

MODERN INDIA

Coming of Europeans

- Towards the close of the fifteenth century, Portuguese under the leadership of Vasco-da-Gama landed at Calicut.
- The earlier foreign merchants had more commercial motives and had very little or no support from their native governments.
- They were not individual merchants but represented their respective governments (nations).
- Military superiority was the backbone of their commercial enterprise.
- From the very beginning, the European leading companies began to establish their fortified trading settlements called "factories on the coastal parts of India, which were immune from the administrative control of the local powers.
- In course of time, the commercial motive turned into territorial ambitions which pushed India into the jaws of the colonial dragon.

Portuguese

- Vasco-da-Gama, a Portuguese traveler, discovered the route which went through the Cape of Good Hope. On 17 May 1498, he arrived at the Port of Calicut. In 1502, Vasco da Gama's second journey to India resulted in the installation of trading stations at Calicut, Cochin and Cannore.
- Francisco Almeida was the first Governor of the Portuguese in India.
- Goa was wrested from the control of the ruler of Bijapur in 1510, by Alfonso-da Albuquerque. the second Governor of the Portuguese in India.
- The Portuguese capital in India was shifted by Nino-da-Cunha from Cochin to Goa in 1530. Diu and Bassien were taken from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- Hoogli was lost by the Portuguese in 1631 under the rule of Shahjahan.
- The Portuguese King ceded Bombay to Charles II of England as he had married his sister.
- The Marathas captured Salsatte and Bassien in 1739.
- 1661 saw the freedom of Goa and Daman.
- The religious intolerance of the Portuguese, along with piracy, and secret practices in trade led to the decline of the Portuguese power in India. The discovery of Brazil also played an important part in the decline.

Dutch

- The Dutch East India Company was established in March 1602. The name of the company was Verenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC). Their first factory was established at Masulipatnam in 1605.
- Pulicat, Chinsura, Kasimbazar, Patna, Balasore, Nagapattam and Cochin saw the setting up of the other Dutch factories.

- The Dutch were defeated by the British in the Battle of Bedara in 1759, and this marked the end of the Dutch presence in India.

English

- In 1599. "The Merchant Adventures" was a group of merchants who founded the English East India Company.
- A mansab of 400 was granted to Captain Hawkins who had visited Jahangir's court in 1609.
- In Jahangir's court, an ambassador of King James I, called Sir Thomas Roe, acquired the firman to trade and establish factories in various parts of the Empire.
- Bombay was acquired by the East India Company from Charles II on lease with an annual rent amounting up to 10 pounds, in 1668. The Company established Bombay as its headquarters on India's Western Coast.
- The site of Madras was acquired from Raja of Chandragiri in 1639 by Francis Day, It was named "Fort St. George Madras", and it became the Company's headquarters on the Coromandal coast, in place of Masaulipatnam.
- In 1690, Job Charnock set up a factory at Sutanati and, in 1698, acquired the Zamindari of three villages, namely, Sutanati, Kalikot, and Govindpur. Th. These villages, later, became the city of Calcutta.
- Sutanati, which was a fortified settlement, was renamed as "Fort William".
- Farrukhsivar was cured of a disease in 1715 by John Surman, who was the Governor of Calcutta, and William Hamilton. This allowed them to acquire a firman, which was referred to as the 'magnacarta of the company', in 1717.

French

- The compangnite des indes orientales', or the French East India Company was set up in 1664 by Colbert, who was the minister of Louis XIV.
- The first French Factory was set up in Surat, in 1668 by Francis Caron.
- Masulipattam saw the establishment of the second French factory in 1669 by Maacara.
- Francois Martin became the First Governor of Pondicherry.
- The French had acquired Chandranagore in Bengal, in 1742, and this marked the beginning of the Anglo-French conflict, which was also referred to as the Carnatic Wars. This conflict resulted in the eventual defeat of the French at the hands of the British.

Danes

- In 1616, an East India Company was established by the Danes, and in 1620 they further formed a settlement at Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu), and another one at Serampore (Bengal) in 1676. Serampore became their headquarters for trade in India.

Conquests

Conquest of Bengal

- Under the royal firman of 1717, granted by the Mughal Emperor Farrukhsiyar, the English East India Company acquired privileges, which allowed them the freedom to export and import their goods without being, levied any taxes, in Bengal. Through the firman of 1717, the British were granted the right to utilise passes, called dastaks', in order to move their goods freely.
- The Company servants were also permitted to trade but were not covered by the firman. They were required to pay the same taxes as Indian Merchants.
- When Sirajuddaulah ascended the throne of Bengal, conflict arose between him and the British. He was faced with grave challenges from his rivals Ghasiti Begum of Dacca and Shaukat Jung of Purnia. Apart from this, he was also wary of the British.
- He was strictly against the misuse of dastaks.
- Sirajuddaulah asked both the English and the French to pull down their fortifications, The French complied but the English refused to obey.
- The seizing of the English factory at Qasim Bazaar, was Sirajuddaulah's response, and he subsequently took over Fort William in 1756. The so-called Black Hole episode of Holwell took place during this occupation of Calcutta.
- A strong military and naval force under Colonel Clive and Admiral Watson arrived from Madras. They took over Calcutta once again, and plundered Hoogli in early 1757. The Treaty of Alinagar was forced upon the Nawab in February 1757. through which each and every demand of the British was conceded.
- By this time the English had decided to remove Siraj and place a puppet in his place. They conspired with the leading men of the Nawabs court such as Manikchand, Amirchand, Jagat Seth, Mir Jaffar and Rai Durlabh.
- The rival met each other in the battle field of Plassey. The fateful battle was a battle only in name. The major part of Nawab's army was led by traitors. Sirajuddaulah was put to death by Mir Jaffar's son Miran.
- Mir Jaffar was installed as the Nawab by the English. In doing so, the Company allowed itself to be granted undisputed right to free trade in Bihar, Bengal and Orissa. "The English were also granted the zamindari of 24 Parganas.
- Besides Jaffar also paid huge sums of bribe to officials of the company.
- The Company's demands soon drained Mir Jaffar's treasury. When the English saw that their demands were not being met by Mir Jafar, they removed him and installed his son-in-law, Mir Qasim, in his place.
- Mir Qasim granted the zamindari of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong, to the English as a reward for instating him as the Nawab.
- In order to evade internal custom duties, he also checked the Company's misuse of the firman of 1717.
- In 1763, war broke out between the English and Mir Qasin, and the Nawab was defeated in a series of encounters.
- Mir Qasim escaped to Awadh. It is over there that he forged an alliance with Shujauddaulah, the Nawab of Awadh, and the exiled Mughal emperor Shah Alam II in an attempt to oust the English from Bengal.
- They fought against the British in the Battle of Buxar on 22 October 1764 and were utterly defeated. This turned out to be the most decisive battle in India's history. It resulted in the firm settling of the British in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and positioned Awadh at their mercy. Mir Jaffar was reinstated as the Nawab of Bengal, and Nizamuddaulah ascended the throne after his death.
- He fled to Awadh and formed an alliance with Shujauddaulah, the Nawab of Awadh, and the fugitive Mughal emperor Saha Alam II in a final attempt to oust the English from Bengal.
- The three allies clashed with the Company at Buxar on 22 October 1764 and were completely defeated. It was the most decisive battle in the history of India. It established the British firmly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and placed Awadh at their mercy. Mir Jaffar was restored as the Nawab of Bengal and after his death Nizamuddaulah was placed on the throne

Table 1.23 Wars of Indian States with the British

S.No.	War	Year	Place	Peace Treaty	Year
1.	First Carnatic War	1744-48	Fort St. David St. Thome	Treaty of Aux-La Chappell	1748
2.	Second Carnatic War	1749-54			
3.	Battle of Plassey	1757			
4.	Third Carnatic War	1756-63	Wandi-Wash	Treaty of Pairs	1763
5.	Third Battle of Panipat	1761			
6.	Battle of Buxar	1764			
7.	First Anglo Mysore War	1767-69	Arcot	Treaty of Madras	1769

8.	First Anglo-Maratha War	1775-82			
9.	Second Anglo Mysore War	1780-84	Arcot Porlo Novo	Treaty of Mangalore	1784
10.	Third Anglo Mysore War	1790-92	Travancore Seringa patnam	Treaty of Seringa patnam	1792
11.	Fourth Anglo Mysore War	1799	Seringa patnam	Tipu Sultan was killed	
12.	Second Anglo-Maratha	1803-05			
13.	Anglo-Gorkha War	1814-16		Treaty of Sagauli	1816
14.	Third Anglo-Maratha	1817-19			
15.	First Anglo Burmese War	1826		Treaty of Yandaboo	1826
16.	First Anglo-Sikh War	1845-46	Mudki; Ferozshah; Buddiwal; Aliwal and Sabraon	Treaty of Lahore	1846
17.	Second Anglo-Sikh War	1848-49	Ramnagar; Chillian Wall and Gujarat (in Punjab)	Punjab was annexed	
18.	Second Anglo Afghan War	1878-80			

- Nizam-ul-daulah signed the Treaty of Allahabad in 1765 by which most of Nawab's army was disbanded and the administration of Bengal was placed in the hands of a deputy Subahdar who was to be nominated by the Company.
- The Company got the Diwani of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa from the Mughal emperor. This system is known, in history, as the 'dual government'.
- The dual government in Bengal was brought out by Robert Clive. Through this dual government, the real power was bestowed upon the English, while the administration was taken care of by the Nawab of Bengal.
- Warren Hastings ended the dual government

Annexation of Sind

- There were three important causes to annex Sind to the British Empire (i) commercial possibilities of the Indus; (ii) British fear of expansion of Russian empire to the east and; (iii) British desire to increase its influence in Persia and Afghanistan.

- Lord Auckland forced the Amirs to sign the subsidiary treaty in 1839. Lord unnecessarily provoked the Amirs of Sind into a war.
- After defeating the Baluchis and expulsion of Sher Mohammad (Amir of Mirpur) by Napier, Sind was annexed to the British Empire in 1843.

Annexation of Awadh

- The enmity between Awadh and British started in 1764 from the Battle of Buxar. In this battle, the English defeated the combined forces of Shuja-ud-daulah (Awadh); Mughal emperor Shah Alam II; and the Nawab of Bengal. Mir Qasim.
- The accusation of misgoverning his state and of refusing to bring about reforms was put on Nawab Wajid Ali Shah. This was the reason, using which the British annexed his state in 1856.
- The annexation was justified by Lord Dalhousie, when he stated that 'the British government would be guilty in the sight of God and man, if it were any longer to aid in sustaining by its continuance an administration fraught with suffering of millions'.
- It is one of the causes for the Revolt of 1857
- Cultivators were reduced to a low status of mere tenants and were deprived of long standing rights to the soil and other customary rights.
- In 1799, zamindars were given power to evict or confiscate their tenant's property for non-payment of rents.
- The British brought forth a temporary zamindari settlement, in Awadh and other parts of India, under which the zamindars became the owners of land but the revenue that they had to pay was regularly revised.
- Ryotwari settlement: This system was introduced in 1820 in Madras. It is connected with the name of Thomas Munro. Under this system, rent was directly settled with the Ryots.

BRITISH POLICIES

Land Revenue Settlement

- In 1773, Warren Hastings introduced the system of auctioning the right of collecting revenue from an area to the highest bidder.
- Permanent settlement or Istamarari Bandobast: This settlement was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 in Bengal and Bihar. According to it, the Zamindars who formerly collected land revenue only, were recognised as landlords. Their right to ownership was made hereditary and transferable; and they were to pay 10/11 of the revenue collection in a specific time.

- The revenue was fixed for a period not exceeding 30 years on the basis of the quality of soil and the nature of crop.
- The advantage of this system was absence of intermediaries. The government's share was about half of the net value of crop.
- Mahalwari system: In western UP, Punjab, Ganga Valley and parts of central province, a modified Mahalwari system was introduced. An estate was called Mahal in the Indian language. Revenue settlement was to be made by village or estate (Mahal).

Educational Policy

- Warren Hastings established the Calcutta Madrasa in 1781 in order to teach and study Muslim law, Persian and Arabic language.
- A Sanskrit college was started in 1791 at Varanasi by Jonathan Duncan for the study of Hindu laws and philosophy.
- In 1802, Lord Wellesley started the Fort William College at Calcutta for educating English officers in Indian language and social customs.
- In the Charter Act of 1813, one lakh of rupees were sanctioned for educational development in India.
- Lord William Bentick established the Medical College at Calcutta. Another relevant step in the development of education in India was the Wood's dispatch of 1854, which asked the Indian government to take up the responsibility of educating the masses, but all it did was perpetuate the downward filtration theory.
- As a result of the direction, education departments were instituted in all provinces and universities were set up in 1857 at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- In 1882, the government appointed a commission under W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education since the dispatch of 1854. It suggested primary education of masses through the vernacular.

Social and Cultural Policy

- The biggest achievement of the British authorities was the outlawing of the practice of Sati in 1829 under William Bentinck.
- Regulation prohibiting infanticide was passed in 1795 and 1804.
- In 1856, the Widows' Remarriage Act was passed.
- High revenue demands led to devastation, as it led to poverty and deterioration of agriculture in the nineteenth century. The peasants deteriorated steadily. The peasants fell into the clutches of money lenders.
- Agriculture began to deteriorate by showing low yields per acre, resulting from the overcrowding in agriculture, excessive revenue demands, growth in landlordism, increasing in debt and the lower improvement of cultivation.

