**IMPORTENT YEAR**

***Soumen bag***

* **1858 A)GOVERNENT OF INDIA ACT**
* **After the revolt of 1857 ,the Gov't of Britain decided to abolish the rule of E.I.C in India.**
* **The Directors of the Company made a protest against this decision & the petition of protest of the company was drafted by James Stuart Mill.**
* **The parliament ignored the Company’s protest &Lord Palmerstone(P.M) introduced his Bill for the Better gov't of India in parliament in Feb 1858.**
* **Lord Palmerstone declared –“the principle of our political system is that all administrative function should be accompanied by ministerial responsibility, responsibility to parliament, responsibility to public opinion, responsibility to the Crown; but in this case the chief functions in the gov't of India are committed to a body not responsible to parliament, not appointed by the Crown, but elected by persons who have no more connection with India than consists in the simple possession of so much stock”.**
* **Palmerstone’s Bill before becoming law his ministry fall. Lord Derby, with Disraeli as the Chancellor of exchequer succeeded. Disraeli also introduced a Bill. Ultimately the ACT FOR BETTER GOVT OF INDIA was passed & it received the royal ascent on 2nd August 1858.**
* **MAIN PROVISION OF THIS ACT**
* **The act transferred the real powers of governing India from the Company to the Crown.**

1. **“India shall be governed by and in the name of the Queen , and all the territorial and other revenues of India shall be received for and in the name of ‘Her Majesty’.**
2. **Additional designation of viceroy was conferred to the Governor General of India. (The viceroy was assisted by *Executive council* which consisted of high officials of the gov't . It had 4 members . 3 appointed by secretary of state for India , & 1 member by sovereign)**
3. **It also provided for the transfer of all military & Naval forces of the company to the Crown.**

* ***Concept of viceroy and governor -general***

**The Governor-General of India was responsible for administration of the country. The Viceroy acted as a diplomat to parley with princely states.**

**With the Act of 1857, the post of the Secretary of State was generated who was a cabinet minister in British government, and his agent in India was called Governor-General of India. That is to say that the governor-general was a representative of the British Govt.**

**Now another post of the Viceroy was created who was the representative of the Crown (Queen). But to avoid any conflict of powers, as had earlier been witnessed between the Governor-General and Chief Justice of India (spat between Warren Hastings and Lord Impey), both the posts were held by the same person, which is why the terms are used interchangeably.**

**Following the withdrawal of the British, the title of the Viceroy automatically became defunct, hence we refer to Mountbatten as governor-general post-independence and not as Viceroy (although he was the last Viceroy too)…**

* **The Act empowered the crown to appoint the viceroy of India & Governors of presidencies.**
* **The powers of appointing the members of council both at the centre & the provinces were given to the secretary of state for India .**
* **It abolished the Board of Control & the Court of Director. Their powers were transferred to the Secretary of State for India.**
* **The Secretary of State for Indian was to be a member of the British Cabinet & was responsible to the British Parliament. The Act empowered the secretary of state of state with the following:**

1. **The powers & duties relating to the Administration & revenues were to exercised by him.**
2. **He was empowered to override the view of the Indian council.**
3. **Possessed a casting vote in the event of equal division in the council.**
4. **He was empowered to send his secret orders to gov't of India regarding war , peace or negotiations without talking the council in confidence.**
5. **He was empowered to form rules and regulations for recruitment of India civil service.**
6. **He was to control all the legislative & financial measures, projects consisting of public works, creation of new jobs and policy matters of the Indian gov't .**

* **The secretary of state for India was to be assisted by a council (which called *Indian council*)which was to consist of fifteen members; eight of these members were to be nominated by the crown and remaining by the directors. In order to make it an expert body on Indian affairs, the Act laid down that at least nine members out of fifteen were to be selected from those who had served or resided in India for 10 years & had not left the country more than 10 years before their appointment.**
* **The Act provided the role of the Indian council :**

1. **It was an advisory body & its decisions was not to be obligatory for the secretary of state.**
2. **Its meeting were presided by the secretary of state.**
3. **The salary of each member was £1200 paid by Indian exchequer.**
4. **The council was to meet once every week.**
5. **The quorum of meeting was five.**
6. **Empowered to make appointment to the councils of governor general & the Governors.**

* **The secretary of state was required to place annually before the parliament a report concerning Indian accounts & the moral & material progress of the Indians. The parliament could ask him questions relating to Indian, criticise him on the charge of inefficiency.**
* **The salary of secretary of state & and the cost of his offices were to be paid out of the revenues of India.**
* **Henceforth the Governor General and the Governors of the presidencies were to be appointed by the Crown.**
* **The secretary of state for India was bound by the decisions of the Indian councils on matters like:**

1. **Appropriation of revenues & property.**
2. **Issuing of securities of money ,&**
3. **Sale or mortgage of property, etc.**

* **The members of the Indian council could be removed from office by the Crown on representation being made by both houses of Parliament.**
* **The system of ‘Dual Gov't’ introduced by the Pitt’s India Act of 1784 was finally abolished.**
* **The vacancy among the Crown nominees of Indian council was to be filled by the Crown while among those elected by the Directors was filled by council by elections.**
* **The Act declared the secretary of state for India as a corporate body who could be sue and be sued in England and India.**
* **DEFECTS**
* **Indians were not benefited from the transfer of gov't & revenues of India from the company to the Crown.**
* **The salary of secretary of state for India and Indian council was drawn from the Indian revenues.**
* **SIGNIFICANCE**
* **The abolition of Dual gov't in England has some good effects.**
* **The establishment of Indian council was unique measure to provide expert advice to the secretary of state.**

**B)QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION OF 1858 OR GRAND DARBAR**

* **Held in – Allahabad on 1st Nov.**
* **Proclamation was issued by Queen Victoria.**
* **It was read by lord Canning.**
* **important features**
* **The Act laid down that henceforth India shall be governed by the name of the Queen.**
* **The Doctrine of lapse was cancelled & the British stopped the policy of annexation.**
* **A General amnesty (pardon) was granted to the rebels except those who were directly involved in killing the British subjects.**
* **Follow a policy of non-intervention in social & religious matters of Indians.**
* **Treat all subjects --- Indians & European as equal.**
* **1859**
* **INDIGO REVOLT**

***Background of the revolt***

**The qualitative superiority of Indigo led to its huge demand in Europe at a time when the textile industry was booming due to Industrial revolution, and it was called “blue gold”.**

**The British established commercial cultivation and production of Indigo in India as early as 1777. By 1788, most of the production of Indigo originated in Bengal. The system became highly exploitative when the planters were accorded permission to own the land.**

**At that time, there were two systems of cultivation of Indigo viz. *Nij system and Ryoti System.* Under the Nij system, the European planters produced indigo directly on land which they directly controlled. They either owned the land or took it on hire to cultivate indigo with hired peasants. Under Ryoti system, the planters forced the ryots or peasants to sign an agreement, so that they could get loans / advances {called Dadon} from planters to grow Indigo. However, one term of this agreement was that the Ryot would cultivate Indigo on at least 25% of the land. The loan made the people indebted and resulted in a rebellion in 1859-60 in Eastern Parts of Bengal.**

***Leaders and Revolt***

**The exploitation of the farmers made them understand that the planters had slowly got them into debt traps. They started losing land holdings due to poor output.**

**The revolt began as the peasants stopped paying rents. In March 1859, the revolt became more organized when thousands of Ryots in Bengal refused to grow indigo. They attacked the Indigo factories with whatever weapons they had. Women joined the revolt and fought with pots, pans etc. The resistance was met with pressure from planters but farmers took pledge that they would not take advance and would not be bullied by the lathiyals of planters.**

**The key leaders of this revolt were Biswas Brothers of Nadia {Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas}, Kader Molla of Pabna, Rafique Mondal of Maida etc.**

***Major Events***

**The revolt began from Govindpur village in Nadia district of Bengal where Biswas brothers gave up indigo cultivation. This was followed by a struggle with the Lathiyals and revolt spread in many parts of Bengal. Strikes, legal actions, violence, social boycott of planters etc. were some of the tools used in the revolt. Peasant organization to some extent, Hindu Muslim Unity, support from Bengal intelligentsia made the revolt more effective. Finally, Indigo commission was appointed which held the planters guilty, and criticized them for the coercive methods they used with indigo cultivators. The company asked ryots to fulfill their existing contracts but also told them that they could refuse to produce indigo in future. This was a big relief for the peasants and gradually the plantations of Indigo came to an end in Bengal.**

***Violence in Indigo Revolt***

**The quantum of violence in Indigo Revolt has been a subject of debate. Some historians consider that the Indigo Revolt was largely non-violent and was carried out on path of satyagrah which was later adopted by Gandhi. However, there was violence in ruthless suppression of the revolt by police, Zamindars and planters. Through their armed Lathiyals, force was used by the planters in the form of kidnapping, illegal confinement, attacks on women and children, looting, demolition of house and destruction of crops.**

***Significance of Indigo Revolt***

1. **Harish Chandra Mukherjee thoroughly described the plight of the poor peasants in his news paper *The Hindu patriot.***
2. **Dinobandhu Mitra( Real name- Gandharva Narayan Mitra) gave an accurate account of the situation in his play *Neel darpan* in 1860. It was translated into English by Michael madhusudan Dutta and published by Rev. James Long. The British gov't sent Rev. Long to a mock trial and punished him with imprisonment and fine . Kaliprasanna Singha paid the fine for him.**
3. **The revolt had a strong effect on the gov't ,which immediately appointment the ‘*Indigo Commission ‘* in 1860. In the commission report E. W. L. Tower noted that “ not a chest of indigo reached England without being stained with human blood”.**

* **1860**

**A)PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK-NEIL DARPAN.**

**Dinobandhu Mitra( Real name- Gandharva Narayan Mitra) gave an accurate account of the situation in his play *Neel darpan* in 1860. It was translated into English by Michael madhusudan Dutta and published by Rev. James Long. The British gov't sent Rev. Long to a mock trial and punished him with imprisonment and fine . Kaliprasanna Singha paid the fine for him.**

* **1861**

**A)ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA**

**The Archaeological Survey of India is an Indian government agency attached to the Ministry of Culture that is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. It was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham( known as father of archeolocal survey of india) who also became its first Director-General.**

**B) THE TIMES OF INDIA**

**The Times of India issued its first edition 3 November 1838 as The Bombay Times and Journal of Commerce. The paper published Wednesdays and Saturdays under the direction of Raobahadur Narayan Dinanath Velkar, a Maharashtrian Reformist, and contained news from Britain and the world, as well as the Indian Subcontinent. J.E. Brennan was its first editor. In 1850, it began to publish daily editions.**

**In 1860, editor Robert Knight (1825–1892) bought the Indian shareholders' interests, merged with rival Bombay Standard. In 1861, he changed the name from the Bombay Times and Standard to The Times of India.**

**C)HIGH COURT ACT WAS PASSED.**

**By Indian High Courts Act 1861, the Supreme & Sadar Courts were amalgamated. The ‘Indian High Court Act’ of 1861, vested in Queen of England to issue letters patent to erect and establish High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.**

