

Aagaz

Foundation Batch for UPSC CSE 2027

(June 2025- May 2027)

(Bilingual)



Start Date 8th June 2025



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Highlights



1

Learn live from the comfort of your home with the Top Educators of India



2

Dedicated doubt-solving batches by top Faculties



3

Unlimited access to all courses of all educators



4

Comprehensive notes, covering the entire syllabus of UPSC



5

CSAT - Verbal, Analytical Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, and Reading Comprehension



6

Special focus on Answer Writing



7

Live Test Series for Prelims and Mains



8

Dedicated course on Essay Writing



9

Ask your doubts through the 'Raise a Hand' feature



10

Exhaustive coverage of syllabus

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination: Objective Type

Preliminary Exam

PAPER 1

CSAT

PAPER 2

- Max. Marks: 200
- Duration: 2 Hours
- Negative Marking: 1/3 of marks assigned to a question will be deducted as penalty for each wrong answer.

- Max. Marks: 200
- Qualifying (33% marks required)
- Duration : 2 Hours
- Negative Marking : 1/3 of marks assigned to a question will be deducted as penalty for each wrong answer.

Prelims Examination - May 2027

UPSC Prelims 2015 – 2024 Cutoff Trend

Prelims	General	EWS	OBC	SC	ST	PH	Total Marks
2024	87.98	85.92	87.28	79.03	74.23	40.56-69.42	200
2023	75.41	68.02	74.75	59.25	47.82	33.68-40.40	200
2022	88.2	82.83	87.54	74.08	69.35	40.40-58.59	200
2021	87.54	80.14	84.85	75.41	70.71	43.09-68.02	200
2020	92.51	77.55	89.12	74.84	68.71	40.82-70.06	200
2019	98	90	95.34	82	77.34	40.66-53.34	200
2018	98	N/A	96.66	84	83.34	40 to 73.34	200
2017	105.34	N/A	102.66	88.66	88.66	40 to 85.34	200
2016	116	N/A	110.66	99.34	96	40 to 75.34	200
2015	107.34	N/A	106	94	91.34	40 to 90.66	200

Mains Examination Pattern and Syllabus

If a candidate successfully completes the Preliminary Examination stage, the next step is to appear for the Mains Examination. There are a total of nine papers at the Mains stage, seven of which are merit-based and two of which are qualifying.

Mains Examination

Paper I

ESSAY

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250

Paper II

GENERAL STUDIES – I

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250
- Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society

Paper III

GENERAL STUDIES – II

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250
- Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice and International Relations

Paper IV

GENERAL STUDIES – III

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250
- Technology, Economic Development, Biodiversity, Environment, Security and Disaster Management

Paper V

GENERAL STUDIES – IV

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250
- Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude

Paper VI

OPTIONAL SUBJECT – PAPER I

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250

Paper VII

OPTIONAL SUBJECT – PAPER II

- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 250

Qualifying Papers

Paper A

INDIAN LANGUAGE*

- Minimum qualifying requirement: 25%
- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 300

Paper B

ENGLISH

- Minimum qualifying requirement: 25%
- Duration: 3 hours
- Maximum marks: 300



September 2027

*The Indian Language Paper will not be compulsory for candidates hailing from the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim.



RoadMap

June 2025

Phase I: Foundation (June 2025 - August 2025)

- We are targeting aspirants preparing for UPSC 2027 through this batch.
- Since many aspirants start preparing for the civil services examination from 1st and 2nd year of their graduation, there is a sizable sub-segment of learners who start their preparation 36 months before the exam.
- Highly beneficial for the aspirants who are in their college and want to start preparing for UPSC.
- This batch would be beneficial for learners who have just passed class 12th.
- This batch is starting from June 8, 2025



Phase III : Raftaar Revision Phase (Dec 26 - March, 2027)

- Post the completion of comprehensive courses this sub-segment of learners will be looking forward to crash courses 4-5 months before the examination.

