

# Periyar E.V. Ramasamy

- Founder of the Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariyathai Iyakkam) in 1925.

This movement aimed to eradicate the evils of the caste system, promote rationalism, and secure equal rights for backward classes. It advocated for a society based on equality and self-respect.

- Known as the 'Hero of Vaikom' (Vaikom Veerar).

He earned this title for his leadership and imprisonment during the Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25) in the princely state of Travancore, a movement to allow lower-caste individuals to use a temple road.

- Left the Congress party in 1925.

He quit due to the party's refusal to accept communal representation (reservations) and the caste-based discrimination he witnessed at the Cheranmadevi Gurukulam.

- Served as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in 1922.

He was elected at the Tirupur session. Earlier, he had actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and led the Kallukadai Mariyal (Toddy Shop Picketing) in Erode in 1921.

- Elected as the leader of the Justice Party in 1938.

While he was in prison for anti-Hindi agitation, he was elected the party's president. He later transformed the Justice Party into the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) at the Salem conference in 1944.

- The title "Periyar" was conferred upon him in 1938.

The title, meaning 'Great One', was given by women at the Tamil Nadu Women's Conference held in Madras, presided over by Dharmambal, in recognition of his work for social justice.

- His philosophy is based on Rationalism.

He promoted rational thought and scientific temper to challenge religious dogma, superstition, and social evils. His goal was a civilization based on rational progress.

- Author and Publisher of numerous works and journals.

His major journals, in chronological order, are Kudi Arasu (1925), Revolt (1928, in English), Puratchi (1933), Pagutharivu (1934), and Viduthalai (1935). He wrote under the pen name 'Chitra Puttiran'.

- A strong advocate for women's rights.

He passed key resolutions for women's welfare at the first Self-Respect Conference in Chengalpattu in 1929. His famous book on this subject is "Pen Yaen Adimaiyanal?" (Why the Woman is Enslaved?).

- Demanded a separate "Dravida Nadu".

Following the imposition of compulsory Hindi, he raised the demand for an independent nation for Dravidians in the late 1930s and organized the Dravida Nadu conference in 1939.

- Travelled to the Soviet Union in 1932.

Inspired by its socialist ideals and planning, he formulated the Samatharma (Socialist) plan and the 'Erode Plan', which included ideas like nationalization of industries and free education. He also built a 'Stalin Hall' in Erode.

- Considered a social reformer, not a nationalist.

Due to his demand for a separate Dravida Nadu, he is identified as a radical social reformer and a key figure in the Dravidian movement, rather than an Indian nationalist. He is also called the 'Prophet from the South' and the "Rousseau of Tamil Nadu".

- **Chronological Order of Key Events in Periyar's Life:**

1. Joined Congress (1919)
2. Toddy Shop Picketing (1921)
3. President of TNCC (1922)
4. Vaikom Satyagraha (1924)
5. Founded Self-Respect Movement (1925)
6. President of Justice Party (1938)
7. Renamed Justice Party to Dravidar Kazhagam (1944)

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## C.N. Annadurai (Arignar Anna)

- Second Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the first from a Dravidian party.

He served as the Chief Minister from 1967 until his death in 1969. His government passed the significant Hindu Marriages (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act in 1967, which legalized Self-Respect Marriages.

- Known by the nickname "Jail Bird" (Sirai Paravai).

This was due to his multiple imprisonments for participating in political protests and agitations. In the 1962 elections, he was defeated in the Kanchipuram constituency.

- Started the Tamil weekly "Dravida Nadu" in 1942.

He launched this journal to propagate the idea of a separate Dravida Nadu. His other literary works include the play 'Velaikkari' and the banned book 'Arya Mayai' (1950).

- Changed the state motto to "Vaimaye Vellum".

As Chief Minister, he announced that the national motto "Satyameva Jayate" would be officially used in its Tamil form, "Vaimaye Vellum".

- Implemented the "Padiyarisi" scheme.

One of his most famous electoral promises was to supply three kilograms of rice for one rupee, a landmark welfare measure.

- Held key editorial positions in the Dravidian movement.

He served as the sub-editor of the "Justice" magazine and later as the editor for "Viduthalai", Periyar's newspaper.

- Organized the Second World Tamil Conference in 1968.

This major cultural event was held in Chennai during his tenure as Chief Minister, significantly boosting Tamil language and culture on a global stage.

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## C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)

- First Indian Governor-General of India.

He was also the Governor of West Bengal and the first Chief Minister of Madras Presidency under the Indian National Congress, forming his first ministry in 1937.

- Led the Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha in 1930.

Starting from Tiruchirappalli on April 13, 1930, he led around 100 satyagrahis on a march to Vedaranyam to defy the British salt laws, a parallel to Gandhi's Dandi March.

- Founder of the Swatantra Party in 1959.

He formed this party to oppose the socialist and statist policies of Jawaharlal Nehru's government, advocating for free-market principles.

- Established an ashram in Thiruchenkodu.

Similar to Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram, Rajaji founded a Gandhi Ashram at Pudupalayam in Thiruchenkodu to promote constructive programs like Khadi.

- Introduced Sales Tax in Tamil Nadu.

During his first term as Premier of Madras in 1939, he introduced sales tax to compensate for the revenue loss caused by the implementation of prohibition.

- Introduced the controversial "Kulakalvi Thittam".

In 1953, during his second term as CM, he introduced the 'Modified Scheme of Elementary Education', which was criticized as a hereditary education policy ('Kulakalvi Thittam') and led to his resignation.

- Received the Bharat Ratna in 1954.

He was one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award. He was also known by the title 'Dakshina Gandhi' (Gandhi of the South).

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## **K. Kamaraj**

- Introduced the revolutionary Midday Meal Scheme.

As the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, he pioneered the scheme to provide free meals to school children, which drastically increased school enrollment and reduced dropout rates.

- Known for the famous quote, "Law and rules are only for the people...".

This quote reflects his people-centric and pragmatic approach to governance, prioritizing public welfare over rigid bureaucracy.

- The Ennore Port in Chennai is named after him.

The port was renamed Kamarajar Port Limited in his honor.

- Served as the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Party during the Individual Satyagraha (1940).

He was a key leader in the Indian National Congress and played a crucial role in the freedom struggle in Tamil Nadu.

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## **Dravidian Movement & Justice Party**

- The South Indian Liberal Federation (SILF) was the precursor to the Justice Party.

Formed in 1916 by leaders like Dr. C. Natesan, Pitti Theagarayar, and T.M. Nair, it championed the cause of non-Brahmins and demanded communal representation.

- The Justice Party was transformed into the Dravidar Kazhagam (DK) in 1944.

Under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, the party was reorganized with the goal of establishing a separate Dravida Nadu.

- The first Justice Party ministry was formed by A. Subbarayalu Reddiar in 1920.

This marked the beginning of non-Brahmin political power in the Madras Presidency. The Justice Party cooperated with the Simon Commission in 1929.

- **Chronological Order of Key Events:**
    1. Madras Dravidian Association formed (1912)
    2. South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party) formed (1916)
    3. First Justice Party Ministry (1920)
    4. Periyar becomes President of Justice Party (1938)
    5. Justice Party becomes Dravidar Kazhagam (1944)
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## Other Tamil Nadu Leaders & Reformers

- **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC):** He challenged British maritime dominance by launching the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company**. He is known as the '**Tilak of Tamil Nadu**'.
  - **Subramania Siva:** A freedom fighter and associate of V.O.C., he founded the '**Bharatha Ashram**' at Papparapatti.
  - **M. Singaravelar:** A pioneer of the communist movement in South India, he published the Tamil newspaper '**Thozhilalan**' (**Worker**) and organized the **first-ever celebration of May Day** in India in 1923.
  - **Ramalinga Adigalar (Vallalar):** A 19th-century saint and social reformer, he founded the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sangam** to promote a casteless society and universal brotherhood.
  - **Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram (Thiru. Vi. Ka.):** A renowned Tamil scholar and nationalist, he ran the journal '**Navasakthi**'. He famously described Periyar and Anna by saying, "The thoughts of Periyar were as strong as diamond but the brightness of diamond was found in the heart of Anna."
  - **N.M. Subburaman:** A freedom fighter from Madurai, he was popularly known as '**Madurai Gandhi**'.
  - **George Joseph:** A lawyer and nationalist from Kerala who was active in the Tamil Nadu freedom struggle, he was affectionately called '**Rosappu Durai**' by the people of Madurai.
  - **T. Prakasam:** He set up the Satyagraha Camp at **Udayavanam near Madras** during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
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## Women in Tamil Nadu's Social Reform

- **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy:** She was the **first woman legislator (MLA)** in the Madras Presidency (1926). Her name is associated with several welfare schemes, including the **Maternity Benefit Scheme** and the **Inter-caste Marriage Assistance Scheme**. She also founded the **Avvai Ilam** orphanage.

- **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar:** A strong follower of Periyar, she was instrumental in the passage of the **Devadasi Abolition Act**. She wrote the novel '**Dasigalin Mosavalai**'. The **Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Ninaivu Marriage Assistance Scheme** was launched in 1989 to help poor girls.
  - **Rukmini Lakshmipathi:** She was the **first woman to be imprisoned for violating the salt laws** during the Vedaranyam Satyagraha. She later served as the **Deputy Speaker** of the Madras Legislative Assembly in Rajaji's ministry.
  - **Dr. Dharmambal Ammaiyar:** A key figure in the anti-Hindi agitations, her name is associated with the **Widow Remarriage Assistance Scheme**. She presided over the 1938 conference where the title 'Periyar' was conferred.
  - **Nagammai and Kannammal:** Periyar's wife and sister, respectively, were the first women to be arrested for picketing toddy shops in Erode in 1921.
  - **Sathyavani Muthu:** The **Free Sewing Machine Scheme** in Tamil Nadu is named after her.
  - **Sivagamiyammaiyar:** The **Girl Child Protection Scheme** is named in her memory.
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## Indian National Leaders

- **Subhas Chandra Bose:** He gave the famous slogans "**Give me your blood, and I will give you Independence**" and founded the **Forward Bloc** party in 1939. His political guru was **C.R. Das**, and his autobiography is titled "**An Indian Pilgrim**". He revived the **Indian National Army (INA)** in Singapore in 1943.
  - **Mahatma Gandhi:** He gave the slogan "**Do or Die**" during the Quit India Movement of 1942. He described the Cabinet Mission plan as "the best plan put up by the British Government". He was first called "**Mahatma**" by **Rabindranath Tagore**.
  - **Jawaharlal Nehru:** He delivered the famous "Tryst with Destiny" speech ("At the stroke of the midnight hour..."). He is considered the **architect of modern India** and wrote the book "**Glimpses of World History**". He called Sivakasi a 'Little Japan'.
  - **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Known as the '**Iron Man of India**', he was addressed as '**Sardar**' by the women of Bardoli. The '**Run for Unity**' is held on his birth anniversary. He presided over the **Karachi session of the Congress in 1931**.
  - **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** He gave the slogan "**Be Educated, Be Organized and Be Agitated**". He authored "**The Annihilation of Caste**" and established the '**Samaj Samata Sangha**' and '**Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha**'. His journal was named '**Mooknayak**'.
  - **Bhagat Singh:** He was the author of the influential essay "**Why I am an Atheist**".
  - **Acharya Vinoba Bhave:** He was the **first Individual Satyagrahi** chosen by Mahatma Gandhi in 1940.
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## Indian Renaissance & Thinkers

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy:** Known as the '**Father of Modern India**' and the '**Morning Star**' of the Indian Renaissance. He founded the **Brahmo Sabha (1828)** and the **Atmiya Sabha (1815)** to reform Hindu society and abolish practices like Sati.
- **Rabindranath Tagore:** He composed the national anthems for both **India ('Jana Gana Mana')** and **Bangladesh ('Amar Sonar Bangla')**. He received the **Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913** for his work 'Gitanjali'. He renounced his knighthood after the **Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919)** and initiated the **Raksha Bandhan festival** during the Partition of Bengal to promote unity.

- **Debendranath Tagore:** He founded the **Tattvabodhini Sabha** and its journal, the **Tattvabodhini Patrika**, to propagate the ideas of Brahmoism.
  - **Swami Vivekananda:** He organized the **Ramakrishna Mission** in 1897 to carry on humanitarian relief and social work.<sup>1</sup>
  - **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:** A leader of the extremist trio 'Lal-Bal-Pal', he wrote the book '**Gita Rahasya**'. His newspapers were '**Kesari**' (Marathi) and 'Mahratta' (English).
  - **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee:** He composed the national song '**Vande Mataram**' in Sanskrit.
  - **Aurobindo Ghosh:** He was the first editor of the nationalist paper "**Bande Matram**". He passed the ICS examination but was disqualified for failing the horse-riding test.
  - **Annie Besant:** She started the journals '**New India**' and 'Commonweal'. She famously said, "I am an Indian Tomtom, waking up all the sleeping sleepers..."
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## Government Schemes & Miscellaneous Facts

- **Perarignar Anna Memorial Award:** This is given to top-ranking BC/MBC/DNC students in the 12th public exams who pursue professional courses.
- **Annal Ambedkar Award:** A cash award given to Adi Dravidar students (one boy, one girl) who secure the first rank in each district in the 12th public examinations.
- **Periyar Science and Technology Centre & B.M. Birla Planetarium:** These are located in Chennai.
- **Gersoppa (Jog) Waterfall:** It is located on the **Sharavathi** river in Karnataka.
- **Chronological Order of TN Universities:**
  1. Bharathidasan University (1982)
  2. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (1990)
  3. Periyar University (1997)
  4. Thiruvalluvar University (2002)

Of course! Here are the exam-ready study notes meticulously prepared from the TNPSC questions you provided.

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## Jawaharlal Nehru

### Political Career, Ideology & Key Roles

- **Chief Architect of India's Foreign Policy:** Nehru shaped India's post-independence foreign policy, emphasizing non-alignment. His goal was to maintain friendly relations with all nations, including the USA, evidenced by the appointment of his sister, **Vijayalakshmi Pandit**, as the ambassador to the US in 1949.
- **First Chairman of the Planning Commission:** The **National Planning Commission** was established on **March 15, 1950**, with Prime Minister Nehru as its ex-officio chairman. He was deeply influenced by the Soviet Union's five-year plans for rapid economic development.



- **Initiator of the Objectives Resolution:** Nehru moved the historic **Objectives Resolution** in the Constituent Assembly. This resolution outlined the philosophy and guiding principles for framing the Constitution and later became the basis for the Preamble.
- **"Poorna Swaraj" Declaration (1929):** At the Lahore Congress session in 1929, Nehru, as the president, declared **"Poorna Swaraj"** (Complete Independence) as the goal. He hoisted the tricolour flag on the banks of the **River Ravi on December 31, 1929**.
- **President of Indian National Congress (INC):** Nehru served as the INC President multiple times, including the famous **Lahore Session of 1929**.
- **Head of the Interim Government (1946):** Nehru headed the Interim Government formed in **September 1946**, holding the post of Vice-President of the Executive Council.
- **Indian Secularism:** Nehru is considered a chief architect of Indian secularism. He famously stated, **"India is a secular state honours all faiths equally and gives them equal opportunities"**, emphasizing a state with one national outlook but respect for all religions.
- **Architect of Modern India:** Due to his foundational work in building modern institutions, promoting science, and establishing India's industrial base, Nehru is often called the **architect of modern India**.
- **Democratic Socialism:** Nehru's belief in socialism was rooted in **Democratic Socialism**. He aimed to blend socialist goals of equity and state intervention with democratic political structures.

