

MODERN HISTORY

The Advent of the Europeans

Portuguese

1. Discovery of the New Sea Route “the Cape route” was discovered from Europe to India by Vasco da Gama. He reached the port of Calicut on the May 17, 1498 & was received by the Hindu ruler of Calicut (known by the title of Zamorin). This led to the establishment of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin & Cannanore. Cochin was the early capital of the Portuguese in India. Later Goa replaced it.
2. Afonso de Albuquerque arrived in India in 1503 as the governor of the Portuguese in India in 1509 (The first governor being Francisco de Almeida between 1503-09). He captured Goa from the ruler of Bijapur in 1510.

Other Governors

1. Nino da Cunha (1529-38)— Transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa (1530) & acquired Diu & Bassein (1534) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
2. Martin Alfonso de Souza (1542-45) —The famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier arrive in India with him.
3. The Portuguese rule began to decline afterwards & in the end they left only with GOA, DAMAN & DIU which they retained till 1961.

English

Before the East India Company established trade in the India -

1. John Mildenhall a merchant adventurer was the first Englishman who arrived in India in 1599 by the land route, for the purpose of trade with Indian merchants.
2. Popularly known as the ‘English East India Company’. It was formed by a group of merchants known as the “Merchant Adventurers” in 1599 & in 1600 the company was given rights to trade in the entire east by QUEEN ELIZABETH I.
3. Following the decision of the East India Company to open a factory at Surat (1608). Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir’s court (1609) to seek permission. A Farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to build a factory at Surat (1615).
4. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I to Jahangir’s court in 1615 to obtain the permission to trade & establish factories in different parts of the empire.

French

1. The French East India Company was formed by Colbert in 1664.

2. The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1667. A factory at Masulipatam was set up in 1669.
3. The French power in India was revived under Lenoir & Dumas (governors) between 1720 & 1742. They occupied Mahe in the Malabar, Yanam in Coromandal & Karikal in Tamil Nadu (1739).
4. The arrival of Dupleix as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars) resulting in their final defeat in India.

IMPORTANT BATTLES

The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

A tripartite alliance was formed against Haider Ali by the British, the Nizam & the Marathas. The war ended with the defeat of British. The panic-stricken Madras government concluded the humiliating Treaty of Madras in 1769.

Treaty of Madras

It was signed by Haider & the allies consisting of the Company, the Raja of Tanjore, & the Malabar ruler.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784)

Haider Ali arranged a joint front with the Nizam & the Marathas against the common enemy - the English East India Company. The war lasted from 1780-1784. But he died in 1782 & was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan.

Tipu continued the war for another year but absolute success eluded both the sides. Tired of war the two sides concluded peace **Treaty of Mangalore. By this Treaty** it was decided that English would return Seringapatnam to Tipu & Tipu would handover Fort of Badnur to English.



Treaty of Seringapatam

It was signed by Tipu on the one hand & the English & their allies (Nizam & the Peshwa) on the other. The Treaty stipulated that:

- The earlier treaties between the English & the rulers of Mysore stood confirmed.
- Tipu was to cede half his territories where where to be shared among the three allies.
- Tipu was also to order the release of all prisoners of war.
- Pending fulfilment of these terms two of his sons were to be detained as British hostages.

The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

With his defeat in the third Anglo-Mysore war, Tipu was burning with revenge. He wanted to get back his territory & to achieve that objective he carried on negotiations with the French & Zaman Shah of Kabul. Tipu wanted his allies to expel the English. Lord Wellesley after making Subsidiary Alliance with the Nizam asked Tipu Sultan to accept the same but he refused. Mysore was attacked from two sides. The main army under General Harris supported by Nizam's subsidiary force under Arthur Wellesley attacked Mysore from the east while another army advanced from Bombay.

Tipu was at first defeated by the Bombay army & was later on defeated by the General Harris at Mallavalli. Tipu died fighting bravely.

ANGLO-MARATHA WARS

First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

The primary cause of the first Maratha war was the interference of the English government at Bombay in the internal affairs of the Marathas. Peshwa Madhav Rao died in 1772 & was succeeded by his younger brother Narain Rao. His uncle Raghunath Rao wanted to become the Peshwa & got him murdered. The Maratha chiefs took up the cause of Madhav Rao Narain the son of Narain Rao. Ragobha approached British for help & signed the treaty of Surat hoping to gain the coveted Gaddi with the help of English subsidiary troops. By this treaty he also promised to cede Salsette & Bassein & refrain from entering into alliance with the enemies of the company.

In the war that followed nobody gained any success & two parties realized the futility of the struggle by concluding the Treaty of Salbai(1782). By the Treaty of Salbai, status quo was maintained which gave the British 20 years of peace with the Marathas. The treaty also enabled the British to exert pressure on Mysore with the help of the Marathas in recovering their territories from Haider Ali.

Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806)

The second Anglo-Maratha war was fought at the time of Lord Wellesley who wanted the Marathas to accept his Subsidiary Alliance system. The Marathas refused to accept it but were tricked by Wellesley due to their own internal differences. The Treaty of Bassein made conflict with the Marathas inevitable. The main provisions of the treaty were the recognition of Peshwa's claim in Poona acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance by Baji Rao II & relinquishing of all rights of Surat by Baji Rao to the British.

For Marathas Treaty of Bassein was loss of national honor. Holkar & Scindia stopped fighting. Scindia & Bhonsle combined but Holkar & Gaikwad remained aloof. Scindia & Bhonsle were asked by the English to withdraw their troops to the north of the Narmada River but they refused & it led to war. Both Scindia & Peshwar had accepted the sovereignty of the English. British turned their attention towards Holkar but Yashwant Rao Holkar proved more than a match for the British. Wellesley was recalled from India & the Company made peace with the Holkar in January 1806 by the Treaty of Rajghat giving back to the latter the greater part of the territories.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818) Maratha made a desperate last attempt to regain their independence & prestige in 1817. This led in organizing a united front of the Maratha Chiefs & was taken over by the Peshwa who was uneasy under the rigid control exercised by the British Resident. However once again the Marathas failed to evolve any plan of action. The Peshwa attacked the British Residency at Poona in 1817, Appa Saheb of Nagpur attacked the Residency at Nagpur & Madhav Rao Holkar made preparations for war.

The Maratha confederacy was altogether destroyed so many territories were taken from its various members that they were rendered powerless to do anything against the British. Thus the work was accomplished by Lord Hastings in 1818. Now the British Government became the supreme & paramount authority in India

Siraj-ud-Daula

Siraj-ud Daula came to power in 1756. Calcutta was renamed Alinagar after its capture by Siraj-ud-Daula. He tried to control the activities of East India Company. He wrote letters to the British governor of Calcutta to demolish additional fortifications & also to stop unlawful activities against him.

