

Modern India.

Advent of European countries.

- In 1453, in Modern Turkey, ottoman Empire was formed and the trade betwⁿ Europe & Asia stopped because of rise of ottoman Empire.
- In Europe, there was movement 'Renaissance'

↓
Rebirth

↓
Scientific development:

↓
Science made possible Geographical discoveries.

- portugal & spain - leading countries of Europe.
- & land routes were blocked & because of Geographical discoveries, from sea route & in 1492, Columbus a portuguese reach India.
- From portuguese merchant in 1498, reached India.
- He was 'wasco-da-Gama' & reach calicut in kerala.
- He trade with permission of 'Zamorin ruler'
- He made 60% profit out of this, & in 1500-1600 - trade dominated by portuguese.
- portugal sent a governer : Albuquerque.
- In 1510, he captured Goa → became HQ until 1961.
- Till 100 years, South trade was in control of portugal.
- Cashewnut, Tobacco, pineapple, papaya ⇒ introduced by portuguese

1602 : Dutch company

1608 : English co. [East India company]

1664 : French co.

Rise of East India Company :

1600 - A charter obtained from Elizabeth I
(licence)

Charter says - for 15 years : East India company will have
Monopoly trading rights in
East

(England will get taxes)

1608 - Captain Hawkins

(Reached Agra in court of Jahangir)

- Meanwhile, 1608 - James I - New ruler of England



Charter - for indefinite period.

- 1612 : Surat : Battle of Swally

(Eng & Portugal)

↓
End of Portuguese in India.

- In 1609, England established their first imp factory.

{ 1611 - Masulipatnam - Eastern coast of Bengal
(first)

- Factors - persons working in factory.

- King of England sent his ambassador Thomas Roe
in (1615-18) in court of Jahangir.

- He remained in India for 3 years & then

- Established factories at
1619 → Agra, Ahmadabad, Baroda, Bharuch.
- 1639: Co obtained : site : Madras - factory
 ↓
 "Fort St. George"
 (organised first Municipal corporation)
 in 1687.
- In 1668, they obtained Bombay: factory opened
 (surat is replaced by bombay)
- In 1690, In Bengal they obtained site 'Sutanuti'

(Factor: Job charnok)

- In 1691, to made trade easier,
 to appealed a demand.

Co: Azeb's Farman ✓

↓
 (Co. will not pay tax at chungi, instead
 pay tax to govt)

↓
 Duty free trade in Bengal

1700 Two more cities near Sutanuti: Kalikata and Govindpur

→ City of Calcutta (Sutanuti + Kalikata + Gorindpur)

↓
Fort William

→ Madras, Bombay & Calcutta.

1714 - Emperor: Farrukhsiyar. (1713-19)

Farman: Duty free trade. → Dupleix

1717 Firman - Magna Carta of Company's trade in India.

1715 - Govt of England issued it first time
(people get lot of rights from it)

Presidents:

↓
issue passes called 'Dastak'.

1707 - Rise of autonomous states

Azeb's Their own Subhedars were forming
separate states.
↓

First to separate was Bengal

First Subhedar Nawab : Murshid Quli Khan.

Awadh : Saadat Khan.

Mughay emperor

Hyderabad : Chin Qilich Khan → (left Delhi)

(Mughals after Mughal king makers)

Nizam-ul-Mulk

Bengal:

- Aliwardi Khan (1740-50)

two issues

- Misuse of dastaks → private trade was also done under dastak.

- Fortification of factories. Misuse of Revenue &

- Siraj Udaulah - grandson of Aliwardi Khan.
(1756-57)

Captured : Cal : June 1756.
Alinagar }

- Co. Clive { Madras }

Una. ↓
Recovered Calcutta

Started negotiating Indians
like Mir Jaffer (working in court of Siraj ud-daulah)

June 1757: Battle of Plassey (Near Murshidabad) (banks of river Hugli)
[Siraj & East India Co. (Clive)]

Just after Battle of Plassey, Siraj ud-daulah was killed.

Now Bengal was under control of Mir Jaffer.

Mir Jaffer (1756-60)

- Co. obtained : Diwani rights : 24 paraganas districts.

Dadabhai Norroji

Revenue collection.

Drain of wealth: started making purchases — Sent to England with no return to India

↳ colony of England : India.

Colonialism. — { all Asian & African nations were captured by European nations & using their economies for their own purpose }

↳ unidirectional flow of money from India to England.

1659 : Support of Dutch : Mir Jaffer.

East India company fought Battle of Bengal.
(Dutch & French) → end of rule.

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

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- Obtained : Diwani rights of Burdwan + Midnapore + chhattisgarh
- trade : duty free for Indian Merchants.

1764 : Battle of Buxor → most decisive battle in history of India.

Mir Qasim
+ (Bengal)
Shuja ud Daulah →
+ (Avadh)
Shah Alam II
(Emperor)

& East India Co.

→ all were defeated by EIC.

→ 1760 : Battle of Wandiwash (Madras) ← 4th war

(Eng & French)

↓
end of French.

→ End of Anglo-French wars. (4 wars)

1761

Morathas

**

Third Battle of Panipat

Punjab

(Morathas were defeated by Ahmed Shah Abdali)

→ Over India

⇒ Battle of Kamal.

Afghan Invasion

1765 - Treaty of Allahabad

(EIC & Shah Alam II)
& Shuja ud Daulah)

→ Diwani rights of
whole of Bengal

(Bengal + Bangladesh
& Bihar)

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- Shuja was made subordinate state.
(Avadh)

↓
resources of state : co.

- Policy of Ring fence.

- Bengal (1765-72)

Indian Nawab ← son of Mir Jaffer

(Dual Govt of Clive) → power without responsibility

Diwani Deptts: Treaty of Allahabad.

Nizamat deptts: Governor Administration.

• Deputy Subedars — Not to Nawab
(to Clive)

→ Bengal was completely maladministered.

Govt. of England noticed this.

↓
[Court of Directors] → Sent ^{to} India — Warren Hastings.

Governor Generals :- (Rule of EIC).

Warren Hastings (1772-85)

→ 1773: Regulating act

↓
To regulate East India Company

Warren → Governor General of Bengal (Governor of Bombay & Madras report to him)

⇒ Council of four members.

Supreme court - calcutta.

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784

[pitt's India Act.]

→ By this act, Govt of England completely ruled over India.

- established

↓
Board of control

(6)

president — cabinet minister.

↓
6 members.

- India became dept of England. who was ruled by a Cabinet Minister.

