

**Springboard**  
**ACADEMY**

**AN INSTITUTE FOR IAS & RAS**

# **RAS PRELIMS**

## **2024 - 2025**

# **MODERN HISTORY OF INDIA**

## **PRELIMS EXAM**



## **Narendra sir**

## SYLLABUS

☑ Modern Period (From early 19<sup>th</sup> Century to 1964 AD)

- ✧ Evolution of Modern India & Emergence of Nationalism : Intellectual awakening; Press; Western education.
- ✧ Socio-religious reforms during 19<sup>th</sup> century : Various Leaders and institutions.
- ✧ The Freedom Struggle & Indian National Movement - its Various stages, streams and important Contributors, Contribution from different parts of the country.
- ✧ Post - Independence Nation Building : The Linguistic reorganisation of the states, Institutional building during Nehruvian age, Development of Science and Technology.

## INDEX

Sr.No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
1.	Governor General of Bengal	1-4
2.	Governor General of India	5-9
3.	Viceroy of India	10-16
4.	Revolt of 1857 AD	17-19
5.	Social & Religious Movement	20-28
6.	National Movement	29-55
7.	Revolutionary Movement	56-61
8.	Communist Movement	62-64
9.	Important News Papers & Magnize	65
10.	Peasant Movement	66-69
11.	Tribal Movement	70
12.	Institutional Building during Nehruvian Age	71-73

## GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BENGAL

### ☑ Warren Hasting (1772 - 85 AD)

- By the regulating Act of 1773 AD, the governor of Bengal became the Governor General of Bengal.

### ☼ Land Revenue Reforms

- Ended the diarchy rule in Bengal in 1772 AD, and took all power in his hands.
  - 5 year contract system was started in 1772 AD.
  - The new Zamindars who bid highest were given the contract.

### ☼ Judiciary Reforms -

- District Civil Court and District criminal court were formed at district level.
- A Supreme Court was established in Calcutta in 1774 AD.(Acc to Regulating act of 1773 AD)
  - Judges Of Calcutta Supreme Court - SIR ELIJAH IMPEY
- He got compilation of Hindu laws in a book called- "CODE OF GENTOO LAWS"
- He got English Translation of "FATWAH-E-ALAMGIR".
- William Jones Tranlated Manusmriti into English.
- William Jones and Colobrooke Composed a book name **Digest of Hindu laws.**
- 1784 AD - William jones founded "ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL". This organization translated Sanskrit and Persian Literature in European Language.
- A bengali Brahmin Maharaj Nandlal accused Warren Hestings for Corruption. Warren gave death punishment to Nandlal.
- Edmund Burke interduced impeachment against Warren Hesting and Elijah impey.
- Warren known has real founder of British Empier in India.

## ☑ Lord Cornwallis – (1786-93 AD)

### ★ LAND REVENUE REFORMS -

- 1790 AD – 10 year contract system was started and the old landlords were given preference.
- 1793 AD – This system was made permanent. This is called "PERMANENT SETTLEMENT".
- **JOHN SHORE** He prepared the draft of Permanent Settlement.
- In this System Zamindars were considered as land lords, so, this settlement is also called "Zamindari System".
- In it 10/11 part of revenue was given to company and 1/11 part given to Zamindars.
- This Settlement was introduced on 19 % of Part of British India.

### ★ JUDICIARY REFORMS -

- He implemented the "CORNWALLIS CODE" IN 1793 AD.
- Cornwallis started profession of Advocacy in India.
- Cornwallis Started Modern Indian Administrative service and Indian Police service.
- In India there for he is known as the **Father of IAS & IPS**.

## ☑ JOHN SHORE – (1793-98 AD)

- He prepared the draft of Permanent Settlement.

## ☑ Lord Wellesley (1798-1805 AD)

- He started the "Subsidiary Alliance Arrangement" in India.

### ★ PROVISIONS OF SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE -

1. Company took the responsibility of security of the province which did subsidiary alliance with company in return. Large Princely state gave them sovereign area while small princely state would give them cash.
2. The foreign affairs of the province would come under the company.
3. A representative of company was appointed in princely state, he was known as RESIDENT and he will not interfere in internal matters.



The provinces which did subsidiary alliance -

HYDERABAD	- 1798 AD
MYSORE	- 1799 AD (Rangapattanam)
TANJORE	- 1799 AD
AWADH	- 1801 AD
PESHAWA	- 1802 AD (Bassein)

☑ **LORD CORNWALLIS 1805 AD -**

- Only governor which was appointed twice.
- East Indian company Established Opium and Alkoid Factory at Gazipur in 1820 AD. it was the Largest and Oldest Opium Factory in the World.(Still Working) (Second Opium and Alkoid Factory - Neemch)
- He died in Gazipur, U.P.

☑ **GEORGE BARLOW (1805-07 AD)**

- 1806 AD : Vellore revolt took place during his rule.
- This revolt was conducted because of prohibition of use of religious symbols by soldiers.

☑ **LORD MINTO (1807-13 AD)**

- He signed the "Treaty of Amritsar" with Ranjeet Singh in 1809 AD.

☑ **LORD Hastings (1813-23 AD)**

- He asked to meet Mughal Badshah at parity.
- He did not meet the Mughal Badshah for 10 years.
- Land Revenue systems were started by him-
- Rayyatbari - Bombay, Madras
- Mahalvadi - Punjab, united & Middle Province.
- First Anglo Nepal War (1814 - 1816 AD) The war ended with the treaty of Sangoli/Sugoli.
- Lord Hastings elliminated the Pindaris.
- Leader of Pindaris - Cheetu , Wasil Mohmmad, Karim Khan, Ameen Khan.

### ❖ RYOTWARI SYSTEM -

- Captain Reed started the Ryotwari system from BARAMAHAL in 1792.
- 1817 AD - It was started at large level in Bombay by alphonson and in Madras by Munro.
- The Meaning of Ryot is farmer.
- The peasant was considered to be the owner of land in this arrangement.
- This arrangement was implemented in 51 % area of British India.

### ❖ MAHALWARI SYSTEM -

- The word Mahal means - Village/group of villages.
- In this arrangement, GRAM SABHA was considered the owner of land and the land revenue of the complete village was decided all together.
- This arrangement was applicable on 30% land of British India.
- This arrangement was started in 1822 AD by HALL MCKENZIE.
- MARTIN BIRD implemented it on large scale.
- He is called the "FATHER OF LAND REFORMS IN NORTHERN INDIA".
- In this arrangement local Productivity and Market Price of crops were taken into consideration.
- In future JAMES THOMPSON implemented this arrangement in North-Western Province.