The British refused to comply with his orders & he seized the English factory at Kasimbazar & then Calcutta. In 1757, his men were attacked by English army led by Robert Clive. This forced the nawab to come to an understanding & establish peace with the English.

Treaty of Alinagar (1757)

The treaty comprised:

- A list of demands made by the Company.
- An agreement affirming to return to status quo.
- A number of farmans & dastaks issued by the nawab.
- As long as nawab shall observe his agreement, English will continue to support him. All the trade privileges held earlier by the Company stood confirmed.
- Additionally the English were authorized to fortify Calcutta against possible French attack & issue their own coins.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

The treaty was violated by conquest of Chandannagore by the British in 1757. Siraj ud Daula protested by offering protection to the French. The British decided to remove him through conspiracy. The battle of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757. This battle saw the treachery of Mir Jafar & Rai Durlabh, bravery of small force & desertation of Nawab's army. Siraj-ud-Daula was captured & executed by son of Mir Jafar.

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

Mir Jafar granted the right to free trade in Bengal & Bihar & Orissa & zamindari of the 24 parganas to the British besides paying them a sum of Rs 17.7 million as compensation. His period saw the beginning of the drain of wealth from India to Britain. He tried to replace the English with the Dutch but the Dutch were defeated by the English at Bedara in 1759. He was replaced by Mir Qasim.

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

Mir Qasim granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore & Chittagong to the British officials. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr. He stopped the misuse of the dastaks or free passes allowed to the company & abolished all duties on internal trade against British.

Battle of Buxar

Mir Qasim fought against the British along with three allies – Shuja-ud-Daula of Awadh & Shah Alam II in 1764. This battle led to their defeat by the British forces under Major Hector Munro.

The Revolt of 1857

The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark in the history of India. As per the British historians it was the "**Sepoy Mutiny**", it was the "**First war of independence**".

Immediate cause: The introduction of Enfield greased rifles whose cartridges were said to have a greased cover made of beef & pork sparked off the revolt. It agitated both Hindu & Muslim soldiers & resulted in immediate launch of movement.

The course of events

- On March 29, 1857, an Indian sepoy of 34 Native Infantry, Mangal Pandey, killed two British officers- Hugeson & Baugh-on parade at Barrackpore (near Calcutta).
- The mutiny really started at Meerut on 10th May 1857. The 3rd Native Infantry revolted. The occasion was the punishment of some sepoys for their refusal to use the greased cartridges. The soldiers along with other groups of civilians, went on a rampage shouting 'Maro Firangi ko'. They broke open jails, murdered Europeans, burnt their houses & marched to Delhi after sunset.
- The appearance of the marching soldiers next morning (i.e. 11th May) in Delhi was a signal to the local soldiers, who in turn revolted, seized the city & proclaimed the 82-year old Bahadur Shah 'Zafar', as Shahenshah-i-Hindustan (i.e. Emperor of India).
- The British allies during the revolt were Sindhia, the Nizam of Hyderabad & the Begum of Bhopal.

LEADERS OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN INDIA

Mangal Pandey--Mangal Pandey joined the sepoy force of the British East India Company in the year 1849 at the age of 22. Pandey was part of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry & is primarily known for his involvement in an attack on his senior British officers on 29th March 1857 at Barrackpore. This incident marked an opening stage of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 or the First War of Indian Independence.

Nana Sahib--At Kanpur, the revolt was led by Nana Sahib, the adopted son of exiled Maratha Peshwa Baji Rao II.

Rani Lakshmbai-Rani Lakshmbai (Manikarnik(a)) was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar, the Maharaja of Jhansi in 1842 & became the queen of Jhansi. After their marriage, She gave birth to a son Damodar Rao in 1851.

Tatya Tope--Tatya Tope was Nana Sahib's close associate & general. During the Siege of Cawnpore in 1857, Nana Sahib's forces attacked the British entrenchment at Kanpur in June 1857.

Kunwar Singh--Kunwar Singh, the king of Jagdispur, currently a part of Bhojpur district, Bihar, was one of the leaders of the Indian revolt of 1857.

Shah Mal--Shah Mal lived in a large village in pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh. He mobilised the headmen & cultivators of chaurasee des, moving at night from village to village, urging people to rebel against the British.

Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah--Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah was one of important persons who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. Educated in Hyderabad, he became a preacher when young. In 1856, he was seen moving from village to village preaching jihad (religious war) against the British & urging people to rebel. When he reached Lucknow in 1856, he was stopped by the police from preaching in the city. Subsequently, in 1857, he was jailed in Faizabad.

Leaders of Revolt at various places -

Delhi-- Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, but real command lay with Bakht Khan (was from the Bareilly unit of the army).

Kanpur-- Nana Sahib (from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope & Azimullah)

Lucknow-- Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her son Birjis Qadr as the Nawab of Awadh).

Bareilly-- Khan Bahadur Khan

Bihar (Arrah)--Kunwar Singh, Zamindar of Jagdishpur.

Jhansi -- Rani Lakshmi Bai

Allahabad -- Liaquat Ali

Important Governor Generals of India

Robert Clive (1757-60 & 1765-67)

1. Governor of Bengal during this period.
2. Started dual Government in Bengal in 1765.
3. He was a British officer who established the military & political supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal.
4. The foundations of the British empire in India were, it is said, laid by Robert Clive, known to his admirers as the "conqueror of India".
5. Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal Shiraj-ud-daula in the famous Battle of Plassey in 1757.
6. Clive first arrived in India in 1743 as a civil servant of the East India Company; he later transferred to the military service of the Company & returned to England in 1753.
7. On 22 November 1774 Clive committed suicide, aged forty-nine, at his Berkeley Square home in London.

Warren Hastings (1772-74)

1. He Abolished Dual Government started by Robert Clive in 1772.
2. Introduced quintessential settlement of land revenue in 1772.
3. Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones in 1784.
4. After his return to England in 1785, Impeachment proceeding were initiated against him in the house of Lord.
5. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
6. Rohilla War in 1774, First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) & Second Anglo-Mysore War from 1780-84.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

1. First Person to codify Laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of Justice. Created the post of District Judge.
2. Introduced the Permanent settlement in 1793.
3. Cornwallis called "Father of Civil Service in India".
4. He also led the British forces in the third Anglo-Mysore war & defeated the Great Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.
5. In 1793, He returned to England to receive the title of the Marques. & was granted seat in the Privy Council & died in 1805.