- The policy of free trade followed by the government also helped to make the competition tougher. This forced many craftsmen to abandon their ancestral trade.
- The British felt a need of a cheap and easy mode of transport for making large scale export to Indian market and securing raw materials for British Industries.
- They introduced steam ships on rivers. They improved the roads and thus work on Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi began in 1839 and was completed in the 1850s.
- The first railway line from Bombay to Thane was opened in 1853. In the same year, government decided to build railways as state enterprises. By 1905, nearly 45,000 kms of railway had been built.
- Drain of Wealth: There was a continuous flow of wealth from India to England, through which India did not receive any economic, commercial, or material returns. This has been described as 'Drain of Wealth'. In his book, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India, Dadabhai Naoroji has mentioned the 'Drain'. It was also mentioned by R.C. Dutt.
- Dadabhai Naoroji cited it as the evil of all evils and the main cause of Indian poverty.

Development of Modern Industries

- The second half of nineteenth century witnessed the establishment of large-scale machine-based industries in India.
- The first textile mill was started by Cowasjee Nanabhoy in Bombay in 1853. The first jute mill was started in Rishra (Bengal) in 1855. Coal mines were also started.
- The 1850s and 1860s also witnessed the growth of plantation industries (indigo, tea, coffee, rubber, etc.), jute mills and coal mines.
- Indians had a large share in the textile industry and was mostly confined in Calcutta and Bombay.
- The main feature of the second phase of development of modern industries was the production of consumer goods for the mass market within India. This phase was between 1914 and 1939.
- Foreign imports fell to a very low level while there was increase in government purchases for war purposes.
- From 1920s onwards, the established industries such as cotton, jute, tea and coal did not yield similar profits while paper, glass, sugar, cement, matches and even steel, magnesium chloride, sulphuric acid industries got firmly established during the 1930s.
- The third phase was marked by the production of capital goods for a domestic market. It was a process of import substitution. The enormous need of the global war shortened the gestation period for this phase of production considerably and India embarked on the production of heavy chemicals (caustic soda),

sophisticated machinery, aircraft, automobiles and a variety of heavy and capital goods

Table 1.24 Types of Land Revenue System

System Official	Year	Area of the Officials Country Covered	Total Area	Governor Official	Associated Official
I. Permanent	1793	Bengal, Bihar, Orissa	19%	Cornwallis	Sir John Shore
II. Ryotwari	1820	1) Madras Presidency 2) Bombay Presidency	52%	Lord Hastings	Thomas Munro (Governor)
III. Mahalwari	1822	Ganga Valley, the North-West Provinces, Punjab and parts of the central India.	29%	Lord Hastings	Holt Mackenzie

FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Revolt of 1857

- British historians like Kaye, Maleson, Trevelyan, Lawrence and Holmes have painted it as a mutiny confined to the army, which did not command the support of the people at large.
- L.E.R. Rees has described it as a religious war against the Christians or a racial struggle between the Black and the White. Outram and Taylor described it as the result of Hindu-Muslim conspiracy to overthrow the British rule.
- Benjamin Disraeli, a contemporary conservative leader in England, described it as a 'national rising'.
- V.D. Savarkar in his book *The Indian War of Independence*, published in London in 1909, described it as a planned war of national independence and tried to prove that the rising of 1826–27, 1854 were rehearsal of the great drama played out in 1857.
- R.C. Majumdar in his book *The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857* and Paramountay and the Indian Renaissance described that the uprising of 1857 was not a war of independence.
- In M.P. and Punjab, it was a mutiny of sepoys joined later by disgruntled elements eager to take advantage of anarchy.
- In U.P. and some parts of M.P. and western Bihar, the mutiny of sepoys was followed by general revolt in which apart from soldiers, civilians, particularly the dispossessed rulers of Indian states, landlords, tenants and others took part.
- In Rajasthan and Maharashtra, the civil population sympathised with the rebels but kept themselves within bounds of law and did not take part in overt acts of rebellions.
- Dr. S.N. Sen believes that rising of 1857 was a war of independence. But the majority of the people remained disinterested and even apathetic, so it cannot be invested with a national character
- Dr. S.B. Chaudhary in his book "Civil rebellions in the Indian mutinies 1857-59" maintained that the revolt

of 1857 can be bifurcated into two subdivisions, mutiny and rebellion.

- The Marxist interpretation of the revolt of 1857 as the struggle of the solidier-peasant combine against foreign as well as feudal bondage, which failed because of feudal betrayal goes off the mark.

Causes of Revolt

- Satara, Jaipur, Sambhalpur, Baghat, Udaipur, Jhansi and Nagpur were annexed by the application of the doctrine of lapse by Dalhousie.
- Awadh was annexed in 1856 on the pretext of the mis-government.
- The pension of Balaji Rao II's son Nana Saheb was discontinued.
- In 1856, Lord Canning announced that the Mughal prince next in succession to Bahadur Shah II would have to renounce the regal title and the ancestral Mughal palaces in addition to the renunciation agreed to by prince Faqir-ud-din.
- The sepoys under the British were largely discontented and dissatisfied, mostly due to the extreme inequality in treatment. The Indian and British counterparts were treated in starkly different manners in terms of wages and other benefits.
- The general service Enlistment Act (1856) further angered the religious minded scpays. The act decreed that all future recruit for the Bengal Army would have to give up an undertaking to serve anywhere where their services might be required by the government.
- According to the post office act of 1854, the privilege of free postage enjoyed by the sepoys was withdrawn.
- After the First Afghan war (1838-42) and the Punjab War (1845-49), the British Army suffered grave reverses, and this destroyed the prevailing belief that the British Army was invincible. It also encouraged people to start thinking that the days of the British rule were coming to an end.
- Abolition of sati and widow remarriage act created suspicion in the minds of the conservative Hindus that the British were trying to anglicise them.
- In 1856, the government decided to replace the old fashioned musket "brown Bess" by the 'Enfield rifle

- The sepoys at Barrackpore refused to use the greased cartridges, on 29 March 1857, and Mangal Pandey, a Brahmin sepoy, fired at his adjutant.
- The sepoys of the 3rd cavalry, stationed at Meerut, on 10 May 1857, also declined to use the greased cartridge, and mutinied against their superiors. Sepoys from the 11th and 20th Native Infantry joined them almost immediately.
- Delhi was captured on 12 May 1857, and Bahadur Shah II, the last Mughal Emperor, was declared as the Emperor of India. Bakht Khan, who had led the revolt at Bareilly, and brought the troops to Delhi, had the real command over the mutineers.
- In Kipur, the revole was led by Nana Saheb, who proclaimed himself the Peshwa. He was assisted by

Tantia Tope. The rebels defeated General Windham outside Kanpur.

- In Lucknow, Begum Hazrat Mahal and Ahmadullah led the revolt. Hazrat Mahal proclaimed Brijis Kadr as the Nawab of Awadh against the wishes of the British. Henry Lawrence, the British resident was killed at Lucknow.
- In Jhansi, Rani Laxmibai assumed the leadership of the mutiny:
- In Bareilly, Khan Bahadur proclaimed himself as the Nawab and revolted there.
- In Arrah, Kunwar Singh led the revolt.
- In Faizabad, Maulvi Ahmadullah led the revolt.
- The other centres of the revole were Banaras, Allahabad, Gwalior and Nasirabad in Rajputana, Indore, Aligarh and Kota

Table 1.25 Important Centres and Their Leaders of 1857 Revolt

Centres	Leader(s)	Suppressed by
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II	General Nicholson
Kanpur	Nana Sahib, assisted by Tantia Tope and Azimul- lah Khan	Captured by Havelock, finally recovered by Sir Campbell
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Sir Campbell
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	
Bihar, Benaras and Allahabad	Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh	William Taylor and Eyre O'Neill

Causes of Failure

- The revolt was poorly organised, restricted in its scope and there was no unity among its leaders.
- There was no impact of rebellion beyond the Narmada River. Even north Rajasthan, Punjab and Sind remained quiet.
- The Indian princes such as Scindia's of Gwalior, Nizam of Hyderabad, Gulab Singh of Kashmir and Princes of Rajasthan remained loyal to the British.
- The Indian intelligentsia class remained aloof.

Impact

- The Crown took over the control and administration of India from the East India Company, through the Government of India Act, 1858.
- Queen Victoria declared that there would not be any desire for extension of territorial possessions, and further vowed to respect the rights, dignity and honour of India's princes as their own. Amnesty was granted to all offenders and mutineers, except for those who were found guilty of being directly involved in the murder of British subjects.
- The Indian Civil Services Act was passed which provided for an annual competitive examination to be held in London for recruitment to the covenanted civil services.
- The general formula followed was that in Bengal Presidency, the proportion between the European and

Indian troops should be 1:2, while for Bombay and Madras Presidency it should be 1:3.

- R.C. Majumdar has said that it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the so called first national war of independence is neither the first, nor national nor a war of independence'.

Peasant Movement

- K. Gough has classified violent peasant uprisings into five categories, viz. restorative, religious, social bandiery, terrorist, vengeance and armed insurrection. The revolt of 1857 was a restorative movement led by the dispossessed chiefs.
- Absentee landlordisms, parasitical intermediaries and money lenders alike, joined hands to push the peasant deeper into poverty.
- During the second half of the nineteenth century, 24 famines affected various parts of the country.

Sepoy Mutinies

- 1764: A battalion of Munero's army at the battlefield of Buxar deserted to Mir Kasim.
- 1806: Muriny at Vellorc in protest against interference in the social and religious practices of the sepoys. The sepoy unfurled the flag of the ruler of Mysore.
- 1824: 47th Native infantry unit mutinied when ordered to proceed to Burma without adequate overseas allowance.
- 1825: The Grenadeir Company in Assam mutinied.

- 1838: An Indian regiment at Sholapur mutinied for non-payment of full batta.
- 1844: 34 N.I. and 64th regiment joined by some others refused to proceed to Sindh without old pecuniary benefits.
- 1849-50 : There was mutinous spirit in the company's army during occupation in the Punjab. The regiment at Govindgarh mutinied in 1850

Table 1.26 Non-Tribal Revolts

Name	Year	Area	Leader
Paik Rebellion	1805-17	Orissa	Raja of Khurda
Velu Thambi Revolt	1808-09	Travancore	Velu Thambi
Cutch and revolt	1816-19	Cutch and Kathiawar	Rao Bharmal
Wahabi Movement	1820-70	North India & Deccan	Saiyyad Ahmad
Ramosis Revolt	1822-29	Poona	Chittur Singh & Umaji
Pagal Panthi Movt	1825-33	Sherpur in East Bengal	Karam Shah & Tipu
Raju Rebellion	1827-33	Visakhapatnam	Birabhadra Raju
Faraizis Movement	1840-60	East Bengal	Shariatullah & Dadu Mian
Satara	1840-41	Satara	Dhar Rao & Narsing
Gadkari	1844-45	Kolhapur	NA
Kuka Movement	1845-72	Punjab	Bhagat Jawahar Mal & Baba Ram Singh

- Peasant mobilisations, in the 19th century, were part of the nature of protests, revolts and rebellions which were mainly aimed at uprooting the bonds of feudal exploitation. The peasants protested against increase in rent, being evicted from their land, and against the greedy and ruthless money-lenders. They had a number of demands, which included rights of occupancy, rent of commutation of the produce, etc.
 - In the twentieth century, however we witness the emergence of class consciousness and formation of peasant organisations like "kisan sabhas".
- Indigo Revolt, 1860**
- The Indigo Revolt of 1860 was aimed against British planters, who considered themselves to be feudal lords in their respective estates. The revolt garnered support from all parts of the rural population, from the zamindars, money lenders, rich peasants, to even the karamcharis of the indigo planters.
 - Hemchandra Kar, who was the deputy magistrate, published a proclamation on 17 August 1859, for policemen that they should leave the peasants alone, and not mingle with their rights to sow whatever they wished to. This is considered to mark the beginning of the Indigo Revolt.
 - It began in Govindpur village in Nadia and was led by Digamber Biswas and Bishnu Biswas.
 - Din Bandhu Mitra's novel Neel Darpan portrayed this struggle.
 - The Indigo Commission was also appointed in 1860. Their recommendations were embodied in Act VI of 1862.

