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Modern History with TimeLine

Arrival of Foreigners in India-

- **1498** Vasco De Gamma Came **1st time** In India at Calicut, Kerela.
- **1502**-(a) 2nd visit of Vasco De Gamma to India.
(b) Portuguese set up trading station at Calicut, Cochin & Cannore in 1502.
- In **1600**, Britishers came on Red Dragon Ship

Chronology of Entry & Settlement of European Powers

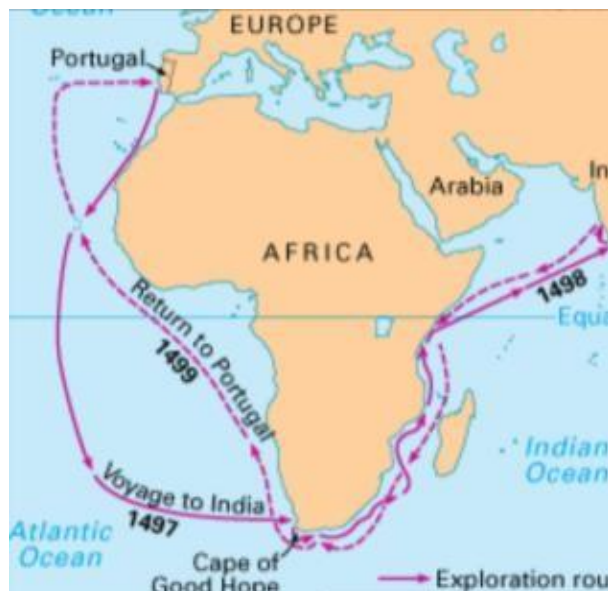


Chronology of Establishment of European Companies



Advent of Europeans

- 1) Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut in **1498 A.D.**
- 2) Vasco Da Gama returned to Portugal in **1499** with cargo worth **60 times** of his expenses.
- 3) 2nd trip of Vasco da Gama to India was in **1502**
- 4) Portuguese set up trading stations at **Calicut, Cochin, and Cannore in 1502.**
- 5) **Cartaz system** (passes given to ships) was introduced by Portugese.
- 6) Cochin was the early capital of Portuguese in India. Later Goa replaced it.



7) In **1503 Alfanso de Albuquerque** arrived in India as Cochin commander of a squadron.

8) Vasco da Gama bombarded Calicut on the Zamorin's refusal to expel Musim traders.

9) In **1503**, Raja of Cochin let Vasco build first fort.

10) **De Almeida** was the first Portuguese Governor (1505-1509) in India.

11) Albuquerque was appointed second Governor of Portuguese in India in 1509.



12) Albuquerque captured Goa in **1510 from Bijapur**.

13) Albuquerque encouraged his country men to marry Indian women. He persecuted the Muslims. At the time of Albuquerque's death in 1515 Portuguese was the strongest naval power in India.

14) **Nino da Cunha (Governor 1529-38)** transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa in 1530.

15) In **1530 Nino da Cunha acquired Diu** & Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujrat. Martin Alfanso de Souza (Governor 1542-45) arrived in India with the famous Jesuit **Saint Francisco Xavier**.

16) **Francisco de Almeida** created fortresses at Kilwa, Anjadiva, Mannaur and Cochin.

17) **Portuguese lost Hoogli** in 1631 during the reign of Shahjahan

18) In **1661, the Portuguese** king gave Bombay to **Charles-II** of England for marrying his sister.

19) The Marathas captured **Salsatte and Bassion in 1739**.

20) In **March 1602**, the Dutch east India company was formed.

21) The name of the company was '**Uereenigde Oost Indische Companie (also known as Dutch United East India Company)**'.

22) It was the first multinational company to issue stocks. Till 1690 Pulicat was their main centre in India, thereafter Nagapattam replaced it. Their final collapse with their defeat by the English in the **Battle of Badera in 1759**.

Advent of Britishers

1) The English east India Company was formed by a group of merchants known as '**The Merchant Adventurers' in 1599**'.

2) **Captain Hawkins** arrived at Jahangir court in 1509 and was given a mansab of 400.

3) Sir Thomas Roe was an ambassador of **James I to Jahangir's court**

4) In 1661 AD the Portuguese gave Bombay as a part of dowry to their princess, on her marriage with Charles- II of Britain.

5) In 1668, Bombay was transferred to **East-India company by James II for 10 Rs per year**.

- 6) In 1687, Bombay became seal of the western Presidency, it replaced Surat.
- 7) In **1661 Shah Jahan's Nishan** granted free trade in Bengal for Rs. 3000 pa, East-India Company was regulated by Court of Directors.
- 8) **Queen Elizabeth** was the largest share holder of Company
- 9) **Charter of 1832** empowered the company to control and punish its employees in India.
- 10) Bombay was fortified by **Charles Boon in 1720.**
- 11) Company's mint was located in Bombay.
- 12) Charles Eyre was the first President (Governor) of Fort William.
- 13) **General Aungier** was the first governor of Bombay (1669-1677).
- 14) **Masulipatnam (1611)** was first English settlement on East-coast.
- 15) The immediate aim of the company was the acquisition of spices and peppers.
- 16) In **1717 Farrukh Siyar confirmed the privileges (farman) of 1691 and** extended them to Gujarat & Deccan also.



Advent of French in India

- 1) Establishment of the first French factory at Surat by **Francois Caron in 1668.**
- 2) Establishments of a factory at **Masulipatnam by Marcara in 1669.**
- 3) In 1673, acquisition of village of Valikondapuram (Pondichery) and Bellanger de Lespinay by Francois Martin from Muslim governor, Sher Khan Lodi.
- 4) **Francois Martin was the first governor of Pondicherry.** He established a trading centre in 1674 at Pondicherry.
- 5) Arrival of Dupleix, a French Governor in India in 1742 and the beginning of the Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic Francois Martin Wars), resulting in defeat of French power in India.
- 6) French were finally defeated in the **Battle of Wandiwash (in 1760)** by English and they lost almost all Indian settlements (by the treaty of Paris in 1763) to English.

➤ Wars which established British Supremacy in India-

- 1) **The Carnatic Wars**
- 2) **Battle of Plassey**
- 3) **Battle of Buxar**
- 4) **Anglo-Maratha Wars**
- 5) **Anglo-Sikh Wars**
- 6) **Anglo-Mysore**



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THE CARNATIC WARS

1) These were the Anglo-French conflicts. These wars continued for 20 years from 1744 to 1763.

➤ First War (1744-1748):

- French captured Madras
- French defeated **Nawab of Hyderabad at St. Thome.**
- Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle, (1748) ended the War of Austrian Succession.

➤ Second War (1749-1754):

- Dupleix aligned with **Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) and Chanda Sahib (Carnatic).**
- Robert Clive emerged victorious.
- Godeheu signed the treaty of Pondicherry in **1755 with the English.**

➤ Third War (1758-1763):

- French, Count de Lally **captured Fort St. David'.**
- French were defeated at **Wandiwash (1760) under General Eyre Coote**
- ☐ Pondicherry was returned to French by the Treaty of Paris(1763).

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YEAR	BATTLE	ABOUT
1612	Battle of Swally	British Vs Portuguese
1759	Battle of Bedara	British Vs Dutch
1760	Battle of Wandiwash	British Vs French
1795	Battle of Kharda	Maratha Vs Nizams



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Last Mughals Rulers

1707-1712- Bahadur Shah I

1712-13- Jahadar Shah

1713-1719- Farrukh Siyar

1719-48- Muhammad Shah

1748-54- Ahmad Shah

Abadali

1754-59- Alamgir II

1759-1806- Shah Alam II

1806-37- Akbar II

1837-57- Bahadur Shah II

FOOLISH KINGS OF HISTORY

*Puppets to Britishers: **Jahadar Shah** He is also called as **Murkh Lampat Raaja**
(Gave Relaxation in Toll duties to Britishers)

***Muhammed Shah** (Rangeela Raaja), Gave unlimited Land to Britishers, Allowed them to print their own currency)

* **Muhammed bin Tughlaq** (Pagal Raaja)

Conquest of Bengal

- **Nawab Sirajuddaulah was against the misuse of Dastaks.**
- **20 June 1756-** Fort William (Calcutta) captured.
- The Black Hole Episode took place at Calcutta.
- **Feb. 1757-** Robert Clive recovered Calcutta. Nawab was forced to sign the treaty of Alinagar.
- **23 June 1757-** Battle of Plassey. Clive defeated Sirajuddaula with the help of Mir Jaffar.
- Mir Jaffar, Manikchand, Aminchand & Jagat Seth betrayed Nawab.
- Mir Jaffar became new Nawab.
- **1760-** Mir Jaffar was replaced by Mir Qasim.

1764- Battle of Buxar

Mir Qasim formed a confederacy with Shujauddaulah (Nawab of Awadh) & Shah Alam II. Major Munro defeated them Treaty of ALLAHABAD

- **1772-** Warren Hasting ended the Dual system of Govt. which was introduced by Robert Clive.



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IMPORTANT BATTLES

- **Anglo Mysore War 1**– 1766-1769, **Hyder Ali**
 - **(Father of Tipu Sultan)** won.
- **Anglo Mysore War 2**– 1780-84 Hyder Ali Died in 1782 and Tipu Sultan was there for the **(Treaty of Manglore (1784))**
- **Anglo Mysore War 3**– 1790-92 **(Treaty of Travancore)**
- **Anglo Mysore War 4** – 1798-99 **(British Won and Tipu Sultan Died)**
- **Battle of Plassey** – 1757, **Siraj-ud-daula** defeated by Britishers with the help of Mir Jafar.
- **Battle of Buxar**– 1764, **British** defeated Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-daula & Shah Alam II.
- **Anglo Maratha War** –
 - 1st (1775-1782)
 - 2nd (1803-1806)
 - 3rd (1817-1818)
- **Anglo Sikh War**– 1845-1849

Governor & Viceroys Timeline

- **1833 to 1858** - Post of **Governor General** was created by Charter Act of 1833
- **1858 to 1948** - **Post of Viceroy** was created by Govt. of India Act of 1858 after the Revolt of 1857. Gov.-Gen. was merely for Administrative Works.
- The first Governor-General of Bengal was **Warren Hastings (1772-1785)**
- The first Governor-General of India **William Bentick (1833-35)** (He was also Governor-General of Bengal in **(1828-33)**)
- The first Viceroy India **Lord Canning (1858-62)**
- The last Viceroy India **Lord Louise Mountbatten (1947-48)**
- The last Governor-General of India **C. Rajagopalachari (1948-50)**
- Doctrine of lapse was introduced by **Lord Dalhousie**
- **Sati Pratha** was abolished by **William Bentick & Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1829)**
- **Widow remarriage** act was passed by **Lord Canning & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.**
- **Partition of Bengal** by **Lord Curzon (1905)**
- **Hunter Commission** was appointed by **Lord Ripon, (1882)**



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Governor-General of Bengal

➤ Warren Hastings (1772-1785)

- Abolished **Dual System of Administration**.
- Founded the **Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784**.

➤ Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

- Created Post of District Judge
- Introduced Zamindari System (Permanent Settlement System) in Bengal.
- Father of **Civil Services in India**
- Fought **3rd Anglo-Mysore War**

➤ John Shore (1793-1798)

- Introduced First Charter Act.

➤ Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)

- **Started Subsidiary Alliance system**. 1st alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Madras Presidency was formed during his tenure.
- Fought **4th Anglo-Mysore war which ended with the Death of Tipu Sultan**.
- Fought **2nd Anglo-Maratha War. Defeated Scindhias Bhonsales & Holkars**.
- Treaty of Bassein in 1802

➤ Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)

- **Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh**.
- Charter Act 1813.

➤ Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

- Anglo-Nepalese War.
- 3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18).
- Introduced **Ryotwari Settlement** in Madras by Governor Thomas Munro.



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➤ **Lord Amherst (1823-1828)**

- **First Burmese War in 1824-26**
- Capture of Bharatpur in 1826.

➤ **Lord William Bentick (1828-1834)**

- Abolished **Sati Pratha & other Cruel Rites in 1829.**
- Father of **Modern Western Education in India.**
- Introduced English as the official language.
- Concluded a treaty of perpetual friendship with Maharaja Ranjit Singh

➤ **Charles Metcalfe (1834-1836)**

- Known as **Liberator of Press.**
- Passed the Press Law.

➤ **Lord Auckland (1836-1842)**

- First Afghan War in 1836-1842
- Treaty with Sikhs & Amirs of Sindh.

➤ **Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)**

- Known as Liberator of Press.
- Passed the Press Law.

➤ **Lord Hardinge-I (1844-1848)**

- First Sikh war (1845-46).
- **Treaty of Lahore.**
- Prohibition of Female Infanticide.
- Gave preference to English educated in Employment.



