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# PREFACE

The UPSC Modern History Subject is an important component of the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). Aspirants who are preparing for this prestigious examination need to have a strong understanding of Modern Indian History, which encompasses the period from the 18th century to the present day.

This book of UPSC Power Bank of Modern History Subject has been designed keeping in mind the needs of aspirants who are preparing for the Civil Services Examination. The book covers all the important topics of Modern Indian History, including the British Raj, the Indian National Movement, the Freedom Struggle, and Post-Independence India.

The questions in this book are comprehensive and have been curated after extensive research to ensure that they cover all the aspects of Modern Indian History. Each question is accompanied by a detailed answer that not only explains the correct option but also provides additional information related to the question. This will help aspirants to build a strong foundation in Modern Indian History and understand the subject in greater depth.

**The objective of this book is:**

1. **Assessing Knowledge:** by testing the candidates' understanding and knowledge of these topics.
2. **Testing Critical Thinking Skills:** to apply it in new and different contexts, analyse and evaluate information, and draw conclusions.
3. **Providing Practice:** by making them familiar with the format and style of UPSC questions.
4. **Preparing for the Exam:** by covering the same types of questions and difficulty levels as the actual exam.
5. **Identifying Knowledge Gaps:** By using the question bank, candidates can identify areas where they need to improve their knowledge or skills, and focus their study efforts accordingly.
6. **Improving Time Management:** This question bank provides a variety of questions that test different aspects of knowledge and skills, so that candidates can learn to manage their time effectively during the actual exam.
7. **Encouraging Self-Assessment:** By detailed explanations and solutions to each question, candidates can assess their own performance and identify areas for improvement.

We hope that this book will prove to be a valuable resource for aspirants preparing for the UPSC Civil Services Examination and help them achieve their goals. We wish all the aspirants the very best for their preparation and future endeavours.

We also express our gratitude to **Mr. Ankit Raj & Mr. Lalit Sikarwar** who have contributed to the book, for their experience and their knowledge. Their contributions will help our readers gain valuable insights and knowledge and secure a high rank in the UPSC examination.

We wish the readers great success ahead!

All the Best!

Team Oswaal Books

## Study Approach for Modern History for UPSC Prelims

Modern history holds significant importance in UPSC exams as it encompasses crucial events, movements, and personalities that shaped India's journey towards independence. To study effectively, aspirants should focus on understanding key concepts, analyze historical debates, refer to reliable sources, and practice answer writing to enhance their grasp of the subject. Here are certain guidelines which will help you to streamline your preparation.

- **Understand the Syllabus:** The first step to any exam preparation is to thoroughly understand the syllabus. For Modern History, the syllabus is quite comprehensive and covers a wide range of topics from the mid-18th century to the present.
- **Limits your resources:** It is important to choose the right study material for UPSC Prelims. You can refer to NCERT textbooks, particularly "India's Struggle for Independence" by Bipin Chandra, along with one standard reference books.
- **Make Short Notes:** In your own handwriting make concise notes of important events, dates, and personalities. This will help you to revise the important points quickly.
- **Analyse the Questions:** Analyse previous year's question papers to understand the type of questions asked in the exam. You will get an idea of the important topics and the areas that require more focus.
- **Practice MCQs:** Practice multiple-choice questions (MCQs) of Other UPSC exams such as CDS, CAPF, NDA, UPSC IES. This will help you to assess your understanding of the subject and also familiarise you with the exam pattern.
- **Focus on Key Areas:** Some of the important areas to focus on for Modern History are the Indian National Movement, the Freedom Struggle, the Revolt of 1857, British policies towards India, the Partition of India, and the impact of the Freedom Struggle on India's society and culture.
- **Timeline:** Once you have a clear understanding of the basics, create a timeline of important events from 1905 to 1947. This will help you keep track of the major developments that took place during this period. Some of the events that you should include in your timeline are the Partition of Bengal in 1905, the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920, the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930, and the Quit India Movement in 1942.
- **Important personalities:** Modern Indian history is marked by the presence of several important personalities who played a crucial role in the freedom struggle. These include Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Subhas Chandra Bose, and many others. Make sure to familiarise yourself with their contributions and their ideologies.
- **Administrative changes:** The period from 1905 to 1947 saw several changes in the administrative setup of India. The country was governed by viceroys, governors-general, and governors, each of whom played a crucial role in shaping the country's destiny. Make sure to familiarise yourself with the major administrative changes that occurred during this period and the key personalities associated with them.

## Contd.....

- **Social reform:** The freedom struggle was not just about political independence but also about social reform. Several reform movements, such as the Brahmo Samaj and the Arya Samaj, emerged during this period, advocating for social and religious reforms. Make sure to understand the key ideas and objectives of these movements.
- **Revision:** Finally, revise the subject thoroughly. Go through your notes, timelines, and PYQs regularly to ensure that you have a good understanding of the subject.( 6 )

In conclusion, a comprehensive study approach for modern Indian history for UPSC Prelims should include an understanding of the basics, a timeline of important events, knowledge of important personalities and administrative changes, and a familiarity with social reform movements. With a clear understanding of these concepts, you can be well-prepared to tackle any questions related to modern Indian history in the UPSC Prelims.

Best of luck!

Aashirvad Kumar  
UPSC Consultant: **Oswaal Books**  
7+ years of Teaching Experience  
3 UPSC Interviews



## Positive Affirmations

I realize what I cannot Control and let the good things flow

I courageously move in the direction of my dreams

I am Supported fully by the universe

I am wrapped in the loving energy of the universe

All of my thoughts are aligned with my desires

I allow my desires to flow to me now

### Affirmations for the new "YOU"

I effortlessly attract my desires

// Accept yourself, love yourself, and keep moving forward. If you want to fly, you have to give up what weighs you down.

I am open to new experiences and welcome abundance into my life

When I let go, I create space for something better.

// I have the power to shift my mindset and see the good in everything.



# Be mindful. Be grateful. Be positive. Be true. Be kind

**01**

Three things that make you special

**02**

Three people you are grateful for and why

**03**

Three simple things you are grateful for

**04**

A challenging experience that made you stronger

**05**

Three ways to inject gratitude into a current challenge

**06**

Describe the last time you did something nice for someone

**07**

A fear you have overcome

**08**

Three activities you enjoy most and why

**09**

What made you smile today?

**10**

Three things you love about your family

**11**

What is your favorite place, and why?

**12**

Three things you love most about yourself

**13**

The last time you were overcome with joy

**14**

A risk you are grateful you took and why

**15**

Three everyday items you are grateful for

**16**

Three songs that bring you joy

**17**

What skill do you have that you are grateful for and why?

**18**

One luxury you are thankful for

**19**

Describe a rejection you are grateful for

**20**

Three things about your body you are grateful for

**21**

What are you most grateful for in your daily life?

**22**

Three things you are grateful for about where you live

**23**

Three items in your home you are grateful for

**24**

Say thank you to someone

**25**

Something in nature you are grateful for

**26**

A person in your past you are grateful for

**27**

Something at school you're grateful for

**28**

Describe the last time you laughed so hard you cried

**29**

What is your proudest accomplishment?

**30**

Three things you want to manifest



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## Flash Facts

### Unit-1: Advent of Europeans and Consolidation of British Power in India

#### 1. Advent of the Europeans in India

##### Advent of Europeans

Portuguese	1498 AD
English	1600 AD
Dutch	1602 AD
Danish	1616 AD
French	1664 AD
Swedish	1731 AD

##### Portuguese

- **Vasco Da Gama**
  - Vasco da gama arrived at Calicut in 1498. Hindu Ruler of Zamorin Welcomed him.
  - By 1502, Vasco's second visit led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannanore and fortification of the same
- **Pedro Alvarez Cabral:** He established first factory at Calicut, in 1500
- **Franciscodeh Almeida (1505-09)**
- First governor, appointed by king to protect Portuguese interest, initiated the blue water policy (Cartaze system).
- **Cartaze system:** It was naval trade license issued by authority without which trade was prohibited.
- **Albuquerque (1509-1515):** He secured strategic control of Indian Ocean; captured Goa from Bijapur rulers; captured Bhatkal from Sri Krishna Deva Rai (1510) of the Vijayanagar; banned the practice of sati in his area of influence. He was considered to be the founder of the Portuguese power in India
- **Significance of the Portuguese**
  - Introduced printing press
  - Introduced of cannon on ship.
  - Introduced the art of the goldsmith flourished at Goa.
  - Introduced nut, potato, tomato, chillies, capsicum
  - In 1612 Battle of Swally was fought between English and Portuguese in which Portuguese were confined to Daman Diu and Goa.

##### Dutch

- They established first factory at Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh in 1605.
- Dutch Factories in India: Masulipatnam (1605), Pulicat (1610), Surat (1616),

- Bimlipatnam (1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsurah (1653), Cassimbazar (Kasimbazar),
- Baranagore, Patna, Balasore, Nagapatnam (1658) and Cochin (1663). (It covered both and western Coasts)

##### Significance of the Dutch

- **Battle of Bedara (1759):** The English defeated the Dutch. It resulted Dutch were ousted from India. Mir Jafar was replaced by Mir Qasim.

##### English:

- The East India Company was established in 1600
- William Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court in 1608 but failed to secure permission due to opposition by Portuguese.
- In 1611 Captain Middleton obtained the permission of the Mughal governor of Surat to trade there, also started trade in Masulipatnam.
- In 1613 a factory of East India Company was established at Surat.
- In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of King James I, arrived at Jahangir's court.
- In 1616 the Company established its first factory in the south in Masulipatnam.
- In 1632 the Company got the golden Farman from the Sultan of Golconda, which ensured safety and prosperity of their trade.