Table 1.27 Political and Nationalist Organisation of Modern India

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
1838	Landholders Society	Dwarkanath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	William Adams	London
1843	British India Society	-	Calcutta
1851	Madras Association	Devendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1852	Bombay Association	-	Madras
1852	Bombay Association	Jagannath Shankar	Bombay
1862	London Committee	C.P. Mudaliar	London
1866	East India Association	Dadabhai Nauroji	London
1867	National India Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	India Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London
1876	India Association	Mohan Bose and S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1884	India National Conference	S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1885	Bombay Presidency	FS. Mehta and Tetang	Bombay

1888	United India Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan	Aligarh
1905	Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale	Bombay
1916	Home Rule League	Tilak and Annie Besant	Pune &
1918	U.P. Kisan Sabha	Malviya, Gauri Shankar and Indra Narayan	Lucknow
1920	Communist Party of India	M.N. Roy	Tashkent
1923	Swaraj Party Congress	N.M. Joshi (founder), Lala Lajpat Rai (President)	Lucknow
1924	Rashtriya Swayam- sevak angha	Moti Lal Nehru & C.R. Das	Delhi
1925	Rashtriya swayam swvak Sangha	Satyabhakta	Kanpur
1927	All India Women Conference	K.V. Hedgewar	-
1928	Labour Swaraj Party	Qazi Nazrul Islam	Madras
1929	Khudai Khidmatgar	Abdul Gaffar Khan	Peshawar
1934	Congress Socialist Party	Acharya Narendra and Jaiprakash Narayan	-
1936	Progressive Writers Goups	Munshi Prem Chand	Lucknow
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Sahjananda and N.G. Ranga	Lucknow
1939	Forward Bloc	Subhash Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1939	Indian Bolshevik Lenin Party	N.D. Majumdar	Calcutta
1940	Radical Democratic Party	M.N. Roy	Calcutta
1941	Indian Bolshevik Lenin Party	Ajit Rai and Indrasen	Calcutta
1942	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Satyendra Nath Tagore	Calcutta

Pabna [(Bengal) Modern day Bangladesh]

- The zamindars enhanced the rent using abwabs (cesses), and then attempted to stop them from being granted the rights of occupancy under the Act of 1859. by employing measures like fraudulent measurement, illegal coercion and forced eviction. This resulted in the peasants' revolt against the zamindars.
- In May 1874, an Agrarian League was formed in Pabna. The main leader of the Agrarian League was Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal and K. Mullah. Dwijendra Nath Tagore was the main zamindar who was affected.
- The discontent continued till 1885 when the government by the Tenancy Acts of 1885 enhanced occupancy rights.
- R.C. Dutt wrote Peasantry of Bengal in 1874.

Deccan Riots, 1875

- Due to the excessive land revenue demands of the British, the peasants fell into the lap of moneylenders.

They started social boycott of the money lenders in Poona and Ahmadnagar and forcibly seized the debt bonds and set them on fire.

- The colonial regime extended to the peasants some protection against moneylenders through the Deccan Agriculturist Relief Act of 1878.

Champaran Satyagraha

- Tinkathia system was prevalent in the region of Champaran, whereby peasants were forced to cultivate indigo at non-remunerative prices in 3/20 part of their land holdings by European planters.
- Raj Kumar Shukla contacted Gandhiji at Lucknow Congress Session of 1916. Rajendra Prasad, Anugraha Narayan Sinha, J.B. Kiplani, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadco Desai and others joined the movement.
- The government decided to abolish the Tinkathia system.

Table 1.28 Major Tribal Movements

Tribes	Area	Year	Leaders
Chuars	W. Bengal	1768-1832	-
Bhils	Khandesh	1818-48	Servaram
Hos	Chotanagpur	1820-32	-
Kolis	Sahyadri Hills	1824-48	
Khasis	Khasi Hills	1829-32	Tirut Singh and Barmanik
Singh Phos	Assam	1830-39	-
Kols	Chotanagpur	1831-32	Budho Bhagat
Koys	Andhra Pradesh	1840-1924	Alluri Sitaram Raju
Kachnagas	Chacher (Assam)	1882	Sambhudan
Ahom	Assam	1828-33	Gomdhar Konovar

Khonds	Orissa	1846-1914	Chattre Bisayi
Santhals	Rajmahal Hills	1855-56	Sindhu and Kanhu
Naikadas	Gujarat	1858-68	Rup Singh and Jogia Bhagat
Mundas	Chotanagpur	1899-1900	Birsa Munda
Bhils	South Rajasthan	1913	Govind Guru
Oraons	Chotanagpur	1914-15	Jatra Bhagat
Kukis	Manipur	1917-19	Jadonang and Rani Gaidinillu
Chenchus	Nallamalla Hills	1921-22	Hanumanthu
Kherwar	Jharkhand	-	Bhagirath
Khonda Dara	Visakhapatnam	1900	Korra Mallaya
Rampa	Andhra Pradesh	1916	Alluri Sitaram Raju

Kheda Satyagraha

- Kheda Satyagraha was chiefly directed against the government. In the spring of 1918, crop failure and drought brought misery to the peasants of Kheda in Gujarat.
- A no revenue campaign to press the remission of the state demand in case of poor harvest was started by Mohan Lal Pandya which was later taken up by Gandhi in 1918. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai joined Gandhiji in Kheda. The government had to suspend the land revenue collection.

Moplah Rebellion (1921)

- Moplahs rose in rebellion against the Hindu zamindars (Jimmis). They attacked police station, public, offices and the houses of landlords.
- The leadership was provided by Kuahammad Haji, Ali Musaliar, etc. There were 28 outbreaks of violence between 1836 and 1919. It was suppressed by the government.

Bijolia Movement

- In 1905 peasants of Bijolia, a jagir in Mewar started organising themselves against the excessive exactions. In 1913, they were led by a Sadhu Sitaram Das. In 1915. Bhoop Singh began organising them and was later aided by Manik Lal Verma. In 1916. they led a no-revenue movement against the Udaipur Maharana.

Eka movement

- In North-west Awadh the "Eka unity movement" was started by local congressmen whose basic demand was communication of Batai into cash. Madari Pasi radicalised the movement.

Borsad Satyagraha

- Borsad Satyagraha was led by Sardar Patel, which was directed against the poll tax imposed on every adult. The tax was cancelled in 1924.

Bardoli Satyagraha

- The Patidar Yuvak Mandal had been founded in 1908 by Kunvarji Mchta and Kalyanji Mehta, who did social work among the dominant social peasant castes of Kanbipatidar. The Mehta brothers got Sardar Patel to organise a no-revenue movement when Bombay government hiked the revenue demand by 22 percent

in Bardoli. The Maxwell Broomfield enquiry committee was instituted.

Peasant Organisations

- N.G. Ranga organised the agriculture labour unions in Gunter district in 1923.
- In 1918, Indra Narayan Dwivedi set up the U.P. Kisan Sabha along with Gauri Shankar Mishra.
- In Rae Bareilly, Jhinguri Singh and Baba Ramchandra led the peasant movement. The Panchayats organised a social boycott called the 'nai-dhobi bandh'.
- J.L. Nehru, Gauri Shankar Mishra and Baba Ram Chandra founded the Avadh Kisan Sabha in 1920.
- In 1928, the Andhra Provincial Ryots Association was formed.
- All India Kisan Sabha was formed at Lucknow on 11 April 1936. Swami Sahajananda was its president.

Committees

1. Committees on Education

- 1854 Charles Wood dispatch
- 1882 Hunter Commission
- 1902 Raleigh Commission
- 1917 Sadler Commission
- 1929 Hartog Commission
- 1944 Sergeant Plan

2. Committees on Famine

- 1866 Campbell Commission
- 1880 Strachy Commission
- 1896 Lyall Commission
- 1900 Mac Donnel Commission

3. Committees on Public Service

- 1886 Mansfield Commission
- 1912 Islington Commission
- 1923 Lee Farenham Commission

4. Committees on Currency

- 1886 Mansfield Commission
- 1893 Herschel Commission
- 1898 Fowler Commission
- 1919 Babington Smith Commission
- 1939 Hilton Young Comitussion

5. Committees on Army

- 1920 Escher Commission

- 1925 Skeen Commission
- 1932 Garran Commission
- 1939 Chatfield Commission

6. Committees on Railways

- 1892 Acworth Commission

7. Other Committees

- 1878 Amini Commission on Land revenue and Famine
- 1919 Hunter Commission on Punjab disturbances
- 1918 Rowlett Commission on sedition
- 1902 Fraser Commission on agriculture
- 1935 Sapru Commission on unemployment

- 1929 Whitley Commission on Lahore
- 1927 Butler Commission on Indian states
- 1940 Flood Commission on tenancy in Bengal
- Welby Commission interrogated Dadabhai Nauroji on the drain of wealth charges
- Swami Sahajananda formed the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha in 1929.
- The second session of All India Kisan Sabha was held in Faizpur and was presided by N.G. Ranga.
- In December 1936, the Congress under J.L. Nehru's presidentship in Faizpur adopted the agrarian programs.

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Brahma Samaj

- In August 1828, Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Sabha, which was later renamed Brahma Samaj.
- He defended Hinduism against the hostile criticism of the missionaries.
- He re-interpreted Hindu doctrines and found ample spiritual basis for his humanitarianism in the Upanishads.
- He commenced a campaign which worked towards the discontinuation of the practice of Sati. He also condemned polygamy and concubinage. apart from which he condemned casteism and spoke in favour of the right of Hindu women to remarry:
- He was open in his rejection of Christianity, believed against Jesus' divinity, but at the same time, he accepted the humanism of Europe.
- Ram Mohan Roy accepted the concept of one god as pronounced by the Upanishads.
- Priesthood had absolutely no place in Samaj, and neither did any kind of sacrifices. They were strictly prohibited.
- The Dharma Sabha was established by the orthodox Hindus, who were led by Radhakant Deb, and they aimed at countering and responding to the propaganda of Brahma Samaj.
- Debendranath Tagore joined the Samaj in 1872.
- Tagore headed the Tattavabodini Sabha founded in 1839, which was engaged in search of spiritual truth.
- Keshab Chandra Sen joined the Brahma Samaj in 1858. Tagore appointed him the Acharya of the Brahma Samaj.
- Keshab's liberal and cosmopolitan outlook brought about a split in the Samaj.
- Keshab was thrown out of the office of the Acharya by Rabindranath Tagore in 1865. The Brahma Samaj of India was formed by Keshab and his followers, in 1866, after he left the parent unit. Thenceforth, Debendranath's Samaj came to be referred to as Adi Brahma Samaj.

- In 1878, Keshab's Brahma Samaj of India saw another split.
- Most of Keshab's followers felt disgusted and set up a new organisation called the Sadharan Brahma Samaj.

Prarthna Samaj

- The Brahma ideas spread in Maharashtra where Paramhansa Sabha was founded in 1849.
- In 1867 under the guidance of Keshab, the Prarthna Samaj was established in Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang.
- Emphasis was mainly laid on social reform, and the worship of a single god. They advocated focus to be put on works other than faith.
- They focused on shunning the caste system, setting the age of marriage for boys and girls higher than what it was then, and also on remarriage of widows, along with education of women.
- Prominent leaders of the Prarthna Samaj were Mahadev Govind Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandravarkar.
- The Dayal Singh Trust, in Punjab, wished to put into force the ideas of Brahma by the opening the Dayal Singh College at Lahore in 1910.

Arya Samaj

- It was revivalist in form though not in content.
- It was founded by Swami Dayananda. He rejected western ideas and sought to revive the ancient religion of the Aryans.
- His real name was Mul Shanker.
- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally established at Bombay by Dayananda in 1875. The headquarters of the Arya Samaj was set up at Lahore, a few years later.
- He looked on the Vedas at India's 'rock of the ages', and considered them as being the original seed of Hinduism. 'Go back to the Vedas' was his motto.
- He condemned idol worship and preached unity of God head.
- His views were published in his work Satyarthha Prakash.

- He accepted the doctrine of Karma but rejected the theory of niyati (destiny).
- Child marriages were condemned by him, and he also advocated in favor of remarriage of women.
- He set up the Anglo-Vedic school in Lahore in 1886.
- In the Arya Samaj, the opinion which stands for the revival and implementation of Vedic ideals in modern times established the Gurukul or Pathshala at Hardwar in 1902.
- The Samaj started the Shuddhi Movement to convert non-Hindus to Hinduism.
- Lala Hans Raj, Pandit Guru Dutt and Lala Lajpat Rai were prominent leaders.
- Dayanand's political slogan was 'India for the Indians'.

Ramkrishna Movement

- The Ramkrishna Mission was conceived and founded by Swami Vivekananda in 1897. Its headquarters were Belur (Bengal) and Mayavati (Almora).
- Ram Krishna Paramhansa (1834–86) was a priest at the Kali temple in Dakshineswar near Kolkata. He believed and further advocated that Krishna, Hari, Ram, Christ, Allah are the various names of the same God.
- The Ram Krishna Mission recognised the use and value of worship of a single god, unlike the Arya Samaj, in developing spiritual enthusiasm and the belief in the Eternal Omnipotent God.
- Vivekananda came out as the preacher of new form of Hinduism. In 1893, the parliament of Religions, which was held at Chicago, was attended by him.
- He decried caste system and untouchability.
- Subhas Chandra Bose said that Vivekananda might be regarded as the spiritual father of the modern nationalist movement.
- The famous magazines of Ram Krishna Mission were Prabudh Bharat and Ubbodhan.

Theosophical Movement

- The foundation of this movement in the United States, was laid down by Madam H.P. Blavatsky in 1875. She was joined by Colonel M.S. Alcott later on.
- They shifted their headquarters to Adyar, in India, sometime in 1882.
- It is believed by the members of this group that a special bond can be forged between the soul and god through contemplation, prayer, revolution, etc.
- This group has firm beliefs in reincarnation, karma and draws heavily from the philosophy that had been part of the lives of the Upanishads, and Samkhya, Yoga and Vedanta schools of thought.
- The theosophical movement and the Hindu renaissance formed an alliance.
- Annie Besant was elected as its President, in 1907, after the death of Alcott. She had become a part of the society in 1889.

