

General Studies Notes By

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UPSC CSE 2023

# History

GS 1

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HISTORY

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Curzon

i) Calcutta Corporation Act, 1899

electd leg. no. ↓, nominated ↑

ii) BC → British currency declared legal tender (1 pound = ₹15)

- salt tax reduced

- yearly savings of provinces taken by central gov.

Dept. of Commerce & Ind.ustry

iii) Famine → McDonnell Comm.

iv) Agriculture → Cooperative Credit Societies Act

+ Punjab land alienation Act

v) Railway Comm → profit oriented

vi) Educa<sup>n</sup> → Indian Uni Act, 1904

vii) Police - Andrew Frazer Comm  
+ strength ↑ + training schools.

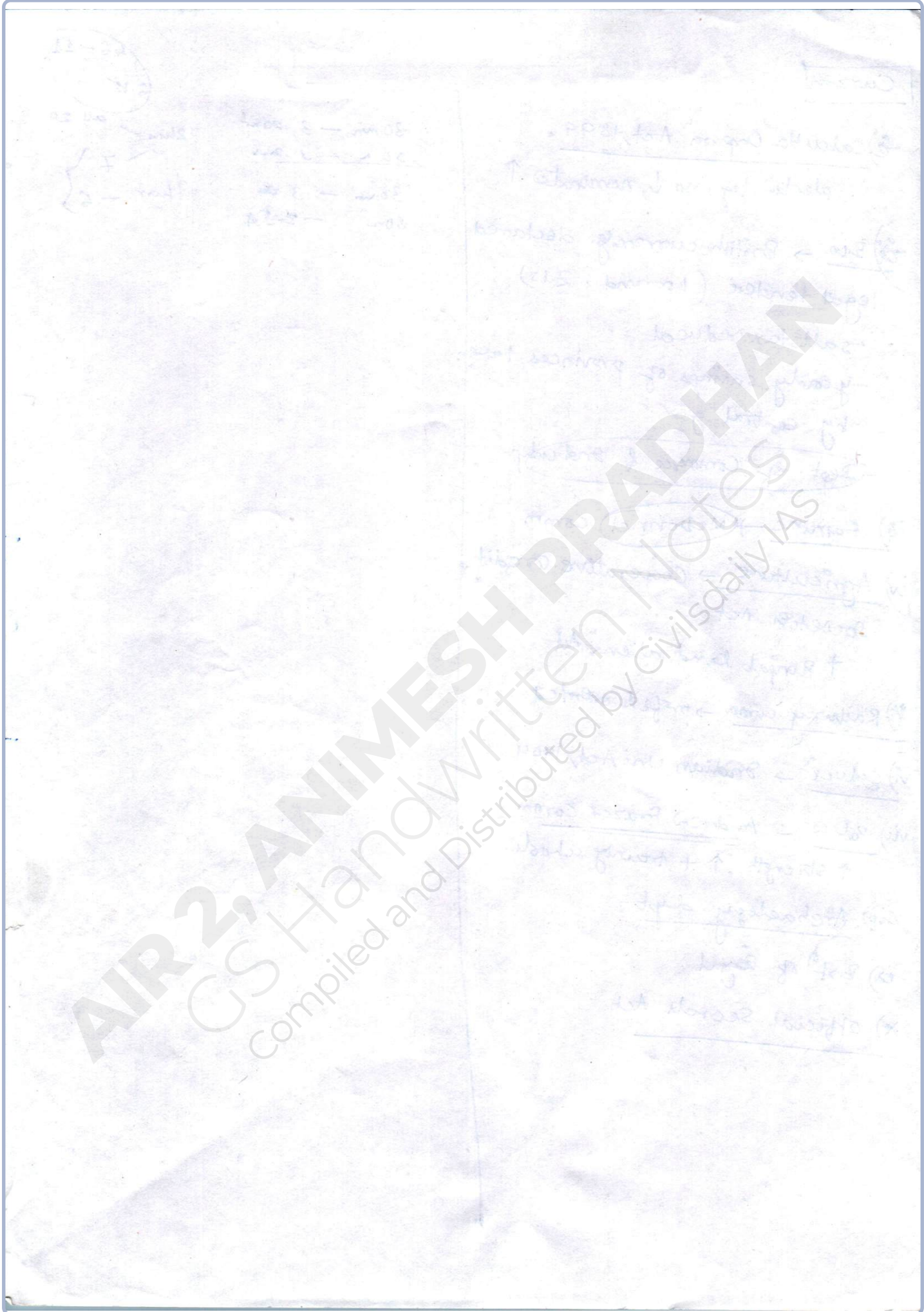
viii) Archaeology Dept

ix) Part<sup>n</sup> of Bengal.

x) Official Secrets Act

30 min - 3 20<sup>th</sup>  
30 min - 3 20<sup>th</sup>  
30 min - 3.20  
30 min - 3.20

66-15  
6.15  
2 hrs - all 20  
7  
1 hour - 6



## Evolution of Civil Services in India

- Cornwallis role (1786-93) - organise civil services and checked comp<sup>n</sup>
- Wellesley (1800) - set up Fort William College for training of new recruits
- In 1806: Court of Directors dismissed this & set up East India College at Haileybury.
- Charter Act of 1853 ended the Company's patronage, enjoying recruitment to be through an open competition.
- Indian Civil Service Act, 1861
  - reserved certain offices
  - exam @ England
  - Age 23 (1859), 22 (1860), 21 (1865)
- Aitchison 19 (1878) → under Lytton
- Satyendramath Tagore (1863) - 1<sup>st</sup>
- Statutory Civil Service (1878-79)
  - Lytton - 1/6<sup>th</sup> covenanted post by Indians of high families through nomination
- INC demands - lower age
  - hold exam simultaneously for India & Britain
- Aitchison Comm. on Public Services (1886) - by Duffes'n
  - dropping 'covenanted' & 'uncovenanted'
  - age limit 23

## Montford Reforms

- reco. simultaneous exam in India & England
- Ple Com (1924)
  - direct recruitment to ICS on 50:50 basis of European: India reached in 15 years.
  - Public Service Comm (as Laeddown in GoI Act 1919)
- GoI Act, 1935
  - reco
  - Federal PSC & Provincial PSC

## Local Gov

- 1) Mayo's Resol<sup>n</sup> of 1870 - financial decentraliz<sup>n</sup>
  - 2) Ripon's Resol<sup>n</sup> of 1882 - father of self-govt. in India.
    - local bodies with definite duties & sources of revenue
  - 3) Royal Comm. on Decentraliz<sup>n</sup> (1908)
    - village Panchayats should be entrusted with more powers like judicial jurisdiction
    - establish sub-dist. boards in tehsils.
  - 4) Resol<sup>n</sup> of May 1918 - local bodies be made more representative
  - 5) Under Dyarchy - transferred but finance was reserved subject
- Art. 40 → organize village panchayats

## Evolution of Police

1) 1791 - Cornwallis organised regular police force, modernised 'thanes' in district under daroga & a SP at head of dist. Zamindars no police duties

2) 1808 - Mayo appt. SP for each div. helped by spies (goyendas)

3) 1814 - Appt. of darogas & their subordinates abolished except in Bengal

4) Bentinck - abolished office of SP. - collector/magistrate head of police force & commissioner in each division as SP

5) Police Comm. (1860) → Indian Police Act, 1861 : system of civil constabulary + SP as head of dist.

6) 1902 - Police Comm. recd. CID in provinces + Central Intelligence Bureau at Centre

\* Indian sandhurst Corps military

1860: Europeans can claim no special privileges except in criminal cases & no judge of Indian origin can try them.

1865: SC & Sardar Adalat merged into 3 HC @ Calcutta, Bombay, Madras

1935: GoI Act → Federal Const (set up in 1957)

## Judiciary

→ Under Warren Hastings

- Hindu & Muslim laws separate

Dist. Diwani Adalat (civil) → Dist. Fauzdari Adalat (criminal)

- overall supervision of collector

- Regulating Act, 1773: Supreme Court @ Calcutta.

→ Under Cornwallis

- Dist. Fauzdari court abolished, instead Circuit courts with European judges

- Dist. Diwani Adalat → Zila Court

- collector only responsible for revenue admin with no magistry func<sup>n</sup>.

- Sardar Diwani Adalat shifted from Musshidabad to Calcutta.

→ Under William Bentinck

- 4 circuit courts abolished, func<sup>n</sup> transferred to collector

- Sardar Diwani Adalat & "Nizam" at Allahabad

- In Supreme Court English over Persian

1833: Law Comm by Macaulay → codifica<sup>n</sup> of Indian laws → Civil Proc. Code (1859), IPC (1860) & Criminal Proc. Code (1861)

## Labour Legislations

\* Indian Factory Act, 1881 -

- (7-12 years children)
- 9 hours/day children
- children to get 4 holidays/month

\* Indian factory Act, 1891 (12-14 years)

- 7 hours/day - children
- 11/12 hours/day → women

- weekly holiday for all.  
\* They not for <sup>British sources</sup> tea & coffee plants

→ (1835) - Metcalfe lifted press restriction

(Lytton) → (1878) - Vernacular Press Act

(1876) - Queen - 'Kaiser-i-Hind'

- Permanent settlement - Lord Cornwallis (1793)

- Ryotwari - Munro (Bombay & Madras)

- Mahalwari - Holt + Mackenzie (1822)

N-W Frontier, Agra, Central Province, Gangetic valley, Punjab

- 1st cotton textile mill (1853) - Bombay  
by Cawasjee Nanabhoy

- 1st jute " (1855) - Rishra (Bengal)

- Dadabhai Naoroji - 'Poverty & Un-British Rule in India'

- Economic analysts → Justice  
MG Ranade, RC Dutt (The Economic History of India), Gopal Krishna Gokhale, G. Subramaniam, Syer and Prithwishchandra Ray

GV Joshi - "Expenditure on railways should be seen as an Indian subsidy to British industry" !!

## Development of Press

James Hickey (1780) - 'The Bengal Gazette'

- Censorship of Press Act, 1799 - Wellington

- Licensing Regulation, 1823 - John Adams

(Ram Mohan Roy's Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication)

- Press Act of 1835 - Metcalfe

"Liberator of Indian press".

- Licensing Act, 1857

- Registration Act, 1867

Vernacular Press Act, 1878 - Lytton

- discriminated b/w English & vernacular press

- no right of appeal

⇒ Proceedings against Som Prakash,

Bharat Mir, Dacca Prakash &

Samachar

\* Amrita Bazar Patrika turned

overnight into an English newspaper

→ Rippon (1882) - finally repealed it

(1883) - Surendranath Banerjee - 1st

Indian journalist to be imprisoned

'The Bengalee'

\* Tilak - arrested for 'Chiraji Uttharan' in Kesari



- Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, (1908)

- Indian Press Act, 1910 (revived VPA)

(1921) - Press Com. head by Tej Bahadur Sapru, Press Acts of 1908 & 1910 repealed.

- Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act (1931)  
↳ to suppress civil disobedience movt.

Development of Education

- Calcutta Madrasah - Warren Hastings (1781)
- Sanskrit College - Jonathan Duncan (1791)  
↳ Benaru (Hindu law & philo)
- Fort William College - Wellesley (1800)  
closed in 1802

Charles Act, 1813 - 1 lakh rupees for spread of modern science  
Ram Mohan Roy - Hindu College (1817)  
- Scottish Church College (1822)

- Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)
  - English as medium of instruction and modern western sc. & let.
  - neglected mass educat<sup>n</sup>
  - create class of citizen who would transfer knowledge of western sc.
  - ⇒ downward filter<sup>n</sup> theory

- James Thomon - Lt. Gov of NW Province  
→ village educat<sup>n</sup> + vernacular language

Wood's Despatch (1854)

- 'Magna Carta of English Educa<sup>n</sup> of India'
- system of hierarchy of school, vocational educat<sup>n</sup>, secular educat<sup>n</sup>
- English (higher studies), vernacular (primary)

⇒ Universities at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (1857)

- Bethune school (1849) for women in Calcutta

↳ Aurzeon  
- Agri Institute at Pusa (1847)  
Engineering College (Roorkee) (1847)

Hunter Educa<sup>n</sup> Commission (1882-83)

Primary & secondary educat<sup>n</sup> emphasis

Punjab Uni (1882); Allahabad Uni (1887)

Indian Universities Act, 1904

- Raleigh Com<sup>n</sup>
- Gokhale said - "retrograde movt"
- Govt. greater control over uni.
- Govt. Resolut<sup>n</sup> on Educa<sup>n</sup> Policy - 1913
- policy of removal of illiteracy, uni at each province.

- Saddler Uni Com<sup>n</sup> (1917-19)

- for Calcutta Uni
- School for 12 years ⇒ Intermittent
- → 3 year degree

Education under dyarchy - shifted to provincial min. ⇒ no fund

Hartog com. (1929)

- primary educa<sup>n</sup>; no hasty expansion/compulsion in educa<sup>n</sup>

Sergeant Plan of Educa<sup>n</sup> (1944)

- free, universal & compulsory elementary educa<sup>n</sup> (6-11 yrs)
- no intermediates

Wardha Scheme of Basic Educa<sup>n</sup> (1937)

Zakir Hussain Com

- learning through activity
- Gandhi's principles

William Adam's reports - vernacular educa<sup>n</sup> in Bengal-Bihar (1835/6/8)

1<sup>st</sup> medical college in Calcutta 1835

\* Mass educa<sup>n</sup> neglect (Literacy 92% in 1921)

- Hunter Educa<sup>n</sup> Comm
- Raleigh Comm.
- Saddlebri " "
- Hartog
- Zakir Hussain comm.

Peasant Movements (1857-1947)

- Indigo Revolt (1859-60)  
- Digambar Biswas, Bishnu Biswas (Nadia)

- Pabna Agrarian leagues (1870s-80s)

- against high rents <sup>paid by</sup> Zamindars  
(1885) → Bengal Tenancy Act

- Deccan Riots (1874)

- against 'outsiders' moneylenders  
(1874) → Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act

Kisan Sabha Movt. (1918)

in United Provinces  
- Home Rule Activists  
⇒ UP Kisan Sabha (1918) by

= Gauri Shankar Mishra  
= Indra Narayan Dwivedi  
Madan Mohan Malviya  
Prominent leaders

- Jhingurci Singh, Durgapal Singh, Baba Ramchandra

✓ Awadh Kisan Sabha - Oct. 1920

Eka Movt - 1921 Madari Pasi

- North UP (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur)

Leader: Madari Pasi, low

caste leaders & many small zamindars

Mappila Revolt (Malabar) 1921  
- communist

→ Muslim tenants

landlords: Hindus

- arrest of Ati Mualikars → misty

Bardoli Satyagraha (1926)

- Women of Bardoli → 'Sardar' to Vallabh Bhai Patel
- \* KM Munshi & Lalji Narani resigned from Bombay Leg. Assembly

All India Kisan Congress/Sabha

in Lucknow, 1936

- Swami Sahjanand Saraswati (Pres)
- NG Ranga (Gen. Secy)
- AIKS + Congress Session in Faizpur in 1936

\* India Peasants' Institute by NG Ranga - 1938 - Andhra

- During 2<sup>nd</sup> WW: Sahjanand Indulal Yagnik, NG Ranga - left AIKS

Tebhaga Movt. (bargadars - jotedars & sharecroppers)

- Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha → call for implementation of Flood Comm. recs. of tebhaga (2/3<sup>rd</sup>) share to bargadars instead of 1/2
- Mainly in Rajshahi North Bengal, among Rajbanshis (low caste of tribals)
- Muslims participated in large no.

Telangana Movt. (July 1946)

- guerrilla war

Movt. of the Working class

- Moderates - indifferent to labor's cause
- did not support Factory Acts 1881/1891

1870: Sasipada Banerjee - 'Bharat Shramjivi'

1878: Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee tried for bill → better working cond<sup>n</sup> in Bombay Leg. Council

1880 - Narain Meghjee Lokhanday 'Deenbandhu', set up Bombay & Millhandi Assoc<sup>n</sup>

1899 - strike by Great Indian Peninsular Railway Kerani & Mahants ↑

→ Bipin Chandra Pal, G. Subramanya Aiyar - pro labor reform

\* During swadeshi Upraise → Subramaniya Siva & Chidambaram Pilla arrested in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli

AITUC - Oct. 31, 1920

Lala Lajpat Rai - Pres  
↓  
"imperialism & militarism are the twin children of capitalism"

Deewan Chaman Lal - first Gen. Secy

Trade Union Act, 1926

- recognised trade unions as legal associa<sup>n</sup>
- Public Safety Ordinance (1929)
- Trade Disputes Act 1920.
  - ↳ made illegal the strikes in public utility services like posts, railways, water and electricity → advance notice 1 month
- Meesut conspiracy case (1929)  
arrested 31 labour leaders.
- NM Joshi (Cooperativist) split in 1931 →  
All India Trade Union Federation
- \* Quit India Mot. - Communists disintegrated

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Indian Council Act, 1909

(Morley - Minto Reforms)

- strength of Imperial leg. Council ↑
- separate electorates for Muslims
- Indirect elec<sup>n</sup>
- Salyendranath Sinha (1st)

GoI Act, 1919

Bicameralism at centre  
direct elec<sup>n</sup>  
separate budget

- Indian leg. Council (Centre)
- replaced by bicameral  
(Council of State | Leg. Assembly)

DIRECT elec<sup>n</sup> in both for majority of members

- Women right to vote

- Communal rep extended (sep. electorates)  
Sikhs, Christians, Anglo-Indians

- Dyarchy in provinces- Separate provincial & central budget

- High Comm. ~~appointed~~ (hold office in London) - 75% budget not variable.

- Secretary of State paid from British Exchequer

Simon Commission

- Indian Statutory Comm.
- Dyarchy abolish; responsible govt. in provinces; federalism of British India & princely state; communal electorates continues.

GoI Act, 1935 ⇒ rejected by Congress

- All India Federa<sup>n</sup> with Gov's Provinces & Chief Commissioners' provinces, Princely state

- Dyarchy for Centre.

- 3 lists; Residuary power with Gov. General

- Dyarchy in provinces removed

- Provinces desire authority directly from Crown; they could bring on their own security

- Bicameral leg. in 6 provinces:

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, UP, Bihar &amp; Assam

- Communal electorates → depressed class, labours, women

- Franchise: 10% ✓

- Federal Court ✓

Regulating Act 1773

- Director submit correspondence to British govt.
- Warren Hastings Gov. Gen. of Bengal + 4 member in council (appt. by company) leg. purposes.
- Supreme Court in Bengal (original + appellate)

Pitt's India Act of 1784 ⇒ British possession

- Board of Control (chancellor of exchequer, a secretary of state & 4 members of Privy Council - appt. by crown) ⇒ Dual system

Charter Act of 1793

- Renewed Company's commercial privileges for next 20 years
- senior officials cannot leave India w/o perm.
- company empowered to give licences to trade

Charter Act of 1813

- company retain possession of territories & revenue for more 20 years
- Monopoly ended but retained trade with china & tea.
- Christian missionaries
- Constitutional pos<sup>n</sup> of the British territories was defined explicitly for the 1<sup>st</sup> time

Charter Act of 1833

- Monopoly trade with china & tea end.
- All restric<sup>n</sup> of European immigr<sup>n</sup> lift
- law member added to Gov Gen council

Charter Act of 1853

- Court of Directors (18 no.)
- separa<sup>n</sup> of exec. & leg. : inclusion of 6 additional members for leg. purposes. ✓ 1853
- leg. wing : Indian Leg. Council

Act for Better Govt, 1858

- India governed by & in name of the crown through a secretary of state & council of 15.
- Gov. Gen ⇒ viceroy

Indian Councils Act, 1861

- principle of non-officials in leg. bodies accepted. ✓
- ~~Imperial leg. council~~
- laws were made after due deliber<sup>n</sup>
- portfolio system by Lord Carnarvon
- leg. devol<sup>n</sup> to Bombay & Madras
- No power to legislative council

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- no. of non-officials increased in both central & provincial leg. councils
- Universities, dist. boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies & chambers of commerce → recommend members to provincial council (represent<sup>n</sup>)
- met | Gokhale, P. Mehta - misery and poverty  
| welby comm (wasteful spending)

# Socio-Religious Reform Movements

## Steps to improve women's position

- Abolition of Sati, 1829 (Raja R. Roy)
- Female infanticide - Bengal regulations of 1795 and 1804.
- Widow Remarriage - Brahmo Samaj  
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar → Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, 1855
- \* Vishnu Shastri Pandit - widow Remarriage Assoc<sup>n</sup> in 1850s
- Karsondas Mulji - 'Satya Prakash' (Gujarat) in 1852 to advocate married
- DK Karve in western India - himself in 1893; Veerasalingam Pantulu in Madras
- Others - BM Malabari, Narmad (Narmadashankar Labhshankar Dave), Justice Ranade, K. Nataramjan
- Controlling child marriage  
Child Marriage Act, 1872 → not applicable to Hindus, Muslims & other recognised faiths.
- BM Malabari effort → Indian Spectator → Age of Consent Act (1891)  
- min. age 12
- Sarda Act (1930) → 18 (boys), 14 (girls)

- Educ<sup>n</sup>
- Bethune school (1849) → Calcutta
- Charles Wood's Despatch (1854) - ✓ female ed<sup>n</sup>
- Indian women's Uni by Prof. DK Karve in 1916
- BM Malabari - Age of Consent Act, 1891
- Women's Org
- 1) 1916 - Sarla Devi Chaudhurani - (Bharat Stree Mahamandal) in Allahabad
- 2) Ramabai Ranade (1904) - Bombay Ladies Social Conf. (Bharat Mahila Parishad) under Nat. Social Conf.
- 3) Pandita Ramabai Saraswati - Anya Mahila Samaj ✓
- 4) 1925 - Nat. Council of Women - Mehrubai Tata
- \* India's 1st lady barrister → Cornelia Sarabji
- 5) 1927 - All India Women's Conf. - 1st at Ferguson Col., Pune by Margaret Cousins
- Members → Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad, Rani Sahiba of Songli, Sarojini Naidu, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya & Lady Dorab Tata



1932 - Gandhi - All India Harijan Sangh ✓

- All India SC Federa<sup>n</sup> - Ambedkar
- All India Depressed Classes Associa<sup>n</sup> - others
- Ambedkar led Mahad Satyagraha in March, 1927 → Before CDM

Dec. 1927 → burnt Manusmriti

1924 - Ambedkar - Bahishkrit Hitakami Sabha - "Educate, Agitate, Organise"

Ram Mohan Roy

- 'Gift to Monotheists' (1809)
- translated Vedas & 5 Upanishads - Bengali

1814 - Atmiya Sabha

- Precepts of Jesus (1820)

- Brahma Sabha/Samaj - 1828 - against idolatry & meaningless rituals

Raja Radhakant Deb (organised)

Dharma Sabha - in opposi<sup>n</sup>

- David Hare + Hindu College (1817)

- 1825 - Vedanta College

"Rammohan was an internationalist with a vision beyond his times"

Associates - David Hare, Alexander Duff, Debendranath Tagore (father of R.N Tagore), Pt. Tagore, Chandrashekar Deb and Tarachand Chakrabarty

Debendranath Tagore

- Joined Samaj in 1842
- Headed Tattvabodhini Sabha (founded in 1829)

Kesab Chandra Sen → India Reform Associa<sup>n</sup>

- joined Samaj in 1858
- popularised outside Bengal
- dismissed in 1865

Kesab (Brahmo Samaj of India - 1860) Debendranath (Ati Brahmo Samaj)

- Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (1878) Ananda Mohan Bose, Urmesh Ch. Datta, Shibchandra Deb

Prathana Samaj - M.G. Ranade's work

1867 - Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay (helped by Kesab Ch Sen)

- M.G.P. Mahadeo Govind Ranade joined in 1870

- R.G. Bhandarkar & N.G. Chanda varskar

(+) || - DK Karve & Vishnu Shastri

→ Widow Remarriage Movt. & Widow's Home Associa<sup>n</sup>

1916 → Great Women's

Young Bengal Mvt.

