**MODERN HISTORY (1707 – 1947)**

**1770’s**

British EIC by 1770 was making profits and also corruption was on a high. Due to many wars with Indians & corruption, EIC was in financial crisis (debt).

Still EIC portrayed to Britain that they were at a profit of 12.5%. To solve the money issue the Board of Directors of EIC request a loan from Bank of England.

Britain then sets a committee to enquire about EIC work in India and their contradictory loan request even though they were making profits

This **Committee was chaired by General Burgoyne**, he gives his advice to not give loan. While this committee was in works, EIC asked for another high value loan, making the fears of Britain stronger.

British govt finally decides to give a loan of some amount at 4% rate of interest with some terms and conditions – **company will be now regulated by British Govt.**

**ACTS**

1. **REGULATING ACT, 1773**
   1. **“For the first time the British Cabinet was given the right of controlling of Indian Affairs”**
   2. **Converted the Private Company EIC into a Government Company with regulations**
   3. With this act **Establishment of Institutions started in India**, foundations were laid.
      1. Before 1773, there was no structure, no proper rules in company, no common courts, there were different rules in different areas (Mughal rule, Nazam Rule etc)
      2. Now proper structures like Supreme Courts, Governor General, Executive Council were being establishes. A government was being formed for the entire India.
   4. **Court/Board of Directors – handled EIC**
      1. Before 1773, CoD did not report to British Govt for their actions, full freedom as a private company. CoD members had a term of 4 years.
      2. Revenue Report 🡪 Treasury Officer of British Govt
      3. Military/Civil Department Report 🡪 Secretary of State (British Govt)
   5. **POINTS IN ACT**
      1. Board of Directors
         1. Total 24 members
         2. Tenure – 4 years
         3. Every year 1/4th members will retire (6)
      2. Converted Governor of Bengal to Governor General of Bengal
         1. 1st GG of Bengal 🡪 Lord Warren Hasting
         2. Bengal was the most important Presidency for British
         3. Casting vote power in case of tie between members
      3. Executive Council/Council of Governor General(CGG)
         1. 4 members to assist GG of Bengal
         2. Term of 5 years
         3. Elected by King/Queen after the recommendation of Court of Directors
      4. Governor of Bombay & Madras presidencies came under GG of Bengal **(subordinate)**
      5. Estd. of 1st SC at Calcutta (1774) with one Chief Justice & 3 other judges
      6. Prohibited servants of Company from engaging in any private trade or accepting presents/bribes from natives
2. **PITTS INDIA ACT, 1784**
   1. William Pitt was the British PM at the time.
   2. Dual Govt
      1. Board of Control (in Britain)
         1. 6 members
            1. Secretary of State
            2. Treasure officer
            3. 4 other members
         2. Political functions, Civil/Military affairs, rules & regulations, hiring & postings
         3. Controlled Board of Directors
      2. Board of Directors (in India)
         1. Commercial affairs - trade, revenue, no approval needed.
         2. All Civil/Military will be done by BoD but after the approval of BoC
   3. CGG’s strength was reduced to 3 members
   4. GG was given right to veto
   5. Calcutta became the capital of **British Possessions** in India(1st time this term was given)
   6. Act gave British Government direct control over Indian Government
3. **ACT of 1786**
   1. Removed Warren Hastings(weak performance) with Lord Cornwallis (more experienced in management)
   2. Cornwallis put some conditions before going for GG of Bengal, demanded Overriding Power (power over the 3 members of Executive Council)

Regulating Act, 1773 🡪 Casting Vote power

Pitts India Act, 1784 🡪 Veto power

1786 Act 🡪 Overriding power

1. **CHARTER ACT, 1793**
   1. Charter 🡪 permission granted
   2. Charter for company to trade in India for another 20 years and so on with next Charter Acts every 20 years till 1853.
   3. Senior company officials barred from leaving India without permission
   4. Separated revenue admin and judiciary functions leading to disappearance of Maal Adalats (revenue courts)
2. **CHARTER ACT, 1813**
   1. Company’s commercial monopoly was ended, except tea trade & trade with China
   2. Provisions to grant permission to the persons who wished to go to India for promoting moral & religious improvements (Christian Monasteries)
   3. Company should invest Rs 1 lakh every year on Indian education
3. **CHARTER ACT, 1833**
   1. India became a British Colony, before the word used was British Possession.
   2. Act created for the first time, a government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.
   3. Governor General of Bengal promoted to GG of India
      1. Lord William Bentick 🡪 1st GG of India
   4. Governors of Bombay & Madras lost their legislative powers (as GG of India was made)
   5. GG of India had legislative powers over entire British India
   6. Company’s complete trade monopoly was abolished
   7. 1st time GG’s govt was called Government of India & council 🡪 India Council
   8. Indian Law Commission
      1. Chairman – Lord Macaulay
      2. Proposal for Indians to sit for Civil Services exams, make Indian Civil Services (ICS) an open competition exam.
      3. Above provisions were neglected after opposition from the Court of Directors
   9. Trade Monopoly
      1. In 1813 Charter Act 🡪 Trade monopoly partially ended for EEIC except tea & China
      2. But in 1833 Charter Act 🡪 Trade monopoly was completely removed for EEIC
4. **CHARTER ACT, 1853**
   1. 1st time 🡪 separated legislative & executive functions of the GG’s council
   2. Addition of 6 new members called legislative councilors to the council (local rep for the 1st time)
      1. 4 + 2 = 6
      2. 4 from local provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Agra, but still all were British
      3. Other 2 also British.
   3. Introduced an open competitive system of selection & recruitment of civil servants (ICS), no deadline on implementation of this, just discussed.
   4. ICS
      1. Proposed in 1833 Charter Act
      2. Implemented in 1853 Charter Act
   5. No new 20 year charter given, clear indication company could be terminated anytime by the Crown as they wished (with charter it wouldn’t be possible)
5. **EDUCATION during BRITISH**
6. **First step towards Education 🡪 Macaulay Minute, 1835**
7. **WOOD’s DISPATCH, 1854**
   1. Charles Wood was appointed to prepare a rough sketch/plan on how to westernize Indian Education.
   2. Governor General – **Lord Dalhousie**
   3. **Magna Carta of English Education in India**
   4. **This document was the first comprehensive plan for spread of education in India**
   5. GoI to assume responsibility for education of Indian masses, on paper
   6. **Downward filtration theory** 🡪 most educated Indians teaching other Indians
   7. It systemized a hierarchy
      1. Vernacular Primary (English in their own local language)
      2. Anglo Vernacular High Schools
      3. Affiliated College at the district level
      4. Affiliating Universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras.
   8. Recommended English as medium of instructions & vernaculars (various local languages) at school level.
   9. **Laid stress on female & vocational(trade training for dropouts), education and on teachers training**
   10. Education in govt schools 🡪 secular
   11. Proposed grants in-aid for colleges from private sectors
8. For the first 60 years, EIC took no interest in Indian Education
9. **Calcutta Madrasa 🡪** **1781 by Warren Hasting**, study of **Muslim Law**
10. **The Sanskrit College** **🡪** **1791 by Jonathan Duncan**, Benaras, study of **Hindu Law** & Philosophy
11. **Fort William College 🡪 1800 by Wellesley**, **training of civil servant** of company in languages & customs of Indians, closed in 1802
12. **Efforts of Thomson**
    1. James Thomson, Lt Governor of NW provinces
    2. Developed comprehensive **schemes of village education** through vernacular languages
    3. Useful subject as **mensuration, agricultural sciences**
    4. **To train personnel** for newly setup Revenue & Public Works Department
13. **Hunter Commission of 1882 – Lord Rippon**
    1. Consider different aspects of education in India, paying particular attention to primary education.
    2. Enquire into the execution of the Wood’s Dispatch of 1854 and suggest ways to improve outcomes of the same.
14. **THE REVOLT OF 1857**
15. **OTHER NAMES**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | HISTORIANS | NAMES of BATTLES/BOOKS |
|  | Early Stanley, TR Holmes | Sepoy Mutiny |
|  | TR Holmes | Conflict b/w Barbarism & Civilization |
|  | Sir James Outram, W Taylor | Revolt of Hindu Muslim conspiracy |
|  | Benjamin Disraeli | National Revolt |
|  | **V D Savarkar** | **Book – “The Indian War of Independence”**  Book 🡪 “The first Indian war of independence” – Karl Marx |
|  | R C Majumdar | Neither first, nor National, not a war of Independence  Not First – before also fought wars against British  Not National – not everyone was involved  Not a war of Independence – did not gain freedom |
|  | **Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan** | Book 🡪 **“Asbab-i-Bhagwat-i-Hind**” on Revolt of 1857  Said “there was **no political party** which could have worked **as a link b/w govt & common people** |

1. **REASONS**
   1. **Administrative**
      1. Rampant Corruption in the Company Administration
      2. English officers misbehaved with Indians everywhere.
   2. **Influence of Outside events**
      1. Wars before 1857 where Indians defeated British royally, which gained confidence in Indians that they can defeat the British by war (British suffered serious loses in these wars)
         1. First Afghan War (1838-1842)
         2. First Anglo War
         3. Santhal Rebellion
         4. Crimen War (1854-56)
         5. Punjab War (1849-49)
   3. **Military**
      1. Discrimination by British against Indian soldiers
      2. Salary differences b/w Indian & British soldiers
      3. Indians called demeaning names such as “suar”
      4. Slow promotions of Indian soldiers
      5. Indians posted outside India, were not welcomed by their family after they came from abroad. (Enlistment Act, 1856, said Indians can be posted outside India, many were sent)
      6. Cow & Pig grease on cartridges 🡪 **IMMEDIATE CAUSE**
         1. Use of chapattis to spread message about these cartridges to other Indian soldiers
   4. **Economical** 
      1. High Tax on items, making it difficult to buy common essentials very costly for common man.
      2. De-industrialization 🡪 British provided cheap textile (made used with machines) against local textile industries causing a huge loss to them, destroyed local market.
   5. **Political** 
      1. Doctrine of Lapse, 1848 🡪 Lord Dalhousie (Youngest GG)
         1. Capture of Kingdoms with no legitimate heir(son) from King, such territories were automatically came under British
         2. 1st place to be captured 🡪 Satara, Maharashtra
      2. Subsidiary Alliance, 1798 🡪 Lord Wellesley
      3. Mis-governance of Awadh – King of Awadh was framed by the British, image ruined in front of people and took over Awadh
   6. **Social & Cultural**
      1. Hindi/Urdu status dropped and English was promoted, our language was attacked
      2. Sati was abolished, widow remarriage was promoted, which at that time it was frowned as British were messing up Hindu religion
      3. Promotion and conversion of Hindu/Muslims to Christianity, because Indians could not tolerate others mingling with their religion, made them unite together.
      4. Tax on going to temples/mosques
      5. Religious Disabilities Act, 1856 🡪 Property of a Hindu father will not go to his Hindu son, it will only go when the Hindu son converts to Christianity. 🡪 Lord Canning
2. **REVOLT**
   1. **1856 – Lord Canning took office as last Governor General of India under EEIC**
   2. Mutiny started with Mangal Pandey of Bengal Army fired upon Sergeant Major at Barrackpore on 29 Mar, 1857.
   3. Supported on 10 May 1857 from Meerut(some Indian soldiers killed British soldiers)
   4. These soldiers then went to Delhi (Mughal King Bahadur Shah Zafar), request him to be the leader for revolt.
   5. **A British Spy name Simon Frazer** was killed during the revolt by Indians
   6. Spread to Punjab, Narmada River, Bihar etc.
   7. Soldiers Behrampur (WB) refused to use Enfield Rifles.
   8. With Bahadur Shah as leader, all other leaders in various regions were informed about the Revolt and asked to fight from their area.
   9. There was civil participation also by peasants, laborers, shopkeepers etc.
   10. Indians gave a good fight, but lacked advanced weaponry and skills, but lost in end.
3. **FAILURE**
   1. Lack of Leadership – Not everyone (Begum especially) accepted Bahadur Shah Zafar as leader, Bahadur Shah was weak and old.
   2. Lack of Arms & Ammunitions
   3. Not well trained
   4. No proper planning
   5. Mutual Differences Among Leaders – No Unity
      1. Reasons different for leaders 🡪 Soldiers – Cow & pig, Rani Lakshmi Bai – Doctrine of Lapse
      2. All only wanted to save their place, did not think of uniting together and attack British. No feeling of nationalism.
      3. Reason for no unity – Lack of Education
   6. Absence of all India participation (Western & Southern)
   7. Some Indian Kings supported British, provided arms to them.

**Revolt was fought for a year and ended in 1858**

1. **AREAS – LEADERS (Hindu – Muslim Unity)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | PLACE | LEADER | SUPPRESED BY |
|  | Barrakpore | Mangal Pandey |  |
|  | Delhi | Bahadur Shah Zafar – Leader of Revolt  **Gen Bhaktawar Khan – Actual leader**  Zeenat Mahal |  |
|  | Lucknow | Begum Hazrat Mahal |  |
|  | Bareilly | Khan Bahadur Khan |  |
|  | Meerut Cant. (**Started from here)** | Soldiers |  |
|  | Faizabad | Maulvi Ahmadullah (Danka Shah/Nakkar Shah)  He is known as the Lighthouse of the Rebellion in Awadh Region |  |
|  | Kanpur | Nana Saheb, Rao Sahib (nephew), Tantya Tope, Azimullah | Colin Champbell |
|  | Arrah (Bihar) | Maharaj Kunwar Singh |  |
|  | Jhansi | Rani Lakshmi Bai |  |
|  | Mathura | Sevi Singh, Kadam Singh |  |
|  | Rajasthan | Jaidayal Singh, Hardayal Singh |  |
|  | Allahabad & Banaras | Maulvi Liyakat Ali |  |
|  | Muradabad | Abdul Ali Khan |  |
|  | Bijnapur | Mohammad Khan |  |
|  | Gorakpur | Gajadhar Singh |  |

1. According to British, the **bravest & most fierce** among all was **Rani Lakshmi Bai**
2. **AFTERMATH**
3. **Queen Victoria’s Proclamation, 1858 🡪 Magna carta of People of India**
   * 1. Was declared in eloquent style to be in consonance with principle of justice and religious toleration.
     2. Lord Canning on 1 Nov, sent forth the royal proclamation in a grand durbar at Allahabad via Queen Victoria intimated that she had assumed direct control of govt of India
     3. Principles on which India was to be governed
     4. All treaties & engagement of EIC with princely state would be maintained & honored
     5. No further extension of territories
     6. Rights, dignity & honor of native princes would be respected
     7. Admission of services/offices of the govt without discrimination on race or creed.
     8. Internal peace & good governance
4. **Govt of India Act, 1858**
   * 1. Abolished EIC – EIC was liquidated.
     2. Indian territories were to be governed in the name of the British Queen
     3. The Court of Directors & Board of Control were scrapped.
        1. Power was now vested with the Secretary of State for India
     4. Post of GG of India converted to Viceroy
        1. India was divided into 2 parts
           1. Princely States 🡪 kings ruling under British
           2. British India 🡪 Area under British India (British ruling directly)
        2. GG was responsible for British India before 1858.
        3. Viceroy will handle British India + Princely States
     5. 1st Viceroy of India 🡪 Lord Canning, reported to SoS
     6. Secretary of State (SoS) was to a British MP & member of the Prime Minister’s cabinet, assisted by a council of 15 members, SoS sits in London.
     7. First SoS, 1858 🡪 Lord Stanley – communication channel between Indian and Britain
     8. **Act made India directly a British Colony**
     9. Ended Doctrine of Lapse
     10. Abolished dual govt of Pitt’s India Act
     11. ICS to be instituted for the administration of country, provision for Indians to be admitted to the service.