- The foundation of the central Hindu College in Banaras was laid down by Annie Besant in 1898. Here, both Hindu religion and scientific subjects related to the West were taught. The college formed the basis for the establishment of the Banaras Hindu University in 1916.
- The home rule league was also set up by Besant, based on the pattern of Irish home rule movement.

Aligarh Movement

- It was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- He established two madarassas at Muradapur and Gazipur.
- In 1870, he published Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq and Asbad-i-Bhagvati.
- W.W. Hunter wrote the book The Indian Musalman.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was in the judicial services of the company at the time of rebellion of 1857 and stood loyal to the government.
- He became a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1878.
- He attempted to open his co-religionists to modern scientific thoughts, and to bring their focus on the British rule and encourage them to accept services under the government.
- The systems of piri and murid were highly condemned by him.
- He opened the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875. The school became the nucleus of the formation of the Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.
- Theodore Beck was his associate and was the first principal. Beck founded the United Indian Patriotic Association, Aligarh.

Deoband Movement

- The Deoband Movement was established by the orthodox section which belonged to the Muslim Ulema.
- This movement was revivalist in nature, and with aims to propagate the pure teachings of the Quran among the Muslims and the Hadis, and to keep the spirit of the Jihad alive, against the foreign rulers.
- In 1866, under the leadership of Mohammad Qasim Nanotvi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, the Muslim Ulema established the school of Deoband at Saharanpur, a district in UP.
- The school curriculum shut out English education and western culture.
- The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was welcomed by the Deoband School. The Deoband Ulama also issued a religious decree in 1888 against the establishments called "The united patriotic Association and the 'The Mohammadan Anglo Oriental Association', which came under Syed Ahmad Khan.

- Mahmud-ul-Hasan, who was the new Deoband leader, wished to implement political and intellectual content with the religious ideas of the schools.

Sikh Reform Movement

- The Singh Sabha Movement was set up at Amritsar, in 1873. Though modern education, it aimed at bringing the advantages of western enlightenment to the Sikh community. It also opposed the proselytising activities of the Christian missionaries, and the Hindu revivalists.
- Various Khalsa schools and colleges were set up by the Sabha in Punjab.
- The liberation of the Sikh Gurudwaras from the control of corrupt mahants, who were given open support by the government, was the primary aim of the Akali Movement.
- In 1921, the Akalis launched a non-violent non-cooperation Satyagrah movement against the Mahants.
- Government passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 which was later amended in 1925.
- The Akali Movement was a regional movement but not a communal movement.

Parsi Reform Movement

- A group of English educated Parsis established the Rahnumai Mazdayasana Sabha or the Religious reform association, in 1851, for the reinstating of the Zoroastrian religion to its former glory and purity, and for the regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis.

- N. Furdonji, Dadabhai Nauroji and K.R. Cama were in the forefront of the movement.
- The newspaper Rast Goftar propagated the message of the Association.

Young Bengal Movement

- The leader of this movement was an Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio.
- He carried out public agitation on the freedom of press, trial by jury, protection of the Ryots from the oppression of the zamindars, and employment of Indians in the higher grades of government services.

Trade Union Movement in India

- The first textile mill was started in Bombay in 1853 and the first jute mill was started in 1855 at Rishra in Bengal.
- The first industrial commission was appointed in 1875.
- 1881 saw the passage of the First Factory Act. The employment of children below 7 years of age was forbidden. This act also kept the working hours for children below 12 years of age, limited, and declared that dangerous machinery should be fenced.
- The Second Factory Act, 1891 limited the working day to 11 hours with an interval of 1-1/2 hours for women labour, increased the minimum and maximum ages of children from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14 years.
- The Bombay workers went on a political 6-day strike over the conviction and imprisonment of Lokmanya Tilak in 1908.

Table 1.29 Hindu Socio-religious Movements

Name	Founder	Year	Place
Atmiya Sabha	Ram Mohan Roy	1815	Calcutta
Brahma Samaj	Ram Mohan Roy	1828	Calcutta
Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Deb	1829	Calcutta
Tatvabodhini Sabha	Devendranath Tagore	1834	Calcutta
Paramhansa Mandali	-	1849	Bombay
Rahnumayee Mazdayasan Sabha	Nauroji and Bengali	1851	Bombay
Radjaswamy Satsang	Tulsi Ram	1861	Agra
Brahma Samaj of India	K.C. Sen	1866	Calcutta
Prarthna Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang	1867	Bombay
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand	1875	Bombay
Theosophical Society	Balvatsky and Olcott	1878	New York
Sadharan Brahma Samaj	Anand Mohan Bose	1878	Calcutta
Deccan Education Society	G.G. Agarkar	1884	Poona
Indian National Social Conference	M.G. Ranade	1887	
Munbay Conference Deva Samaj	S. Agnihotri	1887	Lahore
Ramkrishna Mission	Vivekananda	1897	Belur
Servants of India Society	Gokhale	1905	Bombay
Poona Seva Sadan	Ramabai Ranada	1909	Poona
Social Service League	N.M. Joshi	1911	Bombay

Seva Samiti	H.N. Kunzru	1914	
Allahabad Seva Samiti Boys Scout Association	Sriram Bajpayee	1914	Bombay
Women's India Association		1928	Madras

- In Bombay, N.M. Lokhande started the weekly Dinabandhu in 1880 and organised labour meetings to demand shorter hours of work. In 1890, he started the Bombay Millhands Association.
- The first real labour union was formed in October 1901 in Calcutta which was called the Printers Union.
- The Madras Labour Union was the first organisation with regular membership lists and subscriptions and was started by G. Ramanujalu Naidu, G. Chvalpathi with the aid of Mudaliar and was presided over by B.P. Wadia in 1918.
- In 1920, the All India Trade Union Congress was established. Lala Lajpat Rai was that year's President of the Indian National Congress, and he was elected as the Trade Union's President.
- Trade unions were recognised as legal as being legitimate associations, and legally valid, through the Trade Union Act of 1926.
- The Jamshedpur Labour Association was founded by S.N. Haldar and Byomesh Chakravarty in 1920.
- In 1929, All India Trade Union Federation was formed under the leadership of N.M. Joshi.
- The Trade Disputes Act, 1929, provided, among other provisions, for compulsory appointment of courts enquiry and conciliation boards for settling industrial disputes, and made strikes illegal in public utility services.
- In the Meerut conspiracy trial (1929–33), 31 trade union leaders were arrested. The charge against them was of conspiring to deprive the king of his sovereignty of India. Muzaffer Ahmad, Dange,

Joglekar, Spratt, Bradley, Usmani and others were convicted.

- 1934 saw the establishment of the Congress Socialist Party.
- With Rajendra Prasad as its chairman, the Kanpur Labour Enquiry Committee was formed.
- M.N. Roy founded the Indian Federation of Labour.
- In 1944, national leaders led by Sardar Patel organised the Indian National Trade Union Congress.
- Indian Left Movement
- The idea of socialism gradually gained ground in India's National Movement. The Russian revolution had made a deep impact on the thinking of many nationalist leaders. The most outstanding of these leaders were Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.
- In 1920, M.N. Roy at Tashkent announced the formation of Communist Party of India. In India, in 1924 Satyabhakta announced that he had formed the Communist Party of India with himself as the secretary.
- The Communists were involved in the Peshawar, Kanpur and Meerut conspiracy trials.
- In 1934, CPI was declared as an illegal organisation.
- In 1934, Jaiprakash Narayan and others founded the Congress Socialist Party. In 1942, the CPI adopted a resolution declaring India to be a multinational State and identifying as many as 16 Indian nations. Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Forward Bloc in 1939.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

There were three broad stages of the Indian National Movement.

- The period 1885–1905: This phase is considered to be moderate. During this phase, the Congress' vision was dim, vague and confused. This phase saw the movement limited to a small group of middle-class people, who were educated, and were influenced by liberal and radical thoughts of the West.
- The period 1905–18: was the extremist phase. The Congress came of age and its aim and scope were considerably extended. Swaraj or self government was the goal of the political front. Some progressive elements within the Congress adopted

western revolutionary methods to liquidate western imperialism.

- The Period 1919–47: This period is referred to as the Gandhian Phase. The aim of Poorna Swaraj or complete independence formed a major part of this phase. The leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was to bring about complete independence. The method of nonviolence and Non-cooperation, which was inherently Indian, was employed to work towards independence.

Moderates (1885–1905)

- The Nationalist leaders like Dadabhai Nauroji, Feroz Shah Mehta, W.C. Benerji, S.N. Berierji, K.T. Telang, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Anand Charlu, C.

Shankaran Indian History Aiyar, Anand Mohan Bose, D.E. Wacha, Henry Cotton and George Yule dominated during this period who had strong belief in liberalism and moderate politics and came to be known as moderates.

- Constitutional agitation was the method that the Moderates believed in. According to them, in order to make the authorities concede to their demands, the public opinion had to be organised, and demands had to be put up through proper channels like petitions, meetings, resolutions, etc., and through these channels, the authorities were bound to listen.
- In 1889, a British committee of INC was founded and a journal called 'India' was started.

Demands of the Moderates

- Expansion and power to legislative council,
- Greater opportunity for Indians in ICS exams,
- Reimposition of custom duties on cotton goods,
- Reduction in military expenditure,
- Separation of judiciary from executive,
- Grant of self government of India within the British Empire as in the colonies of Australia and Canada,
- Freedom of speech and expression,
- No taxation without representation,
- Swadeshi
- Drain of wealth,
- Repeal the arms act, and
- Appointment of Indians above the rank of 2nd lieutenant in Indian Army.

Weakness

- The basic weakness of the moderates lay in their narrow social base.
- The leaders lacked political faith in the masses; they declared that the time was not ripe for throwing out a challenge to the foreign rulers.
- British officials began to criticise Congress and other nationalist leaders.
- They wanted Congress to concentrate on social issues rather than political ones. They branded nationalist leaders as disloyal babus', 'seditions Brahmins' and violent villains'.
- Dufferin remarked that Congress was a microscopic minority.
- Curzon said the Congress is tottering to its fall and one of many great ambitions, while in India, is to assist it to a peaceful demise'.
- They encouraged Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Raja Shiva Prasad of Benaras to start anti-Congress movements.

Achievements

- The Moderates achieved success in making the Indian public aware of their national identity, and aroused political thought among them. They were also successful in bringing out the true colours of British imperialism which had gripped India.
- The Indian Council Act of 1892 was the result of their demand. They gave the concept of Swaraj.
- Welby Commission was constituted to assess the revenue expenditure. The military expenditure reduced considerably.

Extremists (1905-19)

- The leaders of this group gave up the soft approach of appeals and petitions. Instead they made radical (fundamental) demands and adopted strong ways of political agitation.
- The main militant leaders were B.C. Pal, Pulin Das, Rash Bihari Bose, Lokmanya Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh, K.K. Mitra, Ashwini Kumar Dutt, Lala Lajpat Rai, etc.
- They spoke in favor of using Swadeshi goods, while they also urged the public to boycott the foreign goods. They emphasised on national education and passive resistance towards the British. They believed that Swaraj could be achieved through mass action, and put their faith in the public.
- The extremist aimed at achieving Swaraj that meant complete independence from British rule.

Cause of their Rise

- Failure of moderate method of agitation.
- Growing consciousness among Indians.
- Repressive policies of the government.
- Realisation of the need for mass action.
- Growth of self respect among the Indians.
- Influences of international events like defeat of Russia by Japan in 1905, the defeat of Italy by Ethiopia, influence of Russian Nihilism, etc.
- The emergence of radical leaders.

Partition of Bengal

- The aim of this measure was portrayed as administrative convenience. However, the real motive was different. It was to sow seeds of disunity between the Hindus and Muslims and to weaken the national movement.
- H.H. Risely announced, Bengal united is power, Bengal divided with pull in several ways'.
- Secretary of State gave his assent for the partition on 9 July 1905.
- On 20 July 1905 Curzon officially issued the order of partition.
- K.K. Mitra's Sangeevani newspaper first gave the idea of Boycott. (CSPE, 2016)
- In 1905, in Banaras session of the Congress, G.K. Gokhale supported the Swadeshi and Boycott movement to Bengal only.

- The newspapers played a significant role in the movement.
- Anshilan Committee was founded by Pulin Das.
- Anushilan Samiti was founded by Barindra Kumar Ghosh.
- Abhinav Bharat Society was founded by Ganesh Sayarkar.
- Mitra Mela was founded by V.D. Savarkar in Nasik. It was later on known as Abinav Bharat Society.
- Swadesh Bandhav Samiti was founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt,
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anandmath played a crucial role.
- Chidambaram Pillar started the Tuticorin Navigation Company.
- Bengal Technical Institute was set up.
- Swadeshi spread in U.P. Central province, Bombay, Punjab, and Madras.
- In Bombay, the leaders were Tilak and S.M. Paranjapaye.
- In Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai, Ram Ganga Ram were active. . In Madras, Subramanya Aiyar, P. Anand Charlu, T.M. Nair, T. Prakasham, etc. were active.
- In the Congress session of 1906, presided over by Dadabhai Nauroji, it was declared that Swaraj was the aim of the Congress.
- The Surat session of the Congress witnessed the split between moderates and extremists.
- The moderates wanted to modify the Congress resolutions on Swadeshi and boycott passed in the 1906 session. The extremists wanted to intensify them.
- The moderates wanted to insert a clause in the Congress constitution that Swaraj was to be achieved only through constitutional means and by reforms in administration. The extremists were in favour of direct agitation through the Swadeshi and boycott movements (CSPE, 2016).
- The Muslim League was formed at Dacca by Aga Khan and Nawab Salimullah of Dacca played an important role in its formation.