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➤ Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856)

- Widow Remarriage Act 1856.
- Wood's Educational Dispatch.
- Opening of Anglo-Vernacular schools & Govt. Colleges.
- Introduced Doctrine of Lapse.
- Started First Railway Line in 1853 (Bombay to Thana)
- Telegraph & Postal Reforms.
- Established separate Public Works Department in every Province.
- Fought the Anglo-Sikh War & annexed whole of the Punjab.

➤ Lord Canning (1856-1862)

- Revolt of 1857.
- He was the **Last Governor-General of East India Company.**
- Established 3 Universities at Calcutta, Madras & Bombay in 1857.
- **Withdrawn Doctrine of Lapse.**
- The Indian Council's Act of 1861 was passed.
- **Indian Penal Code of Criminal Procedure (1859) passed**
- The Indian High Court Act was enacted.
- **Introduced Income Tax for the First time in 1858.**
- "White Mutiny" by European troops in 1859.

➤ Lord Elgin-I (1862-1863)

- Suppressed **Wahabi Movement**

➤ John Lawrence (1864 -1868)

- High Courts were Established at **Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.**
- Expanded Canal Works & Railways.
- **Created the Indian Forest Department.**
- Reorganized the Native Judicial Service.



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➤ Lord Mayo (1869-1872)

- Established **Rajkot college at Kathiawar & Mayo College at Ajmer.**
- Organized the Statistical Survey of India.
- Established the Department of Agriculture & Commerce.
- He was the only Viceroy to be murdered in his office.
- **First Census in India was done in his Rule in 1872.**

➤ Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

- Most Unpopular Viceroy.
- Passed the Royal Title Act in 1876 & Queen Victoria was declared as Kaiser-e-Hind.
- Passed the infamous **Vernacular Press Act, 1882.**

➤ Lord Rippon (1880-1884)

- Repeal of **Vernacular Press Act, 1882.**
- First Factory Act 1881 to improve Labor condition
- Resolution on Local Self Govt. in 1882
- Resolution of **Land Revenue Policy.**
- Appointed **Hunter Commission for Education Reforms.**
- Ilbert Bill Controversy erupted during his time.
- He Carried out First synchronous Official Census in 1881.

➤ Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)

- Annexation of Burma in 1885.
- Congress Founded in 1885.
- Bengal Tenacy Act.

➤ Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894)

- Appointment of Durand Commission to define the Durand line between India & Afghanistan.



➤ Lord Elgin-II (1894-1899)

- The Santhal Uprising of 1899.
- Great Famine of 1896-97.
- Lyall Commission appointed after Famine.

➤ Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

- Appointed Police Commission in 1902.
- Set up the University Commission.
- Set up the Department of Commerce & Industry.
- Calcutta Corporation Act of 1899.
- Passed Indian Coinage & Paper Currency Act in 1899 & put India on a Gold Std.
- Partition of Bengal in 1905.
- Introduced Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904)

➤ Lord Minto-II (1905-1910)

- Swadeshi Movement.
- Foundation of the Muslim League, 1906.
- Surat Session and Congress Split.
- Newspapers Act, 1908.
- Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909.



➤ Lord Hardinge-II (1910-1916)

- Annulment of the Partition of Bengal.
- Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
- Delhi Darbar & Coronation of George-V & Queen.
- Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malviya in 1915.

➤ Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)

- Lucknow Pact in 1916 between Congress & Muslims.
- Arrival of Gandhiji in 1915 & Champaran Satyagrah in 1917.
- Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant & B.G. Tilak in 1916.
- Montague's August Declaration in 1917
- Saddler Commission of Education in 1917.



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- Kheda Satyagraha & Satyagraha at Ahmedabad in 1918.
- Govt. of India Act 1919.
- Constitutional Reforms of 1919.
- **Repressive Rowlatt Act 1919.**
- **Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh in 1919.**
- **Khilafat Movement.**
- **Non-Cooperation Movement.**
- Appointment of S.P. Sinha as Governor of Bihar (the First Indian to become a Governor).

➤ **Lord Reading (1921-1926)**

- **Repeal of Press Act 1910.**
- **Repealed Rowlatt Act of 1919.**
- **Chauri-Chaura Incident.**
- **Violent Moplah Rebellion in Kerala in 1921.**
- CPI founded in 1921.
- Decided to hold ICS exam in Delhi & London simultaneously.
- **RSS founded in 1925.**
- **Kakori Robbery in 1925**



➤ **Lord Irwin (1926-1931)**

- **Simon Commission announced in 1927.**
- **Butler Commission in 1927.**
- **All India Youth Congress in 1928**
- Nehru Report in 1928
- Murder of Saunders by **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev** in 1928.
- **Bomb Blast in Assembly Hall of Delhi by Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt.**
- Lahore Session of Congress & Poorna Swaraj Declaration.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930**
- **Dandi March in 1930.**
- **1st Round Table Conference in 1930.**
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931.**
- Civil Disobedience Movement.



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➤ Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)

- Second Round Table Conference in 1931.
- Announcement of Communal Award in 1932.
- Fast unto death by Gandhiji in Yerwada Jail.
- Poona Pact in 1932.
- 3rd Round Table Conference in 1932.
- Foundation of Congress Socialist Part in 1934.
- Govt. of India Act in 1935.
- Burma separated from India in 1935.
- All India Kisan Sabha in 1936.

➤ Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)

- First General Election in 1936-1937
- Second World War in 1939.
- Forward Block founded in 1939.
- Deliverance Day by Muslim League on 22 December 1939.
- August Offer, 1940
- Lahore Resolution in 1940.
- Cripps Mission in 1942.
- Quit India Movement in 1942.

➤ Lord Wavell (1944-1947)

- CR Formula in 1944.
- Wavell Yojna & Shimla Conference in 1945.
- End of 2nd World War in 1945.
- INA Trials & Naval Mutiny in 1946.
- Cabinet Mission in 1946.
- Direct Action Day by Muslim League.
- Formation of Interim Govt. by Congress in Sept. 1946



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➤ Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)

- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.
- Appointment of 2 Boundary Commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
- Last British Viceroy of British India.
- First Governor-General of Free India.

➤ C. Rajagopalachari (1948-1950)

- Only Indian Governor General.
- Last Governor General of free India.

Land Revenue System by Britishers

1793 Zamindari System- By Lord Cornwallis

1820 Ryotwari System- By Thomas Munro

1833 Mahalwari System- By William Bentick

Some Important Points

- The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings (1772-1785)
- The first Governor-General of India William Bentick (1833-35) was also Governor-General of Bengal in (1828-33)
- The first Viceroy of India Lord Canning (1858-62)
- The last Viceroy of India Lord Louise Mountbatten (1947-48)
- Doctrine of lapse was introduced by Lord Dalhousie
- Sati Pratha was abolished by William Bentick & Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1829)
- Widow remarriage act was passed by Lord Canning & Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon (1905)
- Hunter Commission was appointed by Lord Ripon. (1882)

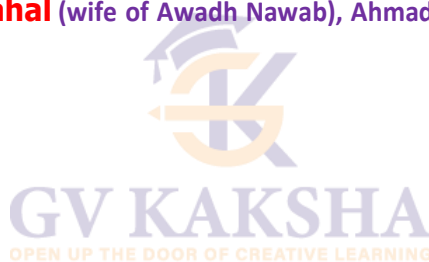


MODERN HISTORY

- 29TH March 1857-**Mangal Pandey** Revolts (34th Bengal Native Infantry), **Enfield Rifle**
- 8th April 1857-**Execution** of Mangal Pandey

Revolt 1857 Leaders

- **1764- Bengal**
- **1806- Vellore**
- **1825- Barrackpore**
- Delhi-**Bahadurshah Jafar II**
- Kanpur-**Nana Saheb**
Kalki -**Tantaiya Tope**
- Faizabad -**Maulvi Ahmadullah**
- Lucknow-**Begum Hazrat Mahal** (wife of Awadh Nawab), Ahmadullah & Bijris Qadir
- Bareilly -**Khan Bahadur Khan**
- Jhansi -**Rani Laxmi Bai**
- Jagdishpur-**Kunwar Singh**
- Allahabad -**Liyaqat Ali**
- Awadh - **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**
- Bihar - **Kunwar Singh**
- Baghpat - **Shah Mal**
- Bijnor - **Muhammad Khan**
- Mandsaur - **Firoz Shah**
- Assam - **Kandapareshwar Singh, Manirama Dutta**



➤ **Local leadership**

- **Meerut**- fakir (observed)
- **Barout** (UP)- Shah Mal
- **Singhbhum** (Chhotanagpur plateau)- **Gonoo** [tribal cultivator] (leader of Kol tribes)

Big zamindars: break-waters to storm

Who didn't participate?

- Scindia of Gwalior



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- Holkar of Indore
- Rulers of Patiala, Sindh & other Sikh chieftains
- Maharaja of Kashmir

Peel commission - to look into military affairs of India (set up after 1857)

Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 - moved the company's troops to the services of the crown

- **Linked- batalion scheme** - European troops in India were constantly revamped by periodical visits to England

Kerala

- peasants were mobilised by- CSP activists
- many- Karshak Sanghams (peasants orgs) came into existence
- marching of peasants to landlords- to get their demands accepted
- 1938- significant campaign for the amendment of Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929

Andhra Pradesh

- NG Ranga set up in 1933- India Peasants' Institute
- summer schools of economics & polity by:
 - PC Joshi
 - Ajoy Ghosh
 - RD Bharadwai

Bihar

- Sahajanand Saraswati
- Karyanand Sharma
- Yadunandan Sharma
- Rahul Sankritayan
- Panchanan Sharma
- Jamun Karjiti



Important Leagues

- **1864**– Translation Society (Scientific Society)
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- **1875**– Aligarh Muslim University (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan) in Uttar Pradesh
- **1875**– Indian League was formed
 - **Founder**- **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**
 - **Objective**- stimulating a sense of Nationalism
 - among People
 - Sisir Ghosh founded–Amrita Bazaar Patrika In 1868.
- **1876**– Indian Association Formed
 - **Founder**-**SN Bannerji & Anand Mohan Bose**
 - **Objective**– Political, Intellectual & Material Advancement of people.
 - **Work**– Opposed the Elbert's Bill
- **1885** –**Indian National Congress formed**
 - Found in Mumbai,
 - **Founder**-**AO Hume (Britisher),**
Dada Bhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha
 - **Viceroy** at that time – **Lord Dufferin**



AO Hume



Dada Bhai Naoroji



Dinshaw Edulji Wacha



IMPORTANT CONGRESS SESSIONS and PRESIDENTS

- **1885** -Bombay- WC Banerjee (Hindu)
- **1886,1893,1906** -Calcutta, Lahore, Calcutta Dada Bhai Naoroji (Parsi)
- **1887**-Madras- Badruddin Tayabji (Muslim)
- **1888**- Allahabad- George Yule (Non-Indian)
- **1917**- Annie Besant
- **1924**- Gandhiji (Belgaon)
- **1929,1936 and 1937** -J.L. Nehru (Lahore, Faizpur & Faizpur)
- **1931**- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Karachi)
- **1938**- Haripura, SC Bose
- **1939**- Tripura, **SC Bose** (But resigned due to Gandhi ji's Protest)
- **1948**- Pattabhi Sitaramayya & J.L.Nehru(**Jaipur**)**1948**-Gandhi ji's Death

Important Questions on Indian National Congress

Venue 1st Session- Gokul Tejpal Sanskrit School, Bombay.

- "Swaraj" was first used at congress platform:(1906), Calcutta
- First Women President:Annie Besant (1917 Calcutta session)
- First Indian Women President: Sarojini Naidu (1925, Kanpur session)
- Total Women President- Annie Besant, Sarojini Naidu & Nalin Sengupta
- First Muslim President-Badruddin Tayabji (1887, Madras)
- Youngest President Indian National Congress:Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Maximum times President:
 - 1) DadabhaiNaoraji (1886,1893, 1906)
 - 2) Jawahar Lal Nehru (1929, 1936, 1937)
- First village session:Faizpur, near Jalgaon, 1936.
- Complete Independence demand raised for the first time:Lahore (1929).
- First time VandeMataram Sung: Calcutta Session 1896
- First time National Anthem (Jana GanaMana): Calcutta session (1911)
- Constitution need to be emphasized:
 - 1) First time at Allahabad session, 1888
 - 2) Second time Poona Session 1895
- All India Khadi Board:formed as a result of 1923 Delhi Session



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- **Khadi made compulsory:** Guwahati session 1926
- **All India Youth congress:** Calcutta Session
- Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy Proposals Passed: **Karachi Session 1931**
- Congress was declared illegal during 1932, 1933 sessions
- **'Socialism'** was first used at -1937 Lucknow session.