**The High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were established by Indian High Courts Act 1861.**

**The objective of this act was to effect a fusion of the Supreme Courts and the Sadar Adalats in the three Presidencies and this was to be consummated by issuing Letter Patent. The jurisdiction and powers exercised by these courts was to be assumed by the High Courts.**

***composition of the high court’s*:**

**Each High Court was to consist of a Chief Justice and NOT more than 15 regular judges.**

**The chief Justice and minimum of one third regular judges had to be barristers and minimum one third regular judges were to be from the “covenanted Civil Service”.**

**All Judges were the be in the office on the pleasure of the Crown.**

**The High Courts had an Original as well as an Appellate Jurisdiction the former derived from the Supreme Court, and the latter from the Sudder Diwani and Sudder Foujdari Adalats, which were merged in the High Court.**

**D)INDIAN COUNCIL ACT WAS PASSED.**

* **The act of 1858 exclusively made changes in the Home gov't. It did not touch the administrative set-up in India . There was a strong feeling that immediate changes in the constitution of India was called for after the mutiny of 1857, especially in the direction of closure contact with Indian public opinion. The munity had revealed the fact that the British gov't was deplorably out of touch with the Indian public opinion & as a consequence there was no understanding between the rulers and ruled . So it was decided to included a few influential Indian with the legislative business of the gov't . The result was India council act 1861.**
* **The Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed by British Parliament on 1st August 1861 to make substantial changes in the composition of the Governor General’s council for executive & legislative purposes. The most significant feature of this Act was the association of Indians with the legislation work.**
* **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT**
* ***For executive -* The Act added to the Viceroy's Executive Council a fifth member - a jurist. James Wilson was the 1st finance member.(5th member)**

1. **The Act empowered the Governor General to frame rules for the transaction of the business of executive council. Lord canning used the power thus conferred on him to introduced what is called *PORTFOLIO SYSTEM*. Lord Canning now divided the departments of gov't between the members of council. Thus arose the separation of department under individual members who on their own initiative dealt with most of the matters in their departments. Only the most important subjects were placed in the hand of the Governor General and in case of opinion, were considered by the whole council.**
2. **Thus Canning laid the foundation of Cabinet Gov't. This cabinet had 5 members ,who each took charge of a separate department in Calcutta's government: home, revenue, military, law, finance, and (after 1874) public works. The military Commander-in-Chief sat in with the council as an extraordinary member (appointed by Secretary of State for India).**

* ***For legislative -* For legislative purpose, a provision was made for an addition of 6 to 12 members to the central executive. At least half of the additional members were to be non-officials. These members were nominated by the Viceroy for the period of two years. Members should be nominated at least half of whom should be Indians ( non officials)**

**The 3 nominated members were:-**

**1) Raja of Banaras**

**2) Maharaja of Patiala**

**3) Sir Dinkar Rao**

* ***Other provision of this act:***

1. **He was authorized to nominate a president to preside over the meetings of the Executive council in his absence.**
2. **He had the power of making rules and regulations for the conduct of business of executive council.**
3. **He could create new provinces for legislative purposes and to appoint Lieutenant Governors for them. He was also empowered to alter, modify or adjust the limits of the provinces.**
4. **He could promulgate ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during and emergency.**
5. **Though the central council was empowered to legislate on all subjects concerning all persons and courts in British India but every bill passed required the assent of viceroy.**
6. **He could withhold his assent or exercise his veto power if he felt that the bill affected the safety, peace and interest of British India.**
7. **He had to communicate all laws to secretary of state for India who could disallow them with the assent of the crown.**

* ***Process of Decentralization***

**The Governments of Bombay and Madras were given the power of nominating Advocate-General and not less than 4 and not more than 8 additional members of the Executive council for purpose of legislation. Not less than half of these nominated members were to be non-official. These additional members were to hold office for two years. The consent of the Governor and the Governor-General was made necessary for all legislation passed or amended by the Governments of Madras and Bombay. Further, the act provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal, North-Western Frontier Province and Punjab, which were established in 1862, 1866, and 1897 respectively.**

* ***No distinction between Central and Provincial subjects***

**No distinction was made between the central and provincial subject. But measures concerning public debt, finances, currency, post-office, telegraph, religion, patents and copyrights were to be ordinarily considered by the Central Government.**

* ***Importance of the act:***

1. **It was a progressive step towards legislative decentralization.**
2. **It laid the foundation of Indian legislature.**
3. **It marked the beginning of representation of Indians in legislative council.**

* ***Criticism of the act***

1. **The Act of 1861 ,didn't establish legislative council in the real sense of the term. They were merely deliberative bodies and enjoyed no power to criticize the administration or call for information. Their scope was restricted to legislation alone.**
2. **Though the act associated the non-official members with the legislative councils, the official members continued to enjoy a predominant position.**
3. **No statutory provision was made for the nomination of India.**
4. **The purpose of British politicians was not to associate Indians public opinion but only to placate the Rajas and Maharajas who could help them later on to stabilize their rule.**
5. **The grant of ordinance making power made the Governor-General very powerful and permitted him to make laws suitable to his own needs and interest.**
6. **The Act by investing him with veto power took away whatever few rights it had conferred.**

* **1862**

**A)ESTABLISHMENT OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS HIGH COURT.**

1. **The Charter of High Court of Calcutta was issued on 14th May, 1862 and Madras and Bombay was issued on June 26, 1862.**
2. **So, the Calcutta High Court has the distinction of being the first High Court and one of the three Chartered High Courts to be set up in India, along with the High Courts of Bombay, Madras.**
3. **High Court at Calcutta which was formerly known as High Court of Judicature at Fort William was established on July 1, 1862. Sir Barnes Peacock was its first Chief Justice.**
4. **On 2nd February, 1863, Justice Sumboo Nath Pandit was the first Indian to assume office as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.**
5. **The Bombay High Court was inaugurated on 14th August ,1862.**
6. **1st chief justice of Bombay high court was Sir Mathew Richard Sausse (1862- 1866). 1st Indian judge of Bombay high court was Badaruddin Tayabji in 1867.**
7. **Indian High Court Act 1861 also gave power to set up other High Courts like the High Courts of the Presidency Towns with similar powers.**
8. **Under this power, a High Court was established in 1866 at High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces at Agra on 17 March 1866 by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 replacing the Sadr Diwani Adalat.**
9. **Sir Walter Morgan, Barrister-at-Law was appointed the first Chief Justice of the High Court of North-Western Provinces. However it was shifted to Allahabad in 1869 and the name was correspondingly changed to the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad from 11 March 1919.**

* **1863**

**A)Birth of swami Vivekananda .**

* **1864**

**A)PUBLICATION OF BANKIMCHANDRA’S 1ST BOOK-RAJMOHON’S WIFE.(ENGLISH)**

**B) SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY WAS FOUNDED BY SIR SAYED AHAMED KHAN**

1. **Born- 17 October 1817 Delhi**
2. **Died-27 March 1898 (aged 80)Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh**
3. **Notable work-a)The Mohammadan Commentary on the Holy Bible**

**b)Reasons for the Indian Revolt of 1857**

**He graduated with a degree in law and judicial services. He was appointed Serestadar (lit. Clerk) at the courts of law in Agra, responsible for record-keeping and managing court affairs.[18] In 1840, he was promoted to the title of munshi. In 1858, he was appointed to a high-ranking post at the court in Muradabad.**

**In 1860, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was transferred from Muradabad to Ghazipur. The stay of Sir Syed in Ghazipur is a milestone in his life. He established a personal printing press in 1862 and established Scientific Society in 1864. The Scientific Society established at Ghazipur on 9th Januarys, 1864 and later shifted to Aligarh when Sir Syed was transferred to Aligarh. This became a focal point of his dream project which later shaped up as The Aligarh Movement.**

**On 9th January, 1864 Scientific Society was founded at the residence of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in -**

***Aims & Objective of Scientific Society*:**

1. **Translation of educational & technical literature from English and European language to Indian languages.**
2. **Publication of rarely available books by Indian writers**
3. **Society will not have any business with religious books.**

* **1865**

**A) DURGESHNONDINI, was the 1st Bengali romance and the first ever novel in Bengali of BANKIM CHADRA CHATTERJEE, was published in 1865.**

* **1866**

**A)SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF NATIONAL FEELINGS WAS FOUNDED BY RAJNARAYAN BASU.**

**Rajnarayan decided to promote national awareness for the Indian culture. In 1866 he established the society for the Promotion of National Feeling (Jatiya Gaurab Sampadani Sabha). The purpose of the society, as he clearly mentioned it, was not political agitation or religious movement; it was to encourage the growth of the nation's cultural life in its various manifestations. Inspired by his ideas, Nabagopal Mitra established the Jatiya Mela, later, renamed Hindu Mela, in 1867.**

* **1867**

**A)PRATHAMA SAMAJ was founded by ATMARAM PANDURANGA.**

**B)NATIONAL MALA was founded by NABOGOPAL MITRA.**

**C)HINDU MELA was founded by NABAGOPAL MITRA.**

**D)NATIONAL PAPER was started by NABAGOPAL MITRA.**

**E)NATIONAL GYMNASIA was founded by NABAGOPAL MITRA.**

**F)NATIONAL LIBRARY was founded by NABAGOPAL MITRA.**

**G)POONA SARBOJANIK SAVA was founded by G.V.JOSHI,M.G.RANADE,CHIPLUNKAR.**

* **1868**

**A)AMRITABAJAR PATRICA WAS PUBLISHED BY SISIR KUMAR GHOSH.**

**ABP was born as a Bengali weekly in February 1868 in the village of Amrita Bazaar in Jessore district (now in Bangladesh). It was started by the Ghosh brothers to fight the cause of peasants who were being exploited by indigo planters. Sisir Kumar Ghosh was the first editor.**

**In 1871, the Patrika moved to Calcutta (now Kolkata), due to the outbreak of plague in Amrita Bazaar. Here it functioned as a bilingual weekly, publishing news and views in English and Bengali. Its anti-government views and vast influence among the people was a thorn in the flesh of the government. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India promulgated the Vernacular Press Act on 1878 mainly against ABP.**

**The Patrika became a daily in 1891.**

* **1869**

**A)Birth of mahatma Gandhi (2nd October)**

* **1871**

**A)1ST CENSUS WAS STARTED BY LORD MAYO.**

**In 1871, India’s first census was carried out on Mayo’s orders. He organized the Statistical Survey of India, which, under the direction of William Wilson Hunter, “produced a printed account of each district, town, and village, carefully compiled upon local inquiry, and disclosing the whole economic and social facts in the life of the people.”  This was the most exhaustive work done since the Ain-i-Akbari.**

* **1872**

**A)NATIVE CIVIL MARRIAGE ACT was passed.(3act)**

* + 1. **Started inter-caste marriage.**
    2. **Abolition of child marriage.**
    3. **Abolition of polygamy.**

**B)Publication of BANKIMCHANDRA’S newspaper BANGADARSAN.**

**C) INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1872**

**Lord Mayo took interest in the Prison reforms, especially the convict settlements at Andaman Islands. The most important legal reform during his time was the passage of the Indian Evidence Act in 1872. Prior to this act, the rules of evidences were based upon the traditional legal systems of different social groups and communities. They were different for different persons depending on his or her caste, religious faith and social position. The act removed this anomaly and differentiation, and introduced a standard set of law applicable to all Indians.**