Anglo Indian - Henry Vivian Derozio  
(who taught at Hindu college)

Ishwara Chandra vidyasagare

1850 - principal of Sanskrit coll.

Openness to non-Brahmins → founded - 'Sudharak'

- secy of Bethune school

Balashastrri Jambhekar

- Bombay - <sup>Daogun & Digambar</sup>  
- newspapers: 'Darpan' (1932)

- father of Marathi Journalism

1810 - Digdarshan

founded Bombay Native Gen. library

Native Improvement Society

- 1st prof of Hindi @ Elphinstone college

- director of Colaba Observatory

Paramahansa Mandali

1849 - MH

- Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram (Gadadhara chettopadhyay)

- Swami Vivekananda - Ram Mission

1897

Satyashodhak Samaj

- Jyotiba Phule - 1873

1873  
Saraswathi  
Satyashodhak

Works → 'Saraswathi Satyadharma'

and 'Gulamgin'

- symbol of Raja Bali (instead of Rama)

- opened a home for widows in 1854

Ramakrishna Mvt. & Sarani Vivekananda

Swami Vivekananda - Ram Mission

1897

HQ - Belur near Calcutta.

1893 - Parliament of Religions

held at Chicago

"The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva"

Gopalharri Deshmukh 'Lokहितwadi'

- wrote for 'Prabhakar'

- started 'Hitechhu', helped in

founding 'Gyan Prakash, Sandu Prakash & Lokहितwadi'

Arya samaj - 1875 - Bombay

- Dayanand Saraswati (Mulshambar)

- famous work - 'Satyarthi Prakash'

Satya Praka

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

Gopal Ganesh Agarkar

- cofounder of New English school, Deccan Educa<sup>n</sup> Society & Fergusson college (it principal)

→ 1st editor of 'Kessari'

→ founded - 'Sudharak'

→ founded - 'Sudharak'

✓ Servants of Indian Society

GK Gokhale (1905) with M & Ranade

→ 1911 → 'Hitavada' ✓

→ choose to remain aloof from pol. activities & INC

Social service League

- NM Joshi in Bombay

- founded AITUC (1926)

Ramakrishna Mvt. & Sarani Vivekananda

(Gadadhara chettopadhyay)

- Swami Vivekananda - Ram Mission

1897

HQ - Belur near Calcutta.

1893 - Parliament of Religions

held at Chicago

"The service of jiva (living objects) is the worship of Siva"

slogan: 'Back to the vedas'

'India's Rock of Ages'

Teachers - Swami Virajananda (Mathura)

- believed in Karma & reincarnat<sup>n</sup>

Death 1883 → DAV College - 1886 at Lahore

Split

College Party

- Lala Hansraj
  - Lala Lal Chand
  - Lala Lajpat Rai
- (English)

Mahatma (Gurukul) Party

- Gurm Datta Vidyasthi
- Lala Munshi Ram
- (Swami Shradhdhara)
- (Sanskrit vedic)

found Kanya Mahavidyalaya at Jalandhar (1896)

Gurukul Kangri (1902)

Seva Sadan (1908)

BM Malabari + Diwan Dayaram Gidumal

↳ Age of Consent Act

↳ acquired & edited Indian Spectator

Dev Samaj (1887)

- Shiv Narayan Agnihotri  
Teaching in 'Deva Shashtra'

Dharma Sabha → (orthodox)

- Radhakant Deb (1830)  
- but favoured western educa<sup>n</sup> even for girls.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandal

HQ: Varanasi - orthodox

- Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

Radhaswami Math (1861)

Tubi Ram + Shiv Dayal Sahab

SNDP Math (1888) - after Satyagrah

- Sriee Naraya Guru swamy among Ezharas of Kerala

- The math (Anuvippuram Math) drew Kumaran Asan as disciple

1889 - Anuvippuram Kshetra Yagam

- efforts of Dr. Palpu ✓  
Nokkalinga Sangha - Mysore (1905)

Justice Math by EV Ramaswamy Naicker

- 1) CN Madalar
- 2) TM Nair
- 3) P Tyagaraja

- sep of non brahmins in Leg.  
1917 - Madras Presidency Assoc<sup>n</sup>

Self Respect Math  
EV Ramaswamy Naicker

- undermine pos<sup>n</sup> of Brahmin by wedding w/ priest

Temple Entry Math - (Tamil Nadu)

- Sriee Narayana Guru  
- N Kumaran Asan  
- TK Madhava ('Deshabhinani')

1924 - Vaikom Satyagraha  
(KP Kesava)  
- Gandhi support ✓

- During CDM, K. Kelappan, poet Subramaniam Tirmambali, P Krishna Pillai & AK Gopalan
- Success in 1936
- (Rajagopalachari admin. in Madras (1938))

**Indian Social Conference**

- (M.G. Ranade) & Raghunath Rao
- Madras 1887 (with INC) \*
- Pledge Mot. against child marriage

**Wahabi / Waliullah Movt.**

- Abdul Wahab (Arabia), Shah Waliullah
- Shah Abdul Azi & Syed Ahmed Bareilly
- return to pure Islam
- Wahabi's role in 1857

**Tiztu Mir's Mot**

Mir Nithar Ali, disciple of Bengal - against landlords (Hindus)

**Faraizi Mot**

- Haji Shariatullah (1818)
- East Bengal
- Then son, Dudu Mian
- Revolutionary (1840)

**Ahmadiyya Mot.**

- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1855)
- opposed Jihad
- separate mosque from state

**Aligarh Movt**

- Syed Ahmed Khan - judicial service
- Imperial Leg. Council 1875 (before Congress)
- Knighthood in 1888
- started Mohd an. Anglo-Oriental college (Aligarh Muslim Univ) @ Aligarh 1875
- Magazine - 'Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq'

**Deoband school (Darul Uloom)**

- by orthodox section among Muslim ulama as revivalist movement
- Mohd. Qasim Nanotani & Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- Moral & religious regeneration of the Muslim community
- welcomed INC & in 1888

Syed Ahmed Khan's orgs: United Patriotic Associa<sup>n</sup> & the Mohammaden Anglo Oriental Associa<sup>n</sup>

- Mahmud-ul-Hasan
- Shibli Numani -> founded Nadwatul Ulama & Darul Uloom in Lucknow - inclusion of English & modern sc.

## Parsi Reform Movement

- Rahmatalmai Mazdayasnam Sabha  
in 1851

- Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, KR Cama & SS Bengallee

Newspaper - Rast Goftar

## Sikh Reform Movt

- Singh Sabha Movt. (Amritsar)  
in 1873

- Akali movt. (Gurdwara Reform Movt.) offshoot of liberating Sikh gurdwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi mahants

- Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1922 (Amend 1975)  
→ control of gurdwaras to Sikh  
via Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak  
Comm. (SGPC)

Theosophical Movt. in New York, 1875

Nadame HP Blavatsky  
Colonel M S Olcott

Blavatsky  
& Olcott

- later HS to Adyar, 1882

- Annie Besant Prez → 1907

↓  
foundr of Central Hindu college  
of Benaras in 1898 (Hindu + western)

## Beginning of Modern Nationalism in India

Lytton's reactionary policies → max age limit from 21 to 19 ICS (1876)  
→ Delhi Durbar (1877)

Robert Bill - Rippon (1883) → Arms Act (1878)  
→ Vernacular Press Act (1878)

Political Association <sup>was paved</sup>

### 1) Bengal

i) Bangabhasha Prakashika Sabha - associates of Ram Mohan Roy

ii) Zamindar Society + iii) Bengal British India Society

→ British India Association

→ demands ⇒ addition of 6 members to Gov. General Council for leg. purpose

iv) East India Association (1866) - in London Dadabhai Naoroji

v) Indian League (1875) - Sisir Ku. Ghosh  
→ Indian Civil Service Agitation

vi) Indian Association of Calcutta (Indian National Association) - 1876 by Surendranath Banerjee & Ananda Mohan Bose

→ organized All India Conference (1883)  
- merged with INC in 1885

### 2) Bombay

- Poona Sarvagani Sabha (1867)  
- MG Ranade

- Bombay Presidency Association (1885)  
Badraddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta & KT Telang

ii) Protection of civil rights

- Better treatment in British colonies

### 3) Madras

- Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)

Viraraghavachari, Subramaniya Aiyer and P. Anandachari

Congress INC → Viceroy Dufferin

- Kadambini Ganguly (1896) - 1st women graduate of Calcutta Uni addressed Cong. session.

Era of Moderates (1885-1905)

Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, DE Wacha, WC Banerjee

Contributions

1) Economic critique - Drain theory

2) Const. Reforms

- Imperial Leg. Council constituted by Indian Councils Act (1861) - Imperialist

Syed Ahmed Khan, Kristodas Pal, VN Mandalik, KL Nulkar & Rashid Ghosh

- demanded self government colonies like Canada & Australia

3) Campaign for Admin Reforms

- Indianisation of govt. service

- call for separat of judicial from executive funcn

- criticise aggressive foreign policies (annexat of Burma, attack on Afghanistan)

- increase welfare expenditure

safety valve Theory - Lata Rajpat Rai

Conspiracy Theory - R P Dutt

Lightning conductor Theory - GR Gokhale

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## Era of Militant Nationalism (1905-1909)

### Why Militant Nationalism Grew?

#### \* Recognition of True Nature of British Rule

- economic miseries of 1890s ; Bubonic plague of Deccan

1892 - Indian Council Act criticised by Indians

1899 - No. of Indian members in Calcutta Corp reduced

1904 - Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press

1904 - Indian Universities Act greater govt. control over uni

\* Confidence growth & self respect : Tilak, Aurobindo, Pal advocate

\* Growth of educa<sup>n</sup> : & awareness

\* International Influences : Japan's progress after 1868, nationalist movt. worldwide - Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia & China

\* Reaction to Increasing Westernisa<sup>n</sup> - Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra, Dayanand Saraswati - painted brighter colors of Indian pas. Dayanand - 'India for the Indians'

\* Dissatisfac<sup>n</sup> with Achievements of Moderates

3P's - prayer, petition & protest : 'political mendicancy' failed.

\* Reactionary policies of Curzon - Official Secrets Act, Universities Act, Calcutta Corpora<sup>n</sup> Act

\* Existence of Militant School of Thought

Bengal Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Dutta, Aurobindo Ghosh & Bipin Ch. Pal

Maharashtra Tilak, Vishu Shastri Chiplunkar

Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajit Singh

\* Emergence of Trained Leadership

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Dec-1903 - made public

Moderates : Anti-Petition campaign (1903-1905) by Surendranath Banerjee, KK Mitra & Bithwishchandra Ray.

→ Western Bengal + Provinces of Bihar & Odisha

→ Eastern Bengal + Assam



- Proclamation on Aug 07, 1905 ; October 16 → formally force partition

- 'Amar Sonar Bangla' & 'Bande Mataram'

Spreaded to i) Poona & Bombay - T. Lakshmi ; Punjab - Lala Lajpat Rai  
Delhi - Syed Haider Raza ; Madras - Chidambaram Pillai

(1905) Congress → Gokhale Presidency (Benaras session) → condemn partition + reactionary policies of Govt.  
 → support Swadeshi Mot.

1906 → Dadabhai Naoroji → god of INC → 'self gov.' / swaraj  
 as in UK or colonies of Australia/Canada.

New Forms of Struggle  
 1) dominated by Extremists  
 2) boycott of foreign goods  
 3) public meetings & processions  
 4) Cops of volunteers / Samities  
 5) Imaginative use of traditional popular festivals & melas (Tilak's Ganapati & Shivaji festivals)

Swadeshi Bandhab Samite of Ashwini Ku. Datta (in Barisal)  
Swadeshi Sangam - Chidambaram Pillai + Subramania swa

6) Emphasis given to self-reliance

7) Program of Swadeshi/Nat. Educa<sup>n</sup>  
 Bengal Nat. College → Aurobindo Ghosh - principal  
 Bengal Institute of Tech → Aug. 15, 1906 - Nat. Council of Educa<sup>n</sup>

8) Swadeshi Enterprises - Chidambaram Pillai's (Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company)  
 Acharya Ray's - Bengal chemical stores at Tuticorin

9) Impact in cultural sphere: Painting - Abanindranath Tagore  
Nandalal Bose - 1st recipient of scholarship by Indian Society of Oriental Art, founded in 1907.

Subramania Bharati → Sudeshya Geetam

Science : J.C. Bose, Prafullachandra Ray

Stand of Muslims some participated → Barrister Abdul Rasul, Liaquat Hussain, Guzman, Maulana Azad ; upper & middle class Muslims did not support Nawab Salimullah of Dacca

All India Muslim League → Dec. 30, 1905

Partit<sup>n</sup> Annual in 1911 → Kolkata to Delhi cap. t<sup>l</sup>.

- Anandindo Ghosh + Bipin Ch. Pal retire from active politics  
Surat split - differences w.r.t boycott of councils, spread

outside Bengal, mass movement  
Rashbihari Ghosh - Prez (1907)

Govt. Repression / 5 laws

↓  
③ Explosive substances Act

Tilak arrested in 1909, for what he wrote in Kesari about Bengal revolutionaries in Muzaffarpur Bomb case (Prafulla Chaki & Khudiram Bose) the extremists

Govt. Strategy - Policy of 'carrot & stick' = Repression-concilia<sup>n</sup> - suppression

Morley Minto Reforms of 1909

Oct. 1906, Simla Deputa<sup>n</sup> led by Agha Khan met Lord Minto  
↳ same group joined Muslim League demanded separate electorate in excess of population

Gopal Krishna Gokhale also went to England → John Morley  
demand of self governing system (same as British colonies)

India Councils Act of 1909  
→ separate electorates for Muslim  
→ non-official membership of the councils in India. Indians participate in elec<sup>n</sup> of various leg. councils. based on class & community  
→ Satyendranath Sinha (1906) Viceroy excec. council member (1st)

1905  
Benaras Session

## First Phase of Revolutionary Activities (1907-1917)

Intro "The activities of revolutionary heroism started as a byproduct of the growth of militant nationalism". → Midnapore

Bengal (1902) - 1st revolutionary group (under Jnanendranath Basu)  
- in Calcutta - Anushilan Samiti by Promotha Mitter

(1906) - Jugantar → in (1907) attempt on life of 1st Lt. Gov. of East Bengal & Assam (Sir Fuller)

(1908) - Prafulla Chaki & Khudiram Bose - bomb for Kingsford in Muzaffarpur → not there

(1908) - Alipore conspiracy case - Aurobindo & Barindra Ghosh

(1908) - Barrah dacoity by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das

(1912) - Bomb thrown at Viceroy Hardinge by Rashbehari Bose  
& Sachin Sanyal

→ 'Delhi conspiracy trial' → Basant Ku. Biswas / Amir Chand / Aradh Behari  
convicted

Western Anushilan Samiti → Jatindranath Mukherjee or Baghe Jatin

Jugantar party → 'German plot' - died in Balasore (Sept. 1915)

Newspaper → Jugantar, Sandhya - in Bengal & Kal - in MH

Maharashtra Ramosi Peasant Force → Vasudev Balwant Phadke (1879)

(1897) - Chapekar Brothers (Jamodar + Balkrishna) killed Plague  
Commissioner of Poona (Rand)

(1899) - Savarkar + Brothers → Mitra Mela merged with Abhinav Bharat  
(Nasik conspiracy case) member → in (1904)

(1909) - Jackson, collector of Nasik killed by Anant Lakshman Kanhere

Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai - 'Punjabee' → Bharat Mata  
Ajit Singh - 'Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-Watan' (Lahore)

Abroad (1905) Shyamji Krishnavarma - London - 'Indian Home  
Rule Society' - 'India House' - 'The Indian Sociologist' (Savarkar & Hardayal member)

(1909) Madan Lal Dhingra murdered Curzon-Wyllie (London)

Madam Bhikaji Cama - Paris - 'Bande Mataram'

✓ Vijendranath Chattopadhyay - chose Berlin

Ghadis - HQ at San Francisco; by Lala Hardayal, Ramchandra, Bhawan Singh, Kastur Singh Saraba, Barkatullah, Bhai Parmanand

- Swadesh sevak Home (Vancouver) & United India Home (Seattle)

1913 established

Komagata Maru incident (1914)  
Shore Comm

Feb 21, 1915 → revolt in India, plan failed

Defence of India Act passed

First World War & Nationalist Response

New India Commonwealth

- Moderates & Extremists supported empire

Home Rule League - Tilak, Besant, GS Khaparde, S. Subramania Iyer, Joseph Baptista, Mohammed Ali Jinnah

Factors ① Popular pressure rep. ③ Wartime Miseries

② Disillusionment of Morley-Minto Ref. ④ Exposed naked propaganda

⑤ Tilak & Besant ready to take leadership.

Tilak's League → April 1916, operated in MH/KA/Central Provinces/Berar = 6 branches

Besant's League → Sept. 1916 - 200 branches → included Bombay City

Newspaper - New India & Commonwealth.  
George Arundale, BW Wadia, CP Ramaswamy

Jinnah led.

\* Anglo Indians, most Muslim, non Brahmins from South - did not join

June 1917: Besant + Arundale + BP Wadia arrested ⇒ S. Subramania Aiyar renounced his knighthood. → then joined with INC

(1920) - Gandhi president of All India Home Rule League / Tilak / Besant / Jinnah helped.

Lucknow session of INC (1916) → Madan Mohan Malaviya Against  
Pres: Ambika Charan Majumdar  
Readmission of extremists in INC

- Congress accepted Muslim League's pos<sup>n</sup> on separate electorates;

League agreed to joint constitution demands: 1) self gvt 2) Representative assemblies increase with more power

3) Term of leg. council - 5 years

4) salary of secretary of state for India - from British

5) Half of viceroy & provincial Gov. exec. council - INDIANS

Montagu's Statement of Aug. 1917

responsible gvt. (1)

Attainment of self gvt. for Indians became a govt. policy (2)

(After Lucknow session)

Annie Besant Home Rule League  
 Formal Exec. Council of 7 members elected for 3 years time by 34  
 founding branches.

- Leaders joined: J. Nehru in Allahabad, B. Chakravarti & J. Banerjee  
 in Calcutta.
- Surendranath Banerjee, Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya joined  
 the League.

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# Emergence of Gandhi

## Post 1st WW Economic Hardships

- Industry: recession, increase in prices, increased foreign investment (detrimental)
- Workers & Artisans: destroy
- Peasantry: high tax & poverty
- Soldiers: returned from war
- educated urban: unemployment

- Impact of Russian Revolu<sup>n</sup>  
 Bolshhevik Party founded Socialist State  
 October Revolu<sup>n</sup>: power lay with people

## Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

### Provincial

Exec: Dyarchy reserved & transferred  
 - min. responsible to leg; exec. councillors not responsible

Leg: Councils increased; Women given right to vote

- leg councils could reject budget but governors could restore it.

Congress Reac<sup>n</sup>: 1918 Ayr - Bombay Session - Hasan Ali said disappointing & unsatisfactory.

## Making of Gandhi I. Moderate Phase of Struggle (1894-1906)

relied on petitions - set up Natal Indian Congress - "Indian Opinion"

## II. Phase of Passive Resistance/Satyagraha (1906-1914)

- Satyagraha against Reg. Certificate (1906) - formed Passive Resistance Assoc.
- Campaign against Restrict<sup>n</sup> on Indian Migration
- Campaign against Poll Tax and Invalidat<sup>n</sup> of Indian marriages
- Protest against Transvaal Immigration Act (Gokhale in India support)

- Gandhi reached India  $\Rightarrow$  1915 - not in favour of Home Rule League.

## Champanan Satyagraha (1917) - 1st Civil Disobedience

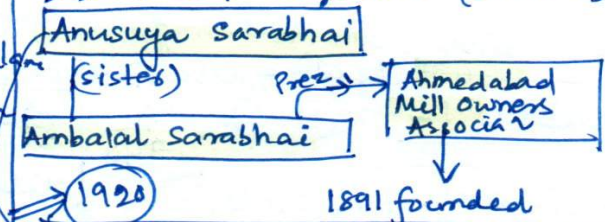
- requested by Rajkumar Shukla
- Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Nanhari Pareeth, JB Kripalani, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnarni Prasad & Shambh
- Usharan Varma

- Tinkathia system (3/20)  
 - 25% money taken compensated.