After the revolt of 1857, British realized it was dangerous for them to mingle with religions of Indians is bad for trade/business. The sole aim of British in India was trade, and not converting them to Christianity, so after rebellion by Indians, British realized it was not worth converting them by compromising on trade.

1. **SOCIAL & RELIGIOUS REFORMS**
2. Indians needed to first remove problems in their own society like caste system, dowry system, widow remarriage, untouchability, sati, child marriage then focus on fighting the British. During this time Religious reformers came to the ground and started revolutions in the society at local level.
3. People did not take social and religious reforms seriously before the revolt, after the revolt people realized that this is a serious issue.
4. **REFORMS**
   1. Internal – Born in the country and bringing change
      1. 6th century – Gautam Buddha, desires proportional to problems
      2. 11th century – people wanted to know what is god, teachers were considered as god and the one who teaches you is god. Concept of Guru-Shiksha started
      3. 16th century – Akbar said all religions are equal, eg Ibadat Khana, Din-i-Ilahi(new religion)
   2. External – Born outside India and bringing change
      1. 19th century – British came to India and observed the variety of religions and beliefs in society. They tried to bring reforms in society for upliftment of all.
5. **RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY**
   1. Born in 1772, Bengal
   2. India’s first social reformer & Father Modern Man in India
      1. Father of Modern India – people like Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Swami Vivekananda etc. got inspiration form Raja Ram and started reforming the modern society.
   3. Pioneer of socio religious reforms
   4. Title of Raja given by later Mughal Emperor Akbar II
   5. Worked as Munshi/Clerk in EIC from 1804 – 1814
   6. Started
      1. Wrote “The Gift to Monotheists, 1809”
      2. Atmiya Sabha, 1815, Calcutta
         1. To help poor
         2. Believe in one god (Monotheism)
         3. Later formed into Brahmo Sabha (known as Brahmo Samaj in 1828)
      3. Hindu College, 1817, Calcutta
         1. Opened with help of David Hare
      4. Vedanta College, 1825, Calcutta
         1. Courses in Indian learning & Western Social and physical science
      5. 1829 – A relative of him was a victim of Sati Pratha, he decide to remove Sati and with help of Lord William Bentick (GG) ended Sati Pratha.
      6. Brahmo Sabha, 1828, Calcutta
         1. Atmiya Sabha renamed to Brahmo Samaj in 1830
         2. Believe in Monotheism (only one god)
         3. Modern version of Atmiya Samaj
         4. Motives/Objectives
            1. Oppose Idolatry (idol worship), to purify Hinduism
            2. Helping poors
            3. Oppose expenditure in ceremonies, meaning less rituals

Why to make a pressure on the girl family with expenditure in ceremonies (dowry etc.)

* + - * 1. Abolition of Polygamy (man marries more than one woman)
        2. Support Monotheism (believe in One God)
        3. Right to inherit property by women
        4. “Concept of reason”

There should be reason/logic behind.

Anything can be right, but with reason, for eg he said vedas are right with reason, vedas can also be infallible(never wrong) without reason

* + - 1. After his death, this Samaj was handled by Debandranath Tagore in 1842
      2. This Samaj was the source/root of all upcoming new Samaj/Social reforming groups all over India as they took views/inspiration from here, hence Raja Ram Mohan Roy is called the Father of Modern India
      3. In 1878, Brahmo Samaj breaks
         1. Brahmo Samaj of India – Keshab Chandra Sen, joined 1858
         2. Adi Brahmo Samaj – Debandranath Tagore
  1. With the help of Lord William Bentick in 1829, abolished Sati Pratha in India
  2. Preached against female infanticide
  3. Equal rights for female education
  4. Promoted Western Sciences & English education
  5. A gifted linguist, knew more than a dozen languages 🡪 Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
  6. Very loyal to Hindu Religion, respect other religions
  7. Died in 1833, by Meningitis in Bristol, England.
  8. NEWSPAPERS
     1. Sambad Kaumudi (Bengali weekly, actively campaigned for abolition of Sati)
     2. Mirat-ul-Akbar – Persian
  9. Languages known 🡪 Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, French, Latin, Greek, Hebrew

1. **ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDYASAGAR**
   1. Great scholar & reformer
   2. Born in 1820, Bengal
   3. Real name I.C. Bandhopahdya
   4. Given the title of Vidyasagar in 1839
   5. At age 21, was head of Sanskrit Dept at Fort William College
   6. Introduced Sunday as a Holiday
   7. Fought for women education, child marriage, against polygamy (men marrying multiple women)
   8. Started movement in support of Widow Remarriage
      1. Widow Remarriage Act in 1856
   9. Opened 20-25 schools with his money
   10. Books
       1. Bangla Itihas
       2. Ratna Pariksha
       3. Betal Panchavinsati
       4. Sakuntala
       5. Bahu vivha
       6. Bidhwavivah
   11. Recently his statue was vandalized in Kolkata
2. **RAMAKRISHNA MISSION & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA**
   1. Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda in Belur, 1897 near Calcutta
      1. To promote teaching of his guru Ramakrishna Paramhansa
      2. Opposed caste system, untouchability, universality of all religions & propagated Vedanta (knowledge of Vedas)
3. **SIR SAYID AHMED KHAN**
   1. 1st Muslim Reformer in India
   2. Started Aligarh Movement 🡪 1860s
      1. Focused on spreading western scientific education among Muslim masses in India
      2. Stop Parda system (against Burkha)
      3. Stop Polygamy
   3. Started a school named Anglo Oriental Mohammadan School, 1920
      1. Later changed to Aligarh University
   4. He once said, “Hindu & Muslim are two eyes of a beautiful bride, if one eyes goes, makes the bride ugly”
   5. Did not like Congress (did not believe congress spoke for Muslims)
4. **WIDOW REMARRAIGE ASSOCIATION, 1861, Bombay**
   1. **Founded by** 
      1. Vishnu Shastri Pandit
      2. Mahadev Gobind Ranade
   2. **Goals**
      1. Promoted Widow Remarriage
      2. Against Heavy Cost of Marriages, customs like the shaving of widow’s head
      3. Against Child Marriage
5. **DEBANDRANATH TAGORE**
   1. Fought for
      1. Widow Remarriage (added now as an objective of Brahmo Samaj, not during RRMR)
      2. Women’s Education
   2. Started Tattvabodhni Sabha in 1839
   3. Started a paper also Tattvabodhni Patrika (spread ideal of Brahmo Samaj)
   4. Followed Brahmo Samaj in 1842 & spread the views/ideas in his paper throughout Bengal
      1. Took over the command of Brahmo Samaj in 1843
   5. Stop Hindu conversion into Christians, opposed European Christian Missionaries
   6. He asks Keshab Chandra Sen to join Brahmo Samaj in 1858
      1. His entry led to spread of Brahmo Samaj all over north India
      2. He was a very energetic & powerful orator
      3. Started Ved Samaj(Brahmo Samaj of South India) in 1864
         1. With K Sridharula, translated Brahmo Samaj in Tamil & Telugu
   7. Brought Eminent Thinkers within the Samaj – Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Ashwini Kumar Dutt
6. **KESHAB CHANDRA SEN**
   1. Joined Brhamo Samaj in 1858
   2. Had reach all over India
   3. He one day decided to wed his 12 year old daughter to a king. He said god came in his dreams and asked him to do so. People in his Brahmo Samaj opposed this and formed a new Brahmo Samaj called – Sadharan Brahmo Samaj????
7. **PRARTHANA SAMAJ**
   1. Mahadev Gobind Ranade, Dr Atmaram Pandurang, Keshab Chandra Sen, 1867
   2. Emphasized on monotheism and ‘on works’ rather than faith.
   3. To improve condition of women & depressed classes
   4. End caste system, abolish child marriages & infanticide, educate women, remarriage of widows
   5. A paper named Subodh Patrika was started
8. **ARYA SAMAJ (1824 – 1883)**
   1. Founder 🡪 Dayanand Saraswati, 1875, Bombay
   2. Later HQ shifted to Lahore, present HQ in Ajmer, Rajasthan
   3. Dayanand Saraswati
      1. His views in the book 🡪 Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition)
      2. Gave the slogan “Go Back to Vedas”
      3. Disregarded Puranas, idol worship, casteism & untouchability
      4. Advocated Widow Remarriage
      5. **First man to use the term Swaraj(complete Independence)**
   4. Motives
      1. Reject western ideas
      2. To unite India religiously, socially, nationally
      3. Casteless & Classless society
      4. India free from foreign rule
9. **SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ**
   1. Jyotiba Phule/Jyotirao Phule, 1873, belonged to Mali (gardener community)
      1. Husband of Savitribai Phule
         1. Born 1931, in Maharashtra
         2. Worked on Women Education, Untouchability Famous Social reformer, first female teacher of India
         3. Along with her husband recognized that education was one of the central planks through which women and depressed classes could become empowered.
         4. Associated with Satyashodhak Samaj
   2. Jyotiba Phule was an Indian social activist, reformer from Maharashtra.
   3. In 1848, taught his wife how to read and write.
   4. Opened the first indigenously run school for girls in Pune.
   5. By 1852, the Phules had estd. three schools, all shut down by 1858 due to lack of funds after Revolt.
   6. Believer in gender equality, involved wife in social reform activities.
   7. Against upper caste domination & Brahmin supremacy, against dowry.
   8. Established an ashram for widows and became an advocate for widow remarriage.
   9. He attacked the orthodox Brahmans and other upper casts, termed them as Hypocrites.
   10. Phule’s work – Sarvajanik Satyadaharm & Gulam Giri
10. **THE THEOSOPHICAL MOVEMENT**
    1. Founded by Madame H.P Blavatsky & Col. MS Olcott in New York in 1875
    2. Founders arrived in India in 1882, HD near Madras
    3. It accepted the Hindu beliefs in reincarnation and karma (respect Indian culture)
    4. Aim
       1. Study of Ancient religion and philosophy
       2. Belief – universal brotherhood without discrimination, comparative religion, philosophy, science, powers in human
       3. Occultism
          1. Study of occult or hidden wisdom(study of truth, a deeper truth that exists beneath the surface)
          2. Involves subjects as Astrology, Spiritualism, Perception, Extra-Sensory Numerology
    5. **In 1888**, Mrs. Annie Besant joined in England
    6. HQ – **Adyar, near Madras in 1879.**
    7. From 1847 – 1933, Annie Besant became president
    8. Annie Besant (Ireland)
       1. Came to India in 1893
       2. President of Theosophical Society in 1907
       3. Spread the ideas of this society in India
       4. Belief in Karma & Rebirth, Universal Brotherhood & Humanity, Vedantic Philosophy, nothing about untouchability here
       5. Laid foundation of Central Hindu College in Banaras, 1898.
       6. Which became BHU later, 1916
11. **HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO**
    1. An Anglo Indian teacher at Hindu College, Calcutta
    2. Teaches French Revolution ideas – “Liberty, Equality, Fraternity”
       1. Telling Indians, that they are gulam under imperial rule, fight for their rights
    3. Young Bengal Movement, around 1830s
       1. Radical intellectual trend among youth
       2. Founded by Henry Derozio
       3. Demands
          1. Introduction of Indians in higher services
          2. Better treatment of Indian labour abroad in British colonies
          3. Freedom of press
          4. Protection of ryots from oppressive Zamindars
          5. Revision of Company’s Charter
       4. Urged students to live & die for truth
       5. Movement too radical, did not live for long(no support from big leader)
    4. Called 1st nationalist poet of Modern India
12. **SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, 1905**
    1. Founded 12 Jun, 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale (GKG)
    2. To build a dedicated group of people for social service and reforms
    3. In fields of famine relief, union organization, cooperatives and upliftment of tribal, depressed.
    4. Supported by Deodhar, Anant Patwardhan, Natesh Appaji Dravid
    5. Society worked for promotion of education, removal of untouchability, sanitation & healthcare
    6. 1911, newsletter ‘Hitavada’ in English from Nagpur
    7. Society still exists, HQ in Pune.
13. **GOVERNOR GENERAL**
14. **Lord Warren Hastings (1773 – 85) – Orientalist (British that respect our culture)**
    1. First GG of Bengal through Regulating Act
    2. Founded Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784
    3. Wrote introduction to the 1st English translation of Gita by Charles Wilkins, 1785