**D)LORD MAYO WAS MURDERED IN ANDAMAN BY SHER KHAN, LEADER OF WAHABI MOVEMENT .**

**The splendid vigour of Lord Mayo defied the climate and distances in the country. He anxiously studied the wants of the farthest provinces of the empire, but his life was cut short by an assassin Sher Khan, a convict at Andaman Islands, while he was inspecting the conditions in the convict settlement of the Andaman Islands in 1872. He was followed by an acting viceroy and Governor General John Strachey. John Strachey was followed by another acting Viceroy Lord Napier in the same year 1872.**

* **1875**

**A)ARYA SAMAJ WAS FOUNDED BY DAYANANDA SARASWATI.**

**Dayanand Saraswati was born in 1824 in a Brahmin family in Morvi in Gujarat as MULA SHANKAR. At 21, he left home in order to escape the entanglement of marriage and to seek to pacify the turmoil and commotion of his soul. For 15 years he led the life  of a wandering scholar in  search of knowledge. Finally, he spent two and a half years at Mathura as a DISCIPLE OF A BLIND SAINT SCHOLAR SWAMI VIRJANANDA, who taught him the philosophic interpretation of the Vedas and then charged him with the mission to purge Hinduism of all its ugly accretions and aberrations.**

**After deeply studying the Vedas and Indian philosophy, Dayanand Saraswati came to conclusion that the Aryans were the chosen people, the Vedas the chosen gospel and India the chosen land. Based on this belief, he founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. A few years later the headquarters of the Arya Samaj were established at Lahore. During the remaining eight years of his life Dayanand devoted himself to preaching his new gospel, writing books, embodying his teachings and organising the Arya Samaj throughout India.  He translated the Vedas and wrote three books viz. SATYARTHA PRAKASH in Hindi, VEDA BHASYA BHUMIKA, an introduction to his Vedic commentary, and VEDA BHASYA, a Vedic commentary in Sanskrit on the Yajurveda and the major part of the Rig-Veda. His mission of spreading the message of the Arya Samaj proved very successful in the Punjab and to a certain degree also in U.P., Gujarat and Rajasthan.**

***Vedas-India’s Rock of Ages***

**Dayanand Saraswati looked upon the Vedas as ‘India’s Rock of Ages’. He believed that the Hindu religion and the Vedas on which it was based were eternal, unalterable, infallible and divine. Therefore, he gave the slogan ‘Go back to the Vedas‘ and ‘the Vedas are the source of all knowledge’.  According to him, the later Hindu scriptures such as Puranas were responsible for the evil practices of idol worship and other superstitious beliefs in the Hindu religion.**

**Thus, Arya Samaj rejected all the post-Vedic developments in Hinduism and thus denounced meaningless rites, worship of the images of different gods and goddesses which split the people into numerous belligerent sects, repudiated the authority of the Brahmins and launched a crusade against all religious superstitions.  Its slogan ‘Back to Vedas’ was inspired to revive the true Vedic religion and bring about national unity and to kindle national pride and consciousness.**

**The above description makes it clear that Dayanand was a revivalist and was also the first Hindu reformer who turned from defence to attack, from protecting the Hindu faith from the assaults of the Christian and Muslim critics to challenging them on their own ground in order to force them to defend their position.**

***Main principles and objectives of the Arya Samaj are as follows*:**

1. **Believes in infallibility of Vedas and takes them as only truth and source of all source all knowledge. Believed that post-vedic texts such as Puranas were responsible for pollution of Vedic religion.**
2. **Opposes the idol-worship and reincarnation theory of God but accepts the doctrine of ‘Karma’ and transmigration of soul. Dayanand also rejected the theory of destiny / fate {Niyati}.**
3. **Believes in one God who has no physical existence.**
4. **Rejects Brahmanical dominance of spiritual and social life of Hindus. Denounces claim of Brahmins as intermediaries between man and God.**
5. **Supported Four Varna System but the Varna system should be based on merit not birth. Hindu religion gives everyone an equal place in the spiritual and social life.**
6. **Advocated equal status for women in the society. There is no room for any kind of discrimination against women on the basis of gender.**
7. **Advocated widow remarriage, female education and opposed polygamy, child marriage, Sati, etc.**
8. **Backed propagation of Hindi and Sanskrit. Considered good education as base of a good and solid social system. It did phenomenal work in the field of education even for women.**
9. **Denounces socio-religious evils such as animal sacrifices, religious pilgrimages, feeding the dead through sraddhas, magic and charms etc. According to Swami Dayanand, these evils exist in the society due to ignorance of the teaching of the Vedas.**
10. **Arya Samaj established a chain of DAV educational institutions for the education of both boys and girls. It represented a form of national awakening of the Indian people and drew to its fold hundreds of nationalist Indians. It played a very progressive role in the earlier stages of national awakening when it attacked religious superstitions, the supremacy of the Brahmins, polytheism, untouchability, and when further it adopted the programme of mass education, elimination of sub-castes, and equality of men and women.**

***Main aim– shuddhi movement***

**Some activities of the Arya Samaj were very controversial. The foremost was the Shuddhi programme, to open the doors of Hinduism for those who had embraced other religions. Shuddhi provided for the reconversion of such persons to Hinduism. This movement was primarily directed against the Christian missionaries, who had converted a large number of Hindus, particularly from the depressed classes to Christianity. Another controversial issue was on protection of the cow.**

**In 1882 the Arya Samaj formed a ‘COW PROTECTION ASSOCIATION’. However, this antagonized the Muslim theologists and resulted in serious Hindu Muslim riots.**

**B)ALIGARH ANGLO ORIENTAL MOHAMADAN COLLEGE was founded by Sir Sayed Ahamed khan.**

**C) Deccan riot.**

**D)THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY was founded by**

**E)INDIAN LEAGUE was founded by Sishir Kumar Ghose.**

**F) MAYO COLLEGE**

**Mayo College was established at Ajmer in 1875 for the education of young Rajput princes. Colonel Sir Oliver St John became its first Principal.**

**The origin of Mayo College, one of the oldest Public Schools in the country, dates back to 1869, when Lt. Col. F.K.M. Walter, the Political Agent of the Bharatpur Agency recommended a school in India "for a large number of pupils, with a staff thoroughly educated- not mere bookworms, but men fond of field sports and outdoor exercise....".**

**In 1870, Lord Mayo, the then Viceroy and Governor General, came to Ajmer, where in a Darbar, before the Chiefs of the ruling Princes of Rajputana, he expressed his desire to set up a 'Raj Kumar College' in Ajmer, "devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of Chiefs, Princes and leading Thakurs."**

**The College was opened in October 1875,**

* **1876**

**A)LORD LYTTON, BECAME THE VICEROY OF INDIA (1876-1880)**

1. **used to write poems with the Pen name of *Owen Meredith*. *Lucile* was a verse novel written by Lord Lytton, published in 1860.**
2. **Known as most unpopular Viceroy of India.**
3. **Known as viceroy of reverse character.**
4. **The maximum age to enter in to the Civil Services Examination was reduced from 21 years to 19 years.**
5. **Lord Lytton also was responsible for the economic distress caused by abolishing the Tax on the foreign cotton coming to India, to safeguard the British Traders.**

**A)Dramatic performance act was passed.**

**B)INDIAN ASSOCIATION WAS FOUNDED BY S.N.BANERJEE.**

**C)ROYAL TITTLE ACT WAS PASSED.**

**The Royal Titles Act of 1876 was one of Prime Minister Disraeli’s famous imperialistic measures. The act was passed with the understanding that the British imperial title should be used only in India. Thus, the Queen began to use it in her signature in 1878 and in 1893 it appeared on the British coins. The title empress of India was officially translated as Kaisar-i-Hind, was decorated on her in 1877 Delhi Durbar.**

**D) GREAT FAMINE OF 1876T**

**The monsoons of 1876 had failed to bring their due supply of rain, and the season of 1877 was little better. This long-continued drought stretched from the Deccan to Cape Comorin, and subsequently invaded northern India, causing a famine more wide-spread than any previously known in Indian history.**

**The Poet Viceroy Lord Lytton was so uncompromising in implanting the British trading policies that was called directly responsible for the death of 10 million people in the Famine of 1876 -77 by some historians. The government is known to have spent 11 million sterling, but actually the lack of supply and efforts from the government caused the loss of life from starvation and a train of diseases that followed, taking the toll to a lamentable number.**

* **1877**

**A)GRAND DURBAR IN DELHI.**

**A few months after his swearing in as India’s Viceroy, a Grand Darbar was organized at Delhi on January 1, 1877, in which Queen Victoria was proclaimed empress of India. Queen Victoria was proclaimed with title “Kaisar-i-Hind” at this Darbar.**

**When the princes of Indian princely states were flocking to participate in this gorgeous scene of Delhi Darbar, the shadow of famine was darkening over southern India.**

* **1878**

**A)ARMS ACT WAS PASSED.**

**The Indian Arms Act of 1878 was legislated during Lord Lytton’s time. By this act, no Indians could keep unlicensed arms. However, the English people could hold arms without license.**

**B)VERNACULAR PRESS ACT WAS PASSED.**

**The latter half of the 19th century saw a remarkable growth in the Vernacular Press of the country and newspapers played a role of catalyst in the new socio-political consciousness. Earlier, the newspapers were being published in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad only but later the newspapers started getting published from smaller places also. Since, most of the newspapers published from smaller places, they all were in vernacular languages. In 1878, when this act was passed, the there were 20 English Newspapers while 200 were vernacular. These vernacular newspapers made the people aware of the political affairs and now the people slowly started asking questions for their rights.  So, in the best interest of the Government, Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act in 1878.**

**By this act, the magistrates of the districts were empowered, without the prior permission of the Government, to call upon a printer and publisher of any kind to enter into a Bond, undertaking not to publish anything which might “rouse” feelings of disaffection against the government.**

**The magistrate was also authorized to deposit a security, which could be confiscated if the printer violated the Bond.**

**If a printer repeated the violation, his press could be seized.**

**Thus the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 gagged the press (that's why it is also known as *gagging act*) and result was some proceedings against some vernacular press people. There was now a popular protest against this act. The act was later repealed by Lord Ripon, who followed Lord Lytton.**

* **1879**

**A)TREATY OF GANDAMARK WAS SIGNED.**

**Second Anglo Afghan War 1878-80**

**In the winter of 1878, the affairs of Afghanistan again forced themselves into notice. The First Anglo Afghan war had ended in 1842, in a humiliation for the British and this failure kept haunting them for many years. The successive governments in Britain remain calm, but when Lord Disraeli became PM, he sent Lord Lytton to India to increase the influence in Afghanistan. On this side, under Akbar Khan, the son of Dost Mohammed, Afghanistan once again became independent and Dost Mohammad Khan came back to power in 1843. Akbar Khan died in 1845.**