Warren Hastings (1772 - 84)

1784 : Asiatic Society of Bengal

Founded by : william Jones

- learned sanskrit
- Junagadh abhilekh.

* first English translation of Bhagwad-Gita
By Charles wilkins.

- Created post of collector.

↓
Revenue + All Judicial actions of Revenue.

- Impeachment proceedings.

- Warren Hastings has to return back, against him Impeachment proceedings had been carried out as he was interfering in the Indian culture.

Cornwallis (1786 - 93)

→ known for permanent settlement of revenue.
also called (Zamindari System)

→ collect revenue of the land.

→ nearly 90% should be deposited to company.

→ 10% to be kept with Zamindar.

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- Bengal, Bihar, Orissa - Zamindari system.

Not Cornwallis System (~~1820~~)

Ryotwari system (1820)

(Bombay + Madras)

→ direct dealing with farmers
- temp system.

Mahalwari system. (temp)

(village) - deals with complete village
↓ - 55% of revenue.

Punjab + U.P + central provinces
Unit provinces ↓
(MP) (MP)

- Cornwallis also known for establishing civil service.

- District Judge - all judicial functions were under control.
of District Judge.

- Benaras - Sanskrit college (1791-92)

. . . - founded by Jonathan Duncan

Wellesley (1798- 1805)

- French attack : Napoleonic.

- Most Indian states are developing 'French Army'.

If this attack happens they will support France.

- So he applied Subsidiary Alliance.

(signed with Indian states)

Co: army → Indian state shall
pay Monetary compensation

- British officer : Resident

No employment to any other European.

All diplomatic functions were ruled by EIC.

- 1798 : Hyderabad.

1799 - Mysore

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Tipu Sultan - only Indian to create army.

- French Rev. revolution : 1789.

→ Mysore was being broken from vijayanagar.

- Wodeyar Dynasty (Haidar Ali)



Tipu Sultan (son of Haidar Ali)

↓
Killed in 1799 in his fort (Wellington killed him)

Srirangpuram Fort

1801 : Avadh.

1801-05 \Rightarrow Marathas

except Singh (Sindh + Punjab) all India, captured by Wellesley.

- Industrial Revolution

{ first in England }

↓
Machine age

↓
Mass production.

Lobbing \Rightarrow

1813 : Charter act \Rightarrow

1793 : C.A. = 20 years (in 20 years)

End of Monopoly trade of East India company

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- Except china and Tea trade.
- Rs. one lakh for development of Education in India.

Bentinck (1828 - 35)

- known for Abolition of Sate (Roy) — 1829
- 1833 — Charter Act
- end of Monopoly in Tea & china trade.
- Gov. General of India — Bengal Governor general.
- Bentinck was first Gov. Gen. of India & last Gov. Gen. of Bengal
- 1835 : Macaulay's Report
- English Education.

Dalhousie (1848 - 50)

- Doctrine of Lapse
- ↓
- 'No adopted son can inherit a throne'
- ↓
- Annexation of state (Company will control of state)

1848 : Satara

1853 : Ranansi

1854 : Nagpur

1849 : Annexed Punjab. (after ^{after} Ranjit Singh's death)

✗ Baghat

✗ Sambhalpur

✗ Jaitpur

1853 : Charter act

- ↓
- Competition : civil services : Dalhousie

Railways

1854 - Wood's Despatch

Magna Carta

↓
Comprehensive development of Education
from primary to university level.

Post office system

↓
Postal stamps.

- 1856 : Good of the Governed,

(Misrule)

(Ground of Annexation)

↓
Agra has been Annexed.

- 1856 : widow's remarriage act. (Tshwachandra Vidyasagar)

- Calcutta Ordinance depot
shifted → Meerut

Revolt of 1857 :-

(Sepoy's Mutiny)

Immediate cause - Issue greased cartridges : Enfield Rifle
↓
(fat cow/pig.)

Barrackpore (Bengal)

↓
34th Native Infantry

Mangal Pandey

→ hanged (29th March, 1857)

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Meerut : soldiers

3rd Cavalry

Started revolt

10th May - started revolt. - from Meerut
Slogan - (Delhi chalo)

Centres of Revolt: (Bahadur shah Jaffer)

12th May, Delhi → Bahadur shah II
(Bakht Khan)

Kanpur → Nana saheb

Lucknow → Begum Nazrat Mahal

Jhansi → Laxmi Bai

Arrah → Kunwar Singh

In June 1858, Rani Laxmi Bai died against fighting

Hugh Rose **

Book : First War of Independence

by V.D. Savarkar (Vinayak Damodar Savarkar)

After Independence, 1857 - by S.N. Sen.

Official History

Govt of England passed:

* Govt of India Act, 1858

* End of Rule of East India Company

{ Direct Rule of Crown

- ~~To En.~~ Secretary of state for India.

(Rule India with help of India council)

- Viceroy - { Canning - first viceroy of India }

- Association of More Indians with administration.

- 1864 - Satyendranath Tagore (ICS)

Viceroy - (First Indian to qualify civil services)

Canning (1856-62)

157 Beginning of three universities in India
Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.

- 1858 - { Criminal procedure code
Indian penal code } Law .

1861 - Indian Councils Act

central council is called Imperial Legislative council
(मिस्टरी लेगिस्ट्रेटिव काउन्सिल)

legislation (law making)

Cabinet System & - Modern system of governance.

1861 - High Court act .

↓
Calcutta, Bombay & Madras .

* * - Income tax

Lytton (1876-1880) (Suppressed Indian press)

- Held a Delhi Durbar : 1877

- announced Royal Titles Act

Victoria



Empress of India

1878 - vernacular press act
 ↓
 local Indian languages

"No Indian language newspaper can write seditious articles."
 ↓
 राजनीति

Ripon (1880-84) *** (VNP) (Akbar among Governor Generals)
 Father of local self govt in India.
 First effort - Mayo 1872, India.

1881 - first census - (first effort - Mayo 1872, India.
 ↓
 not complete)

1881 - 'first factory att' against child labour

- repealed vernacular press act. Freed Indian press?

Earlier in 1886 : Charles Metcalfe (first Governor General)
 to give lot of power to Indian press
 liberator of Indian press

passed Resolution on Local self Government.
 i.e. there should be local govt board
 (Municipal)

↓
 CMC function

finances / powers

* Ripon - Father of local self govt in India

Hunter Report

↓
 primary education : Local Boards.

1883 - Ilbert Bill

↓
 Indian Judges can try the cases of Europeans.