## Planning & Economic Vision

- **Nehru-Mahalanobis Model:** This development model, the basis for the **Second Five-Year Plan**, was architected by P.C. Mahalanobis under Nehru's leadership. It emphasized:
  - Development of **heavy industries** to build a strong industrial base.
  - A **high rate of savings** to boost investment.
  - **Import substitution** and protection for "infant industries" to achieve self-reliance.
- **Panchayati Raj Inauguration:** Nehru inaugurated the Panchayati Raj system on **October 2, 1959**, in Nagaur, Rajasthan. This was a significant step towards democratic decentralization.
- **First Social Reservation Amendment:** The first amendment to the Constitution, which enabled the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, was brought forth during Nehru's tenure.

## Books, Writings & Slogans

- **The Discovery of India:** This famous book was written by Nehru during his imprisonment at **Ahmednagar fort jail** between 1942 and 1945.
- **Glimpses of World History:** A collection of letters written by Nehru to his daughter Indira Gandhi from prison, outlining world history.
- **An Autobiography (Toward Freedom):** Nehru's autobiography detailing his life and political journey.
- **Newspaper - National Herald:** The newspaper started by Jawaharlal Nehru was the **'National Herald'**.
- **Phrase "Unity in Diversity":** This iconic phrase describing India was coined by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
- **Chronological Order of Books:**
  1. *Glimpses of World History* (1934)
  2. *An Autobiography: Toward Freedom* (1936)
  3. *The Discovery of India* (1946)



## Famous Quotes & Statements

- **"Tryst with Destiny":** On the eve of India's independence, Nehru delivered his famous speech, starting with: **"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge..."**.
  - **On Gandhiji's Death:** After Mahatma Gandhi's assassination, Nehru remarked, **"The light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness everywhere"**.
  - **On the Government of India Act, 1935:** He described the act as a **"Charter of Slavery"**.
  - **On Economic Planning:** He stated, **"All Economic Life involves Planning"**.
  - **On Democracy and Economics:** He said, **"The problem before us is to have democracy...and we need to expand it in the economic field also."**
  - **On Great Leaders:** **"Great Leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great, deeds."**
  - **On Sivakasi:** Nehru fondly called the town of Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu **"Little Japan"** due to its thriving matchstick and fireworks industries.
  - **Term "Scientific Temper":** Nehru was the first person to popularize the term **'scientific temper'**, emphasizing a rational and scientific approach to life and problem-solving.
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## Mahatma Gandhi

- **Autobiography - "The Story of my Experiments with Truth":** This is the autobiography of **Mahatma Gandhi**, detailing his life until the 1920s.
  - **Khilafat Movement Leadership:** Though a Hindu leader, **Gandhiji supported and led the Khilafat Movement** along with the Ali Brothers. He saw it as an opportunity to unite Hindus and Muslims against British rule.
  - **"Do or Die" Slogan:** This powerful slogan was given by **Gandhiji** during the **Quit India Movement in 1942**, urging the people to make the ultimate sacrifice for freedom.
  - **Suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement (1922):** Gandhiji suspended the movement due to the **Chauri Chaura incident**, where a violent mob set fire to a police station. He was a staunch believer in non-violence.
  - **Newspaper 'Harijan':** Gandhiji started the weekly journal **'Harijan'** in 1933 to campaign against untouchability and for social reform.
  - **Heir and Successor:** According to **S. Radhakrishnan**, Mahatma Gandhi had named **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** as his **heir and successor**.
  - **Quote on Women:** Gandhiji said, **"To Call Woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Woman"**. He also believed, **"If nonviolence is the law of our being, the future is with women"**.
  - **Quote on British Rule:** He stated, **"British rule was established in India with the 'cooperation of Indians... If Indians refused to co-operate, British rule in India would collapse within a year"**. This was the core idea behind the Non-Cooperation movement.
  - **Quote on Japanese Invasion:** During WWII, he wrote, **"The presence of the British in India is an invitation to Japan to invade India"**, urging the British to leave.
  - **Cripps Mission Remark:** Gandhiji famously described the Cripps Mission's proposal as **"A post-dated cheque on a crushing bank"**.
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## Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- **Chairman of the Drafting Committee:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the **chairman of the Drafting Committee** of the Constituent Assembly. He is widely regarded as the "**Father of the Indian Constitution**".
  - **First Law Minister of Independent India:** After independence, **Dr. Ambedkar** served as the first Law Minister in Nehru's cabinet.
  - **Memorial in London:** The Government of Maharashtra purchased a house in **London** where Dr. Ambedkar lived as a student to convert it into a memorial.
  - **Quote on the Constitution:** He said that the Indian Constitution was framed by "**ransacking all other Constitutions of the World**", meaning the framers adopted the best features from various constitutions.
  - **Quote on Indian Identity:** Emphasizing national identity, he said, "**I want all people to be Indians first, Indians last and nothing else but Indians.**"
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## Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- **"Iron Man of India" & "Bismarck of India":** Patel is known by these titles for his crucial role in the **integration of more than 500 princely states** into the Indian Union.
  - **"Sardar" Title:** The title '**Sardar**' (meaning chief or leader) was conferred upon him by the **women of Bardoli** during the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928), and it was popularized by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
  - **Father of All-India Services:** **Sardar Patel** is regarded as the "Father of All-India Services" for his role in establishing the modern civil services system.
  - **Karachi Session (1931):** The INC session held in Karachi in 1931, which endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and passed a resolution on Fundamental Rights, was presided over by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
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## Other National Leaders & Freedom Fighters

- **Lord Ripon - Father of Local Self Government:** **Lord Ripon**, a Viceroy of India, is known as the "Father of Local Self Government" in India for his reforms in 1882.
- **Subhas Chandra Bose:**
  - Founded the **Forward Bloc party** in 1939 after resigning from the Congress presidency.
  - Slogan: "**Give me blood and I would give you freedom**".
  - His autobiography is titled "**An Indian Pilgrim**".
  - Elected INC President in **1938 (Haripura)** and again in 1939 (Tripuri) by defeating **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**.
- **Motilal Nehru:**
  - Headed the committee that produced the **Nehru Report in 1928**, which was a blueprint for India's constitution.
  - Along with **C.R. Das**, he was a key leader of the **Swaraj Party**.
- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:**
  - Wrote the book '**India Wins Freedom**'.
  - He was the **youngest person** to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress (Special Session, 1923).
  - He was the INC President during the **Quit India Movement (1942)**.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:**
  - Started the Marathi newspaper '**Kesari**'.

- Authored the book '**Gita Rahasya**' while in prison.
  - Started the **Home Rule League in Bombay (1916)**.
  - **M.N. Roy:**
    - First to suggest the **need for a Constituent Assembly** for a free India.
    - He formulated the '**People's Plan**' in 1945.
  - **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji):**
    - Advised **K. Kamaraj** that resigning from the Chief Ministership under the Kamaraj Plan would be "political suicide".
    - Was one of the **first recipients of the Bharat Ratna award** in 1954.
  - **Dadabhai Naoroji:**
    - Wrote the famous book '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**', which put forward the "Drain Theory".
    - He was the **first Indian** to be elected as a member of the **British House of Commons**.
  - **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:**
    - Founded the '**Servants of India Society**' in 1905.
    - Described by Bal Gangadhar Tilak as the '**Diamond of India**'.
  - **Annie Besant:**
    - Started the weekly newspaper '**Common Wealth**'.
    - Also associated with the newspaper '**Madras Standard**'.
  - **Vinoba Bhave:**
    - Initiated the **Bhoodan Movement** (land-gift movement) in 1951.
    - He was the **first individual Satyagrahi** chosen by Gandhiji in 1940.
  - **M.S. Swaminathan:** An agricultural scientist known as the "**Father of the Green Revolution in India**".
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## Making of the Indian Constitution

- **Constituent Assembly - Formation:** The Constituent Assembly of India was set up according to the proposals of the **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)**.
  - **First Meeting:** The first meeting was held on **December 9, 1946**.
  - **Interim President: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**, the oldest member, was the temporary chairman for the inaugural session.
  - **Permanent Chairman: Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was later elected as the permanent Chairman (President) of the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Preamble - "Political Horoscope":** **K.M. Munshi** called the Preamble the "**Political Horoscope of the Constitution**".
  - **Preamble - "Identity Card":** **N.A. Palkhivala** referred to the Preamble as the "**Identity Card of the Constitution**".
  - **Preamble - "Keynote":** **Sir Ernest Barker** described the Preamble as the "**Keynote to the Constitution**".
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## Freedom Struggle: Key Events & Movements

- **JVP Committee (1948):** This committee, comprising **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya**, was set up to re-examine the issue of linguistic reorganization of states.
- **Swaraj Party (1923):**

- Founded by **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**.
- Their stated aim was to "**get entry into the councils not to cooperate with the Government but to non-cooperate with it**" from within.
- **Partition of Bengal (1905)**: During the agitation, **Rabindranath Tagore** started a mass **Raksha Bandan festival** to symbolize the unity between Hindus and Muslims.
- **Chronological Order of Events**:

1. **Visit of Simon Commission** (1927-28)
  2. **Nehru Report** (1928)
  3. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** (1931)
  4. **Communal Award** (1932)
  5. **Poona Pact** (1932)
  6. **Cripps Mission** (1942)
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## Planning in India

- **First Blueprint for Planning**: The credit for proposing the first systematic plan for India goes to **Sir M. Visvesvaraya** through his book "Planned Economy for India" (1934).
  - **Chronological Order of Plans**:
    1. **Visvesvaraya Plan** (1934)
    2. **Jawaharlal Nehru Plan** (National Planning Committee, 1938)
    3. **Bombay Plan** (1944)
    4. **Gandhian Plan** (by S.N. Agarwal, 1944)
    5. **People's Plan** (by M.N. Roy, 1945)
  - **First Five-Year Plan Model**: This was based on the **Harrod-Domar model**, which focused on capital output ratio and increasing savings.
  - **Second Five-Year Plan Model**: This was based on the **Nehru-Mahalanobis model**, which emphasized heavy industrialization.
  - **PURA Model**: The "Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas" (PURA) model follows a **cluster-based approach** for rural development, a concept given by Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.
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## Books, Newspapers, Slogans & Quotes

Book / Newspaper / Slogan	Associated Person
<i>India Wins Freedom</i>	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
<i>Discovery of India / Glimpses...</i>	Jawaharlal Nehru
<i>The Story of My Experiments With Truth</i>	Mahatma Gandhi
<i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i>	Dadabhai Naoroji

<b>Book / Newspaper / Slogan</b>	<b>Associated Person</b>
<i>Gita Rahasya</i>	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
<i>An Indian Pilgrim</i> (Autobiography)	Subhas Chandra Bose
<i>National Herald</i> (Newspaper)	Jawaharlal Nehru
<i>Hindustan Times</i> (Newspaper)	K.M. Panikkar (Founding Editor)
<i>Navajivan</i> (Newspaper)	Mahatma Gandhi
<i>Independent</i> (Newspaper)	Motilal Nehru
<i>Madras Standard</i> (Newspaper)	Annie Besant
<i>Kesari</i> (Newspaper)	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
<i>Common Wealth</i> (Weekly)	Annie Besant
"Do or Die"	Mahatma Gandhi
"Give me blood, I'll give you freedom"	Subhas Chandra Bose
"Go back to the Vedas"	Swami Dayananda Saraswati
"Delhi Chalo"	Subhas Chandra Bose
"Swaraj is my birthright"	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
"Sare Jahan Se Achha"	Muhammad Iqbal
"Unity in Diversity"	Jawaharlal Nehru
<b>Quote on Co-operative Federalism</b>	The term for the Indian constitution was coined by <b>Granville Austin</b> .
<b>Quote on Constitution Framing</b>	<b>Granville Austin</b> : "Indian Constitution is first and foremost a social document."

Here are your comprehensive, exam-ready study notes, carefully prepared from the TNPSC questions provided.

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## Topic 1: Mahatma Gandhi - Life, Movements & Philosophy

- **Arrival in India & Early Life:**
  - **Return from South Africa:** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in **1915**. He came back after leading successful Satyagraha campaigns against racial discrimination.
  - **First Public Speech:** Gandhiji's first major public appearance and speech in India was at the opening of the **Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916**.
  - **Inspiration for Non-Violence:** Gandhiji was deeply influenced by the writings of **Henry David Thoreau** on civil disobedience and **Leo Tolstoy** on non-violence and truth.
  - **Political Guru:** **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi. Gokhale advised Gandhi to tour India for a year to understand the country before entering politics.
  - **"The Story of my Experiments with Truth":** This is the **autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi**, detailing his life and spiritual journey.
- **Satyagraha & Key Movements:**
  - **Satyagraha Technique:** A method of non-violent resistance, meaning "holding fast to truth." It includes methods like **fasting and hartals (strikes)** but rejects destructive methods like the scorched-earth policy.
  - **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** Gandhiji's first Satyagraha in India, launched in Bihar to support indigo farmers against oppressive plantation owners. **Rajendra Prasad** and others accompanied him.
  - **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):**
    - **Goal:** To achieve Swaraj (self-rule) by refusing to cooperate with the British administration.
    - **Withdrawal:** Gandhiji withdrew the movement after the **Chauri Chaura incident in 1922**, where a violent mob set a police station on fire, violating the principle of non-violence.
  - **Civil Disobedience Movement & Dandi March (1930):**
    - **Launch:** Started with the **Dandi March on March 12, 1930**, from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal village of Dandi to break the salt law.
    - **Suspension:** The movement was suspended following the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**.
    - **Leadership after Arrest:** After Gandhiji's arrest in 1930, **Abbas Tyabji** led the movement.
  - **Individual Satyagraha (1940):** **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** was chosen by Gandhiji as the first Satyagrahi for this movement, which aimed to assert the right to freedom of speech.
  - **Quit India Movement (1942):**
    - **Slogan:** Gandhiji gave the famous call **"Do or Die"** during this movement.
    - **Context:** The quote, "The presence of the British in India is an invitation to Japan to invade India," was said by Gandhiji to justify the immediate need for British withdrawal during WWII.
- **Pacts, Conferences & Awards:**
  - **Gandhi-Irwin Pact:** Signed on **March 5, 1931**, between Gandhiji and Viceroy Lord Irwin. It led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and Gandhiji's participation in the Second Round Table Conference. The **Karachi session of the INC (1931)** approved this pact.
  - **Second Round Table Conference (1931):** Mahatma Gandhi was the **sole representative of the Indian National Congress** at this conference in London. Sarojini Naidu also participated.
  - **Poona Pact (1932):** Signed between **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi**. Gandhiji undertook a fast unto death in Yerwada Jail against the Communal Award's provision for separate electorates for depressed classes, leading to this pact which created reserved seats instead.