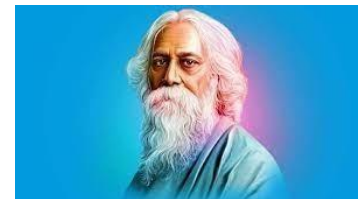
IMPORTANT EVENTS WITH TIMELINE

- **1894-Ganpati Mahotsav** started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Lokmanya Tilak)
- **1894-Deccan Mahasabha or Deccan Education Society** by BG Tilak & Gopal Ganesh Agarkar in Pune.
 - Work by BG Tilak-**
 - * Propagated Swadeshi Movement
 - * All India Home League in 1916 at Belgaum.
 - * **Newspaper-Weeklies** Kesari (Marathi) & Mahratta (English).
 - * **Books-Gita Rahasya & Arctic Home of the Vedas.**
 - * **Slogan-Swaraj is my birth right & I shall have it.**
- **1895- Shivaji Mahotsav** by Lokmanya Tilak at Fort Raigad at tomb of Shivaji.
- **1897- Rama Krishna Mission** (H.Q. – Belur Math, West Bengal) Founder- Vivekanand
- **1903- Gandhiji** Published "Indian Opinion" a newspaper in South Africa. Total 4 publications were run by Gandhiji: Indian Opinion, Young India, Navajivan and Harijan.
- **1904-Abhinav Bharat Society** (By Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and Ganesh Savarkar)
- **1905-Bengal Partition** (Viceroy- Lord Curzon), **Swadeshi or Boycott Movement started.**
 - * Rabindranath Tagore invoked people to celebrate 16th Oct 1905 as **Rakshabandhan Day.**
 - * Slogan in Swadeshi Movement- '**VandeMataram**' by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
 - * R.N. Tagore set 'Bengal National College' to boycott British Colleges. Principal was Aurobindo Ghosh.
- **1906** Aggressive Nationalists forced Dada Bhai Naoroji to speak of '**Swaraj**' in Calcutta Session of INC.
- **1906- All India Muslim League**
 - Founder -Aga Khan III, Khawaja Salimullah, Hakim Ajmal Khan**
 - Real Founder -Muhammad Ali**
 - Jinnah Venue-Dhaka (Bangladesh)**
 - Headquarters- Lucknow**
 - Ist President-Aga Khan III (Sultan Muhammad Shah)**



➤ **1907-Surat Split**

- * Session-**23rd Congress Session**
- * Venue-**Surat, on the bank of River Tapti**
- * Ras Bihari got the Presidentship
- * Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to be chosen
- * INC split into 2 Groups-



a)Extremists(Led by Lal, Bal & Pal)

b)Moderates(Led by G.K. Gokhale)

* **Viceroy** at that time-**Lord Minto**

➤ **1908 –Muzaffarpur Bomb Kaand**

*Executed by Khudiram Bose.

➤ **Morley Minto Reform (Communal Election)**

*Lord Minto proposed separate electorate for Muslims.

*Satyendra Prasad Sinha became first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the Law Member.

➤ **1911- Delhi Darbar (By Lord Harding)**

Chief Guest :George Vth and Queen Marry

* New Capital Delhi (Capital Shifted from Calcutta to Delhi)

* Refused Bengal Partition

* Formation of Bihar and Odisha



THE GADAR

•HQ- **San Francisco**

- **1911**: Pre Gadar revolutionary activity

○ **Ramnath Puri**

○ **GD Kumar**

○ **Taraknath Das**

○ **Sohan Singh Bhakna**

○ **Lala Hardayal**

• earlier activists- **Swadesh Sevak Home** at Vancouver (Canada) & **United India House** at Seattle (USA)

• Swadesh Sevak Home was set up on the lines of the India House in London

• **1913**: Gadar erst (original name- **Pacific Coast Hindustan Association**)

•**1915**: Defence of India Rules were passed to smash **Ghadr** Movement





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- **1913-Ghadar Party** (in San Francisco, USA)
 - * **Founder** -Lala Hardayal, Kartar Singh, Abdul Hafiz Barkatullah
- **1913-Rabindranath Tagore** conferred with '**Knighthood**' title.
 - The **National Anthem** is composed in the Raga, '**Sankarabharanam**'
 - The English translation of the National Anthem is "**The morning song of India**".
 - National anthem was first sung at the Calcutta session of **INC (1911)**
 - India accepted it as our National Anthem on **24 January 1950**.
 - **Bharat Vidhata** was the first name of National Anthem.
 - National anthem was first published in the book '**Tatvabodhini**'.
 - Tagore also wrote the national anthem of Bangladesh '**Amar Sonar Bangla**'.
 - '**Jeevan Smriti**' -Autobiography of Tagore.
- **1914-Komagatamaru** Ship Incident
 - * **Leader**- Baba Gurdit Singh
 - * **Total Passengers**- 376
- **1915**-Gandhiji Came to India
- Gandhiji called Subhah Chandra Bose the '**Prince among the Patriots**' in 1942.
- Winston Churchill called Gandhiji a "**Halfnaked Seditious Fakir**".
- The name '**Gurudev**' was given to Tagore by Gandhiji.
- Tagore called Gandhiji- '**Mahatma**'.
- The **original** Autobiography of Gandhiji written in Gujarati language was '**Sathya na Prayogo**'.
- French Novelist who wrote the biography of Gandhiji was **Romain Rolland**.
- Gandhiji's Autobiography "**My Experiments with Truth**" was written in 1922 while he was in Jail. It describes his life from 1869 to 1921.
- It was translated into English by **Mahadev Desai**.
- **1916**- Banaras Hindu University established by **Madan Mohan Malviya**.
- **Lucknow Pact**-Extremists & Moderates came together. Also, Hindus & Muslims got together.
- **Home rule Movement**-First by BG Tilak in Pune in April, then by Annie Beasant in Madras in September.





- **Home Rule movement:** later joined by- **M Nehru, J Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, CR Das, KM Munshi, B Chakravarty, Saifuddin Kitchlew**, MMM, **Jinnah** (led Bombay division), **Tej Bahadur Sapru, LL Rai**

1916	Lucknow	Ambika Charan Majumdar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Events</u>- Tilak started Home Rule mvmt in Apr 1916 • reunion of congress factions* • Lucknow Pact/ Tilak-Jinnah Pact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ congress accepted the demand of separate <u>electorate</u> for Muslims.
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- **Sabarmati Ashram** established.
- **1917** –Montague Declaration (August Declaration)
- Control of Govt. would be transferred gradually to Indian People.
- **Montague's statement (August 1917)**---> attainment of self-govt for Indians became a govt policy
- Now onwards - demand by nationalists for self-govt could **not** be termed as **sedition**
 - used the **term**- responsible govt
 - concept of **dyarchy** was to be evolved
- **1917: Bolshevik Party overthrew Czarist regime** & founded **1st socialist state** + October revolution*
- Moderates called it- '**the Magna Carta of India**'
- Tilak called it '**Morning without Sun**'
- **1917** –Champaran Andolan --**1st CDM**
- **Raikumar Shukla**
 - Indigo **on 3/20th (tinkatia) land**
 - joinees- R Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh*, JB Kripalani
 - **25% money compensated**
 - **others**- Brajkishore Prasad, Anurag Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad & Shambhusharan Verma
- **1918: Ahmedabad Mills Strike** - **1st Hunger Strike**
- rise in wages: workers demand- **50%**; **mill owners- 20%**
 - Anusaya Sarabhai sister of **Ambalal** Sarabhai (one of the mill owners + President of Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association founded in **1891**)
 - Anusaya Behn- Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (1918*), other founders- Gandhi, Shankerlal Banker*
 - **Gandhi**: settlement- **35%**



➤ **1918: Kheda Satyagraha- 1st NCM**

• **SVP + Narahari Parikh*, Mohanlal Pandya, Ravi Shankar Vyas**

Patel + colleagues organized a tax revolt.

➤ **1919 -(1)Montague Chelmsford Reforms**

a) Dyarchy was introduced (Double Govt.).

(2) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: 13th April, 1919

- arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew & Dr Satyapal
- Baisakhi celebration
- **Dwyer**- Martial law (+ background- Gadar)
- Montague called it **Preventive Murder (#PYQ)**

#Udham Singh= Ram Mohammad Singh Azad

- assassinated Dwyer
- **1940**- he was hanged
 - a) Gandhiji gave up the title '**Kesar-e-Hind**'
 - b) R.N. Tagore gave up the title of '**Knighthood**'
 - c) Shankaran Nair resigned from Executive Council of Viceroy.
 - d) **Hunter** Commission- Inquiry Committee but it had not penalized General Dyer.
 - e) Revenge was taken by **Sardar Udham Singh** by killing O'Dyer in Caxton Hall, London on 13 March 1940

(3) Rowlatt Act-

- a) Imprisonment without any trial.
- b) Criticized as '**Black Act**'
- c) It was called-**Bina Apeel, Bina Daleel, Bina Vakeel**.

d) Rowlatt Act

- = extension of Defence of India Regulations Act **1915**
- = Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act
- activists to be deported **w/o trial** for **2 yrs**
- Indian members who resigned- **Jinnah, MMM, Mazhar -UI- Hag, BN Sharma**
- non acceptable evidences under Indian Evidences Act also accepted
- law of **habeas corpus**- suspended
- in **1922**, Lord Reading repealed this Act



➤ **Satyagraha against Rowlatt: 1st Mass Strike***

- Gandhi
- = **Black Act**
- he organised Satyagraha Sabha*
- nationwide hartal + fasting & prayer
- afterwards---> orientation of the national movement shifted to masses permanently
- Satyagraha to be launched on- **6th April, 1919**
- **though** it was **1st** mass strike, it was **limited to cities**

➤ **1919: Hunter Committee**

- Disorders Inquiry Committee
- **Lord William Hunter** (former Solicitor-General for Scotland & Senator of college of justice in Scotland)
- 3 Indian members-
 - **Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad** (vice chancellor of Bombay U + advocate of Bombay HC)
 - **Pandit Jagat Narayan** (lawyer + member of LC of UP)
 - **Sardar Sahibzada Sultan** Ahmed (lawyer from Gwalior)
- before the committee began its proceedings---> govt has passed an **Indemnity Act**
 - white washing bill*
 - for protection of its officers

Congress view

INC--> non-official committee: M Nehru, CR Das, Abbas Tyabji, MR Jayakar, Gandhi

✓ **NCM & KHILAFAT ANDOLAN**

3 demands

- favourable treaty for Turkey war
- Redressal of Punjab wrongs
 - Estb of Swaraj

(4) Khilafat Andolan- By Mhd. Ali & Shaukat Ali For restoring Political authority of **Calipha of Ottoman** Empire (Turkey).

➤ **Early 1919: Khilafat Committee**

- **Maulana Azad**
- Ali brothers: Shaukat Ali & Mohammad Ali
- **Hasrat Mohani**---> **1921**- call of Inqalab Jindabad
- **Ajmal Khan**

Nov 1919: **All India Khilafat Conference @Delhi (President- Gandhi)**



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May 1920: **Treaty of Sevres**

June 1920: All India Khilafat Conference met **Allahbad** where it accepted the suggestion of NCM Believers in Constitutional & lawful struggle (left the congress)

- **BC Pal**
- **Annie Besant**
- **GS Khaparde**
- **Jinnah**

➤ **Indian National Liberal Federation (INLF) (#CDS II 2020)**

• **S Banerjee 1919**

- other founders-

O Tej Bahadur Sapru (President) (#PYQ-2019)

OVS Srinivasa Shastri

OMR Jayankar

➤ **1920 - BG Tilak passed Away**

➤ **Non Cooperation Movement**

a) Launched by Gandhiji on 1 August 1920

b) Boycott of Foreign Goods

c) Surrender of Titles

d) Resign from Army

e) **AITUC:** All India Trade Union Congress

f) • 1st President: **LL Rai**

g) • 1st GS: **Dewan Chaman Lal**

h) **Communist Party:** @Tashkent

➤ **1921- Prince Charles Came to India**

1921: 2nd Moplah Rebellion

- series of riots against British & upper caste **Jenmi** Hindu landlords
- leaders- **Varivamkunnath Kunjahammed Haji, Ali Musaliyar**
- a British special battalion, the **Malabar Special Force** was formed to crush the riots
- 67 Moplah leaders died being transported from prison in wagon---> this incident was called **Wagon Tragedy**

➤ **1922- Chauri Chaura Kaand** in Gorakhpur, UP

a) **The mob burnt 22 policemen**

b) Gandhiji withdrew **Non Cooperation Movement** & he was sentenced to 6 years





of imprisonment by British Govt. on 10 March 1922.

c) **1922: Sarabandi** (no tax) **Campaign:** GJ, led by- **SVP**

➤ **1923- Swaraj Party-**

- a) President- CR Das
- b) Secretary- Motilal Nehru
- c) Boycott of the **Legislative Council**

➤ **1924- HRA (Hindustan Republic Association)**

a) **By Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachindranath Sanyal, Ashfaqullah Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad.**

- **Aim-** to organize an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial govt & est in its place **Federal Republic of United States of India** whose basic principle would be Adult Franchise
 Assassination attempt on notorious Calcutta Police Commissioner **Charles Tegart** (another man named **Day** got killed) by **Gopinath Saha**

b) **Kakori Conspiracy** on 9 August 1925

Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh (only planning) & Rajendra Lahiri- were hanged near Lucknow. Chandrashekhar Azad managed to avoid arrest.

Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case: members jailed-

- **SA Dange**
- **Muzaffar Ahmed**
Shaukat Usmani
- **Nalini Gupta**

➤ **Self Respect Movement** under Perivar EV Ramaswamy Naicker (Madras)

➤ **1925- RSS- Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh** by KB Hedgewar, H.Q. Nagpur (Maharashtra)

➤ **1925- All India Spinners Association** (BY Gandhi Ji)

➤ **CPI**

• Dec **1925**

• **1st** conference- Kanpur (Cawnpore)

• **Founding members:** MN Roy, Evelyn Trent Roy (Roy's wife),

Abani Mukherji, Rosa Fiting of (Abani's wife), Mohammad Ali (Ahmed Hasan), Sultan Ahmed Khan Tarin of NWFP

• **President-** **Singarvelu Chettiar** (Madras province)

- **GS- PC Joshi**, he was the **1st GS** & remained so far (12yrs) **till 1947 (#PYQ-2019)**

➤

➤ **1926- Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha-**

➤ **SIMON COMMISSION & NEHRU REPORT**





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Simon Commission

- set up on: **8 Nov, 1927** (by British govt under PM Stanley Baldwin)
- **aim**- to r/c whether India was ready for further constitutional reforms & along what lines
- come to India- **3 Feb, 1928**---> countrywide hartal.....
- **members**- **7** (4- conservatives, 2- labourites, 1- liberal) under joint chairmanship of distinguished lawyers- John Simon & Clement Attlee

➤ **1928-Simon Commission** in India

- For Constitutional Reforms
- Opposed by Congress because no Indian was its member.
- Lala Lajpat Rai** Martyred on 30 Oct. 1928

➤ **Nehru Report**

- A committee was formed under The chairmanship of **Motilal Nehru**.
- It advocated Dominion Status not Complete Independence.
- Recommended Equal Rights for women.
- others**- Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, MS Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuaib Qureshi & GR Pradhan
- finalized in **Aug 1928**

➤ **HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Party)** a) By Chandrashekhar Azad

b) **Venue**- Firoz Shah Kotla , Delhi

c) **Motto**- Lahore Conspiracy

d) **participants**-

PB- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwatichandra Vohra

UP- Bejoy Kumar Sinha, Shiv Verma, Jaidev Kapur

➤ **Dec 1928: Saunders' Murder = Lahore Conspiracy Case**

- revenge of LL Rai's death
Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Azad
- **All Bengal Students' Conference**- President: **J Nehru**
- **Bardoli** Satyagaha (**SVP**)--> sardar title by women

➤ **1929-Lahore Session**

- Poorna Swaraj** declared by INC on the bank of River Ravi, Lahore under Jawaharlal Nehru on December 1929.
- Decided to boycott Round Table Conference
- Newly adopted Tricolour Flag was unfurled On 31 Dec. 1929 & First Independence Day**



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was fixed on 26 Jan 1930.

d) This happened due to breakdown of negotiations between leaders of the Freedom Movement & the British over the question of Dominion Status.

- Bhagat Singh & B.K. Dutt bombed the Central Legislative Council, Delhi and Enchanted- '**Inquilab Zindabad**' Their Goal was not to harm anyone. Goal was to **"make the deaf hear"**.

➤ **Meerut Conspiracy Case**- Indian Railway Strike

- Muzaffar Ahmed
- SA Dange
- Joglekar
- Philip Spratt

➤ **April 1929: Bomb in CLA**

- Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt
- To protest against the passage of Public Safety Bill & Trades Dispute Bill- aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general & workers in particular trial courts- used as propaganda forums

➤ **Dec 1929: Azad** blown up **Irwin's** train

➤ **1930-Civil Disobedience Movement (Savinay Avagya Andolan)**

- Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji with **Dandi March** on 12 March 1930
- Gandhiji reached Dandi on 6 April 1930 & violated the **Salt Law**.

Dandi March (12 March- 6 April, 1930)

• women participation- convince

- Sarojini Naidu
- Kamla devi Chattopadhyay

➤ **1st Round Table Conference (74 People)**

- Held on 12 Nov. 1930 in London to discuss Simon Commission.
- Gandhiji & Congress boycotted it.
- Muslim League's representative- **Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Agha Khan & Fazlul Haq**.
- Dalits' Representative- **B.R. Ambedkar**

April: **Chittagong Armoury Raid**

• **Surya Sen**

- participated in **NCM**
- teacher @ National School in Chittagong
- imprisoned 1926 to 1928

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- lover of poetry & admirer of Tagore & Qazi Nazrul Islam
- arrested in **1933** & hanged in **1934**

• others- **Anant Singh, Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Baul**

Spread of Movement at diff places

Place	About
TN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C Rajagopalachari • he organized a march from Thiruchirapalli to Vrardaranniyam on Tanjore coast • although he tried to keep mvmt non-violent, violent eruptions of masses & the violent repressions of police began • <u>Choolai Mills Strike</u>
Malabar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • K Kelappan (Vaikom Satyagraha)- organized salt marches • P Krishna Pillai- future founder of Kerala Communist Movement, heroically defeated national flag in the face of police lathi-charge on Calicut beach in Nov 1930
Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no of sibirams (military style camps)-> to serve as HQ of salt satyagraha • merchants contributed to Congress fund • dominant caste Kamma & Raju cultivators defied repressive measures • but, mass support like NCM was missing***
Odisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gopalbandhu Chaudhari • <u>salt satyagraha</u>- @coastal regions of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri dists
Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not that great coz of <u>divisive issues</u> successful student strike against Cunningham Circular, which banned students' participation in politics • Chandraprabha Saikiani- incited aboriginal <u>Kachari villages</u> to break forest laws
Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bengal congress divided in 2 factions was involved in Calcutta Corporation election <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ SC Bose ○ JM Sengupta • alienation of most of Calcutta bhadralok leaders from rural masses • communal riots- less Muslim participation



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Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champaran & Saran- 1st 2nd dist to start it* • Patna- <u>Nakhas Pond</u> (site) under Ambika Kant Sinha • <u>no-chaukidari tax campaign</u> replaced salt satyagraha • <u>Chhotanagpur Plateau</u>- lower class militancy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bonga Majhi ○ Somra Majhi • Santhals- illegal distillation of liquor
Peshawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan • = Badshah Khan/ Frontier Gandhi • started 1st Pushto political monthly- Pukhtoon • Khudai-Khidmatgars / Red Shirts
Sholapur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • textile workers went on strike • burnt liquor shops • virtual parallel govts

places	About
Dharasana (GJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib, Manilal • they took up unfinished task of leading a raid on Dharasana Salt Works
Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas- Anand, Borsad, Nadiad in Kheda dist • determined <u>no-tax campaign</u>
MH, KA, CP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defiance of forest laws*
UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no revenue campaigns • no-rent campaigns • Agra, Rai Bareilly
Manipur & Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rani Gaidinliu- Naga spiritual leader, who followed her cousin Haipou Jadonang • urged people not to pay taxes



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1931-Chandrashekhar Azad Martyred on 27th Feb 1931.

➤ **Gandhi Irwin Pact-1931**

- a) It was signed on 5th March 1931 Between viceroy Lord Irwin & Gandhiji.
- b) Gandhiji agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement.
- c) Gandhiji agreed to join **2nd Round Table Conference**

23rd March 1931 Bhagat Singh was Martyred

➤ **2nd Round Table Conference 1931**

- a) Chaired by **Ramsay Macdonald (P.M. of Britain)**
- b) Gandhiji attended this Conference
- c) **Irwin** was changed to a **new Viceroy Wellington**
- d) Gandhiji demanded control over Defence & Foreign Affairs.
- e) B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate Electorate for Depressed Class which was opposed by Gandhiji.
- f) No Conclusion of this Conference.
- g) Women Representative: **Sarojini Naidu**
- h) **Feb-** Azad died in police encounter in a Deer park @ **Allahabad**
- i) **March 23-** BRS hanged

Prominent women revolutionaries:

- **Kalpana Dutt-** arrested & tried along with Surya Sen & given a life sentence
- **Santi Ghosh & Suniti Chandheri-** school girls of Comilla- shot dead **DM** (Dec 1931)
- **Bina Das-** fired point blank at the governor while receiving her degree at the convocation (Feb 1932)

The Philosophy of Bomb- written by: **Bhagwatichandra**

Vohra Bhagat: real revolutionary armies are in villages & factories

Karachi Congress Session-1931

In March 1931 & special session of the Congress was held at Karachi to endorse the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Six days before the session (which was held on March 29) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were executed. Throughout Gandhi's route to Karachi, he was greeted with black flag demonstrations by the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, in protest against his failure to secure commutation of the death sentence for Bhagat and his comrades.



➤ **1932-Communal Award**

- a) Separate Electorate was given to Depressed Class.
- b) Grant weightage to Muslims in provinces where they were in minority.

➤ **Poona Pact**

- ✓ Gandhiji was in Yervada Jail during Communal Award.
- ✓ He started Fast unto death.
- ✓ Poona Pact was concluded between **B.R. Ambedkar & Gandhiji**. (with the help of **Rajendra Prasad & Madan Mohan Malviya**)

1932- All India Anti-Untouchability League (by Gandhi ji)

Poona Pact (Sept 1932)

- **abandoned** the idea of separate electorate for depressed class
- accepted by govt as amendment to Communal Award

Gandhi

- **1932**- All India Anti-Untouchability League (#PYQ-2019)
- **1933**- started weekly Harijan
- **1934**- Harijan Sevak Sangh

➤ **3rd Round Table conference-**

- a) 46 people attended it.
- b) Congress Boycotted it
- c) Outcome- Govt. of India Act, All the 3 Round Table Conferences were attended by B.R. Ambedkar.



➤ **1933-a) Harijan Patrika** by Gandhiji

- b) Rehmat Ali Khan coined the word "**Pakistan**".

➤ **1934-Harijan Sevak Sangh**

- **1934**- All India Village Industries Association

➤ **Congress Socialist Party (CSP)**

- estb - **1934**
- @Patna
- under chairmanship of- **Acharya Narendra Deva**
- others- **JP Narayan, Basawan Singh, Yogendra Shukla**
- **goals:**
 - to achieve the independence of the country



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- to enhance the pace of the organised efforts towards establishing a socialist system
- influenced by both: Fabianism + Marxism-Leninism
- advocates of armed struggle or sabotage- Yusuf Meherally, Jai Prakash Narayan, and Basawon Singh (Sinha)
- advocates of Ahimsa- Acharya Narendra Deva
- decentralized socialism

1934: Swaraj Party--> idea of constituent assembly to frame Constitution of India

➤ **1935**-Govt of India Act (It led to Estb. of RBI, Federal Court, PSC, FPSC etc.)

All India Depressed Class League (1935)

- By- **Jagjivan Ram**
- 1st conference – **Nagpur**
- President- Raja of Kolhapur
- Vice President - Ambedkar

1935: Burma separated from India

➤ **All India Kisan Congress**

- Lucknow, in April **1936**
- President- **Sahjanand Saraswati** (he was the pioneer of Bihar Kisan Sabha Movement and founder of Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (BPKS))
- GS- **NG Ranga**
- kisan manifesto issued & a periodical under Indulal Yagnik
- AIKC & congress sessions- in **Faizpur** in **1936**
- After the **split of CPI** in **1964**, the front was also divided into two — All India Kisan Sabha (CPI) and All India Kisan Sabha (CPI-M; Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Sabha)
- AIKS **didn't support QIM** by Gandhi, coz- peasants demand not fulfilled)

➤ **1937**-Gullam Bharat's First Ever Election, India Self Rule Movement

➤ **1939-45**- **World War 2**

Subhash Chandra Bose

- **1925 – SC Bose** arrested, sent to Alipore Jail then sent to Mandalay Jail via Myanmar
- **1938-Haripur session of INC** (SC Bose President)
- **1939 Tripuri Session**
 - a) SC Bose Defeated P. Sitaramaiya and then left INC.
 - b) All India Forward Block Established by SC Bose (Calcutta)





➤ **SC Bose** gave 2 titles to Gandhiji

1. **Rashtrapita**
2. **Bapu**

Aug 1942- British authorities banned the Forward Block

➤ **1945- SC BOSE Aircraft Crashed.**

* World's 1st **Women Combat** Army by India – **Rani Laxmi Bai Regiment**
(**Women Army**) BY **SC Bose**

* **INA Founder- Ras Bihari Bose**

* **Real Founder- S.C. Bose**

Forward Block

• May 1939

• by- Bose & his followers

• **VP**- SS Cavesheer

• @Makur, Unnao (**UP**)

• it is formed as new party within Congress

• 1st all India conference- @**Nagpur**

- this conference declared the Forward Block to be socialist political party & **22 June 1940** is considered as the founding date
- a resolution titled 'All Power to the Indian People' was passed... urging militant action for struggle against British rule

➤ **1940- August Offer (By Lord Linlithgow)**

- a) Dominion status in unspecified future.
- b) Expansion of Governor-General's council with representation of Indians.
- c) Congress and Muslim League Rejected it.