- White Mutiny — all europeans were against him for passing Albert Bill Act)
- so the withdrawal.
- Albert Bill → Controversy → Immediate cause of Indian National Congress
(not passed)

1884 — Indian National Congress

Freedom struggle :-

1885-1947 — Freedom struggle.

Pre congress organisations :-

- 1837 — Landholders Society : Calcutta
(Zamindari Association)
Dwarkanath Tagore
(Father of R. Tagore)
- 1866 — East India Association (London)
by Dadabhai Naoroji & others.
to develop support for India. (from British)
- 1870 — Poona Sanjanik Sabha.
↓
M.G. Ranade & others
- 1876 — Indian Association by Sarendronath Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose
In Calcutta
First all India protest against Lytton
for civil services reforms)

1885 — Indian National Congress/Union

↓
Dadabhai Naoroji
(took the name from American Constitution = 1787)
first democratic const in world
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- Founded by A. O. Hume : founder
- First session of INC : Bombay, Dec 1885 in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit college (attended by 72 delegates attended by lawyers)
- Elected first president W.C. Banerjee.
- decided to meet in month of Dec.

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Important congress sessions :-

- 2) Late Session 2 : Calcutta : Dadabhai Naoroji : 1886
- 1887 : Madras : Bodlauddin Tyabji (first Muslim president)
- 1888 : Allahabad : George Yule (First English president)
- 1896 : Calcutta : "Vande Mataram" → theme song (Bankimchandra Chatterjee) of struggle (Book: ↓ taken Ahondmath from)
- 1906 : Calcutta : Dadabhai Naoroji : first demand of 'Swaraj'
- 1911 : Calcutta : "Jana Gana Mana"
- 1917 : Calcutta : Anne Besant (first women president) (Ireland)
- 1924 : Karnataka (Belgaum) : Gandhiji
- 1925 : Konkan : Sarojini Naidu (first Indian women president)

1931 : Karachi : Vallabhbhai Patel

: Resolution on fundamental rights & economic planning

1929 *

drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru

1940 : Ramgarh : Abul Kalam Azad
(Bihar) - longest serving president

1946 : Meerut : J. B. Kripalani ***

↓
Independence.

⇒ Max^m Sessions : Calcutta.

1889 : British committee of congress : London
Journal : India

Two statements about congress.

Dufferin (1884-88) - congress is microscopic minority.
(formed at time of Dufferin)

Cuzan (1899-1905) - congress is stammering to its fall
and one of my ambitions in India
is to give it a peaceful end.

↓
Partition of Bengal.

Freedom struggle:

Moderate phase (1885 - 1905)

↓
demands / methods : 'Moderate'

Leaders: Dadabhai Naoroji, Gokhale, S. Banerjee

Demands : • Reforms in councils (more Indians should be allowed in council)

• Reforms in civil services { exam also in India }

(In 1923, exam held in India)

• Give more civil rights to Indians

• Reduction in expenditure.

• Stop all kind of economical drain.

• Swaraj

Methods :

- Constitutional agitation

- Politics of prayers & petitions.

- No mass movement

Indian Councils Act 1892

- More Indians were made members in council by nomination or by Indirect election- Right to discussion : Indian members

(Only discuss not vote)

Extremist phase (1905 - 1918)

Leaders : Tilak, B.C. Pal, L. Rai, A. Ghosh. (Lal-Bal-Pal)

Demand : Complete Independence.

Methods : Swadeshi & Boycott methods.

(On all India Level movements)

{ Promote swadeshi movement }

Anti-partition Movement (1905-08)

- Features :-
- Started against partition of Bengal which was plan of Curzon.
 - Official Report said, Bengal is too big a province to be governed efficiently hence lawlessness.

Real purpose :- To stop rising Indian nationalism whose nerve centre was Bengal.

- There will be divide and Rule (between Hindus & Muslims)

On 16 Oct 1905 - partition of Bengal

→ Bengal proper : Calcutta : Hindu

→ East Bengal : Dhaka : Muslim
&
Assam.

- In Dec, 1905 : Benaras : president : Gokhale.

decided to fight against anti partition Movement

- Movement soon shifted in hands of Extremists.

(Tilak, Pal, B.Rai)

Swadeshi Movement



- Bengal National college : Calcutta.

- They started Bengal Technical Institute : Jadavpur University

- Bengal Chemicals. (still a big company)

- Rabindranath Tagore also played Role

[composed in a song. 'Amar sonar Bangla']

After freedom in 1971 : National anthem of

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- 1906 : Dadabhai Naoroji

— Demanded for the first time : Swaraj

1907 : Surat session of INC : president : Ras Behari Ghosh

↓
large gathering

Extremists ← public violence (as L. Rai did not become President)

↓
Responsibility goes to B. Tilak, L. Rai, B. C. Pal

↓
Surat split

↓
Extremists : expelled from congress

END of anti partition movement

↳ First mass movement.

1908 → Suppression policy of British.

→ Tilak : 6 yrs : imprisonment

(Kesari & Maratha) Served at Mandalay Jail : Burma
(Newspapers)

→ L. Rai & B.C. Pal : left India

{ Madam Bhikaji Kama
V.D. Savarkar }
out of India.

→ A. Ghosh : p' cheny.

Meanwhile,

1906 - 1914

1906 : Muslim League : Dhaka

↓
President : Aga Khan

} on conviction of
British Govt.

1909 : Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley-Minto Reforms

→ Muslims were given right to separate electorates. (Secretary of State) (Viceroy)
(Muslims will vote only for Muslim candidate)

8 - This was beginning of partition of India.

- This reform was for 10 yrs : revision.

1911

: Delhi Durbar : viceroy : (Hardinge)

- Visit of King of England 'George V'

→ Revocation of partition of Bengal. (Bihar & Orissa separate province)

→ Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi

Delhi

- Modern Architecture.

- chief architect of Delhi : Edmin Lutyens & Herbert Baker

- designed Vice Regal Palace 'Rashtrapati Bhavan'

{ First viceroy to live is Irwin in 1931 }

- designed parliament.

- designed North & South Blocks. { Offices of Govt of India }

- India Gate.

- Market place : Cannought Place, Patna Place { Robert Russel }

1914

- Annie Besant become part of INC

→ ↓

suggested: Home Rule Movement

↓

Rejected by Gokhale.

{ She was from Ireland and it was running in Ireland successfully }.

Tilak : Preentry : Annie Besant.

1916

: Lucknow session.

President : Ambika Charan Majumdar.