- **Kaisar-i-Hind Medal:** Gandhiji returned this medal, awarded for his service during the Boer War, as part of the **Non-Cooperation Movement** to protest the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat issue.
  - **Views & Philosophy:**
    - **On Women:** He famously stated, "**To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to Woman.**" He also believed, "If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women."
    - **On Education:** He proposed the **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education** (Nai Talim) in his newspaper 'Harijan' in 1937, emphasizing learning through practical skills and crafts.
    - **On Service:** He believed God could be realized through service to humanity, stating, "**service for me was the service of India.**"
    - **On Untouchability:** He considered untouchability a crime and fought for the rights of the depressed classes, whom he called '**Harijans**' (**children of God**).
    - **Sarvodaya:** This concept means "progress for all." A Sarvodaya society is envisioned as self-regulated, decentralized (Gram Swaraj), and largely self-sufficient, free from political dictatorship.
  - **Journals & Assassination:**
    - **Newspapers/Journals:** Gandhiji started several journals, including **Young India**, **Navajivan**, **Harijan**, and **Indian Opinion** (in South Africa).
    - **Assassination:** Mahatma Gandhi was murdered on **January 30, 1948**. This day is observed as Martyrs' Day.
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## Topic 2: Indian National Movement & Leaders

- **Indian National Congress (INC):**
  - **First Woman President:** **Annie Besant** was the first woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress.
  - **Karachi Session (1931):** Presided over by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, this session is notable for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy.
  - **President during Quit India Movement:** **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** was the President of the INC during the Quit India Movement in 1942.
- **Key Leaders:**
  - **Jawaharlal Nehru:**
    - **"Tryst with Destiny":** Delivered this famous speech on the eve of India's independence.
    - **Books:** Authored '**Glimpses of World History**' and 'The Discovery of India'.
    - **Architect of Modern India:** Often regarded as the architect of Modern India for his role in shaping post-independence policies.
    - **First Chairman of Planning Commission:** As the first Prime Minister, he was the ex-officio chairman of the Planning Commission.
  - **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:**
    - **"Bismarck of India":** Known for his crucial role in integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.
    - **'Sardar' Title:** The title 'Sardar' was conferred upon him by the women of Bardoli, though it was publicly acknowledged by **Mahatma Gandhi** after the successful Bardoli Satyagraha (a no-tax campaign).
    - **Father of All-India Services:** He is credited with creating the modern civil services framework.
  - **Subhas Chandra Bose:**



- **Political Guru: Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das)** was the political mentor of Subhas Chandra Bose.
- **Famous Slogans:** Coined the popular greeting "**Jai Hind**" and the powerful slogan "**Give me blood and I would give you freedom.**"
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:**
- **Chairman of Drafting Committee:** He was the chairman of the committee that drafted the Indian Constitution.
- **Famous Quote:** Believed in empowerment through "**Be Educated, Be Organized and Be Agitated.**"
- **Round Table Conferences:** Along with **Rettai Malai Srinivasan**, he participated in the First Round Table Conference to represent the interests of the depressed classes.
- **Other Important Leaders:**
- **Dadabhai Naoroji:** Known as the 'Grand Old Man of India', he wrote the book '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**' and proposed the 'Drain Theory'.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:** Started the **Shivaji Movement in 1895**. He authored '**Gita Rahasya**' and ran the newspapers 'Kesari' and 'Maratha'.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:** Founded the '**Servants of India Society**'. He was considered the 'Diamond of India' by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- **C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru:** Formed the **Swaraj Party in 1923**. They advocated for entering legislative councils to obstruct British policy from within, a strategy known as 'non-cooperation from within'.
- **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan:** Known as the "**Frontier Gandhi**" or "Badshah Khan." He was a Pashtun leader and founder of the Khudai Khidmatgars (Servants of God).
- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Authored the book '**India Wins Freedom**'.
- **Key Events & Timelines:**
- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** During this event, **Rabindranath Tagore** initiated the Raksha Bandan festival to foster unity between Hindus and Muslims.
- **Surat Split (1907):** The Indian National Congress split into Moderates and Extremists during its session in Surat.
- **Simon Commission (1928):** A seven-member all-white commission sent to India to review constitutional reforms. It was widely boycotted. **Lala Lajpat Rai** organized a major protest against it in Lahore.
- **Nehru Report (1928):** A memorandum outlining a proposed new dominion status constitution for India, prepared by a committee chaired by Motilal Nehru.
- **Chronological Order of Events:**
- Nehru Report (1928) -> Visit of Simon Commission (1928) -> Dandi March (Mar 1930) -> Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Mar 1931) -> Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- Bengal Division (1905) -> Surat Split (1907) -> Simon Commission (1928) -> Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931).

### Topic 3: Indian Polity & Constitution

- **Making of the Constitution:**
- **Constituent Assembly:**
- **Chairman: Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the permanent chairman of the Constituent Assembly.
- **First Suggestion:** The need for a constitution for free India was first suggested by **M.N. Roy**.
- **Drafting Committee:**

- **Chairman: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** is rightly called the chief architect of the Indian Constitution.
  - **Preamble:** Described as the "**political horoscope of the constitution**" by **K.M. Munshi**.
  - **Key Features & Institutions:**
  - **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):** Described as a '**novel feature**' of the Constitution by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
  - **Gandhian Principles:** Include promotion of cottage industries, organization of village panchayats.
  - **Socialistic Principles:** Include equal pay for equal work.
  - **Father of Local Self Government: Lord Ripon** is known for his resolutions that laid the foundation for local self-government in India.
  - **Secularism: Jawaharlal Nehru** is considered the chief architect of Indian Secularism, embedding the idea of a state neutral to all religions.
  - **Panchayati Raj:** The modern Panchayati Raj system was inaugurated by **Jawaharlal Nehru** in Nagaur, Rajasthan. The **L.M. Singhvi Committee** was appointed by Rajiv Gandhi to review its institutions.
  - **Prime Ministers & Presidents:**
  - **Jawaharlal Nehru:** Faced the **first-ever No-Confidence motion** in the Indian Parliament.
  - **Indira Gandhi:**
  - **Emergency (1975):** Imposed the internal emergency, which was declared by President **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**.
  - **Operation Blue Star:** Ordered this military operation at the Golden Temple in Amritsar.
  - **20-Point Programme:** Launched this socio-economic reform program.
  - **Rajiv Gandhi:** First former Prime Minister to later become the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha. He introduced the **New Education Policy (1986)** which initiated the **Operation Blackboard** program.
  - **P.V. Narasimha Rao:** Introduced major **Economic Reforms (LPG Model) in 1991**.
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## Topic 4: Economy & Planning

- **Five-Year Plans:**
- **Planning Commission:** Set up in 1950 with the Prime Minister as its ex-officio chairman. **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the first chairman.
- **First Plan Attempt:** The first systematic attempt at planning in India was made by **M. Visvesvaraya**.
- **Second Five-Year Plan:** Based on the **P.C. Mahalanobis model**, which focused on rapid industrialization.
- **Gandhian Plan (1944):** Formulated by **S.N. Agarwala**, it emphasized decentralized economic structure and small-scale industries.
- **People's Plan (1945):** Formulated by **M.N. Roy**, it advocated for the nationalization of agriculture and production.
- **Sarvodaya Plan (1950):** Formulated by **Jayaprakash Narayan**, inspired by Gandhian principles and the idea of Sarvodaya.
- **Schemes & Acts:**
- **MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act):**
- **Launch:** Came into force in **February 2006**.
- **Objective:** To guarantee 100 days of wage employment to rural households. It is hailed by the World Bank as the world's largest public works program.

- **PURA Model (Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas):** This model follows a **cluster-based approach** to development, aiming to bridge the rural-urban divide.
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## Topic 5: Leaders & Movements in Tamil Nadu

- **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy:**
    - **Reason for Leaving Congress:** He left the Congress party in 1925 due to its lack of commitment to communal representation, particularly observed in the **Gurukulam controversy at V.V.S. Aiyar's ashram**.
    - **Pseudonyms:** Known as the "**Rousseau of Tamil Nadu**."
  - **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji):**
    - **Thiruchenkodu Ashram:** Founded this ashram in Tamil Nadu, similar to Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram.
    - **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha:** Led the Salt Satyagraha march in Tamil Nadu from Trichy to Vedaranyam.
    - **Pseudonym:** Known as '**Chanakya**' for his political acumen.
  - **Kamaraj:**
    - **Political Guru:** **S. Satyamurthy** was the political mentor of K. Kamaraj.
    - **Meeting with Gandhi:** He went to Wardha in 1940 to meet **Mahatma Gandhi**.
  - **Other Leaders & Facts:**
    - **N.M.R. Subbaraman:** A freedom fighter from Madurai, he was popularly known as "**Madurai Gandhi**."
    - **Arignar Anna:** C.N. Annadurai was popularly called 'Arignar' (The Scholar) by the people, a title popularized by **Bharathidasan**.
    - **Sivakasi - "Little Japan":** This industrial town was called 'Little Japan' by **Jawaharlal Nehru** due to its thriving matchbox, fireworks, and printing industries.
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## Topic 6: General Knowledge - Awards, Books, Quotes & More

- **Sports Awards:**
  - **Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award:** India's highest sporting honor. The **first recipient** was **Viswanathan Anand**.
  - **Dronacharya Award:** Given to the **best coaches in sports** for outstanding training.
  - **Arjuna Award:** Given for outstanding performance in sports over a period of four years.
- **Books and Authors:**
  - '**India Wins Freedom**': Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
  - '**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**': Dadabhai Naoroji
  - '**Gita Rahasya**': Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - '**Glimpses of World History**': Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Famous Quotes:**
  - "**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it!**": Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - "**Go back to the Vedas**": Swami Dayananda Saraswati
  - "**Do or Die**": Mahatma Gandhi
  - "**Give me blood and I would give you freedom**": Subhas Chandra Bose
  - "**At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom**": Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Newspapers & Founders:**
  - **New India & Commonweal:** Annie Besant

- **Young India & Harijan:** Mahatma Gandhi
- **Kesari & Maratha:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- **Independent:** Motilal Nehru
- **Important Commissions:**
  - **Kalelkar Commission:** First Backward Classes Commission.
  - **Sarkaria Commission:** Studied Centre-State relations.
  - **Nanavati Commission:** Investigated the 1984 anti-Sikh riots.
  - **Kapur Commission:** Investigated the conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Miscellaneous Facts:**
  - **First Woman Prime Minister of the World:** Sirimavo Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka).
  - **International Non-Violence Day:** Celebrated on **October 2nd**, the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
  - **Narmada Bachao Andolan:** Medha Patkar is the social activist best known for her role in this movement.
  - **Chambal Valley Project:** A joint project benefiting **Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**.

Of course! Here are the exam-ready study notes based on the TNPSC PYQs you provided, grouped by topic for easy revision.

### **IN Indian Revolutionary Movement & Leaders (Focus on Bhagat Singh)**

- **Book "Why I am an Atheist":** This famous essay was written by **Bhagat Singh** during his time in Lahore Central Jail.
  - It reflects his rationalist and atheist views, questioning religious dogma and emphasizing reason and humanism. This question appears multiple times, highlighting its importance.
- **Bhagat Singh's Mother:** Her name was **Vidyavati Kaur**.
  - She was a strong figure who supported her son's revolutionary activities.
- **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):** Bhagat Singh, along with Sukhdev and Chandrashekhar Azad, **reorganized the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) into the HSRA in 1928**.
  - The addition of the word "Socialist" indicated their commitment to creating a socialist state in India, free from all forms of exploitation.
- **Assembly Bomb Incident (1929):** **Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt** threw a low-intensity bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929.
  - Their aim was not to kill but "to make the deaf hear." They were protesting against the anti-people Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill.
- **Lahore Conspiracy Case:** This case was related to the **murder of British police officer John Saunders in 1928**.
  - Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were convicted in this case. They had initially planned to assassinate James Scott, the superintendent responsible for the lathi charge that led to Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
- **Execution:** **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were hanged on March 23, 1931**, in the Lahore Jail.
  - This day is commemorated as Martyrs' Day (Shaheed Diwas) in India.
- **Popular Slogan:** The slogan **"Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live the Revolution)** was popularized by Bhagat Singh.

- Although originally coined by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, it became the war cry of the HSRA and the Indian independence movement through Bhagat Singh's usage.
  - **Naujawan Bharat Sabha:** This organization was founded by **Bhagat Singh in March 1926**.
  - It aimed to mobilize youth, peasants, and workers for the revolutionary cause and to spread socialist ideas.
  - **Bhagat Singh's Uncle:** His uncle, **Ajit Singh**, was a prominent nationalist leader who founded the **Bharat Mata Society**.
  - Ajit Singh was a major influence on Bhagat Singh's early revolutionary thoughts.
  - **Revolutionary Quote:** Bhagat Singh stated, "**The Peasants have to liberate themselves not only from foreign yoke but also from the yoke of landlords and capitalists.**"
  - This quote highlights his clear vision for a socialist revolution that would bring socio-economic freedom to the masses.
  - **Chronology of Events:**
    1. **Naujawan Bharat Sabha** founded (1926)
    2. Joined **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association** (1928)
    3. **Bomb thrown in Legislative Assembly** (April 1929)
    4. **Hanged in Lahore Jail** (March 1931)
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## Other Key Revolutionaries & Events

- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930):** This raid was led by **Surya Sen**. **Kalpana Datta** was a prominent female revolutionary who participated in this movement.
  - The plan was to raid the armouries of police and auxiliary forces in Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) and cut off communication lines.
  - **Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925):** This case involved a train robbery organized by the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Key figures included **Ram Prasad Bismil** and Ashfaqulla Khan.
  - **Muzaffarpur Bombing (1908):** **Khudiram Bose** and **Prafulla Chaki** threw a bomb on a carriage they believed was carrying the unpopular judge, Kingsford.
  - Unfortunately, it resulted in the death of two British women. This is a frequently confused event, but it did not involve Bhagat Singh.
  - **Murder of Michael O'Dyer (1940):** **Udham Singh** assassinated Michael O'Dyer in London to avenge the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919.
  - O'Dyer was the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab at the time of the massacre.
  - **Conspiracy Cases Matched:**
    - **Lahore Conspiracy:** Bhagat Singh
    - **Kakori Conspiracy:** Ram Prasad Bismil
    - **Chittagong Armoury Raid:** Surya Sen & Kalpana Datta
    - **Meerut Conspiracy:** Benjamin Bradley (related to communist activities)
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## ✳ Leaders of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Struggle



### *C. Subramaniya Bharathiar (Mahakavi)*

- **"Bharathi" Title:** He received this title, meaning 'one blessed by Saraswati,' at the age of **11** from the **Raja of Ettayapuram** for his poetic genius.
  - **Journals and Publications:** Bharathiar edited the Tamil weekly '**India**', which became the voice of the radicals. He also worked for '**Swadesamitran**' and ran the journal '**Chakravartini**'.
  - **Political and Spiritual Gurus:** His political guru was **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, and his spiritual guru (Gnanaguru) was **Sister Nivedita**.
  - **Nationalist Activities:** He actively participated in the Indian National Congress, including the historic **Surat Session of 1907**. He also organized a public meeting in Chennai in 1908 to celebrate 'Swaraj Day'.
  - **Famous Nicknames:** He is known as the "**National Poet**" (**Desiya Kavi**) and was described as "**Needu thuyil neekka paadi vantha Nila**" (The moon who came singing to awaken us from a long slumber).
  - **Key Idea:** The quote "**Melt the iron and make steel, forge machines**" is often attributed to him, reflecting his vision for an industrialized and self-reliant India.
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### *V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (V.O.C)*

- **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC):** V.O.C. launched the SSNC in **1906** in Tuticorin (Thoothukudi).
    - The primary aim was to **challenge the monopoly of British maritime trade** and revive Tamil naval traditions. He purchased two ships, **S.S. Gallia** and **S.S. Lawoe**, which operated between Tuticorin and Colombo.
  - **Nickname "Tilak of the South":** V.O.C. was a fervent disciple of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and a key leader of the extremist faction in the Madras Presidency, earning him the title "**Tilak of South India**".
  - **Tirunelveli Uprising & Imprisonment:** V.O.C., along with **Subramaniya Siva**, led the Coral Mill Strike and other agitations in Tirunelveli in 1908.
    - For his seditious activities, he was sentenced to a harsh **40-year imprisonment** (double life sentence), which was later reduced.
  - **Birth:** He was born on **September 5, 1872**.
  - **Associations:** He founded the **Madras Swadeshi Sangam** and was involved with the Chennai Jana Sangam.
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### *Other Important Leaders from Tamil Nadu*

- **Subramaniya Siva:** A close associate of V.O.C., he was a fiery orator and nationalist. He was called "**Jail Bird**" (**Sirai Paravai**) as he spent much of his life in prison. He also started the monthly journal "**Gnana Banu**".
- **Neelakanda Brahmachari:** He started the secret society "**Bharatha Matha Association**" in 1910. Its objective was to assassinate British officials and incite an armed rebellion.
- **Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaram (Thiru. Vi. Ka.):** A prominent Tamil scholar and labor leader, he edited the nationalist journal '**Desabhakthan**'. He is known by the title '**Tamil Thendral**' (Tamil Breeze).
- **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji):** He formed the **first Congress Ministry in Madras in 1937** and introduced Sales Tax. He was also known as the "**Prophet from the South**".