### ☑ JOHN ADAMS (1823 AD)

- He banned the press.
- He banned MIRATUL NEWSPAPER of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (language - Persian) Weekly - Friday.

### ☑ LORD AMHERST (1823 - 1823 AD)

- He was the First Governor General who met the mughal Emperor at parity.
- First Anglo-Burma war (1824-1826 AD) this war ended by the treaty of Yandabu.

## GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

- By the charter act of 1833 AD, the governor general of Bengal became the governor general of India.
- The power to make laws for Bombay and Madras presidency was ended.
- Lord William Bentinck was the first governor General of India.

**William Bentinck** (1828-35 AD)

**Charles Metcalfe** (1835-36 AD)

**Lord Auckland** (1836-42 AD)

**Lord Ellen Borrough** (1842-44 AD)

**Lord Hardinge-I** (1844-48 AD)

**Lord Dalhousie** (1848-56 AD)

### ☑ WILLIAM BENTINCK (1828-35 AD)

- He was member of Whig Group of London.
- In 1829 AD, under article 17, Sati Practice was abolished in Bengal Presidency.
- This Sati ban was implemented with the efforts of RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY.
- RADHA KANT DEV: He opposed the abolishment of Sati Practice. His organization was named - DHARAM SABHA.
- William Bentinck suppressed Thag Pratha and appointed Colonel Salimen for this.
- He abolished the fourth mobile courts established by Lord Cornwallis.
- Local Language and English could be used in court in Persian.
- 1835 AD established of Medical College in Calcutta. it was India's First medical college.



## ★ ANGLO-ORIENTAL DISPUTE -

- In the charter Act of 1813 AD, 1 Lakh were sanctioned for education.
- In Charter Act of 1833 AD it was increased to rs.10 lakh per annum.
- William Bentinck made Macaulay president of "General committee of Public Institution" (1834)

### ❖ Supporters of English -

1. Munro
2. Elphinstone
3. George Macaulay
4. Trevelyan
5. Bentinck
6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

### ❖ Supporters of Sanskrit / Persian

1. James Princep
  2. Thomas Princep
  3. Willson.
- On 2nd Feb 1835 AD, Trickle Down Theory was given by Macaulay which was accepted by Government on 7th March 1835 AD.
  - According to this, the elite class Indians would be provided European knowledge in English Medium and this education would filter down to all sections of society.
  - Lord Auckland implemented this theory in the form of Government policy.
  - 1835 AD - English was made administrative language. In the courts, local language could be used in place of Persian.
  - Bentick was against the restriction on the press.
  - Bentik Murged Maysore 1831 AD and Coorg/Kacahhar 1834 AD into British estate.
  - Bentik accused Coorg/Kacahhar for Malaministration.

## NOTE -

- Macaulay was a legal member of executive council of Governor General.
- He did the Codification of laws.

### ☑ CHARLES METCALFE - (1835-36 AD)

- He is called the liberator of Indian Press.
- He concluded treaties with princely states of Rajasthan in 1818.

### ☑ LORD AUCKLAND (1836-1842 AD)

1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO - AFGHAN WAR (1839-42 AD)

- REASON: Friendship of Afghanistan's King DOST MOHAMMAD with Russia.

### ☑ LORD ELLEN BOROUGH (1842-44 AD)

- 1843 AD - Charles Napier Merged Sindh.
- He prohibited Slavery system under Article 5.
- In the Charter Act of 1833 AD, a proposal was made to abolish slavery.

### ☑ LORD HARDINGE - I (1844-48 AD)

- 1<sup>st</sup> ANGLO SIKH war was fought at this time.(1845-46 AD)

### ☑ LORD DALHOUSIE (1848-56 AD)

- Founder of "Modern Indian Map"
- He merged provinces with British India.

## MERGER THROUGH WAR

1849 AD - Punjab

1850 AD - Sikkim

1852 AD - Lower Burma & Pegu.

### • He devided Indian Princely states into 3 Categories -

1. These Provinces which were independent at the time of arrival of Britishers.
2. Those Provinces which were under the Marathas and Mughals at the time of arrival of Britishers.

3. Those Province which were re-established by Britisher.

### **MERGER THROUGH DOCTRINE OF LAPSE -**

He adopted a policy called Doctrine of Lapse.

### **PROVINCES WHICH WERE MERGED -**

SATARA	-	1848 AD
JAITPUR & SAMBHALPUR	-	1849 AD
BAGHAT	-	1850 AD
JHANSI	-	1853 AD
NAGPUR	-	1854 AD
KARAULI	-	1855 AD

- Karauli's merger was cancelled on orders of court of Director.

1856 AD

- Awadh was merged on the grounds of 'BAD GOVERNANCE'
- This merger was done on the basis of report given by OUTRUM.
- Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was sent to Calcutta.
- Buildings of Awadh – Keserbagh, Bada Imambada, Chota Imambada.
- Wajid Ali Shah is known as "Founder of Thumri Kathak"
- In 1851 AD, Dalhousie said – "One day this cherry will fall in our Mouth."

1853 AD - He annexed region of Berar from Hyderabad due to outstanding

1853 AD - He stopped pension of Nawab of Karnataka.

1853 AD - Stopped pension of Peshwa Nana Sahab.

1855 AD - He snatched the title of King of Tanjore. Tried to seize title of Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.

## ★ REFORMS OF DALHOUSIE

**1852 AD:-** Telegram Service was started. Head of Department – O'Shaughnessy

**1853 AD:-** Started railway service in India. Name of Engine – Fairy Queen.  
1<sup>st</sup> train between Mumbai – Thane

**1854 AD:-** POSTAL SERVICE. Postal Stamp was of Two Paisa initially it was free for Soldier but Dalhousie stopped the free postal service for soldiers.

**1854 AD:-** Started the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (PWD). Gang Canal was made in U.P.

**1854 AD :-** Reforms in education

### ★ WOODS DISPATCH (1854 AD)

- Under the leadership of Charles wood educational reforms were implemented.
- Charles wood was the chairman of BOARD OF CONTROL.

### ★ Administration reforms-

- Non-Regulation System was implemented in NEWLY WON STATES.
- A Commissioner was appointed which directly reported to the Governor-General.