Phase IV : Prelims 2027 Exam (May 2027)

Phase V :

Access to Mains Enrichment Program 2027 along with mentorship

Phase II : Prelims and Mains Program (Sep 2025 - Dec 2026)

- This sub-segment of learners will be provided with comprehensive courses for the UPSC CSE Civil Services (Preliminary and Mains) Examination
- Each class will be organized 6 days a week with a duration of 2-2.5 hours long.
- This batch will also have additional 2 Batches of CSAT.
- There will be educator branded weekly tests on the core subjects, test series for prelims and mains, notes, doubt solving, current affairs material and practice tests.
- Apart from this, we believe that the preparation for Preliminary and Mains Exams should be done simultaneously, and not separately because most topics are asked in both the exams.

Phase VI : Prelims 2027 Exam (Expected May) and Mains 2027 Exam (Expected Aug-Sep)

CSAT Batch **August to October** and Monthly Current Affairs

Phase VII : Dec - Apr 2028 Unacademy Last Mile Interview Guidance Program.



“A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step”



Course Flow

Aagaz 2027 : UPSC Foundation Batch is a 2 Years IAS Foundation Batch for undergraduates. During the 2 years tenure, students will be preparing for the Civil Services Exam thoroughly from the foundation level so that it is easy to pursue their academic degree. This batch includes complete syllabus coverage with basic NCERT, GS syllabus until mains advance level, dedicated doubt-solving classes with revision and test series. The batch will be delivered in Hinglish, with notes provided in English.

Subjects	Educators	Start Date	End Date	No. of session (2.5 Hours)
Orientation	Navdeep Singh	Jun 8, 2025	Jun 8, 2025	1
Understanding Changing Patterns in UPSC	Navdeep Singh	Jun 10, 2025	Jun 10, 2025	1
NCERT History	Arunav Das	Jun 11, 2025	Jul 4, 2025	16
NCERT Polity	Navdeep Singh	Jun 12, 2025	Jul 29, 2025	24
NCERT Geography	Sumit Konde	Jul 4, 2025	Aug 4, 2025	22
NCERT SNT	Nandini Singh Tomar	Jul 30, 2025	Aug 22, 2025	20
NCERT Economics	Yuvraj Singh Shekhwat	Aug 11, 2025	Sep 8, 2025	15
Current affairs refresher Classes	Saurabh Pandey and Chandramouli Choudhary	Monthly	Monthly	Monthly
Indian Polity	Dr. Sidharth Arora	Sep 2, 2025	Oct 13, 2025	54
Ancient India History	Pratik Nayak	Oct 20, 2025	Nov 22, 2025	26
Medieval India History	Pratik Nayak	Nov 10, 2025	Dec 24, 2025	20
Art and Culture	Pratik Nayak	Nov 26, 2025	Dec 20, 2025	25
Modern India History	Pratik Nayak	Dec 2, 2025	Jan 14, 2026	45
World Physical Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar	Jan 7, 2026	Feb 9, 2026	29
Indian Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar	Jan 26, 2026	Feb 27, 2026	26
World Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar	Feb 17, 2026	Mar 20, 2026	17
Human and Economic Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar	Mar 24, 2026	Apr 15, 2026	15
Post Independence	Pratik Nayak	Jan 26, 2026	Feb 19, 2026	11

Disclaimer: The course plan and educators are subject to change.



Course Flow

Subjects	Educators	Start Date	End Date	No. of session (2.5 Hours)
Science and Technology	Saurabh Pandey	Jan 2, 2026	Jan 31, 2026	30
Environment and Ecology	Sudarshan Gurjar	Feb 2, 2026	Mar 13, 2026	35
Indian Economy for Prelims	Dr. Mrunal Patel	Feb 18, 2026	Apr 30, 2026	55
Indian Economy for Mains	Dr. Mrunal Patel	Jun 16, 2026	Jul 30, 2026	20
Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude	Sahil Saini	Jun 2, 2026	Jul 10, 2026	35
Governance and Social Issues	Dr. Sidharth Arora	Jul 13, 2026	Aug 3, 2026	24
World History	Pratik Nayak	Aug 5, 2026	Aug 28, 2026	21
International Relations	Dr. Sidharth Arora	Aug 20, 2026	Sep 8, 2026	25
Indian Society and Social Justice	Monica Mandhanya	Sep 7, 2026	Sep 24, 2026	16
Internal Security	Dr. Sidharth Arora	Sep 21, 2026	Oct 5, 2026	15
Disaster Management	Sumit Konde	Oct 7, 2026	Oct 19, 2026	12
Essay Writing Strategy	Chandramouli Choudhary	Oct 20, 2026	Oct 31, 2026	15
CSAT	Madhukar Kotawe	2 Batches of CSAT Batch 1 commencing from Sep 2025 Batch 2 commencing from Dec 2026		110

Disclaimer: The course plan and educators are subject to change.