- **M. Singaravelar:** A pioneer of the communist movement in South India, he organized the **first-ever celebration of May Day in India in 1923.**
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## **Post-Independence Tamil Nadu Politics**

*K. Kamaraj*

- **"King Maker":** Kamaraj played a crucial role in national politics, especially after Nehru's death, earning him the title **"King Maker"** for installing Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.
  - **K-Plan (1963):** He was famous for his **"Kamaraj Plan"**, under which he resigned as Chief Minister to revitalize the Congress party organization. Senior leaders across the country followed suit.
  - **Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1954-1963):** He served as the Chief Minister for **9 years**. His rule is often called the **"Golden Age"** of Tamil Nadu.
  - **Mid-Day Meal Scheme:** He is widely credited for introducing the **Mid-Day Meal Scheme** in schools to increase enrollment and combat malnutrition.
  - **Awards & Recognition:** He was posthumously awarded the **Bharat Ratna in 1976**. The **Ennore Port** in Chennai is named after him.
  - **Political Guru:** His political mentor was **S. Satyamurti**.
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*C. N. Annadurai (Arignar Anna)*

- **First Non-Congress Chief Minister:** Anna became the **first non-Congress Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967**.
  - **Legalization of Self-Respect Marriages:** His government passed the **Hindu Marriages (Tamil Nadu) Amendment Act in 1967** to legally recognize "Self-Respect Marriages" which were conducted without Brahmin priests.
  - **"Arignar" Title:** He was popularly called **"Arignar" (Scholar)**, a title given to him by the revolutionary poet **Bharathidasan**.
  - **Famous Quote:** He famously said, **"Law and rules are only for the people, people are not for the law and the rules."**
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## **Key National Leaders (Focus on Maulana Abul Kalam Azad)**

- **Journal "Al-Hilal":** Maulana Azad started the Urdu weekly journal **'Al-Hilal' in 1912**.
  - The journal was a powerful medium for propagating nationalist and rationalist ideals and promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.
- **Book "India Wins Freedom":** He authored the famous book **'India Wins Freedom'**, which provides an autobiographical account of the Indian independence movement.
- **Youngest INC President:** He became the **youngest person to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress** at its special session in Delhi in 1923.<sup>1</sup> He was also the longest-serving President before independence.
- **Stance on Partition:** He was a staunch opponent of the Muslim League's policies and **passionately opposed the partition of India**. He believed partition would be harmful to Muslims and India as a whole.



- **Role in Khilafat Movement:** He took a **prominent part in the Khilafat Movement** and was a strong advocate of non-cooperation with the British.
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## 📖 Important Books, Journals & Slogans

- **Matching Journals to Leaders:**
    - **Al-Hilal:** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
    - **New India:** Annie Besant
    - **The Hindu:** G. Subramanya Iyer<sup>2</sup>
    - **Viduthalai:** Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
    - **India:** Subramaniya Bharathiar
    - **Young India:** Mahatma Gandhi
    - **Desabhakthan:** Thiru. Vi. Ka.
    - **Kesari:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak
    - **Mooknayak:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
    - **Tattvabodhini Patrika:** Devendranath Tagore
  - **Matching Slogans to Leaders:**
    - **"Go back to the Vedas":** Dayananda Saraswathi
    - **"Give me blood, I will give you freedom":** Subhas Chandra Bose
    - **"Delhi Chalo":** Subhas Chandra Bose
    - **"Swaraj is my birthright":** Bal Gangadhar Tilak<sup>3</sup>
    - **"Untouchability is a crime":** Mahatma Gandhi
    - **"Long years ago we have made a tryst with destiny":** Jawaharlal Nehru
  - **Matching Books to Authors:**
    - **India Wins Freedom:** Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
    - **Gita Rahasya:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak
    - **River of Smoke:** Amitav Ghosh
    - **Red Birds:** Mohammed Hanif
    - **The Story of My Experiments With Truth:** Mahatma Gandhi
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## 🕌 Socio-Religious Reform Movements

- **Matching Movements to Founders:**
  - **Fazari Movement:** **Shariatullah** started this movement in Bengal to purify Islam.
  - **Wahabi Movement:** This revivalist movement was led by **Syed Ahmed** of Rai Bareilly.
  - **Pagal Panthi Movement:** A semi-religious movement founded by **Karam Shah** in Bengal.
  - **Kuka Movement:** This movement in Punjab was initiated by **Bhagat Jawahar Mal**.
  - **Aligarh Movement:** Led by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** to promote modern education among Muslims.
  - **Deoband Movement:** A revivalist movement founded by **Maulana Hussain Ahmad** and others.
  - **Ahmadiyya Movement:** Founded by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**.

Of course! Here are the exam-ready study notes prepared from the questions you provided, grouped by topic for efficient revision.

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## Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- **Architect of the Indian Constitution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** is hailed as the chief architect of the Constitution of India.
  - As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he played a pivotal role in drafting and shaping the final document.
- **First Law Minister of India: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** served as the first Law Minister in independent India's cabinet, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- **Quotes on Constitution & Governance:**
  - **"Heart and Soul of the Constitution":** Ambedkar described **Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies)** as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because it empowers citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court to enforce their fundamental rights.
  - **DPSP as a "Novel Feature":** He called the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** a "novel feature" as they represent the social and economic goals that the state should strive to achieve, acting as guidelines for governance.
  - **"Ransacking all other Constitutions":** He stated that the Indian Constitution was framed after **"ransacking all other Constitutions,"** meaning it thoughtfully incorporated the best features from various global constitutions to suit India's needs.
  - **A "Union of States":** Ambedkar argued that **India is not a federation in the traditional sense** but a "Union of States," emphasizing that the country is an indivisible whole and states do not have the right to secede.
  - **Financial Emergency Concerns:** He expressed concern that the **financial emergency provisions (Article 360)** could pose a "serious threat to the financial autonomy of the states."
- **Famous Personal Quotes:**
  - **Core Philosophy:** The quotes **"Be Educated, Be Organized and Be Agitated,"** "I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity," and "Life should be greater rather than long" are all attributed to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
  - **National Identity:** He famously said, **"I want all people to be Indians first, Indians last and nothing else but Indians,"** highlighting the importance of national unity over sectarian identities.
  - **Demand for Rights:** To emphasize the need for political rights for the depressed classes, he asked, **"Tell me what share I am to have in the Swaraj?"**
- **Social Reforms & Organisations:**
  - **Bahishkrit Hitkaraini Sabha:** He founded this organisation in **Bombay in 1924** to promote the moral, material, and educational progress of the 'untouchables'.
  - **Samaj Samata Sangha:** In 1927, he started this organisation to **propagate the gospel of social equality** among all castes.
  - **Mahad Satyagraha:** Ambedkar launched this satyagraha to **assert the right of untouchables to use water from public tanks,** challenging social discrimination.
  - **Temple Entry Movement:** He was a key figure in the movement to secure **temple entry rights for Dalits.**
- **Political Career & Parties:**
  - **Independent Labour Party:** Dr. Ambedkar launched this party in **1936** to address the rights of the labour class and the depressed classes.
  - **All India Scheduled Castes Federation:** He founded this political party in **1942** to campaign exclusively for the rights of the Dalit community.
- **Writings and Publications:**

- **"The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution"**: This was the title of his **doctoral thesis** submitted at the London School of Economics in 1923.
  - **"Mooknayak" (Leader of the Voiceless)**: He started this **Marathi** weekly newspaper to voice the concerns of the depressed classes.
  - **"Janata" (The People)**: He started this **Marathi weekly in 1930** as a platform for his social and political ideologies.
  - **Key Life Events:**
    - **Birth**: He was born in **Mhow, Madhya Pradesh**.
    - **Embracing Buddhism**: He, along with his followers, embraced Buddhism on **14th October 1956** in Nagpur as a rejection of the caste system in Hinduism.
    - **Bharat Ratna**: He was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in **1990**.
    - **London House Memorial**: The **Government of Maharashtra** purchased his former house in London to convert it into an international memorial and educational centre.
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## Indian Constitution: Making & Features

- **Chairman of Constituent Assembly: Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was the permanent Chairman (President) of the Constituent Assembly.
  - **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**, the oldest member, was the temporary chairman for the first meeting on 9th December 1946.
  - **Objectives Resolution: Jawaharlal Nehru** initiated the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly.
  - This resolution laid down the philosophical foundations of the Constitution and later became the Preamble.
  - **Head of House Committee**: The House Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by **B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**.
  - **Initial Idea for a Constituent Assembly**: The idea that Indians should have a Constituent Assembly to frame their own constitution was first initiated by **M. N. Roy**.
  - **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)**:
    - These principles are contained in **Articles 36 to 51** of the Constitution.
    - They are described as a **"novel feature"** by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
    - Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs are **not enforceable by the courts**; they are guidelines for the state. Both the Union and State governments must keep these principles in mind while making laws.
  - **Preamble: Key Descriptions**
    - **"Political Horoscope"**: **K. M. Munshi** described the Preamble as the "political horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic."
    - **"Key Note of the Constitution"**: British political scientist **Sir Ernest Barker** described the Preamble as the "Key Note of the Constitution."
  - **Federalism & Rule of Law**:
    - **Co-operative Federalism**: American historian **Granville Austin** described the Indian Constitution as an example of "Co-operative Federalism," highlighting the interdependent relationship between the Centre and states. He also called the Fundamental Rights and DPSP the **'conscience of the Constitution.'**
    - **Rule of Law**: This doctrine, central to the Indian Constitution, is primarily associated with the British jurist **A.V. Dicey**.
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# Modern Indian History & National Leaders

- **Jawaharlal Nehru:**
    - **Architect of Modern India:** He is regarded as the architect of Modern India for his role in shaping the nation's post-independence policies.
    - **Chief Architect of Indian Secularism:** His vision for a pluralistic state with equal respect for all religions made him the chief architect of Indian secularism.
    - **"Tryst with Destiny":** He gave the famous speech **"Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny"** on the eve of India's independence in 1947.
    - **Death:** He died in office on **27th May 1964**.
  - **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:**
    - **Father of All India Services:** He is regarded as the "Father of All India Services" for his crucial role in establishing the modern civil services system (IAS, IPS).
  - **Mahatma Gandhi:**
    - **Poona Pact (1932):** This pact was signed between **Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** to provide reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislatures of British India.
    - **'Harijan' Newspaper:** Gandhi started the 'Harijan' newspaper to propagate his ideas on eradicating untouchability.
    - **Absence on Independence Day 1947:** He **did not participate** in the official independence day events in Delhi; he was in Calcutta, appealing for peace amid communal riots.
  - **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy:**
    - **Self-Respect Movement:** He was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement and is hailed as **'Vaikom Veerar'** (Hero of Vaikom).
    - **Pen Name:** He often wrote under the pen name **"Chitra Puttiran"**.
    - **Support for Separate Electorates:** He supported **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's demand for separate electorates** for the Scheduled Castes.
  - **Jyotiba Phule:**
    - **Satyashodak Samaj:** He started the **'Satyashodak Movement' (Truth-Seekers' Society)** to work for the social rights and education of marginalized groups.
    - **Foundation of Non-Brahmin Movement:** His work is considered the **foundation for the Non-Brahmin movement** in India.
  - **Important Movements & Pacts:**
    - **Aligarh Movement:** This movement for Muslim educational and social reform was led by **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**.
    - **Suspension of Civil Disobedience:** The movement was suspended following the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** in 1931.
  - **Important Dates:**
    - **Jan 30:** Death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.
    - **Jan 23:** Birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.
    - **Apr 14:** Birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
    - **Oct 31:** Birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
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## Books, Authors & Journals

Book / Journal	Author / Founder	Note
<b>Ambedkar: A Life</b>	<b>Shashi Tharoor</b>	A modern biography of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
<b>India Wins Freedom</b>	<b>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</b>	An autobiographical account of India's freedom struggle.
<b>Discovery of India</b>	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>	A historical work written during his imprisonment.
<b>The Annihilation of Caste</b>	<b>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</b>	A powerful critique of the caste system and Hindu scriptures.
<b>Penn en Adimaiyanal</b>	<b>Periyar E.V. Ramasamy</b>	A seminal work on women's rights, titled "Why the woman is enslaved".
<b>Nenjukkku Needhi</b>	<b>M. Karunanidhi</b>	The autobiography of the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
<b>Victory City</b>	<b>Salman Rushdie</b>	A recent novel by the acclaimed author.
<b>Through the Broken Glass</b>	<b>T.N. Seshan</b>	An autobiography of the former Chief Election Commissioner.
<b>Come! Let's Run</b>	<b>Ma. Subramanian</b>	A book by the Tamil Nadu Health Minister.
<b>Al-Hilal (Journal)</b>	<b>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</b>	An Urdu weekly newspaper.
<b>Kesari (Journal)</b>	<b>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</b>	A Marathi newspaper that was a prominent voice of the freedom struggle.
<b>Mooknayak (Journal)</b>	<b>Dr. B.R. Ambedkar</b>	A Marathi weekly for the rights of the depressed classes.
<b>Tattvabodhini Patrika</b>	<b>Devendranath Tagore</b>	A journal of the Brahmo Samaj.
<b>New India (Journal)</b>	<b>Annie Besant</b>	A daily newspaper to promote the Indian Home Rule movement.
<b>Punjabi (Journal)</b>	<b>Lala Lajpat Rai</b>	A prominent publication associated with the nationalist leader.

## Miscellaneous: Schemes & Institutions

- **Dr. Ambedkar Law University:** This university is located in **Chennai**, Tamil Nadu.
- **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** This scheme was launched to provide shelter and upgrade existing shelters for **slum dwellers living below the poverty line** in urban areas.
- **Annal Ambedkar Award (Tamil Nadu):** This is a cash award given to **Hindu Adi Dravidar students** (one boy, one girl) from each district in Tamil Nadu who secure the top rank in the 12th-grade public examinations.
- **Recent TN Govt. Initiatives:** The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced several initiatives, including allocating **₹5 crores to translate Ambedkar's works into Tamil** and another ₹5 crores for a separate department for Tamil Literature at JNU, Delhi.