    4. Survived Black Hole tragedy
    5. India’s first newspaper started during his time
       1. Bengal Gazette, started in 1780, publication stopped in 1782.
    6. Establishment of Calcutta Madrasa, ran this madrasa with his own money.
    7. Judicial Reforms
       1. Established India’s first SC in Calcutta in 1774
       2. Type of courts
          1. Diwani Adalat – Civil cases
          2. Fauzdani Adalat – Criminal cases
          3. Nizmat adalats (appellate courts)
       3. Britishers wanted the judges to be British only, but Warren Hastings wanted Indians also to be judges.
       4. Maharaja Nand Kumar(Nuncomar) Case
          1. He was a revenue collector, charges for corruption.
          2. He was sentenced to death during Warren Hastings period.
          3. First judge of SC - Sir Elijah Impey
          4. SC’s first big decision/case.
          5. first Indian to be executed by hanging
    8. Wars
       1. First Anglo-Maratha War(1776 – 82), ended with Treaty of Salbai
       2. Second Anglo-Mysore War(1776 – 84), ended with Treaty of Mangalore
       3. Sanyasi Rebellion, 1772
       4. Rohilla War, 1774
       5. American Revolution, 1775 – 1783
    9. EIC was weak and in economic depression, but still the company’s position improved significantly.
    10. Acts/Bills/Policies
        1. Regulating Act, 1773
        2. Edmund Burke Bill, 1783
        3. Pitts India Act, 1784
        4. Abolished dual system of administration
        5. Ring Fence Policy
           1. During his time, Bengal was their strong hold, it was most important to them
           2. He wanted to protect it by capturing all the surrounding states of Bengal.
           3. These adjacent states will act as Buffer State for enemy attacks.
    11. Impeachment proceedings against him, on taking of bribe, acquitted after 7 years.
15. **Sir John MacPherson (1785 – 86)**
    1. Did nothing significant, just important to know for order.
16. **Lord Cornwallis (1786 – 93) – Military Commander**
    1. Reforms
       1. Established lower courts & Appellate courts
       2. Introduction of Cornwallis Code – separation of East India’s powers (to reduce corruption)
          1. Separated revenue from judiciary
          2. First person to codify laws (1793)
       3. Introduced new police system, to reduce corruption and improve the police.
    2. Land Revenue System
       1. Jahandar Shah (Later Mughal) introduced Ijarah System – where land owner (king) gives his land (for 1 year) for tax collection to the highest bidder, high taxes for farmers, farmers became looters. Here the person collecting tax (jagirdar) did not care for land’s fertility and focused on tax collection.
       2. Cornwallis introduced Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System), 1793
          1. Instead of 1 year, land will be given permanently to Jagirdars making them zamindar
          2. Rule – Particular Sunset 🡪 Jagirdars will have to pay tax before sunset on the day of paying tax. (Rule to make them pay tax on time)
          3. System failed in 1 year only – Jagirdar couldn’t pay the tax amount on time or the amount of tax, also high corruption by middle man.
          4. System only in Bengal & Bihar
    3. Father of Civil Service in India
    4. Establishment of Sanskrit College at Varanasi (UP)
       1. By Jonathan Duncan (in 1791, governor of Bombay)
    5. Cornwallis remembered in Britain for American War of Independence(1775 – 1783)
    6. Period of GG in India 1786 – 1793, sent again by Queen in 1805 to govern India, but due to health issues died in Ghazipur, UP.
    7. Wars
       1. Third Anglo-Mysore war & Treaty of Seringapatam
       2. Formed Triple Alliance against Tipu Sultan
17. **Sir John Shore (1793 – 98)**
    1. Charter Act, 1793
    2. Policy of Non-Intervention
       1. Not to interfere in internal matters of Indian Kings
       2. To improve image of British in front of Indian Kings
    3. British capture Ceylon from Dutch in 1796.
18. **Lord Wellesley (1798 – 1805)**
    1. Subsidiary Alliance
       1. Subsidiary Alliance was basically a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which the Indian kingdoms lost their sovereignty to the English.
       2. It was framed by Lord Wellesley, the Governor-General of India from 1798 to 1805. It was actually used for the first time by the French Governor-General Marquis Dupleix.
       3. Features
          1. Indian ruler/state
             1. Had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces in his territory.
             2. Pay for the British army’s maintenance. If he failed to make the payment, a portion of his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British.
             3. Could not enter into any alliance with any other foreign power
             4. Could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without British approval.
             5. Cannot declare war against any power without permission.
             6. Not employ any other foreign nationals other than Englishmen in his service. And, if he were employing any, on the signing of the alliance, he had to terminate them from his service. The idea was to curb the influence of the French.
          2. Thus the Indian ruler lost all powers in respect of foreign affairs and the military.
          3. He virtually lost all his independence and became a British ‘protectorate’.
          4. In return, the British would protect the Indian state against any foreign attack or internal revolt.
          5. The British promised non-interference in internal affairs of the Indian state but this was rarely kept.
          6. EIC was to be respected as paramount power.
          7. A British Resident was also stationed in the Indian Court.
       4. Order in which the Indian States entered into Subsidiary Alliances
          1. Hyderabad (1798)
          2. Mysore (1799 – After Tipu Sultan was defeated in the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War)
          3. Tanjore (1799)
          4. Awadh (1801)
          5. Peshwa (Marathas) (1802)
          6. Scindia (Marathas) (1803)
          7. Gaekwad (Marathas) (1803)
          8. Berar
          9. Jodhpur
          10. Jaipur
          11. Bundi
          12. Bharatpur
          13. Macheri
    2. Madras Presidency was formed
    3. Lord Wellesley’s brother Arthur Wellesley
       1. Helped Lord Wellesley’s in winning over Marathas.
       2. Called Duke of Wellington
       3. Battle of Waterloo (1815) – Arthur brutally defeated Napoléon Bonaparte
       4. Twice PM of Britain (1828-30, 1834)
    4. Wars
       1. 2nd Anglo Maratha War
       2. 4th Anglo Mysore War
    5. Set up Fort William College in Calcutta, 1800 – for Oriental Studies, civil servants also trained.
    6. Called himself as Bengal Tiger
    7. Censorship of Press Act 1799
19. **Sir George Barlow (1805 – 07)**
    1. Vellore Meeting/Mutiny, 1806
       1. British put restrictions on cultural rituals of Indians (can’t keep beard, Tilak on forehead etc)
       2. Soldiers mutinied against British
    2. Estd of Bank of Calcutta, 1806
       1. First modern Bank in India
       2. Changed to Bank of Bengal in 1809
       3. 1921 merged with Bank of Bombay, Bank of Madras, all 3 banks together – Imperial Bank of India.
       4. 1955 – Renamed to State Bank of India.
20. **Lord Minto I (1807 – 13)**
    1. Treaty of Amritsar, 1809 with Ranjit Singh
    2. Charter Act of 1813, ended monopoly of EIC
21. **Lord Hastings (1813 – 23)**
    1. Anglo-Nepal War
22. **Lord Amherst (1823 – 28)**
23. **GOVERNOR-GENERALS of INDIA**
24. **Lord William Bentinck (1828 – 35)**
    1. Most liberal & enlightened GG among all
    2. Father of Modern Western Education in India
       1. English Education Act of 1835 (high influence of English/Western Education in India, British want to teach Indians English)
       2. Propagation of English literature
    3. Abolition of Sati in 1829 by Regulation XVII
    4. Abolished Double-Batta System
       1. Double Batta System – only applicable for soldiers, soldiers paid for overtime
       2. Due to high loans in EEIC, system abolished.
    5. Got EEIC out of loan to the road of profit.
    6. Charter Act of 1833
       1. First GG of India
    7. First Medical College, Calcutta, 1835. Also established hospitals
    8. Collision of Russian and British interest in Central Asia, started near 1830’s.
       1. Called the ‘Great Games’ by historians
    9. Treaty of Perpetual Friendship with Ranjeet Singh.
25. **Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835 – 1836)**
    1. Passed the famous Press Law
    2. Known as liberator of press
26. **Lord Auckland (1836 – 1842)**
    1. Started construction of Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi
    2. Sher Shah Suri Marg, also renamed as the Grand Trunk Road (GT Road)
27. **Lord Ellenborough (1842 – 1844)** 
    1. Brought an end to Afghan War
    2. Annexation of Sindh to British Empire, 1843
28. **Lord Hardinge (1844 – 1848)**
    1. First Anglo-Sikh war
    2. Treaty of Lahore
29. **Lord Dalhousie (1848 – 56)**
    1. Youngest GG of India
    2. Abolished titles & passed pensions
       1. Dalhousie also refused to recognize the titles of many ex-rulers or to pay their pensions. Thus, the titles of the Nawabs of Carnatic and of Surat and the Raja of Tanjore were extinguished.
       2. After the death of the ex-Peshwa Baji Rao Il, who had been made the Raja of Bithur, Dalhousie refused to extend his pay or pension to his adopted son, Nana Saheb.
    3. Establishments/Works
       1. Estd. Public Works Department
       2. Two companies opened during his time.
          1. Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 1849
          2. Madras Guaranted Railway Company, 1852
       3. First Telegraph line was laid b/w Diamond Harbor to Calcutta in WB, 1853
       4. First Railway line from Bombay to Thane (for trade), 1853
       5. Post Office Act 🡪 Introduction of Postal Services, 1854
       6. Woods Educational Dispatch, 1854
    4. Wars
       1. Second Anglo Sikh War (1848 – 1849) & annexation of Punjab
       2. Second Anglo Burmese War (1852)
       3. Santhal Uprising (1855 – 56)
    5. Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
    6. Doctrine of Lapse, 1848
       1. The policy is most commonly associated with Lord Dalhousie, however it was articulated by the Court of Directors of the East India Company as early as 1847 and several smaller states had already been annexed under this doctrine before Dalhousie took over the post of Governor-General. Dalhousie used the policy most vigorously and extensively, though, so it is generally associated with him. Also Dalhousie made it official by documenting it.
          1. Princely state of Kittur ruled by Queen Chennamma was taken over by the East India Company in 1824
       2. When the ruler of a protected state died without a natural heir, his/her state was to be annexed to the British dominions unless the adoption had been clearly approved earlier by the British authorities.
       3. Many states, including Satara in 1848 and Nagpur and Jhansi in 1854, were annexed by applying this doctrine.
       4. Awadh
          1. Lord Dalhousie was keen on annexing the kingdom of Avadh. But the task presented certain difficulties. For one, the Nawabs of Avadh had been British allies since the Battle of Buxar. Moreover, they had been most obedient to the British over the years.
          2. The Nawab of Avadh had many heirs and could not therefore be covered by the Doctrine of Lapse. Some other pretext had to be found for depriving him of his dominions.
          3. Lord Dalhousie hit upon the idea of alleviating the plight of the people of Avadh. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was accused of having misgoverned his state and of refusing to introduce reforms. His state was therefore annexed in 1856.
          4. Undoubtedly, the degeneration of the administration of Avadh was a painful reality for its people.
          5. The Nawabs of Avadh, like other princes of the day, were selfish rulers absorbed in self-indulgence who cared little for good administration for the welfare of the people.
          6. However, the responsibility for this state of affairs was in part that of the British who had at least since, 1801 controlled and indirectly governed Avadh.
          7. In reality, it was the immense potential of Avadh as a market for Manchester goods which excited Dalhousie's greed and aroused his ‘philanthropic’ feelings.
          8. For similar reasons, to satisfy Britain's growing demand for raw cotton, Dalhousie took away the cotton-producing province of Berar from the Nizam in 1853.
       5. Company took over
          1. 1848 – Satara
          2. 1849 – Jaitpur & Sambalpur
          3. 1854 – Nagpur & Jhansi
          4. 1855 – Tanjore & Arcot
          5. 1856 – Udipur(Chandigarh??????) & Oudh
    7. Woods Dispatch, 1854
30. **VICEROYS**