On 23 March 1940 Demand for Pakistan By Mhd. Ali Jinnah

Demand for Pakistan proposal was prepared by 'Khaliquzzaman'

➤ **March 1942-Stafford Cripps Mission**

- a) Dominion status to be granted after the war.
- b) Defence of India would remain in British hands.
- c) Powers of Gov.-Gen. Would remain intact.
- d) Gandhiji called it- **"Post Dated cheque on a Crashing Bank"**
- e) All leaders of Congress imprisoned.





f) Jinnah supported Britishers in World War II.

➤ **August 1942-Quit India Movement**

- a) Started from Gowalia Maidan, Bombay
- b) Gandhiji's slogan- **"Do or Die"**

QIM. DEMAND FOR PAK & THE INA

8 Aug 1942: Quit India resolution passed (Reso passed at Wardha)

- proposed by- **Jawahar Lal Nehru**
- seconded by- SVP
- Location**- Gowalia tank, Bombay (QIM launched)
- opposed by- C Rajagopalachari, left congress afterwards

Gandhi- general instructions to diff sections

- govt servants- do not resign, but declare your allegiance
- soldiers- do not leave army, but...
- students- if confident, leave studies
- peasants
- princes
- princely states' people

9 Aug 1942: all top leaders of congress arrested

- Gandhi's newspapers- Harijan & National Herald were banned. Gandhi was kept at Agha Khan palace, Pune.

Parallel Govts

•**Ballia, UP- Chittu Pandey;** other major asso leaders-

- Satish Chandra Samantra
- Ajoy kumar Mukherjee stait
- Satish Chandra Sahu
- Baradakanta Kuiti

•**Tamluk (Midnapore dist, WB)** - Jatiya Sarkar- Vidyut Vahinis

•**Satara**- Prati Sarkar; YB Chavan & Nana Patil

•**BH**- no govt authority in Tirbhut division for almost 2 weeks

- 80% police stations were vacated in 10 N & C dist of BH

•**KA**- >1600+ incidents of cutting telegraph lines

Underground Activities- Indian businessmen were supporting these underground N/W

•Rammanohar Lohiya



•JP Narayan

•Aruna Asaf Ali

•**Usha Mehta**- underground radio in Bombay; she was supported by **Nanka Motwani** owner of Chicago radio

•Biju Patnaik

•Chhotubhai Puranik

•Achyut Patwardhan

•Sucheta Kripalani

•RP Goenka

QIM: Participants

•women- mainly school & college girls*

•peasants- heart; complete absence* of anti-zamindar violence

•Muslims- helped by giving shelter to underground activities; no communal clashes

Govt response:

•govt brutally attacked protestors

•**CWG, AICC, PCC**- declared **unlawful** under- **Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908**

•**Rule 56 of Defence of India rules**--> assembly of meetings were prevented

•within 2-4 weeks the entire mvmt was suppressed

Gandhi- 21 day fast, in response to the British violence against the protestors; so...more fuel was added..rise in demonstrations

•Viceroy's EC- 3 Indian members **resigned**

- NR **Sarkar**
- MS **Aney**
- HP **Mody**

•BUT, these 3 members were **not supporting QIM**, Sirf Babu ke liye...

•Babu's health was deteriorating, so released from jail on **6 May 1944**

23 March 1943: Pakistan Day

➤ **Famine of 1943**: worst-affected areas- SW Bengal

•Tamluk-Contar-Diamond Harbour

•Dacca

•Faridpur

•Tippera

•Nokhali



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➤ **1944: CR(Rajagopalchari Formula) Formula-** opposed by-

- ML- was not ready to discuss (**because-** plebiscite should include only Muslims & not all, not ready for the mentioned joint agreement)
- Hindu Mahasabha- why to consult ML?
- Sikh community- not in majority in any NWFP districts

➤ **1945: Desai- Liaquat Pact**

•initially secret

•formation of interim govt at centre, consisting of-

- = no of persons nominated by **INC & ML** in central L (40%-40%)
- 20% reserved seats for minorities

•both sides disagreed; Bhulabhai..... , no ticket further

➤ **1945-Wavell Plan**

- a) By Viceroy Wavell, Shimla Agreement
- b) All the Executive councils were to be Indians except Governor General & Commander-in-Chief
- c) 6 Muslim Representative out of 14 members which was more than the Muslim share of Population.
- d) Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Depressed Class all were given equal representation in assembly.
- e) This Plan was dissolved with the failure of Conference & with it the last chance to avoid partition.

➤ **1946- Cabinet Mission Plan**

- a) It reached Delhi on 24 March 1946.
- b) 3 Members were sent by PM of England "**Clement Atlee**" –
 - ***Pethick Lawrence**
 - * **Stafford Cripps,**
 - * **A.V. Alexander**
- c) **Objective-** To formulate a Constitution- Making Body (the Constituent Assembly of India).
- d) It was failed due to demand of a separate nation for Muslims by Muslim League.

➤ **16 Aug. 1946- Direct Action Day**

- a) Violence between Hindus and Muslims in Calcutta (Bengal).
- b) It was initiated by Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- c) Reason- Failure of Cabinet Mission Plan
- d) Demand of separate Nation by Jinnah.



- e) CM of Bengal at that time- **Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy**
- f) Governor of Bengal at that time- **Frederick John Burrows**

- **3 June 1947-Mountbatten Plan**

- PM of England at that time : **Clement Attlee**
- Mountbatten sworn in as Gov.-Gen. on 24 March 1947
- India to be divided into India & Pakistan.
- Bengal & Punjab would be Partitioned.
- **1947-14 Aug** - Pakistan was Formed.
- **15th August** -India got Independence from British Rule.
- **1971**-Bangladesh separated from Pakistan (Liberation War).

On **26th November 1949**, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from **26th January 1950**.

Some Activities done by B.R. Ambedkar

- **1924-** **Bahishkrit** Hitakarni Sabha (Outcastes Welfare Association)
- **1930-** All India Depressed Class **Congress/ Federation***
- **1936-** Independent Labour Party
- **1942-** All India SC **Federation**
 - 1st All India political party exclusively for **SC**
 - founded in National Convention of SC held at **Nagpur**
 - presided by- **Rao Bahadur N Shivraj** (renowned dalit leader from Madras)
 - **GS-** PN Raibhoi (Bombay)
- **1950-** Bharatiya Bauddha Mahasabha
- **1956-** final manuscript: **The Buddha or Karl Marx**
 - formed 3 political parties
 - **Independent Labour Party**
 - **All India SC Federation**
 - **Republican Party of India (1956- by dismissing AI SC Federation)**
 - **All India Depressed Class Association 1928**
 - **Aim** - uplift depressed class & they **never** demanded separate electorate
 - **1st President** - **MC Rajah** (1st leader who organised SC at national level)
 - **MC Rajah - B. S. Moonje pact** - According to this pact, Moonje offered reserved



seats to the Scheduled Castes in return for Rajah's support. The Rajah-Moonje Pact was a precursor for the Poona Pact.

- Rajah - supported joint electorate
- Books by MC Rajah - The oppressed Hindu and An Unforgettable Dalit Voice

INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

India - Pak Wars

- The major cause of the India - Pak wars was the **Kashmir problem**.
- **On September 1, 1965 Pakistan** started attack on the border and invaded Chhamb and Dewa regions.
- **On September 11, UN Secretary General U-Thant** reached to talk on cease fire.
- **After the battle, Tashkent agreement was signed under the mediation of Russia.**
- Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistan President Ayub Khan signed the agreement.
- On **December 2 The Border Security Force was formed.**
- Lal Bahadur Shastri died at Tashkent on 11 January 1966.
- The **diplomacy of Shastri** was the major source behind India's victory in the 1965 Indo-Pak war.
- The **Second Indo-Pak war was in 1971**. After the war Bangladesh became an independent country.
- The agreement signed after the 1971 war **was the Shimla Agreement.**
- **Shimla Agreement was signed by Indian** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Pakistan Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1972.
- **The Kargil war in 1999 was against the terrorist usurpation into Kashmir from Pakistan.**
- Kargil military operation of India was known as '**Operation Vijay**'.
- **Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee conducted the famous Lahore Bus Journey in 1999 February.**
- The **Kargil war** officially ended on 26 July 1999.
- Boundary line between India and Pakistan is Radcliff line.
- **The Lahore declaration was signed between A.B.Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif.**
- Military operation conducted by India on Pakistan 1948 was known as Operation Sojila.
- The operation in which Indian army captured Siachin was known as Operation Meghdoot.
- **India and Pakistan signed the Indus River Water Agreement in 1960.**



Indo-China War

- Nehru and Chinese Prime Minister Chau Enlai established bilateral friendly relation signing the Panchsheel in 1954.
- **But giving asylum to the Dalai Lama of Tibet (1954) provoked China.**
- **China attacked India by crossing the Mac Mohanline on September 8, 1962.**
- **On October 19** Chinese made a massive attack.
- **On October 26** Government declared Emergency and Defence of India Ordinance.
- **Keeping view of the Chinese aggression the Gold Bond Scheme was declared.**
- In **November 1962** the National Defence Council was set up.
- On **Nov. 10**, the Chinese declared a Unilateral withdrawal.
- **In 2005 China removed Sikkim from Chinese map and accepted it as India's part.**
- **In 2006, Two countries agreed to open the Nathulapass (Sikkim) after a lapse of four decades.** Liberation of Pondicherry and Goa
- Goa was in the hands of Portuguese from 1510 AD.
- The Liberation Army captured Dadra, Nagar haveli on 22 July 1954.
- Goa, Daman and Diu were liberated from the Portuguese in 1961.
- Pondicherry was under the French.
- Since 1946 there were freedom struggle in Pondicherry.
- The legal hand over of Pondicherry was in 1954.
- Malayalam speaking Mahi, Telegu speaking Yanam and Tamil speaking Karakkal are the parts of Pondicherry.
- Pondicherry's new name is **Puthussery** onwards.

Nuclear Experiments in India

- **Nuclear researches in India were led by Homi J. Bhabha.**
- Council for Scientific Industrial Research **Institute was formed in 1942.**
- **India's first Nuclear Experiment was on 18th May 1974.**
- **First** Nuclear Experiment of India was code named as "**Buddha Smiles**". It was during the period of Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.
- **It was conducted at the Pokhran Desert in Rajasthan.**
- **Uranium** was used in the process.