Here are the exam-ready study notes based on the provided TNPSC Previous Year Questions:

### National Leaders

*Mahatma Gandhi*

- **"The Story of My Experiments with Truth":** This is the **autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi**, detailing his life and philosophical journey.<sup>1</sup>
- **Assassination:** Mahatma Gandhi was murdered on **January 30, 1948**.<sup>2</sup> This day is observed as Martyrs' Day in India.<sup>3</sup>
- **Quote on Women:** He famously said, **"To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to woman,"** highlighting his belief in gender equality.<sup>4</sup>
- **"Do or Die" Slogan:** This powerful slogan was given by Gandhiji during the **Quit India Movement in 1942**, urging the masses to make the ultimate sacrifice for freedom.<sup>5</sup>
- **Influence of Henry David Thoreau:** Gandhiji was inspired by Thoreau's writings on **civil disobedience**, which he applied in his non-violent struggles in South Africa and India.<sup>6</sup>
- **Harijan Newspaper:** The weekly newspaper, *Harijan*, was started by **Mahatma Gandhi** to address social issues, particularly untouchability.<sup>7</sup>
- **Racial Discrimination in South Africa:** Gandhiji first faced racial discrimination at the **Pietermaritzburg railway station** in South Africa, a turning point in his life.<sup>8</sup>
- **Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement:** The **Chauri Chaura incident in 1922**, where protestors turned violent, led Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.<sup>9</sup>
- **Political Guru:** **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** was the political mentor of Mahatma Gandhi, guiding his early political career.<sup>10</sup>
- **Wardha Scheme of Education:** In 1937, Gandhiji proposed this new scheme of education in his paper, *The Harijan*, emphasizing learning through practical skills.<sup>11</sup>
- **Quote on Cripps Mission:** Gandhiji described the Cripps Mission's proposal as a **"post-dated cheque,"** implying it was a promise that might not be fulfilled.<sup>12</sup>
- **Second Round Table Conference:** Gandhiji was the sole representative of the Indian National Congress at the **Second Round Table Conference** in London.<sup>13</sup>
- **Satyagraha:** The new way of fighting against injustice without violence, introduced by Gandhiji, is called **Satyagraha**, meaning "truth force."<sup>14</sup>

*Jawaharlal Nehru*

- **"The Discovery of India":** This book was written by **Jawaharlal Nehru** during his imprisonment at Ahmednagar Fort.<sup>15</sup>



- **Death:** Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, passed away on **May 27, 1964**.<sup>16</sup>
- **Architect of Modern India:** Nehru is widely regarded as the **architect of modern India** for his role in shaping the nation's political, economic, and social fabric.<sup>17</sup>
- **Panchsheel:** The five principles of peaceful coexistence, known as **Panchsheel**, were formulated by Nehru.<sup>18</sup>
- **'Unity in Diversity':** The phrase '**Unity in Diversity**' was coined by Jawaharlal Nehru to describe India's unique multicultural identity.<sup>19</sup>
- **"Tryst with Destiny" Speech:** On the eve of India's independence, Nehru delivered his famous speech, "**At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.**"<sup>20</sup>
- **Presidency of Indian National Congress (INC):** Nehru became the President of the INC for the first time in **1929** at the Lahore session, where the resolution for "Poorna Swaraj" (complete independence) was passed.<sup>21</sup>
- **National Herald Newspaper:** The newspaper **National Herald** was started by Jawaharlal Nehru.<sup>22</sup>
- **Quote on Economic Democracy:** He stated, "**The problem before us is to have democracy... we need to expand it in the economic field also,**" emphasizing the need for economic equality.
- **'Little Japan':** Nehru fondly called the town of **Sivakasi** in Tamil Nadu "Little Japan" due to its thriving matchbox and fireworks industries.<sup>23</sup>
- **National Integration Conference:** The National Integration Conference was held in **1961** under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.<sup>24</sup>

*Dr. B.R. Ambedkar*

- **Birthplace:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born in **Mhow, Madhya Pradesh**.<sup>25</sup>
- **Conversion to Buddhism:** Ambedkar embraced Buddhism on **October 14, 1956**, in Nagpur, along with thousands of his followers.<sup>26</sup>
- **"Mooknayak":** This Marathi weekly newspaper, meaning "Leader of the Dumb," was started by Dr. Ambedkar to voice the concerns of the depressed classes.<sup>27</sup>
- **Quote on Indian Constitution:** He stated, "**The Constitution of India was framed by ransacking all other Constitutions,**" acknowledging the influence of various global constitutions on India's.
- **First Law Minister:** Dr. Ambedkar was the **first Law Minister of independent India** and the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.<sup>28</sup>
- **Bharat Ratna:** He was posthumously awarded the **Bharat Ratna**, India's highest civilian honor, in **1990**.<sup>29</sup>
- **Famous Quotes:**
  - **"Be Educated, Be Organized and Be Agitated."**
  - **"I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality, and fraternity."**
  - **"Life should be greater rather than long."**
- **Bahiskrit Hitkaraini Sabha:** This organization was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in **1924** for the welfare of the untouchables.<sup>30</sup>
- **Mahad Satyagraha:** This Satyagraha was launched by Ambedkar in **1927** to assert the right of untouchables to use water from a public tank in Mahad, Maharashtra.<sup>31</sup>
- **All India Scheduled Castes Federation:** This political party was founded by Dr. Ambedkar in **1942** to campaign for the rights of the Dalit community.<sup>32</sup>
- **Independent Labour Party:** Dr. Ambedkar launched the **Independent Labour Party** in **1936**.<sup>33</sup>



### *Subhas Chandra Bose*

- **"Give me your blood, I will give you Independence"**: This is one of the most famous quotes by **Subhas Chandra Bose**, delivered to the soldiers of the Indian National Army (INA).<sup>34</sup>
- **Forward Bloc Party**: After resigning from the Congress, Bose formed the **Forward Bloc party in 1939**.<sup>35</sup>
- **Indian National Army (INA)**: The idea of the INA was first conceived by **Mohan Singh**.<sup>36</sup> Subhas Chandra Bose later revived it and became its Supreme Commander.<sup>37</sup>
- **Rani of Jhansi Regiment**: The women's regiment of the INA was named the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, and its commander was **Captain Lakshmi Sahgal**.<sup>38</sup>
- **"Jai Hind"**: The popular greeting **"Jai Hind"** was introduced by Subhas Chandra Bose.<sup>39</sup>
- **Presidency of INC**: Bose was elected as the President of the Indian National Congress in **1938 (Haripura)** and **1939 (Tripuri)**.<sup>40</sup>
- **Political Guru**: The political mentor of Subhas Chandra Bose was **Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das)**.<sup>41</sup>
- **Principal of National College**: He served as the Principal of the **National College in Calcutta**.<sup>42</sup>
- **Resignation from ICS**: Bose secured the fourth position in the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examination in 1920 but **resigned** before completing his probation to join the freedom struggle.<sup>43</sup>

### *Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*

- **"Iron Man of India"**: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the **"Iron Man of India"** for his role in integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.<sup>44</sup>
- **"Bismarck of India"**: He is also called the **"Bismarck of India"** for his statesmanship and political acumen.
- **Bardoli Satyagraha**: In **1928**, Patel successfully led the **no-tax campaign** in Bardoli, Gujarat, which earned him the title "Sardar" from the women of Bardoli.<sup>45</sup>
- **Presidency of INC**: He presided over the **Karachi session of the INC in 1931**.<sup>46</sup>
- **Quote on a United India**: He said, **"A United India even if it was smaller in size was better than a disorganized troubled and weak bigger India,"** emphasizing the importance of a strong, unified nation.

### *Bal Gangadhar Tilak*

- **"Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!"**: This is the famous slogan of **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, a prominent leader of the extremist faction of the INC.<sup>47</sup>
- **Newspapers**: He started two newspapers: **"Kesari" in Marathi** and **"The Mahratta" in English**.<sup>48</sup>
- **Shivaji and Ganpati Festivals**: Tilak revived the celebration of the **Shivaji and Ganpati festivals** to instill a sense of nationalism among the people.<sup>49</sup>
- **"Father of Indian Unrest"**: The British journalist **Valentine Chirol** described Tilak as the **"Father of Indian Unrest"** for his role in mobilizing the masses against British rule.<sup>50</sup>

### *Other Important Leaders*

- **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**: He started the Urdu weekly newspaper **"Al-Hilal" in 1912** to promote rationalist and nationalist ideals.<sup>51</sup> He also wrote the book **"India Wins Freedom."** He was the **youngest person to be elected as the President of the INC** in 1923.
- **Annie Besant**:

- She started the **Home Rule Movement in India in 1916**.<sup>52</sup>
- She was the **first woman President of the Indian National Congress (1917)**.<sup>53</sup>
- She started the weekly newspaper "**Commonweal**" and the daily "**New India**".<sup>54</sup>
- She famously said, "**Better bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection.**"
- **Dadabhai Naoroji:**
  - He was the **first Indian to be elected to the British House of Commons**.
  - He wrote the book "**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**," which put forward the "Drain Theory."<sup>55</sup>
- **Lala Lajpat Rai:**
  - He was a great orator and writer, known as "**Punjab Kesari**" (The Lion of Punjab).<sup>56</sup>
  - He died after being fatally injured during a protest against the **Simon Commission in Lahore**.<sup>57</sup>
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:**
  - He was a moderate leader and the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.<sup>58</sup>
  - He founded the **Servants of India Society in 1905**.<sup>59</sup>
- **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC):**
  - He started the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in 1906** to challenge the British monopoly in maritime trade.<sup>60</sup>
  - He is known as the "**Tilak of Tamil Nadu**."
- **Subramaniya Bharathiar:**
  - A great Tamil poet and nationalist, he was given the title "**Bharathi**" by the **Raja of Ettayapuram at the age of 11**.<sup>61</sup>
  - He edited the Tamil weekly "**India**" and the daily "**Swadesamitran**."
- **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji):**
  - He founded the **Swatantra Party in 1959** in opposition to the socialist policies of Jawaharlal Nehru.
  - He was the **first Indian Governor-General of India**.
- **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan:**
  - Known as the "**Frontier Gandhi**," he was a Pashtun leader and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi.<sup>62</sup>
  - He founded the **Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God")**, a non-violent resistance movement.<sup>63</sup>
- **Sarojini Naidu:**
  - She was the **first Indian woman to be the President of the Indian National Congress** and the **first woman Governor of an Indian state (United Provinces)**.<sup>64</sup>
- **Bhagat Singh:**
  - He, along with **Batukeshwar Dutt**, threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 to protest against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill.<sup>65</sup>
  - He was executed on **March 23, 1931**, in the Lahore jail along with **Rajguru and Sukhdev**.<sup>66</sup>
  - He wrote the essay "**Why I am an Atheist**."

## Important Movements and Events

- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** On the suggestion of Rabindranath Tagore, the date of the partition, **October 16, 1905**, was observed as a **day of mourning and unity**.
- **Swadeshi Movement:** The movement, which promoted the use of Indian goods and the boycott of British goods, was a direct consequence of the Partition of Bengal.<sup>67</sup>
- **Simon Commission:** An all-white commission appointed by the British government to review the constitutional reforms in India.<sup>68</sup> It was widely boycotted by Indians.

- **Khilafat Movement:** A movement launched by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire after World War I.<sup>69</sup> It was supported by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):** This tragic event, where British troops fired on a peaceful gathering of unarmed Indians, deeply impacted leaders like **Motilal Nehru**, turning them from moderates to extremists.<sup>70</sup>
- **Poona Pact (1932):** An agreement between **Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** on behalf of the depressed classes and upper-caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes.<sup>71</sup>
- **Quit India Movement (1942):** A mass civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi, demanding an end to British rule in India.<sup>72</sup>

## Books, Newspapers, and Journals

Book/Newspaper/Journal	Author/Founder
<i>Al-Hilal</i>	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
<i>India Wins Freedom</i>	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
<i>Mooknayak</i>	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
<i>Kesari &amp; The Mahratta</i>	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
<i>New India &amp; Commonweal</i>	Annie Besant
<i>The Hindu &amp; Swadesamitran</i>	G. Subramanya Iyer
<i>India &amp; Chakravartini</i>	Subramaniya Bharathiar
<i>Viduthalai</i>	Periyar E.V. Ramasamy
<i>Young India</i>	Started by Lala Lajpat Rai, later taken over by Mahatma Gandhi
<i>Harijan</i>	Mahatma Gandhi
<i>The Story of My Experiments with Truth</i>	Mahatma Gandhi

Book/Newspaper/Journal	Author/Founder
<i>The Discovery of India</i>	Jawaharlal Nehru
<i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i>	Dadabhai Naoroji
<i>Why I am an Atheist</i>	Bhagat Singh

### Famous Quotes and Slogans

Quote/Slogan	Speaker
"Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!"	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
"Give me your blood, I will give you Independence"	Subhas Chandra Bose
"Do or Die"	Mahatma Gandhi
"Jai Hind"	Subhas Chandra Bose
"Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live the Revolution)	Popularized by Bhagat Singh
"Delhi Chalo" (March to Delhi)	Subhas Chandra Bose
"Back to the Vedas"	Swami Dayananda Saraswati

This video offers a glimpse into the life and struggles of Bhagat Singh.

Here are the exam-ready study notes prepared from the TNPSC Previous Year Questions you provided.

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## Indian National Congress (INC): Formation & Early Phase

- **First Session Venue Change:** The first session of the INC was moved from **Poona to Bombay** due to a **cholera outbreak** in Poona. This last-minute change led to the historic first meeting being held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.

- **Initial Objectives of INC (1885):** The primary goals were to **promote Indian Nationalism**, foster unity, train and organize public opinion, and demand **Indian representation in the government**. The early INC aimed to achieve its goals through constitutional methods.<sup>1</sup>
- **First Session Details:** The first INC session was held in **Bombay** in 1885 and was presided over by **W.C. Bonnerjee**, a prominent barrister from Calcutta.<sup>2</sup> **72 delegates** attended this inaugural meeting.<sup>3</sup>
- **Founder of the INC: Allan Octavian Hume (A.O.<sup>4</sup> Hume)**, a retired British civil servant, was the founder of the Indian National Congress. He is often referred to as the "Father of the Indian National Congress."
- **"Safety Valve" Theory:** The concept originated from **A.O. Hume**. It suggests that the INC was formed to provide a safe outlet for rising Indian discontent against British rule, thereby preventing a major uprising.
- **Governor-General during INC's Formation: Lord Dufferin** was the Viceroy of India when the Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. He initially had a neutral stance but later became critical of the organization.
- **Lord Dufferin's "Microscopic Minority" Remark:** Viceroy **Lord Dufferin** described the INC as representing a **"microscopic minority"** of the Indian population. This was an attempt to downplay its significance and influence.
- **Political Mendicancy:** The early phase of the Congress (Moderates) was termed **"Political Mendicancy"** by militant nationalists (Extremists). This was because the Moderates relied on petitions, prayers, and protests, which the Extremists saw as a form of "begging."
- **Government Servants' Participation: Lord Dufferin** issued an order prohibiting government servants from participating in the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, aiming to curb its growing influence.