Course Flow



Paper	Subject	Educator
GS Paper 1	Art and Culture	Pratik Nayak
	Modern India	Arti Chhawari
	World History	Arti Chhawari
	Society	Monica Mandhanya
	Post Independence	Arti Chhawari
	Indian Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar
	World Geography	Sudarshan Gurjar
GS Paper 2	Polity	Dr. Sidharth Arora
	Governance and Social Justice	Dr. Sidharth Arora and Monica Mandhanya
	International Relations	Dr. Sidharth Arora
GS Paper 3	Economy	Dr. Mrunal Patel
	Internal Security	Dr. Sidharth Arora
	Science and Technology	Saurabh Pandey
	Environment and Disaster Management	Sudarshan Gurjar
GS Paper 4	Ethics and Human Interface	Sahil Saini
	Attitude	Sahil Saini
	Aptitude and Foundational Values	Sahil Saini
	Emotional Intelligence	Sahil Saini
	Moral Thinkers and Philosophers	Sahil Saini
	Public/Civil Service Values and Ethics in Public Administration	Sahil Saini
	Probity in Governance	Sahil Saini
	Ethics Case Studies	Sahil Saini
	Essay	Chandramouli Choudhary

Disclaimer: The course plan and educators are subject to change.

Meet Your Educators



Dr. Mrunal Patel



Sudarshan Gurjar



Madhukar Kotawe



Pratik Nayak

Economy

Geography

CSAT

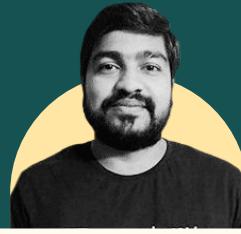
History



Dr. Sidharth Arora



Arti Chhawari



Sumit Konde



Current affairs
refresher Classes, Essay
Writing Strategy

Indian Polity, Governance
and Social Issues,
International Relations,
Internal Security

History

Disaster Management and
NCERT Geography

Yuvraj Singh Shekhawat

Arunav Das

Sahil Saini

Navdeep Singh

NCERT Economics

NCERT History

Ethics, Integrity and
Aptitude

Orientation, NCERT Polity,
Understanding Changing
Patterns in UPSC



Nandini Singh Tomar

NCERT Science and
Technology



Saurabh Pandey

Science and Technology,
Current affairs



Monica Mandhanya

Indian Society and
Social Justice



Prelims & Mains Test Series and Practice Section

Prelims & Mains test series along with Practice Section are extremely important parts of the preparation. It will help you in tackling the dynamism and demand of the exam.

How do I Practice Questions?

Prelims Test Series

Mains Test Series

Practice Section

[Click Here](#)[Click Here](#)[Click Here](#)

FEATURES OF UNACADEMY PRELIMS TEST SERIES:

1. 50+ objective tests in a year revising the syllabus of UPSC multiple times
2. Well organised Sectional, Revision and Full length Tests to intensify your preparation
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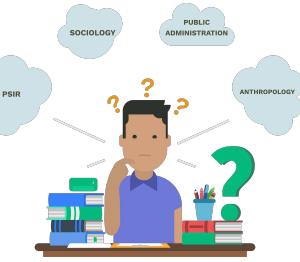
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5. Timely evaluation with the detailed feedback
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Optional Educators on Unacademy



Dr. Sidharth Arora

PSIR
Hinglish



Sanjay Kumar Thakur

PSIR
Hindi



Atul Jain

Sociology
Hinglish



Monica Mandhanya

Sociology
Hinglish



Rajneesh Kumar Srivastava

Mathematics
Hinglish



Saurabh Pandey

Agriculture
Hinglish



Nandini Singh Tomar

Psychology
Hinglish



Himanshu Sharma

Hindi Literature
Hindi



G Rajput

Public Administration
Hinglish



Himabindu

Anthropology
English



Mukesh Kumar Jha

Geography
English



Sumit Konde

Geography
Hinglish



Abhishek Mishra

History
English



Pratik Nayak

History
Hinglish



Rinku Singh

History
Hindi



What Unacademy Offers

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Plus Subscription



INDIA'S TOP EDUCATORS



LIVE DOUBT SOLVING



EVALUATED MAINS TEST SERIES



STRUCTURED COURSES & PDF'S



LIVE TESTS & QUIZZES



UNLIMITED ACCESS

Iconic Subscription



Apart from the above mentioned plus benefits, Iconic features are



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ACCESS TO DAILY CONTENT (MCQS, ARTICLES)