Gov. of India Act 1919; features:  
 Central Gov - NO RESPONSIBLE GOV  
 Exec: Two lists (Central & Provincial)  
 - Viceroy's Exec Council: 3/8 Indians  
 Leg - Bicameral  
 - Council of state (5 years) & central leg. Assembly (3 years)  
 - 75% budget still not votable  
 - Secretary of state salary from British Exchequer.

## Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) - First Hunger Strike

- discontinuance of plague bonus  
 $\Rightarrow$  final 35% wage hike (50 vs 20)



## 1920 Ahmedabad Textile Labour Associa<sup>n</sup>

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

1st Non cooperat<sup>n</sup>

- Sardar Patel, Narhari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya & Ravi Shankar Vyas

Rowlatt Act

Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act - March 1919

Without trial 2 years (even possession of seditious newspapers)

↓ (All Indian members including) Mohd. Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mazhar-ul Haq resigned from Assembly

↳ habeas corpus suspended.

April 6, 1919

Satyagraha → most violent upsurge after 1857

↳ through hartals/civil disobedience

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

April 13, 1919

- Saifuddin Kitchlew & Dr. Satyapal (April 9)

↓ protest

Baisakhi → General Dyer

R.N Tagore renounced his knighthood

Gandhi - gave up title Kaiser-i-Hind

bestowed by British - Boer War.

Mat. withdrawn - April 18, 1919

Udham Singh (Ram Mohd. Singh Azad) - assassin

Michael O'Dwyer (Lt. Gov.) in 1940

Then Secretary of state

→ Edwin Montague ordered (Oct. 14, 1919) Hunter Com Disorders Inquiry Com.

Hunter Com. (3 Indians) - a) Chimanlal Hamilal Setalvad (VC of Bombay Uni)

b) Pandit Jagat Nanyan (Member of Leg. Council of UP) c) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad (Qawalid)

Congress Unofficial Com.

Motilal Nehru, CR Das, Abbas Tyabji, MR Jayakar, Gandhi

NONCOOPERATION & KHILAFAT

1919 → Khilafat Comm. → (Shaukat + Muhammad) Ali, Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan, Hasrat Mohani

Gandhi - Pres of All India Khilafat Com. (Mohd. Ali Jinnah was against)

May 1920 → 'The Treaty of Sevres' with Turkey

dismembered Turkey completely (Aug 31-1920) formally launched (Sept. 1920) - Calcutta - special session → Congress approve N-C program

Dec. 1920 - Nagpur - endorse N.C.

→ extra constitutional means for swaraj

→ CWC of 15 members formed Provincial Cong. Com. on linguistic basis

Now Mohd. Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G.S. Kharpade, B.C Pal left Congress

Susendranath Banerjee → founded

Indian National Liberal Federation

Assam - JM Sengupta led strikes in tea plant<sup>n</sup>, steamer services & Assam-Bengal Railways. → Madari Pasi

- gave rise to Awadh Kisan Movt. (UP), Eka Movt. (UP), Mappila Revolt (Malabar), Sikh agita<sup>n</sup> for removal of mahants in Punjab

Middle class → did not seriously take, resign from govt. services (X)

Govt. Response (Reading) - viceroy  
Most leaders except Gandhi arrested

1921 - Ahmedabad Session - CR Das  
Prez - Injail - Hakim Ajmal Khan  
(acting Prez)

- Gandhi told 1922 Feb 1 - Bardoli  
Civil Disobedience but X

Chauri Chaura - Feb 5, 1922

March 1922 - Gandhi arrested 6 yrs. Jail

Swarajist / Socialist / Revolutionary

← Swarajests  
end to boycott of  
leg. Councils  
(CR Das, Motilal  
Nehru & Ajmal  
Khan)

→ Non-changers  
continue constructive  
work (C. Rajgopalchari,  
Rajendra Prasad,  
MA Ansari, Patel)

Gaya session (1924) - CR Das & Motilal Nehru  
resigned from Prez & Secy → found

Congress - Khilafat Swaraj Party (Swarajist Party)

Belgaum session - 1924 → Gandhi Prez

→ Swarajists would work in council  
+ lost Muslim support when did not  
support tenants' case in Bengal

Vithalbhai Patel - central leg. Assam  
elected speaker - 1925

→ Helped in defeat of Public Safety  
Bill in 1928

CPI - formed in 1920 - Tashkent  
↳ in 1925 - formalized in Kanpur

Bardoli satyagraha - 1928

AITUC - 1920 - Lala Lajpat Rai first Prez  
Dewan Chaman Lal - general secy.

1928 - 1st May Day in Madras  
B. Sin - Bhowani - Saunders

Revolutionary Activity During 1920s

Journals : Atmakriti, Sarathi, Bijoli

Books : Bandi Jivan (Sachin Sanyal)  
Patheer Dabi (Shantichandra Chatterjee)  
↓ viceroy's handlings

Punjab - UP - Bihar

Hindustan (Socialist) Republican  
Army (HRA/HSRA) - 1924 Oct

in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil,  
Jogesh Ch. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Robbery (Aug. 1925) - Bismil,

Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh &  
Rajendra Lahiri - were hanged

HRA → HSRA under Chandrasekhar Azad  
(Bhagat Singh, Sukhdar member)

Saunders's Murder - Lahore, Dec. 1928

Lala Lajpat Rai death -

Bhagat Singh + Azad + Rajguru

Bomb in Central Leg. Assembly

April 1929 - Batakeswar Dutt + Bhagat Singh  
against Public Safety Bill & Trade

Disputes Bill

Azad → viceroy board train how

↳ died in police encounter - Allahabad  
Feb 1931

Bhagat Singh, Sukhdar, Rajguru -

28 March 1931

Bolshevik Conspiracy Case - 1924

(Kanpur) - Muzaffar Ahmed,  
SA Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini  
Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar,  
Ghulam Hussain →

people came to know about  
communist for 1st time in India.



Bengal → JM Sengupta (Anushilan)  
 → Subhash Bose (Yugantar)  
 - Charles Target killed by Gopinath Saha in 1924

Prasanna Misra  
Recent Conspiracy

Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930)  
Surya Sen - Indian Republican Army  
 - Chittagong Branch  
 → arrested in Feb 1933; hanged 1934 Jan

Indian Republican Army

Women

Pritilata Wadiedar  
 Kalpana Dutt (arrested & tried along Surya Sen)  
 Santi Ghosh & Suniti Chandheni  
 Bina Das  
 - Had Mummies

Philosophy of Bomb - Bhagwaticharan Vohra

Bhagat Singh helped establish →  
Naajawan Bharat Sabha (1926)

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | Steppt                                    |
| Simon Com.    | Unionist + Justice Party                  |
| Govt Act 1919 | Hindu Mahasabha + Nat. Liberal Federation |

## Revolt of 1857

- Religious Disabilities Act, 1856 :  
a change of religion did not debar a son from inheriting the property of his 'heathen' father.

- Influence of Outside events  
1st Afghan War (1838-48)  
Punjab Wars (1845-49)  
Crimean War (1854-56)

- 1856 - Lord Canning - 'General Service Enlistment Act' - future recruits of Bengal some anywhere.  
\* Mangal Pandey - 34th Native Infantry fired at sergeant (Barreilly)

### Centres

- General Bakht Khan (Delhi) - brought Bareilly troops to Delhi
- Nana Saheb (Kampur) - Sir Hugh Wheeler - was killed
- Begum Hazrat Mahal (Lucknow)  
son Birjis Qadir - nawab
- Henry Lawrence killed
- Khan Bahadur (Bareilly) ✓
- Kunwar Singh (Bihar) ✓

Shah Mal

- Maulvi Ahmadullah (Faizabad)

- Rani Lakshmi Bai (Jhansi)

- Shah Mal (Baghpat, UP)  
organized Chaurai dah (by villages)  
killed by Dunlop

Rulers who did not join

Sindhia of Gwalior, Holkar of Indore, Patiala, Sindh, Sikh chieftains & Maharaja of Raigarh

Lord Canning became viceroy

→ Army Amalgamation Scheme, 1861 - moved the company's

European troops to the services of the crown.

- linked battalions scheme -

European troops possible visit to England.

→ era of reforms came to an end

White Mutiny - crown → Queen

Before 1857

Civil Uprisings

1) Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)

repress by Warren Hastings  
- Fakir rebellion (Hindu + Muslims)

leaders - Majnun Shah, Chirag Ali,  
Musa Shah, Bhawanji Pathak &

Debi Chaudhurani

Bankim Chandra wrote - 'Anandamath',  
Devi Chaudhurani

2) Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74)

leaders - Jamodar Singh & Jagannath Dhal  
ryots-zamindar same team

3) Revolt of Moamarias (1769-99)

challenge authority of thom kings  
→ favored Anisuddhadava

This paved way for 1792 GO attack  
by King of Darrang - Krishnanarayan  
assisted by his band of burkandazes  
(demolished soldiers of Muslim armies & zamindars)

4) Civil uprising in Gorakhpur, Basti & Bahraich (1781)

Warren Hastings - involving English officers  
as Tazaradars (revenue farmers)

↳ Majr Alexander Hannay

5) Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)

Battle at Padmanabham

6) Revolt of Phundia in Bednur (1799-1800)

- killed under Wellesly  
- Tipu had made him Muslim

7) Resistance of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja

- Kottam

8) Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1799)

Asaf-ud-Daula → replaced  
by British, his uncle - Saadat Ali Khan II

→ killed George Frederick Cherry

'Mannore of Benaras'

9) Uprising in Ganjam & Gumsur

Strikara Shanji (श्रीकरा शंकराजी)

- + Shani Deo + Jagannath Deo

- Govt. appt. Russell to deal

10) Poligar's Revolt (1795-1805)

Problem: Nawab of Arcot gave control of Tinneveli & Carnate province to EIC.

Leaders - Kottabomman Nayakar

Others - Sebramania Pillai,

Soundar Pandian

2nd phase - by Comathurais (brothers of Kattabommas)

On 1803-05, paligars of North West rebel because deprived of Kaval fees ⇒ hereditary village police office *Kaval fees*

11) Uprising in Bhiwani (1809)  
Jats of Haryana

12) Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1805-09)  
against subsidiary alliance  
Kundara Proclamation *Kundara Proclm*

13) Disturbances in Bundelkhand

Major lead - Lakshaman Dawa  
killed of Ajaygarh fort  
→ then of Kalajar → Darya Singh  
Most serious - Gopal Singh

To stop - British adopt policy of binding down hereditary chieftains by contractual oblig<sup>n</sup> - Skarnamahs

14) Paralakhemundi outbreak (1813-14)

Narayan Des  
George Russell suppressed

15) Kutch Rebellion (1816-32)

- Raja Bhammal 2 → raised Arab & Afghani troops against British

21) Kuka Movt. (1840) - Bhagat Jawahar Mal (Sian Sahel) - weirer Punjab  
Next - Baba Ram Singh (Namdhari Sikh sect founder)  
- Swadeshi, pros<sup>ed</sup> + Non coop. *Kuka Punjab*

16) Rising at Bareilly (1815)

- impos<sup>n</sup> of police tax  
- Mufti Mod. Atwaz gave petition

17) Upsurge in Hathras (1817)  
2nd bhairpur

- Dayaram  
- Bhagwant Singh

18) Paika rebellion (1817)

Buzi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar  
- support of Mukunda Deva, last ruler of Khond

19) Waghera Rising (1818-20)  
of Okha Mandal

20) Ahom Revolt (1828)

leader - Gomdhar Konwar

Others - Dhanjoy Bongshain  
Jairam Khargharia Phukan

21) Surat salt agitation (1840)  
salt duty 50p → ₹1

22) Kalhapur & Savantvadi Revolts  
by Gattkar

23) Wahabi Movt.

by syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly

inspired by Abdul Wahab + Shah Waliullah (Delhi)

(Saudi)  
- Centre S<sup>t</sup>thana

## Peasant Movements

- 1) Nankelberia Uprising ✓  
- Mir Nithar Ali (Titu Mir)  
Muslim tenants against Hindu
- 2) Pagal Panthi ✓  
Karam Shah  
- Hajong & Garo tribals of  
Mymensingh dist.
- 3) Faraizi Movt.  
↓  
followers of a Muslim sect founded  
by Haji Shariat-Allah of  
Faridpur in Eastern Bengal  
↓  
son - Mushinuddin Ahmed  
(Dudu Miyan)
- 4) Moplah uprising  
of Malabar ✓  
*Ali Musliyar*

## Tribal Movements - Mainland

- 1) Pahariyas' Rebellion (1772)  
of Rajmahal Hills  
- peace by declaring territory  
as 'damni-kol' area
- 2) Chuar uprising (1766-72)  
Jungle Mahal of Midnapore + Bankura  
- Jaganmohi Singh (Ghatgela)  
Others - Shyam Ganjan, Subla  
Singh & Dubraj  
- Jurjan Singh (1798)  
- Madhab Singh, Raja Mohan Singh  
and Lachman Singh

- 3) Kol mutiny (1831)  
Buddho Bhagat ✓ → Chotanagpur
- 4) Ho & Munda Uprising (1820-37)  
Singhbhum ✓     Ulgulan  
uprising.
- Birsa Munda
- 5) Santbal Rebellion (1855-56)  
- Sidhu & Kanhu ✓
- 6) Khond Uprisings (1837-56)  
- Chakra Bisoi ✓
- 7) Koya Revolts  
(eastern Godavari track)  
- Tomma Surra  
Raja Anantayyer (1866)
- 8) Bhil Revolts  
- western ghats & Rajasthan  
- Gaund Guni ✓
- 9) Koli uprisings
- 10) Ramosi Risings  
western ghats ✓  
- Chittur Singh (1822)  
- others: Umaji Naik (Poona),  
Bapu Trimbakji Sawant
- 11) Khanwar Rebellion (1870s)  
Bihar     Khanwar - Bihar
- 12) Khonda Dora Campaign  
- Korra Mallaya → Dabur (Nishabeky  
petra)

13) Bhuyan and Juang rebellion

- 1) Ratna Nayak
- 2) Dharni Dhar Nayak (Keonjhar)

14) Tama Bhagat Movt. among

Mundas & Oraon tribes

- Jatra Bhagat, Balram Bhagat
- Sanskritise<sup>n</sup>

15) Rampa revolts

Alluri Sitarama Raju of Koyas

⇒ Adivasi Mahasabha (1937)

↓  
Regional Jharkhand Party (1949)

16) Forest satyagrahas

- a) Chenchu tribes (1920s) - Guntur
- b) Kanwas of Palamanu (1930s)

Tribal Movt. of NE

→ Gondhar Komar  
- Ahoms Revolt (1828-33 Assam)

1) Khasi uprising

- Tirath Singh

Khasi  
Singhpos

2) Singhpos Rebellion - 1930

- Assam
- chief Nirang Phidu

After 18571) Kukis' Revolt (1917-19 - Manipur)

against British policies of recruiting  
labour during the 1st WW

2) Revolts in Tripura against  
house tax rates

- a) by Parikshit Jamatia (1863)
- b) Reangs' revolt by Ratnamani (1942-48)
- c) Bhanti Singh (1920s)

3) Zeliangsong Movt. (1920s, Manipur)

against failure of British to  
protect them during Kuki violence

4) Naga movt. (1905-31) - Manipur

Jadonang

5) Heraka Cult (1930s - Manipur)

Gaidinliu

- Kabui Naga Associa<sup>n</sup> - 1946

Sepoy Mutinies

Lord Canning - General Service

Enlistment Act (1856) - all  
recruits ready to serve within  
outside India

- Mutiny of sepoy Bengal - 1754

- Vellore mutiny (1806)

Gaidinliu

Kol - Budha Bhagat ✓  
 Ho & Munda - Birsa Munda ✓  
 Santal - Kanku & Siddhu ✓  
 Khond - Chalera Bitoi ✓  
 Koya - Tomme Sora ✓  
 Bhil - Gairnd Guna ✓  
 Ramosi - Chittur Singh (Wghati) ✓  
 Bhuyan & Jasi - Ratho / Dharmi Dhar Nayak ✓  
 Tane Bhagat ✓  
 Jatua Bhagat Belmon ✓  
 Rampa - Alluri Sitaram Raju ✓

Chuar - Durjan & Jagannath Singh  
 Khonda Dura - Korra Mallaya  
 Ahom - Kanwar

AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN  
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- Maulana
- ① Hazrat Mohani → raised 'complete independence' in Ahmedabad session (1921) (CPI had raised the issue)
  - ② Syed Amess Ali - branch of ML in London (1909)
  - ③ 1889 → Scheme of Nat. Educa<sup>n</sup> by Satish Ch. Mukherjee → Barisal Motn → for salt breaking during CDM ✓
  - ④ Ahmedabad Motn (1910) → by Hakim Ajmal Khan (+ Habib Ghom, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan & Masum-ul-Haq) - they were against Lucknow Pact ✓
  - ⑤ Maulana Barkatullah + Maulana Obeidullah Sindhi → provisional govt. in Kabul [1915] (Prez = Raja Mahendra Prasad)
  - ⑥ Maulana Mohd. Ali & Abul Kalam Azad → resigned from Leg. Council in 1909 - Khilafat Motn
  - ⑦ 1920 → Communist → MN Roy + Abani Mukherjee + Mohd. Ali Mohd. Shafi
  - ⑧ Nehru - drafted FR for 1931 Karachi
  - ⑨ Shimla Conference (1945) → Wavell
  - ⑩ Madam Cama → unfurled National flag @ Int. Socialist Conf in Germany (1907) [Stuttgart]
  - ⑪ Gokhale - rejected 'knighthood' & pos<sup>n</sup> in Council of state
  - ⑫ New lamps for Old - Aurobindo Ghosh
  - ⑬ Al-Hilal → Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (shut under Press Act, 1914) India with Freedom
  - ⑭ Comrade - Maulana Mohd. Ali
  - ⑮ Zamindar - Zafar Ali Khan
  - ⑯ Subh-e-Azadi - by Faiz Ahmed Faiz (post indep.)
  - ⑰ Muslim L. → 'Day of Deliverance' when Congress min. resigned in 1939
  - ⑱ Cripps Mission - Winston Churchill
  - ⑲ 16 Oct 1905 → Bengal Par<sup>n</sup> → Congress negotiators → Nehru + Maulana Azad
  - ⑳ Indian (National) Social Conf. → MG Ranade + Raghunath Rao (1887, Madras)
  - ㉑ All India Congress Socialist Party → Oct. 1934 → Jay Prakash Narayan + Acharya Narendra Dev (Prez) in Bombay
  - ㉒ Indian Home Rule League in US → Jalalajpat Rai (1916)
  - ㉓ PC Joshi → Gen Secy, CPI



*[Handwritten notes in Hindi, mostly illegible due to a large watermark. The watermark reads: AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN, G.S. Handwritten Notes, Compiled and Distributed by Civildaily IAS.]*

1. Vedat - Vidhvanasak → Gopal Baba Walangkar
2. Jean de Thernot (1626) → 'Remonstrance'  
↓  
Jean Baptiste Tavernier (1640)  
↓  
Francis Bessy (1658) → 'Travel in the Mughal Empire'  
↓  
Abbe Carre (1673)
3. Keshab Ch. Sen → Indian Reform And New Dispensary (1841)  
○ Calcutta Unitarian Com  
↳ Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore & William Adam
4. Manganiyars - community in Rajasthan known for musical trad.
5. Anandmath - 1882  
Deri chandhanani - 1884 } Bankim Ch.
6. Bahubivah - Jshwar Chet Vidyasagar
7. Fort. St. George (1644) } Madras  
St. David (1670) }  
William (1780) → Calcutta  
St. Angelo - Kerala (Portug)  
(1505) } Fort Will. @ Kochi [DUTCH]
8. Som Prakash → IC. vidyasagar
9. Fabianism (socialist) - Annie Besant
10. Satara → Sambalpur (1849) → Jhansi (1854)
11. Under leadership of Duplex, French occupied Madras in 1746
12. Bhagvat Gita → English (1794) [Charles Wilkins]
13. Vinoba Bhave - 'Samodhya Samaj' to work among refugees.
14. Anglo Maratha war  
↳ British defeat  
(Treaty of Salbai 1782)
15. Life Divine - Anandbindo Ghose  
Sadhana → RN Tapse
16. Ghasiram Katoval - Marathi play by Vijay Tendulkar (1972)
17. 'Navani' by Bijon Bhattacharya on Bengal famine (1943).
18. William Bentick appt. Capt. William Sleeman to suppress thug.
19. Durgesh Nandini → BC Chatterjee (Bangalshahi) (Bangle)
20. Nibandhmala → Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar
21. Shatpethi → Lokahitwal (Gopal Hari Deshmukh)
22. Adam's Report (1835)
22. Indian Nat. Social Conf. ↳ MG Ranade
23. Battle of Khordga → Nizam of Hyderabad vs Marathas
24. Modi Script - Marathi

The image shows a page of handwritten notes on a grid background. The text is written in blue ink and is mostly illegible due to a large, semi-transparent watermark that reads "AIR 2 ANIMESH PRADHAN" and "Handwritten Notes by CIVILDAILY IAS". The notes appear to be organized into sections, with some words circled or underlined. There are also some small diagrams or boxes drawn around certain text. The overall appearance is that of a student's study notes.

# History Test 1

Chauth (1/4) - no Maratha raid

Shiraji - Sardesrookhi (which formed Mughal) (additional 10%)  
Big chiefs got land grants - SARANJAM/MORASA

Trametes maxima (fungus) - bio-remediation of pyrene

Treaty of White Hall (1661) - Bombay to English dowry (King Charles 2)  
mutual defence pact against Dutch

ISS - US, Japan, Canada, ESA, Russia

1882 - 'Divided Head' - Centre, state

Workingmen's club - 1870

Sasipada Ban - 'Bharat Samajeebi' Lokhandey - Bombay Mill & Millhands Assoc  
Dina Bandhu

Ghadar - Ganda Singh Phangooch, Hamam Singh Tundikat

Eco. History of India - RC Dutt

PC Ray - Poverty Problem in India

G. Subramania Syes - Some Eco. Aspects of British Rule in India

Treaty of Amritsar (1809) - Ranjitsingh, Metcalf

Bhadla - Solar (Jodhpur), Muppansal - Wind (Kanyakumari)

Communiste (1927) - workers' & Peasants' Party

Battle of Adyar - 1746 - 1st Carnatic

Dupleix - French consolidated their possession of St. George

English - 1st factory 1611 - MASULIPATNAM  
Capt Hawkins -> Thomas Best -> Thomas Roe

1793 - Royal approval for appt of Gov. General mandated senior officials of company debarred to leave  
Maal Adalat abolished  
20+ years  
license to ind. by Company.