## Key INC Sessions & Presidents

- **First President: W.C. Bonnerjee** presided over the first INC session in Bombay in 1885.<sup>5</sup>
- **Second Session (Calcutta, 1886):** Presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.<sup>6</sup> Lord Dufferin hosted a garden party for the delegates, showing initial goodwill.
- **Third Session (Madras, 1887):** Presided over by **Syed Badruddin Tyabji**, who became the **first Muslim President of the INC**.
- **Fourth Session (Allahabad, 1888):** Presided over by **George Yule**, who was the **first non-Indian (European) President** of the INC.
- **1894 Madras Session:** Presided over by **Alfred Webb**, an Irish member of the British Parliament. This highlighted the INC's effort to gain international support.
- **Amravati Session (1897):** Described as a **"three days tamasha"** (three-day spectacle) by **Ashwini Kumar Dutt**. This was a critique of the INC's annual meetings being perceived as lacking concrete action.
- **Calcutta Session (1896):** The national song **"Vande Mataram"** was sung for the first time. The session was presided over by Rahimatulla M. Sayani.
- **Surat Session (1907) - The Surat Split:** The session was presided over by **Rash Behari Ghosh**. It resulted in a split between the Moderates and the Extremists over the presidential candidate and policy differences. The Extremists had proposed **Lala Lajpat Rai's** name.
- **Calcutta Session (1911):** The national anthem **"Jana Gana Mana"** was sung for the first time. The session was presided over by Bishan Narayan Dar.
- **Lucknow Session (1916):** Presided over by Ambica Charan Mazumdar. This session was crucial for the **reunion of Moderates and Extremists** and the signing of the **Lucknow Pact**.

between the Congress and the Muslim League. **Annie Besant** played a key role in this reconciliation.

- **Calcutta Session (1917):** **Annie Besant** became the **first woman President of the INC**.<sup>7</sup>
- **Madras Session (1927):** Presided over by **Dr. M.A. Ansari**. A resolution boycotting the Simon Commission was passed.
- **Calcutta Congress (1928):** Presided over by **Motilal Nehru**. The session advocated for **Dominion Status** as outlined in the Nehru Report.
- **Lahore Session (1929):** Presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**. The historic "**Purna Swaraj**" (**Complete Independence**) resolution was passed. It was decided to celebrate January 26th as Independence Day.<sup>8</sup> The tricolour flag was hoisted on the banks of the **Ravi river** on midnight of 31st December 1929.
- **Karachi Session (1931):** Presided over by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**. It endorsed the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** and passed a resolution on **Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy**.
- **Bombay Session (1934):** **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the Congress President.
- **Consecutive Presidencies of Subhas Chandra Bose:** **Subhas Chandra Bose** was elected INC President for two consecutive years: **Haripura (1938)** and **Tripuri (1939)**. He defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Gandhi's candidate) in the 1939 election.
- **President during Quit India Movement:** **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** was the President of the INC during the Quit India Movement in 1942. He was the longest-serving President of the Congress before independence.
- **President at Independence (1947):** **Acharya J.B. Kripalani** was the President of the Indian National Congress when India gained independence.



## Notable Leaders & Their Contributions

- **Dadabhai Naoroji:**
  - Known as the "**Grand Old Man of India**."<sup>9</sup>
  - Authored the book "**Poverty and Un-British Rule in India**," which put forward the "**Drain Theory**" explaining how British policies drained wealth from India.
  - He was the first Indian to be elected to the **British House of Commons**.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:**
  - An Extremist leader, famously known as **Lokmanya**.<sup>10</sup>
  - Declared "**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it**."
  - Started newspapers '**Kesari**' (Marathi) and '**Maratha**' (English).
  - Organized the **Shivaji Festival (1895)** to foster nationalism.
  - Described as the "**Father of Indian Unrest**" by Valentine Chirol.
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale:**
  - A prominent Moderate leader.<sup>11</sup>
  - Founded the "**Servants of India Society**" in 1905 to train national missionaries for the service of India.<sup>12</sup>
  - Considered the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Annie Besant:**
  - Started the **Home Rule Movement** in India in 1916.<sup>13</sup>
  - Established the **Central Hindu College** at Benares (later Banaras Hindu University).
  - Her newspapers were '**New India**' and '**Commonweal**'.
- **Subhas Chandra Bose:**
  - His political guru was **Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das)**.<sup>14</sup>
  - Introduced the popular greeting "**Jai Hind**".
  - Gave the slogan "**Delhi Chalo**" (March to Delhi).



- **Jawaharlal Nehru:**
  - Became the President of the INC multiple times, including the historic Lahore session (1929).<sup>15</sup>
  - Headed the **Interim Government** formed in 1946.
  - Started the newspaper "**National Herald**."
  - His famous quote: "**The problem before us is to have democracy... and we need to expand it in the economic field also.**"
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:**
  - Organized the successful **no-tax campaign in Bardoli (1928)**, earning him the title 'Sardar'.
  - A key leader of the '**No-Changers**' group, along with Dr. Ansari and Rajendra Prasad, who opposed council entry after the Non-Cooperation movement.
  - Served as the first **Home Minister** in the interim government.
- **Sarojini Naidu:**
  - The **first Indian woman President of the Indian National Congress** (Kanpur Session, 1925).
  - She was also India's **first woman Governor** (of the United Provinces).
- **E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar):**
  - Left the Indian National Congress primarily due to the **issue of communal representation** and the party's perceived lack of commitment to it. He felt the Congress was not adequately addressing the concerns of non-Brahmins.
- **C.R. Das (Desabandhu):**
  - Known as "**Desabandhu**" (Friend of the Nation).
  - Along with Motilal Nehru, he founded the **Swaraj Party** in 1923.
  - Defended Aurobindo Ghosh in the **Alipore Bomb Case**.
  - His statement on council entry: "**The Congress should get entry into the councils not to cooperate with the Government but to non-cooperate with it.**"
- **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee:** Gave the patriotic slogan and wrote the song "**Vande Mataram**."

## Major Movements & Events (Chronological)

- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** Announced by **Lord Curzon**. This act strengthened the Indian National Movement and led to the rise of the Swadeshi Movement.
- **Swadeshi Movement (1905-1908):**
  - A direct consequence of the Partition of Bengal.
  - Promoted the use of Indian goods and the boycott of British goods.<sup>16</sup>
  - As a symbol of the movement, a **National College was started in Calcutta with Aurobindo Ghosh** as its first principal.
- **Formation of All India Muslim League (1906):** Formed in **Dhaka** to protect the political rights and interests of Muslims.
- **Home Rule Movement (1916):** Started by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** (in Bombay) and **Annie Besant**. It aimed to achieve self-government for India within the British Empire.<sup>17</sup>
- **Khilafat Movement (1919):**
  - Started in response to the harsh treatment of the **Caliph of Turkey** (the spiritual head of Muslims) by the British after World War I.
  - The Khilafat Committee was formed in **Bombay in March 1919**.
- **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22):**
  - Launched by Mahatma Gandhi.



- The plan was approved at the **Nagpur session** of the INC in 1920.
- It was abruptly called off after the **Chauri Chaura incident (1922)** where protestors clashed with police.
- **Simon Commission (1927-28)**: A seven-member all-white commission sent to India to review the constitutional progress. It was widely boycotted because it had no Indian members. **Lala Lajpat Rai** led a procession against it and was severely injured.
- **Nehru Report (1928)**:
  - A committee headed by **Motilal Nehru** was formed to draft a constitution for India, as a response to the challenge posed by the Simon Commission.
  - It recommended **Dominion Status** for India, not complete independence. It was advocated in the **Calcutta session of the Congress**.
- **Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha (1930)**: Marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to break the salt law.
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)**: An agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin, which led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and Congress's participation in the Second Round Table Conference.
- **Communal Award (1932)**: Announced by British Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald**, it granted separate electorates to minority communities, including the Depressed Classes.
- **Poona Pact (1932)**: An agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which reserved seats for the Depressed Classes in provincial legislatures but within the general electorate, abandoning the idea of separate electorates.
- **Quit India Movement (1942)**:
  - Also known as the **August Revolution**, as the resolution was passed on **August 8, 1942**, at the Bombay session of the AICC.
  - Gandhi gave the call "**Do or Die**."
  - The presence of the British in India was seen as an **invitation to Japan to invade India**, a sentiment expressed by **Mahatma Gandhi**.
- **Cabinet Mission (1946)**:
  - A three-member mission comprising **Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander** was sent to India.
  - It recommended the formation of an interim government and a constituent assembly, endorsing a central government with limited powers and strong provinces. **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** headed the mission.
- **Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)**: The plan that outlined the partition of British India into India and Pakistan.

## **Pacts, Missions & Reports Chronology**

1. **Nehru Report (1928)**
2. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931)**
3. **Communal Award (August 1932)**
4. **Poona Pact (September 1932)**
5. **C.R. Formula (1944)**
6. **Wavell Plan / Simla Conference (1945)**
7. **Cabinet Mission (1946)**
8. **Mountbatten Plan (1947)**

## **Pre-INC & Other Political Organisations**

- **British India Association:** Founded in **1851** (Note: some sources may vary, the question implies a different date matching). It was one of the earliest political organizations.
- **India League:** Founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh in **1875**.
- **Indian Association:** Founded by **Surendranath Banerjee** and Ananda Mohan Bose in **1876**.<sup>18</sup>
- **National Conference:** Founded in **1883**.
- **Madras Mahajana Sabha:** Started in **1884**.
- **Bombay Presidency Association:** Started in **1885**.
- **All India Muslim League:** Formed in **Dhaka** in **1906**.
- **Congress Socialist Party:** Organized in **1934**. The first meeting was held in **Patna**. **Jayaprakash Narayan** was its General Secretary.
- **Indian Independence League:** Formed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Subhas Chandra Bose** in 1928. Another league with the same name was later associated with Rash Behari Bose.
- **Servants of India Society:** Founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** in 1905.<sup>19</sup>
- **Swaraj Party:** Founded in **1923** by **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru**. They were known as 'Pro-changers' as they advocated for council entry.

Of course! Here are your comprehensive, exam-ready study notes, meticulously prepared from the TNPSC PYQs you provided. All questions have been analyzed and converted into a revision-friendly format.

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## Topic 1: European Arrival & Establishment in India

- **First Europeans to Trade with India:** The **Portuguese** were the first European power to establish trade relations with India in modern times.
  - **Vasco da Gama**, the Portuguese sailor, reached Calicut in 1498 A.D. He was patronized by **King Emmanuel I of Portugal**.
  - This voyage opened the sea route from Europe to India, bypassing the traditional land routes controlled by Arab merchants.
- **Portuguese "Blue Water Policy":** This policy was initiated by **Francisco de Almeida**, the first Portuguese governor in India.
  - The policy aimed to establish Portuguese naval supremacy in the Indian Ocean, controlling maritime trade routes rather than building a land-based empire.
- **Real Foundation of Portuguese Power:** **Alfonso de Albuquerque** is considered the real founder of Portuguese power in India.
  - He captured **Goa in 1510** from the Sultan of Bijapur, which became the capital of the Portuguese state in India. He also encouraged Portuguese men to marry Indian women to establish a permanent population.
- **Dutch East India Company:** The company was formed in **1602**.
  - They established their headquarters at **Pulicat** and later moved to Nagapattinam. They established factories in Pulicat by **1610**. The Dutch never became a dominant power because their military forces in the East were comparatively weak.
- **British East India Company (EIC):** The EIC was established in **1600**.
  - The first EIC ship to reach Surat was the **Hector** in 1600, captained by William Hawkins.
  - They established their first factory at **Surat in 1608**.
  - The lease of **Madras** was obtained from the **Raja of Chandragiri** in 1639.
  - **Fort St. George** in Madras was the first fort constructed by the British in India.

- The port of **Bombay** was established as a substitute for the Surat sea port and was given to the British as part of the dowry when the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza married King Charles II of England.
  - **Warren Hastings** shifted the treasury from Murshidabad to Calcutta.
  - **French East India Company**: The French EIC was founded in **1664**.
  - They established their factories in Pondicherry. The French occupied **Madras in 1746** during the First Carnatic War.
  - **Danish East India Company**: The Danes built a fort at **Tranquebar (Tharangambadi)** in Tamil Nadu in **1620**.
  - **Key Battles & Treaties**:
    - **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)**: The British, under **Sir Eyre Coote**, decisively defeated the French under Count de Lally, effectively ending French ambitions in India.
    - **Battle of Plassey (1757)**: This battle established British control over Bengal.
    - **Battle of Buxar (1764)**: The British army, led by **Hector Munro**, defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II. This victory made the EIC a sovereign power in India.
    - **First Carnatic War (1746-48)**: Ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
    - **Third Carnatic War (1758-63)**: Ended with the Treaty of Paris (1763).
    - **First Mysore War**: Ended with the Treaty of Madras (1769).
    - **Second Mysore War**: Ended with the Treaty of Mangalore (1784).
    - **Third Mysore War**: Ended with the Treaty of Srirangapatnam (1792).
    - **Tipu Sultan** died during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in **1799**.
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## Topic 2: The Revolt of 1857 (The Great Revolt)

- **Immediate Cause**: The immediate trigger for the revolt was the introduction of the **new Enfield Rifle** in January 1857.
- The cartridges were greased with animal fat (rumored to be from cows and pigs), which offended both Hindu and Muslim sepoys.
- **First Spark of Mutiny**: The first act of defiance occurred at **Barrackpore**.
- **Mangal Pandey**, a sepoy of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, attacked his officers on **29th March 1857**. He was hanged on **8th April 1857**.
- **Outbreak at Meerut**: The open revolt began at **Meerut** on **10th May 1857**.
- Sepoys broke open the prisons, released their comrades, and marched to Delhi.
- **Emperor of Hindustan**: The rebels proclaimed the last Mughal emperor, **Bahadur Shah II**, as the Emperor of Hindustan.
- After the revolt was suppressed, he was exiled to **Rangoon, Burma**.
- **Key Leaders and Centres of the Revolt**:
  - **Delhi**: **Bahadur Shah II** (symbolic leader) and General Bakht Khan.
  - **Kanpur**: **Nana Saheb** (also known as Govind Dhondu Pant), the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II. He was defeated by **General Henry Havelock** and later by **Sir Colin Campbell**.
  - **Lucknow**: **Begum Hazrat Mahal**, wife of the deposed Nawab of Awadh.
  - **Central India (Jhansi & Gwalior)**: **Rani Lakshmi Bai** of Jhansi and **Tantia Tope**. Rani Lakshmi Bai was defeated and killed by **Sir Hugh Rose**.
  - **Bihar (Jagdishpur)**: **Kunwar Singh**, an elderly zamindar.
- **Reasons for Failure**: According to historian **R.C. Majumdar**, the revolt failed because it lacked a common plan of action and a strong central organization.

- **British Perspective:** British historians often referred to the revolt as a "**Sepoy Mutiny**" or a conflict between "**civilization and barbarism**" (T.R. Holmes).
  - **Indian Perspective:** **V.D. Savarkar** described it as the "**First War of Indian Independence**" in his book *Indian War of Independence, 1857*. The book *Eighteen Fifty Seven* was written by **S.N. Sen**.
  - **Symbol of the Revolt:** **Chapattis and red lotuses** were circulated from village to village, believed to be a symbol of communication and a call to unite.
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### Topic 3: Tribal and Peasant Uprisings

- **Santhal Rebellion (1855-56):** Led by brothers **Sidhu and Kanhu** in the Rajmahal hills (region of Bihar/Jharkhand).
    - The revolt was against the oppressive practices of zamindars, moneylenders, and the British administration. A key outcome was the creation of the **Santhal Parganas** district to protect their lands. The British designated their land as **Damin-i-koh**.
  - **Munda Uprising / Ulgulan (1899-1900):** Led by **Birsa Munda** in the Chotanagpur region (south of Ranchi).
    - Known as 'Ulgulan' or the Great Tumult, it was a fight against the destruction of their traditional land system (khuntkatti) by outsiders (dikus).
  - **Kol Uprising (1831-32):** A major tribal revolt in the **Chotanagpur** region against land transfers to outsiders.
  - **Khonds Uprising:** Took place in the hills of **Orissa**, primarily against the British suppression of their practice of human sacrifice ('Mariah').
  - **Ahoms' Revolt:** Broke out in **Assam** after the First Anglo-Burmese War, against the British decision to annex their territory.
  - **Moplah Rebellion (1921):** Occurred in the **Malabar region of Kerala**.
    - It started as a peasant movement against landlord oppression but later acquired communal overtones.
  - **Indigo Revolt / 'Nil Darpan' (1859-60):** A revolt by indigo cultivators in Bengal against the exploitative European planters.
    - The play '**Nil Darpan**' written by **Dinabandhu Mitra** highlighted the plight of the indigo farmers and drew widespread attention.
  - **Other Key Movements:**
    - **Pabna Movement:** Took place in **East Bengal**.
    - **Deccan Riots:** Occurred in **Maharashtra**.
    - **Bardoli Satyagraha:** A peasant movement in **Gujarat**.
    - **Pagal Panthi Movement:** Led by **Karam Shah** in Bengal.
    - **Kuka Movement:** Led by **Bhagat Jawahar Mal** in Punjab.
    - **Faraizi Movement:** Started by **Shariatullah**; his son **Dudu Mian** declared that "Land belongs to God".
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### Topic 4: British Administration, Acts, and Policies

- **Land Revenue Systems:**
  - **Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System):** Introduced by **Lord Cornwallis** in 1793 in Bengal and Bihar. Landlords were made owners of the land and had to pay a fixed revenue to the British.

