

PRELIMS - Modern History

Mexico 1521

- 16th century: Spain & Portugal → Brazil 1500
- 17th century: Dutch
- 18th century: Anglo-French rivalry
- 19th century: British Century

Portuguese

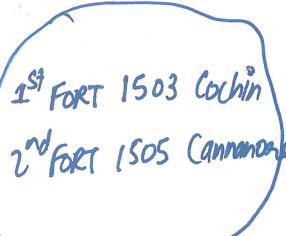
1498: Gama → Calicut

1500: Cabral

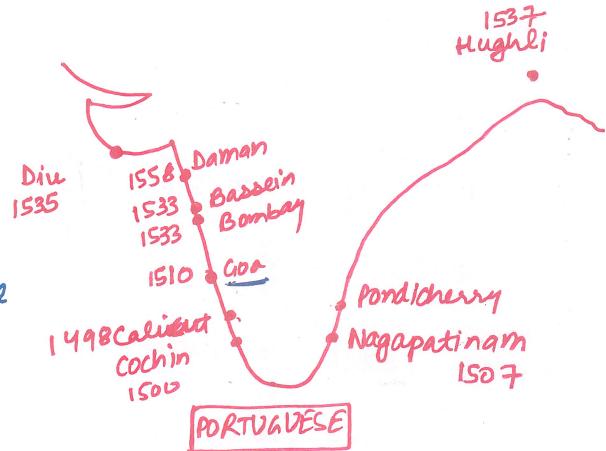
1503: Albuquerque (HQ: Cochin)

Galle

- Tobacco cultivation 1605
- first printing press 1556
- Bombay as colony in 1661 to British



Gama
1498
1502
1524

Almeida (1505-09): 'Blue water Policy'

→ fought Egypt, Turkey, Gujarat

Albuquerque: Annexed Goa from Ismail Adil Shah (Bijapur) 1510
KDR fit contemporary, Abolished Sati in Goa
X Goa as HQ

Cunha: contemporary to Humayun
Goa as HQ (1530)

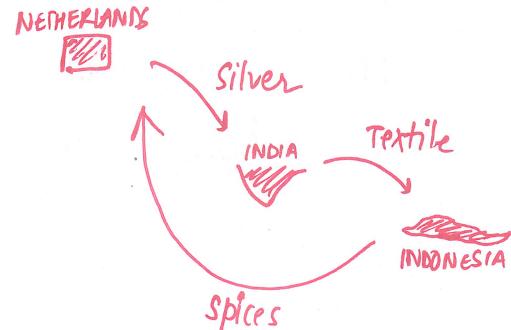
Dutch

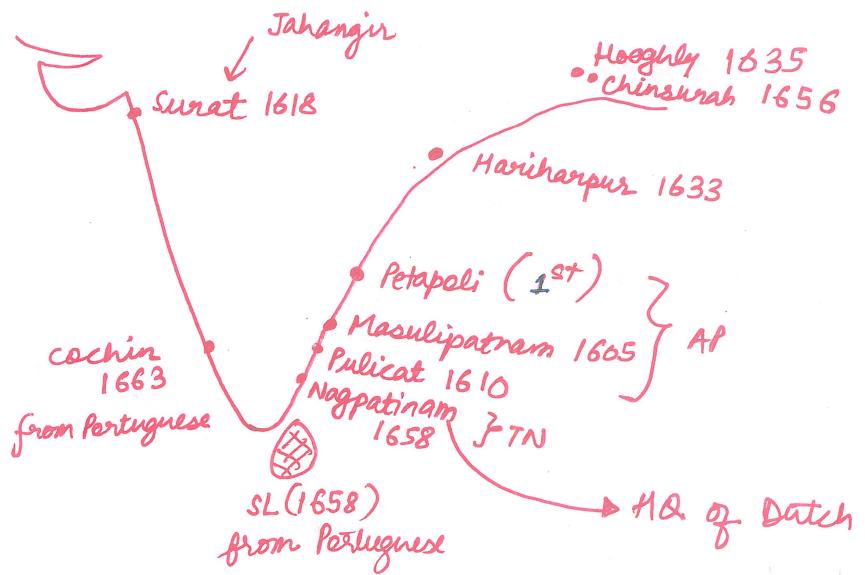
VOC: public joint stock company 1602

eyes on Indonesia → BATAVIA → Spice Islands: Maluku & Banda

vs Portuguese → took

Malacca 1641
SL 1658
Cochin 1663





Battle of Colachel [1741] [Marthanda Verma def. Dutch in Naval battle]

Battle of Chinsura [1759] British defeat Dutch

NOTE: Dutch → dagh-registers (daily events record)

English EIC (Elizabeth (1558-1603): Akbar & contemporary)

pvt. joint stock company 1600

charter [Monopoly of trade with East
Permission to take silver out
Conduct war, treaty, administer justice
acquire land
create army & navy]

1579: Thomas Stephens → reached Goa (Portuguese rule)

↳ "krish Purana" (Konkani & Marathi)

1584: Ralf Fitch → 1st to travel India

1603: John Mildenhall met Akbar

1608: William Hawkins met Jahangir (failed due to Portuguese)

[Battle of Surat 1612 (THOMAS BEST)
" " " Swally 1614 vs Portugals
(HENRY MIDDLETON)]

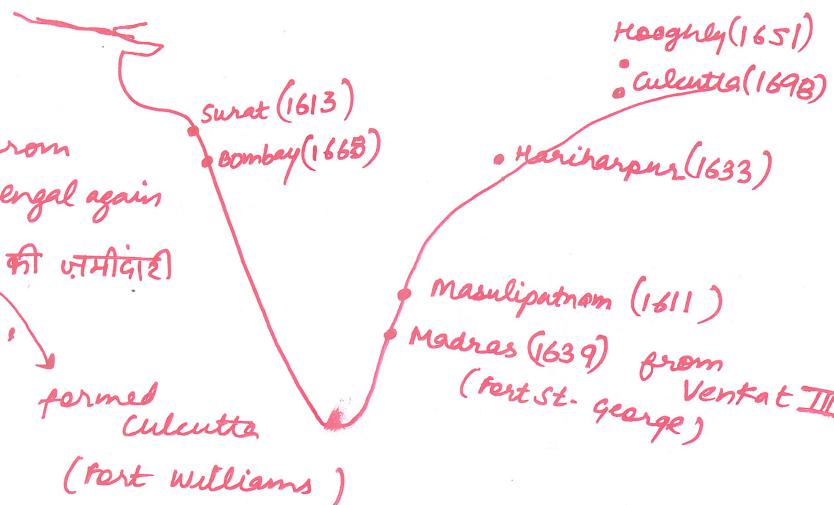
1613: first factory @ Surat

1615: Thomas Roe (first ambassador)

↳ Royal farman to establish factory across India

1665: Bombay in donry to British → leased to EIC

1686: Child's war: EIC ousted from Hooghly



1690: Job Charnock took permission from Aurangzeb to open factory in Bengal again

1698: Culcutta, Gobindpur, Kalikata एवं उत्तरी
दक्षिणां from subedar Azim Usman

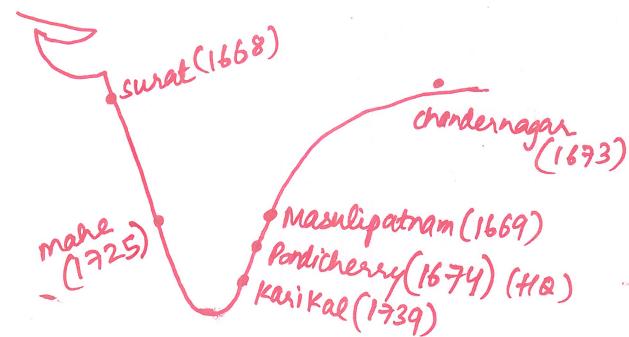
Three presidencies

	Seven Islands (Bacony qnt)	1668
Bombay	Fort George	1769
Madras	Fort St. George	1639
Culcutta	Fort Williams	1698

French EIC 1664 by PM निवार

1668: Surat

1669: Masulipatnam



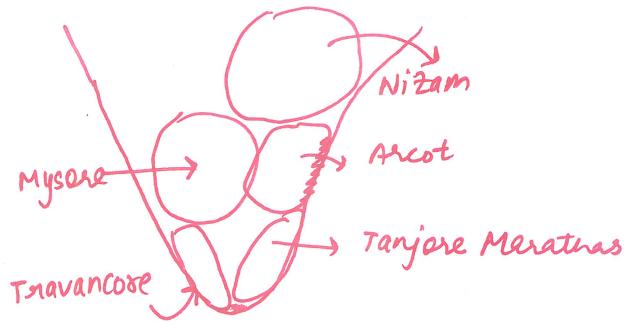
Danish EIC 1616

Trincomalee (TN) 1620

Serampore (WB) 1620

→ imp. for spread of Christianity

CARNATIC AT 1750 A.D.