### ★ Military reforms -

- Army Headquarters was transferred from Calcutta to Shimla.
- Artillery headquarter was also shifted to Meerut from CALCUTTA.
- He increased the number of English, Sikh and Gorkha soldiers.

## VICEROY OF INDIA

- By Council of India Act. Governor General of India was also known as Viceroy.
- Lord Canning was the 1<sup>st</sup> VICEROY.

Lord Canning	-	(1856-1862 AD)
Lord Elgin I	-	(1862-1863 AD)
John Lawrence	-	(1863-1869 AD)
Lord Mayo	-	(1869-1872 AD)
Lord Northbrook	-	(1872-1876 AD)
Lord Lytton	-	(1876-1880 AD)
Lord Ripon	-	(1880-1884 AD)
Lord Dufferin	-	(1884-1888 AD)
Lord Lansdowne	-	(1888-1894 AD)
Lord Elgin II	-	(1894-1899 AD)
Lord Curzon	-	(1899-1905 AD)

### ☑ LORD CANNING (1856-1862 AD)

- 1856 AD - Passed the "WIDOW REMARRIAGE ACT" (article 15). This act was passed by the efforts of "ISHWAR CHANDRA VIDHYASAGAR".
- He was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857 AD.
- Established Calcutta, Madras & Bombay universities in 1857 AD.

**1860 AD - Economic** reforms were done by JAMES WILSON. 1<sup>st</sup> time budget was introduced and Income tax was imposed. (1% income tax on income more than 500 Rs.)

- C.P.C. (Civil Procedure Court) New name – Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam.



- I.P.C. (Indian Penal Code) New name- Bhartiya Nayay Sanhita.
- CrPc. were segregated. New name – Bhartiya Nagarik Surksha Sanhita.
- 1861 AD –Indian High Court Act was passed.

☑ **LORD ELGIN I (1862-1863 AD) :-** He Supressed the WAHABI MOVEMENT.

☑ **JOHN LAWRENCE (1863-1869 AD)**

- Famine commission was formed under chairmanship of CAMPBELL.
- 1865 AD - Maritime telegram Service was started between India and Britain.
- Headopted policy of indolence towards Afganistan.
- The use of this words was done by JWS Wasdly.

☑ **LORD MAYO (1869-1872 AD) :-**

- He started the financial Decentralisation.
- 1872 AD - 'Experimental Census' was conducted in India.
- 1872 AD Indian Evidance Act passed.
- Mayo did jail reforms in India.
- While inspecting the Cellular Jail in Andaman, he was stabbed by an Afghan.

☑ **LORD NORTHBROOKE (1872-76 AD)**

- He Supressed the Kuka Movement.
- 1875 AD - He Founded the Mayo College in Ajmer.

☑ **LORD LYTTON (1876-1880 AD)**

- Wrote literature in pen name of Oven Meredith.
- 1877 AD - He established famine commission under the leadership of Richard Strachey.
- He organised the Delhi court and entitled queen victoria as "KESAR-E-HIND".(Royal Title Act 1876 AD)

- 1878 AD - **VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.**
  - The act was intended to prevent the Vernacular press from expressing criticism of british policies. There was no right to make an appeal.
  - It is also known as 'GAGGING ACT.'
  - Newspapers which were banned –  
SOMPRAKASH (Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar)  
DHAKA PRAKASH  
BHARAT MIHIR  
SAHCHAR
- To escape from this act, Moti Lal Ghosh translated his newspaper 'AMRIT BAZAR PATRIKA' from Bangla to English.
- **1878 AD - Indian Arms Act** - It made compulsory arms licence for Indians
- **1879 AD - Statutory Civil Service**  
It was a service like ICS made for the Indians.
- Its rank and salary was less than that of ICS and their number was 1/6<sup>th</sup> of ICS.
- They will appointed on recommendation of Provincial Government. This Service was ended after some time.
- Lytton reduced the maximum age limit from 23 to 19 in ICS.  
ICS- 1833 Charter Act Emphasised on eligibility based administration  
Charter Act of 1853 AD had provisions for written exam for ICS.  
Macaulay Committee was made in 1854 AD  
1<sup>st</sup> Indian ICS- Satyendra Nath Tagore  
1886 AD establishment of public service commission.

#### ☑ **LORD RIPON (1880-84 AD)**

- Gentleman Ripon, Good Ripon.
- **1881 AD :-** 1<sup>st</sup> regular census was conducted. 1<sup>st</sup> factory act was passed.  
**FACTORY ACT (1881 AD)** - Children less than 7 years can't work in factories.
- Children between 7-12 years of age can work maximum for 4 hours.

- This rule was applicable in factory where at least 100 workers are employed.
- In 1881 AD Ripon returned Mysure.
- 1882 AD :- Vernacular press act was repealed.
- 1882 AD :- Started local Governance in India.
- Under this Municipal corporations and Boards were established. They were given right to impose tax.

#### ★ 1882 AD - Hunter Commission

- This commission was made for reforms in Primary and secondary education.

#### ★ 1883 AD - ILBERT BILL CONTROVERSY

- P.C. ILBERT was the legal member of Executive council of governor General.
- An Indian Judge cannot hear criminal case against an English Criminal.
- Ripon passed a bill made by Ilbert but it was opposed by the Britishers.
- This is called 2<sup>nd</sup> white revolt (Revolt done by Britishers). After revolt it was proposed that in such matters a jury of 12 members (Majority Britishers) will hear the case.
- 1<sup>st</sup> White Revolt-It was happened during tenure of Clive due to abolition of dual allownces.
- Ripon gave resignation on question of sending Indian army to Egypt.
- According to Florence Nightingale (Nursing Day is celebrated in her memory) -Revivor of India.

#### ☑ LORD DUFFERING (1884-88 AD)

- 28TH Dec. 1885 AD - Congress party was established.
- Duffering did Burma Campaign.
- It was last big imperiarlist campaign of Britishers in India.

☑ **LORD LANSDOWNE (1888-94 AD)**

- DURAND was sent to resolve the Border dispute between India and Afghanistan.

★ **1891 AD - 2<sup>nd</sup> FACTORY ACT**

☑ **LORD ELGIN II (1894-99 AD)**

- Famine commission, Chairman – James Loyal
- "India was won by the sword and it will be kept in British possession by strength of sword".

☑ **LORD CURZON (1899-1905 AD)**

- He was experienced governor general in comparison to others.
- According to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, "It is Such a Misfortune that Famine, Plague and Curzon came to India at the same time"
- Gopal krishan gokhale Compared Curzon to Aurangzeb.