Lord Wellesley(1793-1798)

1. Described himself as "Bengal Tiger"
2. Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
3. Madras Presidency was formed during his period.
4. Signed the Treaty of Bassien & fought Second Anglo-Maratha war.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

1. Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor Thomas Munro in 1820.
2. Adopted the Policy of intervention & War.
3. Mahalwari (Village Community) system of Land Revenue was made in North West Province by James Thomson.

Lord William Bentinck(1828-1835)

1. First Governor General of India by Government of India Act 1833.
2. Most Liberal & Enlightened Governor General of India & regarded as the "Father of Modern Western Education in India".
3. Banned practiced of Sati in 1829. & banned female infanticide.
4. He made the English the court Language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower court.

- Abolished Court of Appeals & Circuit set up by the Cornwallis.
- Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36) called Liberator of Press.

Lord Dalhousie(1849-1856)

- Lord Dalhousie introduced the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse captured Satara in 1848, Jaitpur & Sambhalpur in 1849. Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, & Nagpur in 1854.
- Introduced Wood's Dispatch known as Magna Carta of English Education in India prepared by Charles Wood. It suggested a scheme of education from Primary to University level.
- He laid the first Railway Line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane & second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
- Gave a great impetus to Post & Telegraph. Telegraph lines were first laid from Calcutta to Agra.
- Hindu Marriage Act passed in 1856.
- A Post office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamp were issued for the first time.
- He was the youngest Governor General of India. He assumed charge at age of 36.
- An Engineering Collage at Roorkee was established.
- A separate Public Works Department was setup for the first time, Started work on Grand Trunk Road & developed the Harbours at Karachi, Bombay, & Calcutta.

Lord Canning (1856-62)

He was the first last Governor General of India & First Viceroy of India.

- Revolt of 1857.
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation & passing the Indian council act of 1858.
- Doctrine of Lapse which was started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
- Foundation of the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay, & Madras in 1857.
- Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859-60.
- Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
- IPC & Cr.PC was enacted.
- Income Tax was introduced for the first time in 1858.
- Indian High Court act 1861 was enacted.

MODERN HISTORY AFTER 1885

The Indian National Congress

- Formed in 1885 by A.O.Hume, an Englishman & a retired civil servant.
- First session in Bombay under W.C.Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
- In the first two decades (1885 - 1905), quite moderate in its approach.

- But the repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak & Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal, Bal, Pal).

Partition of Bengal:

- By Lord Curzon on October 16, 1905, through a royal Proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal & Assam out of rest of Bengal.
- The objective was to set up a communal gulf between Hindus & Muslims.

Swadeshi Movement (1905):

- Lal, Bal, Pal, & Aurobindo Ghosh played the important role.
- INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by G.K.Gokhale. Bonfires of foreign goods were conducted at various places.

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

In December, 1906, All India Muslim League was set up under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dacca & Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk at Dacca. The League supported the partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi movement & demanded special safeguards for its community & a separate electorate of Muslims.

Calcutta Session of INC (1906)

In Dec. 1906 at Calcutta, the INC under the leadership of Dada Bhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' as the goal of Indian people. Naoroji in his presidential address declared that the goal of the INC was 'self government of Swaraj like that of United Kingdom'.

Surat Split (1907)

The INC split into the two groups i.e. the extremists & the moderates at the Surat session in 1907. The extremists were led by Tilak, Lajpat Rai & Bipin Chandra Pal while the moderates were led by G.K. Gokhale.

TAMIL



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By Adda247

Alipore Bomb Case 1908

In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909 during the period when Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India while Morley was the secretary of the state. The reforms laid the foundation of institutionalized communalism as per the policy of divide & rule by introducing the separate electorates for Muslims. As per the provisions of the reform Muslims could only vote for Muslim candidates.

Arrival of Lord Hardinge (1910)

From 1910 to 1916, Lord Hardinge served as India's Viceroy. The important event during his tenure was the Delhi Durbar of 1911.

Delhi Durbar of 1911

In 1910, there was a succession in England where King George V ascended the throne. In 1911 he paid a visit to India. Darbar was held to commemorate the coronation of King George V & Queen Mary as Emperor & Empress of India. In this Darbar, the King declared that Capital of India will be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi. In the same Darbar it was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled.

Delhi conspiracy case 1912

It is said that the Delhi Conspiracy was hatched by Ras Bihari Bose, but was never proved. On 23 December 1912, a Bomb was thrown at the Viceroy Lord Hardinge when his procession was moving from Chandni Chowk. The Viceroy wounded in the attempt, but his Mahavat (driver & keeper of an elephant) was killed.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das & Sohan Singh Bhakna. Its headquarters was at San Francisco.

Home Rule Movement (1915-16)

B.G Tilak was released from the Mandalay jail in the year 1914. In 1915 he reentered INC. B.G. Tilak founded Indian Home Rule League at Pune on 28 April, 1916. Annie Besant, inspired by the Irish rebellion, started Home Rule Movement in India in September 1916. She started two newspapers i.e. Young India & Commonwealth. The leagues advocated passive resistance & civil disobedience.

Arrival of Lord Chelmsford 1916

On April 4, 1916, Lord Chelmsford took over as next Viceroy of India.

Lucknow Pact-Congress-League Pact (1916)

An important step forward in achieving Hindu- Muslim unity was the Lucknow Pact (1916). Anti- British feelings were generated among the Muslims following a war between Britain & Turkey which opened way for Congress & Muslim League unity. Both the Congress & the Muslim League held session at Lucknow in 1916 & concluded the famous Lucknow pact. The congress accepted the separate electorate & both organizations jointly demanded 'dominion status' for the country.

Montague Declaration (August Declaration of 1917)

Montague made the landmark statement in the context of self rule in India in 1917. He said that the control over the Indian government would be transferred gradually to the Indian people. This was the result of Hindu-Muslim unity exhibited in Lucknow pact.

The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha. Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha were the events which later put Gandhi on the front seat of Indian National Revolution & made Satyagraha a powerful tool.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918

In 1918, Gujarat as a whole suffered a severe epidemic of Plague & in Kheda alone around 17000 people lost their lives. Further, cholera also broke out locally. This was the immediate reason of the revolt. The revolt was against the taxes. The government said that if the taxes are not paid, the property would be seized. This revolt gave India a robust leader in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel & his colleagues organized this major tax revolt, which was able to mobilize all the castes & creeds of the region.