FIRST CARNATIC WAR 1746-48

Cause: War of Austrian succession

- Capture of Madras by Portuguese
- Battle of St. Thome (1746) : Anwaruddin (Arcot Nawab) lost
- Treaty of Air-la-Chappelle

SECOND CARNATIC WAR 1751-55

Treaty of Pondicherry 1754

Battle of Ambur
1749 Anwaruddin killed
1751 Siege of Arcot
(British) gained control through Muhammad Ali

R. Godavari
HYD.
Arcot
NORTHERN CIRCARS

- French gained control through Salabat Jang
- Northern Circars given to French
- Dupleix given Jagir, Masulipatnam port, mansab of 7000 men

THIRD CARNATIC WAR 1756-63

↳ Seven year's war in Europe

Battle of Wandiwash (1760) → French lost

[Treaty of Pondicherry (1761)
Treaty of Paris (1763)]

સતતીય મુખ્યમાન સંસ્કરણ

Bahadur Shah I or Shah Alam I : liberal

- 1707-12
 • Sardeshmukhi to Maratha but not Chauth
 • Zulfikar Khan was Mir Bakshi

Jahander Shah

- 1712-13
 • Zulfikar Khan → Wazir
 • Jizyah abolished
 • ijarah (revenue-collecting right auctioned)

Farrukhsiyar

- 1713-19
 Sayyid brothers helped him
 Abolished pilgrimage tax
 Swarajya to shahu
 chauth ✓ sardesmukhi ✓

Muhammad Shah 'Rangila'

- 1719-48
 Sayyid brothers killed
 1739: Invasion of Nadir Shah (Battle of Karnal)
 ↴ to PTS / Peacock throne / koh-i-noor

સ્વતંત્ર રાજ્યો

Successor states - - - Autonomy by Mughal governors
 ↗ HYD
 ↗ B&N
 ↗ AWA

Rebel states - - - - -
 ↗ JAT
 ↗ SIKH
 ↗ PATHAN
 ↗ MARATHA

Independent states - - - - -
 ↗ MYSORE
 ↗ TRAVANCORE
 ↗ RATNATS

Bengal

Murshid Quli Khan (1713-27)

Shuja-ud-din (1727-39)

Aliwardi Khan (1740-56)

Siraj-ud-daulah (1756-57)

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

Mir Kasim (1760-64)

Mir Jafar (1764-65)

Muhammad Shah (1719-48) gave him confirmation of appointment

stopped revenue flow to Delhi

Tacavi loans Delhi

Paid Chauth to Marathas

& gave them Odisha

Awadh

Saadat Khan (Burhan-ul-mulk) → suicide 1739

Safdarjung (1739-54) → wazir of Mughal India (1748)

tomb in Delhi

Shuja-ud-daula (1759-75) → took Abdali's side in 3rd PANIPAT

def. in Buxar 1764

Jat State

Churaman (1695-1721)

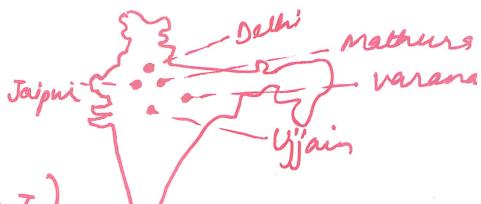
Badan Singh (1721-56) ← Abdali gave him title "RAJA" "MAHENDRA"

Suraj Mal Jat (1756-63) helped Marathas against Abdali

Jaipur

Raja Sawai Jai Singh

→ Zij-e-Mohammad Shahi
observatories



Hyderabad

Chin Dilich Khan (Nizam-ul-mulk Asaf Jah I)
(1724-48)

Nizam Ali (1762-1803) → subsidiary alliance (1798)

Mysore (successor state of Vijayanagar)

Hyder Ali → "Sultan" : Wadeyar 1761

Tippu Sultan → "Badshah" : Mughal suzerainty 1787

→ banned Sufi
chishti / qadiri tariqas

Daria Daulat Bagh, Mysore

Travancore

Marthanda Verma (1729-58)

Rama Varma (1758-1798) → Malayalam developed

Bala Rama Verma (1798-1810) → subsidiary alliance

:

Swathi Thirunal Rama Verma (1829-46) → Carnatic music

राजगड़ा
श्रीमद्भास्त्र
दीक्षित

ब्रिटिश की पक्षांतर

(9)

siraj attacked Fort Williams, British escaped to Fulta Island

Culcutta → renamed Alinagar

Clive comes to Bengal → Treaty of Alinagar (1757)

Plassey (23.6.1757)

Buxar, Munger

HQ shifted to Culcutta from Madras

Murshidabad

Plassey

Culcutta

GoBengal

Clive 1757-59

Vansittart 1759-64

Clive 1765-67

→ 3 districts अन्तर्राज में से 2

Madras

Murshidabad treasury sealed

Murshidabad

24 pargana के विभाग

Plassey

District

Culcutta

Monopoly of saltpetre in Bihar

GoBengal

कम्पनी के लिए बिहार, ओडिशा और झज्जर

Clive 1757-59

Vansittart 1759-64

Clive 1765-67

Mir Jafar

Mir Kasim = gave zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore, Chittagong

Shift capital to Munger

Abolished internal duties for everyone → E.I.C. got angry

Battle of Bussar 1764

Nectar Munroe

vs

& NOT Clive

Mir Kasim (Bengal)

Shuja-ud-daulah (Awadh)

Shah Alam II (Mughal)

Clive returned in 1765

Burdwan Midnapore Chittagong given to EIC (छोटानगर)

TREATY OF ALLAHABAD

with Shuja-ud-daula

with Shah Alam II

• Shah Alam II के साथ 1765

• Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Odisha to EIC

• दूसरे ब्रिटिश के साथ

• Shah Alam II के साथ (1765)

• दूसरे ब्रिटिश के साथ = द्वारा दिया गया

• 53 M.R.Q. द्वारा दिया गया] कम्पनी के साथ

• 50 M.R.Q. द्वारा दिया गया

• 28 M.R.Q. द्वारा दिया गया] कम्पनी के साथ

• कम्पनी के साथ Protection Money

Anglo-Mysore Wars

War	Imp. Person / Events	Treaty	Remarks
First [1767-69]	NO G.G.B at that time, only governor	Madras (1769)	• Hyder won • No compensation
Second [1780-84]	G.G.B Hastings (72-85) Battle of <u>Pelllur</u> (1780): Tipu def. British Battle of <u>Porto Novo</u> (1781): British def. Hyder Ali 1782: Hyder died	Mangalore (1784)	1 st Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82) ↓ Maratha sided by British
Third [1790-92]	Cornwallis	Seringapatam (1792)	
Fourth [1799]	R. Wellesley		wodeyar restored

Anglo-Holkar

Peshwa : Poona
Scindia : Gwalior
Bhonsle : Nagpur
Gaikwad : Baroda
Pawar : Dhar
Holkar : Indore

Balaji Vishwanath:
(1713 - 20)

Bajirao I : Attacked Delhi (1737)
Ranjila

Balaji Bajirao:
(1740 - 61)

Madhavrao I : Maratha Resurrection
(1761 - 72)

1761: 3rd Battle of Panipat

NOTE: ① Mahadji Scindia released Shah Alam II from British in 1771
 → Delhi under Maratha control (till 1803)

② Madhavrao Peshwa
 ↓
 died young (T.B. ii)
 → defeated Nizam at Rakshasthalan
 → defeated Hyder at Sira

war	Battle	Treaty	remarks
First (1775-82)		<u>Surat</u> 1775 : Raghoba & Seal Salsette & Bassein to British Revenue of Surat & Broach	
Second		<u>Purnardari</u> 1776 annulled <u>Talegaon</u> (1779) (British lost)	Battle
		<u>Wadgaon</u> 1779 Salsette came to Marathas	
		<u>Salbai</u> 1782 Salsette to British Company Internal Matters it was struck	
Second (1803-05)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bajirao II (21st SJ) signed subsidiary alliance under <u>Treaty of Bassein</u> 1802 realised problems in it 	
	Aligarh Laswari <u>Patparganj</u> 1803	Shinde defeated	<u>Treaty of surji-Anjangaon</u>
Delhi came under British control			
	<u>Assaye</u> 1803	Shinde + Bhonsle defeated	<u>Treaty of Delgaon</u>
	<u>Mukundwara Pass</u> (Kota) 1804 <u>Farrukhabad</u>	Holkar def. British	<u>Treaty of Rajpurhat</u> (1805)
Third (1817-18)	<u>Khidki</u> 1818 <u>Koregaon-Bhima</u> 1818	Peshwa defeated sent to Kanpur	
	<u>Sitabuldi</u> , Nagpur & Bhonsle defeated		
	<u>Mahidpur</u> } Holkars defeated		<u>Treaty of Mandsore</u>

Mercantile Phase (1757-1813)

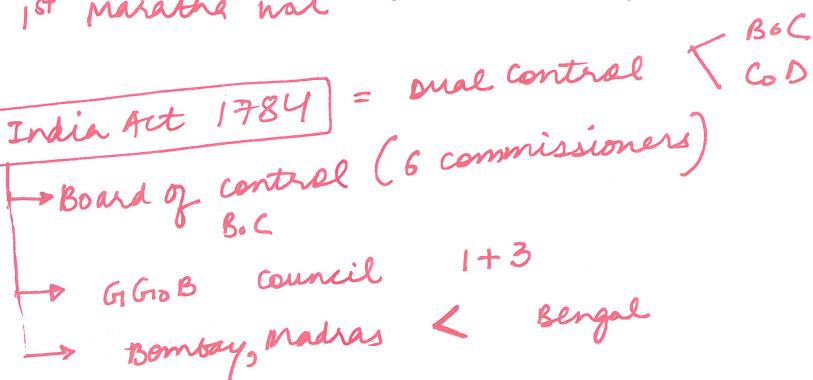
regulating Act 1773

- CoD court of directors 'elected' four years
- G.G.B → 1+4 members
- precedence of Bengal presidency → out in first Maratha war
Bombay towed diff. line
- S.C. in Calcutta → Eliza Impey first CJ of SC

