calcutta	Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and others
Rast Goftar (A Gujarati fortnightly)	1851	Dadabhai Naoroji
Hindu Patriot	1853, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (later, Harishchandra Mukerji became owner-cum-editor)
Indian Mirror, National Paper	1860s, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
Bengalee	1862, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. Banerjea in 1879)

Amrita Bazar Patrika	1868, Jessore District	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Bangadarshana (in Bengali)	1873, Calcutta	Bankimchandra Chatterji
The Hindu	1878, Madras	G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and Subba Rao Pandit
Kesari (Marathi daily) and Maharatta (English weekly)	1881, Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar
Bombay Chronicle (a daily)	1913, Bombay	Started by Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor—B.G. Horniman (Englishman).
The Hindustan Times	1920, Delhi	Founded by K.M. Panikkar as part of the Akali Dal Movement
Bahishkrit Bharat (Marathi fortnightly)	1927	B.R. Ambedkar
National Herald (daily)	1938	Started by Jawaharlal Nehru

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS/ JOURNALS UNDER SURGE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

Name of the Paper/Journal	Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/ Published Editor
Yugantar	1906, Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
Sandhya	1906, Bengal	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
Ghadr	San Francisco	Ghadr Party
Bharat Mata	Punjab	Ajit Singh
Indian Sociologist	London	Shyamji Krishnavarma
Bande Mataram	Paris	Madam Bhikaji Cama
Talvar	Berlin	Virendranath Chattopadhyay

Free Hindustan
BandiJivan

Vancouver
Bengal

Taraknath Das
Sachindranath Sanyal

MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS

Phase 1 (1850-1906)

- ▶ Early nationalists, especially the moderates were usually elites. They did not give adequate attention to the labour's cause.
- ▶ They did not want a division in the movement on the basis of classes. **Thus did not support the Factories Act of 1881 and 1891 for these reasons.**
- ▶ **Individual Efforts:**
 - ▶ (a) **Sasipada Banerjea** started a workingmen's club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi in 1870.
 - ▶ (b) **N.M. Lokhanday** started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.

Phase 2 (1907-19)

- ▶ **During Swadeshi upsurge:** Strikes were organised by Ashwini Coomar Banerjea, Prabhat Kumar Roy Chaudhuri, Premtosh Bose and Apurba Kumar Ghosh. Subramaniya Siva and Chidambaran Pillai led strikes in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.
- ▶ **During First World War:** Discontent among workers due to rise in exports, soaring prices, massive profiteering opportunities for the industrialists but very low wages for the workers.
- ▶ **Emergence of Gandhi** led to a broad-based national movement and mobilisation of the workers. Gandhi himself fought for the cause of **Ahmedabad mill workers in 1918.**

Phase 3 (1920-27)

- ▶ **AITUC was founded in 1920.** Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- ▶ **Gaya session of the Congress (1922)** welcomed the formation of the AITUC.
- ▶ Leaders like C.R. Das, Nehru, Subhas Bose, C.F. Andrews, J.M. Sengupta, Satyamurthy, V.V. Giri and Sarojini Naidu kept close contacts with the AITUC.
- ▶ **Communist Party of India** was founded in 1925.
- ▶ **Trade Union Act, 1926** recognised trade unions as legal associations.

Phase 4 (1928-47)

- ▶ **Meerut Conspiracy Case(1929):** Communist leaders like Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaukat Usmani and others were arrested. The trial got worldwide publicity but weakened the working class movement
- ▶ Alarmed at the increasing strength of trade union movements , government passed the **Public Safety Ordinance (1929) and the Trade Disputes Act (1929).**
- ▶ After the withdrawal of CDM, young Congress leaders were disillusioned and decided to found CSP in 1934. CSP continued to work inside the Congress to give it a left leaning.
- ▶ **Congress governments formed in the provinces after the 1937** were generally sympathetic to the worker's demands and gave a fillip to the trade union activity.
- ▶ During Second world war, **communists dissociated themselves from the Quit India Movement.** In the period 1945 to 1947, workers participated actively in the post-War national upsurges like Naval Ratings.