**Treaty of Peshawar**

**In 1855 Treaty of Peshawar between Dost Mohammad and British reopened the diplomatic relations. After a series of incidents, Russia established a fixed boundary between Afghanistan and its territories in 1873. But within a period of 5 years the rivalry turned back. This was because of an uninvited diplomatic mission sent by the Russians to Kabul. The ruler Sher Ali Khan, son of Dost Mohammad Khan wanted to stop them, but failed. The British too wanted to send a mission, but Sher Ali refused. A diplomatic mission was ordered by Lord Lytton, the viceroy of British India, and the Mission was turned back. This triggered the Second Anglo Afghan War.**

**Treaty of Gandamak**

**In the second Anglo Afghan war, much of Afghanistan was occupied by British. Sher Ali was defeated and he fled towards Turkistan. Sher Ali’s Son, Mohammad Yaqub Khan signed a treaty of Gandamak in May, 1879 to prevent British Invasion in rest of the country. However, he paid the price by relinquishing the Control of Afghan Foreign Relations to British. British Control was thus extended to much of the country. He also agreed to receive a British Resident at Kabul.**

**The treaty of Gandamak was signed in May, 1879, but in the same year in September, the British Resident Major Cavagnari was murdered. This again triggered the war and Kabul was occupied. Yakub Khan surrendered and he was sent to Dehradun as a Prisoner.**

**Attempt to Murder and Resignation of Lord Lytton**

**At this crisis of affairs, there was a general election in England, which resulted in the defeat of the Conservative Ministry of Lord Disraeli. Lord Lytton also resigned simultaneously. Prior to that in 1879 an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he happily escaped uninjured. After his resignation, Lord Ripon was sent to India.**

* **1880**

**A)A Famine commission was formed.**

* **1881**

**A)1St factory act was enacted.**

**Lord Ripon introduced the Factory Act of 1881 to improve the service condition of the factory workers in India. The Act banned the appointment of children below the age of seven in factories. It reduced the working hours for children. It made compulsory for all dangerous machines in the factories to be properly fenced to ensure security to the workers.**

**B)1st  regular census was started by lord Ripon.**

**C)vernacular press act was abolished.**

* **1882**

**A)RIPON COLLEGE was founded by S.N.BENERJEE.(Now it is surendranath college.**

**B)STARRED LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.**

**Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882. His scheme of local self government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown. He led a series of enactments in which larger powers of the Local self government were given to the rural and urban bodies and the elective people received some wider rights.**

**Lord Ripon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India. This was not enacted by any act; it was a resolution that was passed in 1882.**

**C)HUNTER COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED FOR EDUCATION.**

**1st educational commission in india.**

**In 1882, Lord Ripon organized the Hunter Commission under William Wilson Hunter. William Wilson Hunter was the statistician, a compiler and a member of the Indian Civil Service, who later also became Vice President of Royal Asiatic Society.**

**He was appointed as a Magistrate in the Bengal Presidency in 1862, and form there only he started compiling the local traditions and records.**

**He published “The Annals of Rural Bengal” and “A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India” but his best known work is “The Imperial Gazetteer of India” on which he started working in 1869.**

**This work was delegated to him by Lord Mayo. The work appeared in 9 volumes in 1881. In 1882 as a member of the Governor General in Council he was appointed he chairman of the Commission on Education. In 1886, he was also elected as Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University.  The Hunter Commission brought out the neglect to the primary and secondary education in the country. The commission recommended that the responsibility for the Primary Education must be given to the Local Boards and Municipal Boards .The important recommendations were as follows:**

**The government should take special care to extend the primary education.**

**There should be literary and vocational training in secondary education.**

**The commission brought out inadequate facilities available for the female education in the country.**

**The recommendations were partially implemented and there was a slow growth in the number of the secondary schools in the country.**

* **1883**

**A)STARTED ILBART BILL CONTROVERSY**

**Ilbert Bill is named after Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, who was appointed as legal adviser to the Council of India. The bill was introduced in 1883 by Viceroy Ripon, who actually desired to abolish the racial prejudice from the Indian Penal Code. Ripon had proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country and to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level. It was never allowed before.**

**So naturally, the Europeans living in India looked it as a Humiliation and the introduction of the bill led to intense opposition in Britain as well as India (by the British residents). So it was withdrawn but was reintroduced and enacted in 1884 in a severely compromised state.**

**The amended bill had the provisions that the Europeans would be conferred on European and Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges alike. However, a defendant would in all cases have the right to claim trial by a jury of which at least half the members must be European. Thus, this enactment held that Europeans criminals would be heard only by the Indian Judges “helped by the European Judges”.**

**The passage of this bill opened the eyes of the Indians and deepened antagonism between the British and Indians. The result was wider nationalism and establishment of Indian National Congress in the next year. The amended Ilbert Bill was passed on 25 January 1884, as the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act 1884.  It came into force on May 1, 1884.**

**B)S.N.BENERJEE started national conference in Calcutta.**

* **1885**

**A)Foundation of INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.**

**B)Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.**

**C)Started 3rd Anglo-Barman war.**

* **1886**

**A)INDIAN ASSOCIATION marched with INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.**

* **1887**

**A)1st Muslim president of I.N.C**

* **1888**

**A)Foundation of INDIAN PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE by SIR SAYED ASHAMED KHAN.(it was 1st rival organization of I.N.C.)**

* **1889**

**A)Publication of the newspaper INDIA by Willam Digby.**

* **1890**

**A)Ahamediya movement stared by Mirza Gulam Ahamed.(he called himself as incarnation of lord Krishna).**

**B)Bombay Mill Association was founded by Lokhande (it was 1st labour organization in India.)**

* **1891**

**A) Age of consent act was passed by the effort of Meheranji Malabari.**

**B)2nd Factory Act was enacted.**

* **1892**

**A)Indian council act was passed.**

* **1893**

**A)B.G.TILAK started Ganapati Festival.**

**B)Vivekananda attend Chicago Religious conference.**

* **1895**

**A)B.G.TILAK Sivaji festival.**

* **1896**

**A)The song Bandematarm was sang for the 1st time in Calcutta session of I.N.C.**

**B)B.G.TILAL started no tax movement.**

* **1897**

**A)1st political murdered by Chapekar Brothers.**

**B)Foundation of Ramakrishna mission by Swami Vivekananda.**

* **1899**

**A)Mitra mela was founded by V.D.SAVARKAR.**

**B)Munda Revolt was started by Birsa Munda.**

* **1902**

**A)Anusilan Samiti was founded by Pramathanath Mitra.**

**B)Death of Swami Vivekananda.**

**C)LORD CURZON APPOINTED RALLEIGH COMMISSION.**

**The Viceroy filled with imperialistic design was not in favour of giving any power to the Indians. He concluded the Indian Universities and the colleges were slowly becoming cradle of Propaganda against the Government. So, with an idea to bring the Universities under control, Lord Curzon appointed Raleigh Commission under Sir Thomas Raleigh.**

**The Raleigh Commission had only one Indian member, Syed Hussain Belgrami.**

**But when the Hindus protested about this, Justice *Guru Das Banerjee* was called from the High Court of Calcutta and made a member.**

**This commission submitted its report in 1902 and this followed introduction of a Bill called Raleigh Bill. The Raleigh Bill when became an act, it was called *Indian Universities Act 1904*.**

* **1903**

**A)Risley plan for Partition of Bengal.**

* **1904**

**A)INDIAN UNIVERSITY ACT WAS PASSED.**

**This Act reorganised the constitution of the Syndicates; provided for the official inspection of the colleges and placed the final decision concerning the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges in the hands of the Government of India. This act was severely criticised by scholars like Gopal Krishna Gokhle.**

**The first provision of this act was that the governing bodies of the universities were to be reconstituted and the size of the Senates was reduced. Now the number in the senate could be minimum 50 and maximum 100. Each of them would hold the office for 6 years.**

**For the Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, the elected fellows were to be 50 and for rest of the universities, the number was fixed 15. This act allowed the Government to appoint a majority of the fellows in a university.**

**The Governor General was now empowered to decide a University’s territorial limits and also affiliation between the universities and colleges. The Indian Universities Act made the universities and colleges completely under the Government control. However, for better education and research a grant of Rs. 5 Lakh per year for 5 years was also accepted. This was the beginning of university grants in India which later became a permanent feature in the structure of India education.**

**B)ANCIENT MONUMENT PRESERVATION ACT WAS PASSED.**

**One of the most remarkable acts passed during the times of Lord Curzon was the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904. This act made any injury to the protected monuments an offence punishable under the law. This act also established the Archaeological Department which was to collect the historical documents and importance, conduct excavations and bring the ancient historical information into light.**

**C)Young Husband Mission was sent to Tibet.**

**D)Foundation of Avinaba Bharat by V.D.Savarakar.**

* **1905**

**A)Indian Home Rule society was founded by Shyamji Krishna Barma.**

**B)INDIA HOUSE WAS FOUNDED BY SHYAMJI KRISHNA BARMA.**

**The India House was based in London and was established by Shyamji Krishna Verma to promote the nationalist views among the Indians of Britain.**

**It published a newspaper “The Indian Sociologist” which used its subtitle -An Organ of Freedom, and Political, Social, and Religious Reform. Several revolutionaries got associated with the India house and most important ones are V D Savarkar and Madan Lal Dheengra. Others were V.N. Chatterjee, Lala Har Dayal, V. V. S. Aiyar, M.P.T. Acharya and P.M. Bapat. All of them later laid the foundation of militant nationalism in India. The newspaper was later banned for sedition.**

**C)Foundation of Railway Board.**

**D)Partisan of Bengal.**

**E)Carlyle circular was enacted.**

* **1906**

**A)Foundation of Muslim League was founded by Salimullah,Nawab of Dhaka.**

**B)National Council of Education was founded by Satish Chandra Samantra.**

**C)Dhaka Anusilan Samiti was founded by Pulin Bihari Das.**

**D)Dadabhai Nauroji 1st time used the term ‘Swaraj’.**

* **1907**

**A)Surat Split of I.N.C.**

**B)Publication of the newspaper Bharat Mata by Ajait Sing.**

**C)Madam Cama raised Indian Flag in Stuttgart.**

**D)Anata Laxman Kanheri murder Jaction.**

* **1908**

**A)Death of Khudiram Basu.(11/8/1908).**

**B)Alipur Bomb Conspiracy.**

* **1909**

**A)Morley-Minto Reforms Act was enacted.**

**B)Madanlal Dhingra murdered Curzon Willye in London.**

* **1911**

**A)The song Janaganamana was sang for the 1st time in Calcutta session of I.N.C.**

**B)British king George V came in India.**

**C)Capital was transferred from Calcutta to Delhi.**

* **1912**

**A)Delhi Conspiracy.**

* **1913**

**A)Foundation of Gadar party.**

* **1914**

**A)KOMAGATAMARU MARU INCIDENT.**

**The continuous immigration of Indians, particularly Sikhs had already irked the Canadian natives and authorities. It was a fear that Indians would take their jobs. In such backdrop, the Komagatamaru Incidence was one of the first Indian challenges to colonist British beyond the pacific Coast.**