Morley Minto Reforms

- In 1909, the British government announced certain reforms in the structure of governments in India. They were to appease the moderates. By this act one Indian member,
- Lord S.P. Sinha was taken in the executive council of the viceroy.
- The introduction of separate electorates for the Muslims was a clear indication of the British policy of divide and rule. The moderates generally welcomed the reforms. But they also strongly disapproved the introduction of separate electorates on the basis of religion. 2

FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-18)

- The First World War broke out in 1914. The British government declared India an ally waging war on the side of Britain. Important events took place during the war years in India.
- The annual session of the Congress was held in 1916 at Lucknow.
- The session witnessed two important developments (i) the two wings of the Congress, i.e. moderates and extremists were reunited (ii) equally significant was the unity between the Congress and the Muslim League. Both the organisations joined hands to put up their demands collectively before the government.
- In April 1916, Tilak formed the Home Rule League at Poona and Annie Besant set up the other at Adyar near Madras, in September 1916. This movement wished to employ constitutional means, and aimed at achieving home rule for India under the British Empire.
- The Extremists' policies were bringing about desired results, which could be seen in the annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911. (CSPE, 2016)

Revolutionary Terrorism

- The first decade of the twentieth century saw the rise of revolutionary terrorism in Indian politics.
- The factors that put forth the extremist wing in national politics, was also largely responsible for the rise of revolutionary terrorism. The revolutionaries were not as patient as the moderates or the extremists, and desired quicker results. Objective was to uproot, and overthrow the British authority in India.
- The Irish terrorists and Russian Nihilists were their primary source of inspiration, and the revolutionaries also adopted their methods of assassinating unpopular and corrupt officials. The revolutionaries also resorted to dacoity, in order to develop the funds for buying arms and ammunition. They also operated in foreign countries.
- Anushilan Samiti of Dacca was started by Pulin Das in Bengal. Barindra Kumar Ghosh and P. Mitra established the branch of Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta. Other societies like Swadeshi Bandana and Sabhna Samaj were also set up. B. Ghosh and Bhupendra Nath Datta started a weekly, called Yuganter.
- Abhinav Bharat Society was founded by Ganesh Savarkar. The Mitra Mela was founded by V.D. Savarkar.
- The revolutionary organisation at all India level was Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) which was

formed in 1924 by Sachindra Sanyal and Joseph Chatterjee.

- In 1897, Chapeaker brothers murdered Mr. Rand and Lt. Ayerts at Poona.
- Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki murdered Kennedy in 1908; the original target was judge Kingsford.
- Lord Hardinge's assassination was attempted by Ras Bihari Bose and Sachin Sanyal in 1912.
- 1909 saw the murder of Curzon Wylie at the hands of Madan Lal Dhingra in London.
- Saunders was murdered at Lahore by Bhagat Singh, Azad and Rajguru.
- A bomb was lobbed into the central legislative assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt in 1929.
- Mr. Steven, the D.M. of Tippera (Bengal), was assassinated by Santi and Suniti Chaudhary

Ghadar

- Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bakhna established the Ghadar movement. Rehmat Ali Shah, Bhai Parmanand, Mohammad Barkatullah, Ram

Chandra and many others were important leaders of this movement.

- The primary objective of the Ghadar movement was to bring about an armed revolution in India. They also brought out a weekly called Ghadar from San Francisco.
- The Ghadar movement operated from Germany, under the leadership of Lala Hardayal and formed an India Independence Committee at Berlin.
- It published paper in four languages Hindi, Urdu, Gurumukhi and English.
- The Komagata Maru incident is related to Ghadar.

Revolutionary Movement Abroad

- Indian Sociologist was founded by Shyamji Krishna Verma. He founded the India house.
- India Independence Committee was founded by Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya.
- Raja Mahendra Pratap was sent to Kabul.
- Maulana Baratullah and Maulana Obidullah Sindhi formed a Provisional Government of India.
- Paris Indian Society was founded by Madam Bhikaji Cama

THE GANDHIAN PHASE

- Gandhiji was greatly influenced by the works of Leo Tolstoy, Civil Disobedience and John Ruskin, Unto this last. His political guru was Gokhale.
- He came to India in 1915. struggle is known as struggle-truce-struggle.
- 1917 saw the first relevant experiment in Satyagraha. in Champaran (Bihar) where the European planters were forcing the peasants to grow indigo on at least 3/20 of their land. They were also coerced to sell the produce at prices that were sealed by the planters. Tinkathia system was the name of this practice.
- 1918 saw Gandhiji's support for the cause put forth by the textile workers of Ahmadabad. Here, Gandhiji went on a hunger strike, and used it to win the workers increase in wages by 35%.
- The Kheda peasant struggle of Gujarat took place in 1918. The peasants demanded the suspension of collection of revenue because of the failure of the crops. This cause saw the involvement of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Gandhiji's support in these struggles brought to the awareness of the public, and lifted him in their eyes.
- In 1917, a Rowlett Committee was formed under Justice Rowlett. This committee was formed to curb revolutionary activities. The Rowlett Bill sought to curtail the liberty of the people. It provided for speedy trial of offences by a special

court of three high court judges. There was to be no appeal.

- The provincial government had powers to search a place and arrest a suspected person without warrant.
- Gandhiji organised the Satyagraha on 14 February 1919. The government gave consent to the act in March, 1919. On 8 April 1919 Gandhiji was arrested.
- The Jallian Wala Bagh massacre took place on 13 April 1919. The crowd had gathered to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal. General Dyer ordered the firing. On this occasion, Tagore renounced his knighthood.
- The reform introduced by the Act of 1919 failed to satisfy the masses. Diarchy was introduced at the provincial level.

Khilafat Movement

- This movement aimed at coercing the British administration to reinstate the Khalifa to his former place, and to force it to change its attitude towards Turkey.
- The Ali brothers, Jafar Ali and Mohd. Ali, Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani established a Khilafat committee under their leadership.

- The Khilafat Committee was advised by Gandhiji to take up a policy of non violence and non-cooperation against the British.
- The Khilafat Committee accepted Gandhiji's advice in June 1940, at Allahabad, and requested his leadership for the movement.
- Very soon the Khilafat Movement lost its relevance because Mustafa Kamal Pasha abolished Khilafat and made Turkey a secular state.

Non-Cooperation Movement

- The Congress, at its Calcutta session (1920), supported Gandhiji's plan for non cooperation with three main demands before the government (i) redressal of Punjab grievances (ii) Khilafat wrongs (iii) establishment of Swaraj.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak passed away on 1 August 1920. Tilak Swaraj Funds was started to found the non-cooperation movement.
- The visit of Prince of Wales in 1921 led to the observance of 'hartal all over the country.
- The main activities were surrender of titles and honorary offices, refusal to attend government durbars, withdrawal of children from government schools, boycott of courts, boycott of foreign goods.
- In the Nagpur annual sessions, the Congress subscription was fixed at four annas and minimum age for membership was reduced to 18 years of age.
- Tana Bhagat movement was started in Chotanagpur.
- The Kashi Vidyapeeth was established.
- Madras lawyers' association was started by Singravellu Chettiyar, the first communist of south India.
- At Palanad Forest Satyagraha took place.
- On 5 February 1922, 22 policemen were killed in Chauri Chaura.
- On 12 February 1922 in the Bardoli session of the Congress, the movement was suspended.
- On 10 March 1922 Gandhi was imprisoned and sentenced to 6 years jail. He was released in February 1924.

Swaraj Party

- When the non-cooperation movement was called off suddenly, various Congress leaders were disheartened.
- The end of the boycott of the legislatures was advised by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, in order to enter the council and bring out the weaknesses of the government.
- The entry into the council was opposed by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and certain others, and they were branded as 'no-changers'.

- C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru established the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party in December 1922, and Das was made its President.
- The Belgaon session to Congress, presided over by Mahatma Gandhi, endorsed the council entry.
- Swaraj Party won 42 seats out of the 101 elected seats in the central assembly with clear majority in central province.
- Communalism split the Swarajists. Madan Mohan Malviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and N.G. Kelkar, who made up the 'responsivist group, in order to safeguard Hindu interests, offered cooperation to the British government.
- The Lahore Congress resolution, and the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement, resulted in the Swarajists walking out of the Legislature in 1930.

Simon Commission

- In 1927, the British government appointed a commission to look into the working of the Government of India Act 1919. The commission was headed by John Simon.
- This all-white commission with no Indian representation angered the Indians.
- As the commission reached India in 1928, it was opposed with black flags.
- The protest in Punjab was led by Lala Lajpat Rai. He was badly hurt and died of injury.
- The Nehru Report was submitted under Moti Lal Nehru and it suggested dominion status.
- M.A. Jinnah rejected Nehru Report and presented his famous 14 points in 1929.
- The Lahore Congress declared complete independence as the aim of the Congress.
- It invested Gandhiji with full power to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Civil Disobedience Movement

- 12 March, 1930 marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement, which began with the march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, on Gujarat's coast, also called the Dandi March. On reaching Dandi, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law on 6 April.
- In Gujarat, no tax movement was launched in Bardoli.
- In Tamil Nadu, C. Rajagopalachari conducted a salt march from Trichnopalli to Vedarannayam on the Tanjore coast.
- At Malabar, the Vikom Satyagraha took place under K. Kelappan.
- In Bengal, the Chittagong army raid was carried out in April 1930.
- No tax movement started at Midnapore.
- In Orissa, Gopa Bandhu Chaudhary was the leader.

- In Bihar, there was a protest against Chowkidari tax in Sarna, Bhagalpur and Monghyr.
- In Peshawar, the Khudai Khidmatgar movement was launched by Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- In Manipur, Rani Gaidilieu was sentenced to life imprisonment.
- There was defiance of forest laws in Maharashtra, Karnataka and central provinces.
- There was wide participation of women.
- The movement was suspended after Gandhi-Irwin pact.
- It was resumed after the failure of second round table conference.
- In 1932 Gandhiji was arrested. . In 1933, Gandhiji confessed to the failure of the movement
- The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed due to the efforts of Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Jaykar and others to bring about a compromise between the government and Congress.
- Withdrawal of all ordinances, the releasing of all political prisoners and the permission to collect and/or manufacture salt was declared by the government.
- In response to this the Indian National Congress decided to stop the Civil Disobedience Movement and to partake in the second round table conference.
- Round Table Conferences
- The first round table conference was attended by Tej Bahadur Sapru, B.R. Ambedkar, Md. Shafi, M.A. Jinnah, Fazlul Haq, Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Akbar Hydari, Maharaja of Bikaner, Moonji, Ujjhal Singh, Raja Rajendra Nath, etc.
- In the second round table conference Mahatma Gandhi took part along with Ambedkar, Sapru, Jayakar, Sarojini Naidu and M.M. Malaviya etc.
- In August 1932, the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, announced the communal award, according to which, voting by Muslims, Europeans and Sikhs for their candidates, would take place in different communal electorates.
- Similar provisions were also provided for the depressed classes. This provision was opposed by Gandhiji who decided to go on fast unto death in the Yervada Jail.
- 25 September 1932 saw the signing of the Poona Pact, at Bombay. The practice of having separate electorates for the depressed classes was abolished. In the provincial legislative council, the number of seats reserved for the depressed classes was taken up from 71 to 147, while and 18% increase took place in the seats of the Central Legislative Council.

August Offer

On 8 August 1940 Lord Linlithgow offered a set of proposals to the Congress for securing its cooperation during the Second World War.

- Its main proposals were (i) a representative constitution making body to be set up after the war; (ii) increase in the number of Indians in the viceroy's executive council; and (iii) a war advisory council to be setup. The Congress rejected it.
- In the Ramgarh session, the Congress decided on individual Satyagraha. Vinoba Bhave was the first satyagrahi.
- The British dispatched Stafford Cripps to India in order to hold talks with the Indian leaders, as the Second World War raged on. The Cripps Mission offered the status of a dominion to India and also granted it the right to frame a constitution, after the World War ended. The Cripps Commission failed. Gandhiji referred to it a 'post-dated cheque of a falling bank.' (CPSE, 2016)

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- The failure of the Cripps Mission was the immediate cause of the Quit India Movement.
- The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay and passed the famous Quit India Resolution. On this occasion Gandhiji gave his famous call of do or die'.
- On August 9, Gandhiji and Sarojini Naidu were arrested and taken to Agha Khan Palace.
- On 9 August 1942, the Congress was banned and all its prominent leaders were arrested
- A number of leaders such as Jai Prakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali went underground and carried on the freedom struggle from there.
- The symbols of the British Authority, the police stations, post offices, railway, etc. were attacked by the public, as the people took on violent measures.
- Parallel governments were set up by revolutionaries in certain areas such as Ballia in U.P., Tamluk in Bengal and Satara in Maharashtra.
- The backbone of the revolt was formed by the students, workers and the peasants, while the upper class and the bureaucracy maintained its loyalty to the British government.
- At Bombay, Aruna Asaf Ali was active.
- At Satara, a Prati Sarkar was established. Y.B. Chaudhan and Nana Patel were its leaders.
- In Delhi, Aurna Asaf Ali, C. Krishna Nari and Jugal Kishore were active.
- In Bihar, Jaiprakash Narayan and Ram Nandan Mishra were active. A parallel government was set up in Manhar in Sitamarhi. Parallel governments were also established in Digwara, Siwan, Manthi,

Ekma, Darouli, Parsa, Raghunath Pur and Vaikunthpur.