##### Danes

- Danish East India company was established in 1616 AD.
- **Significance of the Dutch:** They were the foremost promoters of Christianity in India

##### French:

- In 1664, Colbert, a minister of Louis XIV, laid the foundations of French East India Company. It was granted 50-year monopoly on French trade in the Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- In 1730, Dupleix became the governor of Chandernagore, in 1741, he became the governor of French territory in India.
- **Significance of the French:** The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle ended the war in Europe in 1748 and restored Madras to the British.

##### Carnatic wars

- Carnatic was the name given to the Coromandel coast and its hinterland by the Europeans.
- **First Carnatic War (1740-48):** The First Carnatic War is remembered for the Battle of St. Thome (in Madras) fought between the French forces and the forces of Anwar-ud-din, the Nawab of Carnatic supported by British forces.

- English seized French ships, French seized Madras.
- The war was ended with the Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle Under this treaty, France agreed to leave the Austrian Netherlands and give back Madras to Britain in return for Louisbourg.

#### Second Carnatic War (1749-54)

- The French authorities, annoyed at the heavy financial losses that Dupleix's policy involved, decided to recall him in 1754.
- Charles Robert Godeheu succeeded Dupleix as the French Governor-General in India.
- **Treaty of Pondicherry:** Godeheu adopted a policy of negotiations with the English and signed the Treaty of Pondicherry with them under which the English and the French agreed not to interfere in the quarrels of native princes.

#### Third Carnatic War (1758-63)

- Background of the war was the Seven Years war in Europe (1756-63)
- The Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 was the final blow to the French. General Eyre Coote of the English totally routed the French army under Count de Lally.
- The third war ended with the Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763) under which Pondicherry and Chandannagar were returned to France but they could only have trading activities in them.

#### Items of Import

- **Persian Gulf Region:** Pearls, raw silk, wool, dates, dried fruits, and rose water;
- **Arabia:** Coffee, gold, drugs, and honey;
- **China:** Tea, sugar, porcelain, and silk;
- **Tibet:** Gold, musk, and woollen cloth;
- **Africa:** Ivory and drugs;
- **Europe:** Woollen cloth, copper, iron, lead and paper.

#### Items of Export

- Cotton textiles, raw silk and silk fabrics, hardware, indigo, saltpeter, opium, rice, wheat, sugar, pepper and other spices, precious stones, and drugs.

## 2. India on the Eve of British Conquest

- The first half of the 18th century saw the decline of Mughals. The reign of Aurangzeb (1658-1707) was the beginning of the end of Mughal era in India.
- The misguided policies of Aurangzeb weakened the stability of the state and the decline gained momentum after his death due to wars of succession and weak rulers.

#### Causes for the decline of Mughal power in India

- Neglect of North-West border by later Mughal rulers which paved the way for Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali to loot Delhi on several occasions. Ahmed Shah Abdali even defeated the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat in 1761.
- Shift of allegiance of Zamindars resulted in separatist tendencies among the class.
- Many powerful regional groups like the Jats, Sikhs and Marathas defied the authority of the Mughal state to create their own kingdoms.

- No significant scientific and technological advancement aggravated the problem.
- Poor Economic Management coupled with luxurious lifestyle of Mughals.
- Long succession of weak rulers who have no administrative capability further accentuated the decline of Mughals in India
- The religious policy of Aurangzeb was largely responsible, leading to revolts by Rajputs, Sikhs, Jats and Marathas.

#### Rise of Regional States

- **Successor States:** They broke away from the empire but did not challenge the sovereignty of the Mughals. **Examples:** Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad
- **Independent Kingdoms:** These were established due to destabilization of Mughal control over the provinces. **Examples:** Mysore, Kerala, Rajput
- **New States:** These were set by rebels against the Mughals. **Examples:** Marathas, Sikhs, Jats

Name	Founder
Hyderabad	Kilich Khan /Nizam-ul-Mulk
Awadh	Saadat Khan /Burhan-ul-Mulk
Bengal	Murshid Quli Khan
Mysore	Initially ruled by the Wodeyars, later Hyder Ali usurped the power
Kerala	Martanda Varma
The Jats	Churaman and Badan Singh
The Sikhs	Guru Gobind Singh
The Marathas	Shivaji Maharaj
Rohilakhand and Farukhabad	Mohammad Khan Bangash

## 3. Expansion and Strengthening of British Power in India

#### Causes of British success in India

- Superior arms, military and strategy
- Better military discipline, and regular salary
- Civil discipline and fair selection system
- Brilliant leadership and support of second line leaders
- Strong financial backup
- Nationalist pride

#### Timeline of the event

- **1740:** Anglo French struggle began, for supremacy in India with First Carnatic War(1740- 1748).
- **1757-23<sup>rd</sup> June 1757:** Battle of Plassey (1757): British forces defeated the Nawab of Bengal at Plassey - The British East India Company (commanded by Robert Clive) against Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa supported by French force.
- It was a decisive victory for the British. Mir Jafar Khan entered Murshidabad with Clive and became Nawab

of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Mir Jafar Khan was compelled to pay substantial sums of money to the East India Company.

- **1761:** Fought between Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani, the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.
- Marathas lost the battle and their prestige. English benefited from this war
- **1764 - Battle of Buxar:** Fought between British East India Company and Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Awadh and Shah Alam II, the Mughal Emper. British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah, and Shah Alam II.
- **1765 - Treaty of Allahabad:** Battle of Buxar led to the signing of the Treaty of Allahabad. It was signed by Lord Robert Clive with Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II
- Administrative and Annexation policies of the British.

#### Anglo-Indian Wars

- **First Anglo-Mysore war (1767-69)**
  - **Cause:** In 1766 the East India Company joined the nizam (ruler) of Hyderabad against Hyder Ali in return for the cession of the Northern Circars.
  - **Participants:** Britishers, along with the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad declared war on Mysore.
  - **Result:** Hyder Ali was able to bring the Marathas and the Nizam to his side.
  - The Treaty of Madras was signed in 1769 which brought an end to the war.
- **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84):**
  - **Cause:** The Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But the British refused to honor the Treaty of Madras and did not give support to Hyder Ali.
  - **Participants:** Hyder Ali forged an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces in Arcot.
  - **Result:** Treaty of Mangalore - both parties agreed to return the captured territories and prisoners to each other.
- **Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92):**
  - **Cause:** Tipu Sultan, after Hyder Ali's death, had French help in bettering his military resources. Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British.
  - **Participants:** Tipu Sultan and English led by Lord Cornwallis
  - **Result:** The war ended with the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792. According to which Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.
- **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):**
  - **Cause:** Tipu refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley. He aligned with the French which British saw as a threat of them.

- **Participants:** Marathas, Nizams and English vs Tipu Sultan.
- **Result:** The British secured a decisive victory at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799.
- Tipu's territories were divided between the British and the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- The core area around Seringapatam and Mysore was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty who had been ruling Mysore before Hyder Ali became the de-facto ruler.

#### Anglo-Maratha Wars:

- **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775- 1779):**
  - **Cause:** The Death of Madhav Rao resulted in fighting among the Marathas. English used this for their advantage. Nana Phadnavis went against a treaty signed with the Calcutta Council and granted a port on the west coast to the French in 1777.
  - Another cause was increased importance of cotton trade.
  - **Participants:** Marathas and East India Company.
  - **Results:** A famous battle at Wadgaon was fought in which the Marathas under Mahadji Shindhia secured a decisive victory over the English. The English were forced to sign the humiliating Treaty of Wadgaon in 1779. Warren Hastings rejected this treaty. Later the war concludes by Treaty of Salbai. Sindhia was the guarantee of the treaty.
  - Treaty of Salbai was signed on 17 May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War it was signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Sindhia.
- **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-05):**
  - **Cause:** Internal squabbles among Maratha houses. In the Battle of Poona in 1802,
  - Yashwant Rao Holkar, the chief of the Holkars of Indore defeated the Peshwas and the Scindias.
  - Bajji Rao II sought British help and signed the Treaty of Bassein (subsidiary alliance) with them.
  - The Treaty of Bassein was a pact between the English East India Company and Bajji Rao II, the Maratha confederacy's Peshwa, it was signed on 31 December 1802 after the Battle of Poona.
  - The Scindias and the Bhonsles did not accept this treaty and this caused the second Anglo-Maratha war in central India in 1803.
  - **Participants:** Scindias, Bhonsles, Holkars vs the British
  - **Result:** British defeated all the Maratha forces. As a result large parts of central India came under British control.
- **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-18):**
  - **Cause:** British conflict with the Pindaris whom the British suspected were being protected by the Marathas.

- **Participants:** The Maratha chiefs Peshwa Bajirao II, Malharrao Holkar and Mudhoji II Bhonsle united front against the English.
- **Result:** The British won decisively.
- Battle of Koregaon was fought during this war. In this an army of mahar (depressed class) led by English officer defeated the army of Peshwa.
- This was the last major war fought and won by the British. With this, the British controlled most parts India directly or indirectly.

### Anglo-Sikh Wars

- **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46):**
  - **Cause:** Immediately after the death of Ranjit Singh, British East India Company had begun increasing its military strength to protect the empire from any Russian invasion from northwest. Growing influence of Sikh Army in the court worried the British. Due to the British provocation, Sikh forces crossed the Sutlej and took offensive positions against the English forces.
  - **Participants:** Sikh Army vs British Forces
  - **Result:** British victory at Sobraon led to the signing of the Lahore Treaty in 1846, which ended the war.
- **Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49):**
  - **Cause:** Murder of few East India civil service officers led to Hostility.
  - Dalhousie and his policy of extension.
  - **Participants:** Sikhs vs English.
  - **Result:** Final battle was fought at Gujrat near Chenab in 1849 in which British forces won.
  - The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond went into British hands.