Rowlatt Act (March 18, 1919)

- This gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest & imprison suspects without trial for two years maximum.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):

- People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew & Dr. Satyapal on April 9, 1919. General O' Dyer fires at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April 1919 for celebration of Baisakhi. As a result hundreds of men, women & children were killed & thousands injured.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood (titl(e) in protest.
- Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.

- On March 13, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh killed O'Dyer when the later was addressing a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

Hunter Committee Report

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was followed by establishment of a non-official enquiry committee the Government established a committee headed by Lord Hunter a Senator of the "College of justice of Scotland".

Khilafat Movement (1919-20):

- Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty of Sevres that followed the First World War.
- Two brothers, Mohd.Ali & Shaukat Ali started this movement.

Non cooperation movement (1920-22)

The Non cooperation was the first mass movement launched under the leadership of Gandhi.

The program of non-cooperation included:

1. Surrender of titles
2. Boycott of government affiliated educational institutions
3. Boycott of courts of law
4. Boycott of foreign cloth
5. Nonpayment of taxes

Chaura Chauri Incidence (1922)

On 5th February 1922, the Non Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji because of an unfortunate incidence at Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh. In this incidence the crowd participating in the Non Cooperation & Khilafat procession indulged into the violence with the police. As a result the crowd burnt a Police station & in the incidence 22 policemen were killed.

The Swaraj party (1923)

During this time a new political strategy; to carry forward the struggle against the colonial rule; was advocated by C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru put forward the changed strategy in Gaya session (1922) of the Congress. There were leaders in Congress like Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad & C.Rajgopalachari who opposed these changes of council entry. C.R. Das & Motilal Nehru resigned from the Congress & formed the Swaraj Party.

Simon Commission (1927)

- Constituted under John Simon, to review the political situation in India & to introduce further reforms & extension of parliamentary democracy.

- Indian leaders opposed the commission, as there were no Indians in it.
- At Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten in a lathi-charge during a protest against. He died in 1928.
- It had 7 member & no Indian is there.

Nehru's Report (1928)

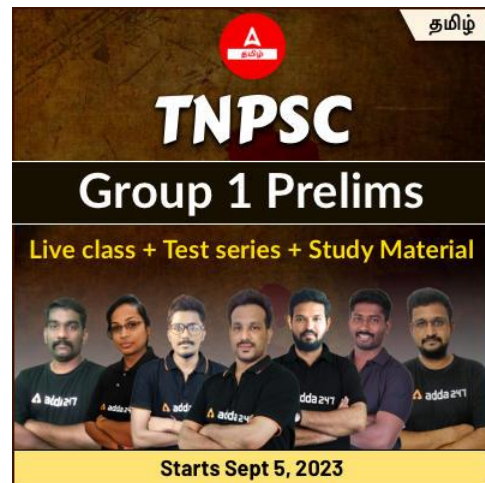
Lord Birkenhead, the Conservative Secretary of the State challenged Indians that they were not capable to formulate a concrete scheme of the constitutional reforms which had the support of wide section of political parties. He was of the view that a scheme of constitutional reform made by one political party in India would be opposed by the others & Indian political parties lacked the capabilities to form a consensus. To meet this challenge All Parties Conferences were held in 1928. A scheme was finalized which is popularly called "Nehru Report" as Motilal Nehru was its chief architect.

14 Points of Jinnah (March 9, 1929)

Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League, did not accept the Nehru Report. Jinnah thereafter drew up a list of demands, which was called '14 points of Jinnah'.

Lahore Session (1929)

At its annual session held in Lahore in December 1929, under the presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution declaring 'Poorna Swaraj' (Complete Independenc(e) to be the goal of the national movement. On Dec. 31, 1929, the newly adopted tricolor flag was unfurled & Jan 26 fixed as the Independence Day which was to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.



Civil Disobedience Movement

Phase "I" of Civil Disobedience Movement

In 1929 at Lahore Session, Congress made the "Purna Swaraj" or the complete independence as the aim of the Congress. On 31st January 1930, Gandhi gave his ultimatum to Lord Irwin with his 11 point demand. The Gandhi asked Irwin either to accept the 11 point demands else the Congress will launch Civil Disobedience. The demands were ignored by the British government. Thus Gandhi launched the Civil Disobedience Movement with the Dandi march. It was started from Sabarmati to Dandi. Gandhiji along with his 78 followers broke the Salt Act.

First Round Table conference (1930)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British & Indians as equals. It was held on November 12, 1930 in London to discuss Simon commission.
- Boycotted by INC, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals & some others were there.

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

- The two (government represented by Irwin & INC by Gandhiji) signed a pact on March 5, 1931.
- In this the INC called off the civil disobedience movement & agreed to join the second round table conference
- The government on its part released the political prisoners & conceded the right to make salt for consumption for villages along the coast.

Second Round Table Conference(1931)

- Gandhiji represented the INC & went to London to meet British P.M. Ramsay MacDonald.
- However, the session was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue & this time separate electorates was demanded not only by Muslims but also by Depressed Classes, Indian Christians & Anglo – Indians.

Phase "II" of CDM

After the failure of Second Round Table Conference, the working committee of the Congress resumed Civil Disobedience movement.

The Communal Award (August 16,1932)

- Announced by Ramsay McDonald. It showed divide & rule policy of the British.
- Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, women & even Backward classes.

- Gandhiji, who was in Yeravada jail at that time, started a fast unto death against it. Poona Pact (September 25, 1932).
- After the announcement of communal award & subsequent fast of Gandhiji, mass meeting took place almost everywhere.
- Political leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya, B R Ambedkar & M.C.Rajah became active.
- Eventually Poona pact was reached & Gandhiji broke his fast on the sixth day (Sept 25, 1932).
- In this, the idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved to them in the provincial legislature were increased.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Proved fruitless as most of the national leaders were in prison. The discussions led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Government of India Act, 1935

The Simon Commission report submitted in 1930 formed the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935. The new Government of India Act received the royal assent on Aug. 4, 1935. The continued & extended all the existing features of earlier constitutional reforms. But in addition there were certain new principle introduced. It provided for a federal type of government. Thus, the act:

1. Introduced provincial autonomy.
2. Abolished dyarchy in provinces.

Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution (March 24, 1940)

It was 1930 that Iqbal suggested the union of the Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh & Kashmir as Muslim state within the federations. The idealist Chaudhary Rehmat Ali developed this conception at Cambridge, where he inspired a group of young Muslims & invented the term 'Pakstan' (later 'Pakistan') in 1935. The ideology of Iqbal, the vision of Rehmat Ali, & the fears of Muslims were thus united by the practical genius of Jinnah to blind Muslim together. The Lahore session of the Muslim League, held on March 24, 1940, passed Pakistan Resolution & rejected the Federal scheme an envisaged in the government of India Act, 1935.