***ABOUT STEAMSHIP : KOMAGATAMARU***

***GURDIT SINGH, A SIKH FROM A SMALL VILLAGE IN PUNJAB WAS A SON OF A SMALL TIME FARMER NEAR AMRITSAR. FATHER OF GURDIT SINGH LEFT PUNJAB AND MOVED TO MALAYSIA. HE BECAME A SMALL TIME CONTRACTOR OVER THERE. IN 1885, GURDIT SINGH JOINED HIS FATHER AND LATER HE ESTABLISHED A STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THIS COMPANY HAD LEASED A JAPANESE STEAMSHIP KOMAGATAMARU.***

**The Canadian “Continuous Passage Act” was enacted to stop the so called “Brown Invasion’ from Asia, particularly India. This law required that the immigrants must travel nonstop to their country of the birth. At that time there was no direct ship from India and the journey of the Komagatamaru was set to circumvent this law. The ship had sailed from Hong Kong to Vancouver in 1914, aboard 376 passengers including 240 Sikhs, 24 Muslims and 12 Hindus. The ship arrived on 23 May 1914 at Vancouver. The Canadian authorities refused to allow the passengers to go ashore. Gurdit Singh, owner of the ship; was pressurized to pay the charter dues in one go. He said he would do so after selling the cargo but the ship was not allowed to unload its cargo. The Indians at Vancouver started agitations against the government. After some confrontation, the only 24 passengers were admitted to Canada and the ship was forced back to India carrying rest all. After a return voyage, the Komagatamaru docked at Hooghly’s Budge Budge harbour. Here, the British government treated these passengers as rebels. The ship was searched and the Sikhs were herded in trains to force them back to Punjab. When some of them refused, Police opened fire killing 18 people. 200 people were herded in jails. The incident became famous as Budge Budge riot. Gurdit Singh escaped the Police and he surrendered in 1921, after 7 years.**

**B)Publication of the newspaper ‘Common will ‘ & ‘New India ‘ by Annie Besant.**

* **1915**

**A)Mahatma Gandhi came in India from South-India.**

**B)M.M.Malavya founded Hindu Mahasabha.**

* **1916**

**A)Mahatma Gandhi founded Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat.**

**B) Lucknow Pact.**

**C)1st Female University was founded by Keshab Chandra kerve.**

**C)Banaras Hindu University was founded by M.M.Malabhaya.**

* **1917**

**A)Gandhi started Champaran Satyagraha.**

**B)1st female president of I.N.C- Annie Besant.**

* **1918**

**A)Gandhi started Kheda Satyagraha.**

**B)Gandhi started Ahmedabad Satyagraha.**

* **1919**

**A)Montegu-Chemsford reforms was enacted.**

**B)Rowlat act was passed.**

**C)Jalianabad Measure.**

**D)Khilafat movement.**

* **1920**

**A)Foundation of A.I.T.U.C.**

**B)Foundation of C.P.I.**

**C)Death of B.G.TILAK.**

**D)Started Civil disobedient movement.**

**E)Akali party was founded by Tara sing.(Punjab)**

* **1921**

**A)R.N.Tagore founded Santiniketon.**

**B)Publication of the newspaper Vangard.**

**C)Mopla revolt was started by Abdul Bari in Kerala.(peasant movement).**

**D)C.R.DAS was the 1st president in jail.**

* **1922**

**A)CHAURI-CHURA INCIDENT.**

**The Non-cooperation movement was on its pinnacle in all of north India. In South, though it was luke warm. On February 5, 1922, a mob of 2000 people gathered to picket a liquor shop at Chauri Chaura, a town near Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. The local administration sent armed police to control the situation. The Police, tried to disperse the crowd by firing two shots in air. So stone pelting started. The police fired and killed 3 people. The result was that outrageous mob set the Police Chauki on fire an d all 23 Police wallas inside got burnt alive.**

**On 12 February 1922, when the Congress leaders met at Bardoli, Gandhi decided to withdraw the Noncooperation movement. It was a bit controversial but by that time Gandhi’s figure was respected by every Congressman. Thus, they accepted this decision, but they got demoralized and disintegrated. Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922 and trial led at Ahmadabad. A simple prison of 6 years was awarded to him.**

**B)Gandhi withdraw N.C.M.**

* **1923**

**A)1st May day was celebrated by Singervelu chettiya in Tamil Nadu.**

**B)Swaraj party was founded by C.R.DAS.**

**C)Youngest president of I.N.C-Moulana Abul Kalm Azad.**

* **1924**

**A)Gandhi became the president of India National Congress for the 1st time & last time.**

**B)Hindustan Republican Association was founded by Chandra Sekhar Azad.**

* **1925**

**A)Death of C.R.DAS.**

**B)KAKORI CONSPIRACY.**

**C)1st Indian women president of India National Congress.**

**D)Foundation of R.S.S.**

* **1926**

**A)Nawjoyan Bharat Sabha was founded by Bhagat Singh.**

* **1927**

**A)FORMATION OF SIMON COMMISSION.**

**Government of India Act 1919 had introduced the system of dyarchy to govern the provinces of British India. This act had a provision that a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform.**

**The Government in England was a conservative Government which was not in very much favour of giving any control to Indians. In March 1927, his majesty’s Government announced its decision to appoint the “Statutory Commission” in advance of the prescribed date. (The commission was supposed to be set up in 1929).**

**The announcement came as a surprise. Indians were already in a state of frustration.**

**The Congress was almost agenda less and no active programme was there except the Khadi. The Swarajists were in the Legislative Council and had lost cohesiveness with the Congress. So, for the agenda-less Congress, Simon Commission came as a blessing in disguise and they got an issue to take up effectively.**

**The personnel of the Commission and its terms of reference were announced in November 1927. It had 7 members which were lifted from the three political parties of the British Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon. None of the Indians was appointed in the commission and the promise of appeasing the Indian opinion seemed to be a bubble. When no Indian was included in the commission, it was like depriving of their right to participate in the determination of the constitution of their own country. That's why it is known as *All White Commission.***

**At the annual session of the Congress in Madras in December 1927, a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission “at every stage and in every form“. Other factions of the politicians also joined the suit.**

**However, in Muslim league, there was a split of thought. Jinnah was for boycotting the commission; but Muhammad Shafi was for support for the Government.**

**Thus in 1927, Muslim league had two sessions– One was led by Jinnah at Calcutta where he opposed the Commission. Another was held at Lahore that was led by Muhammad Shafi, where he supported the Government.**

**So, all parties except the Shafi group of Muslim league and a Justice Party at Madras, were against the Simon Commission.**

***The recommendations of the Simon Commission***

**The recommendations of the Simon Commission were published in May 1930. They were as follows:**

1. **Dyarchy in the provinces should be abolished and ministers should be made responsible to the provincial legislatures in all departments, including the department of law and order.**
2. **The Governor was to retain the special powers for the safety and tranquillity of the province and for the protection of the minorities.**
3. **He would also have full powers of intervention in the event of breakdown of the constitution.**
4. **The Franchise was to be extended and legislatures were to be enlarged.**
5. **At the centre, a Federal assembly would be constituted on the basis of representation of the provinces and other areas as per the population.**
6. **The council of state would continue as the Upper House but its members would be chosen not on the basis of direct election but on the basis of indirect election by the Provincial councils.**
7. **No change in the central executive.**
8. **The all India federation was not considered practical idea for immediate execution.**
9. **Burma should be separated from the British India and should be provided a constitution of its own.**

* **1928**

**A)Simon Commission came in India.**

**B)PUBLICATION OF NEHRU REPORT.**

**The Motilal Nehru Report 1928 was a report by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru. This committee was created when Lord Birkenhead, Secretary of State of India asked the Indian leaders to draft a constitution for the country. The report, which demanded a Dominion Status for India was considered by the Congress.**

***Background***

**in its annual session of 1928 held at Calcutta. While Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were in favour of complete swaraj, most of leaders were satisfied with the dominion status for the time being.**

**At the annual session of the Congress in Madras in December 1927, a resolution was passed which advocated the boycott of the Simon Commission “at every stage and in every form“. Other factions of the politicians also joined the suit.**

**On February 3, 1928 a complete Hartal was observed in Mumbai on the day when Simon Commission landed in Bombay. Wherever the commission goes, people came out in processions and show him “Simon Go Back”.**

**But the commission had to do its duty. It visited twice in 1928 and 1929 and finally submitted its report in May 1930.**

**But, it was not to be accepted by the Indian Leaders. The secretary of state for India was Lord Birkenhead, who threw a challenge to these congressmen to prepare a draft of constitution of India. The political leaders accepted the challenge and this was followed by a call for All party conference in February and May 1928.**

**The outcome of the All Parties Conference was that a committee was appointed under the Chairman ship of Motilal Nehru, to draft the proposed constitution. Jawaharlal Nehru was secretary of the committee and  Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Shuaib Qureshi, Subhas Chandra Bose and G. R. Pradhan were its members.**

**The committee prepared a draft constitution called**

**The draft constitution was prepared which was called “Nehru Committee Report“. This report was submitted on August 28, 1928 at the Lucknow conference of all the parties. But Jinnah Voted against this report.**

***Key Points of Nehru Report***

**The main points of the Nehru report were as follows:**

1. **India would be given Dominion status. This means independence within the British Commonwealth.**
2. **India will be a federation which shall have a bicameral legislature at the centre and Ministry would be responsible to the legislature.**
3. **Governor General of India would be the constitutional head of India and will have the same powers as that of British Crown.**
4. **There will be no separate electorate.**
5. **The draft report also defined the citizenship and fundamental rights.**

**The novel features of the Nehru Committee Report were almost accepted by the Indian leaders. The next session of the Congress was held in Calcutta in December 1928. In this session, the Nehru Report was accepted by a majority vote. The congress gave an ultimatum to the British Government to accept the recommendation of the report by December 31, 1929, and also threatened for another mass movement in case the report is not accepted. The report was not accepted by the Government.**

***Was Nehru Report a Reversal of Lucknow Pact?***

**Yes. The Motilal Nehru Committee Report, published in 1928 recommended reservation of seats for Muslims only in provinces where they were in a minority. The report proposed to abolish separate electorates, to discard reservation of seats for Muslim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal and to reject the principle of weightage for Muslim minorities. This was a reversal of the Lucknow Pact. The Nehru Report asked for a political status of India as a dominion, which should be the same as that of British dominions like Canada, south Africa. It asked for a similar reservation for Hindus in NWFP. The provinces of Sindh and Karnataka shall be separate any further reorganization of proposed report was good but not practical. The joint and mixed concept was practically unacceptable for the Muslim league.**

**C)Death of Lala Lajpat Rao.**

**D)Foundation of Hindustan Republican Association by Chandra sekhar Azad.**

**E)Foundation of All India Youth Congress by Matilal Nehru.**

* **1929**

**A)Lahore Session of India National Congress.**

**B)Meerut Conspiracy.**

**C)Death of Jatin Das(63 days of fasting)**

* **1930**

**A)Civil Disobedient Movement was started.**

**B)1ST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.**

**On 11 September 1930, the personnel of the Round Table Conference were announced. The conference was opened officially by King George V on November 12, 1930 in London. It was chaired by British PM Ramsay MacDonald. 16 delegates represented the three political parties of Britain and 57 political leaders from India representing all shades of Indian opinion, minus Indian National Congress. The main Indian representatives were as follows:**