### Important Policies of Britishers

- **Policy of Ring Fence:**
  - Warren Hastings- 1770s to 1800s
  - It can be called the predecessor of subsidiary alliance
  - To protect major provinces, set up subsidiary forces in the surrounding regions. Example- stationing army at Awadh giving some weird, illogical reason
  - The main agenda was to protect Bengal from any external threat.
- **Policy of Subsidiary Alliance:**
  - It is a treaty between the British East India Company and the Indian princely states, under which the Indian princely states lost their sovereignty to the English.
  - 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.
- **Features of subsidiary alliance:**
  - Indian ruler entering into Subsidiary Alliance with the British had to dissolve his own armed forces and accept British forces in his territory.

- He had to pay for the British army's maintenance. If he failed so, a portion of his territory would be taken away and ceded to the British.
- British promised non-interference in internal affairs of the Indian state.
- Indian state could not enter into any alliance with any other foreign power.
- He could also not employ any other foreign nationals other than Englishmen in his service.
- The Indian state could also not enter into any political connection with another Indian state without the approval of British.
- A British Resident was stationed in the Indian Court.

### Doctrine of Lapse

- It was an annexation policy followed of Lord Dalhousie when he was India's Governor-General
- from 1848 to 1856.
- **Features of the policy:**
  - Any princely state under the direct or indirect control of the East India Company who did not have a legal male heir would be annexed by the company, any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom.
  - The adopted son would only inherit his foster father's personal property and estates. The adopted son would also not be entitled to any pension that his father had been receiving or to any of his father's titles.
  - In 1824, before the time of Dalhousie, the princely state of Kittur was acquired by the East India Company by this doctrine.

## Unit-2: Rising Resentment Against Company Rule

### 1. People's Resistance Against British Before 1857

- The British expansionist policies, economic exploitation and administrative innovations over years are the cumulative effect that resulted in simmering discontent among all sections which burst in the form of the 1857 revolt.

#### Causes of the revolt

Economic causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The British economic policies destroyed the traditional the economy of the country as a result peasants suffered heavy taxation under the new revenue settlement system.</li> <li>● The British annexed many Indian States which led to loss of patronage of many artisans</li> <li>● The traditional industry's destruction</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The land rights of Zamindars were forfeited.</li> </ul>
Political causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Socio religious affairs of the Indian public were interfered.</li> <li>● The Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary alliance forced people for the revolt.</li> <li>● Improper governance system of British</li> <li>● Certain rights given to Mughal rulers were also denied.</li> </ul>
Administrative causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increase in the rate of corruption in the company's administration.</li> </ul>
Socio-Religious causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The British racial arrogance.</li> <li>● Christian missionaries increased their activities.</li> <li>● Support for widow remarriage, women education and abolition of sati.</li> <li>● The Religious Disabilities Act, 1856, which changed Hindu customs.</li> </ul>
Immediate causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The introduction of the enfield rifle and the rumor about the mixing of bone dust in atta (flour).</li> </ul>
Influence of outside event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The serious losses suffered by the British-the First Afghan War (1838-42), Punjab Wars (1845-49), Crimean Wars (1854-56), Santhal rebellion (1855-57).</li> </ul>

### The revolt of 1857

- **The Beginning of the Mutiny:-** On 10 May 1857 the rebellion started on in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, which is 40 miles northeast of Delhi. It then brusted in the upper Gangetic plain and central India into other mutinies and civilian rebellions.

### Sepoy Mutinies

- **Reasons:**
  - Discrimination in payment and promotions
  - Mistreatment
  - Refusal of the government to pay foreign service allowance while fighting in remote areas
  - Religious objections of the high caste hindu sepoys to Lord Canning's General service Enlistment Act (1856) ordering all recruits to be ready for service both within and outside India
- **Important sepoy mutinies:**
  - Vellore mutiny, 1806
  - Mutiny of 47th Native Infantry Unit, 1824

- Revolt of Grenadier Company, Assam, 1825
- Mutiny in Solapur, 1833
- Mutiny of 34th Native Infantry Unit, 1844
- Mutiny of 22nd Native Infantry Unit, 1849
- Mutiny of 66th Native Infantry Unit, 1850
- Mutiny of 37th Native Infantry Unit, 1852

### Leaders and their centers:

Leader	Place	British Officials
General Bakht Khan	Delhi	John Nicholson, William Hudson and James Outram
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Lucknow	Colin Campbell
Nana sahib	Kanpur	Colin Campbell
Rani Lakshmbai	Jhansi	Hugh Rose
Khan Bahadur	Bareilly	
Kunwar Singh	Arrah, Bihar	Winslow Taylor
Maulvi Ahmadullah	Faizabad	
Shah Mahal	Baghpat, UP	

### Causes for Failure of the Revolt:

- Limited territorial and social base
- All classes did not join
- Poor Arms and Equipment:
- Uncoordinated and Poorly Organized lack of central leadership:
- **No Unified Ideology**  
**Note:** During this revolt, there was widespread unity between Hindus and Muslims at all levels.

### Consequences of the Revolt:

- Abolition of Company's rule and Crown took over the administration.
- Annexation of Indian states and expansion were ended by the British.
- Army was thoroughly reorganized by the British based on British military policy "division and counterpoise".
- Increase in racial hatred between the ruled and the ruling class.

### White Mutiny:

- Because of the cancellation of Bhatta that they used to receive earlier there was resentment among company forces to transfer their allegiance to the British Army.

### Views on Revolt

- According to D. Savarkar it was the first war of Indian independence.
- It was described as "War of Nation's Independence" by Tara Chand.
- According to R.C. The Majumdar revolt of 1857 of independence was neither the first, nor national, nor a war of independence.
- As per Surender Nath Sen it began as a fight for religion and ended as a war of independence.

## Unit-3: Reform Movements

### 1. Socio-Religious Reform Movements: General Features

#### Raja Rammohan Roy (1772-1833)

- **Organisations:** Atmiya Sabha (1815), Calcutta Unitarian Committee(1823)
- Vedanta College (1825), Brahma Samaj (1828).
- **Significance:** He put his faith in monotheism
- His famous work include Gift to Monotheists (1809) and translated into Bengali the Vedas and the five Upanishads
- In 1814, he set up the Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends) in Calcutta to propagate the monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta and to campaign against idolatry
- He founded the Brahma Sabha in August 1828. it was later renamed Brahma Samaj

#### Debendra Nath Tagore

- **Organisations:** Tattvabodhini Sabha(founded in 1839)
- Adi Brahma Samaj (founded in 1866)
  - He joined Brahma Samaj in 1842.
  - Tattvabodhini Sabha studied India's past with a rational outlook.
  - His famous work include Tattvabodhini Patrika.

#### Keshab Chandra Sen

- **Organisations:** Brahma Samaj of India ( founded in 1866).
- He joined the Brahma Samaj in 1858 and became acharya.
- He was a champion of women's rights. His ideology was a mix of religious and social ideas.
- He established the Nava Vidhan in 1881 along with the newspaper New Dispensation to disseminate his religious ideas and philosophy.

#### Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta

- **Organisations:** Sadharan Brahma Samaj
- **Significance:** It reiterated the Brahma doctrines of faith in a Supreme being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth and morality.

#### Atmaram Pandurang

- **Organisations:** Prarthana Samaj in 1867, Bombay with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen.
- **Significance:** It works on a four-point social agenda
  - Disapproval of caste system.
  - Women's education.
  - Widow remarriage.
  - Raising the age of marriage for both males and females.
- Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined it in 1870 and popularised it.
- Other important leaders include R.G. Bhandarkar, N.G. Chandavarkar, Dhondo Keshav Karve and Vishnu Shastri.

#### D.K Karve and M.G. Ranade

- **Movement / Organisations:** Widow Remarriage Movement and Widow Home Association
- It provided education and training to widows so that they could support themselves.
- Karve himself married a widow and tled with the example for others to follow.

#### Henry Vivian Derozio

- **Movement:** Young Bengal Movement
- He taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.
- They demanded induction of Indians in higher grades of services, protection of ryots from oppressive zamindars, better treatment to Indian labour abroad in British colonies, revision of the Company's charter, freedom of press and trial by jury.

#### Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- He started a movement in support of widow remarriage
- He became principal of Sanskrit College and opened it to non
- Brahmins to break priestly monopoly. He also served as Secretary of Bethune School, Calcutta which was the pioneer of higher education for women.
- His work include BAHUBIVAH written in protest of polygamy.

#### Jyotiba Phule

- **Organisations:** Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873.
- His works include Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulamgiri. He dedicated his book Gulamgiri (dedicated this book to the American movement)
- Phule used the symbol of Rajah Bali as opposed to the brahmins' symbol of Rama
- He with the help of his wife, Savitribai, opened a girls' school at Poona.
- He was a pioneer of widow remarriage movement in Maharashtra and also opened a home for widows in 1854.

#### Balshastri Jambhekar

- **Organisations:** He founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the
- Native Improvement Society of which an offshoot was the Students Literary and Scientific Library
- He was a pioneer of social reform through journalism in Bombay.
- He attacked brahmanical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism.
- He started the newspaper Darpan in 1832. He was also known as the father of Marathi journalism.
- In 1840, he started Digdarshan which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.

#### Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram

- **Organisation:** Paramahansa Mandali in 1849.
- They were primarily interested in breaking caste rules.



**Gopalhari Deshmukh**

- He wrote for a weekly Prabhakar under the pen name of Lokahitawadi on social reform issues.
- He started a weekly, Hitechhu, and also played a leading role in founding the periodicals, Gyan Prakash, Indu Prakash and Lokahitawadi.