The August Offer (1940)

In order to win the public opinion in India, Linlithgow put up an offer to get the support of the nationalist in the World War II.

Main Features

- A promise of Dominion Status in an unspecified future.

- A post war body to be created to enact a constitution, however this was to happen only after the approval from the British Parliament.
- Immediate expansion in the Viceroy's executive council.
- Formation of a war advisory council.

Individual Satyagraha

The August offer shocked nationalists, & the Congress launched the individual Satyagraha. Vinobha Bhave was the first Satyagrahi while Nehru was second.

The Cripps Mission – 1942

- In Dec. 1941, Japan entered the World War – II & advanced towards Indian borders. By March 7, 1942, Rangoon fell & Japan occupied the entire S E Asia.
- The British govt. with a view to getting cooperation from Indians sent Sir Stafford Cripps, leader of the House of Commons to settle terms with the Indian leaders.
- He offered a draft which proposed dominion status to be granted after the war.
- Rejected by the Congress as it didn't want to rely upon future promises.
- Gandhiji termed it as a post dated cheque in a crashing bank.

Quit India Movement

- The causes for the launch of Quit India Movement were:
- The failure of the Cripp's Mission was an eye opener for the nationalist.
- The news of Allied reverses in World War & British withdrawal from South-East Asia & Burma leaving local people at the mercy of Japanese.

Course of Events

- Quit India resolution was passed on 8th August 1942 at Bombay.
- The Congress envisaged a "mass struggle on the non-violent lines on the widest possible scale".
- It was made clear that if Congress leadership gets removed by arrest, "every Indian who desires freedom & strives for it must be his own guide".
- Gandhi & all the leaders of the Congress working committee were arrested on the early hours of August 9, 1942.
- There was a three month strike in Ahmedabad.
- Usha Metha ran an illegal radio station whose broadcasting station was often change to avoid Police arrest.

- Rajagopalachari & Communists opposed the Quit India Movement.
- The three parallel governments were formed at: 1. Ballia under Chittu Pandey 2. Tamkul- Jatia Sarkar of Satish Samant 3. Satara- Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil.

Gandhiji's Fast (February 10 – March 7, 1943)

Gandhiji undertook a 21-day fast in jail. His condition deteriorated after 13 days & all hopes of his surviving were given up. However, as a result his moral strength & spiritual stamina, he survived & completed the 21-day fast. This was his answer to the government which had been constantly exhorting him to condemn the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.

C.R. Formula (1944)

In 1944, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C.R.) proposed to appoint a commission to separate the district in North-West & East where Muslims were in majority. In such areas, a voting to be held on the basis of adult suffrage to decide the issue of separation. They would be given freedom in case they favoured a sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc. Muslim League was to endorse Congress demand for independence & cooperate in formation of provisional government. Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory & wanted only Muslims of the North-West & East of India to vote. Hindu Leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

Wavell Plan & Shimla Conference (June 14 – July 14, 1945)

After consultations with the British Government on the Indian problem, Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, issued a statement known as Wavell Plan. The Plan, which chiefly concerned Viceroy's Executive Council, proposed certain changes in the structure of the council. One of the main proposals was that the Executive Council would be constituted giving a balanced representation to main communities in it, including equal representation to Muslims & Hindus. Soon after the Wavell Plan was issued the members of the Congress Working Committee were released from jails. A conference of 22 prominent Indian leaders called at Shimla to consider the Wavell Plan, reached no decision. What scuttled the conference was Mr. Jinnah's unflinching stand that Muslim approved only by the Muslim League should be included in the Executive Council. Communalism thus again became a stumbling block. For the Britishers, however, the dissension between the Congress & the Muslim League was a source of happiness.

The Indian National Army

- Founded by Ras Behari Bose with Captain Mohan Singh.
- Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from India in 1941 & reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There, Ras Behari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- The soldiers were mostly raised from Indian soldiers of the British army who had been taken prisoners by the Japanese after they conquered S.E.Asia.
- Two INA head quarters were Rangoon & Singapore (formed in Singapore(e).
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhiji, Azad & Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force.

INA Trials

- The first trial of INA prisoners took place at Red Fort.
- P.K. Sehgal, Shah Nawaz & Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were made accused.
- The counsels for defense were Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bhadur Sapru, K.N. Kataju, J.L. Nehru & Asaf Ali.
- Even though the Court Martial held the INA prisoners guilty, the Government felt it expedient to set them free.
- The question of guilt was not the issue, however it was Britain's right to decide the matter concerning Indians.

The revolt of Royal Indian Navy (RIN)

- In February 1946, Bombay Ratings of HMIS Talwar revolted against British & struck work.
- The racial discrimination & bad food was the immediate cause of the revolt.
- B.C Dutta scrawled Quit India on the ships
- The HMIS Hindustan in Karachi also mutinied.
- By the end of February the strike had spread to naval bases all over the country involving about 20000 ratings.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- The struggle for freedom entered a decisive phase in the year 1945-46. The new Labour Party Prime Minister Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps & A.V. Alexander) will visit India.
- The mission held talks with the INC & ML to bring about acceptance of their proposals.

- On May 16, 1946, the mission put towards its proposals. It rejected the demand for separate Pakistan & instead a federal union consisting of British India & the Princely States was suggested.
- Both Congress & Muslims League accepted it.

Direct Action Campaign (August 16,1946): Provoked by the success of the Congress (in the voting for Constituent Assembly), the Muslim League launched a 'direct action' campaign on August 16, 1946, which resulted in heavy communal riots in the country.

Interim Government (September 2, 1946):

On Sept. 2, 1946, an interim government was formed. Congress members led by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru joined it but the Muslim League did not as it withdrew its earlier acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Formation of Constituent Assembly (Dec. 9, 1946):

This Constituent Assembly met on Dec. 9, 1946, & Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. The Muslim League did not join the Assembly.

Attlee's Announcement (Feb. 20, 1947): On Feb. 20, 1947, British PM Attlee announced that the British would withdraw from India by June 30, 1948 & that Lord Mountbatten would replace Wavell.

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- The outlines of the Plan were:
- India to be divided into India & Pakistan.
- Bengal & Punjab will be partitioned & a referendum in NEFP & Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
- There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.



- The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or even remain independent.
- Aug.15, 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India & Pakistan.
- The British govt. passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.

Partition & Independence (August 1947): All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.

- At the time of independence, there were 562 small & big Princely States in India.
- Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, the first home minister, used iron hand in this regard.