→ Merger of Moderates & Extremists

→ Signing of Lucknow pact below

Muslim League.

congress &

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- accepted separate electorate.

→ also called as congress League pact.

1916-17

: Home Rule Movement

Features :-

Demand :- Self Rule

Methods - organisation of Home Rule Leagues throughout India for educating & motivating masses for self-government.

Two Home Rule Leagues

Tilak's Home Rule League

- April 1916 : 'Poona'

Area : Maharashtra, Central provinces, Karnataka, Berar.

Newspaper : Kesari & Maratha
 ↓ ↓
 (Marathi) (English)

Se Slogan : "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." definitely

Besant Home Rule League

- Sept 1916, Adyar (Madras),

area : Rest of India

- joined by : Motilal Nehru, S. Banerjee, Jinnah...

Newspaper : New India & Common Wealth

Book : "India, A nation"

Same year she was made president of congress.

August, 1917 : Montagu declaration or August declaration
 ↓
 (So state)
 — Gradual development of self-govt. for Indians

1919 Indian councils Act or Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms
 — central council was made Bicameral legislature (Montford Reforms)
 ↳ council of states
 ↳ legislative assembly
 — provincial councils : Indian Majority.

Right to vote, : extended to people but restricted
 (based on property/income) tax

— Provinces — Introduction of "DYARCHY" / DIARCHY
 ↓
 Ruled by two.

Head: Governor

Reserved dep'ts
||

Under British control

Transformed dep'ts
||

Indian Ministers

Gandhian phase (1918-47)

1915 : returned : S. Africa

↓
 Jan 9: 'NRI Diwas' (from 2003)

Gokhale : political Guru.

In 1901, Gandhi ji attended Calcutta Session

Gokhale estd. "Servants of India Society".

↓
Advised Gandhiji to understand conditions of India. (Hence not part of Home Rule movement).

1917-18 : Three local movements

1) Champaran Satyagraha — first movement of Gandhiji
(Bihar)



(1917)

Farmer : Roj Kumar Shukla.



problem :

Tinkathia system



(Neem)

Farmers were agreement to grow Indigo

On $\frac{3}{20}$ part of land.

Indigo → Sent to Europe : Much in demand for 'Dyeing' in Europe.

- In Germany there invented Chemical Dye.
- So British planters suffered huge losses, for compensation of this losses, they have taken extra taxes from Indian farmers.

Gandhiji + R. Prahlad + J.B. Kripalani

Govt. → abolished Tinkathia system, & returned extra taxes.

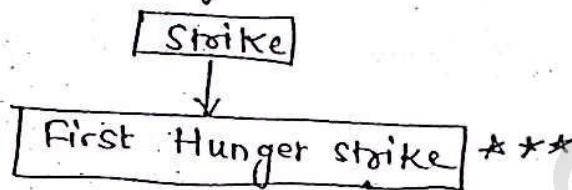
In Bengal	{ Neeki Darpan : Book by Dinbandhu Mitra
-----------	--

2) Ahmedabad Mills strike (1918)

→ Famine in Gujarat : Plague

→ Millowners extended to workers : plague Bonus

- Announced ten withdrawal of Bonus
- workers demanded : increased salary
 - ↓
to meet the demands / shortages due
to first world war. (at least
50% Ned
Salary)
- Gandhi led the workers



b) Kheda satyagraha (1917-18) (Gujrat)

due to Famine , there was crops failure

farmers of Kheda demanded
exemption from taxes.

British Govt : Famine code

If crop fails below 25 % of normal, there ^{is} exemption
from taxes. (but no such applicatⁿ
by famine code)

Vallabhai Patel + Gandhiji

Inquiry : small land farmers were suffering from this

Govt has given exemption from

1919

Rowlatt Satyagraha

- led by Gandhiji against Rowlatt Act.

↓
Act gave unlimited powers to police to control sedition and revolutionaries.

- If arrested, no permission to appear before courts.

Gandhiji → Suppression of right of Habeas corpus
 ↓
 { right to appear before court }

- All India strike on non violence

- Punjab ⇒ unmanageable violence

↓
 Amritsar (under large scale violence) → 10th April : two local leaders were arrested

Saifuddin Kitchlew D. Satyapal

↓
 Dyer : Military commander.

April 13 : Jallianwallah Bagh

↓
 Dyer : ordered direct firing

↓
Massacre

↓
 more violence in state of Punjab.

Gandhiji : withdrew the Satyagraha.

By launching Rowlett, I committed Himalyan blunder

* Rowlett was first all India movement
 ** of Gandhiji.

Hunter committee : by Govt

↓
inquired : Jalianwala Massacre

Report 1920

→ cause of Non co-operation movement.
(expulsion of G. Dyer → no punishment)

Gandhiji : official whitewash on what Dyer has done.

R. Tagore : Returned his 'Knighthood'. (because of
J. Bogh Massacre)

919 : Khilafat issue.

↓
Kingdom of Khalifa → one who rule Mcca & Madina

↓
highest holy head of Muslims all over the world.

lost
Ruler of Turkey + Germany : First world war.

↓
dismemberment of Turkey. (Khalifa will be dissolved)

Indian Muslims

↳ Khilafat committee formed in 1919.

↓
Ali Brothers **

↓
Joined by Abul Kalam Azad

demanded, There shall be give favorable treatment to holy head
(Khalifa)
(Supported by Gandhi)

↓
Hindu-Muslim Unity

↓
Most important requirement **

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1920 Treaty of Sèvres on Turkey. (after world war)

dismemberment is final.

June 1920, Khilafat committee → session at Allahabad

From August

[Noncooperation Movement]

1920, Sept: Calcutta: Lala Lajpat Rai: president
By INC

[Congress]: included Khilafat agenda

1920, Dec: Nagpur



New constitution



Reorganised.



Membership was opened for masses & workers.
organised from CWC central working committee. (15)

AICC All India congress committee

PCC pradesh congress committee



[Block congress committee]

— workers will be
coordinated

Non cooperation Movement: First organised Movement

Non cooperation Movement :- (1921-22)

Features:

- Three demands:
- correction of Punjab wrong: punishment to Dyer
 - Khilafat wrong: restoration of Khilafat
 - Swaraj

Gandhi - swaraj within 'one year'.
 Boycott

- Boycott of goods

- Boycott of councils

Boycott of English schools & colleges

Boycott of titles/Honours

Boycott of courts

Motilal Nehru
 Rajendra Prasad
 Chittaranjan Das
 C. Rajgopal Chari
 V. Patel

stopped working in courts)

swadeshi

- Jamia Millia Islamia ← A.M.U
 (swadeshi education)

- Kashi Vidyapith. ← B.H.U

- 'khadi'

- Hindu-Muslim unity

- Removal of Untouchability.