Slavery abolished - 1843

Balutedarci system (South) / Kamir (North)  
agreement b/w aristos & villex. - Maratha  
Izara system - revenue farming by Jahandar Shah (Zulfikar Khan)

Minto sent - Metcalf (Lahore), Elphinstone (Kashmir), Malcolm (Tehran), Nicolson Smith (Sindh)

Treaty of Eternal Friendship to Sindh - Gen. Gen. Ellenborough (1843)  
- Charles Napier - 1st Gov.

Aravipuram Mort - 1888

Female Infanticide Prevention Act -> 1870 (threshold)

British com of INC - Britishness, Journal: 'Indic'  
William Wedderburn (1st chair)

Nat. Herald, Saumi Awaz (Urdu) - Nehru

Pitts India (EIC Act, 1784) - Gov Gen Council (4 -> 3)

Chuar uprising (1779-1809) -> Jungle Mehal -> Durjan Singh

① Treaty of Ropnagar - Ranjit Singh (1831) + Bentick

② Suppress human sacrifice  
↳ Hardinge - I

③ Women's Indian Association  
↳ Annie Besant (1917)

④ IC Vidyasagar - बिनायक कौमुदी  
Somprakash

Behavioral

⑤ Dadabhai Naorji - "Voice of India"  
- founded Dnyan Prakash Mandali

⑥ Treaty of Sagauli - Nepal - Lord Hastings (1816) (?)

⑦ Warren Hastings  
1st Rohilla War (1774) - helped nawab of Oudh defeat Rohillas  
→ Revolt of Chait Singh (Maharaja of Benaras)

⑧ Age of Consent Act (1891)  
↳ Lord Lansdowne

⑨ Subsidiary Alliance  
Nizam of HYD → Mysore - Tanjore - (1798-1800)  
Awadh - Peshwa - Bera - Sindhia - Rajputi - Holkars  
(1818)

⑩ Treaty of Gandamak - Lytton - 2nd Afghan (1879)  
↳ Yakub Khan (Shah Ali son)

Burma - 1885 annexed → Duffield

ICA 1861 - no power to vote in budget Leg Councils

⑪ provided for the appointment of an Indian member to the Gov. Gen. Exec Council

⑫ Campbell → strategy → Madani (Cura)

⑬ Sadar Diwani/Muzammat Adalat established by Warren Hastings

⑭ 'Nazim' & 'Kandari' - Provincial and Dist. administrators. (Ranjit Singh)

⑮ Koya Revolt (1879)  
↳ Thammob Dora - agent Muttadar (Zombardar)  
↳ Andhra

⑯ Vishnu Shastri Pandit  
↳ Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

⑰ 'Merchant Price' by Gandhiji  
↳ Jamnalal Bajaj  
↳ Founder/Pres of 'Gandhi Seva Sangh'  
↳ chairman of 'All India Khaddar Board'

Test - 2

Independence for India League (Bose/Nehru)  
Prez - Srinivasa Sanyal

Philosophy of Hinduism - Ambedkar  
Who were the Shudras  
India: A Nation; A Plea

Annie Besant  
for self Govt book  
The Ancient Wisdom  
My path to atheism  
A world w/o God  
The future of Indian Pol.  
- Gandhian Non-Coop  
- Wake up India  
- A study of Karma

Irriga<sup>n</sup> - Reserved  
Excise, industry, educa<sup>n</sup> - Transferred

Progressive Writers' Assoc (1936)  
Community

Gandhi - Smoot Agreement - 1914

founder/Prez of Ghadr Party - Sohan Singh Bhaini

Jshara (Phule)  
Kudi Arasar (EV Naikar - Vaitom)  
Aravipuram - SN DP.

Swadeshi Mat in Barak valley  
Karnini Ku. Chanda

Rajah + Moolje Pact -> joint electorate for untouchables  
(All India Depressed Class Fed.)  
(Hindu Mahasabha)

Gahwalii soldiers refused to fire  
CDM in Peshawar

Bedin Com for Indian Ind.  
- Visendranath Chatterjee + Bhupendra Nath Dutta + Lala Har Dayal + Tarak Nath Das + Birendra Nath Dasgupta  
Afghan/Batavia/Bangkok Scheme

Congress Socialist Party - against AM2  
supported AIM

Gandhi Natal  
Passive Res. Assoc<sup>n</sup> (1905) ->  
Public Burning of Reg. Act -> Poll tax  
-> Marriage -> Transvaal sm.

Krishak Praja Party  
AK Fazlul Haq  
instrn in 1916 pact

AISPC - 1927  
Ghadar -> establish independent Re. of India

Kushiyar start @ Nagaland

Congress Demo. Party  
Demo. Swarajya Party  
TILAK (Hindu-Muslim Unity)

Anti Compromise Conference @ Ramgarh (1940)  
Bose + Kisan Sabha  
Opposed Holwell monument along with ML

Foreigners George Yule (1886), William Wedderburn (1889, 1916), Henry Cotton (1904), Alfred Webb (1894)  
rep. Indis on Cwelly Com

Extremists - Bhatma Bandhav Upadhyay, Satish Ch. Muleh, Apurva Ku. Ghose, Rajnikant Sen  
Mod. - Rahat Ullah Sayam (2nd Muslim)

Father of Rev. Thoughts - BC Pal

Yadunandan Sharma (Bihar)  
Reora Satyagrah

Abanindranath Tagore - Bharat Mata (not Bankim)

Curzon - Minto (1905-10) - Harding II (1910-15) - Chase of Bengal Presidency - Hindu MS n.

Chowpatty Beech - Kamaladevi Chatterjee - Sarfarooshi Tamanna

Ram Prasad Bismil - Mainpuri Conv. (1918) - Kakori - Ray & Basanti

All 3 RTC - Ambedkar, NM Joshi, Tej Bahadur Saprna

Bangkok Conf (1942) - INA - Rah B. Bose Pres.

Thakurmar Jhuli : Banglar Rupkatha (durj swadeshi) - Dakshinarajan Mitra Mozumdar

Mahamana - Madan M. M. (Abhyudaya, Maryada, leader of All India)

Deliverance Day / Thanksgiving - Dec. 22, 1939

Champaran Agrarian Act (1918)

Foreign Cloth Boycott Comm (1929) - MK Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, MMM, Abul Kalam Azad, MA Ansari, Nehru. Pres: Ramkrishna

Naujwan B. Saha - Secy: Bhagat Singh

(1906) Ristley & Carlyle Circular - prohibited students' particip<sup>n</sup>

Niliratan Sarkar - Bengal Techn. Insti

Dutt-Bradley Thesis -> INC + Communist

Indian Home Rule in US (NY) -> Lala Lajpat Rai

Barisal Conf. (1906) - Muslim League -> Abdul Rasul Pres. -> Bande Mataram banned

Forward Bloc -> CW 2 -> Chalo Delhi (May 1939)

Alipore Bomb Case - Atiyo Anushilan Samiti

Peshawar Conspiracy (1922-27) - Mujahids sneaking into India from Russia

Lees - Mody Pact (Oct. 1933) - by Bombay textiles group -> British textiles vs Japanese imports

In return Lanchester promise to buy more Indian raw cotton.

Bombay Manifesto (1936)

1924 Gopinath Saha - Charles Target.

Janata, Moskenayak - Ambedkar Buddha & His Dharma.

Servants of the PEOPLE SOCIETY -> Formed Congress Ind. Party after Chauri Chaura.

## Smash Belims - 06 (History)

- 1) Indian Reform Associa<sup>n</sup> → Keshab Chandra Sen
- 2) Morley-Monte Reforms
  - i) No. of elected members in Imperial & Provincial leg. Councils increased → elected non-officials still in minority.
  - ii) Non-officials - 'elected' indirectly! (elec<sup>n</sup> introduced for 1st time)
  - iii) Separate electorates for Muslims
  - iv) legislatures could pass resolu<sup>n</sup>, ask questions & supplement, vote separate items of the budget
  - v) One Indian - elected on the viceroy's exec. council
- 3) Wood's Dispatch
  - dispatched from Court of Directors
  - ↳ But Sir Charles Wood pres of Court of Control
  - for educ<sup>n</sup> of males (against downward filter<sup>n</sup>)
- 4) Moderates - stayed out of Promo<sup>n</sup> of social reforms
- 5) Aitchison Comm on Public Services (1886) → Dufferin
  - drop terms 'covenanted' and 'uncovenanted'
  - classific<sup>n</sup> CS into Imperial Indian CS (exam in England), Provincial CS (and/or exam), Subordinate CS (and/or exam)
  - age limit raised to 23 ✓
- 6) Calcutta Madrasah by Warren Hastings (1781) for the study of Muslim law & related subjects.
- ① Sanskrit college - Jonathan Duncan - Benaras.



① Fort William College - Wellesley (1800)

⑦ The British Indian Assoc<sup>n</sup> - 1851 - Bengal

The Bombay Assoc<sup>n</sup> - 1852 - Dadabhai

East India Assoc<sup>n</sup>  
(1856) - London

→ Gajula Lakshminarasu Chetty  
Madras Native Assoc<sup>n</sup> (1852)

East India Assoc<sup>n</sup> (1866)  
- Dadabhai

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870)  
- M.G. Ranade

Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884)  
(Ramaswami Medialiar & P. Anandachari)

8) Subsidiary Alliance - originally  
idea of Duplex

9) 'Drain of wealth theory'  
- Dadabhai (6 factors)

10) Champan Satyagrah

- Tinkathia abolish

- Rajku. Shukla & Sant Raut  
persuaded Gandhiji

- Ganesh Shankar Vidyasathi

& Peer Muneer published  
cond<sup>n</sup> of Champan in their publication

↳ lost their jobs.

11) Subramanya Iyer -  
also eco. critic of colonialism

12) Lord Dufferin

- 3rd Anglo-Burmese war -  
annex<sup>n</sup> of Upper Burma.

- Tenancy Act  
- Form<sup>n</sup> of INC

13) Surendranath Banerjee  
(Bengalee) editor → rivalry  
with Anant Bazaar Patrika

14) Fowler Comm (1898) →  
Indian Currency Comm

15) Railways constructed primarily  
by British Capital

→ Private contractors - 5% guaranteed  
return

16) Warren Hastings  
→ District Diwani Adalat (Civil)

→ Under Collector

→ Persian → English in SO

High Courts

1st Law Comm (1834) - Macaulay

① Hindu Patrika

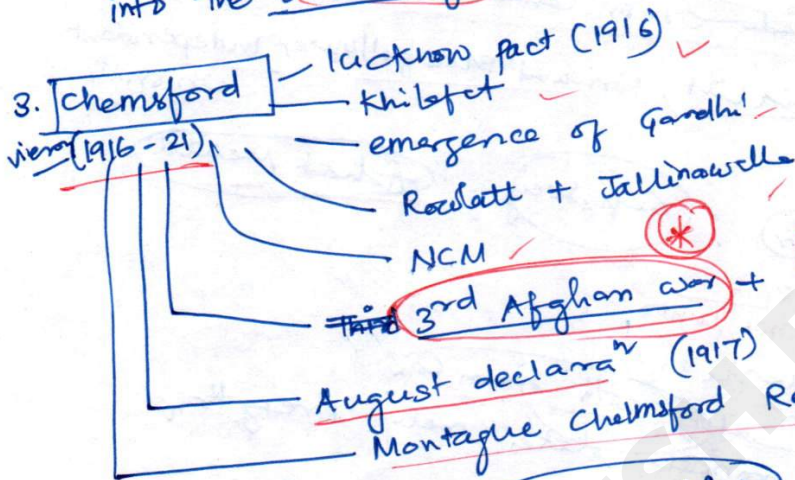
son Prabh

Indian Mirror

SM Test- 07

1. Maulana Azad - youngest INC prez - special session @ Delhi (1928);  
Ramgarh session (1940) - for 5 years.

2. Indian Home Rule League → later renamed to Commonwealth of India League → later transformed by VK Krishna Menon into the India League (1929).



- 1st Afghan war - Auckland
  - 2nd " - Lytton
  - 3rd Afghan war - Chemsford.
- 
- Burma 1st - Amherst
  - 2nd -
  - 3rd - Dufferin

\* Chauri-chaura - Lord Reading

4. Morley Minto 1909 → In provincial councils - non-official members in majority. But since some non-official members nominated, in total, a non-elected majority.

\* Indians were given membership to the Imperial Leg. Council for the 1st time. \* ✓ \*

\* No discussions on foreign policy / relat<sup>n</sup> with princely states

\* 2 Indians nominated to the Council of the Secretary of state for Indian affairs. (satyendras with sikh also)

4. Kheda Satyagrah - other province not allowed

5. Zimmerman Plan → German Empire initiated the plan.

6. Naujawan Bharat Sabha - founded by Bhagat Singh (March 1928)

- Hindu, Muslim, Sikh
- banned in 1929

7. AITUC (1920)

FICCI (1927) - GD Birla & Purohottamdas Thakurdas

HMS Hind Mazdoor Sabha (1948) [Nat. Trade Union Centre in India]

↳ @ Mumbai founded by Socialist, Forward Bloc follower, Independent Unionist

- ~~Pres~~: Ashok Mehta

- Pres: Mr. RS Ruikar

Gen. Secy

Ashok Mehta

RS Ruikar  
Ashok Mehta

8. Shore Comm - Komagata Maru (1927) along with Simon Com crown-princely state rels strengthen

9. Butler Comm - Gov. Gen. in Council should be crown agent in deals with native states

Viceroy & not

Simon Comm endorsed

10. Wagon Tragedy - Moplah Rebellion ↳ Ali Musaliyar ↳ V. Kunjammed Haji (Vaniyankunnath)

11. Satyagraha Sabha - Anti Rowlett Satyagrah ↳ by Gandhiji (24 Feb, 1919 @ BOMBAY)

## SP Practice Test-08

1. CR Das presented main resolu<sup>n</sup> on NCM in Nagpur Session (1920)
2. MK Gandhi - Cripps Mission (Dominion status) → "post-dated cheque drawn on a failing bank"
3. Provincial elections 1937
  - right wing - Rajendra Prasad, Kripalani - support office acceptance
  - left wing - Nehru, Bose, Congress Socialists & communists (not office accept)

### 4. Nehru Report members

- i) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- ii) Sulbhan Bose
- iii) MS Anney
- iv) Mangal Singh
- v) Ali Imam
- vi) Shuab Qureshi
- vii) QR Pradhan

### 5. Forward Bloc - by Bose - left party (within) Congress.

6. During SIM, people of the states demanded princely states to become an integral part of the Indian Union → asked British to quit India + demand for responsible gov.

7. Wardha scheme of education → no place for religious educa<sup>n</sup> (secular)  
 → mother tongue  
 → manual productive work  
 → no place of English  
 → opposed by Muslim League.

\* Sadler Com. (1917-19) → reco. Special Board for women educa<sup>n</sup>  
 @ Calcutta Uni.

8. Home charges mentioned in drain of wealth theory.

- i) Purchase of military stores
- ii) expenditure on India Office establishment
- iii) interest on debt
- iv) interest on railway capital investment

- v) Non-effective charges of the army
- vi) Pensions & gratitudes payable in England to retired civil servants of the company.

## 9. Mountbatten Plan

- i) Independence for princely states ruled out - they would either join India/Pak
- ii) Independence for Bengal ruled out
- iii) accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out (Mountbatten supported Congress on this)
- iv) freedom on Aug 15, 1947
- v) boundary comm. ✓

10. 'Kisan Manifesto' in 1st session of AIFS (Lucknow - April, 1936)

Then forwarded to CWC → influenced prog. adopted @ Faizpur session (Dec, 1936) → 50% reduc<sup>n</sup> in land revenue & rent.

→ abolish of zamindari - cancell<sup>t</sup> of debts, limited tax on agri income

Founded: April, 1936  
 Swami Sahjanand Saraswati Pres  
 N G Ranga Gen Secy

SM Prelims - 05

① Permanent settlement - ownership of land was made hereditary & transferable  
 10/11 of revenue - gov.  
 1/10 ——— zamindar

② Poligars - landed military magnates in South India.  
 - app. by Nayaka rules (notably Vijayanagar, Madurai, Peraliyar) during 16-18<sup>th</sup> cen.

③ Sanyasi - Immediate cause was restriction imposed by British upon pilgrims visiting holy places among both Hindus & Muslims.

④ William Bentick (1828-35)  
 removed Provincial court of Appeal & circuit  
 Abolition of sati (1829)  
 Suppression of Thug (1830)  
 Charter Act 1833  
 Resol<sup>n</sup> of 1835 & edu. reforms & introduc<sup>n</sup> of English as the official language etc.

1st Anglo-Afghan war (1839-42) - Lord Auckland

⑤ Passat - free transit pass w/o payment of custom dues @ tolls.

⑥ Indirect elec - Indian C. Act 1892  
 non-official seats both in Central & provincial leg.

⑦ Dikus - outsiders (moneylender, British, non-tribal) for tribals in Santhal areas.

⑧ Lex Loci Act (1850) - right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity.

⑨ Azamgarh Proclamation (1857)  
 - Proclam<sup>n</sup> made by Bahadur Shah Zafar after initial success of 1857 revolt.

**AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN**  
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The page contains handwritten notes in Hindi, organized into several numbered sections (1 through 10). The text is somewhat faint and difficult to read due to the handwriting and the watermark. The sections appear to be:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. [Illegible]
- 3. [Illegible]
- 4. [Illegible]
- 5. [Illegible]
- 6. [Illegible]
- 7. [Illegible]
- 8. [Illegible]
- 9. [Illegible]
- 10. [Illegible]

3483 - Modern India (1905-1947)

02. Montague Chidmford (1909) -

elected majority, no control over ministers

(a) Bicameral at centre : Council of state & leg. assembly

(b) Electorates enlarged to 5.5 million for provinces + 1.5 million for imperial leg.

(c) Extended communal rep. (Sikh), Christians & Anglo-Indians

(d) Provided for separate but not simultaneous recruitment exam.

1st exam - Allahabad (1922); later Delhi

04. (C) League Against Imperialism (LAI)

- Second Congress of the Communist International (Comintern) - July 1920, debate b/w Lenin vs MN Roy

1927 - LAI officially founded, Brussels

Aim: deter imperialist gov. from oppressing weak nations

→ who attended?

1. J. Nehru, Gen Secy INC

Shapurji Saklatvala himself not present

Msg of support - Einstein, Victor Marguerite & MK Gandhi

Sino-Indian declaration drafted by Nehru signed

Meeting of Oct, 1928 - Limehouse Town Hall - protested against Labor Party's participation in Simon Com.

Members attended: 1) Tarini Sinha, member of Indian office of ILP

2) Sarojini Naidu + Maulana Mohd. Ali from INC

1930 → LAI condemned Delhi Manifesto

So, Nehru directed Cong. to cease all correspondence with LAI; Nehru was expelled from LAI a year after.

Meet

05. Deepavali Declaration → Swain Declaration (Oct. 1929)

- dominion status w/o timeline

- nationalist leaders welcome

- this after Nehru Report

Simon Com.

- Provincial full autonomy (X)

Governor - discretionary power in rela<sup>n</sup> to internal security & admin. powers

08. Surat Split: Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai

10. Joint Defence Council of India & Pakistan

Prior to Independence 1947 - to oversee

withdrawal of majority of British Armed forces in India

Headed by: Field Marshal Claude Auchinleck (till 30 Nov. 1947) - Supreme Commander India & Pak.

11. Subhash Bose

1930 - Mayor of Calcutta

1930 - Pres of AITUC

Indian Legion - Bose founded

free India centre in Berlin

& created Indian Legion

out of Indian POW who had

previously fought for

British in N. Africa

\* Bolshevik Party of India

- Niharendu Dutt Muzumdar

(Trade union movt. in Bengal)

Labour Swaraj Party of INC - 1925 in Bengal by

Muzaffar Ahmad, Quazi Nazrul Islam & Hemank

Kumar Sankar

16. GoI Act 1935 based on a) Simon Com. b) Reco. of

RTC → 3<sup>rd</sup> RTC resulted in White Paper (1934)

c) Joint select Com. led by Linlithgow

18. INA participated in opera<sup>n</sup> U-Go, 1944 Japanese

campaign towards British India from Burma.

- Regiments under name of: Gandhi/Nehru/Maulana Azad/

Bose/Rani of Jhansi

- slogan - "Jai Hind"



24. Pagri Sambhal Jatta Mort.

1. Three Agriculture laws :
  - (a) Punjab land Coloniza<sup>n</sup> Bill 1906  
Inheritance by primogeniture, threatening farmers' land with seizure
  - (b) Bara Doab Canal Act 1907  
Rates of water ↑, 25% hike in revenue rate
  - (c) Land Alienation Act 1900
2. Ajit Singh mobilised through Bharat Mata
3. booked for sedition after his speech at Rawalpindi → led to violence
- Lord Minto - repealed laws (1907)

31. Second RTC

- Princely states not enthralled about federal

38. Matangini Hazra - Gandhi-bun

(Old Gandhian women) - participated in CDM - Salt Satyagrah at Aliran (arrested)  
 29 Sept. 1942 - 6000 supporters - capture Tamluk police sta<sup>n</sup> → she was hit with bullet → she moved on chanting Vande Mataram & tricolour held high.

● Muslim Mass Contact by Jawaharalal Nehru (1937)

- KM Ashraf, a communist was entrusted by AICC to direct MCC.

47. Delhi Durbar to mark coronations of Emperors or Empress.

(1876) - Queen Victoria in add<sup>n</sup> to title 'Queen of Great Britain & Ireland' → assumed title of 'Empress of India' (Jan 4 1877)

Lord Lytton - Imperial Assemblage at Delhi

(1903) - Succession of Edward VII; Duke of Connaught attended.