- It was lead by Dr. H.N. Setna and Dr.Raja Ramanna.
- **Second Nuclear** experiment was in 1998.
- It was code named a '**Operation Shakti**' or 'Buddha Smiles again'.
- Pokhran is in the Jaisalmer district in Rajasthan.
- **Second experiment** was conducted during the term of Atal Bihari Vajpayee

New Important Topics Added

1. Social- Cultural reform Movements & their Leaders
2. Political Associations before INC
3. Important Reforms for Women
4. Era of Militant Nationalism
5. Important wars





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SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS & THEIR LEADERS

➤ 1828- Brahmo Sabha

- later renamed- Brahmo Samaj
- purify Hinduism & preach Monotheism
- does **not** believe in authority of **Vedas**
- **Associates**: - David Hare, Alexander Duff, Debendranath Tagore, PK Tagore, Chandrashekhar Deb, Tarachand Chakraborty

➤ Prarthana Samaj

- **1867**- Atmaram Pandurang **Bombay** (helped by Kesha) + RG Bhandarkar
- **1870- MG Ranade** joined it
- 4 point social agenda
 1. disapproval of caste system
 2. women's education
 3. widow remarriage
 4. raising marriage age
- **DK Karve & Vishnu Shastri**- champions of social reform with Ranade
- **Karve + Ranade**---> Widow Remarriage Mvmt & Widows' Home Asso

➤ Young Bengal Movement

- founder- **Henry Vivian Derozio**
- **1828**
- he was inspired from French Revolution

➤ ICV

- blend of Indian & Western thought
- **1850**- became principal of **Sanskrit College**
- supported widow remarriage
- crusader against child marriage & polygamy

➤ Balshastrri Jambhekar

- Newspaper- **Darpan(1832)**
- father of Marathi Journalism
- 1840- **Digdarshan**
- Founder of



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○ **Bombay Native General Library**

○ **Native Improvement Society**

➤ **Paramhansa Mandal (1849)**

- Founders- Dadoba Pandurang (Brother of Atmaram), Mehtaji Durgaram & others (**Dagdu-Praju, MD**)
- began as secret society to **reform** Hindu religion & society in general
- **Ideology**- closely linked to Manav Dharma Sabha

➤ **Satyashodhak Samaj & Phule (1873)**

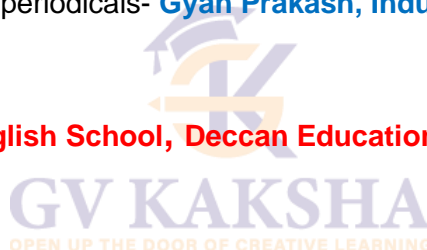
- Aim- social service + spread of education among woman & lower caste people
- Books: Gulamgiri, Sarvajanic Satyadharma, Ishara, Dharma Teritiya Ratiya Ratna

➤ **Gopalhari Deshmukh 'Lokahitawadi'**

- weekly- **Prabhakar, Hitechhu**
- he held the post of judge under British Raj
- leading role in founding periodicals- **Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash & Lokahitawadi**

➤ **Gopal Ganesh Agarkar**

- co-founder of- **New English School, Deccan Education Society kstaw & Ferguson college (principal)**
- **1st editor of Kesari**



own periodical- **Sudharak** (spoke against untouchability & caste s/s)

➤ **Servants of India Society (1905)**

- founder- **Gopal Krishan Gokhale**
- Aim-
 - ✓ To train national missionaries for service of India
 - ✓ **to** promote by all constitutional means* the true interests of all Indian people
 - ✓ to prepare cadre of selfless workers
 - ✓ later (**1915**)- **Srinivasa Shastri** became **President**
 - ✓ distinguished members- **MC Setalvad, BN Rao, Alladi Krishnaswamy** (#PYQ)

➤ **Social Service League (1911)**

- Founder- **Narayan Malhar Joshi** @Bombay (follower of Gokhale)
- Aim- to secure for the masses better & reasonable conditions of life & work



- He also founded- **All India Trade Union Congress (1920)**

➤ **Ramakrishna Movement & Swami Vivekananda**

- Ramakrishna Math- **Ramakrishna Paramhansa*** [poor priest at Kali T in
- **Dakshineswar**, childhood name- **Gadadhar Chattopadhyay]**
- Ramakrishna Mission- **Swami Vivekananda (1897)**
- HQ- **Belur near Calcutta**
- 1893- Parliament of Religion @Chicago
- SV was editor of Prabuddha Bharata

➤ **Dayananda Saraswati / Mulashankar & Arya Samaj**

- **1st Arya Samaj Unit-** @Bombay in **1875***
- later **HQ-** @Lahore*
- **book-**Satyartha Prakash
- slogan- **back to vedas**
- Arya Samaj- fixed minimum marriageable age: 25- boys, 16- girls
- 1886- Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College @Lahore- 2 groups
- **1900- Swami Shardanand** opened **Gurukul @Gujaranwala**
- aim- to provide indigenous alternative to Lord Macaulay's education policy by offering education in the areas of-
 - ✓ Vedic literature
 - ✓ Indian Philosophy
 - ✓ Indian culture
 - ✓ modern sciences & research*

➤ **Seva Sadan**

- founded by **BM Malabari** in **1908** (+ Diwan Davaram Gidumal)
- to take care of exploited & socially discarded women
- newspaper (Malabari)- Indian Spectator
- **Books by Behramji Merwanji Malabari** - The India muse in English Garb, The Indian Eye on English life or Rambles of a Pilgrim reformer, The Indian Problem, Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood in india

➤ **Dev Samaj**

- estb- **1887** by **Shiv Narayan Agnihotri** (earlier Brahmo follower)
- **Dev Sadan-** religious & social reform society



- Book- Deva Shastra

➤ **Dharma Sabha**

- **1830**, by **Radhakant Deb** (PYQ CAPF 2021)
- it was established to counter **Brahmo Samaj's** propaganda
- orthodox society- preservation of status-quo in socio-religious matters
- still favoured western education even for girls
- he was the **1st president of British Indian Association** (#PYQ)

➤ **Self-respect movement (1925)**

- Leaders: **EV Ramaswamy Nicker** (invited by- S Ramanathan), Baljia Naidu
- fight against exploitation of lower caste
- against **Brahminism**

➤ **Bharat Dharma Mahasabha**

- against- orthodox Hinduism, Arya Samaj, Theosophist, Ramakrishna Mission
- others defending above:
 - **Sanatan Dharma Sabha**- 1895
 - **Dharma Mahila Parishad**- S. India
 - **Dharma Mahamandali**- Bengal
- **1902**- all above combined to form- **Bharat Dharma Mahasabha**
- HQ- Varanasi

➤ **Radhaswami Movement**

- **1861**- **Tulsi Ram** (Agra banker)
- one supreme being

➤ **SNDP movement**

- Sree Narayan Guru Dharma Paripalana
- origin- conflict b/w- depressed class & upper caste
- 1889- **Aruvippuram Kshetra Yogam**
- **1903**- SNDP registered under Indian Companies Act

➤ **Vokkaliga Sangha**

- **1905** @Mysore
- anti- **Brahmin** movement

➤ **Justice Movement** (South Indian Liberal Federation)

- **1917**



- **Madras presidency**

- leaders: **CN Mudaliar, TM Nair, P Tyagraja**

- aim- to secure representation of non- brahmin in legislature

- **Temple Entry movement**

- Leaders: **Sree Narayan Guru, N Kumaran Asan Boo**
- **1924- Vaikom Satyagraha** led by **KP Kesava (Kerala)**
- **1931- CDM suspended**=> temple entry movement in **Kerala**
 - inspired by- K Kelappan, Subramaniam Tirumambu (singing sword of Kerala)
 - P Krishna Pillai, AK Gopalan

- **Indian Social Conference**

- Founders: **MG Ranade & Raghunath Rao**
- 1st session- 1887 same time & same venue as INC
- launched Pledge movement- to inspire people to take a pledge against a child marriage

- **Wahabi/ Walliullah Movement**

- revivalist
- **Shah Walliullah**
 - **1st** Indian Muslim leader of 18th century to organize Muslims*
 - his teachings further popularised by- **Shah Abdul Aziz & Syed Ahmed Bareilvi**
 - fizzled out in **1870s**

- **Titu Mir's Movement**

Mir Nithar Ali= Titu Mir

- disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi (founder of Wahabi movement)
- he adopted **Wahabism** & advocated **Sharia**

- **Faraizi Movement**

- called so coz- emphasis on Islamic pillars of **faith**
- founded by **Haji Shariatullah** in **1818**
- **Aim**- eradication of social innovations or un-Islamic practices
- under Haji's son- **Dudu Mian**- movement became revolutionary in **1840**



➤ **Ahmadiyya Movement**

- 1889, by- **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**
- based on liberal principles
- believed in separating mosque from state

➤ **Aligarh Movement**

- **Syed Ahmed Khan**--> loyalist member of judicial service
- he wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of Quran
- 1875- started- Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College--> later, **Aligarh Muslim University (1920)**
- **1876**- retired from British Service

➤ **Deoband School (Darul Uloom)**

- organised by- orthodox section among Muslim Ulemas as **revivalist** movement
- 2 objectives –
 - ✓ propogate pure teachings of **Quran** & **Hadis** among Muslims
 - ✓ keeping alive the spirit of **Jihad** against the foreign rule

➤ **Parsi Reform Movement**

- **1851**- Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Asso)
- **aim**- regeneration of social conditions of Parsis & restoration of Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity
- **leaders**- **Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, KR Cama, SS Bengalee**
- Newspaper- **Rast Gofar**

➤ **Sikh Reform movements**

• **Singh Sabha movement**

- **Amritsar**
- Objectives
 - ✓ modern education to Sikhs
 - ✓ to counter proselytising activities of Christian Missionaries, Brahmo Samajist, Arya Samajist & Muslim Maulavis

• **Akali movement**

- Gurudwara reform movement
- **aim**- liberating Gurdwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants
- Sikh Gurdwaras Act, **1922** (amended in **1925**)
- apex body- **Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC)**

➤ Theosophical Movement

- founders- **Madame HP Blavatsky + MS Olcott + William Quan Judge** & others
- Theosophical Society- **NewYork**, USA in **1875**
- **1882**- HQ shifted to **Adyar (near Madras)**
- opposed- child marriage
- **Annie Besant**
 - **1893**- came to India
 - **1898**- founded Central Hindu College @**Banaras (1916- BHU)**
 - **1907** - became president

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS BEFORE INC

Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha

- **1836**, by- associates of **RRR---**→ **Gourishankar Tarkabagish**
- obj- to promote Bengali language & build public opinion

Zamindari Association/ Landholders' society

- 1837
- founders- **Raja Radhakant Dev + Dwarkanath Tagore**
- to safeguard interests of landlords
- beginning of organised political activity (**1st**)
- methods of constitutional agitation

Bengal British Indian Society

- 1843
- founder- **George Thompson**
- bi- collection & dissemination of info relating to actual condition of people & promote general public interest

British Indian Association

- **1851**, by- **Landholders' society + Bengal British Indian Society**
- 1st president: **Radhakant Deb**
- 1st GS: **Debendranath Tagore**

Madras Native Association

• 1852

• founder- **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chettiar (or Chetty)** (he also founded - 1st Indian-owned newspaper in Madras- **The Crescent**)

East India Association- 1866, London, by- Dadabhai Naoroji

• obj- to discuss the Indian question & influence public men in England to promote Indian welfare

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha- 1867, by- **MG Ranade+ others (SS Chiplunkar)**, acted as bridge b/w- gov & people

Indian League- 1875, by- **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**, obj- to stimulate sense of nationalism in people + encourage political education

Indian Association of Calcutta/ Indian National Association

- superseded by Indian League
- founded in 1876
- By- **Surendranath Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose**
- sponsored all India Conference- **1st** @Calcutta in 1883
- obj- to promote political, intellectual & material advancement of people by legitimate
- merged with INC in 1886.

Bombay Presidency Association- 1885, by- Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta & KT Telang

- to champion Indian interests & hosted the 1st meeting of INC in Bombay

Madras Mahajan Sabha- 1884, by- M Viraraghavachari, B Subramaniya Aiyer & P Anandacharlu

- supported INC
- objective- to create an org of All India level to relieve & free the nation from the clutches of British rule

Gujarat Sabha

- 1884, @Ahmedabad, GJ
- association members- **Vallabhbhai Rathod, Hardik Khurana, DJ Civil & Mitesh Pandya**
- **Gandhi** served as its president from 1918 to 1919

INC



1883: Ilbert Bill Controversy

- CP Ilbert - law member of EC
- provisions- it proposed to allow Indian judges & magistrates to convict Europeans in criminal cases

3 Acts of British which necessitates **formation of INC**

- **VPA 1878**
- **Arms Act 1878**
- **Ilbert Bill 1884**

INC

- founder- **AO Hume (retired Civil Servant Officer)**
- Theories:
 - **Safety Valve Theory:** **Lala Lajpat Rai (1st time the term was used in his newspaper- Young India)**
 - **Conspiracy Theory:** **Rajani Palme Dutt (journalists) (Marxist... offshoot of safety valve)**
 - **Lightning Conductor Theory/ Nationalist Theory:** GK Gokhale (if Indians have started it, British would have definitely suppressed it)
- obj- to facilitate dialogue b/w educated Indians & Britishers
- **INC:** 1st session- Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay (initially planned at Pune, but Cholera); mostly lawyers & **no women delegate**
- PPP Model

1890: Kadabini Ganguly - 1st woman graduate of Calcutta University

Indian National Conference: main architects- **S Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose**

British Committee of INC in London in 1889 (**PYQ CAPF 2020**)

- William Wedderburn - **1st** chairman
- **William Digby** – Secretary

1889	Bombay	William Wedderburn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was one of the founding member of INC, Bombay HC judge, Chief Secy to Bombay govt • 1st time women in session (10) - included <u>Pandita Ramabai, Kadambini Ganguly & Swarnakumari Devi</u> (R Tagore's sister)
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1890: it was decided to hold **INC** session of **1892 in London**---> **NEVER happened**



#Economic Critique (#PYQ)

Romesh Chunder Dutt	Economic History of India (1901)
Dadabhai Naoroji	Poverty & Un-British Rule in India (1901)
MG Ranade	Essays on Indian Economics (1898)

IMPORTANT REFORMS FOR WOMEN

➤ Steps taken to ameliorate women's position

➤ Abolition of Sati:

- Regulation of **1829 (Act XVII)**: sati- illegal + punishable by criminal courts
- Initially applicable to Bengal
- later extended to Bombay & Madras with modifications in **1830**

➤ Preventing Female Infanticide:

- Bengal Regulations of **1795 & 1804**- murdering of female infant illegal
- **1870 Act**- compulsory birth registration + verification of female children after some years of birth.