→ Tilak Swaraj Fund : donation

Congress : NO tax campaigns. (Not pay taxes)

↓
 Bardoli : Gujarat (experiment) but

5th Feb, 1922

→ violence at chauri chaura (UP)

first big violence

→ Bardoli Resolution : officially congress is withdrawing Non cooperation movement.
 (To stop further violence)

→ S.C. Bose →

National calamity (21st, 22nd, 23rd April)

→ first organised movement for freedom struggle

→ peak period of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Allied events:

1921: Moplah Rebellion: Kerala

1921-22: Akali Movement : Related to NVM

1922-1929

- Congress committee - taken decision for NO active movement
- Emphasis on social programmes
- Preparing people for next phase of struggle.
- pro-changers were against 'No active movement'
- demanded Council entry. (we will follow obstruction methods)
 - (C.R.Das, Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru)
- No-changers = Only social programmes, No council entry
 - (V.Patel, C.Rajagopalachari, R.Prasad)

1922: December: Gaya - president: C.R.Das

Council entry resolution: voted: got defeated

→ pro-changers formed a group Swaraj Party. (1923-26)

President: Deshbondhu C.R.Das
Secretary: M.L.Nehru

→ Congress & Khilaifat Swaraj Party. (fought elections)

Elections 1923

L. Assembly: 42 seats / 102 → Swaraj Party.

P.D.V. Councils: absolute Majority (More than 50%)

→ worked for 2½ years

1924
Motilal Nehru
↓
demanded

↓
Round Table Conference
↓
Constitution

1927 : Simon Commission

↓
to review the performance of act of 1919 and suggest further reforms for Indians.

1928 : Simon Commission came to India

↓
Indians rejected
objected

All white commission

- organised movement called 'Anti-simon commission Agitation'

Oct 1928 : Lahore : agitation : led by L. Rai

↓
Police officer Sohnders → Lathi charge
on L. Rai

↓
L. Rai died.

1930 - Report

- Abolish Dyarchy

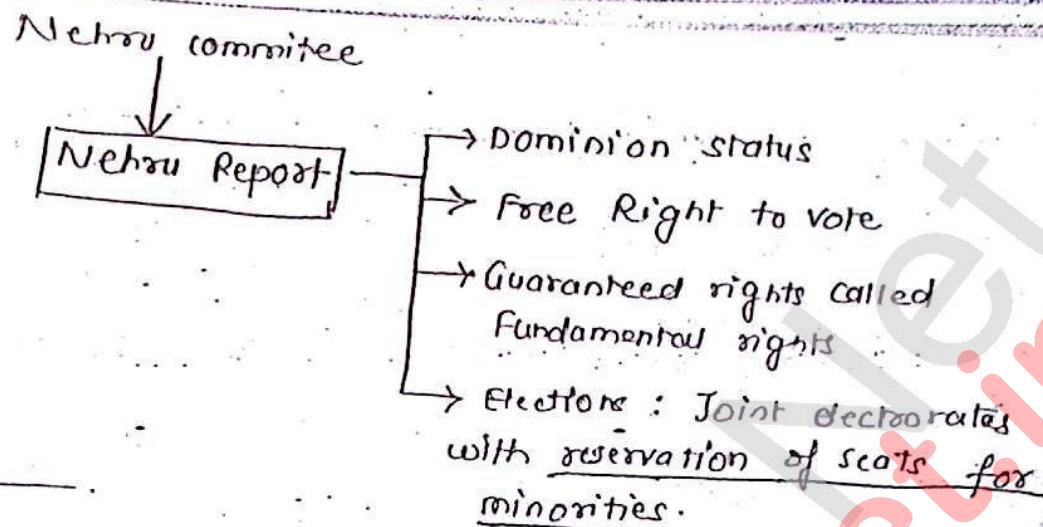
- Provincial autonomy. (Indians be part of provinces)
- NO 10 yrs revision how onwards.

→ All parties conference

appointed
↓
Nehru committee

: pres: Motilal

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All party conference

Rejected by Muslim league → They demanded Separate Electorate.

Nehru report: It was first ever effort by Indians alone towards making their constitution.

Dec 1928 : Calcutta : president : Motilal Nehru



- Congress passed Nehru report
- Issued 1 yr ultimatum to government for implementation of the report / if not done, we shall start our movement.

1929

M. league : Jinnah's 14 points

Oct 1929 : Irwin's offer

- Indian question has now become very important

↓
"Round Table conference"

1929, Dec : Lahore session president : Jawaharlal Nehru

- passed : 'poorna swaraj' Resolution ****

- Tricolour hoisted on banks of river Ravi

→ Independence Day : 26th Jan, 1930

Start next phase of movement.

Tricolour - The ~~first~~ session : 1906 : Calcutta : first flag.

1907 : Germany : Stuttgart : Meeting of representative of colonies.

India : Madam Bhikaji Kama
Representative + V. D. Savarkar

→ MBK designed ; Tricolour to represent India.

→ Congress party flag.

↓
Pingal Venkaiyya : designed it

↓
Modern Tricolour.

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34)

Events

- Dandi March — from (March to April, 1930)
- led by Gandhiji from Sabarmati Ashram.

- accompanied by (Satyagrah Ashram) ✓

- Dandi : 6th April. → Gandhiji : broke salt law
↓
{ Narsari district of Gujarat }

No private trader can manufacture salt.

(also govt. applied taxes on salt)

- Madras coast. — Salt March - C. Rajgopalchari

First Round Table Conference

(Nov 1930 - Jan 1931)

- held in London.

- British - PM : R. MacDonald

- Indians - Muslim League : Jinnah

- Hindu Mahasabha

- Sikhs / Christians → Depressed classes.
 - Princes: Association: B.R. Ambedkar
- congress Boycotter first Round Table Congress.

Gandhi - Purnip Talks → (5 March 1931) : Delhi (Delhi Pact)

put forward
↓
all accepted

- Petty demands
- * Suspend movements
* participate in Round Table Conference.

Second Round Table Conference (Sept-Dec 1931) : London

- Congress participated : Gandhi
- Sarojini Naidu Nominated as Representative of Indian women
- others repeated
- Indian Consultative Committee → by British PM.