- **Ryotwari System:** Introduced in **1820** by Thomas Munro and Alexander Read. The first settlement was made in **Madras**. The government collected revenue directly from the peasants (ryots).
  - **Mahalwari System:** First introduced in the **Ganges valley, North-West Provinces, parts of central India, and Punjab**. Revenue was settled for the entire village (mahal) with the village headman or community.
  - **Doctrine of Lapse:** A policy of annexation devised by **Lord Dalhousie**.
    - It stated that any princely state without a natural heir would be annexed by the British. Succession by adoption was refused. **Sambalpur** was annexed through this policy.
  - **Subsidiary Alliance:** King **Serfoji II of Tanjore** received a pension of **four lakh rupees** under this system.
  - **Key British Acts:**
    - **Regulating Act of 1773:** Provided for the establishment of a **Supreme Court at Calcutta**.
    - **Pitt's India Act of 1784:** Empowered the Crown to create a Board of Control of six commissioners for Indian affairs.
    - **Charter Act of 1813:** Ended the EIC's trade monopoly with India (except for tea and trade with China) and **opened India to free trade for all English merchants**.
    - **Charter Act of 1833:** Introduced a system of **open competition for civil services**, though this was not fully implemented.
    - **Indian Councils Act of 1861:** Passed by **Lord Canning**.
    - **Indian Councils Act of 1892:** Gave the legislative councils the **right to discuss the budget**. Passed by **Lord Lansdowne**.
    - **Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms):** Introduced **separate electorates (communal representation)** for Muslims.
    - **Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):** Introduced '**Dyarchy in the provinces**'. The office of the Secretary of State for India was now to be paid from British revenues, not Indian revenues.
    - **Government of India Act of 1935:** Introduced **Dyarchy at the Centre** and provided for the **separation of Burma from India**.
    - **Government of India Act of 1858:** Ended the rule of the EIC and transferred power to the **British Crown**. **Lord Canning** became the first Viceroy.
  - **Press Regulation:**
    - **Vernacular Press Act (1878):** Passed by **Lord Lytton**, it severely restricted the freedom of the Indian language press. It was known as the "Gagging Act".
    - The Act was repealed by **Lord Ripon**, which earned him immense popularity.
  - **Education Policy:** The colonial regime followed the "**Downward Filtration Theory**" in education.
    - This theory proposed educating a small elite class of Indians, who would then educate the masses. **Charles Wood's Despatch (1854)** is considered the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India'.
    - **Lord Macaulay** argued that "Education in English was a political necessity."
    - A Sanskrit college was established at Varanasi in 1791 by **Jonathan Duncan**.
  - **Financial Administration:** **Lord Mayo** was the first to attempt decentralisation in financial administration.
  - **Slavery Abolition:** Slavery was abolished by law in India in the year **1843** during the Governor-Generalship of **Lord Ellenborough**.
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## Topic 5: South Indian Rebellions & Tamil Nadu Freedom Struggle



- **Puli Thevar:** A Palayakkarar of Nerkattumseval, he was a pioneer in fighting the British.
    - He defeated the English General **Alexander Heron**.
    - He received support from the **Raja of Travancore**.
  - **Velu Nachiyar:** Queen of Sivagangai, she is called India's 'Joan of Arc'.
    - Her husband, Muthu Vaduganathar, was killed by the British in the **Kalaiyar Koil battle**.
    - She was given protection by **Gopala Nayakar** of Dindigul for eight years. She regained her kingdom with the help of **Hyder Ali**.
    - **Kuyili**, her commander, was the first known suicide attacker in the freedom struggle.
  - **Veerapandya Kattabomman:** The Poligar of Panchalankurichi.
    - He had a confrontation with Collector **W.C. Jackson** over arrears of tribute amounting to **3310 pagodas**.
    - He was betrayed by **Vijayaraghunatha Tondaiman**, the Raja of Pudukkottai.
    - He was hanged at **Kayatharu** on **16th October 1799**. His minister **Sivasubramanianar** was executed at Nagalapuram.
  - **Maruthu Brothers:** They issued the **Tiruchirappalli Proclamation** of Independence in 1801.
    - The proclamation was pasted on the walls of the **Nawab's palace in Tiruchi fort and the Srirangam temple**.
    - They were executed at the **Fort of Tirupathur**.
  - **Theeran Chinnamalai:** A Palayakkarar from the Kongu region.
    - He launched guerrilla attacks on the British from his fort at **Odanilai**.
    - He was hanged at **Sankagiri Fort** on 31st July 1805.
  - **Vellore Mutiny (1806):** An uprising of Indian sepoys against the British.
    - **Cause:** A new military regulation introduced a new turban (known as 'Agnew's turban'), prohibited caste marks, and ordered the removal of beards.
    - The rebels hoisted the **flag of the Sultan of Mysore** over the fort.
    - The mutiny was suppressed by **Colonel Gillespie**. The Governor of Madras during the mutiny was **Lord William Bentinck**.
  - **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai (V.O.C):** A prominent freedom fighter from Tamil Nadu.
    - He launched the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC)** in **1906** with services between **Tuticorin and Colombo**.
    - He was assisted by **Subramania Siva** in the 1908 Tirunelveli uprising.
  - **Vanchinathan:** A member of the revolutionary group **Bharatha Matha Association**.
    - He assassinated the British Collector of Tirunelveli, **Robert Ashe**, at Maniyachi railway station in 1911. **Neelakanda Brahmachari** was the first accused in the Ashe murder case.
  - **Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu (1930):** Led by **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)**.
    - The march took place from **Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam**.
    - **Rukmani Lakshmipathi** was the first woman to be imprisoned for participating in the salt satyagraha.
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## Topic 6: Indian Nationalism & Important Organizations

- **Madras Native Association (1852):** The first political organization started in South India.
  - It was founded by **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty**. The association led a movement that resulted in the abolition of the **Torture Act**.
- **Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884):** Founded by **P. Anandacharlu** and **P. Rangaiah Naidu**.
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)**
- **Bombay Presidency Association (1885)**
- **Anushilan Samiti:** A revolutionary organization founded by **Promotha Mitter**.



- **Abhinav Bharat Society:** A secret society organized by **V.D. Savarkar**.
- **Ghadar Party:** Founded by **Lala Hardayal** in San Francisco to organize a revolt against British rule.
- **Indian Home Rule Society (London, 1905):** Established by **Shyamji Krishna Varma**.
- **Partition of Bengal (1905):** Carried out by **Lord Curzon**.
  - The partition came into effect on **16th October 1905**. It led to the nationwide **Swadeshi Movement**.
- **Chronological Order of Key Events:**
  1. Partition of Bengal (1905)
  2. Formation of the Muslim League (1906)
  3. Surat Split (1907)
  4. Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)
  5. Lucknow Pact (1916)
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13th April 1919):** In protest, **Sir Sankaran Nair** resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Of course! Here are the exam-ready study notes meticulously prepared from the TNPSC PYQs you provided, grouped by topic for easy revision.

## Indian National Movement (General)

- **J. M. Sengupta** was the founder of the **All-Bengal Civil Disobedience Council**. This council was formed to coordinate and intensify the Civil Disobedience Movement within the Bengal region.
- **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company's** shares were exclusively available to **Asian Nationals**. This was a key principle of the company, founded by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, to ensure its complete Indian ownership and control, breaking the monopoly of British shipping.
- The revolutionary **Ghadar Movement** was started in **San Francisco, USA**. It was founded by Indian immigrants, primarily Sikhs, with the aim of liberating India from British rule through armed struggle.
- **Gandhi-Irwin Pact:** This crucial agreement was signed on **March 5, 1931**. The pact led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement and Congress's agreement to participate in the Second Round Table Conference.
- **First Non-Cooperation Movement (1920):** This movement, initiated by Gandhiji, was the first pan-India mass movement against British rule. Its launch was formally approved at the **Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress in 1920**.
- **Withdrawal of Non-Cooperation:** Gandhiji withdrew the movement in **1922** following the **Chauri Chaura incident**. A violent mob clash with police in Chauri Chaura village (Uttar Pradesh) went against his principle of non-violence (Ahimsa).
- **'No-Changers' Faction:** After the suspension of the Non-Cooperation movement, a group within Congress known as 'No-Changers' opposed entry into legislative councils. Key leaders included **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Ansari, and C. Rajagopalachari**.
- **Swaraj Party & Council Entry:** This party was formed by 'Pro-Changers' like **C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru**. Their stated goal was to enter the councils not to cooperate, but to **"non-cooperate from within"** and obstruct government functioning.

- **Hindu-Muslim Unity Post-WWI:** The period immediately after World War I, particularly during the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements, saw remarkable Hindu-Muslim unity. The slogan "**Hindu-Muslim Ki Jai**" was commonly heard across the country.
  - **Swami Shraddhanand**, a Hindu reformist leader, was uniquely invited to preach from the pulpit of the Jama Masjid in Delhi during the Khilafat movement, symbolizing the deep inter-communal solidarity of the time.
  - **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence):** The historic declaration for complete independence was made at the **Lahore Congress session of 1929**, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru. Following this, **January 26, 1930**, was celebrated as the first 'Purna Swaraj Day'.
  - **Khudai Khidmatgar (Servants of God):** This powerful non-violent movement among the Pashtuns of the North-West Frontier Province was organized by **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan**, also known as the "Frontier Gandhi".
  - **Quit India Movement (1942):**
    - Also known as the **August Revolution** or 'Congress Rebellion', as the resolution was passed on **August 8, 1942**, in Bombay.
    - The resolution was drafted by **Mahatma Gandhi**, who gave the famous call to "**Do or Die**".
    - Key reasons for its launch were the failure of the Cripps Mission and the growing threat of Japanese invasion during WWII.
  - **Secret Congress Radio:** During the Quit India Movement, **Usha Mehta** played a courageous role by operating an underground radio to disseminate information and keep the spirit of the movement alive.
  - **Revolutionary Organizations & Individuals:**
    - **Anushilan Samiti:** A prominent secret society in Bengal, it was founded by **Promotha Mitter**.
    - **Abhinav Bharat:** This secret society of revolutionaries was organized by **V. D. Savarkar** in Maharashtra in 1904.
    - **Bhagat Singh:** Associated with the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** and the Lahore Conspiracy Case.
    - **Ramprasad Bismil:** A key figure in the **Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925)**.
    - **Surya Sen:** Masterminded the **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)**.
    - **Udham Singh:** Assassinated **Michael O'Dyer** in London to avenge the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
  - **Communal Award & Poona Pact (1932):**
    - The Communal Award was announced by British Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald**, granting separate electorates to depressed classes.
    - Gandhiji undertook a fast unto death in protest, leading to the **Poona Pact**. This pact reserved seats for the depressed classes within the general electorate, instead of creating separate ones.
  - **Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny:** This significant mutiny broke out in **Bombay in February 1946**. The revolt was a major blow to British prestige and a clear signal that their control over Indian armed forces was weakening.
  - **Major Political Parties & Founders:**
    - **Swaraj Party:** Motilal Nehru & C. R. Das
    - **Gadar Party:** Sohan Singh Bhakna & Lala Hardayal
    - **Forward Bloc Party:** Subhas Chandra Bose
    - **Swatantra Party:** C. Rajagopalachari
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A consolidated timeline covering several chronological questions.

- **1905:** Partition of Bengal announced.
  - **1907:** Surat Split (Congress splits into Moderates and Extremists).
  - **1916:** Lucknow Pact (Congress and Muslim League agree on joint demands); Home Rule Leagues founded.
  - **1917:** Champaran Satyagraha (Gandhi's first satyagraha in India).
  - **1919:** Rowlatt Act passed; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13).
  - **1920:** Non-Cooperation Movement launched.
  - **1922:** Chauri Chaura incident; movement withdrawn.
  - **1928:** Simon Commission arrives in India; Nehru Report is drafted.
  - **1929:** Purna Swaraj declaration at Lahore Congress.
  - **1930:** Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha begins the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - **1930:** First Round Table Conference.
  - **1931:** Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed; Second Round Table Conference.
  - **1932:** Poona Pact signed.
  - **1940:** Individual Satyagraha begins.
  - **1942:** Cripps Mission arrives; Quit India Movement launched.
  - **1945:** Wavell Plan & Simla Conference.
  - **1946:** Cabinet Mission arrives in India.
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## Freedom Struggle in Tamil Nadu

- **Early Revolts & Leaders:**
  - **Pulithevan:** Defeated the British forces led by **Colonel Heron**. He was aided by the Raja of Travancore.
  - **Veerapandya Kattabomman:** The Poligar of Panchalankurichi, he was captured and hanged by the British at **Kayatharu on October 17, 1799**. The Poligar of Sivagiri refused to join his confederacy.
  - **Marudu Brothers:** Issued the **Tiruchirappalli Proclamation** of Independence in 1801, a call to all Indians to unite against the British. They were executed at the fort of **Tirupathur**.
  - **Dheeran Chinnamalai:** Organized soldiers in the Kongu region and was hanged by the British at **Sankagiri Fort**.
  - **Vellore Mutiny (1806):** Sparked by new army regulations (like a new turban and restrictions on caste marks). Indian soldiers hoisted the flag of the **Sultan of Mysore** and the mutiny was brutally suppressed by **Colonel Gillespie**.
- **Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu:**
  - The movement gained significant momentum in Tamil Nadu, particularly in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin, led by **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai (VOC)**, **Subramania Siva**, and **Subramania Bharathi**.
  - **VOC** founded the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (SSNC)** to compete with British shipping. Its major shareholders were Sri Lankan Tamils and Muslims.
  - VOC and Subramania Siva were arrested in **1908** for organizing the Coral Mill Strike, leading to the Tirunelveli Uprising.
  - The release of extremist leader Bipin Chandra Pal was celebrated as '**Swarajya Day**' in Tirunelveli.
- **Revolutionary Activities:**