Warren Hastings (1772-1785)

- Murshidabad to Calcutta
- Land revenue experiments
- Codification of laws
- 1st Maratha war & Second Mysore war

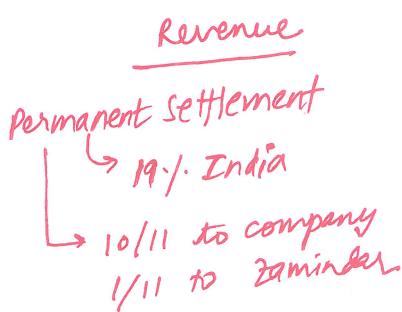
Pitt's India Act 1784 = dual control



Cornwallis

Judicial

- sepⁿ of power
- Humanisation of laws



Police

Darogha system

NOTE:

Asiatic Society of Bengal	1784	William Jones
Sanskrit College	1791	Jonathan Duncan
Calcutta Madrasa	1781	Warren Hastings

- translation
- William Jones: Shakuntala, Geet Govindam, Hitopadesha, Manusmriti
- Charles Wilkins: Bhagavad Gita, Sanskrit grammar
- William Carey: Ramayana
- Nathaniel: Code of Gentoo laws

note: Fort William College (1800-1854)

- Lala Lallen Lal wrote Prem Sagar (Hindi)
- ICV served as Head pundit
- Dalhousie dissolved college in 1854

INDUSTRIAL PHASE (1813-1858)

- Annexations, Market, liberal reforms, India will supply raw material, England will supply finished goods
- Indophobia

Ring Fence → Subsidiary Alliance → Paramountcy → Lapse
 BRITISH POLICY vis-a-vis Indian states

- | | |
|---|--|
| Lord Auckland (1836-42) :
Lord Ellenborough (1842-44) :
Lord Hardinge (1844-48) :
Lord Dalhousie (1848-56) : | 1 st Anglo Afghan war (1838) |
| | Sindh Annexation (1843) |
| | 1 st Anglo Sikh war (1845) |
| | 2 nd Anglo Sikh, Awadh Annexation, Lapse (1848) |
- Doctrine of Lapsus

PUNJAB

Ranjit Singh : Shukarcharya Misal
 2nd largest army in Asia

- Treaty of Amritsar 1809
- 1839: Ranjit Singh died



War Battle

TREATY

1st (1845-46)

Lahore (Subsidiary Alliance)

Punjab Size: Infantry 20000 Cavalry 12000
 Resident @ Punjab

1.5 crore

Jalandhar Doab to British

Kashmir to British to Dogra

second (1849)

Battle of Chillianwala
↳ Punjab won

— Annexed —

Battle of Gujarat
↳ Punjab def.

Doctrine of Lapse

Dalhousie

Annexation of Punjab (2nd war 1849)

Sikkim 1850

2nd Burma war 1852

Berar from Nizam

Doctrine of Lapse → "No succession was considered valid w/o recognition of Company"

TYPE OF STATE	Do Lapse	Approval?
Independent & Friendly	X	NO

States earlier under
Mughal, Maratha
ex: Rajputs.

X

Easily granted

No adoption permitted

states created by
company
ex: Satara

✓

Annexations

Satara 1848
Jaipur & Sambhalpur 1819
Balaghat 1850
Udaipur 1852
Jhansi 1853
Nagpur 1854

1819

J

returned later by Canning

Awadh on misgovernance (Wajid Ali Shah removed)

Charter Acts

G

1793

- company can give license to individuals to trade in India
- Home govt. members to paid by Indian revenue
- concept of civil law
→ 1794: Cornwallis code

1813

- monopoly gone except 1721, 1757
- Christian missionaries can come
- 1 Lakh p.a. for language, literature & scientific education

1833

- centralisation & peak
- monopoly completely gone
↳ only political-administrative body
- 2121 दिन (pres. of BoCont)
- GLoB → GLoI
- १८५८ २१ २१२१ ३१३१, ४५५७ की
- Indians to be recruited
↳ ✗ in group A service
- slavery abolish finally in 1843
- GGo3 : Executive func:
GGo3 + १ : legislative law member
- ✗ Provincial legislature yet
Law दिन ३१०

1853

- did not specify duration of renewal
- ३१७ Paper दिन IAS की (३१८ नोवेंबर nomination)
- अधिकारियों की विस्तृती : legislative func?
 - New added
 - CJ & Judge of S.C. 2
 - 1 ले बंगलौर, कुल्लू, मद्रास + UP
 - 1 ले बॉम्बे, कलकत्ता
- Law Member made permanent member
- legislative council (12 दिन)
 - GGo + ४ + Commander-in-chief + ६ new
 - Law member दिन ३१०

6 new
sit only when
legis. discussed

Policies of Industrial Phase (1813-58)

- suppression of mutiny (Bentinck)
 - ryotwari and mahalwari system
- ↓
- or Holt McKenzie 1822
- 51% of British India
- Munro & Reed = Madras
Elphinstone = Bombay

Dalhousie → District

- PWD for civil work
- Railways
- Telegram
- Postal Dept.
- Gangalal
- Engg. Colleges
- Charter on Indian forests 1855
- Wood Despatch → Dept. of Public Instruction
- 3 modern universities - B, M, C

Stratchey Commission & Famine Code

1883
> 75% crop destroyed, waive off land revenue

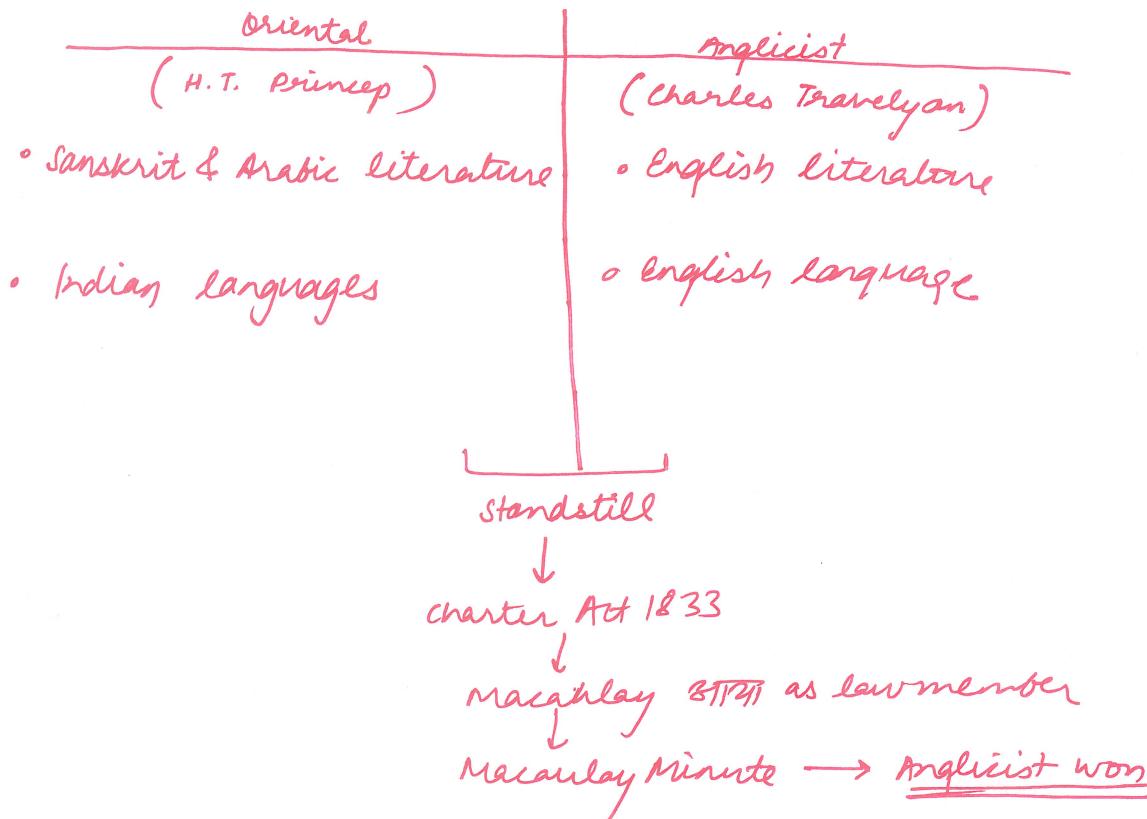
F
A
M
I
N
E

McDonald Committee 1900

Woodhead Commission 1943 → merge food & agri. dept.