**Gopal Ganesh Agarkar**

- He was the cofounder of the New English School, the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College.
- He was a principal of Fergusson College.
- He was also the first editor of Kesari, the journal started by Lokmanya Tilak.
- He started his own periodical, Sudharak, which spoke against untouchability and the caste system.

**Gopal Krishna Gokhale**

- **Organisations:** The Servants of India Society in 1905 with the help of M.G. Ranade.
- The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India; to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people; and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.

**Narayan Malhar Joshi**

- **Organisation:** Social Service League
- He founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work
- He was also founded the All India Trade Union Congress (1920) along with Lala Lajpat Rai and others.

**Dayananda Saraswati**

- **Organisations:** Arya Samaj - He established the Arya Samaj at Bombay on 10th April, 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.
- It was a Hindu revivalist movement. The samaj started a Shuddhi Movement to convert non Hindus to Hinduism.
- It fixed the minimum marriageable age as 25 for men and 16 for girls and helped people in crisis like floods. The samaj also established DAV Schools with emphasis on western education.
- He gave the slogan 'back to the Vedas' and said they were infallible. He attacked hindu orthodoxy.

**Swami Vivekananda**

- **Movement:** The Ramakrishna Movement
- It was initiated to spread the message of Vedanta with its headquarters at Bellur, Calcutta.
- Swami Vivekananda addressed the famous Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1893.
- Two objectives of the Ramakrishna movement were:
  - To bring into existence a band of monks dedicated to a life of renunciation and practical spirituality, from among whom teachers and workers would be sent out to spread the universal message of Vedanta as illustrated in the life of Ramakrishna

- In conjunction with lay disciples to carry on preaching, philanthropic and charitable works, looking upon all men, women and children, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, as veritable manifestations of the Divine.

- Unlike the Arya Samaj, the Mission recognises the utility and value of image worship in developing spiritual fervour and worship of the eternal omnipotent God, although it emphasises
- on the essential spirit and not the symbols or rituals.

**Behramji M. Malabari**

- **Organisations:** Seva Sadan(1908)
  - It worked against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus
  - He acquired and edited the Indian Spectator.

**Radhakant Deb**

- **Organisations:** Dharma Sabha
  - He was the founder President of British India Association in 1851 along with Debendranath Tagore as its secretary.
  - It favoured the promotion of Western education even for girls.

**Madam Mohan Malviya**

- **Organisations:** Bharat Dharma Mahamandal
- An all-India organisation of the orthodox educated Hindus, it stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission

**Sree Narayana Guru Swamy**

- **Movement:** Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Movement and Temple Entry Movements
- **Aruvippuram movement:** To show that consecration of an idol was not the monopoly of the higher castes. It was started by installing Shivalinga on Shivratri in 1888.

**C N Mudaliar, T M Nair, Tyagaraja**

- **Movement:** Justice Movement - It began in Madras in order to secure jobs and representation for non Brahmins.
- In 1917, the Madras Presidency Association demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature. It came under the leadership of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy and his Self-Respect Movement.

**E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker**

- **Movement:** The Self respect Movement was in 1920s.
- He emphasised to undermine the position of brahmin priests by formalising weddings without brahmin priests

**M. G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao**

- **Movement:** Indian Social Conference Madras, 1887
- It met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress.
- It advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism.

- It launched the 'Pledge Movement' to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

### Islamic Reforms Movement

#### Shah Waliullah

- **Movement:** Wahabi Movement
- It was an Islam revivalist movement. India was considered to be dar-ul-Harb (land of the kafirs) and it needed to be converted to dar-ul-Islam (land of Islam)

#### Haji Shariatullah

- **Movement:** Fara'idi Movement in 1818.
- It emphasised on the Islamic pillars of faith. It aims to eradicate of social innovations or un-Islamic practices among the Muslims and ask to perform their duties.

#### Mirza Ghulam Ahmad

- **Movement:** Ahmadiyya Movement, 1889
- It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad
- The movement spread Western liberal education among the Indian Muslims

#### Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- **Movement:** Aligarh Movement
- This movement emerged as a liberal trend in Muslim intelligencia.
- He started Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh Muslim University) at Aligarh in 1875
- Sir Syed's progressive ideas are propagated through his work Tahdhib-al-Akhlaq.
- He supported woman empowerment and opposed purdah system and Polygamy, condemned the system of piri and muridi.
- He opposed congress on the ground that it will lead to political monopoly of Hindu's.

#### Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi

- **Movement:** Deoband School
- The school aimed to train religious leaders for Muslim community. It was seen as a revivalist movement organized by the Ulema
- It welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress

#### Parsi Reform Movements

- **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha:** It was founded in 1851 by a group of English-educated Parsis for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity"
- The movement was founded by Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee.
- Its newspaper was Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller).

#### Sikh Reform Movements

- Singh Sabha Movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873 with an objective

- to make available modern western education to the Sikhs,
- to counter the proselytising activities of Christian missionaries as well as the Brahmo Samajists, Arya Samajists and Muslim maulvis.

- The Akali movement (also known as Gurudwara Reform Movement) was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.
- It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants (the post having become hereditary)

#### Other important movements

- **Theosophical Movement:** It was led by H P Blavatsky and M S Olcott in 1875.
- This movement came to be allied with Hindu renaissance. It accepted Hindu beliefs such as reincarnation, Upanishads and Vedanta.
- Annie Besant is associated with this movement and was elected as the President of the Theosophical Society in 1907.
- Annie Besant had come to India in 1893. She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898 where both Hindu religion and Western scientific subjects were taught.
- The college became the Banaras Hindu University in 1916.

## Unit-4 & 5: The Struggle Begins and National Movement (1905–1918)

### 1. Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India

#### Political Associations before Indian National Congress

- **Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha, 1836:** It was formed by the associates of Raja Rammohan Roy.
- **Bengal British India Society, 1843:** It worked to collect and disseminate the actual information of the condition of people in British India.
- **East India Association, 1866:** It was established by Dadabhai Naoroji in London.
- **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, 1867:** It was established by M.G. Ranade as a bridge between people and government.
- **Indian League, 1875:** It was founded by Sisir Kumar Ghosh.
- **The Indian Association of Calcutta, 1876:** It superseded the Indian League led by younger nationalists of Bengal S. Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.
- **The Madras Mahajan Sabha, 1884:** It was founded by M. Veeraraghavachary, B. Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandacharlu.
- **The Bombay Presidency Association, 1885:** It was founded by Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta and K T Telang.
- **Ilbert Bill Controversy:** Ilbert Bill, was a controversial bill proposed in 1883 which allowed senior Indian

- The bill was introduced by viceroy, Lord Ripon.
- The bill had to face intense criticism from the Europeans and Britishers because they looked it as a humiliation as it placed Indian judges at par with European Judges.
- It was withdrawn due to opposition in Britain and from British settlers in India and was reintroduced in much diluted state.

#### List of Committees and Commissions in India before Independence:

Name of Committees/ Commissions	Year	Governor-General/ Viceroy	Purpose
Wood Despatch	1854	Lord Dalhousie	Education
Hunter Commission	1882	Lord Ripon	Education
Campbell Commission	1866	Sir John Lawrence	Famine
Strachey Commission	1880	Lord Lytton	Famine
Lyll Commission	1886	Lord Elgin-II	Famine
Raleigh Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Education
Sadler Commission	1917	Lord Chelmsford	Education
Hartog Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Education
Sargent Plan	1944	Lord Wavell	Education
MacDonnell Commission	1900	Lord Curzon	Famine
Mansfield Commission	1886	Lord Dufferin	Currency
Fowler Committee	1898	Lord Elgin-II	Currency
Fraser Commission	1902	Lord Curzon	Agriculture
Babington Smith Commission	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Currency
Hunter Committee Report	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Punjab Disturbances
Muddiman Committee	1924	Lord Reading	Examine the working of diarchy Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
Butler Commission	1927	Lord Irwin	Indian States
Whitley Commission	1929	Lord Irwin	Labour
Simon Commission		Lord Irwin	To investigate the progress of the governance scheme and suggest new steps for reform .
Sapru Commission	1935	Lord Linlithgow	Unemployment
Hilton Young Commission	1939	Lord Linlithgow	Currency
Chatfield Commission	1939	Lord Linlithgow	Army
Floud Commission	1940	Lord Linlithgow	Tenancy in Bengal

#### Nationalist Organisations:

Organisation	Year	Founder	Place
Landholder's Society	1838	Dwarkanath Tagore	Calcutta
British India Society	1839	William Adam	London
Bengal British India Society	1843	George Thompson	Calcutta
British India Association	1851	Radhakant Deb	Calcutta
East India Association	1866	Dadabhai Naoroji	London
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	1867	MG Ranade	Maharashtra
National Indian Association	1867	Mary Carpenter	London
Indian Society	1872	Anand Mohan Bose	London
Indian Association	1876	Anand Mohan Bose and Surendra Nath Banerjee	Calcutta
Indian National Conference	1883	Surendranath Banerjee	Calcutta
Madras Mahajan Sabha	1884	V. Raghvachari, S. Aiyar and P Anand Charlu	Madras

Bombay Presidency Association	1885	Pherozechah Mehta, K. T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji	Bombay
Indian National Congress	1885	A. O. Hume	Bombay
Servants of India Society	1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Bombay
Home Rule League	1916	Anne Besant and B G Tilak	Pune
Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha	1918	Indra Narayan, Malviya and Gauri Shankar	Lucknow
Communist Party of India	1920	M N Roy	Tashkent
Awadh Kisan Sabha	1920	Ramchandra, Nehru, Gauri Shankar	Pratapgarh
Indian Trade Union Congress	1920	Founder: M N Joshi, President: Lala Lajpat Rai	Bombay
Swaraj Party	1923	Motilal Nehru and CR Das	Delhi
Rastriya Svayamsevak Sangh	1925	KB Hedgewar	Nagpur
Khudai Khidmatgars (Red Shirts)	1929	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (also known as Frontier Gandhi)	Peshawar
Congress Socialist Party	1934	Acharya Narendra Dev and Jai Prakash Narayan	
All India Kisan Sabha	1936	N G Ranga and Sahajanand	Lucknow
Forward Bloc	1939	Subash Chandra Bose	Calcutta
Radical Democratic Party	1940	M N Roy	Calcutta

## 2. Indian National Congress: Foundation and the Moderate Phase

- The leaders of this period were Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govinda Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, W.C. Banerjee, S.N. Banerjee, Pheroze Shah Mehta etc
- They raised basic questions regarding the nature and purpose of British rule.
- They did economic critique using following arguments:
  - Drain Theory
  - Critique of Railways
  - Deindustrialization of India
- Some Leaders behind Economic Critique:**
  - Romesh Chandra Dutt:** He was a retired ICS officer, published The Economic History of India at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in which he examined in minute detail the entire economic record of colonial rule since 1757.
  - Justice MG Ranade:** He taught an entire generation of Indians the value of modern industrial development and said that if India is

poor today it is because of economic policies of British.