- In Midnapur, Tamralipti Jatiya Sarkar was established.
- In Tamluk, Vidya Vaahini was set up.
- A parallel government was set up in Sultanpur.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY

- Mohan Singh conceived the idea of the Indian National Army at Malaya, when he was an officer in the British Indian Army. With the help of the Japanese, the first division of the Indian National Army was established in September 1942.
- The more vigorous phase of INA began with the arrival of Subhash Chandra Bose at Singapore in July 1943. He set up the Azad Hind Government, adopted the tricolor flag and gave the slogan of Jai Hind.
- He also reorganised the Azad Hind Fauz. . To the Indian recruits he said, "You give me blood and I will give you freedom". His war slogan was 'Dilli Chalo'.
- The provisional government then declared war upon the British government and the United States and was recognised by the axis powers.
- Subhash Chandra Bose set up two INA head quarters at Rangoon and Singapore. Even a women regiment called Rani Jhansi regiment was formed.
- Subhash called Gandhiji as 'Father of the Nation'.
- Mowbok was captured by the INA in May 1944, and the tricolor flag was hoisted on Indian soil.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were granted to the INA, by the Japanese Government, and they were renamed as Shaheed and Swaraj islands, respectively.
- Unfortunately the fortunes of the war turned against Japan and forced Japan to retreat from Indo-Bhutan border and ultimately the INA troops had to surrender before the British army.
- The main people in INA were Captain Mrs. Laxmi, S.A. Ayar, A.C. Chatterjee, Rash Bihari Bose, A.M. Sahay and A.N. Sarkar, etc.

- 'The INA had four brigades - Gandhi, Azad, Nehru and Subhash.
- The government decided to put INA prisoners on trial.
- The people who faced trials were Prem Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Gurdial S. Dhillion.
- Balubhain Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.N. Katju, Nehru and Asaf Ali appeared in the historic Red Fort trials.
- The INA officers were found guilty by the court material but their sentence was remitted.

Royal Indian Navy Mutiny

- 1100 naval ratings of the Signal School of HMIS Talwar in Bombay, went on strike, on 18 February 1946, against racial discrimination and abuse, along with hardships as regards salary and rations.
- B.C. Dutt was arrested for writing Quit India on HMIS Talwar.
- A naval central strike committee under M.S. Khan was constituted.
- In the RIN revolt Karachi was the main centre second only to Bombay where HMIS Hindustan went on strike. . In was due to the efforts of Vallabh Bhai Patel that the ratings surrendered.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

- The Lucknow Pact of 1916, forged the unity between the Congress and the Muslim League. From here, both the groups put forth common demands to the British Government.
- The Congress recognised communal politics, as the Pact was in favor of separate communal electorates, and reserved seats for the minorities in the Legislature.
- The pact accepted separate electorates and the system of weightage and reservation of seats of the minorities in the legislature. The Congress thus recognised communal politics. From 1920 to 1923, the activities of the League remained suspended. However the appointment of the Simon Commission and the round table conference that followed again brought the League to activity.

Table 1.30 Annual Sessions of the Indian National Congress

Year	Place	President
1885	Bombay	W.C. Benerjee
1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayyabji
1888	Allahabad	George Yule
1889	Bombay	William Wedderburn
1890	Calcutta	F.S. Mehta
1891	Nagpur	P. Anand Charlu
1892	Allahabad	W.C. Banerjee
1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Nauroji

1894	Madras	Mr. Webb
1895	Poona	S.N. Banerjee
1896	Calcutta	M.A. Sayani
1897	Amravati	M.C. Sankaran
1898	Madras	A.M. Bose
1899	Lucknow	Ramesh C. Dutt
1900	Lahore	H.G. Chandavarkar
1901	Calcutta	Dinshaw E. Wacha
1902	Ahmadabad	S.N. Banerjee
1903	Madras	Lal Mohan Bose
1904	Bombay	Henry Cotton
1905	Varanasi	Gopal Krishna Gokhale
1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Nauroji
1907	Surat	Rash Bihari Bose
1908	Madras	Rash Bihari Bose
1909	Lahore	Madan Mohan Malviya
1910	Allahabad	Sri William Wedderburn
1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar
1912	Bankipur	R.N. Mudhukar
1913	Karachi	Nawab S. Muhammad
1914	Madras	Bhupendra Nath Bose
1915	Bombay	S.P. Sinha
1916	Lucknow	Ambika Charan Majumdar
1917	Calcutta	Annie Besant
1918	Delhi	Madan Mohan Malviya
1919	Amritsar	Moti Lal Nehru
1920	Calcutta	Lala Lajpat Rai (suspended) C. Vijeyraghava Chariar (Annual)
1921	Ahmadabad	C.R. Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (acting)
1922	Gaya	C.R. Das
1923	Delhi	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (suspended)
1924	Kakinada	Mohammad Ali (Annual)
1925	Belgaum	Mahatma Gandhi
1926	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu
1927	Gauhati	S. Srinivas Iyengar
1928	Madras	M.A. Ansari
1929	Calcutta	Moti Lal Nehru
1930	Lahore	Jawahar Lal Nehru
1931	-	No session due to CDM
1932	Karachi	Vallabbhai Patel
1933	Delhi	Amrit Ranchoddas Seth (session banned)
1934	Calcutta	Mrs. Nellie Sangupta (session banned)
1935	Bombay	Rajendra Prasad Karachi
1936	Lucknow	Jawahar Lal Nehru
1937	Faizpur	Jawahar Lal Nehru
1938	Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose
1939	Tripuri	Subhash Chandra Bose (later Rajendra Prasad)
1940	Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

1946	Meerut	Acharya 1.B. Kriplani
1948	Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitaram Mayya

- By 1934, Jinnah became an undisputed leader of the League. In the election to the provincial legislative councils held in 1937, the League did not perform well. The League observed a day of deliverance when the Congress ministries resigned. The League observed on 23 March 1943 the 'Pakistan day'.
- In March 1944, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari evolved formula for League Congress cooperation. It was a tacit acceptance of the League's demand for Pakistan. The terms of the C.R. formula was to be binding only in case of transfer to full powers by England.
- Jinnah rejected the formula on the grounds of common centre and also wanted only the Muslims to vote in the plebiscite instead of entire population.
- The Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945), proposed for the formation of an interim government at the centre consisting of:
 - (i) Equal number of persons nominated by the Congress and the League in the central legislature.
 - (ii) Representatives of minorities. However, it could not bring about a settlement between the two

Hindu Mahasabha

- The Punjab Hindu Sabha was founded in 1909. Its leaders, U.N. Mukherjee and Lal Chand, laid down the foundation of Hindu communal ideology and politics.
- The All India Hindu Mahasabha was set up by Hindu leaders in 1915 at Allahabad. It came under the Presidency of Maharaja of Kasim Bazaar. In 1923, the Mahasabha was set up once again, and began speaking in favor of anti-Muslim sentiments.
- The Hindu Mahasabha was joined by Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malviya and N.C. Kelkar, who made it a point to urge the public for Hindu communal solidarity.
- Under V.D. Savarkar, who became president in 1938 and was re-elected again, the Mahasabha developed a political program. Savarkar popularised the concept of Hindu Rashtra.
- After the death of Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee became the leader of the Hindu Mahasabha and imparted it with a more nationalist outlook.
- The Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) was founded by Hedgewar in 1925. It became the chief ideology and propagator of extreme communalism.

- M.S. Golwalkar codified the RSS doctrine in his booklet called 'We'.

Wavell Plan

- The breakdown of Gandhi-Jinnah talks convinced Wavell, the then governor general, that the initiative should come from the government.
- He offered a plan to end the constitutional deadlock. For this purpose, he summoned a conference of all the leaders of all political parties at Simla in 1945. His main proposals were:
 - With the exception of governor general and commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
 - Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation. "The constructed council was to function as an interim government within the framework of existing constitution.
 - Governor General was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers.
 - The League wanted to choose the Muslim members of the executive council, which was not acceptable to the Congress. Lord Wavell ended the conference by declaring a failure of talks.
 - "The Congress garnered almost all the non-Muslim seats in the elections of 1945–46, in all the provinces. It also won the majority of Muslim seats in North West frontier Province. Ministries were formed by it all over Bengal, Punjab and Sind.

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- The Cabinet Mission of 1946 consisted of three ministers of the new British cabinet - Lord Patrick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
- Prime Minister Atlee explained that the minority problem could no longer serve as an excuse for the British to prolong their presence in India, since a minority could not be allowed to place their veto on the advance of the majority.
- The Cabinet Mission plan stated that a union of India was to be established which took in both the British provinces and the princely states with complete control over the foreign affairs, the defence and the communication.
- All other subjects were to be vested in provinces and the states. At the same time, the provinces had the freedom to establish groups for common action. The Mission rejected the idea of Pakistan. India was going to be divided into three groups of provinces. (CPSE, 2015)
- The Cabinet Mission also recommended a scheme of constitution making, which provided that the union constitution was to be framed by constituent assemblies and representatives'

assemblies and representatives of the states joining the union.

- The establishment of an interim government was also advised by the Mission, which would enjoy the support of all major political parties. This interim government would have all portfolios, including that of the war members, held by Indian leaders, who enjoyed the confidence of the public.
- The plan was accepted by the Muslim League in June 1946. The proposed constituent assembly was to be joined by the Congress, but it was not in agreement with the proposal for interim government. On 29 June 1946, the Cabinet Mission left India.
- The Muslim League offered to take office of the interim government as the Congress opposed it, but it was turned down by the Viceroy, as he did not wish to proceed with a single party. As a result, the League withdrew from the Mission.
- When the Congress eventually wished to partake in the government, and after the viceroy admitted Congress leaders to office, making Nehru the Vice President of the council, a 'direct action day' was declared by the Muslim League on 16 August 1946, augmented with the battle cry of 'Lekar Rahenge Pakistan' and 'Larkar Lenge Pakistan'.
- Bloody riots broke out in Calcutta which was soon followed by Bihar.
- The Congress took office in early September 1946. The League members in fear of isolation joined in October 1946. They adopted obstructionist tactics. Fresh outbreak of communal riots in east Bengal made the situation worse, The League did not join the constituent assembly.
- The constituent assembly met in Delhi on 9 December 1946 without the participation of the League.
- Rajendra Prasad was elected as, and instated as, the President, an Nehru's famous resolution was moved. This resolution declared the assembly's absolute resolve to turn India into an independent sovereign republic.
- On 20 February 1947, Adlee announced in Parliament that the government's definite intention was to transfer power into reasonable Indian hands by a date not later than June 1948.
- An almost chaotic condition was followed by this, in the country as the League sponsored unchecked

violence all over Calcutta, Assam, Punjab and North West Frontier province

- Lord Mountbatten was posted as the Viceroy in place of Wivel, by Clement Adlee.
- Mountbatten arrived in India on 22 March 1947, The new viceroy had come with the instruction to work for a united India but meeting with leaders of different parties and communities soon convinced him that partition was inevitable.
- Gandhi declared that India would be divided over my dead body
- Abul Kalam Azad was vehemently opposed to the creation of Pakistan.
- Ultimately Mountbatten accepted the plan of V.P. Menon, a high official in the Viceroy's secretariat, which involved the partition of India into two states. Atlee announced the plan in the House of Commons on 2 June 1947 hence it came to be known as June 3rd Plan,
- Punjab and Bengal's provincial assemblies would meet in two parts. The first part would represent the districts which have Muslim majority and the second would represent the remaining part of the province, in order to vote for partition. If there was a majority of votes in favor of partition, then partition would take place in these provinces
- Sind's Legislative Assembly would take a decision for itself.
- In the North West Frontier province and Sylhet district of Bengal, a referendum would take place, and that would decide what would happen to them.
- The independence of the princely states was rejected, and they would have to join either India or Pakistan
- Provisions for setting up of a boundary commission to demarcate boundaries in case partition was to be effected. Later this work was done by Radcliffe (the Radcliffe award).
- All of the political parties were in favor of the plan of 3 June. Punjab and Bengal's legislative assemblies spoke in favor of partition. East Bengal and West Punjab became a part of Pakistan.
- Sylhet became a part of East Bengal as a result of the referendum. NWFP's referendum came in favor of Pakistan as the provincial Congress refrained from the referendum, and Baluchistan and Sind became part of Pakistan.