Social Policies

- 1829: Sati banned } Bentinck
- 1843: Slavery banned } Ellenborough
- : Human sacrifice banned } Hardinge I
- : religious disability Act } Dalhousie
- 1856: Widow Remarriage Act



1837: Persian banned in courts

1844: English for jobs (livelihood)

[Wood Dispatch] (वृद्धि वित्त वर्क) 1854

↳ 'Magna Carta' of English Educ. in India

- Rejected downward filtration
- Do Education in every province
- Universities in B, M, C
- Aid to pvt. schools & colleges
- female education

Higher level - English
Middle level - Vernacular + English
Primary level - Vernacular

[Hunter Commission] 1882 — to review progress of Wood's dispatch

- primary education — to district & municipal boards
- universities be flexible to develop separate curriculum
- secondary education —
 ↳ literary
 ↳ vocational

NOTE: Punjab Univ (1882) Allahabad Univ (1887)

[Raleigh Commission] 1902 & Indian Universities Act 1904

↓
2 Indian Members also

↳ Govt. control over Univ. Increased

Saddler Commission 1917-19

- school course → 12 years
- graduation → 3 years → (regular & Honors dif.)
- women education to be encouraged

Hartog Committee 1929

↳ Simon commission appointed it

↳ only selected student be allowed to pursue higher educⁿ

Sergeant Plan 1944 "National Scheme of Education"

- free & compulsory eduⁿ from 6-11 years
- secondary ed. of 6 years from for 11-17 years
- high schools
 - Academic schools
 - technical & vocational schools

IKIGAL - PEASANT REVOLTS

Peasant Movement	Imp: Persons	Area	Remarks
Sanyasi - Fakir 1770 - 1820s	Majnum Shah Chirag Ali Shah Deri Chandharani Bhawani Pathak	७०११२५	Anandmath by B.C. Chatterjee द्वारा लिखा
Chuar Revolt 1766 - 1816	Ganga Narayan Singh	उत्तर हिमाचल, बंगाल	
Rangpur Dhing 1783	Dhuriaj Narayan Nuruluddin	२०१४२, ७०११२	
Pagalpanthi rebellion 1824	Karam Shah Tipu		Mymensingh, ७०११२
Faraizi Movement 1838-51	Haji Shariatullah Dadu Mian	Faridpur, ७०११२	• Puritanical • court **
Narkelberia uprising 1831	Tata Mir	Bengal	• Wahabism
Ramossi 1820s 1880s -	Vasudeo Balwant Phadke Umaji Naik	७०१२१०५	• famine in Deccan (1879)
Moplah 1835-1921		७०२०८	• communalist tones also
1857 की सेना के बाद			
Indigo Revolt 1859-60	Digambar Biswas Vishnu Biswas Rafik Mandal	७०११०८	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rent strike - legal machinery - Intelligentia - Meel Sarpan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → by Deenbandhu Mitra
		Newspapers Manish Chandra Mukherji 'Hindoo Patriot'	
		 TRANSLATED IN ENGLISH BY Madhusudan Dutta	

Pabna 1873

Peasants vs Zamindars

Yusufshahi Pargana
in Pabna district

- Rent strike
- Courts
- Bengal Tenancy Act 1885 was passed

Deccan Riots
1875

Ranade

Poona, Sholapur,
Satara

- social boycott

Durang Movement
1893

Assam

- social boycott
- etc etc etc

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

IMP.
PERSONS

PLACE

REMARKS

Palaman
1790

Tribals v/s Zamindars

Palaman

Ho Revolt
1820

Parahat
(Odisha)

- Tax on Gta

Kel 1822

Sindrai Manki
Bindrai Manki

Chetnagpur
region

- Religious overtones too

Santhal Hml
1855

Sidhu Munni
Kanhun Munni

Rajmahal Hills

- Santhal Pargana created

Khond 1837-56

Chakra Bisoi

Kalahandi
Patna

Rampa 1840-62

Alluri Sitaram Ray

- legal remedies too

Munda Ulgulan
1899

Birsa Munda
"JANJATIYA GAURAV DIWAS"

Ranchi

Bhil Revolt
1913

Govind Guru

Mangarh Hills

- 1500 tribals died by British massacre



माझा प्रवास

दिल्ली - दू-हाफ़र

विद्युत गिरि

पट्टीर देशमुक्त

संवाद अंग्रेज राज

→ contemporary perspective

अंग्रेज ने क्षेत्र अंग्रेज से

बनाया

Victoria's Proclamation 1858, Nov 1 by Canning

- No more annexation
- No discrimination in recruitment of Indians → Indian civil services act 1861

Government of India Act 1858

- G.O.I + Viceroy
- Bo~~Co~~ntrol + Co~~Di~~rector
- Secretary of state for India (212^{वां} वाह) → India council (15 members)

ocio-religious reform movements

LEFT
unisers

ely westernised

Derozio

g Bengal Munt.

Critical
modernisers
↓
Synthesis of both
West & East

- R.R.M.R
- Brahmo Samaj
- Gokhale
- Prarthana Samaj

critical
Traditionalists

west at' vt 31/263

we had it
already

- Arya Samaj
- B.C. Chatterji
- Ramakrishna Mission
- Theosophical Society
- Aurobindo

FAR RIGHT

Traditionalists

↓
orthodox

- Radhakant Deb
- Arya Samaj "Gurukul" fraction

sung Bengal Movement

- Derozio
- Indianis² of services
women's liberation
western education
tenant's security

- Parthenon magazine
- Michael Madhusudan Dutt → translated Vivek Darpan
to English

Poem of Derozio

- The Fakir of Jungheera
- To India - My Native Land

R.R. M. Roy

- Tuhfat - ul - Munawiddin (Persian)
Intro in Arabic
- Translated Upanishads in colloquial Bengali
- Gayatri Attha, Atmanantratma Vivek (Shankaracharya) (shukt)
- Manazarat - ul - Adiyans (wrote on dif. religions)
- Precepts of Jesus

Journalism → Samvad Kaumudi (Bengali)
Mirat - ul - Akhbar

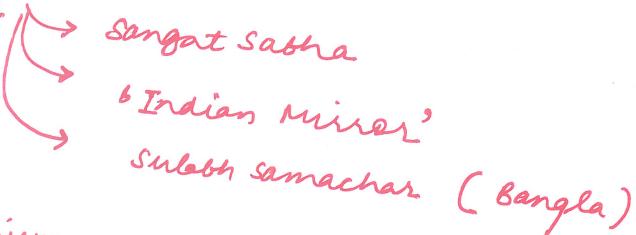
Education → Hindu College 1817 with David Hare
Anglo Hindu School 1822
Vedanta College 1825

Brahmo Samaj 1828

Anusthan: pamphlet for mode of worship in Brahmo Samaj

- Tatrabodhini Sabha (1839)
- Tatrabodhini Patrika (1843)
- Brahmo Samaj spread outside Bengal
- 'PROTECTOR OF NATIONAL RELIGION' — ◦ Radhakant Sen at start

K.C. Sen



1866 Schism

Adi Brahmo Samaj
(D.N. Tagore)

- connected with Hindus

later revived by R.B. Tagore
1911

Brahmo Samaj of India
(K.C. Sen)

- more radical
- Brahmo Marriage Act 1872 for Brahmos
- Brahmo Samaj dif. from Hindus
- All India movement

Nava Vidhana
KCS

- Blend Vaishnavism
- Bridge with Hinduism
- KCS started pithan

1878 schism

Sadharan B.S.

Shivanath Shastri
B.K. Goswami
A.M. Bose

- more radical

I.C.V.

wrote in Tatrabodhini Patrika of D.N. Tagore

widow remarriage

Newspaper: Somprakash 1858 Bengali

female education

↳ Bethune female school (1849)

his efforts:

Age of Consent fixed @ 10 in I.P.C. 1860

Later Sharda Act 1929

Boys 18 Girls 14

← later inc. to 12 by

Age of Consent Act 1891

(BOMBAY PRENUCTIONS)

Vishnushastri Jambhekar

- vernacular newspaper "Darpan"
- prof. at Elphinstone college → students: Nacreji Panduranga
- Students' literary and scientific society

Vishnu Shastri Pandit → Widow remarriage Association

Karsandas Mulji → 21-25-512T (Gujarati)

G.H. Deshmukh (1858-1915) wrote shatpatre (100 articles) in prabhatkar

Vishnushastri Chiplunkar 1874 (Marathi)

Behramji Malabari → "Age of Consent Act 1891"
Seva Sadan 1908 for destitute women

K.T. Telang Bhagavad Gita to English

V.N. Mandlik Yajnavalkya Smriti & Manu Smriti to English

RANDBHAI
PRARTHANA SAMAJ 1867 ← K.C. Sen visited Bombay in 1864 & 1867
→ Atmaram Pandurang
connected with Maharashtraian Bhakti off ideas Brahmo Samaj
off Atmaram

M.G. Ranade Poona Sarvajanik Sabha 1870
"Indu Prakash" Journal ← Aurobindo Ghosh wrote in
this "new lamps for the old"

Vivekanand

Prabuddha Bharat (English)
Prabodhini (Bengali)

Dayanand Saraswati

1875: Arya Samaj

Satyarthi Prakash (Hindi)

HQ: Lahore 1877

Theosophical Society → Sev Samaj 1886 Lahore
1875
→ New York by Blavatsky, etc.