★ **COMMISSION:-**

1. Famine Commission: - ANTONY MC DONALD.
2. Irrigation Commission: - SCOTT MONCRIFF –
  - 4.5 Crore Rs. will be spent in next 20 years on irrigation.
  - He was famous Chhappaniya Drought.
3. Police Commission: ANDREW FREZER
  - Provincial police will be recruited. Direct Recruitment to be done on high posts. Central Investigation board should be established.
4. University Commission: THOMAS RALEIGH
  - 1901 AD – Shimla conference was called in 1901 AD for university Education. 1902 – University Commission was formed. 1904 AD – University Act was passed.
  - There were 2 Indian members in Thomas Raleigh Commission –
    1. Syed Hussain Bilgrami
    2. Justice Gurudas Banerjee.
  - Railway reforms under ROBERTSON.
  - Maximum railway lines in India were laid at times of Curzon.

## ★ ACTS -

### 1. 1899 AD - CALCUTTA NAGAR NIGAM ACT.

- Under this government officials were increased in Municipal Corporations

### 2. 1899 AD - INDIAN TOKEN AND PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

- Pound was legalized in India (1 Pound - 15 rs). Rupee was made equal to Gold Standard
- 1861 AD Government of India issued first time 10 rs. Paper Currency.
- 1904 AD - COOPERATIVES SOCIETY ACT - Under this farmers were provided loans at nominal prices.
- 1904 AD - INDIAN ANCIENT MONUMENTS CONSERVATION ACT - established archaeological department in India.
- Curzon granted money to ASI.
- Sir John Marshal was appointed as Director General of ASI.

## ★ Foreign Policy -

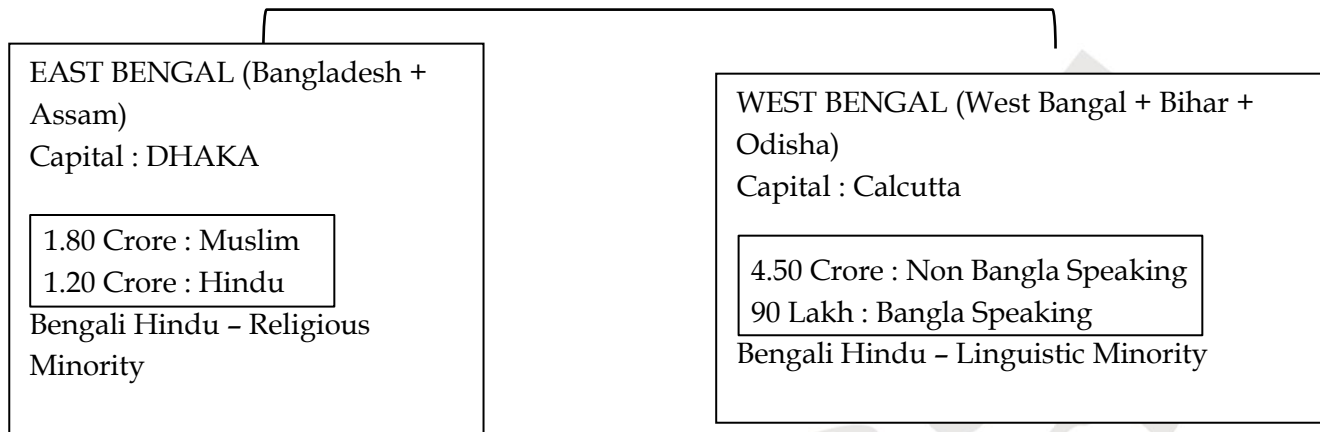
- He organized the Delhi Court.
- Russian activities were increasing in TIBET. An army was sent to Tibet under the leadership of 'Young Husband' in 1903 AD. Dalai Lama ran away from Tibet and War compensation of 75 lakh was imposed on Tibet. 'Chumbi Valley' was occupied for next 75 years. In 1908 AD War Compensation was reduced to 25 lakh and chumbi valley was returned.
- Curzon banned the foreign visits of kings.

## ★ Military Reforms :- Military reforms were done under the leadership of commander-in-chief kichner. "Kichner test" was started for the soldiers. A training centre was established in QUETA (Pakistan) for military officials.

## ★ In 1901 AD Curzon established imperial cadet cops. Present known as NCC.(National Cadet Cops)



## PARTITION OF BENGAL - 1905 AD



- The reason of Bengal Partition was given as administrative disorder but his actual motive was to suppress the feeling of Nationalism arising in Bengali Hindus and to create a rift between the Hindus and Muslims.
- Curzon had a dispute with KICHNER over the matter of appointment of army officials so he Curzon resigned.

### ☑ LORD MINTO-II (1905-1910 AD)

- Satyendra prasad Sinha was the first Indian appointed in the executive of Viceroy in 1909 AD.
- He was appointed as Advocate General of Bengal.

## REVOLT OF 1857 AD

- **29th march** - Mangal Pandey of 34th Native Infantry of Bairakhpur Cantonment revolted against Greased Bullets and killed two British officers named HUSION and BAGH.
- **8th April** - Mangal Pandey was hanged to Death.
- **24th April** - 90 soldiers of Meerut cantonment refused to use the greased bullets.
- **10th May** - 20 Native Infantry and 3<sup>rd</sup> Light cavalry started the revolt in Meerut.
- **11th May** - The Soldiers reached Delhi and made Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.
- **25th Aug** - 'AZAMGARH DECLARATION' was done in the name of Bahadur Shah Zafar and all Indians were requested to be a part of this revolt.
- The revolt began from Meerut on 10th May 1857.

Center	Rebellion	English Officers Who Supressed the Revolt
1. DELHI	Bahadur Shah Zafar Bakht Khan	Nicholson Hudson
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nicholson was killed in this attack.</li> <li>• Bahadur shah Zafar was arrested from Tomb of Humayun.</li> </ul>	
2. LUCKNOW	Begam Hazrat Mahal (Mahak Pari) Birjish Qadir (Begam Hazrat Mahal Declared his son as a Nawab of Lucknow.)	Campbell
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Henry Lawrence was burnt alive in Lucknow.</li> <li>• Public revolt took place in Awadh.</li> <li>• Awadh was killed "Nursery of Bengal Army"</li> </ul>	

- Beghum Hazrat Mahal went to Nepal.