Regulating Act, 1773 – post of GG of Bengal (Warren Hasting) introduced

Charter Act, 1833 – GG of Bengal converted to GG of India (William Bentick)

GoI Act, 1858 – GG of India post was renamed Viceroy (GG post was not abolished, GG was made viceroy)

Viceroy’s job – Read the messages of British Queen to the people of India

GG of India’s job – handle administration in India. (Like Prime Minister)

1. **Lord Canning (1856 – 1862)**
   1. Last GG (1856 – 58) & first Viceroy (1858 – 62)
   2. 1857
      1. Revolt, he had made major efforts to suppress the revolt.
      2. Estd. Of 3 major universities in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay.
   3. 1858 – Queen Victoria’s Proclamation
      1. At Grand Durbar in Allahabad
      2. Queen Victoria assumed direct control over India
   4. 1859 – White Mutiny by European troops.
   5. 1860 – IPC (Indian Penal Code) was introduced.
   6. Indian Councils Act, 1861
      1. Overburdened Executive Council of the GG provided a 5th (financial) member
         1. Till 1853 Charter Act, only 4 members in Exec Council, 5th added in 1861
         2. 5 dept. – home, military, law, revenue, finance
      2. Indian Council Act, 1861
         1. Executive Council – law enforcing
         2. Legislative Council – law making body
            1. Official – law making powers
            2. Non-Official – Indians (3) , no law making power
      3. Purpose of making laws, addition of 6-12 members
      4. Began Portfolio System in India - Department System in govt.
      5. Ordinance Power (power to make laws) given to Viceroy
      6. Legislative powers to Bombay, Madras presidency
      7. Background : To Secure the government of India without the cooperation of Indians in administration
         1. The idea of centralized legislative procedures introduced in 1833 were defective
         2. Growing demand by people for representation in legislative council
      8. Provisions
         1. Beginning of representation of Indians in law making process
         2. Empowered the Viceroy to nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.
   7. Indigo Revolt
   8. 1862 – First HC in Calcutta
2. **Lord Elgin (1862 – 1863)**
   1. Wahabi Movement(Pan – Islamic Movement)
   2. Inauguration of High Court judicature in Bengal
   3. Died in Dharamshala (HP) due to heart attack and cremated in India only.
   4. Called people’s GG, travelled like normal people in trains and not in fancy cars. Lived a simple life.
3. **Lord Lawrence (1864 – 1869)**
   1. Created Indian Forest Department
   2. Bhutan War of 1865
   3. Set up High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras, 1865
   4. Opened Telegraphic Communication with Europe
4. **Lord Mayo (1869 – 1872)**
   1. Opening of Rajkot College(Mayo College) at Ajmer for political training of Indian Princes, 1875
      1. First principle Col Sir Oliver, first student HHH Maharaja Mangal Singh
   2. Famous for Policy of Master Inactivity (no attack/interference related to Afghanistan)
   3. Reforms in Agriculture
   4. Provided Guns in army 🡪 The Snider
   5. Improved the sanitation conditions for the troops
   6. Infrastructure development, developed roads, canals etc.
   7. Assassination of Lord Mayo 🡪 killed in his office by Sher Khan(Afghani), Andaman & Nicobar Island in 1872 (Cellular Jail)
   8. Establishment of following during his time
      1. Statistical Survey of India (India’s first census), 1872
         1. Above was for a small part of India
         2. All India Census came in 1881
      2. Department of Agriculture & Commerce
5. **Lord Northbrook (1872 – 1876)**
   1. 1872 – Orrisa Famine
   2. 1873 & 74 – Bihar Famine
   3. Handled famines, no casualties.
   4. 1875 - Setup Indian Metrological Dept in Kolkata, later shifter to Shimla, Pune, now in New Delhi.
   5. 1876 – Prince of Wales(Queen Victoria’s eldest son) visited India, received gifts from Indian Kings
      1. Visited Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and Calcutta in that order.
      2. Gave English version of Rig Veda by Max Muller to Indian kings.
   6. Kuka Movement/Namdhari Movement, 1872
      1. Founders – Balak Singh, Bhagat Jawahar
      2. Nandhari Sikh – mala japte the bhagwan ka naam leke, safed kapde
      3. religious-political movement in Punjab
      4. Did not believe in Temples, idol worship, attack there also.
      5. Demands – inter-caste marriage, abolish caste system, widow remarriage, ban liquor/meat, against western education.
      6. These Sikhs attacked slaughterhouses, temples
      7. British caught these Sikhs and killed/hanged them.
   7. Trial of Gaekwad of Baroda
   8. Abolished income tax imposed since Lord Canning.
6. **Lord Lytton (1876 – 1880)**
   1. Cruel on Indians, bad policies for India
   2. Called **Viceroy of reverse characters**
   3. Acts/Commissions
      1. **Royal Titles Act, 1876**
         1. Invites Queen to India
         2. Queen Victoria was given the title 🡪 Kaiser-i-Hind/Queen Empress of India
         3. Lot of money was spent unnecessarily for the queen, millions of rupees were spent on the show/magnificent durbar for queen in Delhi
      2. **Great Famine of 1876-78**
         1. British had the money for wasteful parties, but not for the people suffering from famine.
         2. Countless Indians were dying of starvation and hunger
         3. Made us realize that British were not on our side, as shown in a fake way by giving the queen the title of queen of India.
         4. Affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of Central India and Punjab
      3. **The Arms Act, 1878** 
         1. No one in India can carry any weapon in person without license.
         2. Only for Indians, not for British,
         3. Arms License only provided to British
      4. **Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (Gagging Act)**
         1. To curtail the freedom of Indian language press
         2. Because they wrote about ill treatment given to Indigo workers by their English masters
         3. Newspapers banned -??????
      5. 1878 – **Famine Commission, 1878** under Presidency of Richard Strachey
      6. 1878, 79 – Indian Statutory Services introduced by Lytton to avoid Indians getting in ICS (admin)
         1. Condition that applicants must be from a rich background.
         2. Reduced Indian Civil Services(ICS) exam age from 21 to 19 yr
         3. Center in England, most Indian are poor
         4. Difficult for most of the Indians to attempt at 19 yr
         5. Indirect way to show that they don’t want Indians in Civil Services
         6. Did not provide salary to Indians, British said it is social work.
         7. Overall made it difficult for Indians to make it in civil services, although even after publicly saying Indians can compete in Civil Services
         8. 1864 – SN Tagore, 1st Indian to qualify ICS.
   4. Decided to not collect tax from England on imports from England. This way the Govt in India couldn’t earn much revenue, leading to a financial crisis.
   5. Acts brought by Lytton made Indian think that they need to create a group to present their demands in front of British (Congress), idea with Dadabhai Naoroji
7. **Lord Rippon (1880 – 1884)**
   1. Wanted to support & work for Indians, a very good viceroy
   2. **Factory Act in 1881**
      1. Improve labour conditions, max 8 hours instead of 16 hours
   3. A-23,24 inspired from here, Right against exploitation
   4. **Father of Local Self Governance**
   5. **Ilbert Bill Controversy, 1883**
      1. Around 1883, he calls a person Ilbert & asks to find a just solution for Indian Court system and its discrimination against Indians here
      2. British against this bill, lot of controversy.
      3. 1884, it was decided that an Indian Judge will sit together with British judge now in court.
   6. Hunter Committee, 1882 (education, woods dispatch related)
   7. In 1882, abolished Vernacular Press Act
8. **Lord Dufferin (1884 – 1888)**
   1. INC was formed
   2. 3rd Burmese war
9. **Lord Lansdowne (1888 – 1894)**
   1. His max time was involved in solving border problems.
      1. Improved rail road connections
      2. Established strong fortifications of cantonments.
      3. Defense of Khaibar, Rawalpindi was selected as base.
   2. Second Factory Act, 1891, granted a weekly holiday
   3. Categorization of civil services into imperial, provisional & subordinate
   4. **1892 – Indian Council Act**
      1. Basics
         1. Like LS & RS, Viceroys had Legislative Council & Executive Council
         2. Legislative Council is of 2 types
            1. Central Legislative Councils – for all over India
            2. Provincial Legislative Councils – for a province
         3. Legislative Council has 2 types of members
            1. Official Members – Indians working for British Administration(not possible at the time, this was mainly of British)
            2. Non – Official Members (Majority) – Not a part of British administration but want part in law making process (farmers, peasants etc.)
      2. Background - By this time, INC was formed, there was pressure on British by Congress, to relieve that pressure, British decided to pass a law for Indians
      3. **Features**
         1. Increased non official members in Central & provincial Legislative Councils, but majority is of Official Members (British)
         2. Increased the functions of Legislative Councils, power of discussing budget & questions to the executive
         3. Members were given the right to discuss the annual budget but they could neither vote or amend it
         4. Could ask questions, but no supplementary questions or discuss answers.
         5. Nomination of Non – Official members (not elected)
            1. Central – by Viceroy (recommendation of provincial legislative councils & Bengal Chamber of Commerce)
            2. Provincial – by Governor (recommendation of district boards, municipalities, universities, trade association, zamindars & chambers)
   5. 1893
      1. Durand Commission
         * Define Durand line between India & Afghanistan (now Pakistan & Afghanistan)
         * To secure north-west
         * Sir Mortima Durand
      2. Opium Commission – was in favor of opium
10. **Lord Elgin II (1894 – 1898)**
    1. 1896, 97 – Bubonic Plague in Bombay Presidency
       1. Plague Committee – Chairman WC Rand (killed by Chapekar Brothers, inspired by Tilak speeches)
    2. 1897 – British officials assassinated by Chapekar Brothers (Damodar, Balkrishna)
    3. Tilak was jailed for provoking Indians against British, and during his trial he said the famous words “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”
    4. Lyall Commission appointed after famine in 1896-97
11. **Lord Curzon (1899 – 1905)**
    1. Worst viceroy for India
    2. Most unpopular Viceroy of India
    3. Compared to Aurangzeb by Gopal Krishna Gokhale
    4. Has to bring many reforms here(Congress pressure), planned to settle here for a long time
    5. 1899, 1900 – Chappania Akal (Famine)
       1. Agra, Oudh, Bengal, Central Provinces, Gujarat
       2. Next year 1901, more than normal rainfall brought with itself epidemics such as Malaria & Cholera.
       3. This famine years corresponded to Vikram Samvat calendar’s 1956, hence called Chappania Akal.
       4. Only 25% of affected people relived by Curzon, British efforts inadequate.
    6. **1900 – Punjab Land Alienation Act**
       1. Punjab land became very fertile due to improved irrigation infrastructure, then people started selling their land at very high prices.
       2. This led to decrease in agriculture in Punjab.
       3. Worried, Lord Curzon passed this act – No one can sell/rent their land in Punjab for 15 years.
       4. Heavy loss to peasants/farmers.
    7. **1902, 03🡪 Police Commission**
       1. Andrew Frazer – Chairman
       2. Increase Salary, Vacancies, improve basic domestic intelligence and bring reforms in police department.
       3. Train officer & constables
    8. Helped develop Railways on a major level (Dalhousie & Curzon)
    9. 1904, Cooperative Credits Society Act – Agricultural Banks for loans to farmers
    10. Indian Coinage & Paper Currency Act, 1899
    11. 1904 – Raleigh Commission
        1. Formed by Curzon under Sir Thomas Raleigh
        2. The Indian universities were becoming the cradle of propaganda against government.
        3. Purpose of commission – to bring reforms in Indian colleges so they work acc. to British.
        4. Only one Indian member – Syed Hussain Belgrami
           1. After Hindus protested about this, Justice Guru Das for HC of Calcutta was made member.
        5. Commission submitted report as Raleigh Bill 1902 which became India Universities Act, 1904
    12. Reactionary Policies of Lord Curzon
        1. There was reason behind the PoB, Lord Curzon did not just get up one morning and decided to partition Bengal.
           1. At the start of 20th century, people in Bengal were getting educated at an alarming rate.
           2. This lead to more unity among Hindu-Muslims in Bengal
12. **Lord Minto II (1905 – 1910)**
    1. 1906 – Calcutta Session of Congress (Dada Bhai Naoroji)
       1. First time Swaraj word used in Congress Session by Dada Bhai Naoroji
    2. 1906 – Formation of ML
    3. 1907 – Split of Congress in Surat Session
    4. **Indian Council Act / Morley Minto Reforms, 1909**
       1. Background
          1. Growing nationalism has to be suppressed by Carrot & Stick Policy
          2. Morley & Minto suggested some reforms
       2. Morley – Secretary of State & Minto – Viceroy
       3. Provisions
          1. The LC’s at the Centre & Provinces increased in size
          2. Two Indians were nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for Indian affairs
             1. Syed Hussain Bilgrami
             2. KC Gupta
          3. One Indian would be inducted in Viceroy’s Exec Council – SP Sinha
          4. Separate Electorates for Muslims – some constituencies were earmarked for Muslims and only Muslims could vote their representatives.
          5. Members could discuss the budget and move resolutions
          6. They could also discuss matters of public interest
          7. They could also ask supplementary questions.
       4. Central LC size : 16🡪60 (increased)
       5. Central LC members 🡪 Official > Non Official
       6. Provincial LC members 🡪 allowed to have Non Official > Official
       7. Enlarged deliberative functions of LCs at both level, more questions on budgets etc.
          1. Meaning more supplementary questions on budget, before 1909 in 1892 it was allowed to discuss, but no counter questioning on topics once answered by Britishers.
          2. ICA 1892 🡪 discuss budget
          3. ICA 1909 🡪 supplementary questions on budget
       8. Associations of Indians with Executive Councils
          1. Satyendra Prasad Sinha – Law Member of Viceroy’s
       9. Communal Representation of Muslims 🡪 Separate Electorate
    5. Anti-partition / Swadeshi Movement
13. **Lord Hardinge II (1910 – 1916)**
    1. 1911
       1. Delhi Durbar : King George V and Queen Mary
          * Annulment of partition of Bengal
          * Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
    2. 1912
       1. Hardinge Bomb Attack
          1. Rash Behari Gosh, Sachin Sanyal (masterminds)
             1. Amir Chand, Basant Kumar Biswas, Avadh Bihari
          2. Both threw bomb during a parade of Hardinge in Chandini Chowk
          3. Hardinge survived.
    3. 1914
       1. First World War
       2. Annie Besant Announced Home Rule Movement
    4. 1915
       1. Gandhi came back to India from SA
       2. Formation of Benares Hindu University Act.
       3. Foundation of Ghadar Party
       4. Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malaviya
       5. Komagata Maru Incident
    5. 1916 – formation fo BHU by Madan Mohan Malviya c
14. **Lord Chelmsford (1916 – 1921)**
    1. Formation of Home Rule League by Annie Besant & Tilak in 1916
    2. Lucknow Pact b/w Congress & Muslim League in 1916
    3. Sadler’s Commission in 1917
    4. Jallianwalah Bag Massacre in 1919
    5. Launch of Khilafat Movement & Non Cooperation Movement
    6. Appointment of SP Sinha as the Governor of Bihar (first Indian to become a governor)
    7. Death of Tilak, 1st Aug, 1920
    8. GOI Act 1919
       1. British promised a responsible govt in return for Indian Soldiers in WWI
       2. But they didn’t deliver here.
15. **Lord Reading (1921 – 1926)**
    1. Moplah Rebellion in Kerala, 1921
    2. Chauri Chaura incident on 5th Feb 1922, subsequent withdrawal of NCM
    3. Formation of Swaraj Party by CR Das & Motilal Nehru in 1922
    4. Decision to hold simultaneous exam of ICS in Delhi & London from 1923
    5. Kakori Train Robbery, 1925
16. **Lord Irwin (1926 – 1931)**
    1. Harcourt **Butler** Indian States **Commission** in **1927**
       1. To improve the relationship between the Govt of India and the Indian states
    2. Simon Commission, 1928
    3. Nehru Report – All India Parties Conference at Lucknow, 1928 for suggestions for the future Constitution of India
    4. Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent Police of Lahore
    5. Bomb Blast in Assembly Hall of Delhi, 1929
17. **Lord Willington (1931 – 1936)**
    1. Second RTC, resumption of CDM
    2. Announcement of Communal Award, 1932, separate electorates
    3. Fast unto death by MKG in Yervada Jail, broken after Poona Act, 1932
    4. Third RTC
    5. The Govt. of India Act, 1935
    6. Burma separated from India in 1935
18. **Lord Linlithgow (1936 – 1944)**
    1. Five general elections, Congress attained absolute majority in 6 states
    2. Resignation of Congress ministries after outbreak of WW II, 1939
    3. Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India in 1941
    4. Organization of Indian National Army
    5. Cripps Mission & Cripps plan to offer dominion status to India
    6. Passing of ‘Quit India Resolution’ by Congress in 1942
    7. August Revolt/Revolt of 1942/Quit India Movement after arrest of national leaders
19. **Lord Wavell (1944 – 1947)**
    1. Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference
    2. C Rajagopalachari’s CR Formula in 1944
    3. Failure Gandhi-Jinnah talks
    4. End of WW II in 1945
    5. Proposal for Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946
    6. Observation of Direct Action Day on 16th Aug, 1948 by Muslim League
    7. Announcement of the end of British Rule in India by Clement Atlee (PM of England) on 20th Feb 1947
20. **Lord Mountbatten (March 1947 – August 1947)**
    1. Last Viceroy of British Raj
    2. Intro of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons
    3. Indian Independence Act passed by the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947
    4. India became independent on 15th Aug, 1957
21. **C Rajagopalachari (1948 – 1950)**
    1. First & Last GG of free India
    2. Known by the name Rajaji
    3. Remained in Office till January, 1950
22. **NATIONAL MOVEMENTS/ POST 1857**
23. **INDIGO REVOLTS (1859 – 1860)**
    1. Deen Bandhu Mitra’s play Neel Darpan
       1. Michel Madhushan Dutta translated in English
    2. Forced peasants to grow Indigo crop on a part of their land
    3. Beginning with Ryots of Govindpur village in Bengal
    4. Indigo riots in Champaran, Bihar
24. POLITICAL Associations in Bengal.
    1. 1836 – Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha
       1. Associates of Raja Rammohan Roy
    2. 1838 – Zamindari Association/Landholders Society
       1. method of constitutional agitation
    3. 1843 – The Bengal British Indian Society
       1. The collection and dissemination of information on conditions of Indians
    4. 1851 – British India Association
       1. Landholders Society + The Bengal British India Society
       2. Sent suggestions to the British Parliament that were partially accepted in Charted Act of 1853
    5. 1866 – The East India Association
       1. Started by Dadabhai Naoroji in London, to promote Indian welfare.
    6. 1875 – The Indian League
       1. By Sisir Kumar Ghosh
       2. To stimulate a sense of nationalism amongst the people.
    7. 1876 – The Indian Association of Calcutta/ Indian National Association
       1. By Surendranath Banerjee & Ananda Mohan Bose
       2. Superceeded the Indian League
       3. Forerunner of the INC as a nationalist organization
       4. Disconteded with British India Associations pro landlord policies.
       5. Protested against reduction of age limit in Civil Services exam in 1877
       6. Demanded holding of simultaneous ICS exams in England and India.
       7. Campaigns against arms act, vernacular press act.
25. POLICITCAL Associations in Bombay
    1. 1867 – The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
       1. Mahadeo Govind Ranade
    2. 1885 – The Bombay Presidency Association
       1. Badruddin Tayyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, KT Telang
26. POLITICAL Associations in Madras
    1. 1884 – The Madras Mahajan Sabha
       1. M Viragavachari, B Subramaniya Aiyer, P Anandacharlu
27. **MODERATE PHASE AND EARLY CONGRESS (1858 – 1905) 🡪 Indian Nationalism**
    1. A feeling of Indian Nationalism was on rise after the defeat of revolt, inspiration from French Revolution
    2. Indian Renaissance – When people of a country want change and reform in society, and people (reformers) work to bring such change.
    3. Offshoot of modernization initiated by British in India, structure/organization after British rule influenced by British, for example Parliament system, President Etc.
    4. Strong reaction to British Imperialist policies in India
28. **INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1885)**
    1. In Bengal
       1. 1836 – Bangabhasha Prakasika
          1. Party formed by associates of Raj Ram Mohan Roy
       2. 1838 – Zamindari Association/Landholders society
          1. Estd by Dwarkanath Tagore, Prassana Kumar Tagore, Radhakanta Deb
          2. Marked the beginning of organized political activity & use of constitutional agitation
       3. 1839 – British India Society, Calcutta
          1. Founded by William Adams in London with Landholder Society
          2. 1841, started publishing a newspaper British Indian Advocate
       4. 1843 – Bengal British India Society
          1. Founded by George Thompson & Dwarkanath Tagore
    2. Predecessors of the INC
       * 1. 1866 🡪 East India Association (Dadabhai Naoroji)
            1. Formed in London
         2. 1870 🡪 Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (MG Ranade)
         3. 1875 🡪 Indian Association of Calcutta (Surendranath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose)
            1. To create strong public opinion on political questions
            2. Unify Indian people in common political programme
            3. Organized an all India Civil Services agitation in 1877 against reduction of age limit.
            4. Demanded holding of Civil Services Exam in both India & England
            5. Led campaign against ‘Arms Act’ & ‘Vernacular Press Act’
         4. 1885 🡪 Bombay Presidency (Pheroz Shah, Tyabji)
    3. **Why INC was formed?**
       1. British were fed up by too many small parties in India with their different demands
       2. They wanted a common front for their demands, a national level party
       3. Hence the founder was a British.
       4. British wanted to provide a safety outlet to growing discontent among the educated Indians
       5. INC was a medium between British and people of India
       6. Another reason was trade, if they attacked Indians directly that would harm trade, instead create a medium to solve all problems.
    4. **Founded** by AO Hume(Civil Servant) in Dec, 1885, Bombay
       1. William Wedderburn
       2. W. C. Bonnerjee
       3. Surendranath Banerjee
       4. Monomohun Ghose
       5. Lalmohan Ghosh
       6. Badruddin Tyabji
       7. M. G. Ranade
       8. Dadabhai Naoroji
       9. Dinshaw Wacha
       10. Pherozeshah Mehta
    5. Lord Dufferin was the viceroy of India
    6. **Aims & Objective of the Congress**
       1. Found a democratic party, Nationalist Movement
       2. Politicize & Politically educate people
       3. Formulate and present popular demands before the govt.
       4. Establish the headquarters for a movement
       5. Promote friendly relations among nationalist political workers from different parts of the country
    7. Safety Valve Theory
       1. For releasing the growing discontent of the Indians
       2. Convinced Lord Dufferin not to obstruct the formation of Congress
       3. 1916, extremist leader Lala Lajpat Rai used the term in his Young India paper
       4. Congress as a safety wall for British which protects them from angry Indians
       5. Avoided unnecessary bloodshed in the country – CF Andrews, Girija Mukherjee
       6. Bipin Chandra used AO Hume as lighting conductor i.e. as a catalyst to bring together the nationalistic forces even under safety valve
    8. Not a sudden movement, idea from 1860’s
    9. Sessions rotated all over India, no local President, only outsider.
    10. **Important Demands**
        1. No expansion in Burma or Afghanistan
        2. Right to bear arms
        3. Freedom of the press
        4. Reduction of military expenditure
        5. Higher expenditure on famine relief
        6. Indianization of civil service
        7. Right to Indian judges to try European in criminal cases
    11. **INC two types**
        1. **Moderates (1885 – 1905)**
           1. Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi
           2. Approach
              1. Co-operate with British
              2. Comfortable with British settling in India leading to India’s development
              3. Reason – Max population uneducated, even if British leave, Raja & Nawab will be back who are nil in development
              4. Positives of British – SC, Railway, Sati Pratha & widow remarriage abolition, Telegram, Woods Dispatch (education), against caste system, infrastructure development.
              5. The **conditions of India at the time** made moderates think that if British stay here in India that will lead to development of our country.