- **Vanchinathan:** A member of the revolutionary secret society **Bharata Mata Association**, he assassinated the Collector of Tirunelveli, **Robert Ashe**, at Maniyachi railway station on June 17, 1911.
  - **Neelakanda Brahmachari** was the first accused in the Ashe murder case.
  - **Home Rule Movement:** The movement was spearheaded in South India by **Annie Besant**, who started the league from **Adyar, Madras** in September 1916.
  - **Non-Cooperation & Civil Disobedience:**
  - The Non-Cooperation movement was led in Tamil Nadu by stalwarts like **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji)** and **E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)**.
  - Periyar led the agitation against toddy shops in Erode in 1921.
  - **Vedaranyam Salt March (1930):** Rajaji led this famous march from **Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam** with 100 satyagrahis.
  - Namakkal Kavingar Ramalingam Pillai's patriotic song "**Kathiyindri Raththamindri**" (Without Sword, Without Blood) was famously sung during this march.
  - **Key Political Institutions & Personalities:**
  - **Madras Mahajana Sabha:** Founded in **1884** by P. Anandacharlu and P. Rangaiah Naidu.
  - **C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji):** Led the Vedaranyam march, established a Gandhian ashram at **Tiruchengode**, and became the first Chief Minister of Madras in **1937**.
  - **S. Sathyamurthi:** A prominent Congress leader, he became the Mayor of Madras in **1939**.
  - **K. Kamaraj:** Was the president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee during the Individual Satyagraha of 1940. He is famously known as the "**King Maker**".
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## Role of Women in Freedom Struggle

- **Rani Velu Nachiyar (1730-1796):**
- The queen of Sivagangai, she was the **first Indian queen to fight against the British colonial power**. She is often called '**Veeramangai**' (Brave Woman).
- After her husband was killed, she was given protection by **Gopala Nayakkar** of Virupakshi. She received crucial military assistance from **Hyder Ali**.
- **Kuyili:** A faithful commander of Velu Nachiyar, she executed the first known suicide attack by walking into a British armoury as a human bomb.
- **Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy:**
- A true trailblazer, she was the **first woman doctor in Tamil Nadu** and the **first woman legislator in British India**.
- Her social welfare schemes were highlighted by Mahatma Gandhi in his magazine, '**Young India**'.
- **Rukmani Lakshmipathi:**
- She was the **first woman to be imprisoned** for her participation in the **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha**.
- She also served as the **first woman Deputy Speaker** of the Madras Legislative Assembly.
- **Nagammai and Kannammal:**
- The wife and sister of E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar), they were the **first women to be arrested in Tamil Nadu** for picketing toddy shops during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **Anjalai Ammal:**
- A freedom fighter from Cuddalore, she actively participated in movements like the **Neil Statue Satyagraha (1927)**.
- **Captain Lakshmi Sahgal:**

- Born in **Madras**, she was a doctor who became an officer of the Indian National Army (INA) and the commander of its all-women '**Rani of Jhansi Regiment**'.
- **Aruna Asaf Ali:**
- She is widely remembered as the "**Heroine of the Quit India Movement**" for her bravery in hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan in Bombay during the movement.

Of course! Here are the elaborate, exam-ready study notes prepared from the TNPSC PYQs you provided, organized by topic.

## Topic 1: Socio-Religious Reform Movements & Key Reformers

*Brahmo Samaj & Raja Ram Mohan Roy*

- **Founder of Brahmo Samaj: Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded the Brahmo Sabha in **1828**, which later became the Brahmo Samaj.
- This movement was a reformist movement that opposed idolatry, polytheism, the caste system, and practices like Sati. It strongly advocated for monotheism (belief in one God) as propounded in the Upanishads.
- **"Father of Modern India": Raja Ram Mohan Roy** is widely regarded as the 'Father of Modern India', 'Herald of New Age', and 'Morning Star of India' for his pioneering social and religious reforms.
- Rabindranath Tagore also referred to him as the '**Father of Indian Renaissance**'. He represented a synthesis of Eastern and Western thought.
- **Abolition of Sati: Raja Ram Mohan Roy** was the chief crusader against the practice of Sati. He described it as "**murder according to every shastra**".
- His persistent efforts helped Governor-General **Lord William Bentinck** to declare Sati illegal and a punishable offense by passing the **Bengal Sati Regulation (Regulation XVII) in 1829**.
- **Atmiya Sabha:** Before the Brahmo Samaj, **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded the **Atmiya Sabha** in 1815 in Calcutta.
- This was a discussion circle to propagate monotheistic ideals and campaign against social evils.
- **Tattvabodhini Sabha:** This sabha was established by **Debendranath Tagore** in 1839.
- It was formed to propagate the ideas of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and give a new life to the Brahmo Samaj. He also started the journal *Tattvabodhini Patrika*.

*Arya Samaj & Swami Dayananda Saraswati*

- **Founder of Arya Samaj: Swami Dayananda Saraswati** founded the Arya Samaj in **Bombay in 1875**.
- Arya Samaj is a revivalist movement that sought to reform Hinduism by rejecting post-Vedic developments like idol worship, the caste system, and untouchability.
- **"Go back to Vedas":** This was the famous slogan and motto of **Swami Dayananda Saraswati and the Arya Samaj**.
- He believed that the Vedas were the source of all true knowledge and urged people to return to their pure teachings.



- **"Martin Luther of Hinduism": Swami Dayananda Saraswati** is often called the 'Martin Luther of Hinduism' for his efforts to reform and challenge the orthodox practices within the religion.
- **Shuddhi Movement:** The **Shuddhi Movement** was started by the **Arya Samaj**.
  - Its purpose was to bring back individuals to Hinduism who had converted to other religions like Islam and Christianity.
- **First to use 'Swaraj': Swami Dayananda Saraswati** was the first Indian social reformer to use the term '**Swaraj**' (India for Indians) and insisted on using Swadeshi (indigenous) goods.
- **Promotion of Hindi:** To foster a "feeling of oneness" across India, **Swami Dayananda Saraswati** was a prominent social reformer who popularized the use of Hindi as a national language.

*Ramakrishna Mission & Swami Vivekananda*

- **Founder of Ramakrishna Mission: Swami Vivekananda** founded the Ramakrishna Mission in **1897**.
  - The mission was established to propagate the teachings of his master, Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa, and was a monastic order devoted to spiritual development and selfless service to humanity ("Service to man is service to God").
- **Prophet of Indian Cultural Renaissance:** According to B.C. Pal, **Swami Vivekananda** was the 'Prophet of Indian Cultural Renaissance'.
  - He played a crucial role in revitalizing Hindu philosophy and connecting Indian nationalism with culture and religion.
- **Chicago Parliament of Religions (1893): Swami Vivekananda's** visit to the Parliament of Religions in Chicago was sponsored by the **Maharaja of Khetri**.
  - His speeches there brought global recognition to Vedanta philosophy.

*Theosophical Society & Annie Besant*

- **Foundation and Headquarters:** The Theosophical Society was founded in **New York City in 1875** by Madam H.P. Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott.
  - Its international headquarters was later moved to **Adyar in Madras (Chennai)**.
- **Meaning of Theosophy:** The term 'Theosophy' means **Divine Wisdom**.
  - The movement's aims include forming a universal brotherhood of humanity and encouraging the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science.
- **Annie Besant's Role: Dr. Annie Besant** joined the society and became its most prominent leader in India.
  - She represented Theosophy at the 1893 Parliament of Religions in Chicago and founded the Central Hindu College at Banaras (which later became Banaras Hindu University).

*Movements for Lower Castes & Social Equality*

- **Satyashodhak Samaj:** The 'Satyashodhak Samaj' (Society of Truth Seekers) was founded by **Jyotiba Phule in 1873**.
  - This movement was aimed at liberating the Shudras and Ati Shudras (lower castes) from oppression and exploitation.
- **Self-Respect Movement:** This movement was led by **E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)** in Tamil Nadu.
  - It fought against the caste system, Brahminical dominance, and untouchability.



- **Bahiskrit Hitkarini Sabha:** This organization was founded by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
  - It was established for the welfare and upliftment of the depressed classes (Dalits). Dr. Ambedkar also led temple entry movements for Dalits.
- **Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paribalana (SNDP) Yogam:** This movement was founded by **Sri Narayana Guru** in Kerala.
  - It worked for the social and spiritual upliftment of the Ezhava community and fought against the caste system.
- **Non-Brahmin Manifesto (1916):** This was published by the **South Indian Liberal Federation (Justice Party)**, led by figures like Pitti Theagaraya Chetty.
  - It articulated the grievances of the non-Brahmin communities and demanded representation in education and government jobs.

#### *Other Important Movements & Organizations*

- **Prarthana Samaj:** Founded by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** in **1867** in Bombay. It focused on social reforms like inter-caste marriage, widow remarriage, and the upliftment of women and depressed classes.
  - **Deccan Education Society:** Founded in **1884** by figures like **M.G. Ranade**, G.G. Agarkar, and V.G. Chiblonkar. M.G. Ranade was an ardent promoter of this society, which aimed to provide quality education.
  - **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha:** Established in **1870** by **M.G. Ranade** and Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi. It acted as a bridge between the government and the people.
  - **Young Bengal Movement:** The founder was **Henry Vivian Derozio**, a teacher at the Hindu College, Calcutta. He inspired his students to think rationally and question all authority.
  - **Aligarh Movement:** Started by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** for the social, educational, and cultural advancement of Muslims in India by promoting Western education alongside Islamic teachings.
  - **Deoband Movement:** A revivalist movement founded by **Mohammed Qasim Nanotavi** and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
  - **Namdhari (Kuka) Movement:** Founded by **Baba Ram Singh**. His followers were known as Kukas.
  - **Dev Samaj:** Founded in **1887** by **Satyanand Agnihotri** (Sivanarayana Agnihotri) in Lahore.
  - **Servants of India Society:** Founded by **Gopalakrishna Gokhale** in 1905.
  - **Indian Reform Association:** Founded by **Keshab Chandra Sen** in 1870.
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## **Topic 2: Press, Literature, and Education in British India**

### *Important Books, Plays & Journals*

- **'Nil Darpan':** This Bengali play, which portrayed the oppression of indigo planters, was written by **Dinabandhu Mitra**. Its English translation is titled *'The Indigo Planting Mirror'*.
- **'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India':** This famous book, which put forward the "Drain of Wealth" theory, was authored by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- **'Vande Mataram' Song:** This song was composed in **Sanskrit** by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**. It is part of his novel **'Anandamath'** and is known as **"The Bible of Modern Bengalee patriotism"**.
- **'Rast Goftar' Newspaper:** This Anglo-Gujarati newspaper was started by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in 1854. The name means **"The Truth Teller"**.

- **'New Lamps for Old':** This series of articles, critical of the moderate policies of the Congress, was written by **Aurobindo Ghosh**.
- **'Bande Mataram' Journal:** The first editor of this English newspaper was **Aurobindo Ghosh**.
- **'New India' & 'Commonweal':** These newspapers were published by **Annie Besant**.
- **'Swadesamitran':** This Tamil nationalist periodical was started in 1891 by **G. Subramania Iyer**. It adopted 'Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity' as its motto.
- **'Kesari' and 'Mook Nayak':** The newspaper *Kesari* was founded by **B.G. Tilak**, and *Mook Nayak* was started by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
- **Amrita Bazar Patrika:** Founded by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh** and Motilal Ghosh. It converted into an English language newspaper overnight in **1878** to escape the restrictions of the Vernacular Press Act.
- **'Sambad Kaumudi':** This Bengali weekly newspaper was associated with **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**.
- **First Indian to be jailed as a journalist:** **Surendranath Banerjee** was the first Indian to be imprisoned for discharging his duty as a journalist.
- **First Vernacular Daily from Bengal:** The first vernacular daily was **Samachar Darpan**.
- **First English Newspaper in India:** The first newspaper in English was **'The Bengal Gazette'**, published by **James Augustus Hicky**.

*Education Policy & Institutions*

- **Wood's Despatch (1854):** Sir Charles Wood's Despatch is called the "**Magna Carta of English Education in India**". It recommended a comprehensive educational system from primary to university level. (Note: The year 1845 in the question is incorrect).
- **Macaulay's Minute (1835):** Thomas Macaulay strongly argued for the introduction of **Western education through the English language**. His intention was to create a class of Indians who were "English in taste, in opinions, in morals, and in intellect".
- **First Universities in India:** The first three universities in India (in **Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras**) were established in the year **1857**.
- **Hindu College, Calcutta (1817):** This institution was founded by **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** along with **David Hare** and others like Radhakanta Deb.
- **First School for Girls:** **Savitribai Phule**, wife of Jyotiba Phule, established the first school for girls in Pune in **1848**.
- **Dawn Society:** This society was formed by **Satish Chandra Mukherjee** with the idea of promoting education in vernacular languages as part of the Swadeshi movement.
- **Dakshina Bharath Hindi Prachar Sabha (DBHPS):** This was founded by **Mahatma Gandhi** to propagate the Hindi language in Southern India.

### Topic 3: Important Legislation & Social Laws

- **Vernacular Press Act (1878):** This act, known as the "Gagging Act", was passed by **Lord Lytton** to impose strict censorship on vernacular (non-English) language newspapers.
- **Abolition of Sati (1829):** The practice of Sati was banned by **Regulation XVII** during the administration of Governor-General **Lord William Bentinck**.
- **Widow Remarriage Act (1856):** This act, which legalized the remarriage of Hindu widows, was passed largely due to the efforts of **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**.
- **Sharda Act (1929):** This act raised the minimum age of marriage for girls to **14 years** and for boys to 18 years.

- **Native Marriage Act (1872):** Also known as the Civil Marriage Act, it was passed due to the efforts of **Keshab Chandra Sen**. It prohibited child marriage and polygamy.
  - **Women's Right to Vote:** Women were granted the right to vote in British India from **1921**. Madras was the first province to do so.
  - **Religious Disabilities Act (1850):** This law was passed to protect the civil rights of religious converts, allowing them to inherit ancestral property.
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#### Topic 4: Early Political Associations

- **East India Association:** It was organized in London in 1866 by **Dadabhai Naoroji** to raise awareness about Indian issues and influence British public opinion.
  - **Chronological Order of Associations:**
    1. **Madras Native Association (1852)**
    2. **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)**
    3. **Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884)** - First President was **P. Rangaiah Naidu**.
    4. **Bombay Presidency Association (1885)**
  - **United Indian Patriotic Association:** This was founded by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan** to counter the growing influence of the Indian National Congress.
  - **India's First Organised Trade Union:** The **Madras Labour Union**, founded in 1918 by **B.P. Wadia**, is considered India's first organized trade union.
  - **All India Women's Conference:** This was organized in **Poona (Pune)** in 1927.
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#### Topic 5: Important Quotes & Miscellaneous Facts

- **"Better Bullock carts and freedom than a train deluxe with subjection":** This statement was made by **Annie Besant**.
- **"All history is a history of class struggle":** This famous quote is by **Karl Marx**.
- **Raksha Bandhan Festival during Partition of Bengal:** **Rabindranath Tagore** started a mass Raksha Bandhan festival as a symbol of unity and brotherhood between Hindus and Muslims.
- **B.R. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism:** Dr. Ambedkar, along with his followers, converted to Buddhism in **1956** in Nagpur.
- **Bubonic Plague in Bombay:** The deadly bubonic plague broke out in Bombay in the year **1896**.
- **The Akali Movement:** This was a reform movement among the Sikhs which was an offshoot of the **Singh Sabha Movement**.
- **First Indian to pass ICS:** **Satyendranath Tagore** (brother of Rabindranath Tagore) was the first Indian to succeed in the Indian Civil Service examination in **1863**.
- **First Indian Judge of Madras High Court:** **T. Muthuswami** was the first Indian to become a judge of the Madras High Court.