INDIAN CAPITALIST AND INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Ideology

Indian capitalist class was always in favour of not completely abandoning the constitutional path and generally preferred to put its weight behind constitutional forms of struggle as opposed to prolonged mass civil disobedience.

Attitude Towards National Movement

- ▶ **During the Swadeshi Movement (1905-08),** the capitalists remained opposed to the boycott agitation.
- ▶ **During the Non-Cooperation Movement** support by the Indian capitalists was limited. Even a small section of the capitalists, including Purshottamdas, openly declared themselves enemies of the Non Cooperation Movement.
- ▶ **CDM:** It was during the 1930s CDM, the capitalists largely supported the movement and refused to respond to the Viceroy's exhortations (in September 1930) to publicly repudiate the Congress stand.

Organization

- ▶ Earlier Organization: Bengal National Chamber of Commerce in 1887.
- ▶ Formation of FICCI in 1927. Established on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi by Indian businessman Mr. G.D. Birla and Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

" BOMBAY PLAN OF 1944-45"

Salient Features	Leaders Associated	Objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Proposed that the future government protect indigenous industries against foreign competition in local markets.▶ Offers a comprehensive vision of mass education, including primary, secondary and vocational and university schooling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ J.R.D.Tata, G.D.Birla, Ardeshir Dalal, Sri Ram, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ardeshir Darabshaw Shroff, Purshottamdas Thakurdas and John Mathai.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Achieve a balanced economy and to raise the standard of living of the masses by doubling the present per capita income within a period of 15 years.

Copyright © by Vision IAS

All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Vision IAS.

UPSC TOPPERS PREPARATION APPROACH & STRATEGIES

Insights from Toppers' Talk and Answer Scripts



Ishita Kishore
Rank 1, 2022

Ishita Kishore, the UPSC topper of 2022, serves as a remarkable inspiration for her unwavering determination and relentless efforts making her as a beacon of motivation for aspiring candidates. Through her methodical preparation approach, she emerged triumphant in the esteemed Civil Services Examination securing top rank. Ishita extensively relied on VisionIAS Mains test series to refine her answer writing abilities. To gain further insights into Ishita's answer writing approaches, kindly scan the QR code provided.

TOPPER'S COPIES



+91 8468022022, +91 9019066066



UPSC CSE TOPPERS 2022



**Waseem
Ahmad Bhat**



**Aniruddh
Yadav**



Waseem Ahmad Bhat, an exceptional achiever who secured an All India Rank 7 in his third attempt in the UPSC Civil Services Examination 2022. He also achieved All India Rank 225 in his first attempt in 2020 and currently, he is training as an Assistant Commissioner Income Tax.

Waseem was a student of the **VisionIAS Foundation Course**, Batch in 2019.

Hailing from Doru Shahabad, Anantnag, Jammu & Kashmir, he completed his schooling in Anantnag and holds a degree in Civil Engineering from NIT Srinagar.

Waseem opted for **Anthropology** as his optional subject. His topper's talk covers vital topics such as preparing for the **changing pattern of Prelims**, essay writing and strategy, writing **quote-based essays**, utilizing topper's answer scripts for preparation, and **effective revision strategies**.

TOPPERS' TALK



TOPPER'S COPIES



**Siddharth
Shukla**



**Anoushka
Sharma**



Siddharth Shukla, belongs to Uttar Pradesh. He completed his BA in History (H) from Delhi University, which was also his optional subject.

He displayed exemplary resilience by appearing in the exam for the fourth attempt and secured AIR 18 in 2022.

The preparation strategy reflected in his talk and answer scripts include the strategy for Essay, **efficient use of PYQs, notes making**, among others.

Additionally, he has also focused upon **non-academic aspects** such as **stress management, habit formation, and role of meditation** which are critical for this examination.