From 1885 to 1905, British made fool of Moderates, every request of people/Congress was ignored and procrastinated by the British. British did not listen to demands of Indians.

Indians are noticing that countries like Canada, Australia were getting independence from British, made their own government and demands accepted.

Made us realize that we need to be stricter with our actions. Some leaders changed to Extremists behavior. Indians started to get aware of British intentions, they were educated.

* + - 1. Contribution of Moderate Nationalists
         1. Careful analysis from Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutta, Dinshaw Wacha
         2. British are collecting tax from India from a long time and draining India of Resources – Drain Theory by Dadabhai Naoroji
         3. Demands – after 15 years of British fooling us since making of Congress.

Want Indians elected in British Legislature

Want Control over the Budget – want transparency

* + - 1. They gave the slogan – “No Taxation with Representation” 🡪 If no representation in legislature then no tax by Indians.
      2. Protection of Civil Rights were demanded.
         1. Right to Speech
         2. Right to Thought
         3. Right to Free Press
         4. Right to Association

If Indians were freed before 1900, we would’ve gotten back to the pre-British rule in India. We would not have developed, got rights. After 1900’s we started to get aware of how things are happening, education started gaining value. We are today what we are because we got free after 1900’s.

* + - 1. Moderates were fooled for 20 years, which resulted in the takeover by Extremists. Because they were fooled we realized our mistakes and got aware. The thinking of British was exposed. This laid the foundation for Extremists.
      2. Nature – PPP (Petitions, Press, Peaceful Protest)

Pehle kaam pyar se, phir extreme steps

* + 1. **Extremists (1905 – 1915) - Era of Militant Nationalism**
       1. Want Swaraj, by hook or crook, even ready to do violence if needed.
       2. Swaraj – Complete Independence
       3. Lal Bal Pal
       4. Reason for Extremists
          1. Severe famines from 1896 – 1900, 90 lakh people died.
          2. Bubonic Plaque in Maharashtra, affected large areas of Deccan
          3. 1892 – Indian Council Act 🡪 Indian representation in British legislation was expected, these were shattered.
          4. Due to famine, farmers in trouble (high rate of interest for loans, debt trap for farmers, farmer suicide.
          5. 1899, Indian employees were reduced in Calcutta Corporations
          6. 1904 – Official Secrets Act was launched 🡪 no foul language against British in Indian Newspapers (Lord Curzon)
          7. 1904 – Indian Universities Act 🡪 Control of British govt over Indian Universities (to end militancy among youth, to control youth) (Lord Curzon)
          8. British could have helped in all above circumstances but did not leading to aggression among Indians

**This was the start of Revolutionary phase in India.**

* 1. **Congress Sessions (Meetings in Dec always)**
     1. **1885, Bombay**
        1. President – W.C. Banerjee
        2. Formation of Indian National Congress.
        3. Attended by 72 delegates
        4. Here after INC met every year in December (95% cases)
     2. **1886, Calcutta**
        1. President – Dadabhai Naoroji
     3. **1887, Madras**
        1. President – Syed Badruddin Tyabji, first Muslim President.
     4. **1888, Allahabad**
        1. President: George Yule, first English President.

In 1890, Kadambani Ganguly, the first women graduate of Calcutta University addressed the congress session

* + 1. **1896, Calcutta**
       1. President – Rahimtullah Sayani
       2. National Song ‘Vande Mataram’ sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.
    2. **1905, Banaras**
       1. President: Gopal Krishna Gokhale (M)
       2. Formal proclamation of Swadeshi movement against government
       3. No good response from Congress to Partition of Bengal
    3. **1906, Calcutta**
       1. President: Dadabhai Naoroji (M)
       2. Adopted four resolutions on: Swaraj (Self Government), Boycott Movement, Swadeshi & National Education
       3. First time Swaraj used in INC session by congress
    4. **1907, Surat**
       1. President: Rash Bihari Ghosh (M)
       2. Split in Congress - Moderates & Extremist
       3. Till 1906, Moderates controlled the INC mostly, but now extremists were fed up with moderate approach.
       4. Adjournment of Session
    5. **1910, Allahabad**
       1. President: Sir William Wedderburn
       2. M.A Jinnah decried the separate electorate system introduced by act of 1909
    6. **1911, Calcutta**
       1. Calcutta
       2. President: B.N. Dhar
       3. First time recital of Jan-Gan-Man in Congress session
    7. **1916, Lucknow**
       1. President: A.C. Majumdar
       2. Unity between two factions-Moderates and Extremists of Congress
       3. Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League to build political consensus
    8. **1917, Calcutta**
       1. President: Annie Besant, First Woman President of Congress
    9. **1920 (Special Session), Calcutta**
       1. President: Lala Lajpat Rai
       2. Held in September in response to death of Tilak in Aug, 1920.
       3. Mahatma Gandhi moved the Non-cooperation resolution
    10. 1920, Nagpur
        1. President: Vijayaraghava Chariar
        2. Reconstitution of Working committees of Congress on Linguistic basis
        3. MA Jinnah left the Indian National Congress
    11. 1922, Gaya
        1. President: C.R. Das
        2. CR Das and other leaders broke away from INC
        3. Formation of Swaraj Party
    12. **1924, Belgaum**
        1. President: M.K. Gandhi
        2. Only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi
    13. **1925, Kanpur**
        1. President: Sarojini Naidu, First Indian Woman president
    14. 1927, Madras
        1. President: Dr. M.A. Ansari
        2. Passed a resolution against the use of Indian troops in China, Iran and Mesopotamia.
        3. Passed a resolution against boycott of Simon Commission
        4. Adoption of resolution on Purna Swaraj
    15. 1928, Calcutta
        1. President: Motilal Nehru
        2. Formation of All India Youth Congress
    16. **1929, Lahore**
        1. President: Jawaharlal Nehru
        2. Passed the resolution on ‘Poorna Swaraj.’
        3. Civil Disobedience movement for complete independence to be launched
        4. 26 January to be observed as ‘Independence Day’.
    17. **1931, Karachi**
        1. President: Vallabhbhai Patel
        2. Resolutions on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme
        3. Endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact
        4. Gandhi nominated to represent INC in the Second Round Table Conference to be held in London
    18. 1934, Bombay
        1. President: Rajendra Prasad
        2. Amendment in the Constitution of Congress
    19. 1936, Lucknow
        1. President: Jawaharlal Nehru
        2. Push towards socialist ideas by Jawaharlal Nehru
    20. 1937, Faizpur
        1. President: Jawaharlal Nehru
        2. First Session to be held in a village
    21. 1938, Haripura
        1. President: Subhas Chandra Bose
        2. National Planning Committee set up under Jawaharlal Nehru.
    22. 1939, Tripuri – near Jabalpur
        1. President: Rajendra Prasad
        2. Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected but had to resign
        3. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place
        4. Subhash Chandra Bose formed Forward Bloc
        5. Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected the President of INC at the Tripuri Session in 1939 by defeating the Gandhiji’s Candidate Pattabhai Sitaramaiyya.
        6. He demanded that the Congress should deliver a six-months’ ultimatum to Britain and in the event of its rejection a country-wide struggle for ‘Poorna Swaraj’ should be launched.
        7. His warning and advice went unheeded, his powers as President were sought to be curtailed. He, therefore, resigned in April 1939, and announced, in May 1939, the formation of the Forward Bloc within the Congress.
    23. 1940, Ramgarh
        1. President: Abul Kalam Azad
        2. Civil Disobedience movement to be launched at appropriate time and circumstances.
    24. 1941–45
        1. This Period is marked by events i.e. Quit India movement, RIN Mutiny & INA trials.
        2. Phase of constitutional negotiations such as Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission.
        3. On account of these events during this phase no congress session was held.
    25. 1946, Meerut
        1. President: J.B Kripalani
        2. Last session before independence
        3. J.B Kriplani was the president of INC at independence.

1. **INTERNATIONAL Influences**
   1. Japan
      1. After 1868, Japan grew very fast, became self-dependent, and started doing things in a unique way despite frequent natural disasters like earthquakes
      2. Europe had a thinking that Asia was backward and dependent on Europe for technology and other things, but Japan shocked Europe with its development.
      3. Indians are getting influenced by this growing Asia country
   2. Reaction to increasing Westernization
      1. Reformers like Swami Vivekananda, Dayanad Sarasvati, and Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay started observing this Western Influence of British on Indians, like dress code. These reformers started showing Indian culture painting to people to make them realize their own history, culture.
      2. Indian thinking is not towards research (no scientific temper) but towards faltu bakwaas/chugli etc. Not focused on important things. Japan on the other hand focused on self-development, research and technology
2. **THE PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905)**
   1. Lord Curzon – Viceroy
      1. Reason he gave was Bengal was too big to govern, so for easy governance Bengal needs to be divided, real motive was to separate Hindu Muslims.
      2. Bengal had become too large unit to be administered as a single unit
   2. Timeline(1905)
      1. 6 July 1905 – News of partition in Sanjeevani/Sanjibni (KK Mitra)
      2. Aug 1905 – Anti Partition movement started, boycotted British goods
      3. Sept 1905 **– Swadeshi Movement** started before partition.
      4. 16 Oct 1905 – **Partition of Bengal**
      5. Nov 1905 – Hindu & Muslims are agitated/upset
      6. Dec 1905 – INC session Banaras, Gopal Krishna Gokhale
   3. To solve the problem, govt(Lord Curzon) partitioned Bengal on 16 Oct, 1905 into 2 parts
      1. Eastern Bengal & Assam
      2. Rest of Bengal (Western Bengal)
      3. WB(Hindu majority) was larger than East Bengal (muslim)
   4. Real Motive
      1. British desire to weaken Bengal, the nerve Centre of Indian nationalism
      2. Many nationalists were from Bengal, the most educated. British didn’t want them to spread over India & promote education.
      3. To set-up a communal gulf between Hindus & Muslims (divide & rule)
   5. This is sought to achieve by putting the Bengalis under two administrations by dividing them
      1. On the basis of language 🡪 Bengalis & (Hindi + Oriya) speakers
      2. On the basis of religion 🡪 Western half – Hindu majority, Eastern half – Muslim majority
   6. The ceremony of Raksha Bandhan was observed on Oct 16, 1905. Hindu Muslims tied rakhi as a symbol of the unbreakable unity
   7. Rabindranath Tagore composed national song ‘Amar Sonar Bangla’ for this occasion. Adopted as national anthem of Bangladesh in 1971 after liberation
   8. First news - K K Mitra newspaper Sanjeevni published news about this in 6 July 1905
   9. Anti-partition Movement, Aug 1905, cries of Bande Mataram, later converts to Swadeshi Movement(started before partition as we already knew about it happening)
   10. ﻿The people in the deltaic Andhra held public meetings and organized demonstrations known as Vandemataram movement.
   11. **Swadeshi Movement started before Partition of Bengal in 1905**
3. **SWADESHI MOVEMENT, 1905-08**
   1. People felt Swadeshi and started boycotting British goods, people burnt foreign goods & foreign clothes, emphasis on self-reliance (atmanirbharta)
   2. At Calcutta session, Congress decided to boycott on 7th Aug 1905
   3. Moderate Leaders protesting from 1903 to 1905 against partition – Surendranath Banerjee, KK Mitra & Prithwishchandra Roy
   4. Newspapers – Hitabadi, Sanjibani & Bengalee
   5. Boycott of Manchester cloth & Liverpool salt
   6. **That point of time where a crack between the relationship b/w hindu & muslims developed after the movement, but during the movement there was participation of Muslims & Hindus together.**
   7. In 1905, INC Session presided by G.K Gokhale (moderate), congress passed a resolution at Banaras
   8. Movement gave a great encouragement to Indian Industries, many textile, mills, soap, handloom companies were opened.
   9. Cultural consequences – flowering of nationalist poetry, prose and journalism.
   10. School, college students were fined, expelled, arrested. Student refused to be cowed down
   11. Women, middle class, urban class joined, active partition.
   12. Prominent Muslims joined – Abdul Rasul, famous barrister Liaquat Husain, Guzvani
4. **MUSLIM LEAGUE (1906)**
   1. Founders 🡪 Agha Khan, Nawab Salim-ul-lah, Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk
   2. ML supported the Partition of Bengal and demanded special safeguards for Muslims in government services.
   3. Jinnah joined ML during 1913-14.
   4. Supported separate electorates for Muslim community & opposed nationalist moves of the Congress
   5. In return the British declared that they would protect the special interests of the Muslims
5. **1906 – Congress Calcutta Session** 
   1. In 1906, extremists wanted Tilak to be the President after Gopal Krishna Gokhale’s poor response in Banaras session of 1905 after the partition of Bengal.
   2. From moderated Dadabhai Naoroji is elected to stand up for the President of Congress session in Calcutta
   3. 1906, Calcutta Session 🡪 Tilak vs Dadabhai Naoroji
   4. Tilak followed Dadabhai Naoroji as his guru, so out of respect backed out.
   5. Dadabhai Naoroji was the declared the President
   6. **He(Naoroji) declares the demand for Swaraj, first time heard from moderates!**
6. **THE SURAT SPLIT/SURAT SESSION OF INC (1907)**
   1. Split into 2 groups
      1. Moderates – Gopal Krishna Gokhale
      2. Extremists – **Lal** Lajpat Rai, **Bal** Gangadhar Tilar, Bipin Chandra **Pal**
   2. Extremists wanted Tilak to preside over congress, fed up with moderates approach.
   3. Moderated planned carefully and kept the session in Surat (Bombay Presidency), Congress had a rule that no one from the presidency the session is held in can preside over the session
   4. Since Tilak was from Bombay/Nagpur area, he could not lead this Congress session.
   5. Presided by Rash Behari Gosh (Moderate)
   6. Moderates were influenced by Viceroy Lord Minto into not spreading the Swadeshi Movement
   7. All extremists left the INC in 1907, and the party got split.
   8. British jailed many extremists as they left INC, Tilak served 6 years from 1908 to 1914
   9. **Reason for decline of Swadeshi Movement 🡪 Surat Split**

**Concept** – Why moderates wanted to be preside over congress again and again after partition of Bengal?

**Reason** – After Lord Curzon left, Lord Minto came in 1906. He sat down and talked with moderates, asked them to end Swadeshi Movement. Since Tilak wouldn’t listen to him, he manipulated moderates to end Swadeshi Movement (which was creating a loss to British).

Moderates believed Minto and in the quest to end Swadeshi Movement, they wanted to preside Congress Session from 1905, 1906, 1907.

If Tilak would have presided over congress in the above 3 years, he would have spread the Swadeshi Movement all over India.

By this time Moderates, Extremists have both failed in their efforts to root out British.