- Dadabhai Naoroji:** He was also called the Grand old man of India
- Gokhale called him Gladstone of India. He was the main proponent of Drain Theory
- He wrote Poverty and un-British Rule in India.
- Foundation and the Moderate Phase Of Indian National Congress**
  - A.O. Hume mobilized the leading intellectuals and organized the first session of INC at Bombay in Dec 1885. S. Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose were the main architects of the Indian National Conference.
  - The first session of INC was presided over by W C Bonnerjee. Other important presidents include Dadabhai Naoroji (was elected 3 times as president), Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozechah Mehta, Sarojini Naidu among others.
  - Safety Valve theory: Hume argued that INC would prove to be a safety valve for releasing the growing discontent of Indian.

### Sessions of the Congress:

Session	Year	President	Place	Important Remarks
First	1885	W. C. Banerjee	Bombay	Attended by 72 members
Second	1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta	Number of delegates increased to 436.
Third	1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras	First Muslim President
Fourth	1888	George Yule	Allahabad	First English President
Fifth	1889	William Wedderburn	Bombay	
Sixth	1890	Pherozechah Mehta	Calcutta	
Seventh	1891	P. Ananda Charlu	Nagpur	
Eighth	1892	W. C. Banerjee	Allahabad	

Ninth	1893	Dadabhai Naoroji	Lahore	
Tenth	1894	Alfred Webb	Madras	
Eleventh	1895	Surendra Nath Banerjee	Poona	
Twelfth	1896	Rahimtulla Sayani	Calcutta	Vande Matram was sung for the first time.
Thirteenth	1897	C. Shankaran Nayar	Amravati	
Fourteenth	1898	Anand Mohan Bose	Madras	
Fifteenth	1899	Romesh Chandra Dutt	Lucknow	
Sixteenth	1900	N. G. Chandrawarkar	Lahore	
Seventeenth	1901	Dinshaw. E. Wacha	Calcutta	
Eighteenth	1902	Surendra Nath Banerjee	Ahmedabad	
Nineteenth	1903	Lal Mohan Ghosh	Madras	
Twentieth	1904	Henry Cotton	Bombay	
Twenty First	1905	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Varanasi	
Twenty Second	1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta	The word Swaraj used for first time by the President.
Twenty Third	1907	Rash Bihari Ghosh	Surat	First split of Congress into Moderates and Extremists.
Twenty Fourth	1909	Madan Mohan Malviya	Lahore	
Twenty Fifth	1910	William Wedderburn	Allahabad	
Twenty Sixth	1911	Bishan Narayan Dhar	Calcutta	Jana-Gana-Mana was sung for the first time.
Twenty Seventh	1912	R. N. Mudholkar	Bankipur/Patna	
Twenty Eighth	1913	Nawab Sayyid Mohammad	Karachi	
Twenty Ninth	1914	Bhupendra Nath Basu	Madras	
Thirtieth	1915	Satyendra Prassana Sinha	Bombay	
Thirty First	1916	Ambika Charan Mazumdar	Lucknow	Merger of Congress and Muslims league.
Thirty Second	1917	Annie Besant	Calcutta	First Woman President of Congress.
Thirty Third	1918	Madan Mohan Malviya	Delhi	Resignation of S. N. Banerjee
Thirty Fourth	1919	Motilal Nehru	Amritsar	
Thirty Fifth	1920	C. Vijay Raghvachariyar	Nagpur	Non-cooperation movement resolution passed.
Thirty Sixth	1921	C. R. Das (In prison)	Ahmedabad	Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President)
Thirty Seventh	1922	C. R. Das	Gaya	
Thirty Eighth	1923	Maulana Muhammed Ali	Kakinada	
Special Session	1923	Abul Kalam Azad	Delhi	Youngest President (35 years old)
Thirty Ninth	1924	Mahatma Gandhi	Belgaum	
Fortieth	1925	Sarojini Naidu	Kanpur	First Indian Women President.

Fourty First	1926	Srinivas Iyengar	Guwahati	Every Congress person to compulsorily wear khadi.
Fourty Second	1927	M. A. Ansari	Madras	Poorna Swaraj (Total Independence) was now the aim of Congress.
Fourty Third	1928	Motilal Nehru	Calcutta	First All India Youth Congress formed.
Fourty Fourth	1929	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lahore	Poorna Swaraj Resolution passed.
Fourty Fifth	1931	Vallabhbhai Patel	Karachi	Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.
Fourty Sixth	1932	Amrit Ranchoddas	Delhi	
Fourty Seventh	1933	Smt. Nelli Sengulpta	Calcutta	
Fourty Eighth	1934	Rajendra Prasad	Bombay	Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
Fourty Ninth	1936	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow	
Fiftieth	1937	Jawaharlal Nehru	Faizpur (Bengal)	First session to be held in a village.
Fifty First	1938	Subash Chandra Bose	Haripura	National Planning Committee set up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
Fifty second	1939	Subash Chandra Bose/ Rajendra Prasad	Tripuri	Resignation of Bose (Rajendra Prasad took over), formation of Forward Bloc.
Fifty Third	1940, 1941-45	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Ramgarh	No Session held during 1941-45.
Fifty Fourth	1946	J. B. Kripalani	Meerut	J. B. Kiplani was the President of Congress at the time of independence. He resigned in November 1947 after which Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of Congress.
Fifty Fifth	1948	Pattabhi Sitarammaiya	Jaipur	The session began with singing the Vande Mataram and Jana-Gana-Mana

## Unit-6: Era of Mass Nationalism (1919-1949)

### 1. Emergence of Gandhi

- Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on January 9, 1915.

Facts about Gandhi	
Birth	October 2, 1869, Porbandar (Gujarat)
Parents	Father: Karamchand Gandhi Mother: Putalibai
Wife	Kasturba (1883)
Political Guru	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
Literary Works	Hind Swaraj (1909), My Experiments with Truth (Autobiography written in Gujarati language)
Journals/ Papers	Indian Opinion, Harijan Young India, Navjeevan (Gujarati)

- He established Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad.
- Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948 at Birla House in Delhi by Nathuram Godse.

### Gandhi in South Africa

- In 1893, he proceeded to Natal, South Africa in relation with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah. On his journey from Durban to Pretoria, he was thrown out of a first-class compartment by a white man.
- Gandhi established Natal Indian Congress in 1894
- He started a paper called Indian Opinion in 1903. In 1904, he established Phoenix Settlement in Natal.
- In 1910, Gandhi established Tolstoy Farm in Johannesburg with support of his German architect friend Kallenbach.

### Three Significant Struggles

- During the period of 1917 and early 1918, Gandhiji was involved in three significant struggles.
- **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):**
  - Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi to look into the problems of farmers in the context of Indigo planters in Bihar. Peasants were forced to grow indigo on 3/20th part of the land (Tinkathia System).
  - European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues to maximise their profits. A committee was constituted to look into the issue, and Gandhi was a member of the committee.

- The tinkathia system was abolished and 25 percent of the compensation was provided. (Not full)
- Other leaders associated were- Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J.B. Kripalani etc
- **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)**
  - There was a dispute between Gujarat mill owners and their workers over the question of plague bonus.
  - Workers demanded for a rise of 50 percent in wages.
  - Gandhi demanded for a 35 percent hike and took a fast unto death.
  - Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who invited Gandhi to fight for workers.
- **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)**
  - The peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to failure of crops.
  - The farmers were entitled to remission according to revenue code if yield is less than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of normal produce.
  - Government was adamant to the demands and ordered seizure of property if taxes were not paid.
  - Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes.
  - Other leaders associated with the movement were- Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Narhari Parekh, Shankarlal Parikh Mohanlal Pandya etc

#### **Rowlatt Act (1919)**

- The act officially called Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act.
- It recommended imprisonment of activists without trial for two years.
- Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level.
- He organized Satyagraha Sabha and roped in youngsters of Home rule leagues and Pan Islamists.
- Form of protest finally chosen included observance of a nationwide hartal accompanied by fasting and prayer and civil disobedience was against specific laws etc.

#### **Jallianwala Bagh Incident (1919)**

- On April 10, 1919, Dyer ordered the arrest of two local leaders, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew who were associated with the reception committee for the annual session of Congress to be held in December 1919.
- The protest against their arrest, a peaceful public meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on Baisakhi day on April 13, 1919, where Dyer arrived with armoured cars and troops and fired on the crowd without warning.