(1911) - King George V. (only one attended by the Emperor himself)

- shifting from Calcutta to Delhi announced

55. RTC

Jinnah - 1st & 2nd  
Ambedkar - All

Tej Bahadur Sapru (liberal) - All

61. Chamber of Princes - consultative body to discuss matters related to Princely States - Montford Reforms

→ (Narendra Mende).  
 For this Indian states divided into:  
 a) Directly rep - 109  
 b) Rep. through representatives - 127  
 c) Recognised as feudal holdings or jagirs.

66. Hyderabad Princely State

- largest by virtue of size & population  
 Marathi speaking (28%), Kannadas (22%), Telugu (50%)

Osman Ali Khan (1911 - 1949)

(1938) - All 3 linguistic groups found Hyderabad state congress

↳ touch with Congress but NOT branch of INC  
 - Nizam issued orders to ban saying Muslim rep. law so communal body of Hindus  
 - Satyagrah under Swami Ramanand Tirtha, Marathi-speaking nationalist.

70. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- Ratnagiri - studied at Elphinstone College, Mumbai - professor at Fergusson, Pune  
 - Arrived in national scene after cross-examining British colonial expenditure at Welby Com. of 1897 in England

- 1889: Joined INC (moderate wing)

- 1889 to 1902: Bombay leg. Council

- 1902 to death: Imperial

At here, key role in Mosley-Minto reforms 1909, advocated expansion of Leg. Council at Centre + Province  
 - encouraged decentralization; ↓ bureaucracy

Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz - All  
Radhabai Subbarayan - 1st & 2nd

# Simon Commission and the Nehru Report

*Birkenhead*  
*Lord Birkenhead*

Indian Statutory Commission - Govt. of India Act 1919 passed  
7 member, All white under Stanley Baldwin's PM ship. (1927)  $\leftarrow$   
Lord Birkenhead - Conservative Secretary of State for India

Lee Com  $\rightarrow$  Raj's failure to recruit enough British  
Mudiman Com  $\rightarrow$  deadlock w/ "thin diarchic dispensa"  
Lindsay Com  $\rightarrow$  crisis of Indian agriculture

Congress Response  
1927 Dec Madras Session  
MA Ansari Boycott  
Muslim League under Jinnah & boycott  
Hindu Mahasabha  
Unionists (Punjab)  
Justice party (South) SUPPORT

Dr. Ambedkar work with Comm.  
- Behalf of 'Bahiskrita Hitaka - mi sabha'  $\rightarrow$  depressed class be considered distinct minority  
New groups emerge  
Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha  
workers' & peasants' Parties  
Industani sewa Dal (KA)

## Main Recommendations

- 1) Dominion status
- 2) Rejection of separate electorates, but joint elect. with reserve of seats for Muslims minority areas in acc. their popu<sup>n</sup> with right to contest additional seats
- 3) Linguistic provinces
- 4) 19 fundamental rights - equal rights for women, form unions, Uni Adult Suffrage
- 5) Responsible govt. at centre and provinces
- 6) Full protec<sup>n</sup> to cultural & religious interest of Muslims
- 7) complete disavowal of State from Religion

Nehru Report  
Answer to Birkenhead challenge 'All Parties Conference' (1928 Feb)  
to draft constitution - nal framework

Lala Lajpat Rai - died on Nov. 17, 1928

- Reco. of Simon Com.
- a) abolition of dyarchy
  - b) representative govt. in the provinces which should be given autonomy
  - c) No. of members of provincial leg. council should be increased.
  - d) Rejected parliamentary respon- sibility at centre
  - e) got complete control over HC
  - f) Extend separate electorates
  - g) No universal franchise
  - h) NWFP & Baluchistan - get local leg.
  - i) Indian army Indianized but Britain air forces retain

Motilal Nehru Pres.  
 $\downarrow$  favoured "dominion status"

Delhi Proposals of Muslim League  
- accepted by Madras session INC (1927)

- i) joint electorates
  - ii) 1/3rd rep. to Muslims in Central Leg. Assembly
  - iii) Representa<sup>n</sup> to Muslims in Punjab & Bengal in proportion to their popular
  - iv) formation of 3 new Muslim majority provinces - Sindh, Baluchistan & NWFP
- $\rightarrow$  Hindu Mahasabha opposed

- $\rightarrow$  Jinnah's 14 Points (1929)
- $\rightarrow$  Irwin's Declarat<sup>n</sup> (Oct. 1929)
- $\rightarrow$  Delhi Manifesto (Dec. 1929)
- $\rightarrow$  Lahore Congress (1930)
- $\rightarrow$  Dandi March (March 1930)
- $\rightarrow$  1st RTC (Nov. 1930)
- $\rightarrow$  Delhi Pact (1931)
- $\rightarrow$  2nd RTC (Sept. - Dec 1931)
- $\rightarrow$  AI Anticant. League (Sept 1932)
- $\rightarrow$  3rd RTC (Nov - Dec 1932)

concessions finally in Nehru report :

- a) Joint electorates everywhere but reserve of Muslims where minority
- b) Sindh detach from Bombay after dominion status
- c) Political structure proposed broadly unitary; residuary powers with center.

## Jinnah's 14 Points (1929)

Nehru & Subash Bose rejected Nehru's report & jointly set up Independence for India League

Civil Disobedience Movt. & Round Table Conferences

Calcutta Session (1928) - accept Nehru Report

- During 1929 1) Meerut conspiracy case
- 2) BK Dutt + Bhagat singh's Central leg. Assembly bomb
- 3) Ramsay MacDonald govt in England & Wedgewood Benn Secretary of State for India

Inam's Declara<sup>n</sup> (Oct 31, 1929)

- Dominion status promised but no time scale
- promised RTC.

Delhi Manifesto Gandhi + Motilal Nehru, others met London in Dec. 1929; rejected demands in Delhi Manifesto

Lahore Congress 1929

- Purna Swaraj
- RTC boycott decide
- CWC authorized to Civil Disobed. Movt.
- Dec. 31, 1929 → Ravi bank - tricolor flag by Nehru - 'Inquilab Zindabad'
- Jan 26 1930 - Independence Day

Gandhi's 11 Demands - Ultimatum (Jan 31, 1930)

- 1) Reduce expenditure on Army & civil services by 50%
- 2) Introduce total prohibition
- 3) carry out reforms in CID
- 4) change Arms Act allowing popular control of issue of firearms licences
- 5) Release political prisoners
- 6) Accept Postal Reserve Bill
- 7) Reduce rupee - sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d
- 8) Introduce textile protection
- 9) Reserve coastal shipping for Indians
- 10) Reduce land revenue by 50%
- 11) Abolish salt tax & govt. salt monopoly

Dandi March (Mar 12 - April 6, 1930)

78 members from Sabarnati Ashram

May 4 - Gandhi arrest

After arrest, CWC sanctioned:

- a) Non-payment of revenue in ryotwari areas (South).
- b) No-chowkidara-tax campaign in zamindari areas
- c) viola<sup>n</sup> of forest laws in the Central Provinces

Bihar - Champaran & sanan

Nakhas Pond loca<sup>n</sup> by Ambika Kant Sinha

Chhotanagpur - under Bonga Majhi & Somra Majhi - against sanskritiza<sup>n</sup>

Peshawar - Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan  
 ↳ Monthly ✓ Pukhtoon volunteers: Khudai Khidmatgar (Red shirt)

Dharasena - Sarojini Naidu, Imam sahib, Manilal on May 21, 1930

Manipur & Nagaland - Rani Gaidinliu

Satyagraha at different places

Tamil Nadu C. Rajagopalchari →

Tiruchirapalli → Tanjore  
Malabar ✓ K. Kelappan ✓ Vaikom Satyagraha  
 + ✓ P Krishna Pellai

Andhra - similar to NC Movt. missing

Odisha - Gopalbandhu Chaudhuri

Assam - (same) because conflicts b/w Assamese/Bengalis & Hindu/Muslims

Bengal - Calcutta Copora<sup>n</sup> elec<sup>n</sup> busy.  
Chittagong revolt group (Surya sen)

Impact → Imports of foreign cloth (↓)  
 → loss of income from liquor excise, land revenue  
 elec<sup>n</sup> to leg. Assembly largely boycotted  
 - CWC illegal in June (1930)

BONGA Majhi  
SOMRA Majhi

Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Jan 25, 1931 (Delhi pact)

Irwin agreed on

- 1) Immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence
- 2) Remission of all fines not yet collected
- 3) Return of all lands not yet sold
- 4) lenient treatment to gov. servants who had resigned
- 5) Right to make salt in coastal villages for personal consumption
- 6) Right to peaceful & non-aggressive picketing
- 7) Withdrawal of emergency ordinances

Disagreed on

- 1) Public enquiry into police excesses
- 2) commutation of Bhagat Singh & his comrades' death sentence to life sentence

Gandhi agreed on

- 1) suspend CDM 2) participate RTC

Karachi Congress Session - 1931

- Black flag to Gandhi
- Delhi Pact endorsed
- Congress admired 'bravery' & 'sacrifice' of 3 martyrs.
- Two resolu<sup>n</sup>: Fundamental Right & National Economic Program

Round Table Conferences - Irwin + Ramsay MacDonald

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <u>1st</u> (Nov. 1930)<br>opened by King George V<br>Women: 1) Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz<br>2) Radhabai Subbarayan<br>Depres: 1) Ambedkar<br>2) Rettamalai Srinivasan | <u>2nd</u> (Sept - Dec 1931)<br>- Gandhi sole rep. of INC (Madan Mohan Malaviya, A. Ramaswami Iyer, Sarojini Naidu)<br>Lord Irwin → <u>Lord Willingdon</u><br>- 2 Muslim Majority provinces - NWFP & Sindh | <u>3rd</u> - not attended by INC<br><del>2nd</del> (Nov. - Dec. 1932)<br>CDM till April 1934 |
|---|--|--|

Communal Award and Poona Pact

by Ramsay MacDonald (Aug, 1932) on the findings of Indian Franchise Com. Lothian Com.

- established separate electorates & reserved seats for minorities, including depressed classes (78 reserved seats)
- Separate electorates: Muslims, Europeans, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, depressed classes & even Marathas for some seats in Bombay (for 20 years)
- except in NWFP, 3% reserved for women in all provinces.
- Depressed class: get double vote.

Congress stand - while strongly disagreeing with the Communal Award, the Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it.

Poona Pact (Ambedkar) (1932) abandoned separate electorates for depressed classes. But the seats reserved for depressed classes were increased from 71 to 147 in provincial & 18% of total in Central leg.

Gandhiji's Harijan Campaign

In Jail, All India Anti-Untouchability League - Sept. 1932

Harijan (1933); Harijan Sevak Sangh ← Depressed class League

Debates on the future strategy after CDM

First Debate 1) Constructive work

2) constitutional struggle & participat<sup>n</sup> in elections to Central Leg. (due in 1934) → MA Ansari, Asaf Ali, Bhulabhai Desai, S. Satyamurthy and BC Roy

3) leftist growth - mass struggle

Nehru → Instead of struggle-truce-strategy (STS); struggle-victory strategy  
October 1934, Gandhi announced his resignation from Congress to serve it better in thought, word & deed.

Govt. of India Act, 1935

- All India Federation
- Federal Level (a) Executive: Dyarchy  
 Exec. councils not responsible to central leg.  
 (b) Legislature: Bicameral leg.

Federal Assembly: STS members - partly indirectly elected from British Indian provinces & partly (1/3) nominated by prince council of states: direct (sons)

Three Lists: Federal/provincial/concurrent  
 - 80% budget non-votable  
 - Gov. General residuary power  
 - Council of state not move no-confidence vote

3. Provincial Autonomy replaced dyarchy  
 - Provinces derived legal authority directly from the British Crown \*  
leg: All members direct elec<sup>n</sup>, women got the right on the same basis as men

- 40% budget not votable  
 → This enfranchised 14% populat<sup>n</sup>  
 - Right to Amendment - reserved with British Parliament \* \*

Response  
Hindu Mahasabha & Nat. Liberal Foundat<sup>n</sup> favoured.

But Congress demanded - convening of a Constituent Assembly elected on basis of adult franchise to frame Consti.  
1937  
Congress Manifesto for Provincial Elections (11 provinces) → rejected  
Gov. of India Act 1935

Congress - majority in all except  
 - Bengal } Non-Congress Reduced own salary from £2K to £500  
 - Assam } (largest) Coalit<sup>n</sup>  
 - NWFP } Congress  
 - Punjab } Non-Congress Party was not lifted  
 - Sindh } Coalit<sup>n</sup> because it was imposed by central gov.

Congress sessions  
Lucknow (1936) } decided to  
Faizpur (1937) } fight elections  
 - Ministries of UP & Bihar resigned on the issue of releasing political prisoners (1938)

### Congress Rule in Provinces

#### Civil Liberties

- Ban on illegal org. such as the 'Hindustan Seva Dal' & Youth Leagues lifted.

Aggra → headed by Nehru.

\* National Planning Com. under Congress President Subhash Bose (1938)

- Congress anti-labour shift: Bombay Traders Disputes Act (1938)

Pirpur Committee in 1938 by Muslim League to report on atrocities by Congress ministers

#### Nationalist Response in the Wake of WW II

Haripura session (1938)

- Bose unanimously elected Prez  
- Session adopted a resolution that the Congress would give moral support to those who were agitating against the governance in princely states.

Tripuri session (1939)

Gandhi favoured: Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Bose Resigned in April 1939 from Prez

Rajendra Prasad Prez

May 1939 → Forward Bloc (Uttar)

July 9, 1939 → All India protest against AICC resolu<sup>n</sup>

↓ CWC took disciplinary action

Aug. 1939 - removed from the post of Prez of Bengal Provincial Congress Com.

Congress → Minto → Ramgarh  
Min. resign → Linlithgow

### Gandhi & Bose

1942 - Gandhi called Bose "Prince among patriots"

1944 - Bose called Gandhi "Father of our Nation" in Rangoon

Bose - Socialism + Fascism - Samyavada

↳ He volunteered to form a guard of honour during ceremonial function at Calcutta session (1930)

Planning com. (Women wing separate) → headed by: Rani Lakshmi Bai Rajawade

1943 → women in INA → Rani of Jhansi Regiment → captain Lakshmi Swaminathan (sergeant)

Gandhi - Nai Talim - 1937

#### Second WW & Nationalist Response

Congress offers to viceroy:

- a) Form constituent Assembly after war
- b) Genuinely responsible gov. - Centre

Rejected by Linlithgow - viceroy \*

1939 Oct. → decided not to support the war  
↳ called upon Congress min. to resign in provinces

Jan 1940 - Linlithgow → "Dominion status" goal

Ramgarh session - 1940 - Maulana Azad

Pakistan Resolution - Lahore (March 1940)

Muslim League - "grouping of geographically contiguous areas where Muslims are in majority (N-W, East) into independent states"

August offer - Linlithgow announced

- a) dominion status ✓
- b) expansion of viceroy's exec. council with majority Indians ✓
- c) setting of constituent Assembly (1st time agreed) ✓

Congress - Rejected - Muslim League - Accepted

Individual satyagraha - by Gandhi

- Delhi Chalo Movt. →

- Vinoba Bhave first

August offer - Linlithgow

### Cripps Mission

March 1942 - mission sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the war.  
 Why? Japan threat to invade India  
 pressure from Allies  
 Indian nationalist agreed to support Allied if substantial powers transferred

#### Proposals

- Indian Union with dominion status
  - Constituent Assembly (partly elected + partly nominated)
  - Any province not willing to join Union could have separate Union & Consti.
  - Defence under British, Gov. Gen power intact
- New thing
- Making of consti - solely on Indian hands
  - Option to province - separate consti
  - India could withdraw from Commonwealth
- Congress, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha objected.

### Quit India Mvt.

- Idea of struggle: Wardha by CWC (1942)
  - Ratified at Congress meeting at Gowalia Tank, Bombay - Bombay (Aug, 1942)
  - Aug 9, 1942 - Top leaders arrested
  - CWC, AICC, Provincial Cong: Unlawful under Criminal Law Amendment Act (1942)
  - Asana Asaf Ali - hoisted flag & presided Cong. meeting
- Who boycotted?
- Muslim League
  - Communists
  - Hindu Mahasabha
  - Princely state (low-key response)
- Gandhi fast (Feb 1943)  
 - 3 members of Viceroy's Exec Council resigned  
 March 23 1943

- HP Modi
- NR Sankar
- MS Arney

Pakistan Day

### Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)

- Tacit acceptance of League's demand for Pakistan (Gandhi supported)
- ML objected: they wanted plebiscite by Muslims only in N/W & N/E India
- opposed common centre
- Vr Savarkar condemned

### Desai-Liaqat Pact

Bhulabhai Desai - Liaqat Ali Khan  
 - Equal no. of persons nominated by Cong. & ML  
 - 20% reserved seats for minorities.

### Wavell Plan

(Viceroy)  
 PM was Churchill

- with excep<sup>n</sup> of the gov. - gen<sup>l</sup> & the commander-in-chief, all members of exec Indians
  - Hindus & Muslims equal rep.
  - Reconstructed council to func as an interim govt. within the framework of 1935 Act (not responsible to the Central Assembly)
- Join list for exec. council members  
 Muslim League stand - wanted all

- League wanted all Muslim members to be League nominees.
- Wavell wanted Khizr Hyat Khan as Muslim rep.

Congress stand - you can't reduce Cong. to rep. of Hindus alone.

\* Spread from urban to rural area.

#### Parallel Gov.

- Tamluk - Jatiga Sankar
- Ballia (East UP) - Chittu Pande
- Satara - (Prati Sankar) - Nana Patil

- total absence of communal clash

# Post - War National Scenario

July 1945, Labour Party Govt. Clement Attlee PM & Pethick Lawrence Secy

## Congress Support for INA Prisoners

1st post war INC Session Bombay 1945

Defence in court organized by -  
Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru  
Kailash Nath Katju, Jawahar Lal  
Nehru & Asaf Ali.

INA Day → Nov. 12 1945

INA week → Nov. 5-11

Supported: INC, Muslim League, Communist

Unionist, Akali, Justice Party, RSS,  
 Ahrars in Rawalpindi, Hindu Mahasabha,  
 Sikh League

Rashid Ali

Feb 11 1946 led by ML students against 7 year sentence to INA officer Rashid Ali.

Feb 18, 1946 Rebellion by Naval Ratings

Royal Indian Navy (RIN) ratings of HMIS Talwar (of Bombay) to strike. HMIS Talwar

(racial discrimination, INA trials, abuse, demanding withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia) + BC Dutt arrest  
 Next HMIS Hindustan at Karachi supported  
 \* Congress did not officially support

these upsurges because of their tactics and timing.

## Election Results

INC : 91% non Muslim votes

Majority in almost provinces except Bengal, Sindh, Punjab Muslim League

ML largest party

Unionist - Congress - Akali coalition

led by Khizr Hayat Khan

## Cabinet Mission (1946 arrival)

3 members: Pethick Lawrence + Stafford Cripps + AV Alexander

### Main points

(a) Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan

(b) Grouping of existing provincial assemblies.

Sec<sup>n</sup> A: Hindu-majority provinces

B: Punjab + NWFP + Sindh (Muslim)

C: Bengal & Assam (Muslim)

(c) A constituent Assembly elected by provincial assemblies by proportional rep. (voting in groups - General/Muslim/Sikh)

389 Total

292 (Provincial Assem) + 4 (Chief Comm) + 93 (Princely states)

(d) After 1st general elec<sup>n</sup>, a province was to be free to come out of a group & after 10 years, reconsider<sup>n</sup>

ML on June 6 & Congress on June 29 1946 - accepted CM

July 1946 - Const. Assembly elec<sup>n</sup>

July 29 1946 - league withdrew acceptance; direct ac<sup>n</sup> from Aug 16 to achieve Pakistan.

Wavell secretly brought ML to interim gvt on Oct. 26, 1946

Sept. 2 → Nehru PM of Interim Gov.



Interim Gov. (14 min - No Jinnah)

Liagat Ali Khan - Finance (ML)  
ML portfolio → Commerce, Communication,  
Health & Law

Hindu Mahasabha (1915) - Maharaja  
of Kasim Bazar - Prez

(RSS) formed in 1925

Evolution of the Two-Nation Theory  
Congress form<sup>n</sup> viceroy Jinnah

(1887) - Syed Ahmed Khan saying  
Muslims don't join INC; Muslims  
who joined: Badraddin Tyabji,  
Musharrif Hussain, A Bhimji &  
Hamid Ali Khan

(1906) - Agha Khan - Shimla Conference

(1909) - separate electorates (Mosley  
Minto)

(1915) - Hindu Mahasabha

(1916) - Congress gave political legitimacy  
to existence of ML

(1920s) - Jinnah 14 points

(1932) - Communal Award accepted all  
Muslim communal demands contained in  
the 14 points

(1937 post) - Rahmat Ali propose separate  
Muslim nation.

(1940) - Pakistan resolu<sup>n</sup> passed by  
ML - Lahore session

Independence with Partition

Attlee's statement (on Feb 20 1947)

deadline: June 30, 1948

Mountbatten replace Wavell as  
the viceroy.

Mountbatten Plan, June 3 1947

- Punjab & Bengal legislature Ass  
meet in two groups, if one group  
simple majority for partition, then yes

- Sindh own decision

- Referendum in NWFP & Sylhet  
dist. of Bengal.

Indian Independence Act

July 5, 1947 ✓

Integra<sup>n</sup> of states

All India State People's Conference

Mehmu prez; Udaipur (1945), Gwalior  
(April 1947)

- Vallabhbhai Patel took charge of the  
new states Dept.

Partition Council - to oversee division  
of assets & personnel  
between Ind-Pak

Congress rep. by Patel, Rajendra Prasad  
& C. Rajagopalchari

ML by Jinnah, Liagat Ali Khan,  
Abdur Rah Nishtar

\* J.B. Kripalani INC Prez during  
transfer of power

Vaikom Satyagraha (1924-25)

in Travancore against untouchability &  
caste discrimination.

centred around Sri Mahadeva Temple at  
Vaikom (Kottayam, Kerala).