By August 15, 1947, all the States, with a few exceptions like Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh had signed the Instrument of Accession.

Goa was with the Portuguese & Pondicherry with the French.

Revolutionary Activities

- In 1908, Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of kingford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffapur. Khudiram, Kanhaiyalal Dutt & Satyendranath Bose were hanged (Alipur Cas(e)).
- In 1912, Rasbihari Bose & Sachindra Nath Sanyal threw a bomb & Lord Hardinge at Delhi. (Delhi Conspiracy Cas(e)).
- In October 1924, a meeting of revolutionaries from all parts of India was called at Kanpur. They setup Hindustan Republic Association.
- They carried out a dacoity on the Kakori bound train on the Saharanpur-Lucknow railway line on Aug. 9, 1925.
- Bhagat Singh, with his colleagues, shot dead Saunders (Asst. S.P. of Lahore, who ordered lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai) on Dec.17, 1928.
- Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Assembly on April 8, 1929. Thus, he, Rajguru & Sukhdev were hanged on March 23, 1931 at Lahore Jail (Lahore Conspiracy Cas(e)).
- In 1929 only Jatin Das died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast to protest against horrible conditions in jail.
- Surya Sen, a revolutionary of Bengal, formed the Indian Republic Army in Bengal. In 1930, he masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury. He was hanged in 1933.
- In 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself at Alfred Park in Allahabad.

Important British Viceroy's in India

Lord Canning (1856 - 1862):

- (a) The last Governor General & the first Viceroy.
- (b) Mutiny (Revolt of 1857) took place in his time.
- (c) Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse (introduced by Lord Dalhousi(e)).
- (d) The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay & Madras were established in 1857.
- (e) Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

Lord Lawrence (1864 - 1869):

- a. Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe.
- b. High Courts were established at Calcutta, Bombay & Madras in 1865.
- c. Expanded canal works & railways.
- d. Created the Indian Forest department.

Lord Mayo (1869 - 1872):

- (a) Started the process of financial decentralization in India.
- (b) Established the Rajkot college at Kathiawar & Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- (c) For the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.
- (d) Organised the Statistical Survey of India.
- (e) Was the only Viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

Lord Ripon (1880 - 1884):

- a. Repealed the Vernacular Press act (1882)
- b. Passed the local self government act (1882)
- c. Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- d. 1st Factory act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- e. Passed the Ilbert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals.

Lord Dufferin (1884 - 1888): Indian National Congress was formed during his tenure.

Lord Lansdowne (1888 - 1894):

- (a) II Factory act (1891) passed during his time.
- (b) Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial & Subordinate.
- (c) Indian Council act of 1892 was passed.
- (d) Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India & Afghanistan.

Lord Elgin II (1894 - 1899): Great famine of 1896 - 1897. Lyall Commission was appointed.

Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905):

- (a) Passed the Indian Universities act (1904) in which official control over the Universities was increased.

- (b) Partitioned Bengal (October 16, 1905) into two provinces Bengal (proper) & East Bengal & Assam.
- (c) Appointed a Police Commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to enquire into the police administration of every province.
- (d) The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897 - 98 led him to create the North Western Frontier Province (NWFP).
- (e) Passed the Ancient Monuments Protection act (1904), to restore India's cultural heritage. Thus the Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- (f) Passed the Indian Coinage & Paper Currency act (1899) & put India on a gold standard.

Lord Minto (1905 - 1910) :

There was great political unrest in India. Various acts were passed to curb the revolutionary activities. Extremists like Lala Laipat Rai & Ajit Singh (in May, 1907) & Bal Gangadhar Tilak (in July, 1908) were sent to Mandalay jail in Burma. The Indian Council act of 1909 or the Morley Minto Reforms was passed.

Lord Hardinge (1910 - 1916) :

- (a) Held a durbar in December, 1911 to celebrate the coronation of King George V.
- (b) Partition of Bengal was cancelled (1911).
- (c) Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1912).
- (d) A bomb was thrown at him; but he escaped unhurt (December 23, 1912).
- (e) Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa (1915).
- (f) Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.

Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921) :

- (a) August Declaration of 1917, whereby control over the Indian government would be gradually transferred to the Indian people.
- (b) The government of India act in 1919 (Montague Chelmsford reforms) was passed.
- (c) Rowlatt act of 1919; Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919).
- (d) Non Cooperation Movement.
- (e) An Indian Sir S.P.Sinha was appointed the Governor of Bengal.
- (f) A Women's university was founded at Poona in 1916.
- (g) Saddler Commission was appointed in 1917 to envisage new educational policy.

Lord Reading (1921 - 1926) :

- (a) Rowlatt act of 1919 was repealed along with the Press act of 1910.
- (b) Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- (c) Formation of Swaraj Party.
- (d) Vishwabharati University started functioning in 1922.

- (e) Communist part was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.
- (f) Kakori Train Robbery on August 9, 1925.
- (g) Communal riots of 1923 - 25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc. Swami Shraddhanand, a great nationalist & a leader of the Arya Samajists, was murdered in communal orgy.

Lord Irwin (1926 - 1931) :

- (a) Simon Commission visited India in 1928.
- (b) Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
- (c) Dandi March (March 12, 1930).
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).
- (e) First Round Table Conference held in England in 1930.
- (f) Gandhi Irwin Pact (March 5, 1931) was signed &
- (g) Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn.
- (h) Martyrdom of Jatin Das after 64 days hunger strike (1929).

Lord Willingdon (1931 - 1936) :

- (a) Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.
- (b) On his return Gandhiji was again arrested & Civil Disobedience Movement was resumed in January, 1932.
- (c) Communal Awards (August 16, 1932) assigned seats to different religious communities. Gandhiji went on a epic fast in protest against this division.
- (d) Third Round Table conference in 1932.
- (e) Poona Pact was signed.
- (f) Government of India act (1935) was passed.

Lord Linlithgow (1936 - 1944) :

- (a) Government of India act enforced in the provinces.
- (b) Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces.
- (c) Churchill became the British Prime Minister in May, 1940. He declared that the Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by the UK & US, stating to give sovereign rights to those who have been forcibly deprived of them) does not apply to India.
- (d) Outbreak of World War II in 1939.

Lord Wavell (1944 - 1947) :

- (a) Arranged the Shimla Conference on June 25, 1945 with Indian National Congress & Muslim League; failed.
- (b) Cabinet Mission Plan (May 16, 1946).
- (c) Elections to the constituent assembly were held & an Interim Government was appointed under Nehru.
- (d) First meeting of the constituent assembly was held on December 9, 1946.