3. KANPUR                      Nana Sahab (Dhundhupant) Campbell  
   Tantya Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang)

- Nana Sahab went to Nepal
- Tantya Tope went to Queen of Jhansi

4. JHANSI                      Rani Laxmi Bai                      Hugh Rose  
   Tantya Tope

- Rani Laxmi Bai real name - Manikarnika.
- Rani Laxmibai occupied Gwalior
- Scindia remained a supporter of Britishers and ran away from Jhansi.
- Rani laxmi bai died in battle.
- Tantya tope was betrayed by his friend Man singh and got caught in Jungle of Narvar and he was hanged in SHIVPURI.
- Acc. to Hugh Rose  
"Here lay the woman who was the only man among the rebels"
- According to Canning -  
"If Scindia had supported the revolt then British power would have ended".

5. JAGDISHPUR              Kunwar Singh                      Willaim Taylor

6. FAIZABAD              Maulvi Ahmed Ullah Shah              Renard  
   (Danka Shah)

- He lead the 22nd Native Infantry. He defeated Henry Lawrence in Battle of Chinhath. Britishers kept on reward of 50,000 on him.

7. BAREILLY              KHAN BAHADUR KHAN              Wincent Eyer  
   Bakht Khan

8. ALLAHBAD              LIYAKAT ALI                      Colonel Neil

9. FATEHABAD              Azimullah

10. BADOT (up)              Shahumal

11. SINGHBHUM              Gonu  
   (Tribe)

- The strategy of Revolt was made by **Azimullah**
  - He was Secretary and advisor of Nana Saheb.
  - He went to London to increase the pension of Nana Saheb
- **Rangoji Bapu**
  - He went to London to protect the right of Chhatrapati of Satara.
- Revolt was to start from 31st May but it started on 10 May from Merrut.
- Symbol of Revolt – LOTUS and CHAPATI.

### ☑ Nature of revolt-

#### ✧ English Historian

1. Lawrance/ Sile- Soepoy mutiny.
2. TR Homes- Struggle between civilization and barbarism.
3. TER Reez- Struggle between bigotry and Christians.
4. Benjamin Disraeli- National revolt.
5. Tailor-Hindu Muslim conspiracy against Muslims.

#### ✧ Indian Historian

1. Veer Sawarkar and Ashok Mehta-First freedom movement)
2. Ramesh Chandra Mazumdar-Neither first, nor national and not a freedom movement.

Book-The 1<sup>st</sup> war of independence, The great rebellion.

## Social & Religious Reforms Movement

### ☑ Raja Ram Mohan Roy -

#### ✧ Titles -

- Father of Indian Renaissance.
- "Bridge between Past and Future"
- Father of Modern India.
- Morning Star.

#### ✧ Organization -

- Atmiya Sabha - 1815 AD
- Vedant College - 1832 AD
- Hindu College - 1817 AD, supporter - David Hare (Scotland Watch maker)
- British Unitarian association.
- Brahmo samaj - 1828 AD

#### ✧ News Papers -

- Miratul Akhbar (Persian)
- Samvad Kaumadi (Bangla)
- Brahminical magazine
- Bangdoot

#### ✧ Books -

- Gift to Monotheist - English
- एकेश्वरवादियों को उपहार - Hindi
- तुहफतुल मुहाबुद्दीन - Persian
- Precepts of Jesus
- हिन्दू उत्तराधिकार के नियम
- Rajaram Mohan Roy was in contact with Christian Missionaries of SIRAMPUR.
- He had a debate with missionaries over matter of Monotheism.
- He opposed SATI PRACTICE and CHILD MARRIAGE.
- He opposed IDOL WORSHIP.



- He opposed Incarnation of God
- He supported Capitalism.
- He supported English Education.
- He supported Permanent settlement.
- He supported Freedom of PRESS
- 1833 AD – Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in BRISTOL
- ❖ **Raja Ram Mohan Roy's supporters-**
  - DWARIKA NATH TAGORE
  - TARA CHAND CHAKRAVARTI
  - 1843 AD – Debendra Nath Tagore took forward the Brahmo Samaj.
- **1839 AD :-** Debendra Nath Tagore headed the TATTVABODHINI SABHA in 1839 and also published TATTVA BODHINI PATRIKA whose editor was AKSHAY KUMAR DUTTA.
- Keshab Chandra Sen was made the ACHARYA by DEBENDRA NATH TAGORE of Brahmo Samaj.
- 1865 AD:- Keshab Chandra Sen was dismissed from the Brahmo Samaj.
- He founded the "Bhartiya Brahmo Samaj", while debendra nath tagore's Brahmo Samaj came to be known as "ADI BRAHMO SAMAJ"
- 1872 AD:- By the efforts of sen "Native Marriage Act" was passed in which minimum age of marriage was fixed as 14 and 18 years.
- Keshab Chandra sen got his 13 year old daughter married with Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar.
- Anand Mohan Bose Set up a new organization, "THE SADHARAN BRAHMO SAMAJ".
- Other Members : SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE, DWARIKA NATH GANGULY.
- Other organization of keshub Chandra Sen-
  - a) Maitrie Sangh (Sangat Sabha)
  - b) Indian reform association
  - c) Tabernacle of New dispensation

☑ **Dev Samaj -**

- **Founder** - Shiv Narayan Agnihotri.
- Earlier he was member of Brahm Samaj.
- He believes in Guru Parampara.

☑ **DAYANAND SARASWATI -**

- 1824 AD - Born in Morvi state in Gujarat.
- Original Name : Mool Shankar
- His Guru Punanand ji gave him the name "Dayanand Saraswati".
- He received knowledge of vedas from his teacher Swami VIRJANANDA. Other Name of Virjananda - Vridhanand, Budhan Baba, Dandi Swami.
- 1875 AD - Established Arya Samaj in BOMBAY.
- 1877 AD - Established Arya Samaj in LAHORE.
- 1878 AD - Established Arya Samaj in DELHI.
- He gave the slogan - "Back to the Vedas"
- They considered only RIGVEDA as authentic.
- His book : SATYARTH PRAKASH (The true exposition)
- Denied monism
- He opposed - IDOL WORSHIP, Untouchability
- He supported - YAJNAS.
- Saraswati led the SHUDDHI MOVEMENT. It was started to bring back people to Hinduism who had converted to Christianity and Islam.
- In VALENTINE CHIROL's book "INDIAN UNREST" - ARYA SAMAJ and BALGANGADHAR TILAK has been called "Father of Indian unrest".
- Post Saraswati's death, Arya Samaj got divided in 2 parts-
  - LALA LAJPAT RAI
  - LALA HANSRAJ
- They were supporters of English Education and they opened DAYANAND ANGLO-VEDIC Schools (D.A.V.) and colleges.
- SWAMI SHRADDHANAND SARASWATI
- LEKHRAM

- MUNSHIRRAM were supporters of Sanskrit and started gurukul kangri in Haridwar.
- Established Vedic Yantralaya in Ajmer.(Printing Press)

☑ **SWAMI VIVEKANANDA-**

Original Name – Narendra Nath Dutta.