#### **The Khilafat Movement**

- During The First World War, Turkey was an ally of Germany against Britain. The Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph (or Khalifa) of the Islamic world. Turkey was defeated in the First World War. It hurt the sentiments of Indian Muslims who regarded Khalifa as the religious head of the muslim world.

- Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali started the Khilafat movement.
- A Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasarat Mohani.
- All-India Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi on November 23, 1919, which was presided over by Gandhiji.

## **2. Revolutionary Extremities**

- HRA Hindustan Republic Association (Later renamed as Hindustan socialist Republic Association) was founded at Kanpur in October 1924, by Sachindranath Sanyal, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Ram Prasad Bismil. Its objective was to organise armed revolution to overthrow colonial rule and establish in place a Federal Republic of the United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.
- On 9 August 1925, the train at Kakori was looted. Ashfaqulla Khan, Ramprasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged in this case.
- Saunders Murder, - HSRA revolutionaries organised this plan.
- Saunders, police official responsible for the lathi charge in Lahore and for death of Lala Lajpatrai during anti-simon commission protest.
- Bhagatsingh, Azad and Raj guru shot dead Saunders.
- Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged on March 23, 1931 in Lahore Conspiracy Case.
- On 8<sup>th</sup> April 1929 Bomb in the central legislative assembly was thrown in order to protest against the passage of the Public safety Bill and Trade disputes bill which are restrictive on civil liberties.
- The bombs had been deliberately made harmless and were aimed at making the 'deaf hear'.
- On February 27, 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad was surrounded by the police at Alfred Park, Allahabad, and met a heroic death in the police encounter.
- **Chittagong Armoury (April, 1930):** It was Led by suryasen. The plan was to occupy two main armouries in Chittagong to seize and supply arms to revolutionaries.
- The Philosophy of the Bomb was written by Bhagwati Charan Vohra and Bandi Jiwan by Sachindranath sanyal.

## **3. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)**

- The non cooperation movement which was the first mass movement under the leadership of Gandhi, was launched to address three main demands:
  - the Khilafat issue
  - the failure of the British Government to heal up the wounds of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, and
  - the attainment of Swaraj.
- A special session of Congress was convened at Calcutta in September 1920, to approve the non-cooperation scheme.

- **The Nagpur Session of the INC (December 1920):** It changed the Constitution and defined its object as the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. The resolution of non-cooperation was again repeated and adopted at this session. It was CR Das who moved the resolution for non-cooperation movement.

#### **Chauri Chaura Incident**

- On February 5, 1922, a Congress procession at Chauri Chaura, was fired upon by the police. The angry crowd attacked and burned the police station, causing the death of 22 policeman. On hearing the incident, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement. Gandhiji was arrested on March 10, 1922 and was sentenced for 6 years for spreading disaffection against the government.

#### **Swaraj Party (1923)**

- At the Gaya session of the Congress, changers led by C. Rajagopalachari defeated the pro changers. As a result C. R Das who presided over the Gaya Congress resigned from the presidentship of the Congress.
- On 1 January 1923, CR Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Congress – Khilafat Swaraj Party better known as Swaraj Party. C.R Das was the President and Motilal was the secretary of the new party. Swaraj Party was to function as a group within the Congress.
- The elections to the legislatures were held in November 1923, under the Government of India Act, 1919. The Swarajists won 42 out of 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative. Assembly.

## **4. Civil disobedience Movement and Congress rule in province**

#### **Simon Commission**

- On November 8, 1927, the Secretary of State for India Lord Birkenhead, in London, and the Viceroy Lord Irwin in New Delhi, announced the setting up of an Indian Statutory Commission under John Simon commonly referred
- to as the Simon Commission, was a group of seven British Members of Parliament under the chairmanship of Sir John.
- The Objective of this commission was to report on India's constitutional progress for introducing constitutional reforms.
- The Commission, in addition to the Chairman, consisted of six members. Party-wise, there were four Conservatives, two Labourites and one Liberal. It was an all-white Commission with no Indian representation.
- When Simon Commission landed on February 3, 1928 a in Bombay complete hartal was observed in all cities and towns. Processions were taken out with the slogan Go Back Simon.
- The report of the Simon Commission published on May 27, 1930.

#### **Major Recommendations:**

- It proposed the abolition of dyarchy and the establishment of representative government in the provinces.

- It recommended that separate communal electorates be retained.
- It accepted the idea of federalism but not in the near future.
- It also suggested that the Indian army should be Indianised though British forces must be retained.

#### **Nehru Report (1928)**

- When Congress gave a call to boycott the Simon commission, Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India challenged the Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of constitutional reforms which had the support of wide sections of Indian political opinion.
- An answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge, prepared by a committee
- headed by Motilal Nehru, the committee included Tej Bahadur Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Mangal Singh, Ali Imam, Shuab Qureshi and G.R. Pradhan as its members. Nehru report was submitted in August 1928.
- Some important features of Nehru report were:
  - It defined Dominion status as the form of government desired by India.
  - It rejected the principle of separate communal electorates.
  - It recommended universal adult suffrage, equal rights of women, freedom to form unions and dissociation of the state from religion in any form.
- The Nehru Report was approved by the majority vote at the annual session of Congress held of Calcutta in December 1928.

#### **Jinnah's Fourteen Points**

- Jinnah did not accept the Nehru Report on the ground that it rejected separate electorates for the Muslims. He drew up a list of demands for the Muslims in the form of Fourteen Points. These included demands such as separate electorates for Muslims, creation of Muslim - majority provinces, reservation of posts for Muslims in all services of the State, etc.

#### **Lahore Session of the Congress (1929)**

- Lahore session of the Congress in December 1929 was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. The Lahore session passed a resolution declaring Poorna Swaraj (complete independence) to be the Congress objective.
- On December 31, 1929 the newly adopted tri-colour flag of freedom was hoisted on the banks of river Ravi in Lahore.
- January 26, 1930 was fixed as the first Independence Day (Poorna Swaraj Day). In order to perpetuate the memory of 26th January, our new Constitution was enforced on this day in 1950.

#### **The Civil Disobedience Movement / Salt Satyagraha:**

- The Lahore Congress of 1929 had authorized the Working Committee to launch a programme of civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes.



### Dandi March

- The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi on March 12, 1930 with his famous Dandi march. Together with 78 chosen followers Gandhi walked nearly 240 miles (nearly 375 km) from Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad) to Dandi (Navsari District, Gujarat), a village on Gujarat sea coast. He reached Dandi on April 5, 1930.
- On April 6, 1930, Gandhi by picking up a handful of salt, broke the salt law as a symbol of the Indian people's refusal to live under British made laws and therefore under British rule.

### Satyagraha at different places:

- In Malabar, K. Kelappan, the hero of the Vaikom Satyagraha marched from Calicut to Payannur to break the salt law.
- A band of Satyagrahis walked from Sylhet in Assam to Noakhali on the Bengal coast to make salt.
- C. Rajgopalachari organized a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on Tanjore coast to break the salt law in April 1930.
- In Andhra, a number of sibirams (military style camps) were set up in different districts to serve as headquarters of salt satyagraha.
- In the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as Frontier Gandhi, who formed a band of non - violent revolutionaries, the Khudai Khidmatgars (servants of Gods) popularly known as Red Shirts, played an extremely active role in the civil disobedience movement.
- In the North East, the Manipuris joined the movement and the young Rani Gaidinliu with her Naga followers actively supported the movement.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested on April 14 and Gandhiji was arrested on May 4, 1930. Gandhiji was sent to Yervada jail.
- In east India there was a no - tax campaign i.e. refusal to pay chowkidara tax. In Bengal there was an anti - chowkidara and anti – union board agitation. In U.P. there was a no -revenue, no - rent campaign.

### Extent of Participation:

- Women and students participated in huge numbers, merchants and traders were enthusiastic, active participation of tribals, workers and peasants, whereas muslim participation was nowhere near the 1920-22 level.
- Amidst all these happenings, Viceroy on July 9, 1930 suggested a Round Table conference and reiterated the goal of Dominion status. He also
- allowed Tej Bahadur Sapru, and M.R. Jayakar should explore the possibilities of peace between the Congress and the Government.
- On January 25, 1931 the Viceroy announced the unconditional release of Gandhiji and invited him for talks which ultimately led to Gandhi Irwin Pact.

### First Round Table Conference (12 November 1930 to 19 January 1931)

- The first Round Table Conference was summoned to discuss the Simon report.
- Participants- British representatives-Labour, conservative and Liberal, Muslim league members- Jinnah, Aga Khan, Indian state's representatives
- British India representatives-Ambedkar, Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- **Important Facts:**
  - All India Federation was accepted.
  - Responsible Government at provinces.
  - INC did not participate.

### Gandhi - Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931)

- Gandhi - Irwin Pact in also known as Delhi Pact. It was concluded between Gandhi and Irwin on March 5, 1931. The Government on its part agreed to:
  - Release all political prisoners except those who were involved in violent activities,
  - Return of confiscated property of the concerned individuals,
  - Allowed preparation of salt within a limited territory near the sea - coast,
  - Allow peaceful demonstrations before the shops selling foreign good and liquors.
- The Congress on its part, agreed to:
  - Suspend the civil disobedience movement,
  - Participate in the second Round Table Conference.

### Karachi Session of Congress (1931)

- The Congress met at Karachi on March 29, 1931 to endorse Gandhi Irwin Pact.
- The Karachi session became memorable for its resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme.

### Second Round Table Conference (7 September to 1 December 1931)

- **Participants:** Mahatma Gandhi, representative of INC. Other participants who are involved in the first-round table were present. Sarojini Naidu participated to represent women
- Important Facts:
  - Gandhi claimed the congress alone represent political India.
  - Untouchables and Muslims should not be treated as minorities.
  - No separate electorate for minorities.