TOPPERS' TALK



TOPPER'S COPIES



Anoushka Sharma hailing from Madhya Pradesh completed her graduation from City University, New York with a bachelor's degree in Economics. She gained job experience through a three-month internship with the United Nations prior to taking the civil service examination.

She passed her CSE with AIR 20 in 2022 on her third attempt. **Economics** is her optional subject.

She has a very good command over ethics paper and she has shared her **insights on time management and strategy for attempting questions** in CSE Mains.

TOPPERS' TALK



TOPPER'S COPIES



UPSC CSE TOPPERS 2021



Gagini
Singla

3
RANK
2021



Aishwarya
Verma

4
RANK
2021

Gagini Singla, hailing from Punjab, completed her graduation in Computer Science Engineering from Punjab Engineering College Chandigarh. Thereafter, she honed her skills through a five-month internship as a finance analyst at JP Morgan.

She secured a remarkable All India Rank of 3 in the UPSC CSE 2021 in her second attempt with **Sociology** as her optional subject.

With her strategic **approach to GS Paper IV (Ethics) and Essay**, Gagini demonstrated her ability to **critically analyze ethical issues** and effectively express her thoughts in a coherent manner.

Her expertise in answer writing provided her with a competitive edge, allowing her to convey her knowledge and insights concisely.



Utkarsh
Dwivedi

5
RANK
2021



Yaksh
Chaudhary

6
RANK
2021

Utkarsh Dwivedi, hailing from historic town of Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, a graduate in Mechanical Engineering from VIT Vellore, displayed resilience by attempting the exam for the third time and succeeding with remarkable achievement with the optional subject, **Political Science and International Relations**.

He displayed **exemplary command over Ethics Paper**, specially Case Studies and **quotation-based questions**. With his deep understanding of the demand of the UPSC Examination and excellent time management skills, he not only optimized his efforts, but also maximized his performance at all stages of the UPSC CSE.



Yaksh Chaudhary, a resident of Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, through unwavering determination secured an All India Rank 6 in the prestigious exam on his third attempt in 2021. With his passion for Sociology, Yaksh opted for it as his optional subject and devised a winning strategy for his preparation.

Yaksh's **exceptional expertise in answer writing** and adeptness in attempting question papers during the mains exam provided him an edge. Moreover, his skill in crafting **well-structured diagrams** for General Studies, Ethics, and Sociology further enriched the quality and visual appeal of his responses. Yaksh's achievements serve as an inspiration to aspiring candidates nationwide, exemplifying the significance of perseverance, dedication, and strategic planning.

UPSC CSE TOPPERS 2020



**Shubham
Kumar**



**Jagrati
Awasthi**



Shubham Kumar, hailing from Katihar District in Bihar, completed his graduation in Civil Engineering from IIT Bombay. He achieved the remarkable feat of securing All India Rank 1 in the UPSC examination of 2020 in his third attempt.

His success can be attributed to his **unique approach and meticulous preparation**. Shubham emphasized the importance of **regular mock tests** for prelims and carefully analyzing previous years' UPSC prelims questions.

Shubham was a student of the **VisionIAS Foundation Course**.

He also utilized topper's copies to enhance his skills in ethics answer writing and emphasized the use of diagrams and graphs in GS papers.



**Praveen
Kumar**



**Satyam
Gandhi**



Praveen Kumar, achieved an impressive All India Rank 07 in the UPSC Civil Services Examination 2020. Hailing from Jammui, Bihar, Praveen holds a degree in Civil Engineering from IIT Kanpur.

His remarkable journey includes clearing the GATE examination with an AIR 5 and securing AIR 3 in the Indian Engineering Services (IES) exam, all while working for the Indian Railway Service.

Praveen's toppers talk provides invaluable insights, covering motivations for pursuing the IAS, **effective booklists and sources for exam preparation, strategies for newspaper reading and content extraction, note-making techniques for mains, and utilizing flow charts and diagrams in answers**.



Satyam Gandhi, an exceptional achiever, secured an All India Rank 10 in the UPSC Civil Services Examination 2020. Hailing from Bihar, Satyam graduated in Political Sciences (H) from Dayal Singh College, University of Delhi.