Guru – Ramkrishna Paramhas.

- Khetri's king ajeet singh gave him 3 things-
  - i) His name – Vivekanand
  - ii) Pagri
  - iii) Money for going to Chicago.
- 1893 AD – He took part in "Parliament of Religions" held at Chicago.
- He delivered his Famous Speech "My brothers and Sisters of America".
- 1896 AD - He established "VEDANT SAMAJ" in Newyork.
- 1897 AD - He founded the "Ramkrishna Mission in BELUR, Calcutta.
- His Newspaper – Prabudh Bharat, Udhbodhan
- Margaret Elizabeth of Ireland was his main disciple who was later known as "SISTER NIVEDITA".
- Later on an office was established in Almoda.(Uttarakhand)

☑ **ANNIE BESANT :**

- 1875 AD :- Madame H.P Blavatsky and Colonel M.S. olcott founded the "THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY" in New York.
- 1882 AD :- Shifted headquarters to ADAYAR, near Madras, India.
- 1893 AD:- Annie Besant came to India from Ireland as a member of Theosophical Society.
- 1907 AD:- Became the president of Theosophical society.
- 1898 AD:- She laid the foundation of "Hindu College" in Banaras which became "Banaras Hindu University" (B.H.U) by the efforts of Madan Mohan Malviya in 1916 AD.
- Theosophical Society was influenced by Hindu, Buddhism and Persian religious.

- Annie Besant declared her Adopted Son - JANA KRISHNA MURTHY as incarnation of Lord Krishna.
- Newspapers : New India, Common weal

☑ **HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO -**

- He was a professor in Hindu College of Calcutta.
- His organization :
  - i) Academic association
  - ii) Society for acquisition of General knowledge
  - iii) Debating club
  - iv) Bang hith Sabha
  - v) Anglo Indian Hindu Association

☼ **Newspapers :**

1. Indian Gazette
  2. Calcutta Literature Gazette
  3. East India
- He is considered the first nationalist poet of India.
  - 1831 AD - He died at the age of 22.
  - He carried forward the work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
  - Surendra Nath Benerjee describes Derozian as- "The pioneers of Modern Civilisation of Bengal, the conscript fathers of our race".
  - Derozio led the Young Bengal Movement.

☑ **PRARTHANA SAMAJ -**

- 1867 AD :- With help of Keshab Chandra sen Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay.

**PROMINENT LEADERS-**

- Mahadeo govind ranade.
- R. G. Bhandarkar
- Atma Ram Pandurang
- N.G. Chandavarhar.

☑ **MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE -**

- He was a judge in East India Company.
- He was political guru of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Called as Socrates of Maharashtra.
- His Organisations -
  - 1867 AD - Widow Marriage Organisation
  - 1871 AD - Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
  - 1884 AD - Deccan Education society. In future it became Fergusson College, Poona.
- Gokhale, Tilak and Agarkar were associated with this college.
- 1887 AD - Organised INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
- Book - A believer's faith in Religion.

☑ **VEDA SAMAJ -**

- Called the "Brahmo Samaj of South"
- Founded by efforts of Keshub Chandra Sen.
- Founder -
  - Gharlu Naidu
  - Vishwanath Mudaliyer

☑ **SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ -**

- Jyotiba Phule founded Satyashodhah Samaj in Maharashtra.
- Magazine - GULAMGIRI.
- Opened a school for Dalit Students with the help of wife Savitri Rao Phule.
- V.K. Vandekar gave the title of Mahatma to Jyoti Rao Phule.
- Savitri Bai Phule was considered as first Female Teacher of India.

☑ **PARAM HANS MANDALI -**

- Founder - Gopalhari Deshmukh
- Magazine - "LOKAHITAWADI"
- Due to this magazine, he came to be known as Lokahitawadi.



☑ **SHARDA SADAN - MUMBAI**

- Founder – Pandita Rama Bai

☑ **SEVA SADAN – Pune**

- Founder – Rama Bai Ranade.

To make Widow independent.

## ALIGARH MOVEMENT

- Founder – Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Organisations –  
1863 AD – Mohammedan literary Association  
1864 AD – Scientific Association  
1875 AD – Anglo – Oriental Mohammedan School.

It became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920 AD.

✧ **NEWS PAPERS/MAGAZINES -**

- (i) Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq (Improvement of Manners & Morals)
- (ii) Rajbhakt Muslim.

**Book :- 'Asbab A Bagawat A Hind.'**

• **Ideology -**

1. Tried to modernize the Muslim Community through modern education among Indian Muslims without weakening their allegiance to Islam.
  2. They gave liberal interpretation of Quran and wrote Commentary on Bible
  3. Supported English Education and British rule.
  4. Opposed congress Party and Peer-Muridi Practice.
  5. Formed Patriotic association with shivprasad king of Benaras for opposition of Congress.
- Initially, they were true supporters of Hindu-Muslim Unity but later said that Hindus and Muslims are two separate Nations.(To eyes of A beautiful Bride.)
  - Morrison, Arch Bold, Thimodor Back: - They were principles of Aligarh College, which turned Aligarh Movement in favour of Britishers.
  - Book of WW Hunter- Indian muslim

## DEOBAND MOVEMENT

- 1867 AD – Started from Deoband near Saharanpur district (UP) rebellions of 1857 AD took part in it.
- Founders - Rashid Ahmed Gangohi and Mohammad Qasim Novitavi
- Objective: - To revive Islam to its original form for this good religious teachers will be trained.
- Mahmud-Ul-Hasan gave a political and intellectual content to the movement.
- SHIBLI NUMANI was earlier associated with Aligarh Movement, but later became supporter of DEOBAND MOVEMENT.
- Deoband Movement was opposite of Aligarh Movement.
- They opposed the British Rule and supported congress.