ASK A DOUBT FEATURE



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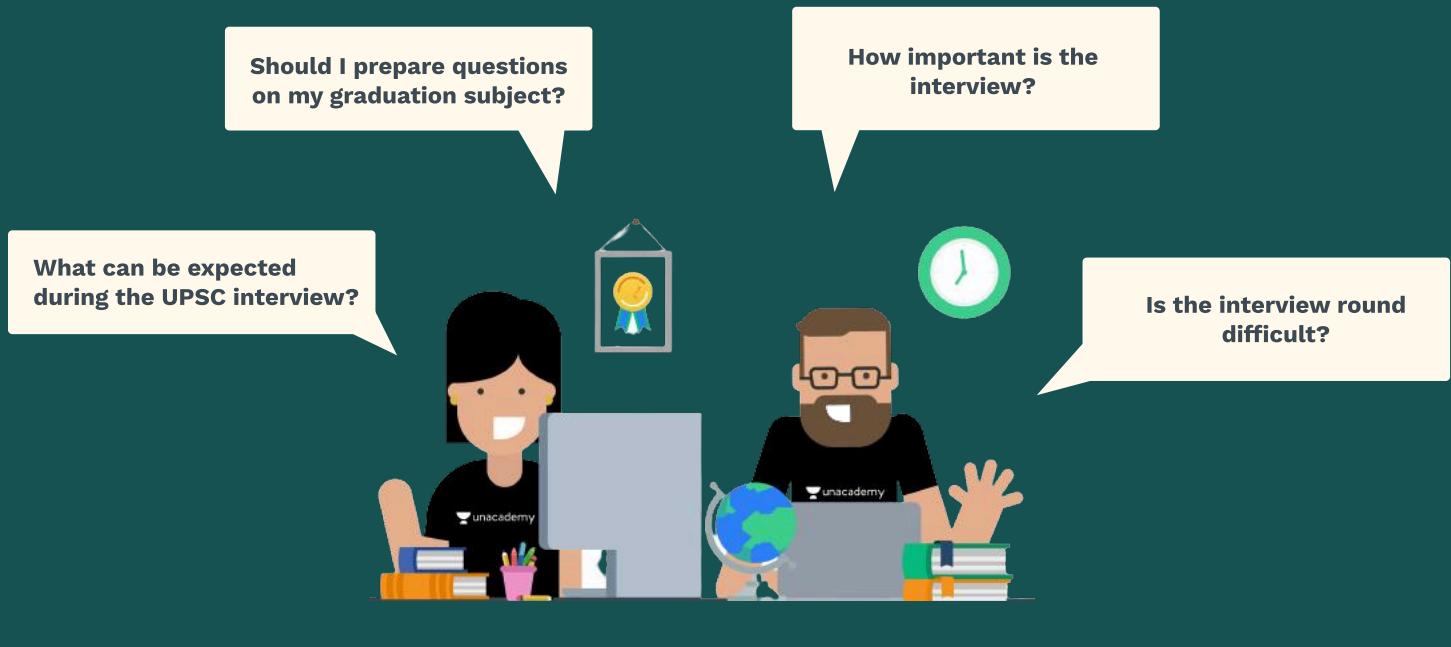
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Benefits	Iconic	Plus
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Interactive Live Classes	✓	✓
Structured Courses & PDFs	✓	✓
Live Tests & Quizzes	✓	✓
1:1 Live Mentorship	✓	—
Notes on the Unacademy App and Web	✓	✓
Curated Test Series	✓	✓
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Daily Mind-maps	✓	—
Daily Current Affairs Articles	✓	—
Daily Answer Writing with Evaluation	✓	—



Unacademy Last Mile Interview Guidance Program



Live

What can you expect from the Unacademy Last Mile Program?