1. **Muslim League: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Muhammad Shafi, Aga Khan, Muhammad Ali, Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, A.K. Fazlul Huq**
2. **Hindu Mahasabha: B. S. Moonje and M.R. Jayakar**
3. **Indian Liberal Party : Tej Bahadur Sapru, C. Y. Chintamani and Srinivasa Sastri**
4. **Sikhs: Sardar Ujjal Singh**
5. **The Untouchables: B. R. Ambedkar**
6. **Dewans of many princely states.**

***Proceedings***

**The conference started with several different matters including federal structure, provincial constitution, province of Sindh and NWFP, defense services and minorities e.t.c.**

**The idea of an All-India Federation was moved to the centre of discussion by Tej Bahadur Sapru. All the groups attending the conference supported this concept. The princely states agreed to the proposed federation provided that their internal sovereignty was guaranteed. The Muslim League also supported the federation as it had always been opposed to a strong Centre. The British agreed that representative government should be introduced on provincial level.**

**Other important discussions were the responsibility of the executive to the legislature and a separate electorate for the so-called Untouchables as demanded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**

**Most of the congress leaders were absent because they were either in Jails or followed the decision of Congress to boycott the conference. So, without congress, the entire exercise turned out to be fruitless.**

**C)Corridor Warfare.**

**D)Chittagong Arm robbery.**

**E)Publication of the newspaper Young Indian .**

* **1931**

**A)Gandhi -Irwin pact was signed(5th march)**

**B)Bhagat Singh was hanged.(23rd march).**

**C)2nd Round Table Conference.**

* **1932**

**A)DECLARATION OF COMMUNAL AWARD.(16TH AUGUST)**

**On August 16, 1932, the British Prime Minister McDonald announced the Communal Award. Thus it is also known as McDonald Award. The Communal Award was basically a proposal on minority representation.**

***Key Proposals***

**Major proposals were as follows:**

1. **The existing seats of the provincial legislatures were to be doubled.**
2. **The system of separate electorates for the minorities was to be retained.**
3. **The Muslims, wherever they were in minority, were to be granted a weightage.**
4. **Except NWFP, 3 % seats for women were to be reserved in all provinces.**
5. **The depressed , dalits or the untouchables were to be declared as minorities.**
6. **Allocation was to be made to labor, landlords, traders and industrialists.**

**Thus, this award accorded separate electorates for Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, Depressed Classes, and even Marathas. (Some seats in Bombay were given to Marathas)**

**The depressed classes were given seats which had to be filled by election from the special constituencies in which only they could vote.**

**However, they were eligible to vote in the general constituencies as well.**

**The labour, Commerce and Industry, Mining and Planting, Landholders were also given special electorates.**

**Sikhs were 13.2% of the population in Punjab. Here they were given 32 seats out of the total 175 seats.**

***Reaction of Gandhi on Communal Award***

**It was declared by Gandhi for more than once that the separate electorates for the depressed class was an attempt to divide and detach the depressed classes from the main body of Hindus. It seemed to him the these Firangies are going to break the country on the basis of the communities and so, he wrote a letter to the Prime Minister that if the award, so far it was related to the Depressed class, is not changed, he would sit on a fast unto death. On 20 September 1932, Gandhiji sat on the fast unto death in the Yarawada Jail, in which he was lodged at that time. The Hindu leaders woke up and went directly to Dr. Ambedkar, to negotiate on this matter. The outcome of these negotiations was Poona Pact of 1932.**

**McDonald as another manifestation of British policy of divide and rule**

**The McDonald Award was based on the British theory that India was not a nation, but is a conglomeration of racial, religious and cultural groups, castes and interests. The British knew the strengths and weaknesses of the Indian Society and knew that Indian society had a tendency to gravitate towards localism and regionalism and the reason was obvious: India was a self-sufficient country based on self-sufficient units and there was very little interaction between the two. The British were very much aware that a sense of nationalism is always an antidote to imperialism. We can also say that the British had a single point agenda to strike down the nationalism and to create parochial loyalties among the smaller communities. This was one of the reasons that British came up with the concept of separate electorate, as Elections are a powerful means for the allocation of power and therefore, Thus, McDonald award was to debilitate national unity by creating different spheres of interests. It was dangerous and Gandhi knew it. The new challenge was to combat with the feeling of separatism. This award started a policy of appeasement and quota, which is still killing India, slowly.**

**B)Poona pact was signed.**

**C)3rd Round Table Conference.**

* **1933**

**A)1st Bengali Woman president of I.N.C.**

* **1934**

**A)CONGRESSES SOCIALIST PARTY WAS FOUNDED BY J.P.NARAYANAN.**

**Congress Socialist Party, or (CSP), was a left-wing group within the Congress. It was formed with Acharya Narendra Deva as President and Jay Prakash Narayan as General Secretary in 1934.**

**The rise of this party was due to the increased left influence in the Indian National Congress. By 1935, one third of the Congress members were Congress Socialists. These leaders rejected the idea of Gandhi (which they saw as anti-rational). Though, they remained active in the workers and peasants movement, they rejected the sectarian attitude of the Communist Party of India.**

**They were influenced by Marxism-Leninism. The members ranged from the advocates of arms struggle to nonviolent resistance. The ideal of this party was decentralized socialism in which a substantial share in the economic power of co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local authorities.**

***Some important points:***

**J P Narayan was lodged in the Nasik Jail in 1932 for civil disobedience against British rule. Here he met with Ram Manohar Lohia, Minoo Masani, Achyut Patwardhan, Ashok Mehta, Yusuf Desai and other national leaders.**

**After his release in 1934, JP Narayan convened a meeting in Patna which founded the Bihar Congress Socialist Party with Narayan as general secretary and Acharya Narendra Deva as president.**

**On October 23-23, 1934, another conference was held in Bombay where they formed an all India level “Congress Socialist Party” with Narayan as general secretary and Masani as joint secretary and Acharya Narendra Deva as president.**

**The greeting “Comrade” was used in the new party.**

**Masani mobilized the party in Bombay, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Puroshottam Trikamdas organized the party in other parts of Maharashtra.**

**The CSP was not separate from the Congress. Its constitution defined that the members were all required to be members of the Indian National Congress. Members of communal organizations or political organizations, whose goals were incompatible with the ones of CSP, were barred from CSP membership.**

**Many communists joined the CSP, it adopted Marxism in 1936. They had a conference on the sidelines of the Faizpur Conference and then propounded a doctrine that was aimed to transform the Indian National Congress into an anti-imperialist front.**

**Thus, emergence of the CSP had a long lasting impact on the politics of the Congress for many years to come.**

**B)Surya Sen was hanged.**

**C)C.D.M was finally withdraw.**

* **1935**

**A)Government of India Act was passed.**

* **1936**

**A)All India Krishan Sabha was founded by Swami Sahajananda.**

* **1937**

**A)1ST PROVINCIAL ELECTION.**

**Circumstances at the time of Election**

**As per the Congress, the act had more enemies than friends. In words of J L Nehru, it had all brakes not engine. The Federal provisions had already been condemned by all the political parties including the Congress and the Muslim League.**

**The Only parties to declare themselves in favour of the working of the Act of 1935, both in the provinces and the Central were —National Liberal Federation and Hindu Mahasabha.**

**In due course of time, the urge to fight the elections grew among them Congressmen. In 1936, When Congress met at Faizpur, the president of the session was Jawahar Lal Nehru. He said that**

**“there was no choice but to contest the elections as it would educate the masses on the political policies and economic programmes of the party”.**

**In the Faizpur session, there was a general opposition to the proposed federal portion, safeguards and Governor General’s overriding powers. So, the resolution of the congress was “not to submit to this constitution or to cooperate with it, but to combat it both inside and outside the legislatures so that it can be ended.”**

**But the provincial portion of the act was accepted. The Congress launched the Election campaign and in its manifesto the top thing was “A demand for the Constituent Assembly“.**

**In the same year 1936, Jinnah was elected president of the Muslim League. Thus the Muslim league which was up till now was in moribund state got a fresh lease of life. The Muslim league appointed a Central parliamentary board to direct the elections.**

**ELECTIONS AND RESULTS**

**Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces –**

1. **Madras**
2. **Central Provinces**
3. **Bihar**
4. **Orissa**
5. **United Provinces**
6. **Bombay Presidency**
7. **Assam**
8. **,NWFP**
9. **Bengal**
10. **Punjab**
11. **Sindh.**

**The Congress swept the polls. It won absolute majority in 5 provinces viz. Madras, United Provinces, Central provinces, Bihar & Orissa, Bombay, Assam and North West Frontier Province it emerged at the largest political party and formed the governments. Later Assam and NWFP also came under Congress rule.**

**In Bengal, Punjab and Sind, Congress had no majority.**

**In Punjab, the Muslim League with Unionist Party formed a coalition government. However, later a faction of Unionist Party in the premiership of Sikandar Hayat Khan mixed up with the Muslim league and remained so till 1947.**

**In Bengal, Muslim league formed a coalition government with Krishak Praja Party under Fazlul Haq.**

**In Sindh, during 1937-1947, two leaders remained premiers viz. Ghulam Hussain Hidayutulla and Alla Bakhsh. They were non congress leaders.**

**The Muslim league got 108 sats out of the total 485 Muslim Seats. Congress contested on 58 Muslim seats and won 26 seats out of them.**

**Congress remained in office for more than two years. Under this tenure, Tenancy acts were passes un United Provinces and Bihar, to protect the tenants from the moneylenders. They took pro-labor stand but remained away from the class struggle.**

**In 1937, the Congress Government in Bombay appointed a Textile Inquiry Committee which recommended a wage increase for labor.**

**In November 1938, the Congress Government in Bombay introduced the “Industrial Disputes Act”. The act was based upon the principles of arbitrage and avoided the strikes and lock outs.**

**In these two years Congress did all that lifted its image from a political party to a party that can lead the masses of India not only in protests but also in Governance. The Ministers of Congress traveled in second and third class of railways and voluntarily reduced their salaries by Rs. 500 per month.**

**Rise of Separatism**

**In 1937, after the Provincial elections, the Congress had refused to make coalition Governments with the Muslim league. This gave the Muslim League leaders an opportunity to accuse the ministries of oppressing the Muslims. Apart from that, Muslim League had the view that it alone had the right to contact with the Muslims and take care of them. When Congress started mass contacts in villages, the Muslim league did not approve it.**

**A dream was shown to the middle and lower class Muslims of the country that if they remain in united country, they will always be unable to compete with the Kafirs who will not allow them to get the higher jobs and prospects. If a separate sovereign state is created, then it would be the middle and lower class Muslims that would get the most benefit.**

**There was one more reason of a press for separate Muslim nation. It was the Wardha Scheme of Education, which led the Muslim league to champion for the cause of Pakistan.**

**B)Foundation of Suprim Court in Delhi.**

**C)Burma was separated from India.**

* **1938**

**A)Haripura Session of I.N.C.**

* **1939**

**A)TRIPURA SESSION OF I.N.C.**

**The British Government was keen on Bose taking interest in the Axis Powers and the developing Gandhi Bose strife. In December 1938, Bose had a meeting with two representatives of the German Nazi Party. Here, Bose told the Nazis that the Hitler regime must stop insulting the Indians. In India, Nazis were not liked because of their deeds of extinguishing the democracy, eliminating the socialist ideas.**