1. **DELHI DURBAR OF 1911**
   1. In 1910, there was succession in England where King George V ascended the throne.
   2. In 1911, he paid a visit to India and a Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V & Queen Mary.
   3. Appeared in the Jharokha of the Red Fort to give Darshan
   4. Capital transferred from Calcutta to Delhi
   5. Also declared the Partition if Bengal to be cancelled
2. **HARDINGE BOMB ATTACK**
   1. Rash Behari Bose & Sachin Sanyal planned a bomb attack on Viceroy Hardinge
   2. While he was making his entry into the new capital of Delhi in a procession through Chandini Chowk
   3. Hardinge was injured, not killed.
   4. Investigation led to the Delhi Conspiracy Trial, at the end Basant Kumar Biswas, Amir Chand & Avadh Behari were convicted and executed.
   5. Rash Behari Bose was the mastermind
3. **Lokmanya Tilak**
   1. 1908-1914 – put in Jail
   2. 2 newspapers – Kesari & Maharatta
   3. Called Father of Unrest in India
   4. Member of Deccan Education Society
   5. Also attached to Fergusson College, Pune
4. **Rejoining of Bengal 🡪 1911 due to report of Arundal Committee (appointed to find out if Partition of Bengal was fair. Muslim league unhappy with British over this decision. They need the support of INC to fight them, so join hands with them in 1916 (Lucknow Pact)**
5. **1914 & 1915**
   1. Tilak was out of jail and World War I started
   2. Seeing the weak condition of British in war, wanted to suppress British from Indian side, so that they become weak. But this plan fails due to MKG’s nonviolence plan.
   3. 1914 Madras Session -
   4. 1915 Bombay Session – SP Sinha
      1. Annie Besant moved the resolution for starting the Home Rule Leagues inspired by Irish Home Rule Movement, it was rejected.
   5. Annie Besant from Ireland attends both these sessions and talks with Moderates in INC, all of her efforts were in vain.
6. **BHU ACT, 1915**
   1. 1915, under Lord Hardinge, BHU Act was passed by which Madan Mohan Malviya established the Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
7. **HOME RULE LEAGUE/MOVEMENT (1916)**
   1. Inspired by Irish Revolution
   2. Tilak wanted a strong leader to lead his demand for Swaraj
   3. **Annie Besant & BG Tilak** set up in April, 1916
      1. Besant had come to attend the Madras session of the INC in 1914
      2. She said that ‘India neither wants to live like a baby in the imperialist crèche nor does she pray for independence in return for her tears’.
   4. Other prominent leaders 🡪 **G.S. Khaprade, S Subramania Iyer, Josef Bapista, Md Ali Jinnah**
   5. Tilak gave the slogan “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”
   6. Tilak appointed **Joesph Baptista and NC Kelkar** as President and Secretary of the Home rule league movement
   7. Annie Besant advices Tilak to not jump directly to Swaraj and take small steps. First demand for the ruling power in India (home) and then Swaraj is not far.
   8. Common Objective
      1. Achieving self-governance in India
      2. To achieve Political Education
      3. To build confidence among Indians to speak against govt suppression.
   9. Two side of the Movement
      1. Tilak
         1. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces(MP), Berar
         2. HQ – Pune
         3. Started work in **April, 1916, from Belgaum**
         4. Demands
            1. States to be formed on the basis of language
            2. Education to children in vernacular languages
      2. Annie Besant
         1. Madras & remaining of India
         2. Started work in **Sep, 1916, from Madras**
         3. B.W Wadia, C.P Ramaswami with her
         4. Secretary of Annie Besant – George Arundale
   10. Death of HRM – Annie Besant was arrested once, and Tilak also left for London in 1918 to fight a case. With no leader it died slowly.
   11. **Dec, 1916 – Congress Session, INC (Ambika Charan Majumdar), Lucknow**
       1. Some things realized by Extremists & Moderates
       2. Moderates – they made a mistake with extremists, that they need extremists as they are fighting on the forefront for freedom
       3. Extremists – they (Tilak) need a big party to support him, have a big reach. Alone he can be caught easily
       4. **Extremists & Moderates merge together (1907-Break-Surat, 1916-Merge-Lucknow)**
       5. **Muslim League + Congress (Lucknow Pact, 1916)**
       6. **Why?**
          1. Rejoining of Bengal in 1911, Muslim wanted revenge against British.
          2. Ottoman Empire joined hands with Germany in WWI 🡪 enemies of British. So to support Ottoman Empire, Indians Muslims wanted to fight British. Joined hands with INC to counter British.
       7. Congress accepted separate electorate demand of ML

**CONGRESS + MUSLIM LEAGUE join HOME RULE MOVEMENT**

1. **ERA OF MAHATAMA GANDHI**
   1. Background
      1. 1889 went to England & learnt law
      2. 1892 – Gandhi’s struggle in South Africa
         1. Dada Abdullah, a friend of MKG asks his help in a case
         2. MG learns that the conditions of Indians in SA is very poor
         3. He observes racial discrimination there
            1. Indian called coolies
            2. Marriages were not recognized(only Christian)
            3. Undue taxes were laid
            4. Every Indian needs to have an ID card.
            5. Protest against Transvaal Immigration Act which prohibited Indians to migrate to another place in SA. This protest was supported by Lord Hardinge
      3. **PHASE in SA**
         1. 1894 – 1906
            1. A moderate form of struggle
            2. **1910 (first ashram) - Founded Tolstoy Ashram at Transvaal** with help of his German friend Kallenbach to house the families of Satyagrahis.

Satyagraha concept taken from Russian Philosopher - Tolstoy

* + - * 1. **Newspaper – Indian Opinion**
        2. **Party – Natal Indian Congress, 1894**
        3. **Aashram – Phoenix Aashram, 1904** (taught English to Indians)
      1. 1906 – 1914
         1. Satyagraha Phase
         2. Passive Strategy 🡪 Make demands(true/false), non-violence
         3. **Satyagraha 🡪 Demands made are true, non-violence**
         4. 3 – Pillars of Satyagraha (complete satyagraha)

Hartal/Fast

Non Co-operation Movement

Civil Disobedience Movement

In India (1915 – 1920 – 1930), all 3 pillars.

* + 1. Indian got their rights in SA successfully due to MG’s efforts
    2. Railway Station - **Pietermaritzburg station**
  1. **Return to India – 9 Jan 1915, aged 45**
     1. **Celebrated as Bhartiya Prawasi Diwas**
     2. GK Gokhale talks with MG on return and briefs him.
     3. MG shares his experience of SA with Indians and the importance of Satyagraha
     4. Direct action in India with Champaran Satyagraha.

**June 1917 🡪 Annie Besant is arrested. Got citizenship with the help of naturalization.**

**Very famous in Indian Public**

**Became 1st woman president of INC on Dec 1917 session, Calcutta.**

**1916 – 1917 🡪 Indians started joining HRM during this period in large numbers.**

**Reasons:**

1. Mahatma Gandhi’s inspirational speeches in BHU and asking Indians to wake up and fight against British
2. People are noticing the josh of extremists leaders like Tilak, who even after 6 years of jail is still fighting for Swaraj.
3. Indians are getting influenced by Russian Revolution where Russian people stood up against their own govt, why can’t Indians fight against foreign govt.
4. **1910 – 1916 (Lord Hardinge)**
   1. Reunite Bengal
   2. Captial Shift
   3. BHU established
   4. Hardinge Bomb attack
   5. Entry of MG
   6. Gadr party estd
   7. WWI
5. **CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA (1917)**
   1. The European planters forced the peasants to grow Indigo on 3/20th of total land area (Tinkathiya system)
   2. Peasants also forced to sell produce at fixed prices by Europeans
   3. When German synthetic dye replaced indigo, planters demanded high rents & illegal dues from peasant to maximize profits
   4. MKG made tours and met with peasants, first time peasants were drawn into political agitation
   5. People involved
      1. Pandit Raj Kumar Shukla – first addressed the Champaran problem to MKG
      2. Supporters to MKG –
         1. Rajendra Prasad
         2. JB Kriplani
         3. Mazhar ul Haq
         4. Mahadeo Desai
         5. Narhari Parekh
         6. Braj Kishore Prasad
         7. Anurag Narayan Sinha
         8. Ramnavmi Prasad
         9. Shambhusharan Verma
   6. Gandhi displayed magnetic personality which was to draw multitudes to him & earn him the title of Mahatma/Bapu
   7. A book on the events, Neel Darpan, by Deenbandhu Mitra
   8. **India’s first Civil Disobedience Movement – Indians disobeyed the law of 3/20th**
6. **AHMEDABAD SATYAGRAHA (Feb, 1918)**
   1. Case of internal conflict between Gujrat Mill owners & their workers, mill owners decided to withdraw the plaque bonus, workers opposed.
   2. Letter by Shrimati Anasuya (sister of Ambalal Sarabhai – president of Ahmedabad Mill Association, came from England) to MKG, about conditions of workers in Ahmedabad Mills
   3. Ambalal Sarabhai agreed to only 20% bonus and not the demanded 50%.
   4. Anasuya Sarabhai tried talking to his brother but failed. Later resorts to MKG
   5. Due to plague of 1917-18, heavy decline in workers
   6. To attract workers, mill owners promised increased salaries & bonus
   7. 2 reasons – plague & inflation due to WW I
   8. MKG did survey and found out that other mills in Gujarat offered good bonus to workers.
   9. MKG asks workers to strike, workers go on strike.
   10. MKG took as fast undo death to force a compromise
   11. Mill owners agreed to give 35% of wages as bonus to workers
   12. **India’s first hunger strike**
7. **KHEDA SATYAGRAHA (Mar, 1918)**
   1. Kheda famous for tobacco and cotton crops, kharif crops had failed, but the govt insisting on payment of revenue.
   2. Rule : if < 25% production, complete remission (enquired by Bombay Barristers VJ Patel & JK Parekh)
   3. British increased tax to 23%, they though more yield due to fertile land.
   4. Crops destroyed due to plague, famine and lack of rain.
   5. Gandhiji with Sardar Vallabhai Patel (young lawyer of Kheda), Indulal Yagnik, toured villages to encourage the peasants to withhold payment of land revenue & demand British to remit land revenues due to bad crop.
   6. Others involved – Narhari Parekh, Mohanlal Pandya, Ravi Shankar Vyas
   7. **India’s first Non Cooperation Movement** – Indians did not cooperate with what the British demanded, no cooperation with British, if they asked for tax, give no tax.
   8. **Later govt took revenue from only who could pay**.
8. **ROWLATT ACT (1919) – Black Act**
   1. Viceroy – Lord Chelmsford
   2. Act was passed on the recommendations of Sedition Committee chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt
   3. Other name – Anarchial & Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919
   4. Brought in retaliation of CAKE (Champaran, Ahmedabad, Kheda)
   5. Gave the govt enormous powers to repress political activities & allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years
   6. Serious betrayal of promises made by British during WW I
9. **JALLIANWALA BAGH TRAGEDY (1919)**
   1. Termed as “Preventive Murder” by Montague (India’s Secretary of State)
   2. Viceroy – Lord Chelmsford
   3. People agitated against the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew & Dr. Satyapal using Rowlatt Act
   4. People gathered on JWB to protest peacefully against the arrest of these two people.
   5. On 13th April, 1919, Baisakhi Day, troops led by General Dyer open fired upon unarmed men, women, children, young & old.
   6. Hunter Commission of 1920/ Disorders Inquiry Committee 🡪 was appointed to enquire on it.
   7. Sardar Udham Singh killed Governor Dwyer (Punjab) who ordered General Dyer, was killed on 13th March, 1940
   8. In response of this incident, Rabindranath Tagore returned his knighthood from England.
   9. MG MG returned his title of Kaiser-i-Hind bestowed by the British for his work during Boer War

1. **THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT (1920 – 22)**
   1. Ottoman Empire lost to British in WWI
   2. The Khalifa in Turkey was the leader of all Muslims in the world.
   3. British occupied territories of Turkey, which led to depression in Khalifa
   4. To support Khalifa, Indian Muslims started Khilafat Movement against British
   5. Launched to restore the caliph of the Ottoman Caliphate, leader of Sunni Muslims
   6. Gandhiji was head of the Khilafat Committee, merges with NCM
   7. Shows Hindu – Muslim unity.
   8. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
   9. Movement was never started because of Jallianwala Bagh
2. **NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT (1920 – 22)**
   1. 3 main demands under leadership of MKG
      1. The Khilafat issue
      2. The redressal of Punjab wrongs (Jallianwala Bagh)
      3. The attainment of Swaraj
   2. Boycott foreign goods, British laws & use of Swadeshi goods
   3. South India remained unaffected by NCM – Karnataka
   4. INC Session, Calcutta – 1920 🡪 talk between Congress leaders to start NCM
   5. NCM Leaders
      1. CR Das
      2. Basanti Debi (wife of CR Das)
      3. Jawaharlal Nehru
      4. JM Sengupta
      5. Birendranath Samsal
      6. Jitendralal Banerjee
      7. Netaji Bose
      8. Ali Brothers (Shuakat Ali & Muhammad Ali)
      9. Motilal Nehru & Chitranjan Das also joined, gave up their profession.
      10. Lala Lajpat Rai
      11. Rajendra Prasad
      12. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
      13. Motilal Tejawat
      14. Alluri Sitaram Raju
      15. Ajmal Khan
      16. C Rajagopalachari
      17. Gopabandhu Das
   6. Hindu Muslim Unity – Pandit gave speech in Masjid ???
   7. Universities
3. **CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT (1922)**
   1. Near Gokrakhpur, UP, a police station including 22 policemen was burnt on 5th Feb, 1922
   2. Gandhiji called off NCM on 12th Feb, 1922
      1. Another reason for calling off was Gandhi Ji wanted to take a break, make a stronger plan to crush British next time. For planning next step
   3. Nationalist leaders expressed bewilderment at MKG’s decision
   4. Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced for 6 years in jail
   5. People upset with Gandhi Ji’s decision 🡪 CR Das & Motilal Nehru, Netaji, Pd. Nehru
4. **THE SWARAJYA PARTY (1923)**
   1. CR Das(president) & Motilal Nehru(secretary), other member NC Kelkar
   2. The party broke in 1926 after the death if CR Das
5. **SIMON COMMISSION/Indian Statutory Commission (1927 formed, brought in India 1928)**
   1. Viceroy – Lord Irwin
   2. To review situation in India and decide whether Indians are fit to rule their own country (the audacity of these \*\*\*\*\*\*), Indians outraged as no Indian member
   3. Government of India Act, 1919 – said a commission would be appointed after 10 years to investigate the progress of governance scheme and suggest steps for reform, but it was formed early by 1927
   4. Total 7 members,
      1. Sir John Simon – Chairman
      2. Clement Atlee
      3. Harry Levy-Lawson
      4. Edward Cadogan
      5. Vernon Hartshorn
      6. George Lane Fox
      7. Donald Howard
   5. Slogan – “Simon Go Back!!” 🡪 Yusuf Meherally, also gave Quit India
   6. At Madras Session in 1927 presided by Dr. Ansari the INC decided to boycott the commission
   7. The lathi-charge at Lahore led to death of Lala Lajpat Rai (PNB & Laxmi Insurance Company)
      1. Witnessed by Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru live, worshipped him.
      2. Police Officer James Scott ordered the lathi charge
         1. Bhagat Singh misjudged James Scott for another officer John Saunders and killed him instead. (James Scott was not on duty that day) 🡪 **Saunders Murder Tragedy, 30th Oct, 1928**
         2. First revolutionary act of HSRA
   8. The agenda for 2nd RTC was to discuss the report of Simon Commission
   9. Opposed by - Nehru, Gandhi, M.A. Jinnah , the Muslim League and Indian National Congress
   10. It was supported by B.R Ambedkar, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy.
   11. Supported by Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Central Sikh League
6. BARDOLI MOVEMENT (1928)
   1. Against the payment of land tax led by Vallabhai Patel in Bardoli, Gujarat
   2. Got the title of Sardar form the women of the movement
7. **THE NEHRU REPORT (1928)**
   1. British asked Indians to present a report if they did not accept Simon Commissions Report.
   2. The **first major attempt to draft a constitution** under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru in Feb.
   3. Committee included – Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M S Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Suab Qureshi & G R Pradhan.
   4. **Demands in Report**
      1. India would be given Dominion Status
         1. Indians were hopeless for complete freedom, so they demanded this instead
         2. Meaning a free country with head of country under British Crown
         3. This demand would at least improve the conditions of Indians from the current state.
      2. No separate electorate (separate electorate allowed by INC in 1916, Lucknow)
      3. Defined the Citizenship and FRs
         1. 19 FR’s including equal rights for women, right to form unions & universal adult suffrage.
      4. India will be a federation which shall have a Bicameral Legislature
         1. At present, Bicameral states in India – 6 states
            1. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
      5. GG of India would be the constitutional head of India.
      6. Linguistic provinces
   5. In Dec, 1928 – Calcutta Session, majority of leaders accepted this report.
   6. British did not accept report, lead to Civil Disobedience Movement.
8. **1929**
   1. **Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt** 🡪 Throw bomb in Central Legislative Assembly
      1. Purpose – To scare British, aware them about the consequences if they do not listen to Indians, next time the bomb would be a real one
   2. Mahatma Gandhi writes some demands to Lord Irwin, which were ignored by him.
   3. British invite Indians for the 1st time to discuss terms – Round Table Conference (One) Invitation, 1930 in London.
   4. **December 🡪 Lahore Session (Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru)** 🡪 Most famous
      1. Declared strong demand for Poorna Swaraj 🡪 Main Goal, fed up with British (reason – did not accept out demands, ignored them such as Nehru Report, Gandhi Ji’s demands), no dominion status.
      2. Indians decide to launch the largest movement – Civil Disobedience Movement
      3. INC boycotts RTC I to be conducted in London, 1930.
   5. On 31st Dec, 1929 the newly adopted tri-color flag of freedom was hoisted
9. **REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS/LEADERS**

**REVOLUTIONARIES 🡪** People of India who are feeling the failure of Moderate and Extremists, who feel they have to take action in their own hands. They started creating terror among British by killing, kidnapping & looting them when they make any unjust laws against Indians.