- Free Mock Interviews with Top Educators
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- State-specific content
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Unacademy Notes

Unacademy notes are a set of 19 books covering the entire syllabus of UPSC in comprehensive and unique manner, also available on Flipkart & Amazon



Notes cover the entire syllabus of UPSC Prelims and Mains Examination

Integration of Mains PYQs from 2013-2024

Includes summaries of important books like 'Era of Darkness'

Compressed information in the form of tables, flowcharts, bullet points and timelines

Contemporary Issues including, the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan, Supreme Court on Internet Suspension, Quota within SC Quota etc. are covered

Discussion on various critical opinion based questions like 'Why Did Congress accept the partition of India? Was the partition of India avoided?'



Examples of Timelines in Notes

A few timelines from Modern Indian History book

TIMELINE
Establishment of Congress (1885) to Surat Split (1907)

1870-1886	1886-1897	1897-1905	1905-1911
Later 1870s and early 1880s A solid ground had been prepared for the establishment of an all-India organization. 1883 and 1885 Two sessions of the Indian National Conference had been held in 1883 and 1885.	1886 The Atchison Commission (Public Service Commission) was set up. 1890 Kulambini Ganguli, the first woman graduate of Calcutta University, addressed the Congress session. 1891 "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" was published by Dadabhai Naoroji. 1892 Indian Councils Act (1892). 1892 to 1892 The nationalist demands for constitutional reforms were centred around the creation of councils and reform of councils. 1894 World's Parliament of Religions of 1893 in Chicago.	1899 Calcutta Corporation Act. Severe famine killed 80 lakh persons between 1896 and 1900. Lord Curzon (1899-1905) became Viceroy. 1901 "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" was published by Dadabhai Naoroji. 1902 Appointment of Police Commissioner under Sir Andrew Fraser to review police policies.	1905 Condemns the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon. Support the anti-partition and annexation movement of Bengal. Factory Act (1891). Tilak, Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and others wanted the movement to be taken outside Bengal and go beyond a boycott of foreign goods. 1906 Calcutta session presided by Dadabhai Naoroji. 1906 INC Session It was declared that the goal of the Indian National Congress was "independence or nothing like the United Kingdom or the colonies" of Australia or Canada. 1907 The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1908 was passed by the British Parliament at the Surat session of the INC.
First session of the INC was attended by women and presided over by Women-Chanda Bonnerjee. Erstwhile Moderates (1885-1905) and public demand for constitutional reforms by the government through resolutions, petitions, meetings, etc. Important Leaders - Radhabai Naoroji, Phercroshaw Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjee, S.N. Banerjee. Economic Critique of British imperialism. The drain theory was put forward by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty UnBritish Rule in India.	1893 Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) and the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan. 1894 Muslim started its first festival - Shivaji Jayanti in 1895 and Ganesh Festival in 1895. 1895 Plague in Bombay. The defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (1895).	1894-1904 Ancient Monuments Preservation Act; passing of Indian Councils Act and Indian Forest Act. Bengal was 1893-1905 where the British faced revolts and Japan's victory over Russia (1895). 1895 The Indian Muslim League was founded in 1895.	1905 Partition of Bengal. 1906 The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1908 was passed by the British Parliament at the Surat session of the INC. Between 1907 and 1911 The government launched a massive attack on the Extremists. The movement was rendered leadershipless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported. 1905 to 1910 Bengal session presided by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. 1905 session resolved to: 1907 Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal returning from active politics. 1911 Announcement of Partition.
1897 Chapekar brothers assassinated Britishers G.O. Dyer and his military escort (Durandar Ayaat at Puna). 1897 The Ramakrishna Mission was established by Swami Vivekananda.	1897 The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in London. 1897 The Poona Sangraha Sabha was founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade and others. Lord Mayo (1869-1872) became the Viceroys. 1898 Withdrawal of Doctrine of Lapse, Indigo disputes in Bengal (1869-60) By the end of 1859 British authority over India was fully re-established. 1861 The Army Reorganisation Scheme, the Indian Civil Service Act, Indian Council Act, enactment of Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian High Courts Act, Diab Famine (1860-61).	1898 Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) became the viceregy. 1871 Census under Lord Mayo Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) became the viceregy. 1872 Ran Singh was captured and exiled to Rangoon and 65 Kukas were killed in a massacre by the British. Bihar famine of 1873-1874 The Indian League was started in 1873 by shahid Kumar Ghees.	1898 Lord Lytton (1876-1880) became the viceroy and some of the important events under his tenure are: Fatima of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bihar, Mysore, parts of central India and Punjab. 1898 appointment of Finance Committee under the presidency of Richard Strachey. 1899 Enactment of Indian Penal Code 1877 Queen Victoria assuming the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind" or Queen Empress of India in Delhi Durbar. The Vernacular Press Act (1978), (enacted in 1878) was newspapers published in vernacular languages and their circulation restricted in neighbourhood of 1,00,000. The Arms Act (1878). 1876 India National Association was formed by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