Books of Freedom Struggle Authors

Books	Authors	Books	Authors
Vande Matram	Aurobindo Ghosh	Gana Devta	Tarashankar Bandhopadhyaya
New Lamps for Old	Aurobindo Ghosh	Philosophy of the Bomb	Bhagwati Charan Vohra

Bhawani Mandir	Aurobindo Ghosh	Why Socialism	Jaiprakash Narayan
Hind Swaraj	Mahatma Gandhi	Gandhi Versus Lenin	S.A. Dange
Gora	Rabindranath Tagore	Problems of the East	Lord Curzon
Ghar Baiyre	Rabindranath Tagore	Neel Darpan	Deen Bandhu Mitra
Discovery of India	J.L. Nehru	India Today	RP Dutt
Essays in Indian Economics	M.G. Ranade India	India Wins Freedom	Abul Kalam Azad
Rise of the Maratha Power	M.G. Ranade India	Thakurmar Jholi	D.M. Majumdar
Artic Home of the vedas	B.G. Tilak	Indian Unrest	Valentine Chirol
Geeta Raharya	B.G. Tilak	Prachya aur Pashcharya	Swami Vivekanand
Poverty and Un-British rule in India	Dada Bhai Naoroji	Nibandhmala	Vishnu Krishna Chiplunkar
We	M.S. Golwalkar	Gau Karunanidhi	Swami Dayananda
Durgesh Nandani	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	Letters from Russia	Rabindranath Tagore
Bang Darshan	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	Wither India	J.L. Nehru
Anand Marh	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	Soviet Asia	J.L. Nehru
India in Transition	M.N. Roy	Pather Debi	Rabindranath Tagore
Economic History of British in India	R.C. Dutt	History of Hindu Chemistry	P.C. Rai
The Indian Struggle	Subhash Chandra Bose	Peasantry of Bengal	RC. Dutt
Indian Musalmans	Hunter		

INDIA INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947

- The June 3rd plan was given effect by the Indian Independence Act 1947. This bill was introduced in the British Parliament on 4 July 1947, and only on 18 July got the royal assent. India had won her freedom but the price was partition.
- The dominion of Pakistan was inaugurated in Karachi on 14 August, 1947. Lord Mountbatten was sworn in as governor general. He swore in Jawaharlal Lal Nehru as the first Prime Minister of free India. Jinnah became the Governor General of Pakistan.
- The June 3rd plan said nothing about princely states.
- Atlee had announced in his speech of 20 February, 1947 that Britain would not hand over power and obligations under paramount to any successor government. In theory this meant that the states would become sovereign entities when the British left India.
- According to the India Independence Act 1947 stated that the paramountcy of the British over the Indian states was to lapse on 15 August, 1947.
- These states were allowed to become part of either India or Pakistan. Most of the states had signed the instrument of accession, and had become part of India, apart from a few exceptions.
- Sardar Patel and VP Menon tackled the situation with consummate ability.
- By 19 August 1947 all the 562 states except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh had been incorporated in the new federal union
- Junagarh had a Muslim Nawab but had a teeming population of Hindus. He chose Pakistan and adopted repressive and strict measures to coerce the Hindus to leave their home. Eventually, the Indian troops occupied the state and a plebiscite was held, which resulted in the population being in favour of the Indian union.
- The Nizam of Hyderabad attempted to claim an independent status for Hyderabad, but he was forced to accede to India in 1948 after an internal revolt had taken place in the Telangana area. The Indian troops had marched into Hyderabad, and brought it under the control of India.
- Kashmir's accession to India or Pakistan was stalled by its Maharaja, despite the opinion of the popular forces led by Sheikh Abdullah's National Conference to accede to India. Soon, the Pathans and irregulars from Pakistan invaded Kashmir, the Maharaja of Kashmir requested for the assistance of the

Government of India. He formally acceded to the Indian Union, on 26 October 1947

GOVERNORS AND VICEROYS

Robert Clive (1757-60).

- Governor of Bengal from 1757 to 1760 and again from 1765 to 1767.
- The dual government in Bengal was initiated by him in 1765.
- The Company's servants were prohibited by him to partake in private trade. He also made the payment of internal duties obligatory
- Bengal white mutiny by white brigades took place at Allahabad and Monghyr, and the mutineers were arrested and tried for their crime.

Warren Hastings (1772-85)

- The quinquennial settlement of land revenue was brought about by him in 1772, under which lands were farmed out to the highest bidder. He reversed it to annual settlement, later on, in 1777 on the basis of an auction which was open to the highest bidder.
- Made appointments of collections and other revenue officials. Codified Hindu and Muslim laws.
- Trial of Nand Kumar and his judicial murder in 1775.
- Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones in 1784.
- Associated with the Chait Singh (Banaras Raj) Affair in 1778.
- After his return to England in 1785, impeachment proceedings were initiated against him in the House of Lords but after a long trial of 7 years he was eventually acquitted.
- Dual government was abolished by him in 1772.
- In 1776, Manu's law was translated into English-code of Gentoo laws. . In 1791, William Jones and Colebrook prepared Digest of Hindu Laws.
- In 1772, created a Diwani and Faujdari Adalat.
- The Regulating Act 1773 appointed him the first governor general along with four councillors - Clavering, Francis, Monson and Barwell.
- First Anglo-Maratha war took place.
- Wilkins translated Gita and Hiropadesa in English.
- In 1780, James August Hickey started a weekly paper called Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser.
- Syed Ghulam Hussain wrote Siyar-izl-Mogherin.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

- In 1791. Sanskrit College, Benaras, founded by Jonathan Duncan.
- The permanent settlement introduced in 1793.
- The police system was introduced .

- The districts Faujdari Adalats, which had been previously presided over by Indian Judges, were finished. In place of them, four circuit courts were set up, and European covenanted servants presided over them. The Sadr Nizamat Adalat was replaced as well.
- Cornwallis code was introduced. It was based on separation of powers.
- The collector was divested of judicial and magisterial powers; he was the head of revenue administration.
- District judge was appointed as the head of judiciary at the district level.

Lord Wellesley (1793-98)

- Described himself as the Bengal Tiger.
- Created the Madras Presidency after the annexation of the Kingdoms of Tanjore and Carnatic.
- Introduced the system of subsidiary alliance.
- The states that signed the alliance were Hyderabad in 1798, followed by Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, Peshwa, Bhonsle, Sindhia, Jodhpur Jaipur, Mecheri. Bundi, Bharatpur and Berar.
- The treaty of Basse was signed between him and the Peshwa. The second Anglo Maratha war was also fought under him.
- Delhi and Agra were captured by Lord Lake, and the Company now gave the Mughal Emperor protection.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote the Tuhfat-ul-Muwabhidin

Lord Minto (1807-13)

- Signed the Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 between Ranjit Singh and the English
- Sent in 1808, mission of Malcom to Persia and that of Eliphinston to Kabul.

Lord Hastings (1813-23)

- He was made Marquess of Hastings due to his success in the Gorkha war of the Anglo Nepalese war.
- Signed treaty of Sagauli in 1816 after defeating Gorkha leader Amar Singh.
- He annexed the Peshwa's territories under the Bombay Presidency after the third Anglo-Maratha war in 1818, and also eradicated peshwaship. . Governor Thomas Munro introduced the Ryorwari settlement in the Madras Presidency in 1820.
- James Thomson introduced the Mahalwari (village community) system of land revenue in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lord Amherst (1823-28)

- The Mughal Emperor, Akbar II received him on terms of equality in 1827.
- The Treaty of Yandaboo was signed by him in 1826 with lower Burma or Pegu. according to which the British merchants were granted the freedom to settle in Rangoon, and the Burma's Southern Coast.

Lord William Bentinck (1828-35)

- First governor general of India by Government of India Act 1833.
- Known as benevolent governor general.
- Banned practice of Sati in 1829 and suppressed Thugi in 1830 (military operation led by William Sleeman). . Banned female infanticide. . Created the province of Agra in 1834.
- English was to be court language in higher courts but Persian continued in lower courts.
- Mertins Birdd, who was called the father of land revenue settlement in the north, set up the regulation of 1833 on land revenue settlement. Field maps and feild registers were made use of for the first time.
- Inquiry into titles of Inam lands. . In 1830, annexation of Cachar took place In 1831, rebellion of Mysore took place.
- In 1831, rebellion of Titu Mir and Kola took place.
- Abolished provincial circuit courts: a separate Sadr Diwani Adalat was set up in Allahabad and Sadr Nizamat Adalat in Delhi.
- Education reforms. Appointed Macaulay as president of Committee of Public Instruction.

Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36)

- Abolished restriction on press.
- He was called "Liberator of Press"

Lord Auckland (1836-42)

- Tripartite Treaty was signed between the Company, Ranjit Singh and Shah Shuja.
- First Afghan war started.
- Mandavi state was annexed.

Lord Ellenborough (1842-44)

- Annexation of Sind to British Empire (1843),
- Charles Napier was replaced by Major Outram as the resident in Sind.
- Slavery abolished.

Lord Dalhousie (1849-56)

- Introduced the policy of 'Doctrine of Lapse' or 'Law of Escheat', which postulated that Indian states having no natural heir would be annexed to the British Empire. The Indian states thus annexed were Satara (1848), Jaipur and Sambhalpur (1849). Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853) and Nagpur (1854).
- Wood's dispatch, which was known as the "Magna Carta of English education". was introduced by

him. The Dispatch was created by Charles Wood who was the president of the Board of Control in 1854. It suggested a scheme of education from the primary to the university level.

- The setting up of Anglo-vernacular schools in district, government colleges in important towns; and universities in présidency towns; was advocated by him. He also spoke in favour of introduction of vernacular language as medium of instruction in the educational institutions.
- The development of railways was boosted during his time, and the first railway line was laid down in 1853, which stretched from Bombay to Thane, while the second one stretched from from Calcutta to Raniganj.
- Post and telegraph were given importance by him, and the telegraph lines were laid down in India. The first line extended from Calcutta to Agra.
- Organised a separate Public Works Department by diverting the military board of this power
- Shimla was made summer capital and army headquarter.
- Hindu Remarriage Act was passed in 1856.
- Annexed Awadh in 1856 on excuse of misgovernment when Nawab Wajid Ali Shah refused to abdicate. .
- In 1853, Tecruitment of the covenanted civil service by competitive examination had started.
- A post office act was passed in 1854. Postage stamp was issued for the first time.
- In 1855, the Santhal uprising took place.
- Abolition of the title of Nawab of Carnatic.

Lord Canning (1856-62)

- Revolt of 1857.
- Queen Victoria's proclamation and passing of the Indian Act of 1858.
- Doctrine of Lapse started by Lord Dalhousie was withdrawn in 1859.
- Foundation of the universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras was laid in 1857.
- Indigo revolt in Bengal took place in 1859-60
- White Mutiny by the European troops of East India Company in 1859.
- Bahadur Shah was sent to Rangoon.
- Enactment of Indian Penal Code.
- Indian Council Act, 1861 was passed.
- Enactment of Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lord Elgin (1862-63)

- Suppressed the Wahabi Movement.

Sir John Lawrence (1864-69)

- Famine Commission was constituted.
- Followed a policy of rigid non-interference in Afghanistan called Policy of Masterly Inactivity
- Set up high courts in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865).

Lord Mayo (1869-72)

- Wahabi and Kuka movement was active.
- Mayo was murdered.

Lord Lytton (1876–80)

- Passing of the Royal Title Act of 1876 and the assumption of the title Empress on India (Qaiser-i-Hind) by Queen Victoria.
- Holding of Delhi Durbar in 1877.
- The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed during his time. This act gave a magistrate the power to demand of any printer and publisher of any vernacular newspaper to sign an undertaking, which would disallow him to publish any such news or articles which might and could establish antipathy against the government.
- Passing of the Arms Act of 1878.
- Lowering of the maximum age from 21 years to 19 years for the civil services examination, an attempt to prevent Indians from entering civil services.
- Appointment of first famine commission under Sir Richard Strachy
- Policy of Masterly Inactivity towards Afghanistan was replaced by Forward Policy.
- Started statutory civil services. Second Anglo-Afghan War in 1878.
- In 1879, treaty of Gandamak.
- The famine of 1876-78 created a haroc in the country.

Lord Ripon (1880–84)

- Passing of the First Factory Act in 1881 for the welfare of child labour. (CSPE, 2017)
- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act in 1882.
- Foundation of Local Self Government (1882) – passing of local self government acts in various provinces during the period 1883–84.
- Holding of first decennial and regular census in 1881 which put the total population at 254 million.
- Appointment of an education commission under Sir William Hunter in 1882.
- 1883-84 saw a controversy regarding the Liberty Bill, which related to the passage of a bill which had been framed by the law member, Sir C.P. Liberty, from the viceroy's council. Judicial disqualification based on race was abolished in accordance with this Act.
- The British Government faced strong opposition and protests from the Europeans, especially the English. Eventually, under extreme pressure from the European public, the government amended the bill and provided for the rights of the Europeans to claim trial by the Jury of 12. Out of these 12, 7 would have to be Europeans.

- Famine code of 1883.
- Financial decentralisation; the source of revenue was divided into imperial, provincial and divided
- Rendition of Mysore.

Lord Duferin (1884-88)

- Foundation of Indian National Congress.
- Third Anglo-Burmese war took place. . In 1886, upper Burma was annexed. Aitchison committee was founded.
- Commented on the Congress being a microscopic minority.