Lord Mountbatten (March 1947 - August 1947) :

- (a) Last Viceroy of British India & the first Governor General of free India.
- (b) Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.

- (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.
- (d) Retired in June 1948 & was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first & the last Indian Governor General of free India).

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS BY THE BRITISH

Important Acts

The Regulating Act, 1773

- First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- Provided for centralization of Administration of Company's territories in India.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-general for Bengal.
- Governor General & council of 4 members appointed for Bengal.
- Bombay & Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal presidency.
- Supreme court to be set up at Calcutta.

The Pitts India Act, 1784

- This Act gave the British government the supreme control over Company's affairs & its administration in India.
- Court of directors consisting of 24 members was appointed to look after commercial functions.
- Board of control consisting of 6 parliamentary Commissioners appointed to control civil, military & revenue affairs of India.
- Strength of Governor general-in council reduced to 3.
- Subordinated the Bombay & Madras presidency to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy & revenues.
- First effective substitution of Parliamentary Control over East India Company.

The Charter Act of 1833

- End of company's trade monopoly even in tea & with China.
- Company was asked to close its business at the earliest.
- Governor-General of Bengal to be Governor-General of India. (1st Governor-General of India-Lord William Bentinck).
- Govt. of Madras & Bombay deprived of legislative powers.
- A fourth member, law member added to council of Governor-General.

- Government Service was thrown open to the people of India.
- All laws made by Governor General-in-council henceforth to be known as Acts & not regulations.

The Charter Act of 1853

- Extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- First time separate legislative machinery consisting of 12 member legislative council was created.
- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination. (excluding Indians)

The Govt of India Act, 1858

- Rule of Company in India ended & that of the Crown began.
- System of double Government ended. Court of Directors & Board of Control abolished.
- Secretary of State (a member of the British Cabinet) for India was created. He was assisted by a 15-member council (Indian Council). He was to exercise the powers of the Crown.
- Secretary of State governed India through the Governor-General. Governor-General was to be called the Viceroy & was the direct representative of the Crown in India.
- A unitary & highly centralized administrative structure was created.

The Indian Council Act, 1861

- Policy of Association of Indians in legislation started.
- A fifth member who was to be a jurist, was added to the Viceroy's executive council.
- Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.
- For legislation, executive Council of Viceroy was enlarged by 6 to 12 members composed of half non-official members. Thus foundations of Indian legislature were laid down.
- Legislative powers of the Presidency Government deprived in 1833 were restored.

Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Act)

- Morley was the secretary of state, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- Additional members in central legislative assembly were increased to 60
- Introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the muslims.

- Non-official seats were to be filled in by elections. They were distributed as follows
 - (a) By non-official members of the Provincial Legislative councils.
 - (b) By landholders of 6 provinces
 - (c) By Muslims of 5 provinces
 - (d) Alternately by Muslim landholders of Up/Bengal Chambers of commerce of Calcutta & Bombay.
- Muslim were to be elected by Separate electorates.
- Resolutions could be moved before the budget was taken in its final form.
- Supplementary questions could be asked.

The Government of India Act, 1919

- Popularly known as Montague(Secretary of State)-Chelmsford(Viceroy) Reforms.
- The idea of "Responsible Government" was emphasised upon.
- Devolution Rules:
- Subjects of administration were divided into two categories-"Central" & "Provincial".
- Subjects of all India importance (like railways & finance) were brought under the category of Central, while matters relating to the administration of the provinces were classified as provincial.
- Dyarchy system introduced in the Provinces. The Provincial subjects of administration were to be divided into two categories "Transferred" & "Reserved" subjects.
- The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Governor & his Executive Council were to administer the reserved subjects (Rail, Post, Telegraph, Finance, Law & Order, etc.) without any responsibility to the legislature.
- An office of the High commissioner of India was created in London.
- Indian legislature became "bicameral" for the first time.
- Communal representation extended to Sikhs, Indian christen Anglo-Indians.
- Secretary of State for India now to be paid from British revenue.

Government of India Act, 1935

- Sought to introduce a federation.
- Provided for 3-fold division of legislative power, i.e. three lists - Federal, Provincial & Concurrent Lists.
- Residuary powers to be vested with Governor-General.
- Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre.
- Autonomy replaced dyarchy at provincial level.
- Provided for establishment of a Federal Court.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- This Act did not lay down any provision for the administration of India.
- Partition of India & the establishment of two dominions of India & Pakistan.
- Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame & adopt any constitution.
- The rule of the crown over Indian states was terminated.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished.

SOCIAL REFORMS DURING MODERN PERIOD

Atmiya Sabha

- Started in 1815 in Kolkata(then Calcutta) by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to make reforms in the Hindu society.

Wahabi Movement

- From 1820-1828 in Rohilkhand by Syed Ahmed of Rae Bareilly.
- Popularized the teachings of Waliullah; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

- Established in 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta. It emphasized on human dignity & criticized social evils as Sati.

Young Bengal Movement (1826-1832)

- Established in Calcutta by Henry Vivian Derozio.
- Opposed vices in the society; believed in truth, freedom & reason; social reform.

Dharma Sabha

- Dharma Sabha was formed in 1830 in Calcutta by Raja Radhakant Deb.
- The organization was established mainly to counter the ongoing social reform movements led by protagonists such as Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Henry Derozio.

TAMIL & ENGLISH



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Kuka/ Namdhari Movement (1872)

- Started by Bhai Balak Singh & Baba Ram Singh in NWFP & Ludhiana.
- Spread the true spirit of Sikhism & opposed to all caste distinctions.

Prarthana Samaj

- Established by Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 at Bombay.
- Reforming Hindu religious thought & practice in the light of modern knowledge.

Indian Reform Association

- The Indian Reform Association was formed on 29 October 1870 with Keshab Chandra Sen as president at Calcutta.
- Create public opinion against child marriages & for legalizing the Brahma form of (Civil) marriage.
- Promote the intellectual & social service.

Arya Samaj

- Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayananda Saraswati in 1875 at Bombay to reform Hindu religion in North India.

Theosophical Society

- Founded in 1875 at New York by madame HP Blavatsky and Col. H S Olcott.
- Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions of Hinduism, Deccan Zoroastrianism & Buddhism.

Deccan Education Society

- Founded in 1884 by M G Ranade at Pune.
- To contribute to the cause of education & culture in Western India.

Seva Sadan

- Established by Behramji & Malabari in 1885 at Bombay.
- Campaign against child marriages & enforced widowhood & care for socially exploited women.

Ramakrishna Mission

- Swami Vivekananda started Ramakrishna Mission in 1887 at Calcutta.
- To carry on humanitarian relief & social work.