With **Political Science and International Relations** as his optional subject, he cleared the exam on his first attempt, displaying remarkable determination.

In addition, Satyam achieved an impressive AIR 242 in the NDA Exam. His toppers talk offers invaluable insights into **time management strategies** for a first attempt success, the **significance of flowcharts and diagrams** in mains answers, **effective essay structuring**, and his experience in obtaining a remarkable 201 marks in the interview.

LIVE ONLINE
Classes also Available



SCAN QR CODE TO GET
FREE COUNSELING

Foundation Course GENERAL STUDIES

PRELIMS CUM MAINS

2025, 2026 & 2027

12 MAR, 9 AM

21 MAR, 5 PM | 5 APR, 9 AM

- Includes comprehensive coverage of all topics for all the four papers of GS Mains, GS Prelims, CSAT and Essay
- Access to Live as well as Recorded classes on your personal online Student Platform
- Includes Personality Development Programme
- Duration for 2025 Program: 12 months
- Duration of each class: 3-4 hrs, 5-6 days a week (If need arises, classes can be held on Sundays also)

NOTE-Students can watch LIVE video classes of our COURSE on their ONLINE PLATFORM at their homes. The students can ask their doubts and subject queries during the class through LIVE Chat Option. They can also note down their doubts & questions and convey to our classroom mentor at Delhi center and we will respond to the queries through phone/mall.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Continuous Individual Assessment Students are provided personalized, specific & concrete feedback and attention through regular tutorials, mini tests and All India Test Series	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Read by All, Recommended by All Relevant & up-to-date study material in the form of magazines compiled by a dedicated team of experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Personal Guidance Simplified Receive one-to-one guidance on a regular basis to resolve your queries & stay motivated
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All India Test Series Opted by every 2 out of 3 selected candidates. The VisionIAS Post Test Analysis provides corrective measures and also continuous performance improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Never Miss a Class Technological support to access recorded classes, resources, track your Absolute & Relative performance through your own student portal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Preparation Uninterrupted Organize all your lectures and study material effectively & access them from anywhere, anytime



/c/VisionIASdelhi



/vision_ias



/visionias_upsc



/VisionIAS_UPSC

Heartiest
Congratulations
to all Successful Candidates

**39 in Top 50
Selection
in CSE 2022**



1
AIR

ISHITA KISHORE



2
AIR

GARIMA LOHIA



3
AIR

UMA HARATHI N

**8 in Top 10
Selection
in CSE 2021**



2
AIR

ANKITA AGARWAL



3
AIR

GAMINI
SINGLA



4
AIR

AISHWARYA
VERMA

5
AIR



UTKARSH
DWIVEDI

6
AIR



YAKSH
CHAUDHARY

7
AIR



SAMYAK S
JAIN

8
AIR



ISHITA
RATHI

9
AIR

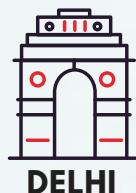


PREETAM
KUMAR



1
AIR

**SHUBHAM KUMAR
CIVIL SERVICES
EXAMINATION 2020**



DELHI

HEAD OFFICE

Apsara Arcade, 1/8-B,
1st Floor, Near Gate-6,
Karol Bagh Metro
Station, Delhi

MUKHERJEE NAGAR CENTRE

Plot No. 857, Ground Floor,
Mukherjee Nagar, Opposite
Punjab & Sindh Bank, Mukherjee
Nagar, Delhi

FOR DETAILED ENQUIRY

Please Call:
+91 8468022022,
+91 9019066066



ENQUIRY@VISIONIAS.IN



/VISION_IAS



WWW.VISIONIAS.IN



/C/VISIONIASDELHI



VISION_IAS



/VISIONIAS_UPSC



AHMEDABAD



BENGALURU



BHOPAL



CHANDIGARH



GUWAHATI



HYDERABAD



JAIPUR



JODHPUR



LUCKNOW



PRAYAGRAJ



PUNE



RANCHI