**For the 1939 elections of the President of Congress, Subhash announced his candidature knowing that he would be opposed. By this time, Nehru was on a long holiday in Europe. When he returned in 1938, Gandhi suggested him to announce his name as a candidate. But he declined and suggested the name of Maulana Azad. But Maulana Azad withdrew his name and then new name came up was of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, an Andhra leader. But Subhash was not sure of his win. The result was declared on January 29, 1939 and Subhash secured 1580 Votes. Sitaramaya got 1377 votes, thus Subhash winning by a narrow but clear margin.**

**But the defeat of Sitaramayya was taken by Gandhi as a personal blow. He said ”**

**… I am glad of his (Subhash’s) victory….and since I was instrumental in inducing Dr. Pattabhi not to withdraw his name after Maulana Azad Sahib done so, the defeat is more mine than his….”.**

**Gandhi said that Bose was president in his own right. He should form his own working committee and run the congress. Gandhi said that**

**“…after all Subhash Babu is not the enemy of our country…he has suffered for it”. In His opinion, his is the most forward and boldest policy and programme….the minority can only wish him all the best”..**

**We see, that Gandhi in a characteristic way had declared a “personal” war against Bose. Actually, Gandhi meticulously started planning to destroy Subhash, who was now the most serious challenge to his ideology and superiority. Gandhi, whom we today cherish as Father of the Nation, planned his moves against Subhash with utmost care.**

**The constitution of Congress did not provide for the removal of the President and the delegates vote was something which could not be reversed. The Congress Working committee was still controlled by the followers of Gandhi. Thus , Subhash might reign but could not rule.**

**In March 1939, Congress met at annual session at Tripuri near Jabalpur.**

**Prior to this session, Bose fell ill (which may be a psychological reaction to the stress) just before February 20-21, when a meeting of Congress Working Committee was held in Wardha. Subhash was unable to reach and so sent a telegram to Patel to postpone the meeting of working committee till the annual session. He had also sent a telegram to Gandhi to nominate the working committee as his wish, but strangely Gandhi DID NOT SUGGEST any name.**

**But this telegram hurt the congressmen. They said that this demonstrates Subhash’s dictatorial ambition, who does not want the congress to do the normal business in his absence. The result was that Patel and other 11 members resigned from the Working Committee. Earlier, Bose had described the followers of Gandhi as of low intellectual level. The members of Congress wanted Subhash to apologize for the slur. He refused.**

**In this session, when Subhash was brought to the dais on stretcher, one of the congressmen fanned “Why don’t you check whether he has any onions under his armpits” (Onions when kept under armpits raise the temperature of the body).**

**Such was the disastrous division between Subhash and Gandhi & his followers. Next Month, Subhash resigned from Congress and now he was on an entirely different path. The place was filled by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.**

**B) SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF FORWARD BLOC 1939**

**In April 1939, Subhash left Congress and on 3 May 1939, he established the “Forward Bloc” of the Indian National Congress. This formation was announced in a Public Rally at Calcutta. Here, he said that those who are joining would never return to the British and must fill the pledge form by cutting their finger and signing it with their blood. Bose became the president of the Forward Bloc and S.S. Cavesheer its vice-president.**

**In June 1939, a Forward Bloc Conference was held in Bombay. In July 1939, he announced the Committee of the Forward Bloc. In August same year, he started publishing a newspaper titled Forward Bloc. He travelled around the country and now was the most cherished after hero of the nation.**

**C)Started 2nd world war.**

**D)Day of Delivbarence.**

* **1940**

**A)LAHORE SESSION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

**Lahore Resolution had been the pioneering step of the Muslim League towards the creation of Pakistan. Also known as *Pakistan Resolution*, the Muslim League adopted a formal resolution in the three day session held from 22-24th March 1940 regarding their claim for a separate state with Muslim majority. While the resolution was presented by A.K. Fazlul Haq, the name Pakistan was initially suggested by Choudhury Rehmat Ali in his Pakistan declaration. The Lahore Resolution remained relevant in the history of India as with this for the first time a formal resolution was passed claiming for division of the United India on the basis of religion. This marked the growing disbelieve of the Muslims living in India on the efforts of Indian National Congress. Though such a division had taken place during the partition of Bengal, the repetition of the same on the western side was treated to be more alarming as the number of people affected was much larger.**

***Background of Lahore Resolution, 1940***

**With the onset of the Second World War and forcible entry of India in the war, the sense of insecurity on the part of the Muslims was increased. The League heavily criticised the British government as well as the Indian National Congress. As such it now decided to get separated by from the Congress. Jinnah was more concerned by the results of general elections of 1937 elections where the league failed immensely in all the Muslim majority areas. With this background Jinnah's main concern was to secure the interest of the Muslim community for the future.**

***Proceedings of Lahore Session and Jinnah's Two Nation Theories***

**The Lahore session began with the welcoming speech of Nawab Sir Shahnawaz Mamdot. During this session Jinnah criticized the Congress and the nationalist Muslims and recounted that he problem of India being dragged in the war is no more an internal crisis but is of international interest. Within this session Muhammad Ali Jinnah propounded his famous Two Nation Theory in which he claimed the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate entities and that it was a mistake to assume that Muslims were a minority; rather they were a nation by any definition. He further claimed that the Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor interdine. As such it was viable that these two communities get separated and form two nations. It was rather not sensible to put these communities under one political roof. This formed the base of the new nation called Pakistan which continued till the end.**

**The Lahore session was originally drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan, the Unionist Leader. The resolution text unanimously rejected the concept of United India on the ground of inter-communal disorder and creation of a separate Muslim nation. The Lahore Resolution was then placed in the general session of Muslim league clearly stating the causes for the demand for a separate state. Immediately it was supported by the heads of Punjab, North Western Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan. The formal resolution for Pakistan was first passed by the Sindh Assembly. The Lahore formally came into existence on 23rd March 1940 and it was formed the constitution of Muslim league from 1941 which finally took its formal shape in the form of Pakistan on 14th August 1947.To commemorate the day League established a 60mts tall Minar -e - Pakistan at the place where the resolution was passed. Further 23rd march was also celebrated as the republic day of Pakistan.**

**Overall it can be said that the Lahore Resolution carried the germs of the communal difference which formally took the shape of a new state made on the based on religious differences leading to the creation of anew independent state of Pakistan.**

**B)AUGUST OFFER**

**When the Congress ministries in the Provinces resigned, the British arose and wanted to get support of the Congress for war. In March 1940, Congress met at Ramgarh in Bihar in its annual session. The Congress passed a resolution offering the British Government to support in war, if a provisional National Government is setup at Centre.**

**This was responded by Lord Linlithgow in the sort of a proposal which is called August Offer ( On 8 August )**

**Proposals :**

1. **After the war, a representative “Constitution Making Body” shall be appointed immediately after the war.**
2. **The number of the Indians in the Viceroy’s Executive council will be increased.**
3. **A war advisory Council would be set up.**
4. **The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life."**

**However, The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha on 21August 1940 rejected this offer, and asserted its demand for complete freedom from the imperial power. The Congress did not approve the August Offer. The Muslim League said that it will not be satisfied with anything short of partition of India.**

**C)Gandhi started individual satyagraha.**

**The Congress was in a confused state again after the August Offer. The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but here Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha.**

1. **The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech.**
2. **The other reason of this Satyagraha was that a mass movement may turn violent and he would not like to see the Great Britain embarrassed by such a situation. This view was conveyed to Lord Linlithgow by Gandhi when he met him on September 27, 1940.**

**The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war.**

**Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru.**

**Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi’s Ashram.**

**if the government did not arrest them, they planned to start moving towards Delhi (the Delhi Chalo movement ).They all were sent to jails for violating the Defense of India Act. This was followed by a lot of other people. But since it was not a mass movement, it attracted little enthusiasm and in December 1940, Gandhi suspended the movement. The campaign started again in January 1941, this time, thousands of people joined and around 20 thousand people were arrested.**

**D)General O’ Dyer was murdered by Uddham Singh.**

**Udham Singh was an Indian revolutionary best known for assassinating Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the former Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab in British India, on 13 March 1940. The assassination has been described as an avenging of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Amritsar in 1919. Singh is a prominent figure of the Indian independence struggle. He is sometimes referred to as Shaheed-i-Azam Sardar Udham Singh. A district of Uttarakhand was named after him in October 1995 by Mayawati government.**

**The long-waited moment at last came on 13 March 1940. On that day, at 4.30 p.m. in the Caxton Hall, London, where a meeting of the East India Association was being held in conjunction with the Royal Central Asian Society, Udham Singh fired five to six shots from his pistol at Sir Michael O'Dwyer. O'Dwyer was hit twice and fell to the ground dead.He in fact made no attempt to escape and continued saying that he had done his duty by his country.**

**On 1 April 1940, Udham Singh was formally charged with the murder of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. On 4 June 1940, he was committed to trial, at the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, before Justice Atkinson, who sentenced him to death. An appeal was filed on his behalf which was dismissed on 15 July 1940. On 31 July 1940, Udham Singh was hanged in Pentonville Prison in London.**

**He was the last martyr outside India.**

* **1941**

**A)S.C.Bose left India.**

* **1942**

**A)Crips Mission came in India.**

**B)Started Quit Indian Movement.**

**C)Formation of I.N.A.(2nd Sept)**

* **1943**

**A)Azad Hind Government was formed.**

* **1944**

**A)C.R.FORMULA.**

**Objective of the C R Formula was to solve the political deadlock between the All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress. League’s position was that the Muslims and Hindus of British India were of two separate nations and hence the Muslims had the right to their own nation. The Congress was opposed to the idea of partitioning India.**

**The Core principle of the CR Formula was a proposal for the Congress to offer the League the Muslim Pakistan based on plebiscite of all the peoples in the regions where Muslims made a majority.**

***The main features were*:**

1. **The Muslim league was to endorse the demand for independence for the traditional period, i.e. Muslim league would support the congress’s demand for complete freedom and then majority provinces would go to plebiscite especially north eastern provinces.**
2. **At the end of war a commission would demarcate those contiguous areas in NWFP and NEI where Muslims were in majority.**
3. **In the event of separation, agreements would be and other essential purpose.**
4. **The terms would be binding only in case of transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for full governance of India.**
5. **The Muslim league endorsing the congress demand for full independence and cooperating with it in forming an interim government in the transition period.**

**C Rajgopalachari served as Governor of West Bengal from 1947 to 1948, Governor-General of India from 1948 to 1950, as Union Home Minister from 1951 to 1952 (invited after Patel’s death) and the Chief Minister of Madras state from 1952 to 1954. He resigned from the Indian National Congress and with NG Ranga, founded the Swatantra Party, which fought against the Congress in the in 1960s and early 70s.**