Indian National Social Conference(The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress)

- Established by M G Ranade and Raghunath Rao in 1887 at Bombay.
- To focus attention on matters relating to social reforms. The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

- Established in 1902 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at Varanasi.
- Organization of the orthodox Hindus, also known as Sanatandharmis, to counter the teachings of the Arya Samaj.

The Servants of India Society

- The Servants of India Society was established by Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 at Bombay.
- To work for social reforms & train "national missionaries for the service of India".

Poona Seva Sadan

- Founded by G K Devadhar & Ramabai Ranade in 1909 at Pune.
- Establish institutions for the economic uplift & useful employment of women.

The Indian Women's Association

- Founded by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1917 at Madras.
- Work for uplift of Indian women & "to secure a larger a free & fuller life for them".

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMS/ORGANIZATION

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement

- Started in 1929 in North Western Frontier Provinces under leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.

Deoband Movement

- (A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband Saharanpur,UP)
- Mohd. Qasim Nanautavi & Rashid Ahmad Gagothi started Deoband Movement in 1867.
- Improve the spiritual & moral conditions of India Muslim.

Aligarh Movement

- Started in 1875 at Aligarh by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Liberalization of Indian Islam & modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform & modern education.

Ahmadiya Movement

- Started in 1889-90 at Faridkot by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad.
- Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy & spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.

Lower Caste Movements

Satya Shodhak Samaj

- Jyotiba Phule established in 1873 at Maharashtra.
- Opposed to untouchability, Brahmin domination, belief in social equality & uplift of the lower castes by educating them.

Aravippuram Movement

- Shri Narayan Guru started Aravipuram Movement in 1888 at Aravippuram, Kerala.
- Opposed to religious disabilities against lower castes, believed in social equality, attacked Brahmin domination & worked for the uplift of lower castes by educating them. Demanded free entry of the people of lower castes temples.

Bahujan Samaj

- Established by Mukundrao Patil in 1910 in Satara, Maharashtra.
- Opposed to exploitation of the lower castes by the upper caste people. Brahmins, landlords, merchants & moneylenders.

Depressed Classes Society

- Established in 1924 by Dr B R Ambedkar in Bombay.
- To propagate the gospel of social equality among caste Hindus & untouchables. Demanded constitutional safeguards for the depressed classes.

Self-Respect Movement

- E.V.Ramaswami started Self-Respect Movement in 1925 at Madras(Tamil Nadu).
- Anti-Brahmin & Hindu Orthodoxy radical movement, advocated, weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

- Founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1932 at Pune, Maharashtra.
- Organization for removal of untouchability & social discriminations against untouchables & other lower castes. Provide medical, educational & technical facilities to untouchables.

Important battles fought in India

Battle of Hydaspes (326 B.(C))— The Paurava king Porus was defeated by Alexander the Great. But the valour of Porus impressed Alexander & he returned his kingdom to him.

Battle of Kalinga (261 B.(C))— Ashoka defeated Kalinga king. After this war Ashoka embraced Buddhism & preached it during the rest of his life.

Battle of Chhandwar (1194 A.(D))-Mohammed Ghori defeated Jayachandra of Kannauj.

First Battle of Panipat (1526 A.(D))—Babur (Mughal Dynasty) defeated Ibrahim Lodhi.

Battle of Talikota (1564- 65 A.(D))— Alliance between Bijapur, Bidar, Ahmednagar & Golconda under Hussain Nizam Shah defeated Ram Raja of Vijayanagar Empire.

First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-1769) —Between the Sultanate of Mysore & the East India Company. British were defeated.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782 A.(D))- Fought between the British East India Company & Maratha Empire in India. Maratha defeated English forces ended with Treaty of Salbai. All the territories occupied by the British after the treaty of Purandar were given back to the Marathas.

Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780 A.(D))— Alliance between Haider Ali, the Nizam & the Marathas was formed. They defeated the English. Hyder Ali became the master of Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790- 92 A.(D))—Fought between the English & Tipu Sultan (Son of Hyder Ali). Tipu Sultan was compelled to sign the Treaty of Seringapatam.

Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799 A.(D))— The British forces (Under Arthur Wellesley) defeated & killed Tipu Sultan.

Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803-1805 A.(D))—Fought between English & the Marathas. British defeated Marathas & annexed Tanjore, Surat & Carnatic.

Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818 A.(D))- Fought between English (Governor General Hastings) & the Marathas. British defeated Marathas. Formal end of the Maratha empire.

First Battle of Tarain (1191)-This battle was fought at Tarain near Thanesar. Prithviraj of Chauhan Dynasty defeated the Mohammad of Ghori.

Second Battle of Tarain(1192)-It was fought at same Tarain battlefield as in the first Tarain battle. This was fought by Mohammad Ghori against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. This time Prithvi Raj was defeated.

Battle of Khanwa(17 March 1527)--Rajputs under Rana of Mewar Rana Sanga, were defeated by Babur of Farghana. Rana Sanga was brutally wounded in the battlefield.

Battle of Chausa (7 June 1539)--Sher Shah defeated the Mughals, but Humayun, the king escaped by crossing over the river.

Battle of Kanauj (17 May 1540)--Sher Shah won against Humayun. Occupied only Agra city.

Battle of Panipat(5 November 1556)--Hem Chandra Vikramaditya (Hemu) was defeated by Mughals under Akbar.

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Battle of Haldighati(1576)--This was started between Akbar & Rana of Mewar Pratap. Mughals won. But Rana did not accept Mughal sovereignty.

First Carnatic War(1745-48)--This war was fought by British & French armies. French occupied Madras, later returned it to British.

Second Carnatic War(1749-54)--French army under the of Duplex fought with British & British won. In 1755 they made a provisional treaty.

Third Carnatic War(1756-63)--In 1758 French occupied Fort Saint David. But defeated at Wandiwash (1760). Britishers won.

Battle of Plassey (June-1757)--British Army under the command of Robert Clive fought with Bengal Nawab Siraz-

ud-daula & British won & Mir Jafar was made Nawab. Siraz-ud-daula was hanged.

Battle of Buxar(1764)--British army under the command of Major Munro defeated the combined army of Mir Kasim nawab of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah nawab of Awadh, Shah Alam, Mughal emperor.

First Anglo-Burmese War (1824-1826) Fought between English East India Company & Burma. Ended in a British East India Company victory.

First Anglo-Afghan war (1839-42 A.(D)- British defeated Afghan ruler Dost Mohammad.

Battle of Chillianwala (1849 A.(D)— English East India Company under Lord Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs (under Sher Singh).



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