Text: 'Isis Unveiled'
HQ: Adyar 1882

Annie Besant became pres. in 1907
↳ founded Central Hindu School, Benares 1898

Narmadashankar Dave 'Narmad'

('founder of modern Gujarati literature')

Newsletter 'Dandiyo'

Poem 'Jai Jai Garvi Gujarat'

NOTE:

Kadambini Ganguly: first female graduate,
first speaker of congress

Savitribai Phule → first girl school (Pune)

Pandita Ramabai → Arya Mahila Samaj
wrote ↘
Bible from Hebrew to Marathi
shradh sadan for child widows in Pune
Mukti Mission (Orphanage)

Tarabai Shinde → 'Zataygaq ghatot'

R.D. Karve ↗ 'family planning' + 'birth control'
24/12/1912 in 1920

form and revivalism among Indian Muslims

Fanaizi Movement (Eastern Bengal)

Hazi Shariat-ul-Baqi & Dadu Mian

Wahabi Movement (Tariqa-e-Muhammadiya)

Sayyid Ahmed Barelvi in Sindh (NWFP)

Syed Ahmed Khan @ Aligarh

Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq (Journal)

[Asbab-i-Bazarat-i-Hind (Urdu)
Asar-us-Sanadid (Urdu)]

Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (1875)

④ Deoband movement
Md. Qasim Nanotavi, Abdul Kashid Gangohi
Maulana Abul Kalam
opposed two-nation theory

⑤ Ahmadiya movement Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
Qazini, Punjab

CASTE MOVEMENTS

① Jyotiba Phule → Book: Gulangiri
Shetkaryancha Asuda

Satyashodhak Samaj 1873

② Gopal Baba Walangkar → ~~Book~~ Journal: Vital-Vidhvansak

③ Vithal Ramji Shinde 'Depressed classes Mission' (1906)
Book: Bhartiya Asprushyatecha Prashna (1933)

④ Ambalakar → Kalaram temple entry movement, Nashik

Mahad Satyagraha, Colaba
Parvati temple entry, Pune

Newspaper: Mooknayak & Bahishkrit Bharat
Book: The Annihilation of Caste

Sri Narayan Guru

(13)

Sri Narayan Sharma Paripalan Pagam (SNP yogam)

with Dr. Palpu, N. Kumaran Asan

one God, one religion, one caste

Vaikom Satyagraha in 1920s

First religious
parliament in Asia
in 1924

Later radical

Sahodran Ayappan

'No God, No religion, No caste'.

Tamil Nadu

Justice Party

1916

Theagraya Chetty

TM Nair

Natesa Mudaliar

Later radical

Petliyar

Self Respect movement 1925

Journal: Kudi Arasu (Tamil; People's government)
Revolt (English)

1938: Self Respect Movement & Justice Party merged

Later in 1944: became Dravidar Kazhagam

Gandhi

All India Harijan Sangh 1932

Anti Untouchability League 1932

Journal "Harijan"

called Thakkar Bapa 'father of Harijans'

Political Association

Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
(1836)

Associates of RRM.R

Zamindari Association
(1838)

Dwarkanath Tagore
Radhakant Deb

Interest of Zamindars

British India Society
(1839)

William Adam

Let people of Britain
know about their suffering
Indians

Bengal British India Society
(1843)

George Thomson

Opposition to Zamindari
Association

British India Association
(1851)

Radhakant Deb
Dwarkanath Tagore

Bombay Association
(1852)

J.S. Sheth
Naoroji

ARISTOCRATS

Madras Native Association
(1852)

G.L. Chetty
owner of The Crescent Newspaper

on
eve
of
1853

Lord Canning 1856-62

- Queen's proclamation 1858
- Indigo disturbances 1860
- Indian Councils Act 1861

portfolio system

expansion : EC + 12 members
50% non officials

Imperial Legis. Council

No elections, but nominations

X discuss budget

X discuss action of bureaucracy

Lord Lytton 1876-80

- Delhi Durbar 1877 Q. Victoria (X come)
- 2nd Anglo Afghan war
- Arms Act 1878 → Indians couldn't carry firearms
- Civil Services → Age 19
- Vernacular Press Act 1878

Middle class led associations

(11)

Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
(1870)

G.V. Joshi
MG. Ranade

Petition to Viceroy
to demand direct
representation

India League
(1875)

Motilal Ghosh
Shishir Ghosh

Indian National Association
(1878)

SN Banerjee
A.M. Bose

Madras Mahajan Sabha
(1884)

G. Subramanya Iyer → the Hindus,
Vivaraghavachari
P. Ananda Charan

Bombay Presidency Assⁿ
1885

MG Ranade
KT Telang
Pherozeshah Mehta

Marathas
Brahmins
Parsi's

Ripon 1880-84

Repealed Vernacular Press Act 1886

Civil Services Age 19 → 21

Famine codes 1883

Factory Act 1881

Local Self government 1882

Albert Bill controversy 1883

self governing institutes extended
to rural areas
officials reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd

INC

Bombay
1885

Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit
School

WC Bannerjee

72

Calcutta
1886

Narajis

I.N.A. of SN Banerjee
merged with INC

Madras
1887

Badruddin Tayabji;

Allahabad
1888

George Yule

Bombay 1889

William
Wedderburn

10 lady delegates

↓
Pandita Ramabai
Swarnakumari Devi
Kadambini Ganguly

NOTE: British committee of INC in England in 1889

wedderburn : chairman

[Journal : India]

Digby : secretary

Naraji : member

[Indian Councils Act 1892]
Imperial legis. councils 12 → 16 (at least half to be non-official)

Budget discuss but no voting

can ask ques but no supplementary

Viceroy : veto powers

cannot move amendments

Nominations ✓ (element of election appear)

Moderates demand → × complete independence

↓

Indianisation of civil services

separation of exec. & jud.

modern civil rights

redn of land revenue

custom duty on ~~not~~ imports

[method] — Prayer Petition

Author

Naraji

M.G. Ranade

R.C. Dutt

W. Digby

Subramanya Iyer

Book

Poverty & UnBritish rule in India
Essays on Indian economy

The Economic History of India

Prosperous British India

some Economic aspects of British rule in India

Imp. moderates

IS

Naraji

East India Association (1866)

Became MP of HoCommons in UK

MG Ranade

Peona Sarvajanik Sabha 1870

Prarthana Samaj 1867

Indian National Social Conference 1887 → to work on social domain

Pherozeshah Mehta

Gokhale "full time politician"

Servants of India Society 1905

DN Banerjee "nation in the making"

A Subramanya Iyer

The Hindu
Swadesmitras (Tamil)

Tilak

Kesari
(Marathi)

Mahratta
(English)

Books: Orion, Arctic Home of Vedes, Geeta Rahasya
Ganpati (1894) & Shir Jayanti (1895)

BC Pal

New India (Journal)

Bande Matram 1905

Surapinda "New Lamps for Old" series in Induprakash

first to declare 'total independence'

with brother Barindra formed Anushilan Samiti

Lala Lajpat Rai

DAV School, Lahore 1886

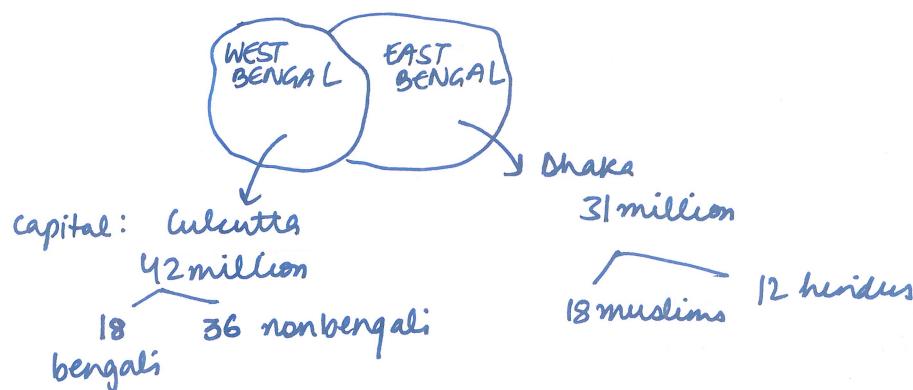
departed to mandlay 1907

USA: Indian League of America

Book: "Young India"

"England's Debt to India"

- Curzon
- 2nd Delhi Durbar 1903 (Edward VII → did not come physically)
 - aggressive foreign policy
 - ↓ salt tax
 - 6100 miles of new railway lines
 - Agri. Research Institute, Pusa
 - creation of NWFP 1901
 - Calcutta Corp. Act 1899 → reduced no. of elected Indian members
 - Indian Univ. Act 1904 → more control over univ.
 - Official Secrets Act 1904
 - Partition of Bengal 1905



Dec 1903 : Govt. decision of partition made public

19 July 1905 : Plan officially announced

Aug : Curzon left Indis, Minto became GG
townhall meeting (Congress X)

7 Aug : proclamation of Swadeshi movement made

16 Oct : partition came into force

↳ Raksha Bandhan
↳ 'Amar Sonar Bangla' by RNT Tagore
(Great Poet of Swadeshi movement)

Tagore idea of
Atmatmakhatri

Economy
R&D

PC Ray's Bengal Chemicals

RN Tagore's Swadeshi Bhawan

Bengal Steam Navig. Company 1905

FOCUS
↓
National Education
↳ in vernacular
↳ Shantiniketan 1901

DM Majumdar
Abanindranath Tagore

National Council of Education 1906

Bengal National College 1906

Principal: Aurobindo

NOTE:

16

	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Editor</u>
	Hitabadi	Dwijendrenath Tagore & (NOT) R.N. Tagore
	Bengalee	S N Banerjee
	sanjeewani	Krishna Kumar Mitra
	New India	B C Pal
*	[Sandhya Yugantar Bande Matram Swadeshmitra]	Brahmabandhav Upadhyay Bhupendranath Dutta Aurobindo Subramania Bharati
	<u>samitis</u>	
	swadesh Bandhava Samiti	Ashwin Kumar Dutta
Anushilan Samiti	Dhaka	Pulin Das
	Cuttack (Yugantar group)	Khudiram Bose, Barinder Ghosh, Prafulla Chaki
	Swadeshi Sangam	V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

	<u>Moderates</u>	<u>Extremists</u>
region	Bengal	All India
method	Economic Boycott	Passive (& Active) resistance

1905

Gokhale

Benaras

Swaraj
Swadeshi
Boycott
National Education

resolutions

1906

Osh Naoroji

Cuttack

S.S.B.N.