## WAHABI/WALLIULLAH MOVEMENT

1. Started by Abdul Wahab in Arab.
2. In India, It was started by SYED AHMED BARELVI against Sikhs in Punjab.
3. Post British Annexation of Punjab the movement was directed against the British.
4. It was a violent and Communal Movement.
5. Their objective – India was considered to be DAR-UL-HARB (Land of Kafiers) and it needed to be converted to DAR-UL-ISLAM (Land of Islam).
6. After Punjab they made East India as their major centre.
7. Prominent leaders –
  - a. Hazi Karamat Ali
  - b. Shariyat Ullah Khan.

## AHMADIYA MOVEMENT

- 1889 AD – Started from Kadiya, Gurdaspur.
- FOUNDER – Ghulam Ahmed
- He considered himself incarnation of Lord Krishna and Prophet.
- Book – "Bahrin-e-Ahmadiya".

## RAHNUMA-E-MAZDA-E-SABHA

- It was a Persian religious reform organization.
- They worked for women empowerment.

### ❖ PROMINENT LEADERS

- Fardinji Nairoji
- Dada Bhai Nairoji
- Bahramji Malabari
- S.S. Bangali
- Magazine – "Rast Goftar"

### Widow re-marriage

- 1850 AD – Vishnu Shastri Pandit founded "Widow Remarriage Association"
- 1852 AD - Karsondas Mulji started "SATYA PRAKASH" in Gujarati to advocate widow remarriage.
- 1878 AD - Veersalingam started 'RAJA MUNDRI SOCIAL REFORM' which advocated widow remarriage.
- D.K. Karve founded a WIDOW ASHRAM.

### Girl education

- 1819 AD - Christian Missionaries set up female juvenile society.
- 1849 AD - J.E.D. Bethure founded first women school in Calcutta.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was associated with 35 girl's school.
- 1906 AD - D.K. Karve founded women's college in Bombay.
- Fatima Sheikh and Rukkaiya, Sakhawat Hussain made efforts for girls' education.

### • Child marriage

- 1891 AD - Bahram ji Malabari enacted the "AGE OF CONSENT ACT" which forbade the marriage of girls below the age of 12.
- 1929 AD - An act was made to stop child marriage by the efforts of Harvilas Sarda. This act is known as 'Sarda Act' which made marriage age 18 from 14.

## INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

### POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS BEFORE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS-

#### I. BENGAL- (AKA - LAND HOLDERS SOCIETY)

##### 1. BENGAL ZAMINDARI ASSOCIATION - 1838

- Founder : DWARIKA NATH TAGORE, RADHA KANT DEO
- It was India's first political organization.

##### 2. BENGAL BRITISH ASSOCIATION - 1843

- Founder : Dwarika Nath Tagore

##### 3. BRITISH INDIA ASSOCIATION - 1851

- Founder : RADHA KANT DEV & DEVENDRA NATH TAGORE.

##### 4. India League - 1875

- Founder : Shishir Kumar Ghosh

##### 5. Indian Association - 1876

- Founder : Surendra Nath Banerjee
- This organization led the ICS movement
- Demands -
  - a. Maximum age limit should be increased and examination should be held in India.

##### 6. National Conference - 1883

Founder - Surendra Nath Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose also a supporter.

#### II. MADRAS

##### 1. MADRAS NATIVE ASSOCIATION - 1852

- This organization criticised the revolt of 1857, therefore it became unpopular.

##### 2. MADRAS MAHAJAN SABHA - 1884

- Founder -
  - V. RAGHAVACHARI

- SUBRAMANIAM AIYER
- ANAND CHARLU

### III. BOMBAY

#### 1. BOMBAY ASSOCIATION - 1852

- Its name was changed to Bombay Presidency Association in 1885.
- Founder –
  - BADRUDDIN TYABJI
  - DADA BHAI NAIROJI
  - K.T. TELANG.

#### 2. EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION - 1866

- Founder - DADA BHAI NAIROJI
- It was founded in London.

### INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS - 28 Dec. 1885

- 1884 - In the Adiyar Conference of theosophical Society. A.O. HUME advised for establishment of an all-India organization.
- This organization was named as - "INDIAN NATIONAL UNION" but later it was renamed to "INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS" on the advice of Dada bhai Nairoji.
- It 1<sup>st</sup> session was to be held in Poona but due to plague it was held in Bombay in Gurudas tejpai Sanskrit college.

#### Annual sessions of India national congress

Year/Place	President	Details
☑ 1885 AD(28 <sup>th</sup> Dec) Bombay	W.C. Bannerji	1 Christian President Due to spread of plague in Poona session was held in Bombay at Gokul Das Tejpai Sanskrit College and was attended by 72 Delegates Surrendra Nath Banerjee did not take part as proposals were put forward but



none of it was related to peasants or labourers

- ☒ 1886 AD

Dada Bhai Naorji<sup>1st</sup> Parsi President
- ☒ 1887 AD Madras

Badruddin Tyabji      1<sup>st</sup> Muslim President
- ☒ 1818 AD Allahabad

George Yule      1<sup>st</sup> British President
- ☒ 1889 AD Bombay

William Wedderburn      He wrote Biography of A.O. Hume  
 Become the President in Allahabad Session in 1910
- ☒ 1890 AD Calcutta

Feroz Shah Mehta      Kadambini Ganguly gave lecture.  
 I graduate of Calcutta University
- ☒ 1896 AD Calcutta

Rahimtulla Sayani      I time VANDE MATRAM was sung
- ☒ 1905 AD Banaras movement

Gopal Krishna Gokhle      Support was given to Swadeshi
- ☒ 1906 AD Calcutta

Dada Bhai Naoroji      Word 'Swaraj' mentioned for first time.  
 4 Proposals were passed.
 