➤ Widow Remarriage:

Widow Remarriage Act (Act XV), 1856

(Lord Canning) - drafted by Dalhousie.

- efforts by- Ishwar Chandra (principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta)
- legalised widow remarriage & issues from such marriage- legitimate
- **MH**- Jagannath Shankar Sheth & **Bhau Daji (Ram Krishna Lad)** - active promoters of girls' education
- **Vishnu Shastri Pandit**- founded **Widow Remarriage Association** in **1850s**
- **Karsondas Mulji**- **Satya Prakash** in **Gujarati** in **1852**- to advocate widow remarriage

➤ DK Karve

- married a widow in 1893
- dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows



- became the secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association
- opened a widows' home @Poona- vocational training to high* caste widows
- **Madras**- Veerasalingam Pantulu
- other- BM Malabari, Narmad (Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave), MG Ranade, K Natarajan

➤ **Controlling child marriage:**

- **Native Marriage Act, 1872**

- NA to Hindu, Muslim & other recognised faiths
- Age of Consent Act, 1891
- Imp- BM Malabari (Parsi Reformer)
- girl marriage age: >12
- Act X
- introduced by- Andrew Scoble, Passed by - Lord Lansdowne.
- Rakhmabai case (1887)
- Phulomani Dasi case (1889)
- Supporters - B.M. Malabari, Pandita Ramabai Saraswati
- Opposed by Romesh chunder Mitter, B.G. Tilak

➤ **Sarda Act, 1930** [named after- **Rai Sahib Harbilas Sharda**]

- marriage age: boys-18, girls-14

➤ **Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978**

- girls- 18 (15), boys- 21 (18)

➤ **Education of women**

- **1819**- Calcutta Female Juvenile Society- set up by Christian Missionaries
- **1849**- Bethune school by **JED Bethune** (President of Council of Education in Calcutta)
- **1854**- **Wood's Despatch** = great stress on need of female education
- **1880s**- Dufferin hospitals
- **1914**- women's medical service- training of nurses & mid-wives
- **1916**- **Indian Women University**- by DK Karve
- **1916**- Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi



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➤ **Women's Organisations: {ALBNA: 1882, 1904, 1910, 1925, 1927}**

- **1882-** Arya Mahila Samaj
- Founder- **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati (PRS)**
- PRS was awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for community service in 1919
- PRS - founded Sharada Sadan - doctrines of Christianity were taught to women.
- **1904- Ladies Social Conference** (Bharat Mahila Parishad)
- Bombay
- Founder- **Ramabai Ranade**
- Chaired the first session of India Women Conference held in **Bombay in 1904**,
- **1908-** Bombay Seva Sadan
- **1909-** Poona Seva Sadan
- **1910- 1st** meeting of **Bharat Stree Mahamandal**
- Allahabad by- **Sarda Devi Chaudhurani** (editor of journal- **Bharati**, founded by her uncle **R Tagore**)

• **1925- National Council of Women in India**

- vital role- **Mehribai Tata**

➤ **Religious disabilities Act, 1856**

- Modified **Hindu customs**
- change of religion did not debar son from inheriting property of his heathen father (religion change to Christianity)
- **1838-42: 1st Afghan war**
- **1845-49: Punjab wars**
- **1854-56: Crimean wars**

➤ **General services Enlistment Act, 1856**

- all future recruits to the Bengal Army would have to give an undertaking to serve anywhere their services might be required by the government



➤ 1927-AIWC

- Founder- **Margaret Cousins** (Irish-Indian educationist, suffragist and Theosophist)
- 1st women organisation with egalitarian approach
- 1st conference- Ferguson college,
- India's **1st** Lady Barrister- **Cornelia Sarabji**
- India's **1st** women practicing doctor- **Rukhmabai**
- **Muthulakshi Reddy**- 1st women legislator of India

➤ Women's Indian Association (Adyar, Madras) 1917

- **Annie Besant** - 1st president WIA
- WIA followed the INC stand against separate electorates for minorities and women

ERA OF MILITANT NATIONALISM (1905-1909)

- **1896**: Italian army got defeated by Ethiopians
- **1899-1902: Boer Wars**--->Gandhi supported it (& was awarded **Kaiser-i-Hind** for his work relating to ambulance service)
- **1905**: Japan's victory over Russia
- **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**- India for Indians



Anti-Partition Campaign (1903-05)- leaders

- Surendranath Banerjee (Bengalee)
- KK Mitra* (Hitabadi)
- P Ray

Vande Mataram movement

- initial stage: led by moderate leaders like- **SN Banerjee & Krishna Kumar Mitra**
- **KK Mitra** gave slogan- **TOTAL BOYCOTT** for the 1st time in his journal- **Sanjibani**
- spread deltaic regions of **AP (#PYQ)**

Aug 7, 1905: Boycott Resolution---> formal proclamation of Swadeshi

Oct 16, 1905: Partition Day

1905	Benaras	Gokhale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support anti-partition & Swadeshi movement • # moderate- extremists diff come fore
------	---------	---------	---

- **S Banerjee & Anand Mohan Bose**: addressed huge gatherings
- **Aurobindo Ghosh**: Political freedom is the life breath of the nation (**Bande Mataram Case-->**
he was charged under sedition for writing in **Bande Mataram**)
- **Swadeshi Sangram**: by- **VO** Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva + some lawyers--->
@Tirunelveli, TN
VOC- follower of Tilak
- **Bengal National College**: **1906** (1st President- Aurobindo Ghosh), inspired by Tagore's Shantiniketan
- **1906**- National Council on Education*
- **aim**- to promote **S&T** as a part of Swadeshi industrialization movement

Nandalal Bose- **1st** recipient of scholarship offered by- Indian Society of Oriental Art (founded in- **1907**, founders- **Gaganendranath Tagore & Abanindranath Tagore**)

1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self government or Swaraj- goal • extremists demanded- passive resistance should be INC's agenda, but president wasn't extremist (respected by both) • so, more rift... still extremists were successful in convincing President to declare Swaraj as goal
------	----------	------------------	--

Subramania Siva & Chidambaram Pillai- led strikes in foreign-owned cotton mills

PB: Arsenal & railway workers strike--> led by- **Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh**

➤ **Govt Acts to suppress Swadeshi Movement**

- **1907** - Swadeshi Meeting Act
- **1908**- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act
- **1908**- Indian Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act
- **1908**- Explosive Substances Act
- **1910**- Indian Press Act
- **PC Ray**- Bengal Chemical factory (during Swadeshi)



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- **VO Chidambaram Pillai**- Steam Navigation Company (during Swadeshi)
- **Bharat Mata Asso**: founders- Nilkantha Brahmachari + Vanchi Ayyer
- **National Anthem** was sung 1st time in **1911** @Calcutta session of **INC (President- BN**

Dhar)

- **NM Joshi**- father of modern trade unionism in India (he was also the founder of Social Service League in 1911)

- **1880**- helped for founding New English School; later became- **Fergusson College**
- **1893**- Ganesh festival
- **1895**- Shivaji festival
- **1897**- gave call for **No Tax campaigns**

- **1906: Simla Deputation**

- led by- **Agha Khan**
- demand for separate electorate for Muslims

30 Dec 1906: formation of **All India Muslim League** (founder- **Nawab Khwaja Salimullah**)

Leaders arrested:

- **Tilak**
- **Ajeet Singh**
- **C Pillai**
- **Aurobindo Ghosh (Alipore conspiracy case)**

Aurobindo & BC Pal- later retired from active politics





PLACE	YEAR	ACTIVITY
Bengal	1902	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st revolutionary group under Jnanendranath Basu @Midnapore • @Calcutta- Anushilan Samiti <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ founders- Promotha Mittar*, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Satish Chandra Basu ○ began as gymkhana ○ name from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel---> Anushilan Tatva
Bengal	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April: inner circle within Anushilan Samiti started weekly Yugantar (name taken from Shivnath Shastri's novel by the same name) • inner circle= Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bhupendranath Dutta (both-editors) • 30 cr Indians---> 60 cr hands • Barisal conference* • in 1907, Barindranath Ghosh wrote a book- Vartaman Rananiti (Rules of Modern Warfare) • in 1905, Aurobindo Ghosh wrote a pamplate named Bhavani Mandir (in this pamplate he wrote about how to organize revolutionary activities)
Bengal	1907	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an abortive attempt was made by Yugantar group on the life of very unpopular British official, Sir Fuller (the 1st Lt Gov of new province of E Bengal & Assam) • Dec: attempts to derail the train on which the Lt Gov Andrew Fraser was travelling; 2 attempts; 5 Dec- bomb @Naarayannagar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ arrested- Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Bibhuti Bhushan Sarkar, Ullash Kumar Dutt



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PLACE

YEAR

ACTIVITY

Bengal

1908

Alipore Conspiracy or Muraripukur Conspiracy

- Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh & others
- **Barindra Ghosh**- head of secret society of revolutionaries
- **Ullaskar Dutt**- maker of bombs
 - Narendra Goswami (MC)
 - **Hemchandra Das Kunungo**- he went to Germany to learn bomb making
- **Prafulla Chaki & Khudiram Bose**- attempted to murder Muzaffarpur Magistrate, **Kingsford** (Why?..coz- he had inflicted severe punishments on Swadeshi activists) (#PYQ-CDS)
- but instead 2 British ladies got killed (wife and daughter of barrister **Pringle Kennedy**) (#PYQ-CDS)

- **Chaki**- shot himself & **Khudiram Bose** was hanged

Barrah Dacoity (#PYQ)

- org by- Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das (it was organized on the advice of P Mitra)
- to raise funds for revolutionary activities
- E Bengal

Bomb thrown on **Viceroy Hardinge** by **Rashbehari Bose & Sachin Sanyal** **Delhi**

Conspiracy or Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy trial

- Basant Kumar Bishwas, Amir Chand, Avadh Behari
- Rashbehari Bose- person behind the plan

W Anushilan Samiti

Bengal

1912

- Jatindranath Mukherjee or Bagha Jain
- he emerged as Jugantar or Yugantar



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Zimmerman Plan/ German Plot

1914-17

- WW I time- Jugantar Party arranged to import German arms & ammunition through sympathisers & revolutionaries abroad
- **Jatin** asked **Rashbehari Bose** to take charge of Upper India, aiming to bring out all-India insurrection
- funds through dacoities called as- **taxicab** dacoities & **boat** dacoities
- plan- Guerilla force with seizure of **Fort Williams**
- plot- leaked
- **Bagha Jain**- @Balasore
 - he shot dead in 1915
 - call- 'we shall die to awaken the nation'

PLACE	YEAR	ACTIVITY
MH	1879	Ramosi Peasant Force - Vasudev Balwant Phadke (Koli, Bhil, Dhangar)
	1897	Chapekar brothers (Damodar & Balkrishna) murdered the Plague Commissioner of Poona Rand & one Lt Ayerst
	1899	Mitra Mela VD Savarkar • above- merged with Abhinav Bharat in 1904 (after Mazzinni's Young Italy)
	1909	AMT Jackson - collector of Nashik was killed by Anant Lakshman Kanhere (member of Abhinav Bharat)



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PB

- **LL Rai**: Punjabi
- **Ajit Singh**: Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan in Lahore; journal- **Bharat Mata**
- other leaders-
 - Aga Haider
 - Syed Haider Raza
 - Bhai Parmanand
 - radical Urdu poet- Lalchand Falak
- **Ajit Singh**:
 - **1907- Pagadi Sambhal Jatta agitation---**> jail @Mandalay
 - peasant mobilization---> instead of providing ownership, status of peasants was reduced to sharecroppers
 - Colonization Act
 - Doab Bari Act
 - he also attended **1907 INC** session
 - later society- **Bharat Mata***
 - also launched Bharat Mata book agency
 - fled to **Iran** via Karachi, **Paris**
 - Indian Revolutionary Asso @Paris
 - Switzerland
 - met communists like Lenin, Trotsky, Mussolini (Fascist)