**Justification for this action, why such course can be the right one**

1. British have been killing Indians indirectly, for example not helping during famines, unjust laws, heavy taxation on farmers & decline of local Indian shops when British started selling cheaper goods. All this led to killing of Indians indirectly, so taking the same action against them was a good idea.
2. This was a new experiment by the Indians when Moderates & Extremists failed the country. The people after seeing the failure of Congress wanted to take a different, more direct approach towards the British & see if this experiment works.
3. Revolutionaries wanted to scare the British, create terror amongst them so that they leave India.

**Why this was wrong?**

1. Killing British did not guarantee that the British would leave. Instead they started lathi charge on Indians
2. This experiment brought British anger on Indians, and ultimately failed

**Where it all started? Groups**

* 1. 1870s – Calcutta Student Committee
     1. A secret society, not very active. Lacked Weapons
  2. 1902
     1. Revolutionary Group in Midnapore
        1. Formed by – Janendranath Basu
     2. Calcutta – Anushilan Samiti
        1. Formed by Promotha Mittar
        2. Trained to fight against British
  3. REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES
     1. BENGAL 🡪 Bagha Jatin – “We shall die to awaken the Nation”
     2. MAHARASHTRA 🡪 Ramosi Peasant Force
        1. By Vasudev Balwant Phadke
        2. Throw out British from India.
        3. Looted British trains, destroy telegram lines, acquire weapons
     3. PUNJAB
        1. Facing difficulties due to famine, unable to pay tax, British captured lands and kept farmers as Bandhuwa Mazdoor (work without salary till they pay tax)
        2. Lala Lajpat Rai - influencing and helping the people of Pungjab
        3. Ajit Singh (Bhagat Singh’s uncle)
           1. Started an organization called Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan(No tax to British, motivate farmers)
           2. Started a journal Bharat Mata
           3. Other members – Agahaider, Saiyed Haider Raza, Lalchand
     4. Around 1890s, Tilak supported Revolutionaries.
        1. 1897 – Pune was suffering from Plague. British treated Indians suffering from this plague badly, dropped infected in jungles without food.
        2. Plague Commissioner – Mr. Rand 🡪 dragged a pregnant lady while delivering her baby, due to which the baby dies.
        3. Tilak influenced crowds during festivals, talked against British, and inspired people to fight.
        4. Chapekar brothers were inspired from Tilak and kill Mr. Rand.
     5. Newspapers
        1. **Sandhya, Yugantar, Kal** – Revolutionary messages, British reality, Influencing josh in people to fight against British.
     6. Muslims were absent from these Revolutionaries after Partition of Bengal. This was because British were supporting Muslims, their demands were met and also were influenced by British.
     7. Another reason for failure of Revolutionaries was lack of support form Muslims.
  4. **CHAPEKAR BROTHERS CASE (BUBONIC PLAGUE), 1897**
     1. On 22 June 1897, brothers Damodar Hari Chapekar & Balkrishna Hari Chapekar assassinated a British official W.C. Rand & his military escort Lt. Ayerst at Pune
     2. First case of militant nationalism in India after Revolt of 1857
     3. British set a Special Plague Committee chaired by ICS officer W.C. Rand
     4. This committee misbehaved & discriminated against infected Indians from the Bubonic Plague during 1896-97.
  5. **REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES ABROAD**
     1. **THE GHADAR PARTY MOVEMENT (1913)**
        1. Revolutionary group organized around a weekly newspaper – The Ghadr, HQ – San Francisco
        2. Other name – Pacific Coast Hindustan Association
        3. HQ – San Francisco, USA
        4. Why made outside? 🡪 Many Indians were working in USA & Canada. To support the Indian struggle for independence it was formed.
        5. Founders – Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakana(President) & **Lala Hardyal**
        6. Others Associated – Ras Behari Bose, Sant Baba Vasakha, Santok Singh, Baba Jwala Singh, GD Kumar, Ramdas Puri
        7. Weekly paper Ghadr/Hindustan Ghadr in commemoration of Revolt of 1857
        8. Motive – to remove British from India, due to Komagata Maru incident wanted to take revenge on British.
        9. Party planned to initiate a planned revolt in 1915
        10. British Intelligence infiltrated & crushed plan before it started
     2. **Komagata Maru Incident**
        1. 370 Passengers, mainly Sikhs & Punjabi Muslims
        2. Singapore to Vancouver(Canada)
        3. Sikh attempted to immigrate to Canada, but were denied entry and returned to Calcutta in 1914.
        4. British did not allow them to debark at Calcutta, resulting in riots leading to death of 20 people.
  6. **HINDUSTAN REPUBLIC ASSOCIATION, 1924**
     1. Founders - **Sachin Sanyal, Narendra Mohan Sen, Pratul Ganguly, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandra Shekhar Azad as an offshoot of Anushilan Samiti**
     2. **Meeting at Kanpur**
     3. Other Members – Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Roshan Singh, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rajendra Lahiri
     4. Later Hindustan Socialist Republic Association
     5. Training to Indians to fight against British, lacked weapons, hence looted Kakori Robbery Case
  7. **KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE, 1925**
     1. Kakori Railway Station near Lucknow.
     2. Lucknow-Saharanpur section of NR 29
     3. HRA responsible for this. The objectives of this robbery were to :
        1. Fund the HRA with funds stolen from the British administration.
        2. Garner public attention by creating a positive image of the HRA among Indians.
     4. **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Lal & Rajendra Lahiri**
     5. **Banarsi Lal** was caught and gave away all the names of involved which lead to **arrest** of many members **of HRA.**
  8. **BOMB at LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1929**
     1. Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt threw two crude bombs
     2. Assembly was discussing the Public Safety Bill & Trades Dispute Bill
     3. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru were hanged to death on 23rd March, 1931 at Lahore jail for Saunders case
  9. **CHITTAGONG ARMORY RAID, 1930**
     1. Surya Sen was the mastermind on Chittagong armory raid
     2. Hanged in 1933
     3. On Feb 1931, Chandra Shekhar Azad was surrounded by police at Alfred Park, Allahabad where he shot himself.
  10. Revolutionary Groups
      1. Barathmatha Association
         1. Founder – NilaKanta Brahmachari
         2. Madras Presidency
      2. Jugantar
         1. Founder – Barindra Kumar Ghosh

1. **1930**
   1. 26 Jan 1930 🡪 **First time the Indian Flag was hoisted** on the banks of river **Ravi 🡪 Poorna Swaraj Diwas,** reason for celebrating Republic Day on 26th January.
   2. **THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT (1930)**
      1. Meaning 🡪 Indians will disobey all laws made by British. No Indian will follow civil laws
      2. The difference with NCM is that in NCM we disobeyed to cooperate with British everywhere, whereas in CDM it was purely civil.
      3. **Started with Dandi March, started on** **12th March 1930**
         1. MG informed Lord Irwin on 2nd Mar that if he doesn’t cooperate, MG will take big action on 12th Mar.
         2. Marched from Sabarmati Ashram with **78 followers (241 mile)**
         3. After 24 days long march, broke **salt law** at Dandi on 6th April, 1930
         4. Sparked patriotism among the Indian soldiers in British Army
         5. The Garhwali soldiers refused to open fire on the people of Peshawar
         6. **Sarojini Naidu** joined midway the march to Dandi.
         7. All participants were arrested, approx. 90,000.
         8. Gandhi Ji declares that Indians will not follow any law made by British.
      4. British responded to the protest with lathi charge, Indians were not affected by lathi charge. Lord Irwin after all efforts orders open fire on Indians, resulting in death of Indians.
      5. Congress leaders **Tez Bahadur Sapru & M.R. Jayekar**
         1. First request to Pt. Nehru, no response.
         2. Then to MG, he says he will only stop the movement if Lord Irwin approves his terms
         3. Then they both go to Lord Irwin, he agrees to talks
         4. With the effort of these 2 leaders, lot a lives were saved and talks between Irwin and Gandhi was possible 🡪 Gandhi Irwin Pact
   3. No INC Session this year.
2. **1931**
   1. **First RTC** **(Nov 1930 till Jan 1931)**
      1. 58 political leaders from India, no INC Participation (decided in Lahore session)
      2. 16 delegates from native princely states
      3. 16 delegates from 3 British political parties
      4. Bad Impact of Indians on British as Indians did not participate
      5. Muslim League participation
         1. Mohd. Ali Jinnah
         2. Mohd. Shafi
         3. Aga Khan
      6. Hindu Mahasabha
         1. B.S Monjee
         2. M.R Jayekar
      7. Depressed Classes 🡪 Dr. Ambedkar & Reeta Malai Srinivasan
      8. Sikh 🡪 Sardar Ujjal Singh
      9. No output as no INC.
   2. **GANDHI-IRWIN PACT** **(Mar, 1931)**
      1. Both met 8 times, then came to a solution
         1. Irwin’s terms 🡪 End CDM & Gandhi to attend 2nd RTC
         2. Gandhi Ji’s terms 🡪 He accepts Irwin’s terms, release leaders of CDM, release acquired land of farmers by British, Removal of Salt Tax.
         3. After accepting terms, Gandhi Ji asks Irwin to release Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru. Historians say Gandhi Ji did not put up enough efforts for this. It is said he just asked Irwin about this, zidd pe nhi aaye iske liye. Irwin denies.
      2. Congress agreed to give up CDM
      3. Gandhiji appointed as the representative of INC for 2nd RTC
   3. **23rd Mar, 1931** 🡪 Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru were hanged, just after Gandhi Irwin pact
   4. **Second RTC (Sep – Dec, 1931)**
      1. British PM – James Ramsay Macdonald
      2. Lord Wellington replaces Lord Irwin just before 2nd RTC starts.
         1. Effect on Indians as deals made with Irwin.
      3. INC represented by MG, went to meet PM Ramsay MacDonald
         1. Gandhi Ji’s demand 🡪 A responsible government for Indians
         2. Rangaswamy Ayyanger
         3. Madan Mohan Malviya
      4. Muslim League
         1. Mohd. Ali Jinnah
         2. Mohd. Iqbal
         3. Aga Khan
      5. Hindu Mahasabha 🡪 M.R. Jayekar
      6. Depressed Classes 🡪 Dr. Ambedkar (separate electorates), only to attend all 3 RTC, he did not represent form INC.
      7. Women – Sarojini Naidu
      8. Conflicting demands from Indians, no unity. MG not happy with B.R Ambedkar, no one cooperated with Gandhi Ji. Every one made demands in their own interest.
      9. British refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom, no result from this Conference.
      10. British unhappy with waste of time, put Mahatma Gandhi in Pune’s Yerawada Jail (as a precaution so that MG doesn’t resume CDM after reaching India)
   5. **Dec – Karachi Session, 1931**
      1. President – Sardar V. Patel
      2. Resolution for **FR’s for Indians**
      3. Repeated Demand 🡪 Poorna Swaraj (1st time – Lahore, 1929) as our final goal.
      4. Definition of Poorna Swaraj decided.