1907

Rash Behari Ghosh

Surat

Extremists expelled

Swadeshi
Boycott
National Edu" } resolutions
National Edu" } revoked

Morley Minto reforms

Morley 1906 speech in Ho Commons : "representative govt. was the ultimate objective"

Indian in AG executive council → SP Sinha

Indian in SOS council → Bilgrami & KG Gupta

Budget discussion but × vote

↑ membership of non-officials

additional members in Leg. Council 16 → 60

still official majority in Imperial Legis. Council

Non official majority in provincial Leg. Council
(but majorly nominated)

Election Indirect election based on • separate electorate
• high property qualif²
• Govt. could bar anyone from elections

REVOLUTIONARIES

1891-1904

- Chapekar brothers killed Rand (1897)
- Paranjape arrested for writing in "Kaal"
- Mitra mela (1900) by Savarkar brothers

1904 : Abhinav Bharat

Bomb making, arms smuggling

V.D. Savarkar → Mazzini biography
in Marathi

↓
'The First War of Indian
Independence'

Nasik Conspiracy Case (1910-11)

Anant Kanhere killed Jackson (DM, Nasik)

↓ Savarkar brought back to India in this case

Q111

17

1902: Aurobindo's brother Barindra & ~~Jatindranath Banerjee~~
organised secret society in Bengal Jatindranath Banerjee
Bogha Tattva (Ntf
Bogha
Jatin)

1902

1902: Anushilan Samiti (calcutta) by Satischandra Bose
& Mitra

both groups merge

Aurobindo becomes VP of Anushilan Samiti
(R Das, Sister Nivedita also contributed)

Dacca Anushilan Samiti

Pulin Das

Maniktala Group

Barindra Ghosh

B.N. Datta

Aurobindo

Hemchandra Kanungo

1908
Muzzafarpur, Bihar: ২৩ জুন ১৯০৮ রাতে ২টি ব্রিট

+ ১টি কিংসফোর গ্র

Khudiram Bose : hanged

Prafull Chaki : shot himself

Maniktala bomb conspiracy / Alipore Bomb conspiracy
Aurobindo acquitted

Q112

Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh 'Pagdi Samthal Tattva'

Q112

→ Bengalitola → sanyal & Rasbihari Bose

↓
Benaras Anushilan Samiti

AT on Hardinge

Q112

→ Vanchi Aiyer (Pondicherry) shot dead Mr Ashe (OM)
1909

↓
Trinopoly Conspiracy Case

Ques

Shyamji Krishna Varma . "Indian Home Rule Society"
1905

Sarawkar, Hardayal, Madanlal Dhingra, MPT Acharya
↓
killed Curzon Willie

Ques

Madame Bhikaji Cama
V.N. Chattopadhyay
VVS Aiger

Paris Indian Society

"Flag of Indian Independence" on 2nd Int'l socialist conference
at Germany

Cama :

Journals

Bande Matram
Madan's Talwar

in Paris

31 Dec 41

1907 : Ramanath Duri → "Circular-i-Azadi"
Taraknath Das → "Indo-American Society"

-

Gadar Party

Bhai Parmanand
Sohan Singh Bhakna
Lala Hardayal

HQ: San Francisco called "Yugantar Ashram"

Magazine Ghadar : Hindi, English, Urdu, Gurumukhi

During WWI

Hindu - German Conspiracy

As 1914 : Berlin committee

Lala Hardayal
C.R. Pillai

Zimmermann plan

Gadar Party

booklet "Gadar di gunj"

planned mutiny but failed
Bose 17/11/1915

Sanyal captured

MN Roy sent 30000 guns to Balasore, Odisha

Bagha Jatin was captured & killed

1915: Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh
Barkatullah
Obaidullah Sindhi
Provisional Govt in Kabul

Home Rule Movement

Apr 1916	Tilak	HQ Pune	Central province, Berar (X Bombay)
Sep 1916	Besant	Adyar	Rest of India

Tilak : mahratta (English) Kesari (Marathi)

Besant : New India & Commonwealth

Servants of India Society joined Home rule movt.

1917: Besant arrested → S. Subramanya Iyer renounced knighthood



Besant released Sep 1917



Dec 1917 became Congress Pres.

Note: अर्थात् निवेदित वर्षों की सूची

A. Besant	1917	Calcutta
S. Naidoo	1925	Kanpur
Nellieen Gupta	1933	Calcutta

Montague (20/Aug/1917) : ultimate objective ⇒ Dominion status

→ AUGUST DECLARATION

<u>Lucknow Pact</u>	b/w	Moderates & Extremists	→
1916	b/w	INC & IML	

* Congress accepted 'separate electorate'

* Minority veto (if $\frac{3}{4}$ members oppose something, will not be passed)

- demands
- * dominion status
 - * So State ~~for~~ ~~or~~ should be abolished
 - * Elected Members ~~of~~ ~~not~~ majority
 - * Responsible Govt. (Exe council resp. to leg. council)
 - * Provincial autonomy

Montford reforms 1919

- cost of state council be paid by British govt.
- office of Indian High Commissioner created in London to represent G.O.I

Centre

- 3/8 members of GG exec. council \Rightarrow Indian
- Central & Provincial list
- Provincial budget separated from Central Budget (1st time)
- Bicameral legislature

Central Legis. Assembly

Pres. of House to be nominated by Viceroy

[1st Pres: Frederick Whyte

[2nd Pres: Vilhalbhai Patel]

[1st Deputy Pres.: Sachchidanand Sinha
[2nd " " " : Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy]

Elected Majority

3 year tenure

Council of States

X princely states

5 year tenure

separate
Chamber of Princes
started by British
separately

- Some items in budget subject to vote ($\approx 30\%$)
- GG assent required in few matters before tabling bill
- every bill passed required GG assent
- X no-confidence motion
- GG can pass ordinance

Provinces

Dyarchy

Reserved Subjects

GG + executive council

Transferred Subjects

GG + ministers

↑
chosen from elected
members of leg. council

Franchise

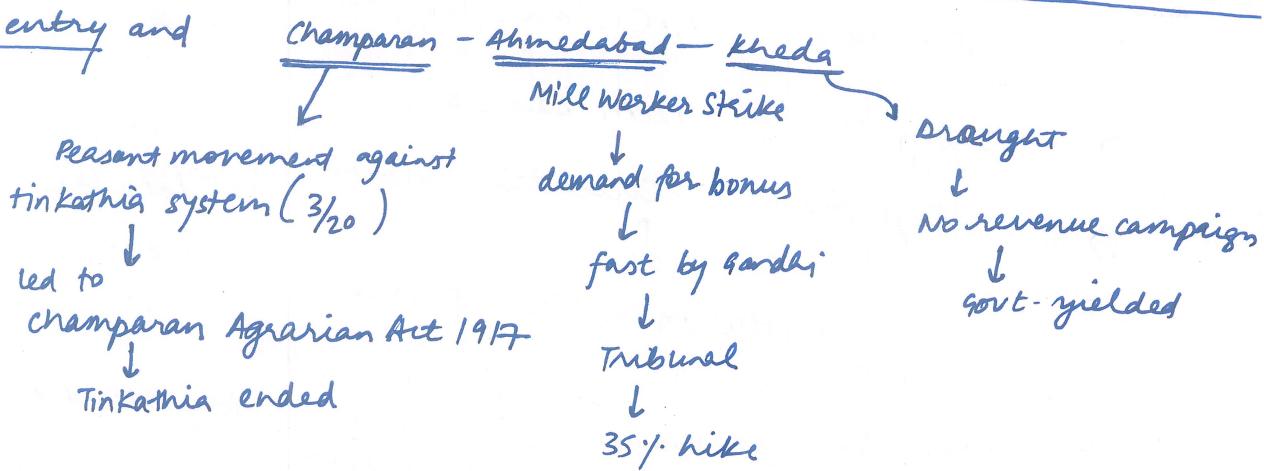
direct elections (first time)
 ↗ limited franchise
 ↗ women were not granted voting rights
 nor right to stand in elections

Special session of Congress Bombay 1918

→ ~~bryss~~ condemned Montague Chelmsford reforms

Gandhi's entry and

9.1.1915



Rowlatt Satyagraha

Satyagraha Sabha (X Congress)

Gandhi ← Home rule league members
 ← Pan Islamists
 ← Bombay Industrialists

6 April 1919 — nationwide strike against Rowlatt Act
 9 April — Gandhi arrested
 13 April — Jallianwala Bagh
 18 April — withdrawal → Tagore renounced Knighthood

Rowlatt Act repeal of 1921 → Mar' 1922 at 6011

Khilafat Movement

Khilafat Committee: March 1919
 Delhi meeting Nov 1919
 made Gandhi leader

Bombay group: Constitutional method
 Delhi group: aggressive

May 1920 Counter committee report → Dyer ~~at 812~~
 Treaty of Sevres → Ottoman empire X