- secure freedom all sec<sup>n</sup> to pass  
public road leading to

K.P. Kesava Menon ✓

- Many savarna org, Nair service  
Society, Nair samejam, Kerala  
Hindu Sabha supported.

Yogkshema Sabha - leading org.

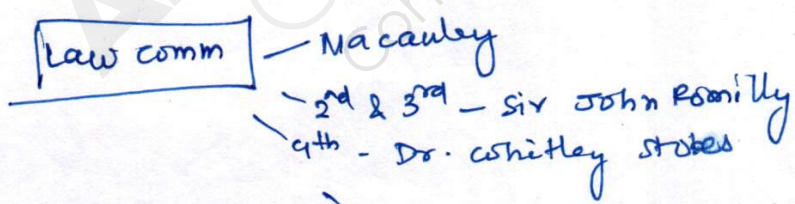
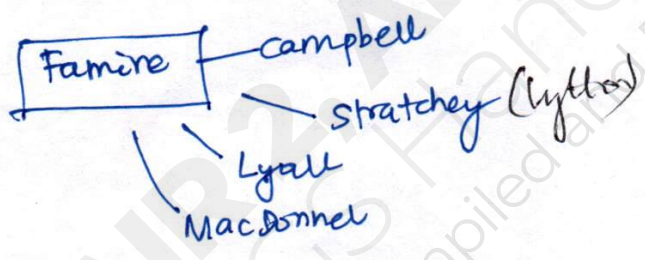
of mambodini's (highest Brahmin)  
passed resolu<sup>n</sup> favouring opening  
of temples to avarnas.

Commissions

- ① Famine Comm (1878)  
Richard Stretcher  
- Lytton (1878)
- ② Police Comm (1902) - Curzon  
Andrew Fraser
- ③ Butler Comm (1927) - Irwin

Education

- 1) Charles Wood Despatch (1854)  
- Dalhousie  
- promo<sup>n</sup> of western educa<sup>n</sup>
- 2) Hunter Comm (1882) - Ripon
- 3) Raleigh Comm (1902) - Curzon
- 4) Sadler Comm (1917)
- 5) Hartog Comm (1929)
- 6) Sargent Plan (1944)



- Currency - 2) Fowler Comm (Elgin) - 1898
- 1) Mansfield (Duffson)
  - 3) Babington Smith (1919)
  - 4) Hilton Young Lintin

|                       |                    |          |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
| Scott Moncreff (1901) | Girga <sup>n</sup> | Curzon   |
| Fraser (1902)         | Police Reform      | Curzon   |
| Keeler Comm (1919)    | Police Disturb.    | Chamford |
| Butler Comm (1927)    | Princely State     | Irwin    |
| Whiteley (1929)       | Labour             | Irwin    |
| Sapru (1935)          | Unemplo - great    | Lintin   |
| Chalfield (1939)      | Army               | Lintin   |
| Flood (1940)          | Tenancy in Bengal  | Lintin   |

Atchison (Duffson) - 1886  
Public services

Shore Comm - Komagata Maru

Flood Comm - Tebhaga

Murdison - dyarchy

**AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN**  
 CS Handwritten Notes  
 Compiled and Distributed by Civildaily IAS

The page contains handwritten notes in blue ink, organized into several sections:

- Top Left:** A grid of notes with columns and rows, possibly a table or a list of items.
- Top Right:** A list of items, some enclosed in circles, possibly representing different types of committees or organizations.
- Middle:** A large, diagonal watermark text "AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN" and "CS Handwritten Notes" is superimposed over the page.
- Bottom:** More handwritten notes, including a list of items and some boxed headings like "Foreign" and "Currency".

17) Books on 1857

1) Indian war of Independence  
→ VD Savarkar

2) Rebellion, 1857 - PC Joshi

3) Religion & Ideology of Rebels of 1857-1961  
Hunn

4) Great Mutiny - Christopher Hill

18) i) Bangabasha Prakashana Sabha - Raja KM Roy (1836)

ii) Zamindari Associa<sup>n</sup> (Bengal landholders' Society) (1836)

↳ Prassanna Ku. Tagore  
- Dwarkanath Tagore (Indian Mission)  
- Radhakant Deb

iii) British India Soc. - 1843  
- William Adam (England)  
↳ friend of Roy

iv) British India Associa<sup>n</sup> - 1851

⊕  
⊖  
⊙ Post 1857, supports British in giving harsh punishment to the rebels

v) East India Associa<sup>n</sup> - Dadabhai (1867) (London)  
- in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta branches (1865)

vi) Indian League - Sisir Ku Ghosh (Calcutta) (1875)

vii) Indian Asso. of Calcutta (1876)  
Indian National Assoc<sup>n</sup>

- Anand Mohan Bose  
- Surendranath Banerjee

→ later merged to INC.

viii) Bombay (Native) Associa<sup>n</sup> (1852)

- 1st pol. party/org in Bombay Province  
- Naroji + Jamshedji Jejeebhoy

ix) Poona Sarvajanic Sabha (1870)  
- MG Ranade

- Tilak - member

x) Bombay Presidency Associa<sup>n</sup> (1885)

- Ferozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji & KT Telang  
- in oppos<sup>n</sup> to Albest Bull + Lytton's reaction policy

xi) Madras Native Associa<sup>n</sup> (1852)  
- Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty  
- 1st pol. org of Madras

xii) Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)  
- B. Subramanya Aiyar, P Ananda & M. Virarajavaradan  
- moderate stance in beginning

**AIR 2 ANIMESH PRADHAN**  
Handwritten Notes  
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*(Faint handwritten notes and diagrams are visible in the background, including a flowchart with nodes labeled 'I', 'II', and 'III', and various text fragments.)*

## Pre 1857 rebellions

i) Civil revolts - to secure tradition  
- of and customary rights

Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800), Revolts

in Midnapore & Dhalbhum (1766-74),

Revolt of Moamarias in Ahom (1769)

Revolt of Raja of Vijaynagar (1794)

Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1771)

ii) Tribal revolts - chuar uprising,  
(Jagannath Singh)

Pahariga's rebellion, Ho & Munda  
Uprising (1820-37), Santhal, Ramosi,  
Khasi uprising

iii) Peasant Revolts - Pagal Banthis  
of Bengal, Faraizi Revolt (Dudu  
Miyon),  
Moplah uprising (Malabar), Paika  
Revolt of Khondha

iv) Princely states - annexed due to  
maladmin, subsidiary alliance, Doctrine  
of Lapse.  
ex Mysore in 1831, Jhansi (1852), Awadh  
(1856)

v) Military Revolts - Vellore mutiny (1806),  
Mutiny of sepoys in Bengal (1764)  
& Barackpore Mutiny (1824).

## International events

### Political

1) WW - I & II - economic crisis,  
true picture revealed

2) American, Russian, French Rev.

3) Asian states over European  
powers (Japan | Russia, Ethiopia | etc)

4) Ireland - Home Rule League

### Economic

1) socialism

2) Industrialism &  
educat

### Social

— Renaissance  
— Westernism

**AIR 2, ANIMESH PRADHAN**  
GS Handwritten Notes  
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Gandhi & Bose

1942 - Gandhi called Bose as the 'Prince among the patriots'

1944 - Bose called Gandhi 'father of the Nation' in radio broadcast in Rangson.

Differences

1) Approach

Gandhi - ahimsa & satyagraha  
 Bose - not sufficient, violent resistance reqd.

2) Means & Ends

~~Bose~~ Violent, revolutionary (INA)  
 help from axis powers (fascist)  
 Gandhi satyagraha, noncooper<sup>n</sup>

3) Form of Govt

| Bose   | Gandhi                                     |
|--|--|
| - Both against communism                               |  |
| - mix of demo & authoritarian                          | 'Hind Swraj' - min. interference by state  |
| - <u>Samyavada</u> - Socialism + discipline of fascism | - advocated <u>stateless society</u>       |
| - emphasis on rights                                   | - decentralisa <sup>n</sup><br>- on duties |

4) Economy

| Bose                               | Gandhi                                     |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - favour of modernisa <sup>n</sup> | theory of trustee shop for capitalists     |
|                                    | - 'Sarvodaya'                              |
|                                    | - dismissed western socialism & capitalism |
|                                    | - against industrialisa <sup>n</sup>       |
|                                    | - for cooperative societies                |

5) Religion

| Bose                                      | Gandhi |
|---|--------|
| - Both religions                          | No     |
| Religion-printe state separa <sup>n</sup> |        |

6) caste and Untouchability

| Bose                 | Gandhi            |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| - casteless society  | - supported varna |
| intes-caste marriage |                   |
| both social reforms  |                   |

7) Women

| Bose                                 | Gandhi                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - equals, and                        | include in freedom struggle |
| Planning Com - separate for women    | - beat stereotypes roles    |
| INA (1943) - Rani of Jhansi regiment |                             |

8) Education

| Bose  | Gandhi                              |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| - higher educ <sup>n</sup> , especially in technical & scientific fields. | - against English educ <sup>n</sup> |
|   | - <u>Nai Talim</u> (1937)           |



Peasant movementsBefore 1857

- Nankelbellberia uprising  
(Mir Nithar Ali - Titu Mir)
- Pagal Panthos (Gandhinke)  
Karam Shah
- Faraizi movt. (Eastern Bengal)  
Haji Shariatullah → Dudu Miyan
- Moplah rising

- Faizpur session (1936)

⇒ no rent campaign, no chowkidari  
tax campaign

Tebhagha movt. - bargardars  
and jotedars.

19th century

- Indigo revolt - Pabna under  
Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Bhowmik
- Pabna agrarian crisis (1870s-80s)  
led to Bengal tenancy act, 1885
- Deccan riots (1874) - heavy taxes  
under rystwari system + against  
dikans
- ↳ Deccan agri relief act 1879

20th Century

- Champan & Kheda Satyagrah
- Kisan Sabha Movt (UP) - 1918  
by Home Rule activists
- Awadh Kisan Sabha - 1920
- Eka Mot. - 1921  
↳ low cuts Madani Park
- Mappila Revolt (Malabar)  
↳ Ali Musliar
- Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)
- All India Kisan Congress / Sabha  
- Sahjanand Saraswati + N.G. Ranga

## INA & Subhash Bose

Bose : 1921 resigned from ICS  
Chittaranjan Das - Political Guru

(1923) - Mayor of Calcutta

(1940) - Anti-Compromise Conference at  
Ranigarh : Forward Bloc + Kisan Sabha

(1941 Jan) - Escaped from House Arrest

(26 Jan 1941) - reached Peshawar (Ziauddin pseudo name)

- Met Hitler with name (Orlando Mazzotta)

→ helped to form 'Freedom Army' (Mukti Sena)  
consisting of POW of Germany & Italy

Dresden, Germany - Office of

Netaji - by people of Germany

'Jai Hind' - from Free India Centre, India

(1943) - left Germany → Japan → Singapore

### Origin & 1st phase of INA

- Original idea to create army out  
of Indian POW - Mohan Singh

In Sep-1942 - 1st division (16,300 men) formed  
in Singapore

In 1942 - Rashbehari Bose in Tokyo

Founded - Indian Club of Tokyo

→ transferred to Base - (1943)

(Oct-21, 1943) - Bose formed Provisional  
Govt. for Free India at Singapore

"Give me blood, I will give freedom"

In Malaya

(Jan 1944) - HQ shifted to Rangoon  
"Delhi chalo"

(Nov. 6, 1943) - A&N by Japanese to

INA → Shahid Dweep & Swarnj Dweep

→ INA-battalion led by Shah Nawaz

Indo-Burma front - Imphal campaign

Crossed Indian border - (March 18, 1944)

## Colonel Meik of the Bahadur Group

- hoisted INA flag for first time  
on the Indian mainland at  
Moirang (Manipur) → INA Memorial  
Complex stands today

- withdrawal : July 18, 1944

- Japan surrenders : Aug 15, 1945  
Aug 18, 1945 - air crash at Taipei  
(Taiwan)

Provincial Govt. → Singapore

Netaji - Germany ✓ (Jai Hind)  
Gibson - Malaya ✓  
Path of Ni - Rangoon ✓

Delhi chalo

Shah Nawaz

Jatiya Sarkar - 17 Dec. 1942 to Sep. 1944

Tamuk in Midnapur, Bengal

- undertook cyclone relief work, grants to school, organized armed vidyut bahini ✓

Towards Princely states

1920 - Nagpur session - resolu<sup>n</sup> calling upon Princes to grant full responsible govt. in their states.

- \* While allowing residents of the states to become members of Congress made it clear that they could not initiate political activity in the states in the name of Congress but only in their individual capacity or as members of local political org.

Tripuri (1939) → complete removal of restraint which Congress imposed upon itself → everincreasing identifica<sup>n</sup> of Congress with State's people

→ All India State People Conference

(1939) AISPP elected J. Nehru as Pres for Ludhiana session → fusion of movt. in Princely India & British India

Tilak - leading Sanskrit scholars in India  
- study classical lit. on metaphysics, religion, astronomy & allseful

Wak i) "Oxion: Studies in the Antiquity of vedis" - Rigveda was composed in 4500 BC

2) The Arctic Home of Vedes - Aryans belonged to Arctic region

3) Gita-Rahasya - laid stress on Karma-Yoga (instead of renunciation)

Taraknath Das (1884-1958) - joined Anushilan Samiti

Newspaper: Free Hindustan in Vancouver

Taraknath Das  
→ Free Hindustan

- started school for Indian immigrants that taught English & legal rights.

- Ghadar Party

In 1914 → unsuccessful Indo-German Mission to destroy British railway along Suez canal.

Book: 'India in World Politics' ✓

GD Kumar - Swadesh Sevak Home (Vancouver)

Gurmukhi paper - Swadesh Sevak

Taraknath Das + GD Kumar (1910) → United India House (Seattle, USA)

Bombay Manifesto - 1936

- Capitalists (21 Bombay businessmen) open indictment of 'Nehru's preaching of socialist ideals'
- signed by only Bombay Mill Owners Assoc. led by Tata.
- Bhulabhai Desai & GB Pant → pressure on Nehru to tone down his socialist utthras

## Advent of the Europeans

### Portuguese

- Prince Henry (Navigators)

1497 - Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)  
Portugal & Spain

(1498) - Vasco de Gama (pilot Abdul Majid) - Calicut

Zamorin (Hindu)

CAAN

(1500) - Pedro Alvarez Cabrel  
Calicut, Cochin, Cannanore

(1505) - Almeida (Governor)

Blue water policy (cartage system)

Albuquerque - real founder  
acquired Goa from Sultan of Bijapur  
(1510)

- Abolition of sati

Nino da Cunha - 1529

- shifted HQ from Cochin → Goa

- Bahadur Shah of Guj. - conflict - Humayun

Portuguese helped → in return, island  
of Bassein 1534

- influence in Bengal (Hooghly)

→ San Thome (Chennai) & Nagapattanam (Andhra)

(1579) - Akbar invites → 1) Rodolfo Aguaviva  
2) Antonio Monserrate

3<sup>rd</sup> invite - Lahore - 1) Jerome Xavier  
2) Emanuel pinheiro

(1608) - William Hawkins - Mector

→ sumt

(1612) - English ship Dragon  
under Captain Best along  
with battle ship Oslanders  
defeat Portuguese.

- Slave trade ✓

- Shah Jahan ordered Bengal  
for Qasim Khan to take action  
against Portu.

\* Marathas captured Saket  
and Bassein in (1739) from Portu.

(1503) - first at Cochin (1st Portu first)

(1605) - Cannanore

Contribu - system of drinking  
groups of infantry (on the  
Spanish model)

Dutch

- 1st factory @ Masulipatnam (Andhra) - 1605

- captured Nagapatnam from Portu.

1609 - @ Pulicat

Others - Surat (1616), Bimlipatam (1641),

Karrikal (1645), Chinsura (1653),

Baramagar, Kasimbazar, Balassore, Patna

Nagapatnam (1658) & Cochin (1663)

1667 - Treaty with English - Indonesia

English 1600 - EIC established

1613 - Jahangir granted permission to establish factory @ Surat under

Thomas Aldworth.

*Thomas Aldworth*

1615 - Thomas Roe came - permission to set up factories @ Agra, Ahmedabad.

Baroch

1616 - Masulipatnam

Portu - Charles II married Catherine

(princess of Portu) - 1662 - Bombay

downy

Spanish - treaty

1632 - 'Golden Farman' by Sultan

of Goleonda - free trading in ports of Goleonda.

1639 - Ruler of Chandragiri

permission to factory @ Madras

to Francis Day → Fort St. George.

1633 - factories @ Masulipatnam & Balassore

Bengal

Shah Shuja - Gov. of Bengal (1651)

allowed in payment of ₹3000/yr.

William Hedge grievance to Shasta Khan (Gov) - 1682

- Job Charnock - Sutanuti

1698 - Permission to buy zamindari of Sutanuti, Gobindapur & Kalikata (Kalighat) payment of ₹1200.

Fort. William - 1700

(Sir Charles Eyre - 1st Pres)

1715 - Farrukhsiyar's farman

led by John Surman for

Bengal, Guj, Hyderabad.

\* Magna Carta of the company

French

- 1664 - Colbert - Min. of Louis 14 set up French EIC
- Francois Caron - 1667 expedi<sup>n</sup>
- 1673 - Shaista Khan - permission to establish township at Chandernagore near Calcutta.
- 1673 - Shera Khan Lodi - gov. of Valikondapuram (under Bijapur Sultan) - site at Pondicherry to Francois Martin
- Trading centres - Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore, Qasim Bazar *Ryswick*
- 1693 - Dutch captured Pondi
- 1697 - Treaty of Ryswick - restore Pondicherry to the French
- Able governors - Lenoir & Dumas
- 1st Carnatic War (1740-48) *1740-48*  
due to Austrian war of succession
- Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle  
Madras was handed back to English & French got their territories in N. America
- Anwar-ud-din (Nawab of Carnatic) helped English
- 1759 - Dutch defeated in Battle of Bidara

2nd Carnatic war (1749-54)

- 1749 - Nizam ul Mulk (founder of Hyderabad)
  - Dost Ali's son in law → Chanda Sahib (Nawab of Carnatic)
  - Hyderabad (E) vs Carnatic (E)
  - Nasir Jang (E) (son of Nizam) vs Anwaruddin (E)
  - Muzaffar Jang (F) (grandson of Nawab) vs Chanda Sahib (F)
- 1749 b+d+F killed Anwaruddin
- Battle of Ambur (near Vellore)
- (English) Robert Clive attacked Anwaruddin (Capital of Carnatic)
- Chanda Sahib from Tanjay ruled
- 1752 - Muhammed Ali executed Chanda Sahib.
- 1754 - Recalled Dupleix
- Godeheu succeeded as Gov Gen of India
- 3rd Carnatic War (1755-63)
- 7 Years war (1756-63)
- Battle of Wandiwash (1760) - won by English
- General Eyre (English) defeated Count Thomas Arthur de Lally
- took Bussy (as prisoner)
- Treaty of Peace of Paris (1763)

## Danes

*Tranquebar*

- established in 1616 ✓
- (1620) - founded a factory at Tranquebar near Tanjore
- Serampore, near Calcutta
- (1845) - Danish factories sold to British
- Missionary activities

Portu → Dutch → English → Danes  
→ French

*1658-1701*

## India on the Eve of British Conquest

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

Nadir Shah attacked in 1738-39, defeated Mughal army at Karnal (1739)

- Muhammad Shah captured  
(Peacock throne, Kohinoor etc.)  
*Muhammad Shah*

Ahmad Shah Abdali - b/w 1748-67

(1757) - captured Delhi

- recognised Aurangzeb II as Mughal Emper.  
- Nizam-ud-Daula (Rohilla chief) as Mir Bakshi of the empire

(1758) - expelled by Raghunath Rao & captured Punjab.

(1761) - 3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Panipat  
Abdali won against Marathas

## Rulers after Aurangzeb

1) Bahadur Shah I (1709-12)  
(Muazzam)

Khafi Khan called him Shah-i-Bekhabar

② Banda Bahadur attacked Muslims in Punjab & took Delhi

2) Jahandar Shah (1712-13)

- abolished Jaziya ✓  
- Izara system started ✓  
- Zulfikar Khan - PM

3) Farrukhsiyar (1713-19)

- abolish Jaziya & Pilgrimage tax  
- killed Jahandar Shah with the help of Abdulla Khan and Sayyid Brothers Hussain Ali ('King Makers')

(1717) - gave farmans to British

(1719) - Sayyid Brothers killed him with help of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath

4) Rafi-ud-Daula (1719)

Shah Jahan II

5) Muhammad Shah (1719-40)

('Rangeela') ✓  
→ with help of Nizam ul Mulk killed Sayyid brothers

(1724) - Hyderabad  
(1731) - Baji Rao I invaded Delhi

6) Ahmad Shah (1748-54)  
 - left state affairs to Udham Bai  
 'Queen Mother' (Qibla-i-Alam)  
 who ruled with help of Javid Khan

7) Alamgir II (1754-58)  
 son of Jalandar Shah  
Battle of Plassey \*

8) Shah Jahan (1758-59)

9) Shah Alam (II) (1757-1806)  
 - 3rd Battle of Panipat (1761)  
 - Battle of Buxar (1764)

1765 Treaty of Allahabad - he  
 was ruled at Allahabad  
 - issued farman for Diwani rights  
 of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

10) Akbar II (1806-37) - gave title of  
Raja to Rammohan Rai.

\* 1835 - the coins bearing the names  
 of Mughal emperors were stopped.