1. **1932** 
   1. **Third RTC 🡪** Congress boycotted it, only 46 delegates attended the session
      1. British Indians represented by Aga Khan
      2. Indian princely states were represented by princes & divans.
      3. INC & Labour Party did not participate.
   2. Members who attended all 3 RTC’s
      1. ?????????
   3. INC in 1932 was declared an illegal organization
   4. **THE COMMUNAL AWARD** (Divide and rule policy, took advantage of Gandhi Ji in jail)
      1. PM MacDonald announced separate communal electorates for Muslim, Sikh, European, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, Depressed class, women & Marathas voters on 16th Aug, 1932. (Break India in many parts)
      2. It declared depressed class (Scheduled caste) to be a Minority Community
      3. Mahatma Gandhi very upset with this.
   5. **POONA PACT (Sept, 1932)**
      1. Gandhiji started fast unto death in Yerawada jail near Poona, 1932, wanted Communal Award to be withdrawn.
      2. An agreement between **Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar**
      3. **Abandoned the idea of separate electorates**
      4. **New demand**
         1. **Seats reserved for depressed classes (18%) were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislature.**
         2. **18% seats of the total seats in central legislature(for Indians)**
      5. Gandhiji started an All India Anti-Untouchability League, 1932 & the weekly Harijan in 1933.
      6. 8th Jan, 1933 was observed as ‘Temple Entry Day’
2. 1933
   1. MG gets released from jail.
   2. After Poona Pact, MKG lost interest in CDM & fully engrossed in upliftment of Harijans
3. 1934
   1. 16 April, Mahatma Gandhi calls off CDM
4. 1935
   1. **Government of India Act, 1919 (Monteague Chelmsford Reforms)**
      1. Viceroy – Lord Chelmsford, SoS – Monteague
      2. Introduction of Diarchy (Double Govt) at provincial level
      3. Subjects
         1. Central
         2. Provincial
            1. Reserved Subjects (Defence, Finance) 🡪 here law can be made by GG (need no one’s permission)
            2. Transferred Subjects (Health, Education) 🡪 Indian ministers can make laws here with the permission of GG
      4. Bicameralism brought to central legislature
         1. Legislative Assembly
         2. Council of States
      5. Introduction of Public Service Commission to conduct exams.
      6. It extended the principal of Communal representation by providing separate electorate for Sikh, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians etc. (previously only for Muslims in Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909 and accepted by INC in 1916 Lucknow session)
      7. Created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London(to reduce burden of SoS)
      8. Establishment of Public Service Commission
   2. **Government of India Act, 1935**
      1. Back bone of Indian Constitution
      2. Provision to make an All India Federation (add Princely State and Provinces together), unsuccessful as Princely states denied.
      3. Introduced Diarchy at central level & ended Diarchy at provincial level
      4. Division of Legislative Powers (Schedule 7 of CoI currently)
         1. Federal List (59 items)
         2. Provincial List (54 items)
         3. Concurrent List (36 items)
      5. Establishment of RBI (for Bangladesh, Myanmar, Pakistan)
      6. Right of Casting Vote was extended to around 10% of total population.
      7. Provided for establishment of Federal Public Service Commission, Provincial Public Service Commission, JPSC for two provinces.
      8. Provided for establishment of a Federal Court, having one Chief Justice and not more than six judges which was set up 1937.
      9. Introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces
         1. Legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam & United Province were made bicameral (upper & lower house)
      10. Separate electorates for minority communities, women, workers, laborers and depressed classes.
5. 1937 🡪 Election among provinces, INC wins over Muslim League. From 1937 to 1939 INC did great work in India (education, harijans), British were shocked.
6. 1937 till 1939 🡪 Congress worked very well in administration of India. (educations, harijans, release of prisoners)
7. 1939
   1. One side INC was working hard in our country, other side WW II breaks out.
   2. INC resigns. Reason – British (Viceroy Lord Linlithgow) without asking Indians, declare Indians will fight for British.
8. 1940
   1. LAHORE RESOLTUTION OF LEAGUE (1940)
      1. A resolution called for independent state for Muslims, i.e. Pakistan based on Two-Nation Theory of Muslim League
      2. Term Pakistan 🡪 Choudhary Rehmat Ali in 1933, in a pamphlet “Now or Never”
      3. Referred to 5 regions in British India 🡪 Punjab, Afghania, Kashmir, Sindh, Baluchistan
   2. DEMAND for PAKISTAN
      1. In March, 1940 at Lahore session under President Mohd Ali Jinnah, demand for Pakistan was called.
      2. The Muslim League was encouraged by British to do so.
      3. The demand was opposed by many Muslim congress leaders like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan & others
   3. **AUGUST OFFER (1940)**
      1. Viceroy – Lord Linlithgow
      2. To get Indian co-operation in WW II:
         1. Viceroy proposed dominion status as the objective for India.
         2. Will also create Constituent Assembly after war (in 1939, people did not know when will the war get over)
         3. Also increase seats of Indians in Viceroy’s executive council.
         4. Veto power to Minorities
      3. The congress rejected, accepted by Muslim League
      4. Reply to August Offer 🡪 **Individual Satyagraha** (because of British rule that forbid Indians meeting together at any place), also known as **Delhi Chalo Andolan.**
         1. Vinoda Bhave
         2. Pt. Nehru
         3. Brahma Dutt (close friend of Gandhi Ji)
9. 1942
   1. **CRIPPS MISSION** 
      1. Again for the help of India in the war, Sir Stafford Crips was sent to settle terms with the Indian leaders
      2. British offered
         1. Dominion for India.
         2. Constituent Assembly
         3. Till Indian constitution is not made, Indian Defence will be under British
      3. Indian leaders again refused to accept more promise.
      4. Reply to Cripps Mission 🡪 QIM
   2. **QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT** 
      1. Launched in Mumbai Session of INC in 1942
      2. Also known as Leaderless revolt
      3. The congress met on 8th Aug 1942, passed the resolution Quit India Movement.
      4. Gandhiji gave the slogan – “Do or Die” at the Gowalia Tank Maidan (today August Kranti Maidan in Mumbai)
      5. Aruna Asaf Ali (Grand Old Lady) of the Independence Movement hoisted the Indian Flag at this Stadium.
      6. Quit India slogan 🡪 Yusuf Mehrally (also gave Simon Go Back!)
      7. Powerful mass campaign galvanizing people into vehemently demanding freedom from the British rule
      8. 9th Aug, Gandhiji and other leaders were arrested & Congress declared illegal again (Aga Khan Palace in Pune with Sarojini Naidu)
      9. Violence broke out in country, telephone wires were cut, communication paralyzed, govt offices destroyed.
      10. The parallel govt set up in Ballia, Eastern Up by Chittu Pandey
      11. Movement was short lived, but its importance was demonstrating the intensity of nationalist feeling that people displayed.
      12. Non Supporters of QIM
          1. Muslim League (did not favour British leaving without partition)
          2. Communist Party
          3. Hindu Mahasabha
          4. C Rajagopalachari was not in favour of complete independence, he resigned from INC
      13. **Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Biju Patnaik, Sucheta Kriplani, Usha Mehta** were some of the leaders.
10. THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA)
    1. SCB founded the The Forward Bloc, 1941, escaped from India.
    2. Formed INA in 1943 in Singapore with Ras Behari Bose
    3. The Azad Hind Fauj aim at a military campaign for the liberation of India
    4. 3 fighting brigades – Gandhi, Azad & Nehru
    5. Women Regiment – Rani Jhansi Regiment
    6. Netaji gave the battle cry of ‘Jai Hind’ & slogan ‘Dilli Chalo’
    7. INA soldiers who were tried at Lal Kila was defended by a panel of lawyers 🡪 Bahadur Sapru, Bhulabhai Desai & Jawaharlal Nehru
    8. 2 INA HQ’s – Rangoon & Singapore
    9. 12th Nov, INA day
11. CR FORMULA, 1944
    1. Prepared a formula for Congress-League cooperation
    2. It was an acceptance of the Leagues’ demand for Pakistan
    3. Points
    4. VD Savarkar condemned the CR Plan
    5. Jinnah wanted Two Nation Theory (East & West Pakistan)
12. WAVELL’s PLAN & SHIMLA CONFERENCE, 1945
    1. Points in plan:
       1. Viceroy’s Executive Council 🡪 all Indian members except Viceroy & Commander-in-Chief
       2. The Council was to have a balanced representation (Sikhs, Muslims, depressed class etc.)
       3. Viceroy would still have the power of veto but used minimally.
    2. SHIMLA CONFERENCE 🡪 25 June, 1945, Lord Wavell invites 21 political leaders (including MG, Jinnah) to discuss Wavell’s Plan.
       1. Jinnah demands Muslim League members to be only part of The Council (not non-members of Muslim League) and MG with INC should not interfere much.
    3. No result from this Plan & Conference due to conflict among Indians.
    4. Muslim League (Jinnah) zidd pe add gayi, for Pakistan.
13. **THE CABINETS MISSION PLAN, 1946**
    1. British Govt sent 3 British Cabinet members to find out ways & means for a negotiated peaceful transfer of power to India **(Union of States)**
       1. Pethick **L**awrence **(L)**
       2. AV **A**lexander **(A)**
       3. Stafford **C**ripps **(C)**
    2. The mission rejected Muslim League’s demand for Pakistan
    3. Proposed a two-tier federal plan, initially accepted by both parties
    4. Later rejected by Muslim League
    5. Reaction to Plan
       1. Muslim League boycotted the Constituent Assembly
       2. Framing of the Constitution started on Dec, 1946
       3. Muslim Leagues showed discontent with Congress’ plan for future India
14. INTERIM GOVERNMENT
    1. Lord Wavell invited Pandit Nehru to form an Interim govt. sworn in on 2nd Dec, 1946
    2. Composed of 12 members (3 Muslims)
    3. Pandit Nehru was Vice President
    4. First time govt. of India was in Indian hands
    5. Muslim League joined reluctantly
15. JINNAH’s DIRECT ACTION RESOLUTION
    1. Postulated a campaign for the creation of Pakistan
    2. Muslim League withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Plan, July, 1946
    3. Form 16th Aug, 1946, country witnessed communal riots on a large scale
    4. The Muslim League passed a Direct Action Resolution which condemned both British & Congress
    5. 27th March, 1947 celebrated as Pakistan Day by Jinnah
16. CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
    1. Met in New Delhi on 9th Dec, 1946, without the League
    2. Rajendra Prasad was its President
17. MOUNTBATTEN PLAN/3rd June Plan, 1947
    1. India will only be free when
       1. There will be 2 Constituent Assemblies (Pakistan & India)
       2. There will be 2 countries – Pakistan & India
    2. Freedom would come on 15th Aug, 1947
    3. Boundary Commission will decide boundary between India & Pakistan (Headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe)
    4. Princely states were given a choice, all accepted except Hyderabad, Junagarh, J&K initially
18. INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA ACT, 1947
    1. Inspired from Mountbatten Plan
    2. 2 dates – 14th Aug 1947(Pakistan Independence Day) & 15th Aug 1947
    3. 15th Aug, 1945 🡪 Japan surrendered, reason why Mountbatten decided 15th Aug as date.
19. THE PARTITION OF INDIA
    1. Pakistan became independent on 14th Aug 1947
       1. Mohd Ali Jinnah became the first GG of Pakistan
    2. At midnight of 15th Aug, 1947, as the clock struck 12, India became free
       1. Nehru proclaimed nation with its ‘tryst & destiny’ speech
       2. Lord Mountbatten was sworn in as GG
       3. Jawaharlal Nehru as first PM of free India
       4. At the time, 562 small & big princely states
       5. Sardar Patel the first Home Minister, united India
20. **IMPORTANT LEADERS**
21. **ANNIE BESANT (1847 – 1933)**
    1. Founded
       1. Theosophical Society in India (more like became a member in 1888)
       2. Home Rule League with BL Tilak in 1916
       3. Central Hindu School
       4. College at Banaras (BHU)
    2. President of Calcutta Session of INC – 1917
    3. Did not attend 1920 session due to growing difference with MKG
    4. Editor of newspapers
       1. New India
       2. Commonweal
    5. Prepared the Lotus Song, a translation of Gita in English
22. **BAL GANGADHAR TILAR (1857 – 1920)**
    1. Title of Lokmanya
    2. Estd. English School at Poona
    3. Joined INC in 1891
    4. Started Ganpati Puja & Shivaji Festival in 1893 & 1896 respectively
    5. Home Rule League in 1916 at Poona
    6. Founded Anti-Cow Killing Society
    7. First to use the word Swaraj in political sense
    8. *Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it*
    9. Father of Indian Unrest 🡪 Valentine Chirol Shirol
    10. Newspapers
        1. Kesari (Marathi)
        2. The Maratha (English)
    11. Books
        1. The Arctic Home of Vedas
        2. Gita Rahasya
23. **BHAGAT SINGH (1907 – 1931)**
    1. Started Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha in 1926
    2. Followed Marxism ideologies
    3. Kriti Kisan Party + HRA = HSRA
    4. Killed British official Mr. Saunders in 1928, involved in Lahore conspiracy & bombed Central Legislative
    5. Executed on 23rd March 1931
24. **BANKIM CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYA (1833 – 1894)**
    1. Composition of the hymn Bande Mataram
    2. Novel – Durgeshnandini, 186 & journal Bangadarsan
    3. Anand Math, Devi Chaudhrani
25. **BIPIN CHANDRA PAL (1858 – 1932)**
    1. Title – Mightiest Prophet of Natinolism by Aurobindo Gosh
    2. Supported Age of Consent Bill, 1891.
    3. Swadeshi Movement, fought for Assam tea-gardeners
    4. Newspapers
       1. Paridaashak
       2. Public Opinion & tribune
       3. Swaraj (English weekly in London)
       4. Hindu Review
       5. Independent
       6. Democrate
    5. Book 🡪 New India
26. **LALA LAJPAT RAI (1865 – 1928)**
    1. Called The Lion of Punjab (Sher-a-Punjab)
    2. Inspired by Mahatma Hans Raj
    3. Estd. DAV College Lahore
    4. President of the special session of the INC at Calcutta, 1920
    5. Opposed withdrawal of NCM, 1922
    6. Founded Swaraj Party with Motilal Nehru & CR Das
    7. Founded Servants of People Society
    8. Editor
       1. Bande Mataram
       2. The Punjab
       3. The People
27. **CHAKRAVARTI RAJAGOPALACHARI (1879 – 1972)**
    1. Also known as Rajaji
    2. Politician & lawyer from TN
    3. Gave up practice during NCM
    4. Served as first & last GG of India (1948 – 1950)
    5. Ideas reflected in the collection Satyamev Jayate
    6. Awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954
    7. Founded the Swatantra Party in 1959
28. **DADABHAI NAOROJI (1825 – 1917)**
    1. First Indian to demand Swaraj in Calcutta session of INC in 1906
    2. Known as Indian Gladstone, Grand Old Man of India
    3. First Indian to be selected to the House of Commons on Liberal Party Ticket
    4. Highlighted Drain of Wealth form India by British’
    5. Book – Poverty & Un-British Rule in India, 1901, Rast Guftur
    6. Founded London Indian Society
    7. d
29. **Dr. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR (1891 – 1956)**
    1. Founded
       1. Depressed Classes Institute, 1924
       2. Samaj Samanta Sangha, 1927
    2. Participated in all 3 RTC’s
    3. Towards end of his life, embraced Buddhism
    4. Drafting Committee chairman
30. **Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD (1886 – 1963)**
    1. Founded National College at Patna
    2. During Interim Govt. in charge of Food & Agriculture
    3. President of Constituent Assembly
    4. First President of Independent India
    5. Bharat Ratna – 1962
    6. Newspaper – Desh (Hindi)
31. **GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE (1886 – 1915)**
    1. Gandhiji regarded him as his political guru
    2. President of Banaras Session of INC, 1905
    3. Founder of The Servants of Indian Society, 1905
    4. Statement – “ No Indian as started the INC”
    5. Newspaper – Sudharak
32. **Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU**
    1. General Secretary of INC in 1928, President in 1929
    2. PM of India from 1947 to 1964
    3. Known as Architect of Modern India
    4. Authored – Doctrine of Panchsheel
    5. Books
       1. The Discovery of India
       2. Glimpses of the World History
       3. A Bunch of Old Letters
       4. The Unity of India
       5. Independence and After
       6. India and the World
33. **MAHATAMA GANDHI**
    1. Came to India in 1915
    2. Newspapers/Books/Journals
       1. Young India
       2. Harijan
       3. Nawjiwan
       4. Hind Swaraj
       5. My Experiment with Truth
       6. All Men are Brothers
       7. Diet and Diet Reform
       8. The Bhagavad Gita
       9. Trusteeship
       10. Truth is God and Unto this Last- A Paraphrase
       11. Satyagraha in South Africa
    3. .
34. **RABINDRANATH TAGORE (1861 – 1941)**
    1. His elder brother Satyendranath Tagore, first Indian to become a ICS
    2. Founded Shantiniketan near Bolpore, 1901
    3. Wrote Gitanjali, fetched him Nobel Prize in 1913
    4. Compositions chosen as National Anthems
       1. India – Jana Gana Mana
       2. Bangladesh – Amar Sonar Bangla
35. **NETAJI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE (1897 – 1945)** 
    1. Passed ICS in 1920, England, left on Gandhi’s call of NCM
    2. Founded Independence for India League with Pt. Nehru
    3. Elected as President of INC at Haripura Session, 1938 & Tripura Session, 1939
    4. Resigned from Tripuri due to differences with Mahatma Gandhi
    5. Founded Forward Bloc, 1941, escaped India in the same year
    6. Took Charge of Azad Hind Fauj (INA) in 1943
    7. Addressed Mahatma Gandhi as “*Father of the Nation*”
    8. Biography – The Indian Struggle
36. **SAROJINI NAIDU (1879 – 1949)**
    1. Known as Nightingale of India
    2. First woman to participate in Freedom Struggle
    3. Participated in Dandi March
    4. Presided over Kanpur session of INC, 1925
    5. First women to become Governor of UP
    6. Books
       1. The Golden Threshold, 1905
       2. The Feather of Dawn; The Bird of Time, 1912
       3. The Broken Wing, 1917
37. Timeline
38. 1878 – The second Afghan war
39. 1883 – The Illbert Bill Controversy
40. 1885 – INC Formation
41. 1899 – 1905 🡪 Lord Curzon – Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer
42. 1909 – Morley Minto Reforms
43. 1917 – Champaran Satyagraha
44. 1919 – Rowlatt Act
45. 1919 (Apr) – Jallianwalah Baugh
46. 1919 – Rowlatt Satyagraha