1 August 1920 → Khilafat movement launched
 → NCM launched

NCM

- ① June 1920 AICC meeting, Benaras Favour to NCM
- ② 1 Aug 1920 NCM launched
- ③ Sep 1920 Calcutta session
 - ↓
 - Resolution on NCM passed + constructive work
- ④ Nov 1920 Council election held & Nagpur session
 - [Dec 1920 Nagpur session]
 - Prez: Vijayaraghavachariar
 - CR Das & Lala Lajpat Rai extended support
 - Goal of Congress changed: Attainment of self-govt. by const. means
 - ↓
 - Attainment of swaraj by peaceful & legitimate means

Restructuring Congress

- 15 member working committee
- AICC with 350 members
- Provincial committees on Linguistic basis
- 4 anna fees

⑤ Vijayawada Meeting of AICC April 1921
 → Tilak-Gauraj fund + ₹ 1 crore congress members

⑥ [Dec 1921 Ahmedabad Session] → Jail Bharo
 Pres: Hakim Ajmal Khan

⑦ 4/5 Feb 1922 Chauri Chaura
 11 Feb 1922 withdrawal of NCM

Note: NCM

(20)

- National education

Vishwa Bharati University, Tagore
National College, Lahore
Jamia Millia Islamia (Aligarh → Delhi)

- Boycott of foreign clothes
- Charkha, Khadi, picketing at liquor shops
- Tribals → Tana Bhagat sect, Bhils,
- Madari Pasi → EKA Movement (Sitapur, Bahraich)
- Darbhanga: Anti Zamindar agitation
- Akali Movement in Punjab (led to SGPC in 1925)

Pro Changers vs No Changers

over question of Nov' 1923 elections

Pro changers → यहाँ

CR Das
ML Nehru
Vithalbhai Patel

No changers → यहाँ नहीं समझते
Rajgopalachari
Rajendra Prasad
Vallabhbhai Patel
Hakim Ajmal Khan

Annual Session, Gaya, 1922

Pres. CR Das

defeated wrt. election proposal → resigned → new party

Sep 1923 Delhi Special Session

(The Congress-Khalifat Swaraj Party)

suaraj party allowed election but as part of congress

Nov 1923 elections

Motilal Nehru became leader of party
CR Das in Bengal Assembly

✓ council entry

✗ office acceptance

→ CR Das refused to form govt.

→ became Mayor of Calcutta (CEO: SC Base)

1925: CR Das died

1926: Gandhi's year of silence

Nov 1927: Simon Commission appointed

Simon Commission (arrived in 1928)
Announced Nov 1927 → all white, 7 members

Madras session (Dec 1927) : MA Ansari

- boycott the commission
- not to associate with commission's work

M.L. also boycott

some supporters: Chhotu Ram, BR Ambedkar, Periyar, Justice Party

3 Feb 1928 : commission came to Bombay → 21st Mar 1928 till 13th!

Report:
① Federal govt. including princely Indis
② dyarchy @ provincial level ~~etc etc~~
③ increase franchise from 3y. → 15 y.
④ communal representⁿ OR
⑤ sindh ~~etc etc~~ bombay et, odissa etc, Burma Indis etc

X Dominion Status

NOTE: Birkenhead challenged Indians to frame a C

Madras session (Dec 1927 : MA Ansari)

↳ directed CWC to hold special convention + invite other parties too

↓
Feb 1928 Delhi convention under MA Ansari

↓
committee under ML Nehru formed to draft cons. for India
Secretary: JL Nehru

other members: Rose, MR Jayakar, Tej Bahadur Sapru,
Mangal Singh, NM Joshi

X Ambedkar



10 Aug 1928 : Report

M.L.Nehru report

(21)

- ① dominion status
- ② responsible govt. at centre / provinces
- ③ Bi-cameral parliament → Upperhouse → elected by provincial leg.
Lowerhouse → elected directly
- ④ Provinces based on Language
- ⑤ lists for centre ---- provinces subject division
- ⑥ Residuary power — centre
- ⑦ Bill of rights → out of these 10 now in FR
3 now in DPSP
- ⑧ language : Hindustani
- ⑨ Universal Adult franchise > 21 yrs.
- ⑩ Xseparate electorate ✓ reservation where Muslims minority
- ⑪ XMinority veto

Jinnah 4 Demand

- 1/3rd muslims in central legis.
- till adult franchise Bengal & Punjab to have Muslim rep. based on population
- muslim majority provinces — Sindh NWFP Baluchistan

Jinnah 14 demand (Mar 1929)

- ↳ separate electorates till adult suffrage
- ↳ minority veto

Independence for India League 1928 — Bose, JL Nehru, Srinivasa Iyengar within congress

Calcutta session 1928 Pres: ML Nehru

congress gave 1 year time for govt. to accept Nehru report
 Starts Dec 1929 At ~~it~~ Time &

31 Oct 1929 Irwin offer for RTC

Lahore Session 1929 Pres: J. L. Nehru

- ↳ Purna Swarajya resolution
- ↳ AICC authorised to start CDM

26 Jan. Purna Swaraj day

Revolutionaries Phase 2

Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay → 'Father of the Nation' 1926

UP

Sachin Dev Sen & Y.C. Chatterjee → H.R.A. 1924

↓
Biography 'Bandi Jivan'

1925 : Kakori ~~TS~~

Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Rajendra Lahiri, Roshan Singh HANGED

1926 : Punjab Naujawan Sabha by B. Singh
↳ work in masses

1927 : killed J.J. Saunders

1928 : HRA → HSRA

Bhagat Charan Singh → 'The Philosophy of Bomb'

1929 : Trade Dispute Bill & Public Safety Bill

↓
Bomb & pamphlet in C. L. A. Hall

Bengal

Surya Sen → 'Indian Republican Army'

[18 Apr 1930]

↳ chittagong Armoury Raid

Women: Kalpana Datta, Kriti Lata Wodekar, Binod Das, Comilla Shanti Ghosh

1934 : Surya Sen hanged

Left

Communist Party 1920 Tashkent by MN Roy

note : [Peshawar conspiracy case 1922-27
Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case 1924-25

<u>Congress</u> :	(1931)	Karachi	(Patel)	Socio economic freedom
	(1936)	Lucknow	(Nehru)	'Socialism'
	(1937)	Faizpur	(Nehru)	'Peasants'
	(1938)	Harijan Harijan	(Bose)	'National Planning Committee'

Congress Socialist Party (CSP) within Congress

JP, Acharya Narendra Dev, Meenakshi Masani

CDM

26 Jan 1930: 21st ref to NC 42 2nd 29/1/30 Lahore session

31 Jan 1930: Gandhi wrote 11 demands to Irwin

12 Mar 1930: Dandi starts ^{March} (Gandhi + 78) → x Purna Swaraj in this list

5 Apr 1930: Reaches Dandi

6 Apr 1930: Breaks salt law

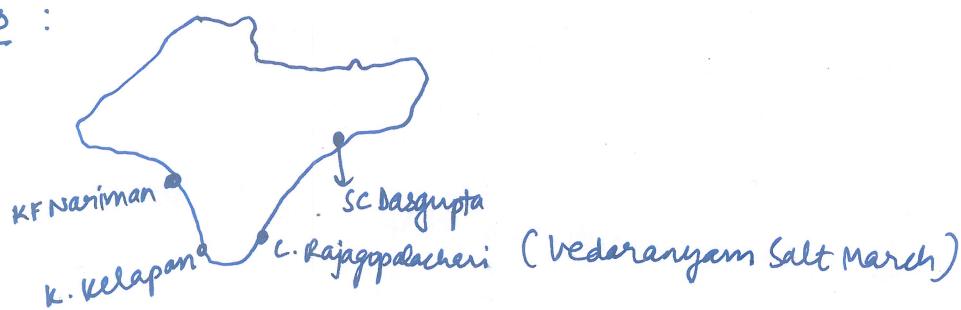
5 May 1930 — 26 Jan 1931 : Gandhi in jail

- Programs
- No tax campaign in ryotwari areas
 - No chowkidari tax campaign in zamindari areas
 - picket liquor shops
 - boycott of British clothes and educational institutes

Dharasana (May'1930) → Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Azad

(webb Miller reported this)

Salt marches :



C. Rajagopalachari (Vedaranyam Salt March)

Satyagraha at Saltwork → wadala salt work (BOMBAY)
sanikatta salt work (KTK)

members resigned from legislatures

Forest laws broken in mah, kar & Central Provinces

NO revenue campaign in ryotwari, no rent in zamindari areas

women → picket liquor shops, "Purda Hatao"

Nagaland → Rani Gaidinliu

suryasen, Chittagong Armoury raid

Violent → khudai Khidmatgar

selapur mill workers strike

Gandhi-Irwin Pact 5 Mar 1931

right to make salt for own use
for coastal area residents

↓
congress halted CDM
joined 2nd RTC (Sep 1931)

26-31 March 1931 → Karachi session, Sardar Patel
resolution on F.R. & economic programme

Sep 1931 2nd RTC → failure

New Viceroy: Willingdon → repressive

Nov 1931 CDM revived (2nd Phase)

4 Jan 1932 MacDonald Award (communal award) → for PROVINCIAL
LEGISLATURES only

Aug 1932

fast until death of Gandhi

Sep 1932 poona pact

b/w (Gandhi Ambedkar) + (Malviya)

20 May 1934

CDM withdrawn & council entry permitted

Bombay session Pres: Rajendra Prasad

Oct 1934 Nehru moved resolution for Constituent Assembly

Gandhi retired from Congress

Nov 1934 → elections of central legis. Assembly

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GoI Act 1935

provincial : dyarchy → responsible govt.

provincial autonomy (not under GG anymore but directly crown). Governor had discretionary powers, could dismiss ministers 40% budget beyond provincial ministries Governor could restore budget

central : federal structure → British India provinces + Princely States

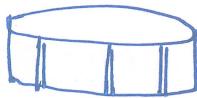
Three lists

Federal Court

given choice to join

Federation to come into being if
1) 50% states join
2) Pop. of joining states \geq 50%.