**He has written the song Kurai Onrum Illai, which is sung in the Carnatic Music.**

**B)Sergeant plan.**

* **1945**

**A)WAVELL PLAN OR BREAK DOWN PLAN**

* **BACKGROUND**
* **The British Gov't. decided to withdraw from India due to impact of the August Movement, The Azad Hind Movement.**
* **The British Power was vastly eroded during World War-ll & Britain was no longer in a position to hold her empire.**
* **Two super powers U.S.A & U.S.S.R. showed their sympathy for India’s freedom.**
* **General Election in England was imminent (July-1945) Prime Minister Churchill of Conservative Party thought that his rival the Labour Party would criticise his Indian policy.**
* **With that aim in view Lord Wavell ,then the Viceroy of India,made a proposal to Indian Leaders to decide upon the issue on 14 June,1945.This is known as Wavell plan.**
* **PROVISION OF WAVELL PLAN**
* **The gov't would transfer power to Indian leaders within short time.**
* **Indian representatives would formulate an interim gov't till a constituent assembly would draft a constitution for free Indian.**
* **Formulating of a new vve Council at the centre in which all the members expect the Viceroy & Commander- in-Chief would be Indian.**
* **All Portfolios except Defence were to be under the control of Indian members.**
* **In the proposed Executive Council was to have 14 members,the Muslims who constituted only about 25% of the total population were given the right to be over represented by selecting 6 representatives.**
* **SIMLA CONFERENCE**
* **To discuss the above proposal Lord Wavell invited a Conference of 21 Indian political leaders at the summer capital Shimla on 25th June.15th June the members of Congress working committee were released from jail.The conference continued from June 25 to July 14.**
* **Discuss was stuck at a point of selection of Muslim representative.Ali jinna said that no non-league Muslim should be represented to the Executive Council because only Muslim League has right to represent the Muslim of India.The Congress would not agree to the proposal.The Congress representative Maulana Azad was against the proposal. Besides Maulana,there were other nationalist Muslim leaders who didn't like Jinnah's proposal.They were Sikanda Hayat Khan of the Punjab Unionist Party & Fazlul Haque of Bengal Krishak-Praja Party.**
* **CONCLUSION**
* **Due to disagreement between Indian National Congress & Muslim League the proposal were dissolved at Shimla confarference.**

**B)I.N.A trial.**

**C)America dropped bomb on Hiroshima & Nagasaki.**

**C)India got membership of U.N.O.**

* **1946**

**A)Naval Revolt.**

**B)CABINET MISSION PLAN.**

**Cabinet Mission was composed of three Cabinet Ministers of England-**

1. **Sir Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India.**
2. **Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade,**
3. **Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty**

**The mission arrived on March 24, 1946. The objective of this mission was to**

1. **Devise a machinery to draw up the constitution of Independent India.**
2. **Make arrangements for interim Government.**
3. **Thus the mission was like a declaration of India’s independence.**

**The mission spent some 3 weeks to discuss with the leaders of various political parties, but could not arrive at any agreed solution. So finally it announced its own recommendations on May 16, 1946.**

1. **The cabinet mission recommended an undivided India and turned down the Muslim league’s demand for a separate Pakistan. The Cabinet mission restricted the Communal representation.**
2. **It provided that all the members of the Interim cabinet would be Indians and there would be minimum interference by the Viceroy.**
3. **It also provided for formation of the constituent assembly on democratic principle of population.**
4. **It recognized Indian Right to cede from the Commonwealth.**
5. **The cabinet mission plan of 1946 proposed that there shall be a Union of India which was only to be empowered to deal with the defence, foreign affairs and communications. Thus, the Cabinet Mission plan proposed a weak Centre.**
6. **All sjects other than the Union Subjects and all the residuary powers would be vested in the provinces.**
7. **The Princely states would retain all subjects and all residuary powers.**
8. **A Constituent Assembly will be formed of the representatives of the Provincial Assemblies and the Princely states. Each province had to be allotted a total number of seats in proportion to the its population. The Constituent assembly had to comprise 293 Members from the British Provinces and 93 members from the Princely states.**
9. **The representation of the Provincial legislatures was to be break up into 3 sections.**
10. **Section A:Non-Muslim majority province(Madras, UP, Central provinces, Bombay, Bihar & Orissa)**
11. **Section B:Muslim majority province of north-west(Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan)**
12. **Section C: Muslim majority province of north-east (Assam and Bengal.)**
    * **All these section would have the authority to draw up provincial Constitution and if necessary, group constitution and setting up thereby provincial and sectional legislature and executives.**
    * **After the 1st general election, a province could come out of a group. After 10 years, a province could call for reconsideration of group or union.**
    * **The Akali Sikhs attached the proposals on the ground that inclusion of Sikh community in the North-Western Muslim block would leave at the mercy of the Muslims and imperil Sikhs religion and culture.**

**Thus we see that though the Cabinet Mission plan rejected the idea of separate Pakistan, yet it grouped the provinces in such a way that it gave weightage to the idea of Pakistan, because the Section B would get almost complete autonomy.**

**Reaction to the cabinet mission plan**

**The Congress accepted the proposals related to the Constituent assembly. But rejected the idea of a weak centre and division of India in small states. The Muslim league first approved the plan. But rejected the idea of the Interim Government. But when Congress declared that it could change the scheme through its majority in the Constituent Assembly, they rejected the plan.**

**On July 27, the Muslim League Council met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only course left open to the Muslim League.**

**On July 29, it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to “Direct Action” to achieve the land of their dream “Pakistan”. *AUGUST 16, 1946 WAS FIXED AS “DIRECT ACTION DAY“.***

**C) CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLE**

***FORMATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY ACCORDING TO CABINET MISSION PLAN :***

**Total seats – 389**

**British India – 296 Out of which 292 members were**

**elected by the provincial Legislature**

**and 4 members represent Chief**

**Commissioner’s provinces. (Delhi, Ajmer-Mewar, Coorg and British Baluchistan.)**

**Princely State – 93 reserved.**

**The election to the constitutional assembly was held in July ,1946. Out of 292 seats allotted to British India , the congress won 201 , Muslim league 73 ,the independents 8 and 6 members from other parties. 4 seats remained vacant because of the Sikh refusal to join the assembly.**

**After this election, the Muslim league refused to cooperate with the Congress. On July 27, the Muslim League met at Bombay where Jinnah reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only course left open to the Muslim League. On July 29, it rejected the plan and called the Muslims to resort to “Direct Action” to achieve the land of their dream “Pakistan”. *AUGUST 16, 1946 WAS FIXED AS “DIRECT ACTION DAY“.***

**The political situation got worse and Hindu Muslim riots started. The Muslim league demanded for a separate Constituent assembly for Muslims in India. So, the British declared that the decisions of the Constituent assembly would not be valid in the Muslim majority areas. Thus the working of the assembly got virtually crippled.**

**D)*INTERIM GOV'T.***

**On 2nd September 1946, the newly-elected Constituent Assembly formed interim government of India which existed till 15th August 1947. The executive branch of the interim government was served by the viceroy's executive council that was headed by the Viceroy of India. It was composed of 12 members including 3 Muslims nominated by the Congress. It was for the first time since the coming of British that the Government of India was in Indian's hand. On 26th October, five nominees of the League joined the Government. Congress appointees redesigned to make room for the League nominees (Two seats were already vacant while Mr. Sarat Bose, Syed Ali Zahir and Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan resigned). The portfolios of the composite fourteen member government were as follows:**

**Members of Interim Government**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **MINISTERS** | **POST** |
| **PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU** | **Vice President of the Executive Council, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations** |
| **VALLABHBHAI PATEL** | **Home, Information and Broadcasting** |
| **BALDEV SINGH** | **Defence** |
| **DR. JOHN MITHAI** | **Industries and supplies** |
| **C. RAJAGOPALACHARI** | **Education** |
| **C.H BHABHA** | **Works, Mines and Power** |
| **RAJENDRA PRASAD** | **Food and Agriculture** |
| **ASAF ALI** | **Railways** |
| **JAGJIVAN RAM** | **Labour** |
| **LIAQAT ALI** | **Finance** |
| **TT CHUNDRIGAR** | **Commerce** |
| **ABDUR RAB NISTAR** | **Communication** |
| **GAZANFAR ALI KHAN** | **Health** |
| **JOGENDRA NATH MANDAL** | **Law** |

**Conclusion**

**The Congress decided to join the Interim Government in response to the call of the British Government to facilitate the process of transfer of power in August 1946.  The Interim Government, which assumed office on 2nd September 1946.**

**E)TEBHAGA MOVEMENT.**

**One of the great post war peasant agitation was the Tebhaga movement. It was the most extensive of all the post war agrarian agitations. The uprising originated in the share cropping system that prevailed in Bengal. By this time a new class of rural exploiters, the Jotedars, emerged. They rented out land to landless peasants on the basis of sharing the crops in equal halves. The Jotedars exacted illegally many other privileges. The condition of peasants worsened further by inflationary war time situation and famine. Therefore they responded to the call of Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha, in September 1946 demanding 3\4 of the produce for the tillers. The slogan, “Tebhaga chai” [we want three-fourth share] rent the sky. They started taking harvested crops to their own yards. They offered only 1\3 crop share to jotedar. This led to innumerable clashes and subsequent arrests, lathi charges and firings. Muslim peasants and peasant women actively took part in the movement. The renewed communal riots in Calcutta in March 1947 and its repercussions finally led to the suspension of the movement.**

* **1947**

**A)Mountbatten plan.**

**B)*Indian independence act*.**

**The Indian Independence Act was based upon the Mountbatten plan of 3rd June 1947 and was passed by the British parliament on July 5, 1947. It received royal assent on July 18, 1947.**

**Salient features**

**1.It provided for two dominion states : India and Pakistan**

**2.The boundaries between the two dominion states were to be determined by a Boundary Commission which was headed by Sir Cyril Radcliff.**

**3.It provided for partition of Punjab & Bengal and separate boundary commissions to demarcate the boundaries between them.**

**4.Pakistan was to comprise the West Punjab, East Bengal, Territories of the Sind, North West frontier provinces, Syllhat divisions of Assam, Bhawalpur, khairpur, Baluchistan and 8 other princely states of Baluchistan.**

**5.The authority of the British Crown over the princely states ceased and they were free to join either India or Pakistan or remain independent.**

**6.Both the dominions of India and Pakistan were to have Governor Generals to be appointed by the British King. The act also provided for a common Governor general if both of them agreed.**

**7.The constituent assemblies of both the states were free to make constitutions of their respective countries.**

**8.For the time being till the constitution was made, both of them would be governed in accordance with the Government of India act 1935.**

**9.Any modification or omission could be done by the Governor General.**

**10.British Government would not continue any control on any dominion. The office of the secretary of state for India was abolished.**

**11.The Governor general was invested with adequate powers until March 1948 to issue orders for effective implementation of the provisions of the Indian independence act 1947.**

**12.Those civil servants who had been appointed before the August 15, 1947, will continue in service with same privileges.**

**Aftermath**

**Jinnah left for Karachi on August 7, 1947. Here the Constituent assembly of Pakistan met on August 11, 1947 and elected him the President. Three days later he was sworn in as Governor General of Pakistan. On the midnight of 14 August and 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan came into existence. The Constituent assembly then appointed Lord Mountbatten as the First Governor General of the Indian Dominion. In the Morning of August 15, 1947, a new cabinet headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in. India paid a heavy price, thereafter in the form of thousands of lives lost in the fire of partition.**