11) Bahadur Shah II (1837-57)

Zamindars - hereditary - called  
rais/rajas/thakurs/khuts/deshmukhs

Hyderabad (1724)  
Nizam ul Mulk (Kilich Khan) →  
 founder of Hyderabad

- defeated Mubariz Khan in  
Battle of Shakar-Kheda (1724)

'Asaf-Jah' title

Awadh  
 founder: Saadat Khan  
 (Burhan-ul-Mulk)  
 ↓ descended by  
Safdar Jang

Bengal Murshid Kuli Khan founder

↓  
Shuja ud din

↓  
Sayfraz Khan → killed in 1740 by Alivardi Khan

Kerala - Marthanda Varma

Capital - Travancore

Jats

Bharatpur - Churaman & Badan Singh

Surya Mal



## Sikhs

- Guru Gobind Singh

- 12 misls

- Ranjith Singh - son of Mahan Singh

- Sukarchakia msl

conquered Lahore (1799) & Amritsar (1802) Sitar poetry - Tayamener

Treaty of Amritsar (with British) -

Ranjit Singh acknowledged British right over cis-Sutlej territories

Tripartite treaty (1838) - with Shah Shuja + English

Rohilkhand & Farrukhabad

Ali Muhammad Khan

Mohd. Khan Bangash

Chatuspathi Tols

\* Chatuspathi/Tols (Bihar/Bengal)

- centres of higher education

- Azimabad (Patna) - famous centre for Persian education. <sup>Asimabad</sup>

Art and Architecture

[Asaf-ud-Daula] built Baba Dhambara in (1784).

- Sawai Jai Singh - 5 astronomical observatories (Delhi, Jaipur, Benaras, Mathura, Ujjain)

timetables: Jai Muhammad-shahi

Urdu poets - Mir, Saadi, Nazir & Mirza Ghalib

Malayalam - Kalakkattu Kunhan Nambiar

Sitar poetry - Tayamener

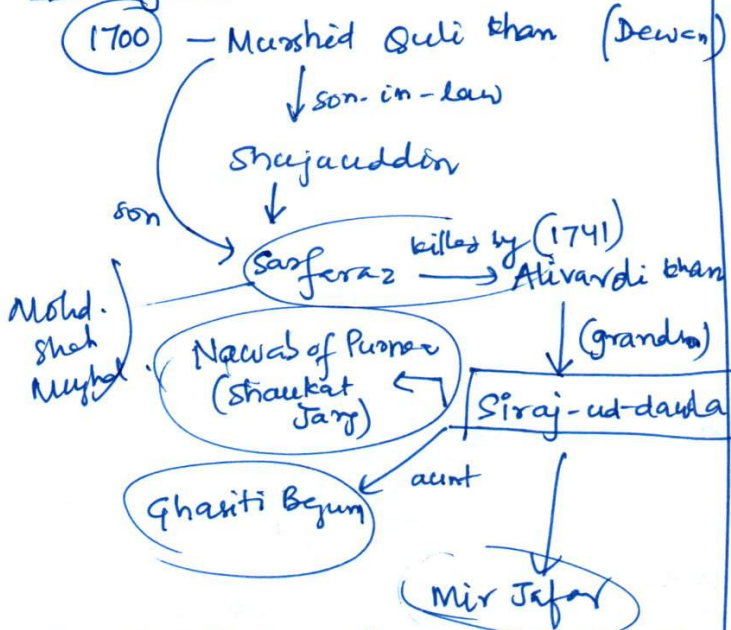
'Heer Ranjha' - by Warris Shah

(Punjabi)

Sindhi - Shah Abdul Latif - Risalo

Expansion & Consolidation

Bengal



Black Hole Tragedy - Siraj ud daula imprisoned 143 English men, 123 died of suffocation

Battle of Plassey (1757)  
 Sirajuddaula vs British (Robert Clive) + (Mir Jafar)  
 ↓  
 murdered by son Miran

- After death of Miran, tussle b/w Mir Kasim vs Miran's son (son in law of Jafar)  
 ↓  
 - Mir Jafar retired

Treaty of 1760 - Mir Kasim cede Burdwan, Midnapur, Chittagong

Mir Kasim - shifted capital from Murshidabad to Munger (Bihar)

Battle of Buxar

Mir Kasim fled to Awadh and alliance with

- 1) Shuja ud daulah (Nawab of Awadh)
- 2) Shah Alam 2 (Mughal Emperor)

defeated by Major Hector Munro

→ Mir Jafar was made Nawab  
 ↓ son  
 Najim - ud - daula

Treaty of Allahabad  
 Shuja ud Daula  
 Shah Alam II

Dual Gov. of Bengal (1765-72)

Robert Clive introduced (Company + Nawab)

diwani rights  
 nizamat rights (police)  
 - Two diwans appt: Mshd. Reza Khan (Bengal) + Raja Sitab Roy (Bihar)

\* Warren Hastings removed dual system in 1772

**Mysore**

- 1st - Treaty of Madras
- 2nd - Treaty of Mangalore (Warren Hastings)
- 3rd - Seringapatnam (Cornwallis)
- 4th - Wellesly

**Maratha**

- 1st - Warren Hastings
  - Treaty of Surat
    - Purandhar
    - Wadgaon
    - Salbai
- 2nd - Wellesly
  - Bassein
- 3rd - Hastings

Mahadji  
Shinde

Lord Auckland  
Treaty of  
Tripur

- Sikh**
  - I Treaty of Lahore (Harding)
  - II Dalhousie

**Burma**

- I - Amherst
- II - Dalhousie
- III - Duffield

**Afghan**

- I - Auckland
- II - Lytton
- III - Chemsford

Mysore Resistance

✓ Battle of Talikota (1565) - blow to Vijaynagara Empire

- Chikka Krishnaraja Wodeyar II (1734-66)

Haidar Ali - 1761 ruler of Mysore  
↳ took help from French → set up arms factory @ Dindigul (TN) *Dindigul*

✓ Madharao (Maratha) defeated HA in (1764, 1766, 1771) *2-5*  
↳ After his death, HA raided (1774-76) (1772)

- 1st Anglo-Mysore war (1767-69)

✓ Treaty of Madras (1769) - English & HA Maratha

- 2nd Anglo-Mysore war (1780-84)

HA accused English breach of treaty because no protec<sup>n</sup> when Marathas attacked HA in 1771.

Course of war

HA + Maratha + Nizam → capture Arcot & defeat English under Colonel Baillie (1781)

- Gen. Eyre Coote - *detached* defeated Nizam & English & Maratha.

- HA got defeated at Porto Novo (1781) but he captured Braithwaite

- HA died in 1782  
Treaty of Mangalore (1784)

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Anglo-Mysore war (1790) defeated Gen. Meadows

Tipu against English (Tranconra) Cornwallis defeated.

Treaty of Seringapatnam (1792)

- Baramahal, Dindigul & Malabar to English.
- Manthrajot Tughabhadra raja
- Nizam: Krishna to Pennar

- 4th Anglo-Mysore war (1799)

Tipu defeated by General Stuart + General Harcourt

→ Wellesley Gov. Gen (Subsidiary alliance)

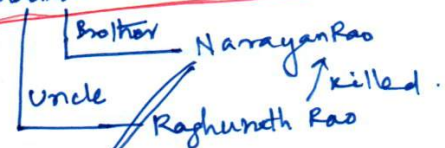
Maratha

Prominent families -

- 1) Gaekwad of Baroda ✓
- 2) Bhonsle of Nagpur ✓
- 3) Holkare of Indore ✓
- 4) Sindhias of Gwalior ✓
- 5) Peshwa of Poona ✓

First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

Madharao died 1772



(led by Nana Phadnis)

Treaty of Surat - Raghunath (gave Salsette & Bassein) + English (gave 2500 soldiers)

- British Calcutta Council rejects  
sent Col. Upton to Pune  
⇒ Treaty of Purandhar

War Maratha by Mahadji Shinde

English surrendered in 1797 & (1799)

Treaty of Wadgaon - Bombay  
govt. to relinquish all territories acquired by English since 1775.

Treaty of Salbai (1782)  
Warren Hastings - Col. Goddard  
- Salsette to English  
- Bassein to Marathe.

2nd Anglo Maratha War (1803-05)

Bajirao II - son of Raghunath Rao

↳ Treaty of Bassein

↳ surrender Surat  
↳ permanent troops at Marathe Pooné

Defeat of Bhonsle (1803) - Treaty of Deogaon

Defeat of Sindhia (1803) - Surajianjangaon

Defeat of Holkar (1803) - Rajpurghat

3rd Anglo Maratha War (1817-19)

1817 - Treaty of Poona with Reshar

1817 - Quairin - with Sindhia

1818 - Mandaur - Holkar

Conquest of Sindh

18th century - Kalhora chiefs ruled

1761 - Ghulam Shah - exclusive trading rights

1775 - Sarfraz Khan made English close the factory.

Then came Talpuras Amirs

1783 - Mir Fatah Ali Khan

1800 - 'Char Yar'

Treaty of 'eternal friendship'

1807 - Metcalf (Lahore)

Lord Minto sent - Elphinstone (Kabul)

- Malcolm (Teheran)

Sindh by Nicholas Smith

1832 - William Bentick sent Colonel Pottinger

Lord Auckland & Sindh

Tripartite Treaty, 1838

Ranjith Singh, Shah Shuja

- Sindh turned to British protectorate (1839) - British troops there in Sindh

1843 - under Gov. Gen Ellenborough - Sindh merged into British and Charles Napier Gov. Gen Ellenborough

Punjab

Guru Gobind Singh death

↓  
Banda Bahadur (Mughal - Bahadur Shah)

↓ defeated by Fateh Khwar & put to death in 1716

↙ Banda (liberal)

↘ Tat Khalsa (Orthodox)

1784 - Kapure Singh Faizullahpuria organised Sikhs under Dal Khalsa

Ranjit Singh - Sukarchakia mist

1799 - appt. as Gov. of Lahore by Zaman Shah (ruler of Afghanistan)

1805 - acquired J&K, Amritsar

1809 - Treaty of Amritsar with English. focused on west of Sutlej

- captured Multan (1818)
- Kashmir (1819)
- Peshawar (1834)
- 1839 conquered

1st Anglo Sikh war (1845-46)

Lal Singh and Teja Singh got defeated at

- 1) Mudki, 2) Ferozeshah 3) Buddelwy
- 4) Atiwal 5) Sobraon

Treaty of Lahore (1846)

- Jalandhar Doab to Company  
- Henry Lawrence established at Lahore.

- Daleep Singh - ruler, under Rani Jindan as regent, Lal Singh as wazir.

Treaty of Bhaival

Rani Jindan named as regent (council of 8 Sikh sardars headed by Henry Lawrence).

2nd Anglo Sikh war (1848-49)

Mulraj + Sher Singh

- Battle of Rannagar

(Sir Hugh Gough)

- Battle of Chillianwala

- " Gujrat

(small town on Thal)

Dalhousie - given thanks of British Gov. & promoted as Marquess

John Lawrence - first Chief Comm.

- The Policy of Ring-fence  
Warren Hastings

- Subsidiary Alliance

Lord Wellesley

1st state - Awadh (1765)

- Nizam of Hyderabad (1798 & 1800)

- Mysore (1799)

- Tanjore (1799)

- Nawab of Awadh (1801)

- Peshwa (1801)

- Bhonsle Raja of Berar (1803)

- Sindhia (1804)

- Rajput states of Jodhpur, Jaipur

Machheri, Bundi & Bharatpur (1818)

- Holkar (1818)

- Doctrine of Lapse - Dalhousie

- Satara (1818)

- Jhansi } 1818

- Nagpur

- Jaitpur (Bundelkhand)

- Sambalpur

- Baghat (Himachal Pradesh)

★ (1856) - Dalhousie annexed Awadh  
deposing Nawab Wajid Ali Shah

Anglo-Nepalese

Treaty of Sagauli

Hastings

(during Lord Hastings)

- Nepal accepted British resident

- Garhwal, Kumaon given

- withdrawn from Sikkim

- acquired hill sta<sup>n</sup> like  
Shimla, Mussoorie, Nainital

Anglo-Burmese

1) First Burma war (1824-26)

- Treaty of Yandabo

- Manipur independent state

- British resident at Ava  
and vice versa at Calcutt

2) 2nd Burma war (1852)

- Dalhousie

- British attack on Pegu

3) 3rd Burma war (1855)

Thibaw vs Dufferin

② Full annex<sup>n</sup> - 1885

- Burma separated from India - 1935

Anglo-Tibetan

Younghusban pushed to Lhasa  
(1904)

Treaty of Lhasa

Anglo-Afghan  
 Forward Policy of Auckland  
 - Dost Mohammed - Amir of Afghanistan

- Tripartite Treaty (1829)  
 1st Anglo Afghan War (1837-42)  
 ↓ cost 1.5 crore & nearly 20K men.

⇒ As a result → John Lawrence  
 Policy of Markedly Inactivity

Lytton and Policy of Broad Recon  
 2nd Anglo-Afghan war (1870-80)

Sher Ali

Treaty of Gandamak → (1879)

with Yakub Khan (son of Sher Ali)

\* Curzon - creates NWFP directly under govt.

|               |                |   |
|---------------|----------------|---|
| 2nd (1803-05) | Bajirao Peshwa | Treaty of Bassein   |
| 3rd (1817-19) |                | - Deogaon (Bhonde)<br>- Surajji anjanon (Sindi)<br>- Rajpurshat (Nolke) |
|               |                | - Poona (Peshwa)<br>- Gwalior (Sindhs)<br>- Holkar (Mewar)              |

Sindh  
 Treaty of eternal friendship  
 1807 → Ellenborough  
 → Annexed (1843)

|               |                     |           |   |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| 1st (1845-46) | 1st Sikh War        | Handley I | Treaty of Lahore  |
| 1848-49       | Mulraj + Sher Singh | Dalhousie | Bhainwal<br>Battle of Ramnagar<br>Chillanwa<br>Gujarat (Jhelum) |

|               |       |            |                  |
|---------------|-------|------------|------------------|
| 1st (1824-26) | Burma | Amherst    | Treaty of Yandoo |
| 2nd (1852)    |       | Dalhousie  | Pegu acted       |
| 3rd (1845)    |       | Tripartite | Duffryn          |

\* Tibet → Younghuska,  
 → Curzon  
Treaty of Lhasa → 1904

|               |          |             |                 |   |
|---------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| 1st (1767-69) | Mysore   | HA          | Gov. Gen        | Treaty of Madras                                  |
| 2nd (1780-84) |          | HA          | Warren Hastings | " Mangalore                                       |
| 3rd (1790)    |          | TS          | Cornwallis      | Seringapatna                                      |
| 4th (1799)    |          | TS          | Wellaly         |   |
| 1st (1775-82) | Marathas | Raghuji Rao | Warren Hastings | Treaty of Surut<br>Purandhar<br>wadgaon<br>Salbai |

|               |        |               |                    |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1st (1839-42) | Afghan | Dost Mohammad | Auckland           |
| 2nd (1870-80) |        | Sher Ali      | Lytton             |
| 3rd           |        |               | Chamberlain        |
|               |        |               | Treaty of Gandamak |



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Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) → "was an internationalist with a vision beyond his time"

- 250 years birth anniversary  
 intro father of Modern India's Renaissance

- greatly influenced by western modern thought & stressed on rational and modern scientific approach.

### CONTRIBUTIONS

#### ① Religious Reforms

- literary work Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhi-din (1803) exposed irrational religious beliefs
- 1814: Atmiya Sabha established against idolatry, casteism, child marriage & other social evils

#### ② Social Reforms

- Brahmo Samaj (1828) - against caste system, women empowerment, untouchability etc.
- Abolition of sati - (William Bentinck) - 1829
- Attacked child marriage, degraded state of widows, demanded property rights for women.

#### ③ Educational Reforms

- campaigned for modernisation of educa<sup>n</sup>, include western curriculum
- Hindu College (1817) with David Hare
- Scottish Church College (1823) with Alexander Duff
- 1825: Vedanta College → both Indian learning & western studies

#### ④ Economic & Political Reforms

- Civil liberties - wanted to extend same rights as given by British Const.
- Press freedom - found The Brahmanical Magazine, Sambad Kaumudi & Mirat-ul-Akbar (Bengal)
- Taxa<sup>n</sup> reforms - demanded fixa<sup>n</sup> of mir. rents, reduce<sup>n</sup> of export duties
- Administrative reforms - demanded Indianization of superior services; separa<sup>n</sup> of Exec. from Judiciary & equality b/w Indians & Europeans.

Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin

⑤ Newspapers - Mirat ul Akbar + Sambad Kaumudi

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Leftist movements

grew out of special politico-economic circumstances prevailing during

1914/15 end of WW1.

Reasons

- 1) Financial burden
- 2) Idea of Marx & USSR
- 3) Gandhi's emphasis on including workers and peasants
- 4) Unemployment among the educated

others - Forward Bloc, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Bolshevik Party etc.

(A) Communist Party

(B) Congress Socialist Party

(A) 1st phase - 3 conspiracy trials  
Peshawar (1922-23), Kanpur (1924) & Meerut (1929-33)

2nd phase - CPI illegal in 1934, attacked both foreign & Indian capitalists

3rd phase - utilise INC's solid party org. to strengthen the left within the congress

4th phase - pro British stance in 1942

16 Indian 'nations' - in Cabinet Mission

Plan in 1946

(B) 1934 - CSP formed - not a rival to cong.

- Condemned GoI Act 1935 & critical of INC's office acceptance in provinces (1937)
- Leading part in QIM, 1942.

Trade Union Movt.

1) International influence - Post WW1 - October Rev<sup>n</sup> in Russia & ComIntern format

ILLO at the League of Nations

2) Gandhi's

3) Nagpur session, 1920 - sympathy to worker rights through trade unionism.

4) AITUC in 1920 - Lalajpat Rai; others like Nehru, S. Naidu, Bose, CR Das, V.V. Giri

5) Communist movt. of 1920s - 4th congress of the ComIntern ⇒ throw capitalism & imperialism

6) Events like - Public safety ordinance, Trade disputes Act, 1926 & Meerut Conspiracy

7) Provincial Govts in 1937 supported Trade Unions

8) During WW II - A section of AITUC under communists pro govt stance - Indian Federation of Labour

Indian Federation of Labour

## Gandhi vs Ambedkar

### Differences

Gandhi

1) Untouchability  
- moral methods

- political minority, used  
Constitutional method  
Ambedkar

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1) <u>Freedom</u> - not bestowed but to be wrested from <u>authority of people</u></p> <p>2) <u>Scope of demo</u> - <u>village democracy</u></p> <p>3) <u>Aspect of unity</u> - 'Hind Swaraj'<br/>Gandhi explains India has always been a nation</p> <p>4) <u>villages</u> - Gramraj &amp; ramraj, decentralisation and self sufficient villages</p> <p>5) <u>Depressed classes</u> - 'Harijan' - favoured caste system, condemned untouchability</p> <p>6) <u>Poona pact</u> - against</p> <p>7) <u>Religion</u> - <del>sew</del> man &amp; god<br/>No separa<sup>n</sup> of state from religion</p> <p>8) <u>Violence</u> - condemned both ends and means</p> | <p>1) <u>From imperial rulers</u></p> <p>2) <u>Parliamentary system</u> of govt</p> <p>3) outcome of legal system of imperial state</p> <p>4) Villages were <u>den of superstition</u>, feared <u>upper class yield power</u>, <u>strong center</u></p> <p>5) Annihila<sup>n</sup> of castes</p> <p>6) separate electorates</p> <p>7) Centre of religion must be b/w man - man (<u>separat</u>)</p> <p>8) <u>Absolute non-violence as end means</u>,<br/><u>Relative violence as <del>se</del> means</u></p> |
|--|--|

### Similarities

- 9) Mechaniza<sup>n</sup>
  - 10) Language
- Symbolics → burning down of foreign cloth & Mancomuniti - represented bandage and slavery for India
  - Education → stressed for change, reform and integration
  - Limited Sovereign power ✓
  - Domestic and peaceful means - no revolutionary overthrow ✓

\* Despite their disagreements, 'human dignity' was an important idea for them to deconstruct the inequality & ensure justice.

**Lord Dalhousie** <sup>Harding 2</sup> <sup>8 years</sup>

- Gov. General from 1848 - 56

- 1) Railway reforms - 1853
  - 2) Telegraph system - 1852 (Calcutta to Agra)
  - 3) Postal Reforms - 1854, new Post office Act + Ganga Canal declared open (1854)
  - 4) Public works dept. - to construct roads, bridges & govt. buildings
  - 5) Social reforms - abolished female infanticide & practice of human sacrifice
  - 6) Wood's Despatch (1854) - for vernacular teaching + Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Exploits
- 1) Doctrine of lapse - Satara, Jaitpur, Jhansi, Sambhar
  - 2) Railway - for selfish interest
  - 3) Postal & telegraph reforms - for suppressing 1857 revolt
  - 4) Military reforms - new Gurkha Regiment - aid to suppress 1857
  - 5) Social reforms - Religious Disability Act, 1850 - Hindu convert can inherit ancestral property - promoting proselytising activities
  - 6) Commercial reforms - free market + Annexa<sup>n</sup> of Punjab (1849) - 2nd A. Sibeh + Annexa<sup>n</sup> of Lower Burma (Regu)

**Lord Rippon**

came after Liberal Party govt. in Britain  
Viceroy - 1880 to 84 <sup>9</sup>

- 1) Repeal of the Vernacular Res Act, 1832
  - 2) 1st Factory Act, 1882
  - 3) Local self govt. - Rendition of Mysore
  - 4) Education Reforms - Hunter Comm. (1882) - improvement & expansion of primary educ<sup>n</sup>
  - 5) Ilbert Bill - remove judicial discrimina<sup>n</sup> based on races
- Annex<sup>n</sup> of Mysore <sup>7 years</sup> <sup>Parliamentary</sup> <sup>with Royal</sup> <sup>Edicts</sup>
- William Bentick** (1828 - 35)
- 1) Financial reforms - reduced salaries & allowances; in military, abolished 'double bhatta'
  - 2) Admin. reforms - Charter of Ind Act (1833) - Abolished provincial courts of appeal set by Councils - introduc<sup>n</sup> of local lang. in lower courts & English in place of Persian - Revenue settlements (Izardari) system in NW province
  - 3) Social Reforms - Abol<sup>n</sup> of sati - suppression of Thugg + Preven<sup>n</sup> of female infanticide
  - 4) Educa<sup>n</sup> - Macaulay Comm (1835) - Calcutta Medical college (1835)

# Bengal's Role

Famine code (1890s) ⇒ Bengal famine - 1943  
Jellikunde - 379

1) Leaders like - Surendranath Banerjee,  
WC Banerjee, Sisir Kr Ghosh, etc.