PLACE	YEAR	ACTIVITY
Abroad	1905	Indian Home Rule Society/ India House <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • @London • by- Shyamji Krishnavarma • journal- The Indian Sociologist* • Savarkar, Hardayal- became members
		Madanlal Dhingra murdered Curzon-Wyllie
Abroad	1909	Paris & Geneva <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Madam Bhikaji Cama</u> (Parsi revolutionary) • Bande Mataram • she supported Indian Home Rule Society of SK Verma • co-founded Paris Indian Society (others- MB Godrej & SR Rana)... opened as a branch of IHR <p>2nd socialist congress @Stuttgart, Germany---> flag unfurled</p> <p>after 1909 when Anglo-German relations deteriorated, Virendranath Chattopadhyaya chose Berlin as his base</p>
		Berlin Committee for Indian Independence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • founded by- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Virendranath Chattopadhyaya ○ Bhupendranath Dutta ○ Lala Hardayal
Abroad	1915	Mission under Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh, Barkatullah & Obaidullah Sindhi went to Kabul to organize <u>Provincial Indian Govt</u> Mutiny in Singapore <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • leaders- Jamadar Chisti Khan, Jamadar Abdul Gani, Subedar Daud Khan



WARS

PERIOD	WARS	TREATY
1746-48	First Carnatic War	Treaty of Air-La-Chapelle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madras given back to British & Quebec (Canada) to French
1749-54	Second Carnatic War	Treaty of Pondicherry , 1755 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British candidate Mohamed <u>Ali Khan Walajan</u> was recognized as Nawab of Carnatic
23 june 1757	Battle of Plassey	Feb 1757- Treaty of Alinagar (b/w –Clive & Siraj)
1758-63	Third carnatic War	Treaty of Paris (remember: 1760- Wandiwash: French- x) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signed in 1763 after end of 7 yrs war French possessions in India were made protectorate states No fortification & standing army allowed French confined only two few areas
22 oct 1764	Battle of Buxar	Treaty of Allahbad Diwani rights to british for Bengal, bihar, Odisha
1766-69	1 st Anglo- Mysore war	Treaty of Madras
1780-84	2 nd Anglo- Mysore war	Mahe seized by British Hyder Ali- death Treaty of Manglore



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1789-1792	3 rd Anglo- Mysore	Treaty of Sriangpattinam (capital of Mysore)
1799	4 th Anglo- Mysore war	Mysore became part of British India (death of Tipu Sulatan)
1775-82	1 st Anglo- Maratha War	Treaty of Salbai - status qua + focus on common enemy ...> Mysore
1803-06	2 nd Anglo Maratha war	Treaty of Bassein (1802: peshwa Bsjirao ii – British)
1817-18	3 rd Anglo Maratha	1857- Pune pact:-> dissolving of Martha Confederacy & abolishment of peshwaship
1844-46	1 st Anglo Sikh War	Treaty of Lahore
1848-49	2 nd Anglo Sikh War (battle of Chillianwala)	Annexation of punjab

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FAMOUSE HISTORICAL TOMBS, SHRINES, MOSQUES

Monument	Location	Built By
Akbar's Tomb	Sikandra, Agra, UP	Jahangir
Bada Imambabda	Lucknow, UP	Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula
Bibi ka Maqbara	Aurangabad	Alam Shah
Charar-e-Sharraf	Sri Nagar, J&K	Jainul Abedin
Chhotalmambada	Lucknow, UP	Md Ali Shah
Etmad-ud-Daula Tomb	Agra, UP	Noor Jahan
Gol Ghar	Patna, Bihar	British Govt
Humayun's Tomb	Delhi	HameedaBano Begum
Jama Masjid`	Agra, UP	Shah Jahan
Pandari ki haveli	Patna, Bihar	Father Capuchin
Mecca Masjid	Hyderabad	Quli Qutub Shah
Moti Masji	Agra Fort, UP	Shah Jahan
Patthar ki Masjid	Patna, Bihar	Parvez Shah
Safderjung Tomb	Delhi	Shuja-ud-Daula
Sheesh Mahal	Agra, UP	Shah Jahan
Sher Shah's Tomb	Sasaram, Bihar	Son of Sher Shah
Shershah's Masjid	Patna, Bihar	Parvez Shah
Tajmahal	Agra, UP	Shah Jahan

Events/Acts/Reforms..... Viceroy/Governor Generals

Permanent Settlement (1793).....Lord Cornwallis

Subsidiary Alliance (1798)..... Lord Wellesley

Abolition of Sati (1829) Lord William Bentinck

Introduction of Civil serviceLord Cornwallis

Doctrine of Lapse Lord Dalhousie

Railways started in India Lord Dalhousie

Post and Telegraph Lord Dalhousie

English Education in India .. Lord William Bentinck

Vernacular Press Act (1878).....Lord Lytton

Arms Act (1878)Lord Lytton

Local Self Government (1882) Lord Rippon

Ryotwari System Lord Munro

Partition of Bengal (1905) Lord Curzon

Rowlatt Act (1914) Lord Chelmsford

Simon Commission (1928) ... Lord William Bentinck



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Sepoy Mutiny (1857) Lord Canning

Queens Proclamation (1858) Lord Canning

Factory Act (1881) Lord Ripon

Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1881) Lord Canning

Indian councils Act/Minto -Morley Reforms (1909)
..... Lord Minto II

Partition of Bengal revoked (1911) Lord Hardinge II

Transfer Capital to Delhi (1911) ... Lord Hardinge II

Dyarchy in province (1919) Lord Chelmsford

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy (1919).. Lord Chelmsford

Non co-operation Lord Chelmsford

Poorna Swaraj resolution (Lahore 1929) . Lord Irwin

Frist Round Table Conference (1930) Lord Irwin

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931) Lord Irwin

Communal Award (1932) Lord Wellington

Poona Pact (1932) Lord Wellington

2nd Round Table Conference(1931) Lord Wellington

3rd Round Table Conference (1932) Lord Wellington

Separate Electorates (1932) Lord Wellington

Government of India Act (1935).... Lord Wellington

Provincial Autonomy (1937)..... Lord Linlithgow

Cripps Mission (1942) Lord Linlithgow

Quit India Movement Lord Linlithgow

Cabinet Mission (1946) Lord Wavell

INA Trial (1945) Lord Wavell

Indian Independence Act 1947)Lord Mountbatten

Partition of India (1947) Lord Mountbatten



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Books and Authors

VandeMataram.....	Aurobindo Ghosh
New Lamps for Old	Aurobindo Ghosh
Bhavani Mandir	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhi
Gora	Rabindranath Tagore
GhareBaiyare	Rabindranath Tagore
Gitanjali	Rabindranath Tagore
Discovery of India	J.L. Nehru
Essays in Indian Economics.....	M.G. Ranade
Arctic Home of the Aryans	B.G. Tilak
Geeta Rahasya	B.G. Tilak
Poverty and Un-British Rule in India....	Dada Bhai Naoroji
We	M.S. Golwalkar
Durgesh Nandini	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Bang Darshan.....	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
India in Transition	M.N. Roy
Economic History of British India	R.C. Dutt
The Indian Struggle	Subhash Chandra Bose
Indian Musalmans	Hunter
GanaDevta	TarashankarBandhopadhyaya
Philosophy of the Bomb.....	BhagavatiCharan Vohra
Why Socialism	Jayaprakash Narayan
Gandhi Versus Lenin	S.A. Dange
Problem of the East	Lord Curzon
Neel Darpan	DeenBandu Mithra
India Today	R.P. Dutt
India Wins Freedom	Abdul Kalam Azad
Indian Unrest	Valentine Chirol



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Prachya Aur Paschatya Swami Vivekanand

Gau Karunanidhi..... Swami Dyayanda

Letters from Russia Rabindranth Tagore

Wither IndiaJ.L.Nehru

Soviet AsiaJ.L. Nehru

Pather Debi Avanindranath Tagore

History of Hindu Chemistry P.C. Rai

Peasantry of Bengal R.C. Dutt

Governors Generals of India

1772-1785Warren Hastings

1786 - 1793 Lord Cornwallis

1793 - 1798 Sir Joh Shore

1798 - 1805 Lord Wellesley

1807- 1813 Lord Minto

1813 -1823Lord Hastings

1823 - 1828 Lord Amherst

1828 - 1835 Lord William Bentinck

1835 - 1842Baron Ellenborough

1842 - 1844 William Wilberforce Bird

1844 - 1848 Lord Hardinge

1848 - 1856 Lord Dalhousie

1856 - 1858 Lord Canning

Viceroy of British India

1858 - 1862 Lord Canning

1862 - 1863 8th Earl Elgin I.

1863 Sir Robert Napier

1863 - 1864 Sir William T. Densin

1864 - 1869 Earl of Mayo



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1872 - Sir John Strachey

1872 - 1876 Baron North Brook

1876 - 1880 Lord Lytton

1880-1884 Lord Ripon

1884 -1888Lord Dufferin

1888-1894Lord Lansdowne

1894 -1899 Lord Elgin II

1899 - 1905 Lord Curzon

1905 - 1910Lord Minto II

1910 - 1916 Lord Hardinge II

1916 - 1921 Lord Chelmsford

1921 -1926Lord Reading

1926-1931 Lord Irwin

1931 -1936 Lord Wellington

1936 -1942 Lord Linlithgow

1942-1947Lord Wavell

1947 (March 13 - August 14)
 Lord Louis Mounbatten



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Governors - Generals of Indian Union

1947 (August 15)

1948 (June 20)Lord Louis Mountbatten

1950 Jan. 25 C. Rajagopalachari

Famous Conspiracy Cases

Case	Date	Accused
Nasik	1909-10	Vinayak Savarkar Conspiracy
Alipore	1908	Aurobindo Ghosh
Hawrah case	1910	JatinMukharjee
Dacca Case	1910	Pulin Das
Delhi case	1915	Amirchand, Awad



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Bihari and Bal Mukund

Lahore case 1929 - 30 Bhagat Singh, Rajguru

and Sukhdev

Banaras case 1915 - 16 Sachindranath Sanyal

Kakori case 1925 Rama Prasad Bismil And Ashfaq

Some Other Important Books

Person	Newspaper
G Subramaniya Iyer	The Hindu Swadesamitran
Tilak	Kesari Maharashtra
Surendranath Banerjea	Bengalee
Sisir Kumar Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh	Amrita Bazaar Patrika
GK Gokhale	
Manmohan Ghosh & Devendranath Tagore (NN Sen- writer)	Indian Mirror
Devendranath Tagore	National Newspaper
Dadabhai Naoron	Voice of India Rast Goftar
GP Varma	Hindustan Advocate
SK Verma	Indian Sociologist
Aurobindo Ghosh Barindra Kumar Ghosh Madam Cama- Paris publication	Bande Mataram (from Paris)
Madanial Dhingra Bhikaii Cama Virendranath Chattopadhyay -(founder)	Talwar
Lala Hardaval	Ghadar
RRR	Sambad kaumudi Mirat-ul-Akbar Banga- Duta (+ Dwarkanath Taagore & others)

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PERSON	NEWSPAPER
Annie Besant	New India
ICV	Commonweal
Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Som Prakash
Karsondas Mulji	Induprakash
Mohammad Ali	Satya Prakash (Gujarati, 1852)
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Comrade
Maulana Azad	Tahzib-ul-Akhlag
Swami Vivekanand	Al- Hilal
KM Pannikar	Al- Balagh
VM Mandalik	Udbodhana
The Bengal Gazette	Prabudha Bharat*
TK Madhavan	Hindustan Times
Marshman*** (PYQ-CAPF)	Native Opinion
	James Augustus Hicky (#1st)
	Deshabhimani
	Samachar Darpan (1st weekly Bengali)

AUTHOR	BOOKS
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	The Causes of Indian Revolt (to support* British)
Viceroy Hardinge	My Indian Year
RC Dutt	Economic History of India (1901)
Dadabhai Naoroii	Poverty & Un-British Rule in India (1901)
MG Ranade	Essays on Indian Economics (1898)
PC Ray	The Poverty Problem in India (1870)
ICV	Barnaparichay, babuvivah okstawa

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Din Bandhu Mitra	Nil Darpan
Michael Madhusudan Dutta	The Things Mirror (English translation of Nil Darpan) Meghnad Badh Kavya
Nazir Ahmad (PYQ-CAPF)	Mirat-ul-uroos (The Bride's Mirror)
GE Ward	the Bride's Mirror (English translation of Mirat-ul-uroos)
Stanley Wolpert	Nehru: A tryst with Destiny
Arvind Pangariya Jagdish Bhagwati	India's tryst with Destiny
S Radhakrishnan	Glimpses of World History
M Gandhi	The Story of My Experiments With Truth Hind Swaraj (Indian Home Rule) Key to Health A Nation In Making (PYQ)
Savarkar	The Indian War of Independence 1857 Bookstawa Hindutva: Who is Hindu (Ratnagiri Jail)
SA Dange	Gandhi v Lenin
S Vivekananda	Raja Yoga Inana Yoga Karma Yoga
SC Bose	The Indian Struggle (PYQ)
S Banerjee	Hind Swaraj
LL Rai	Autobiographical