↓
Subjects: Reports

Aug, 1932

⇒ Communal Award → Separate electorate continued & also extended for depressed classes

McDonald's Award

↓
Unilateral award

Sept, 1932

⇒ Poona Pact (Madan Mohan Malviya)

↓
Signed between Gandhi & Ambedkar

↓
promised more tickets for candidates of depressed classes.

Third Round Table conference (Nov-Dec, 1930)

- Congress Boycotted
- Jinnah: not part
- Other pods

↓
Govt of India Act, 1935

- Last act passed for India from England.

31.03.12

Govt of India Act, 1935

- All India federation (provinces and princely states)

ruled by
British

ruled by Kings

- In princely provinces Dyarchy abolished ; States were given provincial autonomy.
- Dyarchy will be introduced in centre.
- Burma made part of India (By Anglo-Burmese war) will be separated from India.
- Federal court of India.
- Right to vote extended to many people but still restricted.

* Burma was separated in 1937 and Federal court (now Supreme Court) came in working in 1937.

- Congress was not ready to except it earlier.

so, Congress fought Elections 1937

Elections 1937: Congress won

: Established Congress Ministry (1937-39)
⇒ period of Congress

⇒ Congress formed Ministry in Bombay, Madras, U.P., C.P., Bihar & Orissa.

⇒ Also they formed ministry in N.W.F.P., Assam

⇒ Punjab : Unionist party

North west frontier
Brahmin

Bengal : Krishak Praja Party.
 → In Punjab & Bengal, Muslim League were not able to form party.

- Hence 1937, Muslim League started working on
 - Two-Nation Theory
 (Immediate step toward formation of Pakistan)
 - ↓
 all interest of both the communities are different & they are highly divergent.

In 1939
 Sep 1

- Second World War
- Germany occupied Poland.
- Britain & France announced war on Germany.
- Soon Viceroy : Linlithgow announced

India : also at war against Germany
 (Congress objected to this, and said Indian resources should not be wasted in war)

- Hence Congress Ministry resigned by Dec 1939.

1940-42

- March 1940 : Lahore : M. League
- League clearly put forward 'Pakistan Resolution'

Aug, 1940

- Indians had been given 'August Offer' & 'Linlithgow Offer' to have support of Indians in the war.

August Offer - Montague-Simpson Report

- post-war there shall be a constitution making body
- Some provinces may be allowed to remain outside this constitution. (Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sind, Baluchistan)

- In viceroy's executive council (central govt) can have more Indians as ministers.
- There will be war advisory council with Indian members and no decision without them.
- Indian parties rejected August offer for its future orientation.
 (first offer for self govt from British side)

OCT 1940Individual Satyagrah

- To declare war views of Indians.

↓
not part of war.

- * who was first leader to appointed for Individual Satyagrah?

⇒ Vinoba Bhave

(most prominent leader)

1950's - sarvodaya Movement
- Bhoodan Movement

Jayaprakash Narayan

associated him.

** Second leader

⇒ Jawaharlal Nehru.1942

- Defeat of British Indian army in SE Asia at hands of 'Japan' (Japan & USA became part of 2nd world war in 1941)
Japan → pearl harbor targeted.)

- British escaped from there, all Indian officers & soldiers being imprisoned by Japan.

- failure of Cripps Mission (March, 1942)

↓

repeated modified
August Offer:

(Stephord Cripps)

- Member of Labour party

- supported of India in London

Indians demanded : defence portfolio
→ given to Indian Minister

Gandhi : called it as "post-dated cheque" -
Cripps Mission : official Negotiators were
 — Azad + J.L Nehru.

1942 : Quit India Movement Imp. ***

8 Aug, 1942 : Bombay (August Kranti)

- Gandhi addressed large gathering of people at Bombay
 ↓
 'DO or Die'

- Government went for its suppression from very first day

[all leaders arrested]

↓
 taken to secret locations

Gandhi : Aga Khan palace, Poona

other leaders : Ahmednagar Fort Jail.

: Beur jail, Patna

: Naini jail } Ahmadabad
 Almota jail }

- Leaderless Movement:

Some young leaders supported movements



* Jayaprakash Narayan

* Ram Manohar Lohia

* Aruna Asaf Ali

* Usha Mehta

} Secret Societies.

↓
 organised congress radio from Bombay

- parallel governments - end of British rule, Indian Govt established in
 - Midnapore, Bengal
 - Balia (U.P.),
 - Satara, (Maharashtra)
- Most violent movement was Quit India.
- Most suppression for British Govt.

air Bombing

1944

C. R. Rajgopalchandri formula [C.R. formula]

[Rajaji's formula]

↓
To resolve the constitutional deadlock between
Hindus & Muslims.

- plebiscite - vote from NWFP people (to separate or not)
- In case of separation

Common Govt of two groups of provinces.

↓
for defence, communication & foreign affairs

- Other areas

↓

can be given to respective governments

↓

all this done only after Independence

Federal Govt - central govt responsible
State govt more power

1944 → Gandhi - Jinnah Talks

Jinnah - Divide and Quit

→ Failed

- 1945, June : Shimla conference
- Based on Wavell's plan (All leaders were debarred)
 - viceroy's executive council : totally Indian.
(except viceroy & commander in chief → British)
 - 14 members
 - 5 Members : congress
 - 5 Members : Muslim League
 - 4 Members : Other parties.
 - Jinnah demanded
 - ⇒ Only Muslim League should be given absolute right to nominate a Muslim to this court.
 - No party was ready to accept it, Hence Shimla conf failed

1945 : England : Labour party formed government.
PM : Clement Attlee.

1946 : Cabinet Mission

(March-June)

- Patrick Lawrence - Chairman also to State.
- Stafford Cripps
- A.V. Alexander

Plan : - constituent Assembly : constitution of India.

↓
(Members of provinces & states)

- sectioning of provinces.

Section A : Bombay, Madras, UP, CP, Bihar, Orissa

Section B : Punjab, NWFP, Sind

Section C : Bengal & Assam

- Interim Government.

- No partition of India (Not mentioned)
 - NO date of transfer of power
- Jinnah demanded sections should be permanent.
(sec B & C will be theirs)

Jinnah

July 1946

↓
direct Action Day

↓
16 Aug, 1946 → Day of Great Calcutta Killings.

Interim Govt : Sept 1946 : Jawaharlal Nehru: Head
Atlee : Vice - president

⇒ Dec 9, 1946 : constituent Assembly formed

↓
(Started the formation of constitution)

Feb, 1947

Atlee's Announcement

- Transfer power not later than 30th June, 1948.

→ Viceroy : Mountbatten

→ look after transfer of power.