2) Literary and philosophical contri  
cultural nationalism - from  
BCC's Anand Mohan, Tagore, Vivekananda,  
A Ghosh

3) Political of - Indian Assoc<sup>n</sup>  
of Calcutta, Indian League

4) Press - Amrita Bazar Patrika,  
Bengalee, Sandhya, Yugantar, Somprabha,  
Hindu Patriot

5) Socio religious movt - RRR Brahmo  
Samaj, Vidyasagar, Rammakrishna Mnt  
Young Bengal Mnt. (Derozio)

6) Political movt  
i) 1857 - Mangal Pandey (Barrackpore)  
ii) Young Bengal Swadeshi Mnt.

7) Peasant Mnt - Indigo, Pabna,  
Sanyasi, Fairazi

8) Revolutionaries  
- Yugantar, Anushilan  
- Suryasen - Chittagong

9) Educa<sup>n</sup>  
Bengal Nat. College  
1st Medical College

10) MN Roy - Communist

Battle of Plassey in 1757 → strike  
of 70,000 workers in Calcutta in solidarity  
of Indian navy revolt (1946)

Railways - 1853; by 1910 - 4th largest

→ Movt. of goods - by 1855, India supplied 23% of wheat <sup>import</sup>

→ Coal industry grew - By 1900,  
30% of coal produced was  
used by railways ⇒ free subsidy  
+ assured return (5%)

→ Integrated economy  
→ Raw material textile

→ Tribal effect - Forest cut  
→ Iron & steel industry - gained  
By Britain

Karl Marx → "The railway system  
in India would become truly  
the forerunner of modern industry"

## Linguistic states

1870s - Sylhet protested against  
its transfer from Bengal to  
Assam due to large Bengali pop.

- partition of Bengal (1905)

- Provincial Comm of Congress  
for Bihar - statehood

- 1913-16 - Telugu & Kannada

- 1916-17 - Provincial Cong. Comm

- Nagpur Session, 1920 - admin.  
units on linguistic basis

- Nehru Report, 1930

- Odisha & Sindh - 1936

## Socio Religious

### (A) <sup>work</sup> To emancipation of women

- i) Abolition of sati - 1829 (Brahmo samaj)
- ii) Preven<sup>n</sup> of female infanticide  
Bengal Regu 1795 & 1804
- iii) Preven<sup>n</sup> of child marriage  
Sarda Act, 1929; Age of Consent Act, 1891 (BM Meleban)
- iv) widow remarriage - Hindu widow's Remarriage Act, 1856 <sup>TDK Karve</sup> + Widow Rem. Assoc<sup>n</sup> (Vishnu Shastri Pandit)
- v) Abolition of Devdasi system org like Madras Hindu Social Reform Assoc<sup>n</sup>, Indian Nat. social Conference, Dravida Kazhagam Party
- vi) Abolition of polygamy - Native marriage act, 1872 & Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872

- vii) Educa<sup>n</sup> - Bethune School (1849) + Indian women's uni - <sup>TDK Karve</sup> 1916
- viii) Org - Bharat Mata <sup>stree Mahamandali</sup> (Sarla Devi Chaudhurni), Anya Mohila samaj (Pandita Ramebai Sarawati)

### (B) Egalitarian society

- Satyashodhak samaj (Jyotiba Phule)
- Self Respect Mat., SNDP etc.

### (C) Political Awakening

- ✓ Servants of Indian Society  
(GK Gokhale) + ~~Theosoph~~

### (D) Reform the Indian society of social conven<sup>n</sup>

Anya samaj, Aligarh Mat, Sikh Sabha Mat.

### (E) Present glorious past -

Vivekananda, Anya samaj, Theosophical society (Olcott & Blavatsky)

### (F) Promoting modern & scientific educa<sup>n</sup>

DAV, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Hindu College etc.

### ~~Dharma Sabha~~

### (G) Newspapers -

Satya Prakash (Karsandas Mulji) → Gujarati  
Satyarth Prakash (Anya samaj)  
- Balasubhni Jambhakar → Darpan

Dharma Sabha | Aligarh Mat.



## Contribution of Moderates & Limits<sup>n</sup>

### Contributions

#### 1) Economic Critique of British

Imperialism - Eco. Drain Theory  
Poverty & Unbritish Rule in India  
 by Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Dutta  
(The Eco History of India)  
 - Highlights poverty

#### 2) Constitutional reforms - Indian

Councils Act, 1892 - increased size of leg. council & increased proportion of non-officials

#### 3) Administrative Reforms

i) Indianisation of govt services  
 (simultaneous exam of civil services, lower age)

ii) separa<sup>n</sup> of executive from judiciary

iii) criticise foreign policy, Burma, Afgh.

iv) condemn high<sup>n</sup> public expenditure for military

v) better labour treatment in colonies

vi) Protect<sup>n</sup> of civil rights

Right to speech, press, thought & associ<sup>n</sup>

vii) demand for self govt. Comp. Session 1906

like colonies of Australia

- raised no tax<sup>n</sup> w/o represent<sup>n</sup>

viii) Use of newspapers - Bombay Chronicle,

Som Prakash, Hindustan Times, Indu Prakash, Rast Goftar

### Critique

1) Narrow social base

2) demand of limited self gov

3) western ideas - alienated people

4) Hindu dominated - 1892-1919!

Congress delegates - 90% Hindu

5) Did not support labour reforms (1881, 91) - factory Acts

6) Methods - 3Ps (Prayer, Peti<sup>n</sup>, Protest)

### Swarajists

- CR Das, Motilal Nehru, Ajmal Khan

### Role

1) voted the govt. several times on matters of budget & adjournment mo<sup>n</sup>

2) Vithalbhai Patel - speaker Central Leg. Assembly, 1925

3) defeat Against Public Safety Bill, 1928

4) exposed hollowness of Montague Chelmsford Reform (1919)

⇒ Bengal peasants came - Muslim

NE Contribution - British occupa<sup>n</sup> of Assam in 1826

- 1) Ahom Revolt - Rebellion under Gomdhar Konwar - 1828
- 2) Khasi uprisings (1833) - Tirath Singh (Khasis, Garos, Khamptis & Singhpas)
- 3) Singhpas rebellion (1836) under Nirang Phidu
- 4) Kuki revolt - liberati<sup>n</sup> of Kukis from imperialist British rule in 1917
- 5) Zeliangrong ment - coincided with NCM - Jadonang

- 6) Rani Gaidiniliu's Naga mov.
  - 7) Tripura revolt for independence under Rathamani
- Ahom, Khasi & Singhpas. Zeliangrong (Jadonang) + Naga + Kuki + Tripura

Women's Contribution

- 1) For Social Reforms - Sarla Devi Chaudhurani - Bharat Stree Mahamandal (1910)
- Pandita Ramabai Sarawati - Anya Mahila samaj
- Savitri Phule
- Theosophical society
- NCM - women jailed for first time
- 1918 Congress session - Sardjini Naidu underlined voting rights, educ<sup>n</sup> etc
- CDM - Bardoli Satyagraha Sardjini Naidu (Dhansare salt works), Kamla Devi (Wadala salt works), Durga Deshmukh (Madras)
- women in picketing liquor shops
- QIM - Sucheta Kriplani, Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta

- Annire Berant
- NIA - Rani Lakshmi Sehgal of Iranni regiment
  - Rani Gaidiniliu
  - women's org → Nat. Council of women (1925) - Mehtibai Tata
  - 2) All women's conference by Margaret Cousins (1927) - Margaret Cousins
  - Revolutionaries - Bina Das, Kalpana Dutt & Preetilata Waddedar
  - Before 1857 - Bhima Bai Holkar, Rani Chennamma of Kittur
  - 1857 - Rani Lakshmi Bai, Bequm Hazrat Mahal
  - Bhima Bai Holkar  
Rani Chennamma

## Tribal Movements

### Leaders examples

- 1) Birsa Munda <sup>1891</sup> - Ho & Munda uprising (1820-37) Ulgulan uprising
- 2) Sidhu and Kanhu - Santhals Rebellion of 1855-56
- 3) Rani Gaidinliu - Naga leader from Manipur - Herrakamot in 1927.
- 4) Laxman Nayak - Koraput against local administration
- 5) Surendra Sai - western Odisha
- 6) Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh in Sonakhani (Chhattisgarh)
- 7) Alluri Sitaram Raju - Rampa Rebellion (1922) in Godavari dist - guerilla warfare
- 8) Others → Bhil (Gand Gum)
  - i) Buddho Bhagat (Kol Comm)
  - ii) Chakra Bisoi (Khond)
  - iii) Ratna & Dharni Nayak (Bhuyan & Juang)
- \* Social & religious overtones - Jatra Bhagat & Tama Bhagat (1914)
  - Pahariyas → Rajmahal hills damini-bul
  - Chuar (Jungle Mahal) → Durjan & Jagannath Singh

## Reasons

- 1) Imposition of land revenue settlement led to erosion of tribal traditions of joint ownership
  - 2) work of christian missionaries
  - 3) Increasing demand for goods for railways, construction
  - 4) Policies - establishment of Forest Dept. in 1864, Govt. Forest Act, 1865 & Indian Forest Act 1878
  - 5) Migra<sup>n</sup> of non-tribals
  - 6) Taxa<sup>n</sup> - landlords on customary use of timber, grazing limita<sup>n</sup>
    - based on ethnic lines
    - not integrated to nat. market
    - dependent on charismatic leaders
    - no modern weaponry
    - local and sporadic
- violent Ex Revolt of Ramoshi's in areas surrounding Bombay

## INA

INA was a military organisation conceptualised, organised & equipped by Japanese. It was established by Mohan Singh (1942)

### Bose

- Formed Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind, as the Head of the state - declared war on Britain for the liberation of 40 crores of Indians

- "Chalo Delhi" was the war cry; "Jai Hind"

- Rani of Jhansi Regiment - Lakshmi Sehgal

- No communal divisions - Hindu + Muslims + Sikhs  
Shah Nawaz

## Contribution of Bose

## Mahatma Gandhi

### For mass movement

- 1) Against Untouchability  
'Harijan Sevak Sangh', 'Harijan Sangh',
- 2) field of cottage industries - charkha
- 3) Hindu-Muslim unity
- 4) wider base through Champaran Satyagraha, Kheda Satyagraha
- 5) NC/CDM/CCM  
→ South Africa  
Newspapers ?

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## Movement of the Working class

Indian working class had to face two basic antagonistic forces - an imperialist political rule and economic exploitation at the hand of foreign & capitalist class.

- 1) Early efforts - Moderates indifferent to labour's cause as they did not want a division in the movement on the basis of classes.
- 2) Factory Acts 1881 and 1891 - some concessions, attempt to curb child labour and provide holidays, discriminated against plant workers.
  - Lokhandey (Deenbandhu + Millhands Assoc.)
  - ~~Satyajit~~ Satyajit Bengalee - Bombay Leg. Coun Bill for better working cond<sup>n</sup>
  - Sasipada Banerjee (Bharat shramjeevi)
- 3) Early leaders - Tilak's Kesari support to Great Indian Peninsular Railway strike (1899), Bipin Chandra Pal, Subramaniam Aiyer
- 4) During Swadeshi Upsurge - Subramaniam Siva (Tuticorin), Chidambaram Pillai (Tirunelveli)
- 5) During WW1 - International events like Comintern, ILO form<sup>n</sup>  
AITUC set up in 1920.
- 6) Trade Union Act, 1926 - recognized trade unions as legal associat<sup>n</sup> + NM Joshi - AI Trade Union Fed<sup>n</sup>
- 7) Late 1920s - communist influence, military in nature, Govt. passed Trade Disputes Act, 1929 & Public Safety Ordinance, 1929; contributed in Meesut Conspiracy Case (1929)
- 8) Congress min - 1937 elec<sup>n</sup>, AITUC supported cong. & vice versa
- 9) WW2 - Communists dissociated from QIM, in 1946 workers went on a strike to support of Naval Ratings.

## Economic Impact of British Rule

India had 23% of world economy in early 18<sup>th</sup> century 1700s  
3% when India got independence.

(A) Deindustrialisation - Ruin of Artisan & Handicraftsmen

1) One way free trade - after Charter Act of 1813, tariffs of nearly 80% imposed

2) Ruralisation - decline of many cities, artisans moved to agri + old urban centres declined

(B) Impoverishment of Peasantry

- Enforced Permanent Settlement Act - tenants lost their rights  
 - peasant suffers under  
 i) Gov ii) Zamindar iii) money lenders

(C) Emergence of Intermediaries

Absentee landlordism, Ruin of old zamindars - new zamindars no investment, rise in intermediaries

(D) Famine & Poverty - 1850 to 1900

2.8 crore people died of famines

(E) Commercialisation of Indian agri

benefitted intermediaries, cultivators no gain.

(F) Destruction of Industry - late development of Modern Industry

- Thriving ship building industry crushed.

- steel industry - not allowed to produce lower standard of steel

stages of Colonialism

R.D. Dutt: Pre 1813

1) 1st Phase - Period of Merchant Capital (Mercantilism) -

EIC's monopoly of trade against European merchants; exports of Indian textiles increased, weavers exploited.

2) 2nd Phase - (1813-1860s) Colonialism of Free Trade

- India's economy integrated

3) 3rd Phase - Post 1860s Era of Foreign Investment & Int Competition for colonies

+ Railway

Capitalists role

mainly supported national movt.

Role

- 1) Jammalal Bajaj, Vadilal Mehta - actively; GD Birla, Ambalal Sarabhai - financial help
- 2) contributed to economic critique
- 3) provided a unified front  
FICCI boycott RTC without Gandhi's participation (1930)
- 4) pressurised Congress to demand for lower rupee sterling ratio, military expenditure etc.
- 5) drafted 'Bombay Plan' part of India's development policy post-independence

Not full fledged

fears of revolution

day to day obstructive activities

Civil liberties

- civil liberties Movt - 1936, Nehru - Indian civil liberties Union (ICLU)

Gandhi → civil liberty is the 'breath of political & social life'

Swadeshi Movt

- 1) Goal of self govt - 1906 <sup>Calcutta</sup> INC
- 2) Boycott of foreign goods
- 3) Public meetings & processions
- 4) 'samitis' - Swadesh Bandhab samiti of Aswini Kumar Dutt, 'Swadeshi sangam' - Chidambaram Pillai & Subramania Siva
- 5) Traditional festivals/symbols  
- Ganpati & Shivaji festivals
- 6) Nat Educa<sup>n</sup> - Bengal Nat. College, Nat. Council of Edu (Aug. 15, 1906), Bengal Insti of Tech
- 7) Swadeshi enterprises - Chidambaram Pillai's - Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company (Tuticorin); PC Ray's Bengal Chemical Works
- 8) Swadeshi art - Amar Sonar Bangla (Tagore), Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose
- 9) Science - JC Bose, Prfullachandra Ray
- 10) Huge social base

Conclusion

Tilak & Rai → it was training in 'self determination', 'self help' & 'self reliance'



## Mughal decline

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707

### Reasons

- 1) Weak successors - no law of succession leading to wars
- 2) Degeneration of Mughal nobility - physical, moral & intellectual degenera<sup>n</sup> overtook the governing classes
- 3) Religious persecu<sup>n</sup> of Hindus - <sup>Aurangzeb's</sup> lost support of Rajput; wars with Sikhs, Marathas, Jats & Rajputs
- 4) Demoralisa<sup>n</sup> of Mughal army - hereditary possessions
- 5) Eco. bankruptcy
- 6) Invasions of Nadir Shah & Ahmad Shah Abdali
- 7) Size of the empire and challenge from regional powers - independent states
- 8) Aurangzeb's Deccan policy - against Marathas
- 9) Jagirdari crisis - sudden increase in no. of nobles

## Causes of Revolt of 1857

- Immediate - (@ Meerut) - Enfield rifle with cartridge made of beef & pig fat
- Eco - peasants, zamindars, artisans
- Political - Wellesley's subsidiary Alliance, Dalhousie's DoL
- Admin - Rampant corrup<sup>n</sup>
- Socio-religious reforms, Christian missionaries
- Outside events - 1st Afghan war (1838-42), Punjab wars (1845-49)
- Discontent among sepoys - General Service Enlistment Act, 1856

## Foreigners Contribution

- 1) AO Hume - founder of INC
- 2) Madame Blavatsky - Theosophical society
- 3) Annie Besant - " + HRL + Congress Pres + Banaras Hindu college
- 4) Henry Vivian Derozio - Young Bengal movement.
- 5) Charles Freer Dinabandhu - uplift the cause of untouchables & the Harijans with Ambedkar
- 6) Madeleine Slade (Mira Behn) - worked with Gandhi, promoted Khadi
- 7) BG Horniman - editor of 'Bombay Chronicle' - popularised Jallianwala Bagh, 1919
- 8) Philip Spratt - role in Meerut conspiracy case - for working class movement.
- 9) Samuel Stokes - In 1920s joined Gandhi's NCM; campaigned for abolition of forced labour
- 10) James Hickey - Bengal Gazette

## Surat Split - 1907

Rashbehari Ghosh - Cong. Pres  
Tilak imprisoned to Burma; Anurobindo Ghosh left Pol. for religion, Bipin ch. Pal returns from pol., late left Raj went abroad.

## Growth of militant nationalism

Reasons 1) Recogni<sup>n</sup> of the nature of British

2) Famines - 1895-1900 ⇒ 90 lakhs

3) Growth of confidence on Tilak, Anurobindo & Pal

4) Growth of education

5) Dissatisfac<sup>n</sup> with Moderate achievements

6) International influences -

defeat of Italian army by Ethiopians

(1896), Boer wars (1899-1902),

Japan's victory vs Russia (1905),

nationalist movement - in Ireland,

Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia

& China

7) Reactionary policies of Curzon

Official Secrets Act, Bengal

Parti<sup>n</sup>, Indian Opium Act,

Calcutta Corporation Act

Communal consciousness

- 1) Establishment of communal org  
 All India Muslim League (1906),  
 Punjab Hindu Sabha (1909) by Rai, <sup>group</sup>  
 Hindu Maha Sabha (1915) by MM Malviya
- 2) Separate Electorates
- 3) Symbols during Nat. Movt.
- 4) Revivalist mats. - Tabligh & Tanzim org by Muslims; shuddhi
- 5) Khilafat question
- 6) British policy of divide & rule
- 7) Lack of modernisation, educa<sup>n</sup>
- 8) Communal view of history - James Mill → ancient period as Hindu period, medieval " = Muslim period

Cripps Mission failure (1942)

- ✓ Congress objected to -
  - a) dominion status instead of complete independence
  - b) Representa<sup>n</sup> of the princely states by nominees & not by elected rep.
  - c) Right of provinces to secede
  - d) Absence of any plan for immediate transfer of power & Gov. Gen's supremacy had been retained.
- ✓ Muslim League objected to -
  - a) The idea of a single Indian union
  - b) The machinery for the creation of a constituent assembly.

Revolutionary activities

- After Swadeshi
- The activities of revolutionary heroism started as a byproduct of the growth of militant nationalism
- Bengal** - Anushilan Samiti, Yugantar  
 Newspapers - Yugantar, Sandhya  
 - Barrak dacoity (1908) + Alipore Conspiracy case (Ghose)  
 - Delhi conspiracy case (1912) -  
 1912 bomb at Handberg (Rashbehari Bose & Sachin Sanyal)  
 - Prafulla Chaki, Khudiram Bose bomb on Kingford.
  - MH** - Savarkar (Abhinav Bharat) (Nashik Conspiracy case)  
 - Chapekar Brothers (Rand killed)  
 Jackson by Anant Lakhman Kantre
  - Punjab** - Bala Rajpat Rai & Ajit Singh  
 Shyamji Krishna Varma
  - Abroad** - India House (London)  
 Madam Bhikaji Cama (Paris)  
 Ghadar Party (San Francisco)  
 Virendranath Chitt. (Germany)
  - After NCM (Atmashakti, Sanathi, Bijuji)  
 + Bhandi Jivan / Pathar Dal
  - 1) Kakon Conspiracy (1925) by Hindustan Republican Assoc. (HRA)
  - 2) Central Assembly Bomb case (1929)  
 Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt
  - 3) Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)  
 Surya Sen Journal Bomb - Azad
  - 4) Lahore Conspiracy Case (1931)  
 Saunders killed

Carnatic wars

b/w English and French (1746-63) <sup>Mysore</sup>

1st CW (1746-48) - extension of Anglo-French war in Europe  
Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

2nd CW (1749-54) - After death of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1748, civil war b/w French (Chand Sahib, Muzaffar Jung) vs English (Nasir Jung, Mohd. Ali)

Treaty of Pondicherry - Muhammad Ali as Nawab of Carnatic

3rd CW (1757-63) - Sir Eyre Coote defended Madras in Battle of Wandiwash (1760) - Treaty of Paris (1763)

Reason for success of English

- 1) French continental preoccupa<sup>n</sup> - fighting for natural frontiers for their own country
- 2) Systems of govt. - French govt. was despotic, English-enlightened oligarchy
- 3) organisa<sup>n</sup> of the companies - French company was dept. of state - fixed dividends
- 4) Role of navy <sup>poor Deccan</sup>
- 5) Financial resources of Bengal
- 6) lack of continuity of leadership → Duplex called bede

Inner contradictions

Why English succeeded?

- 1) Structure & Nature of Trading Company
- 2) Naval superiority
- 3) Industrial Revolution
- 4) Military skill & discipline
- 5) stable govt. - French Napoleon war
- 6) less zeal for Religion
- 7) Use of Debt market

Inner contradictions

- Carnatic wars (1746-63)
- Battle of Plassey (1757)

↳ live diplomacy using Jagat Seth & Mir Jafar

→ Anglo Mysore war - Nizam of Hyderabad + Marathas against Hydr Ali & Tipu Sultan

→ lack of Maratha unity <sup>after death</sup> of Madhar Rao

→ Anglo Sikh war - final battle at Gujarat (Chenab) - 1849

Dalhousie annexed Punjab under treaty of Lahore

→ Annexa<sup>n</sup> of Sindh

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