### Resumption of Civil Dis-obedience Movement (1932-34)

- Civil Disobedience was resumed after the failure of the Round Table Conferences, Viceroy Willingdon refused a meeting with Gandhi on December 31. On January 4, 1932, Gandhi was arrested.
- The Congress and its allied organizations were declared illegal and their offices and funds were seized. Almost all Gandhi ashrams were occupied by the police.
- The movement was effectually crushed within a few months. However, the movement continued till early

April 1934, when Gandhiji decided to withdraw the movement.

#### **Communal Award (1932)**

- The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, on August 16, 1932.
- The Communal Award, allotted to each minority a number of seats in the legislature to be elected on the basis of a separate electorate, that is Muslims would be elected only by Muslims and Sikhs only by Sikhs and so on. Muslims, Sikhs and Christians had already been treated as minorities. The Award declared the Depressed Classes (scheduled castes of today) also to be a minority community entitled to separate electorate and thus separated them from the rest of the Hindu. MacDonald, however, promised to accept any alternative scheme mutually agreed upon by the Hindus and the depressed classes.

#### **Gandhi's Fast unto Death and Poona Pact (1932)**

- Gandhiji, was in Yervada jail at that time, reacted very strongly. He demanded that the representatives of the Depressed Classes should be elected by the general electorate. He went on a fast unto death on September 20, 1932 to enforce his demand.
- Various leaders including B.R. Ambedkar, Madan Mohan Malviya and M.C. Rajah finally found out a compromise with Gandhi in the form
- of Poona pact. Ambedkar signed it on behalf of the depressed classes and Madan Mohan Malviya on behalf of the Upper Caste Hindus as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail.
- According to the Pact, the idea of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes was abandoned, the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 in the Award to 147 and in the central legislature to 18% of the total.

#### **Third Round Table Conference (17 November 1932 to 24 December 1932)**

- **Participants:** Labour party and INC refused to attend.
- Ambedkar attended, Jinnah not attended.

#### **Provincial Elections and Formation of Popular Ministries in Provinces (1937)**

- In the elections held in 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935, Congress got absolute majority in 5 provinces - Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa; in Bombay, Assam and North West Frontier Province.
- It was the largest party and formed Governments. In Bengal, Punjab and Sindh it did not have majority.
- In Punjab, Unionist Party and Muslim League formed a coalition government. In Bengal the coalition of the Krishak Praja Party and Muslim League came to power.

## **Unit-7: Towards Freedom and Partition (1939-47)**

### **1. Nationalist Response in the Wake of World War II**

- Haripura Session, 1938 of Congress was held under the President Subash Chandra Bose. He was instrumental in setting up National Planning Commission for the economic development of the country through planning.
- **Tripuri Crisis:** Subhash announced his candidature for the 1939 elections of the President of Congress, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was the candidate supported by Gandhiji.
- The result was declared on January 29, 1939 and Subhash winning by a narrow but clear margin.
- Bose in his presidential speech of Tripuri session spoke of giving 6-month ultimatum to British to grant the independence. If the ultimatum was rejected, he wanted to start a civil disobedience movement.
- Gandhi, on the other hand, was firm in the belief that it was not the right time for such ultimatums as neither the Congress nor the masses were yet ready for struggle.
- Bose wanted an immediate struggle led by Gandhi, whereas Gandhi was firm in his belief that the time was not ripe for struggle.
- Bose resigned from President's post in April 1939. In May, 1939: After resigning from INC, Bose and his followers formed the Forward Bloc as a new party within the Congress.

#### **Second World War and Resignation of Congress Ministries**

- The Second World War broke out in September 1939, when Germany invaded Poland. The Government of India declared India to be at war with Germany without consulting the Congress or the elected members of the Central Legislature.
- The Congress Working Committee which met at Wardha on September 14, declared that it could not associate itself in war unless British Government publicly stated that India would be granted political independence after the war. But there were no positive response from the Government, the Congress Ministries resigned after being in the office for 28 months.
- The Muslim League celebrated the Deliverance Day (December 22, 1939), on the day of the resignation of the Congress Ministries in the provinces.

#### **Congress Socialist Party (1934)**

- In May 1934, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan and Achyut Patwardhan, who were members of Congress Working Committee, established the Congress Socialist Party.

#### **August 8, 1940 Offer**

- After the resignation of Congress Ministries, the annual session of Congress was held at Ramgarh (Bihar) in March 1940. The Congress offered to

cooperate with British Government if a Provisional National Government was set up at the Centre.

- In response, on August 8, 1940 the Viceroy Linlithgow, a set of proposals to the Congress, for securing its co-operation during the war, which are popularly known as August Offer.
- The August Offer turned down the Congress demand for setting up the Provisional National Government, but it offered the following:
  - An immediate expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council by inducting into that body a number of representative Indians.
  - Establishment of War Advisory Council comprising representatives of British India;
  - A representative constitution making body would be set up after the war.
- The Congress rejected the August Offer. Jawaharlal Nehru said that the whole idea of Dominion status, on which the offer was based, was as dead as a doornail.

#### **Individual Satyagraha (October 17, 1940)**

- Gandhiji gave the call for a limited satyagraha in October, 1940, by a few selected individuals after the Congress Ministries had resigned.
- Individual satyagraha was started on October 17, 1940 from Paynar Ashram in Maharashtra. Vinoba Bhave was the first individual satyagrahi on October 17, 1940 and Jawaharlal Nehru was the second one.

#### **Demand for Pakistan**

- The ideological and political background of separate independent Muslim state had been prepared by the Aligarh movement, the foundation of the Muslim League and Morley Minto reforms (it introduced separate electorates for the Muslims). However, it was Muhammad Iqbal who first articulated the demand for a separate Muslim state in the Indian continent. He presided over the Allahabad session of the Muslim League in 1930.
- Also during the Round Table Conference, Rahmat Ali (a Muslim student in England) conveyed the Muslim delegates, the scheme of a separate Muslim nation consisting of Punjab, West Frontier or Afghan North province, Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan.
- The proposed separate Muslim state was to be named PAKISTAN. The name was derived by taking the first letter of the first four provinces and the end of the last name province. Rahmat Ali founded the Pakistan National Movement in 1933 to propagate the idea. He wrote a book *Now or Never*.
- Muslim League In March 1940 in its Lahore session declared that the Muslims in India must have a separate independent state. It was presided by M. A. Jinnah. Muslim League adopted a resolution on March 24, 1940 in which, famous Pakistan Resolution, was passed which totally rejected the scheme of Federation given by the Government of India Act, 1935.

#### **Cripps Mission (1942)**

- To secure the Indian cooperation, the British Government sent to India on March 11, 1942 a mission headed by a cabinet minister, Stafford Cripps (a left wing Labourite).
- **Main Clauses:**
  - Dominion status to India and permission to opt out of Commonwealth and free to join any international bodies, including UN.
  - After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
- The British government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions:
  - Any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union.
  - The new constitution making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
- In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.

## **2. Quit India Movement (1942)**

- The failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed Britain's unchanged attitude on constitutional advance.
- In July 1942, CWC met at Wardha and Quit India Resolution adopted. It was ratified at Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
- **The meeting resolved to:**
  - Demand an immediate end to British rule in India.
  - Declare commitment of free India to defend itself against all types of Fascism and imperialism.
  - Form a provisional Government of India after British withdrawal.
  - Sanction a civil disobedience movement against British rule.
- **Gandhi's general Instructions:**
  - **For Government servants:** Do not resign but declare your allegiance to the Congress.
  - **For Soldiers:** Do not leave the Army but do not fire on Compatriots.
  - **For Students:** If confident, leave studies.
  - **For Peasants:** If zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if not, do not pay rent.
  - **For Princes:** Support the masses and accept sovereignty of your people.
  - **For Princely states' people:** Support the ruler only if he is anti-government and declare yourselves to be a part of the Indian nation.