Mountbatten (March 1947)

talks : Gandhiji, Jinnah, Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru
(all are ready for partition)

3 June 1947 → Mountbatten Plan

→ power transferred to two dominions

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India & Pakistan
Bengal
punjab } Radcliffe committee.

x NWP

x NWFP, sind, Sylhet (Assam) } Muslim (people opted for Pak)
Voting

x [15 August, 1947] ***

→ Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan - 'Frontier Gandhi'

↓
led a Movement called

Red shirt movement : 1930:32

(during civil

Members : 'Khudai Khidmatgar' disobedience
Movement)

* only leader who never favored partition : Azad

↓
→ book : India wins freedom

→ First Education Minister

Indian Independence Act, 1947 - Mountbatten plan

- until constitution is formed, Govt. 1925 is applied:

M' batten



C. Rajgopalchand

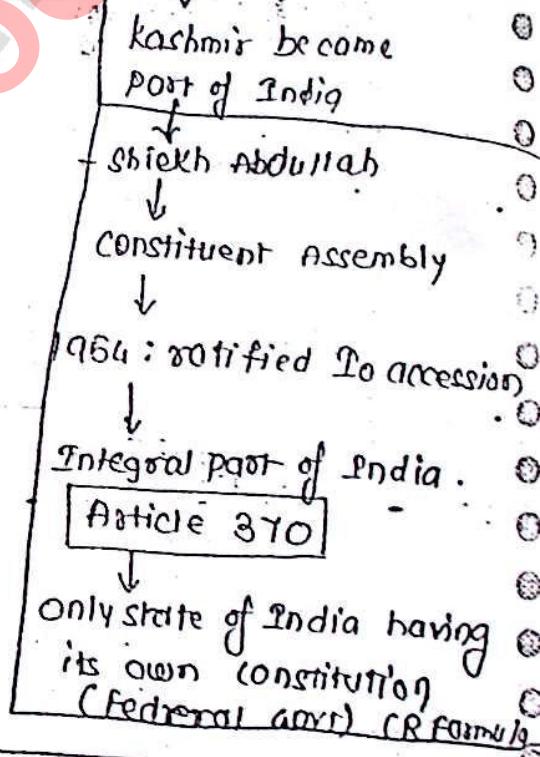
↓
First Governor Gen. of free India

↓
First Indian Gov.
General of free India.

States problem :-

- 500 states
- V. Patel - Home minister in Interim Govt.
- V. P. Menon → Secretary of V. Patel (IPS officer)
- Instrument of Accession.
Not ready for surrender combining in stat. India
- Hyderabad : 'Nizam' : Indian troops : Nizam surrendered.
- Kashmir : 'Hari Singh' : Oct, 1947 : Tribal Invasion (Pakistan Army)
JL Nehru : signed : To Accession : 26th Oct, 1947
- Junagadh : accessed to India.

States problem : Book : 'Story of Integration of Indian States' : V. P. Menon



Revolutionary Events :-

1897 - Chapekar Brothers killed (Poona Murders)

Rand + Ayerst

Municipal Commissioner of Pune

his assistant

Plague comm

[1905] : shyamji krishna verma

London : India House



[1909] : Madan Lal Phingra - Hanged



Killed : Curzon Wylie (London)

[1908] : Muzaffarpur conspiracy case



shot himself ← Prafulla Chaki + Khudiram Bose → Hanged



attempted : ~~Tried to kill~~ ; Judge of Muzaffarpur 'Kingsford'

[1908] : Alipur conspiracy case



Bomb factory : A. Ghosh

[1912] : Hardinge Bomb case : Delhi

↓
(viceroy) ↓

Lived in Japan ← Rasbihari Bose & others
Attempted to kill Viceroy

↓
'Azad Hind army'

(with Japan imprisoned soldiers)

[1913] : Ghadar party (Founded in USA)

: Lala Hardayal & others

↓
Newspaper : 'GHADAR' → www.EForum.Net

1924

: Hindustan Republican Army / Association

(R. Bismil, A. Khan, C. Azad)

↳ hanged

1926

: Organised Kakori conspiracy case

↓

HRA : main dacoity ↳

1928

: H Socialist R A

(Bhagat Singh)

1928

: Lahore conspiracy case

↓

HSRA : killed : Saunders

1929

: Assembly Bomb case

↓

Bhagat Singh + Batukeshwar Dutta : Smoke Bomb.
Arrested

28 March, 1921 → Hanged in Lahore Jail

write

Article → why I am an atheist

Slogan : Inqilab Zindabad

'Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha' ⇒ Bhagat Singh.

1929

: Meerat conspiracy case

Meeting of communist leaders

1917

Russian Revolution : Lenin

Political phase of socialism
communism
developed because of Karl Marx

All means of production should be under control

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1925 : CPI : Kanpur : Manchester of East
(Communist Party of India)

↓
all members arrested by British.

1934

Congress Socialist Party : Acharya Narendra Dev &
J.P. Narayan

1930

Chittagong Armory Raid : Surya Sen

1940

Udham Singh → hanged

1933 → hanged

→ killed : M O Dyer (Ex-Governor of Punjab,

responsible for Jaliyawallah & Massac

1942 : Indian National Army (INA)

— Founded by Captain Mohan Singh (Singapore) (Officers imprisoned by Japanese)

— Reorganised by Subhash Chandra Bose.

— 1920-21 — ICS : C. R. Das brought him in political line.

— 1928 : became active alongwith Jawaharlal Nehru
(Anti-Simon Commission time)

— S.C. Bose — part of Nehru Committee.

— 1938 — Howrah : president : S.C. Bose.
(Gujarat)

— founded : National Planning Committee
Chairman : J.L. Nehru.

— 1939 — Taipuri (Jabalpur - MP)

— S.C. Bose (wanted to become president)
& — contact for post-of-president

P. Sitaromaiyya

— (Abul Kalam Azad withdrew his candidature)

- S.C. Bose again became president.
↓
Wanted to be nominate core committee
(No one wants to work with him)
 - 'I feel myself being cornered in congress'.
— resigned
 - Formed his own party 1939 : FORWARD BLOCK.
 - For rest of year R. Prasad act as president
- 1941 : escaped : calcutta : reached → Berlin (2 years)
- 1943 : singapore
reorganised : INA 2nd phase of INA.
— Found various Regiments.
— 'Rani Jhansi Brigade' : Captain Laxmi Sehgal
(all women Regiment)
— "provisional Govt. of free India" : headed by S.C. Bose.
— Slogan : 'Jai Hind'
- 1944 : INA : Imphal.
- 1945 : 18th August, 1945 → 'Formosa' (Taiwan)
↓
Aircrash
↓
S.C. Bose died.
Govt. of India → Mukherjee commission
↓
Inquiry into death of S.C. Bose

- INA soldiers called him as 'Netaji'.