TIMELINE
British Conquest of Bengal

1600-1741	1746-1757	1757-1760	1764-1772
1651 Shah Shuja, the subadar (or governor) of Bengal in 1651 allowed the English to trade in Bengal. Districts in Bengal were started by Hugley.	1698 The English East India Company had vital commercial interests in Bengal. It controlled 50% of the British imports from Asia consisted of goods from Bengal.	1707 Death of Aurangzeb and decline of Mughals.	1764 (Battle of Plassey) The Battle of Plassey played vast resources of Bengal at the disposal of the English. After the Battle of Plassey, Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal. Mir Jafar and his future to make the payments due to the Company annoyed the English.
1717 The Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar issued a farman, called Magra Gaffar, to the Company, giving it a Company's large number of trade concessions.	1756 Black Hole Tragedy - 148 English persons who were locked in a very tiny room due to which 123 of them died. However, historians either do not believe in the farman or say that the number of victims must have been much smaller.	1756-63 Seven-year war between Britain and France.	1765 The Treaty of Allahabad Mir Kasim was placed on the throne as the new Nawab of Bengal. However, Mir Kasim belied the expectations of the Company.
1740 Alivadi Raj, the Deputy Governor of Bihar, killed the Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim. The battle of Plassey was not a great battle but a great betrayal.	1766 Black Hole Tragedy - Siraj was defeated by a handful of British forces.	1766 The Treaty of Allahabad The Company and the Nawab-in-Bengal in which both the diwan, i.e., the chief minister, the nizamat, i.e., police and judicial body, and the mohadar, i.e., the control of the Company.	1766 (Battle of Buxar) Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and his ally Alivadi were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22.
1766 The East India Company became the real masters of Bengal. The conquest of Bengal by the British was a major turning point which made them the super power in India.	1766 The Treaty of Allahabad	1766 The Company and the Nawab-in-Bengal in which both the diwan, i.e., the chief minister, the nizamat, i.e., police and judicial body, and the mohadar, i.e., the control of the Company.	1766 (Battle of Buxar) Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Awadh and his ally Alivadi were defeated by the English forces under Major Hector Munro at Buxar on October 22.