- **Parallel Governments**
  - **Ballia:** The first parallel government was proclaimed in Ballia in East U. P. in August 1942, under the leadership of Chittu Pandey.
  - **Jatiya Sarkar:** In Tamluk in the Midnapur district of Bengal, the Jatiya Sarkar came into existence on December 17, 1942 and lasted till September 1944.
  - **Satara:** A parallel government or Prati Sarkar was set up in Satara, Maharashtra. Nana Patil, Y. B. Chavan, Achyut Patwardhan were its important leaders. Nyayadan Mandals or people's court were set up and justice dispensed.
- **Gandhiji's Fast and Release from Jail**
  - Gandhiji decided to observe 21 days fast against the violence of the state, He commenced a fast on February 10, 1943 in jail. There was a country wide agitation for his release. But the Viceroy refused to set him free.
  - Three members of the Viceroy's Executive Council - H. P. Modi, N. R. Sarcar and M. S. Aney resigned from their offices in protest.
  - Lord Wavell, who had taken over as the Viceroy of India, in October 1943, released Gandhiji on May 6, 1944.
- **Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz)**
  - Ras Behari Bose, organized the Indian the Independence League with support of Indians living in South east Asia. In March, 1942, he convened a conference in Tokyo at which it was decided to form the Indian National Army (INA). The INA was initially organized by Captain Mohan Singh an Indian officer of the British army in Malaya who had surrendered to the Japanese. It passed a resolution to form Azad Hind Fauz or Free India Legion (Indian National Army). On September 1, 1942, the first division of INA was formed with 16300 men.
  - The second phase of the INA began when Subash Chandra Bose was brought to Singapore on July 2, 1943 by the means of German and Japanese submarines. He went to Tokyo and Prime Minister Tojo declared that Japan had no territorial designs on India.
  - Subash Chandra Bose returned to Singapore and set up the Provisional Government for Free India on October 21, 1943. He set up two INA headquarters, in Rangoon and in Singapore and gave his famous call Delhi Chalo,
  - Subash Bose in a broadcast on Azad Hind Radio addressed to Gandhiji as Father of our Nation on July 6, 1944
  - The INA prisoners were tried in the famous Red Fort trial in Delhi. Shah Nawaz Khan, Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and P.K. Sehgal etc. were put on trial. The defence of INA prisoners was taken up by the Congress. Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K. N. Katju, Nehru and, Asaf Ali appeared in court at the historic Red Fort trials.
- **Rajagopalachari Formula (1944):** Muslim League observed the Pakistan Day on March 23, 1943 and declared that Pakistan was the final goal of the Muslims in India. In March, 1944, C. Rajagopalachari evolved a formula which stated that League should cooperate with the Congress in its demand of complete independence and at the end of the war, a plebiscite would be held in the Muslim majority provinces to decide whether or not they should form a separate state. The formula was however rejected by the Muslim League.
- **Desai - Liaquat Pact:** Bhulabhai Desai (leader of the Congress in the Central Legislative Assembly) and Liaquat Ali Khan (deputy leader of the League in the Assembly) proposed that an Interim Government should be formed at the centre consisting of equal number of members nominated by the Congress and the League in the Central Legislature. Muslim League rejected this scheme again.
- **Wavell Plan and Simla Conference**
  - Lord Wavell announced a plan known as Wavell Plan simultaneously in London and New Delhi on June 14, 1945.
  - It was related to the formation of a provisional interim government at the Centre. It was proposed that the Viceroy's Executive Council would have equal representation of Muslims and Hindus. The new Executive Council at the Centre would have Indian members except the Viceroy and the commander in chief. All portfolios except defence would be held by the Indian members.
  - 5 Lord Wavell convened a conference of 22 political leaders at Simla to discuss the new proposals on June 25, 1945. But the conference broke down on the issue of reconstitution of the Viceroy's Executive Council and Congress refused to accept the claims of the Muslim League to be the sole representative of the Muslim opinion. Abul Kalam Azad represented the Congress at the Simla conference.
- **General Elections (1945-46)**
  - In the Central Assembly, the Congress secured 91.3 percent votes in general constituencies, the Muslim League won every Muslim seat. The Muslim League could secure majority only in Bengal and Sind.
  - In the Provincial Legislature, the Congress won absolute majority in Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and United Provinces. In NWFP the Congress won 30 seats while the League got only 17 seats. In Punjab a coalition Government of the Congress, Akalis and the Unionist was formed.
- **Revolt of RIN Ratings (1946)**
  - The famous Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt started on February 18, 1946 when 1100 ratings on HMIS Talwar protested against the ill treatment given to them such racial discriminations, unpalatable food etc.

- The strike had spread to naval bases all over the country by February 22
  - **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):** The Cabinet Mission composed of three British Cabinet Ministers – Sir Pethick Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade and A. V Alexander, First Lord of Admiralty. It arrived in New Delhi on March 24, 1946. It announced following recommendation:
    - There was to be a Union of India comprising both British India and Indian states, with control over foreign affairs, defence and communications.
    - Residuary powers should be left to the Provinces. The provinces could organise themselves to groups.
    - India was to be divided into 3 groups of provinces:
      - **Group A:** Madras, Bombay Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.
      - **Group B:** NWFP, Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan.
      - **Group C:** Bengal and Assam.
  - **Direct Action Day:** The Muslim League withdrew its assent to the Cabinet Mission on July 29, 1946 and pledged to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan. August 16, 1946 fixed as Direct Action Day by the Muslim League, a communal frenzy took place in Calcutta by the battle cry Lekar rahenge Pakistan, Larke lenge Pakistan.
  - **Interim Government**
    - The Interim Government was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru as its Vice President, took office on September 2, 1946. Later, Viceroy persuaded Muslim League to join the Government and five Muslim League nominees were added to it on October 26, 1946.
    - The Muslim League members of the Interim Government led by Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance Minister) formed a King's Party and embarrassed the Congress members in different ways.
  - **Constituent Assembly:** The Constituent Assembly which met on December 9, 1946, was boycotted by the elected members of the Muslim League.
  - **Climent Attlee's Declaration:** June 30, 1948 was the deadline for transfer of power irrespective of any situation in India.
- ### 3. Freedom with partition
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- **Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)**
    - Mountbatten Plan, as the 3rd June 1947 plan came to be known, sought to effect on early transfer of power on the basis of Dominion status to two successor states India and Pakistan.
    - Mountbatten advanced the date for transfer of power to August 15, 1947.
    - The Plan was accepted by both Congress and the Muslim League.
  - This became the basis of the India Independence Act which was ratified by the British Parliament and Crown on July 18 and implemented on August 15, 1947. Pakistan gained independence on August 14, 1947 and India on August 15, 1947.
  - Jinnah became the first Governor- General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali was the first Prime Minister where as Lord Mountbatten was the first Governor General of independent India and Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India.
  - **Boundary Commission (1947):** In order to settle the boundaries of the new dominions of India and Pakistan, two commissions with a common Chairman Cyril Radcliffe were set up.
- ## Unit-8: India Under British Rule: Governance and other Aspects
- ### 1. Constitutional, Administrative and Judicial Developments
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- #### Constitutional Development Between 1773 and 1858
- #### Regulating act 1773
- The regulating act was passed in the British parliament in June 1773. It
  - was first parliamentary ratification and authorization defining the power
  - and authority of the East India company (EIC) w.r.t its Indian possessions.
- #### Provisions of the act
- It introduced the element of centralized administration; it did not take over the power completely, hence regulated.
  - As per this Warren Hastings appointed as Governor General of the presidency
  - of Fort William.
  - The Supreme Court was established at Calcutta. Judges were from England.
  - It had civil and criminal jurisdiction over the British subjects and not Indian Natives.
  - Governor General Control over council of Bombay and Madras.
- #### Pitt's India act, 1784
- This act resulted in dual control of British possession in India by British government and company with final authority resting with the government.
  - The Company became a subordinate department of the State.
  - It introduced Board of control who in charge of civil, military and revenue affairs, Court of directors to trading activity.
  - Governor General was given veto, Madras and Bombay presidencies became subordinate.
- #### The Charter Act of 1793
- The act continued company's trade monopoly in India for 20 more years.
  - Governor General was given more power to override his council decision.

- The revenue administration was separated from the judiciary functions and this led to disappearing of the Maal Adalats.

#### **The Charter Act of 1813**

- This act renewed the EIC charter for another 20 years.
- It defined for 1st time constitutional position of British Indian territories.
- The company's monopoly with trade ended except for trade in tea and with China.
- The regulations made by the Councils of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta were now required to be laid before the British Parliament.
- This Act allowed Christian missionary to preach their religion.

#### **The Charter Act of 1833**

- It was also called GOI act 1833 or Saint Helena act 1833.
- This act made EIC exclusive administrative body.
- Trade link with china was also ended.
- The act legalized the British colonization of the country.
- The position of Governor General of Bengal re-designated as governor general of India. Lord William Bentinck the first Governor General of India.
- Slavery was abolished by this act.

#### **The Charter Act of 1853:**

- This act ended patronage system to civil service.
- This act appointed separated governor general of Bengal from Governor General India.
- The legislative wing came to be known as the Indian Legislative Council.

#### **Government of India act 1858:**

- It shifted from company rule to crown rule.
- It changed designation from Governor general to viceroy.
- A new secretary of state in British parliament to supported India council.
- Lord Canning was the first viceroy.

#### **Indian Council Act, 1861**

- The portfolio system introduced by Lord Canning laid the foundations of cabinet government in India.
- The Secretary of state for India in Britain could also dissolve any act passed by governor general council.

#### **Indian Councils Act, 1892:**

- Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 and there was growing feeling of nationalism and this led the INC put fourth demand to British authorities, demand was to reform legislative councils.
- It increased non-official members to the council, in 1894 out of 24 only 5 were Indians.
- This act give Right to ask question on budget with, but could not ask supplementary question.
- This act empowered Legislative council to make law and repeal old law with permission of governor general.

#### **Indian Council Act 1909**

- It was popularly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms,
- The Act made the first attempt to bring in a representative and popular element in the governance of the country.
- The strength Legislative Council at Centre and provinces was increased.
- Central 16 to 60 members and provincial level 50 members.
- The elected member would be elected indirectly.
- The member could discuss budget and move resolution and ask supplementary question.
- Satyendranath P Sinha as the first Indian member to viceroy's executive council.
- Governor General had veto power.
- The introduction of separate electorates for Muslims.

#### **Government of India act 1919:**

- The act is known as Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.
- The act provides for Increasing Indian in every branch of administration with due progressive devolution of responsible government
- Dyarchy was introduced at provincial level by this act.
- The subjects were divided to reserved and transferred.
- The Indian Legislative Council at the Centre was replaced by a bicameral system.
- The principle of communal representation was extended with separate electorates for Sikhs, Christians and Anglo-Indians, besides Muslims.
- 25% of the budget was subject to vote, rest was non votable.
- The act provides for the first time, to establish of a public service commission in India.

#### **Simon commission (1927):**

- **Recommendation:**
  - It abolish dyarchy
  - It extend responsible government in the provinces.
  - It establishment of a federation of British India and princely states
  - It advocate for continuation of communal electorate and so on.
  - 'White Paper on Constitutional Reforms.
- **Government of India act 1935:**
  - The Act, establishment of an All-India Federation in which Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and those Indian states which might accede to be united were to be included.
  - Creation of all India federation was done by this act.
  - The provision of division of powers: - federal list, provincial list and concurrent list.
  - The viceroy was vested with residual power.
  - The provision of provincial autonomy, dyarchy was abolished at the provincial levels,
  - governor head of the executive.