- Autobiography : 'The Indian Struggle'

Socio-religious reform movements.

- 19th century → period of Indian Renaissance.
→ Age of Reason.

Socio Religious reformers

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- [1815] - In revenue dept of EIC company
- left job & founded Atmiya Sabha
- favoured Modern Education & hence supported David Hare who founded Hindu college in Calcutta in 1814.
- Founded Brahmo Samaj

Purpose: Preaching : Divine Monotheism.

Book : Tuhfat-ul-Muwahidin

{Gift to Monotheists}
(Persian)

- First person to use Newspapers &

Newspapers : Nirat-ul-Akhbar (persian)

Journal : Samsad Kaumudi

called as 'first Modern man of India'

- Abolition of sati

- 1838 - England : died.

After him : Dnyaneshwar led Brahmo Samaj.
(father of Rabindranath Tagore)

⇒ Dayanand Saraswati

- founded: Arya Samaj (1875: Bombay) (run from Lahore)
- rejected : social evils
 - child marriage
 - polygamy
 - priesthood
 - idol worship *

Slogan : 'Go back to Vedas'

- India for Indians.
- Books: 'Satyarth Prakash'
- origin of Arya is Tibet.

After him : Arya Samaj - more in education

↓ started DAV College : 1885; Lahore

(Hansraj and L. Rai - founded it)

- favoured modern Education - Dayanand.

⇒ Swami Vivekananda

- Disciple : Ram Krishna Paramhansa.

↓
was a priest at Kali temple at Dakshineshwar
in Calcutta.

↓
'Service to man is like service to God'

- Started : Ram Krishna Mission (1897, Belur) -

- to realize objective of his Guru.

- carried out various humanitarian works.

: world parliament of religions ; Chicago
(represented Hinduism).

1893

'The spiritualism of the East & Materialism of West can solve the world of its problems'.

- died in 1902

4) Annie Besant → religion

- Joined Theosophical Society

- Earlier founded by 'Madam Blavatsky & Col. Olcott'
(Russian) (American)

in 1845 : Newyork

- for study and applying of oriental religions to
(East) philosophies.

Solve problems of mankind.

1898

- Founded : central Hindu school at Benaras

Benaras Hindu University : Madam Mohan Malviya
&
Chelmsford

The leaders of Modern India

1) Dadabhai Naoroji

- First Indian to become member of British parliament.

- Founded : 'Gyan Prakash - Mandal' in Bombay for imparting adult Education.

- Journal : 'Rast Goftar (for poor community)

* Book : 'Poverty & unBritish Rule in India'

↓

About Drain of wealth.

- called as 'Grand old man. of India'

2) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

1897 - led the farmers for exemption from payment of taxes at the time of 'Famine' (Great famine of Deccan)

- In Maharashtra, organised 'Shivaji & Ganpati festivals'

- He has been called 'Father of Indian unrest'.
- Wrote two books: Gita-Rahasya & Book of British Arctic Home of the Vedas.

3) Lala Lajpat Rai

- In USA, He organised Indian Home Rule League.
- In 1920, he presided the first session of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) held in Bombay.
- Book: 'Unhappy India'
- He has been called as 'Lion of Punjab'.

4) Aurobindo Ghosh.

- He wrote a series of articles 'New Lamps for old'.
- Severe criticism of Moderate methods of struggle.
- Editor of Newspaper: 'Bande Mataram' which was started by 'Bipin Chandra Pal'.
- Book: 'The Life Divine'.
- Also translated the 'Vande Mataram' into English.

5) Gandhiji

- In South Africa, he developed a technique called 'Satyagraha' based on Truth & Non violence.
- He was inspired from three Books
 - 'The Kingdom of god is within you!' - by Leo Tolstoy
 - 'Civil Disobedience' - by Thoreau
 - 'Unto this last' - by John Ruskin

- He started a Newspaper 'Indian opinion'
- In 1909, he wrote a Book 'Hind Swaraj'
- In 1925, he wrote his autobiography 'The Story of My Experiments with Truth' (originally in Gujarati). It was translated into English by his associate 'Mohandas Desai'.
- 1933, started a Journal : "Harijan" (after Poona part)
- He died in Birla House in Delhi (Now called Gandhi Smriti Bhawan)
- ** - He was not part of the ceremony of 'Transfer of power' held in the night of 14th August in Parliament.

6) Jawaharlal Nehru.

- He wrote three Books:
 - 1) 'Discovery of India'
 - 2) 'Glimpse of World History' - This book is in form of letter correspondence between Jawaharlal Nehru & Indira Gandhi
 - 3) 'Autobiography'
- He started a Newspaper 'National Herald'.
- He was given oath as first prime minister of India by 'Mountbatten'.

7) Vallabhbhai Patel.

- In 1928, he led the farmers in 'Bardoli Satyagrah'.
- Here he got title of 'sardar'
- He has been called as 'Iron Man of India'
- First Deputy prime minister of India.

Shivaji (1627-80)

- Trained by his guru 'Dadaji Kondadeva'.
- In 1647, he started capturing 'Maratha forts'.
- In 1659, he killed Afzal Khan - A Bijapur nobel.
- In 1674, shivaji became assumed the title of 'Chhatrapati shivaji' in his capital of 'Raigarh'.

Administration :- Astapradhan (8 officials)

Head : peshwa ∴ PM.

- Started two taxes.

- chauth & sardeshmukhi

Son of shivaji — Sambhaji - killed by Afzeb.

- Rajaram → died & Tarabai — daughter in law of shivaji (Women Ruler).

1707 : Shahuji — grandson of shivaji (son of sambhaji)

↓
peshwa : Balaji Vishwanath * (first imp peshwa)

↓
Son: Bajirao-I (1720-40)
(capable as shivaji)

↓
wanted to develop

Confederacy of Maratha

- * peshwa — Poona
- * Gayakwad — Baroda
- * Sandia — Gwalior
- * Bhonsle — Nagpur
- * Mulkarni — Pandhar

Matting

Balaji Bajirao (1740-61)

- 3rd Battle of Panipat

- END of Peshwa & Marathas.

Peshwa - Bajirao II

- signed subsidiary alliance.

↓
Adopted
Son.

Nana Sahib