TIMELINE
Events before the establishment of INC

1857-1865	1866-1876	1877-1880	1881-1905
September 20, 1857 The British occupied Delhi and Bahadur Shah was taken prisoner. 1858 Trial of Bahadur Shah, Act for the better government of India, Queen's Proclamation and Canning appointed as the Viceroys. 1859 Withdrawal of Doctrine of Lapse, Indigo disputes in Bengal (1859-60) By the end of 1859 British authority over India was fully re-established. 1861 The Army Reorganisation Scheme, the Indian Civil Service Act, Indian Council Act, enactment of Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian High Courts Act, Diab Famine (1860-61).	Orissa Famine (1866). 1866 The East India Association was organised by Dadabhai Naoroji in London. 1867 The Poona Sangraha Sabha was founded by Mahadev Govind Ranade and others. Lord Mayo (1869-1872) became the Viceroys. 1871 Census under Lord Mayo Lord Northbrook (1872-1876) became the viceregy.	Rendition of Mysore. The First Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions. Report of the Vernacular Press Act (1882). Government resolution on local self-government (1882). Appointment of the Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).	The (libet) Bill controversy (1882-84). 1883 First Indian National Conference session was held in Kolkata by Surendranath Banerjee. 1884 Fatima of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bihar, Mysore, parts of central India and Punjab. 1885 The Madras Mahalan Sabha was founded by M. Viragraghavari, N. Subrahmanyam and Ananda Charlu. Lord Dufferin (1884-1888) became the Viceroys. First session of INC held in Bomby. Foundational theories of INC, E.g., Safety Valve Theory, Lighting Conductor Theory etc.
1872 Ran Singh was captured and exiled to Rangoon and 65 Kukas were killed in a massacre by the British. Bihar famine of 1873-1874 The Indian League was started in 1873 by shahid Kumar Ghees.	Lord Lytton (1876-1880) became the viceroy and some of the important events under his tenure are: Fatima of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bihar, Mysore, parts of central India and Punjab. 1898 appointment of Finance Committee under the presidency of Richard Strachey. 1899 Enactment of Indian Penal Code 1877 Queen Victoria assuming the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind" or Queen Empress of India in Delhi Durbar. The Vernacular Press Act (1978), (enacted in 1878) was newspapers published in vernacular languages and their circulation restricted in neighbourhood of 1,00,000. The Arms Act (1878). 1876 India National Association was formed by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.	During this period 1858 to 1905 was the period of British rule in India, which was nationalistic; and the early nationalists sowed the seeds well and deep.	October 2, 1869 Motihsud Karimchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. 1888 Gandhi went to London to study law. 1893 Mahatma Gandhi had arrived in the port city of Durban, South Africa, to practise law in a case. 1895-1914 Phase of Passive Resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha. A new legislation in South Africa made Indians in South Africa there to carry at all times certificates of registration with their fingerprints. 1906 Satyagraha against Registration Certificates. The government jailed Gandhi and others who refused to register themselves. Protest against a new legislation impacting the restrictions on Indian migration. 1894 The Naval Indian Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi to fight against discrimination of Indians in South Africa. Gandhi in Boer War (1899).
1876 India National Association was formed by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.	1895-1914 Phase of Passive Resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha. A new legislation in South Africa made Indians in South Africa there to carry at all times certificates of registration with their fingerprints. 1906 Satyagraha against Registration Certificates. The government jailed Gandhi and others who refused to register themselves. Protest against a new legislation impacting the restrictions on Indian migration. 1894 The Naval Indian Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi to fight against discrimination of Indians in South Africa. Gandhi in Boer War (1899).	During this time, Indian migrants in South Africa accepted racial discrimination as part of their daily existence. 1894 The Naval Indian Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi to fight against discrimination of Indians in South Africa. Gandhi in Boer War (1899).	1903 Mahatma Gandhi released his newspaper "Indian Opinion". BE A GOOD CITIZEN PAY YOUR POLL TAX Save the Country Mr. K. G. M. ATTORNEY Gandhi evolved the technique of satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. January 1915 - Gandhi returned to India.

TIMELINE
Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa

1869-1903	1903-1906	1906-1913	1913-1915
Gandhi's Moderate Phase of Struggle (1894-1906) - Relied on seeking redress and moral suasion.	Gandhi as the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha and against discrimination of Indians.	1910 Gandhi established Tolstoy Farm in South Africa, which became the headquarters of the campaign of satyagraha and against discrimination of Indians.	The Indians protested the Transvaal laws, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal. Series of negotiations involving Gandhi, Lord Hardinge, C.F. Andriano.
October 2, 1869 Motihsud Karimchand Gandhi was born in Porbandar, the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat.	Gandhi in Zulu Wars (1906)	1913 Campaign against Poll Tax and Immigration of Indian Migrants. A poll tax of three pounds was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians.	Government of South Africa passed a series of laws demanding relating to the poll tax, the registration certificates and manner in which they were issued according to Indian rights.
1888 Gandhi went to London to study law.	1893 Mahatma Gandhi had arrived in the port city of Durban, South Africa, to practise law in a case.	1914 Phase of Passive Resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha.	Protests to treat the issue of Indian immigration in a sympathetic manner.
1893 First Indian National Conference session was held in Kolkata by Surendranath Banerjee.	1895-1914 Phase of Passive Resistance or civil disobedience, which Gandhi named satyagraha.	1915 Supreme Court order which prohibited intermarriage and conducted according to Christian rites and registered by the church. These regulations drew the anger of the Indians.	The Supreme Court order which prohibited intermarriage and conducted according to Christian rites and registered by the church. These regulations drew the anger of the Indians.
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