Lord Lansdowne (1888-94)

- Passed the Age of Consent Act in 1891 which forbade the marriage of girl below 12. In 1891, second Factory Act was passed.
- In 1892, Indian Council Act was passed. . In 1893, Dufand Mission was sent to Kabul.

Lord Elgin II

- Famine in part of Rajasthan - Lyall Commission was appointed to look into the cause of famines.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905)

- Creation of a new province called the North-West Frontier Province.
- Appointment of police commission under Sir Andrew Frazer to inquire into the police administration in 1902-03.
- It recommended increment in salaries, and creation of a department of criminal intelligence.
- Under Sir Thomas Releigh, the Universities Commission was appointed in 1902, In 1904, the Indian Universities Act was passed. It provided for an increase in the overall official control over universities by enhancing nominated member over the members who were elected.
- Creation of a new department of commerce and industry.
- Ancient Monuments Protection Act was passed in 1904. It provided for the preservation of the cultural heritage of India. The establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India was followed by this.
- Appointed Mac Donnell Commission of Famine in 1900. Appointment of Moncrieff Commission on Irrigation in 1902.
- His biography has been written by Ranaldshay - the Life of Lord Curzon.
- Partition of Bengal took place under his authority.

Lord Minto II (1905-10)

- S.P. Sinha was appointed a member of governor general's council.
- Act of 1909 was formed.
- In 1906, Arundale Committee on political reforms submitted its reports.

Lord Hardinge (1910-16)

- Coronation durbar in 1911 at Delhi in honour of George V.
- A separate state of Bihar and Orissa was created in 1911.
- A bomb was thrown as he was entering Delhi at Chandni Chowk.
- Capital was shifted to Delhi in 1911.
- 1912, Islington Committee on civil services Kamagata Maru incident.
- BHU was founded.
- In 1916, Saddler Committee on universities was appointed.
- Human sacrifice practiced by Khonds was abolished.
- Tilak founded Home Rule League.

Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)

- Foundation of women's university at Poona.
- Hunter Commission was constituted on Punjab wrongs.
- Chamber of Princes established in 1921.
- Home Rule League was formed by Annie Besant.
- Rowlett Committee submitted its report.
- Third Afghan war started.
- Aligarh Muslim University was founded in 1920.

Lord Reading (1921-26)

- Foundation of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh by K.B. Hedgewar at Nagpur in 1925.
- Beginning of Indianisation of the officer's cadre of the Indian Army.
- Railway Budget was separated from Central Budget in 1921.
- Sken committee or Indian Sandhurst Committee on Army reforms was appointed in 1925. It submitted its report in 1926.
- Lee Commission on public services appointed in 1924, report submitted in 1924.
- Hilton Young committee on currency (1926).
- Visva Bharti University was started by Rabindra Nath Tagore.
- Train robbery at Kakori.

Lord Irwin (1926-31)

- Popularly known as Christian Viceroy.
- "The Indian States Commission was appointed under the leadership of Harcourt Butler in 1927, in order to suggest steps for the setting up of better relations between the Indian states and the Central Government.
- Decpavali declaration (1929) that India would be granted dominion status in due Course.
- Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed in 1929. gave its report in 1931.
- Sarda Act was passed in 1929. Marriage of girls below 14 and boys below 18 years of age was prohibited
- Indian School of Mines opened in Dhanbad.

- Royal Commission on Agriculture constituted in 1927.
- Simon Commission arrives in Bombay.
- Meerut conspiracy case. Jinnah formulates 14 points after Nehru report.
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutra drop bombs in the Legislative Assembly,
- Gandhi starts his Dandi March.
- Chittagong armoury field. First round table conference without the Congress takes place.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact.
- Gandhi leaves for London to participate in 2nd round table conference.

Lord Wellington (1931-36)

- Communal award in 1932.
- Third round table conference in 1932.
- White paper on political reforms in India was published in 1933.
- Burma and Aden were separated from the British Empire in 1935.
- Orissa, Bihar and Sind were made new states.

Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)

- August offer by viceroy in which he declared the dominion status as the ultimate goal of British policy in India.
- At its Haripura session (1939) Congress declared Poorna Swaraj ideal to cover native states and British India.
- In 1940, individual Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1942, Cripps mission came.
- C. Rajagopalachari formula proposed.
- Congress starts Quit India Movement

Lord Wavell (1943-47)

- Wavell plan, Shimla conference Congress represented by Maulana Azad.
- Rin Mutiny (1946).
- Interim Government was formed (2 September 1946).
- Prime Minister of Britain Clement Atlee announced independence of India by June 1948 (20 February 1947).
- Cabinet Mission (1946).
- 16 August 1946, Muslim League begins "direct action day".

Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)

- Earlier proposed plan, i.e. total dismemberment of the Indian Territory but soon left the ideas.
- It was made clear to all the Princely states by Lord Mountbatten that will not be made independent states, and that they would have to opt for either India or Pakistan.
- The plan to grant India independence by 15 August 1947 is also referred to as June 3rd Plan.

Rajagopalachari (1948-50)

- First Indian governor general

Regulating Act, 1773

- Presidency of Bengal got supremacy over Madras and Bombay.
- The number of directors was fixed at 24.
- In Bengal, a collegiate government was created consisting of a governor general and four members of the council.
- The four members were Francis, Burwell, Monson and Clavering. Monson was later replaced by Wheeler.
- A Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta. Sir Elijah Impey was the Chief Justice and Chambers, Lemaitre and Hyde as judges. The Supreme Court was constituted in 1774.
- Amending Act of 1781
- The public servants of the Company were exempted from action which was done by them in their official capacity, by the Supreme Court.
- This Act further gave the provision that the appeals could be taken from the Provincial Court to the governor general in council and that that was to be the final court of appeal.
- This Act also put down that the rules and regulations made by the governor general - in council could not be registered with the Supreme Court

Pitts India Act 1784

- The British government was granted supreme control over the Company's affairs and administration in India, in accordance with this Act.
- It established the dual system of governance. The court of directors was to look after commercial functions. It consisted of 24 members.
- Parliamentary commissioners, who comprised the Board of Control, was posted to control civil, military and revenue affairs of India.
- The strength of general in council was reduced to three.
- It subordinated the Bombay and Madras Presidency to Bengal in all questions of war, diplomacy and revenues.
- Act of 1786
- The governor general was given the power to override his council in extra ordinary cases on his own responsibility.

Charter Act of 1793

- The Company's commercial privileges were extended for another 20 years.
- The control of governor general over the Presidency's of Bombay and Madras was emphasised.

- The commander-in-chief was not to be a member of the governor general council ipso facto.
- All the members of the Board of Control in future to be paid salaries out of the Indian revenues.

Charter Act of 1813

- The Company was deprived of its monopoly of trade with India but it still enjoyed its monopoly of trade with China and the trade in tea.
- Subjected to these restrictions, the Indian trade was thrown open to all Englishmen.
- A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was earmarked annually for education.
- The constitutional position of the British territories in India was explicitly defined for the first time.

Charter Act of 1833

- There was end of company's trade monopoly even in tea and with China.
- All restrictions on European immigration into India were removed. Governor General of Bengal was to be governor general of India. William Bentinck became the first governor general of India.
- A fourth member, law member was added to the council of governor general.
- By Act V of 1843 slavery was abolished in India.
- Government of India Act, 1858
- India shall be governed by secretary of state for India assisted by a council of 15 members,
- The governor general received the title of viceroy.
- Appointments to the covenanted civil services were to be made by open competition under the rules laid down by the secretary of the state with the help of civil service commissions.

Indian Council Act, 1861

- A fifth member added to the Viceroy's executive council.
- The three separate Presidencies were brought in a common system.
- The Indian Legislature's establishment was laid down. The Viceroy's legislative executive council was increased from 6 to 12 members consisting of half non-official members.
- Lord Canning introduced the portfolio system in the government of India.
- The legislative powers of Bombay and Madras Presidencies were restored. They had been taken away in 1833.
- The viceroy could issue ordinance during emergency which were not to remain in force for more than 6 months.

Indian Council Act, 1892

- It deals with the powers, functions and composition of the Legislative Council in India. The principle of election was conceded to a limited extent.

- Power to ask question in the councils was allowed.

Indian Council Act, 1909

- It is also known as Morley-Minto reforms.
- The number of additional members rose at the maximum to 60. It provided for non-official majorities in the provinces.
- The members were given right to discussion and asking supplementary questions.
- Indians were to be appointed members to governor general's executive council.
- Elections for the first time were officially introduced.
- Provision of separate electorates was introduced.

Government of India Act, 1919

- It is known as Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, (CSPE, 2016)
- The salary of secretary of state was to be paid from British revenue.
- The number of Indians in the governor general's executive council was raised to three
- There was division of subjects into the central list and provincial list. The subjects of national importance which related to more than one province was included in central list while others which were of only provincial importance were included in the provincial lists.
- The act set up a bicameral legislature at the centre in the place of imperial council consisting of one house. The life of the assembly was three years.
- The vetoing power of the governor general was real and was actually exercised.

- Diarchy in the provinces was introduced by this Act. The governor administered the reserved subjects, along with the help of members of the executive council which had be set up by him. The governor administered the transferred subjects, along with the minister who had been set up by him from among the legislature's elected members. (CSPE, 2017)

- The system of election introduced for the provincial council was direct.
- Communal representation was extended to Sikhs.
- Government of India Act, 1935
- Jawaharlal Nehru described this Act as 'we are provided by a car, all brakes and no engine'.
- The three main features of the Act were provisions of (a) an All India Federation, (b) responsible government with a safeguard and (c) separate representation of commercial or other groups.
- In the case of states, accession to the Federation was voluntary:
- The Federal Legislature was to have two chambers, the council of state and the federal assembly
- The most important feature of this act was provincial autonomy.
- The act also provided for a Federal Court with original and appellate powers to interpret the constitution.
- The secretary of state maintained his control over various all India services.
- Principle of separate electorates was extended to include Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Europeans.
- The Federal Court was set up in 1937.
- Sind and Orissa were created.
- Diarchy was introduced at the centre

Assassinations

Lord Mayo murdered in Andaman office	1872
Mr. Rand and Lt. Ayarst	1897
Fuller (Lt. Governor of Bengal)	1906
Kennedys (Two English Ladies)	1908
Lord Harding	1912
Curzon-Willie	1909
Ashe (D.M. of Teruneweli)	
Saunders	1928
Bomb Throwing in Central Legislative Assembly	1929
Attempt to assassinate Charles Tegart (Police Commission crs of Calcutta)	1924
Blowing up of Lord Irwin's Train (attempt)	1929
Mr. Steven Chittagong Armory Raid	1930
Stanley Jackson (Governor of Bengal)	1932

Table 1.31 Political and Nationalist Organisations of Modern India

Year	Organisation	Founder	Place
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1838	Landholders Society	Dwarikanath Tagore	Calcutta
1839	British India Society	William Adams	London
1843	British India Society	-	Calcutta
1851	British India Association	Devendranath Tagore	Calcutta
1852	Madras Native Association	-	Madras
1852	Bombay Association	Jagannath Shanker	Bombay
1862	London India Committee	C.P. Mudaliar	London
1866	East India Association	Dadabhai Nauroji	London
1867	National India Association	Mary Carpenter	London
1872	Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London
1876	Indian Association	Anand Mohan Bose and S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1883	Indian National Society	Shishir Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1884	Indian National Conference	S.N. Banerjee	Calcutta
1885	Bombay Presidency Association	Feroz Shah Mehta and Telang	Bombay
1885	Indian National Congress	A.O. Hume	Bombay
1888	United Indian Patriotic Association	Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan	Aligarh
1905	Servants of India Society	G.K. Gokhale	Bombay
1915	Home Rule League	Annie Besant and Tilak	Pune
1918	U.P. Kisan Sabha	Malviya, Gauri Shankar and Indra Narayan	Lucknow
1920	Communist Party of India	M.N. Roy	
1920	Servants of People Society	Lala Lajpat Rai	Tashkent
1920	Awadh Kisan Sabha	Jawaharlal Nehru, Ramchandra and Gauri Shankar	Pratapgarh
1920	Indian Trade Union Congress	N.M. Joshi (Founder and Lajpat Rai (President))	Lucknow
1921	Communist Group of India	Nalini Gupta	
1923	Swaraj Party	Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das	Delhi
1924	All India Communist Party	Satyabhama	Kanpur
1925	Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh	K.V. Hedgewar	----
1927	All India Women's Conference	Lady Sadashiva Iyer	Madras
1928	Labour Swaraj Party	Qazi Nazrul Islam	
1929	Khudai Khidmatgar	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	Peshawar
1934	Congress Socialist Party	Acharya Narendra Dev and Jaiprakash Narayan	----
1936	Progressive Writers Group	Munshi Premchand	Lucknow
1936	All India Kisan Sabha	Sahjanand and N.G. Ranga	Lucknow
1936	All India Student Federation	Minoo Masani, Ashok Mehta and Dr. Ashraf	----
1939	Forward Block	Subhash Chandra Bose	Calcutta
1939	Indian Bolshevik Party	N.D. Majumdar	Calcutta
1940	Radical Democratic Party	M.N. Roy	Calcutta
1941	Indian Bolshevik Lenin Party	Ajit Rai and Indrasen	Calcutta
1942	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Satyendra Nath Tagore	Calcutta