Upper House



direct election
Nomination by princely states

No Confidence X

Lower House



indirect election through
MLAs

No Confidence V

Dyarchy proposed at centre ↗ Reserved subjects GG + executive council
Transferred subjects GG + ministers

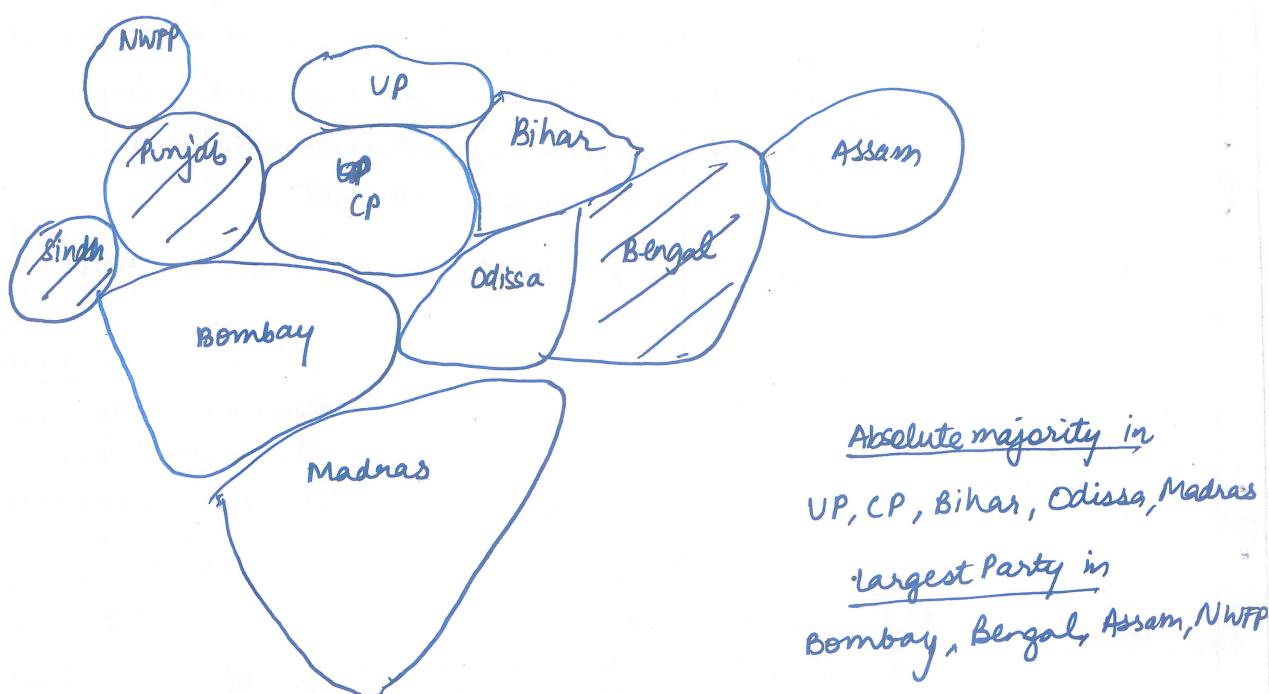
POWER OF GG
* Residuary power with GG
* GG could overrule advice of ministers
* emergency ordinance, veto, restore cuts in grants
* 80% budget non-votable

note:

- 1935 Act had Instrument of Instructions → later became O.P.S.P
- Seats were reserved for women in central legislature
- 14-15% eligible to vote
- X Dominion status
- Amendment to 1935 Act through British parliament only

Note: Faizpur session of congress (1937) (J Nehru: Pres)
First rural session

Elections of 1937



Govt. in 8/11 provinces

Sindh: Sindh Union Party
Bengal: Krishak Praja Party
Punjab: Unionist Party

27 महीनों का शांति सरकार : July 1937 - Nov 1939

NOTE:

Haripura Session 1938 (Gujarat) → BOSE

- National Planning Com.
- Moral support (x org. help) to Rajamandals in Princely states

Tripuri Session 1939 → BOSE at firs stage of effort

(Jabalpur)

Bose resigned, formed Forward Bloc

Aug 1939: Bose removed from all Congress positions

NOTE:

JLN accepted presidency of All India State People's Congress

↓
Princely States II Satyagraha

March 1940: Ramgarh Congress (Abul Kalam Azad) → to support British in war → provisional national govt. → immediately complete indep. after war

July 1940: Battle of Britain Starts

Aug 1940: August offer → Dominion status → constituent assembly mainly of Indians → more Indians in C.G.'s executive council
ML & INC rejected

Oct 1940 - Dec 1941: Individual Satyagraha → Delhi Chalo

Mar 1942: Cripps mission
Nearly every Party rejected it (only MN Roy accepted it)

dominion status
elected ⓒ making body (All Indians)
chosen by elected members of provisional assemblies
Provinces & Indian States free to join
not join new Union
nominated members of Princely States

AICC meeting, Bombay, 8 Aug 1942

→ X congress session
Gowalia Tank Maidan

(Approved Quit India resolution) → by JLN Nehru (Xlans)

NOTE: QIM → working class, women, students, parallel govt

Matangini Hazra
Kera Mehta
Prerna Asaf Ali
Kanaklata Barua

Gallia → Chittu Pandey
Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar → Samanta
Satara Prati Sarkar →
Nana Patil
YB Chavan

10 feb-3 mar 1943 → Gandhi 21 day fast → 3 members of GG execouncil resigned

March 1944 (Rajaji formula) & Gandhi-Jinnah talks*

Congress	ML
Issue of partition After Indep.	before Indep.
How plebiscite	only muslims will vote

* talks failed

Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference May 1945

Indianisation of Viceroy's exec. council → except, Viceroy & Commander-in-chief
All Indians

→ Wavell at OR Hoff → parties will send members to exec. council
gave ML a virtual veto

July 1945: Attlee came to power in Britain, announced ① General elections of Feb 1946

Dec 1945 - Feb 1946: elections in centre & provinces ② Cabinet Mission

Feb 1946: RIN Mutiny

Mar 1946: Cabinet Mission → A.V. Alexander (2nd in list)

→ Cripps

→ Patrick Lawrence

- cabinet mission →
- X Pakistan
 - federal govt of British territories & princely states
 - grouping of provinces

Punjab, Sindh,
NNFP
group B

UP, CP, Bombay
Bihar, Odisha, Madras
Group A

Bengal, Assam
Group C

- weak centre

July 1946: Members of constituent Assembly elected by members of provincial assemblies through proportional repres.

12 Aug 1946: viceroy invited Nehru to form interim govt

16 Aug 1946: Direct Action Day of Jinnah

2 Sep 1946: Interim govt formed

9 Dec 1946: Constituent Assembly met (15 NOV 1946)

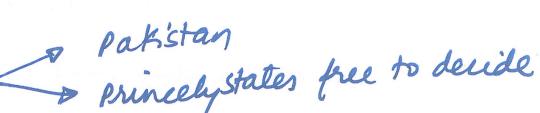
11 Dec 1946: Rajendra Prasad: Pres.

13 Dec 1946: "Objective resolution" by Nehru

13 Dec 1946: Atlee declared India to be free by June 1948

20 Feb 1947: Mountbatten came to India

Mar 1947:

3 June Plan (Mountbatten plan): 

15 Aug 1947: Freedom with partition

NOTE:

Nov '45 - May '46: INA Trials

Feb 1946 - RIN Mutiny @ HMB Talwar

Naval Central Strike Committee headed by M.S. Khan
demands related to wages --

renamed R.I.N. to Indian National Navy

NOTE:

Indian Indep. League 1942 by Rabindranath Bose

→ Tokyo Conference Mar '42
Bangkok Conference Jun '42

on 22 Jan 1943: SC Bose reaches Singapore

5 July: Azad Hind Fauz

21 Oct 1943: Provisional govt.

⋮

18 Aug 1945: Bose air crash

NOTE: Wisdom from Test Series

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- Rahnumai Mazdayasner Sabha → Flunderji Naoroji, Dadabhai Naoroji
1851 SS Bengalee
for Parsis reform
→ "Rast Goftar" (The truth teller).
- Sarla Devi Chaudharani 1910th
(Bharat Shree Mahamandal (1st major Indian women orgⁿ)
- AIWC 1927 by Margaret Cousins
- Charles Metcalfe 'Liberator of Indian Press' 1835
- Responsivists among Swarajists → NC Kelkar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Malviya
- Bose & Nehru: Independence for India League] & note difference
Rao Bihari Bose: India Indep. League
- Civil services related commissions
Aitchison → Islington → Lee
1886 1917 1923
- Indian Social Conference → MG Ranade → Pledge Movement
↳ social wing of Congress
- Azad Dasta was found by JP in 1942 during Q.I.M.