  - Swaraj
  - National Education
  - Swadeshi
  - Foreign Boycott
- ☒ 1907 AD Surat

Rash Behari Ghosh
 
  - Split in the Congress between Moderates and the extremists.
  - Tilak was arrested and sent to Mandley Jail .
  - Tilak was given 6 years imprisonment
- ☒ 1911 AD Culcutta

Bishan Narayan Dhar      1<sup>st</sup> time National Anthem was sung.
- ☒ 1916 AD Lucknow

Ambica Charan Majumdar      Reunion of moderates and extremists  
 This agreement was done by efforts of tilak and Annie Besant  
 Agreement between Congress and Muslim League was called "Lucknow Pact"



It took place with the efforts of Tilak and Jinnah

- ☑ 1917 AD Calcutta Annie Besant 1<sup>st</sup> Female President of congress.
- ☑ 1924 AD Belgaum Mahatama Gandhi Discussion to make Hindi as National Language.
- ☑ 1925 AD Kanpur Sarojini Naidu 1<sup>st</sup> Indian female President of Congress
- ☑ 1926 AD Guwahati Srinivas Iyengar Khadi compulsory for Congressworkers.
- ☑ 1929 AD Lahore Jawaharlal Nehru
  - It was declared that Independence day would be celebrated on 26<sup>th</sup> Jan.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Independence Day - 26 Jan. 1930
  - "Purna Swaraj Resolution" was passed.
  - Working committee to launch 'Civil Disobedience Movement' under leadership of Gandhiji.
- ☑ 1931 AD Karachi Vallabh Bhai Patel Members of Naujawan Bharat Sabha protested against Gandhi after Bhagat Singh was hanged.
- ☑ 1933 AD Calcutta Nellie Sen Gupta
- ☑ 1936 AD Lucknow Jawahar Lal Nehru
- ☑ 1937 AD Faizpur Jawahar Lal Nehru Congress declared its agriculture programme.

At this time session of "All India Peasant Sabha" was held  
President - N.G. Ranga

- ☑ 1938 AD Haripur Subash Chandra Bose National Planning Committee was set up under the chairmanship of J.L. Nehru
- ☑ 1939 AD Tripuri Subash Chandra Bose Subash Chandra Bose become the president after defeating patabhi Sitarmayya  
Gandhiji gave support to patabhi Sitarmayya  
Rajendra Prasad took over as President after Subash Chandra resigned.  
S.C. Bose formed the FORWARD BLOCK.
- ☑ 1940 AD Ramgarh Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad A Programme on National unity was held President for longest time (6 year)

Youngest President of Congress (1935's  
Delhi special session)

- ☑ 1946 AD Meerut      Achary J.B. Kriplani      Congress president at the time Independence
- ☑ 1947 AD Delhi      Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- ☑ 1948 AD Jaipur      Pattabhi Sitarmayya

### A.O. Hume (1885-1905 AD) :-

- He remained life long secretary of congress.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak :- Never became congress president
- Madan mohan Malviya Became congress president 4 times  
1909 AD -Lahore, 1918 AD-Delhi, 1932 AD - Delhi, 1933 AD -Calcutta
- Madan Mohan Malviya was in Jail so AMRIT RANCHHORDDAS GATTANI  
become president in 1932 AD Delhi and Nellie sen gupta assumed leadership  
in 1933 AD Calcutta session.
- DADABHAI NAOROJI, J.L. Nehru – Became president thrice.

### First Stage of national movement (1885-1905 AD)

ERA of Moderates.

#### **Prominent leaders-**

- Firoz Shah Mehta
- Gopal Krishna Ghokhale
- SN Banerjee
- Badruddin Tyabji
- They led the movement by memorandum and applications in a peaceful manner.

#### **Contributions –**

- 1886 AD - established public service commission
- 1892 AD – Council of India Act
- 1896 AD – Expenditure reform Commission
- Popularised the "DRAIN OF WEALTH" theory. It was given by "DadaBhai Nauroji". Hence this era is called ERA of Economic Nationalism.
- Other book- Poverty and unbritish rule in India.

## Second Stage of National Movement (1905-1919 AD)

- Era of extremists

### **Prominent leaders**

- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Aurobindo Ghosh

## **Partition of Bengal**

- 19<sup>th</sup> July 1905 AD :- Declaration of Partition of Bengal
- 7<sup>th</sup> Aug 1905 AD :- Swadeshi movement was started in opposition of partition of Bengal.
- Anand Mohan Bose addressed big rally in calcatta
- 16<sup>th</sup> oct 1905 AD :- Partition of Bengal took place -
  1. Surendra Nath Banerjee called it as BOLT FROM BLUE
  2. Aurobindo Ghosh led the Swadeshi movement
  3. Ashwin Kumar Dutt founded SWADESH BANDHAV SAMITI and started newspaper called SWADESHI  
He was a teacher of BARISAL
  4. Krishna Kumar Mitra - Started newspaper called SANJEEVANI which advocated boycott of foreign goods.
  5. P.C. Roy started Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals company
  6. Gurudas Banerjee founded National Education Council and Aurobindo Ghosh become principal of National Collage of Calcutta.
  7. Rabindra Nath Tagore - started Indigenous painting  
**Founded** - "Indian society of oriental arts" which gave scholarships to artists  
1<sup>st</sup> student who got scholarship - NANDLAL BOSE
- Ravindra Nath Tagore - Composed Amar Sonar Bangla. He said everyone should tie rakhi to each other in Bengal .16<sup>th</sup> October was celebrated as SORROW DAY.

## **SWADESHI MOVEMENT OUTSIDE BENGAL-**

- ❖ DELHI - Saiyyad Haider Raja
- ❖ Punjab - Lal lajpat Rai
- ❖ Maharashtra - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ❖ Andhra Pradesh - Hari sarvottam Rao
- ❖ Madras - Chidambram Pillai

## **Muslim League**

- A Muslim delegation under the leadership of Sir Aga Khan met Governor General Minto II in Shimla on 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 1906.
- This delegation was sent by the principal of Aligarh College Archbolt.
- Minto II gave him the advice to form an association 30<sup>th</sup> Dec 1906- Muslim League was founded in Dhaka
- Founder – Salim Ullah Khan
- 1<sup>st</sup> Chairman – Waqar ul Mulk
- 1908 – Sir Aga Khan was made a permanent Chairman
- 1908 – In 1908's Amritsar session Muslim League demanded separate electoral for Muslims.

## **Council of India Act 1909 AD / Morley Minto Reforms**

The Morley Minto reforms named after Morley, the secretary of state and Minto was Governor General at that time.

### **Provision –**

1. The Muslims were given SEPARATE ELECTORAL
2. Imperial legislative council was expanded to a total of 69 members among these 9 were permanent members of the executive council of Governor General 60 were extra members.  
(9 Permanent, 60 Extra) = 69
3. The extra members were given right to ask supplementary questions.
4. They were given right to debate on budget.
5. Question could not be asked on the following matters –
  - Foreign affairs
  - Princely states
  - Railway
  - Defence
  - Interest
6. One Indian was appointed as a permanent member to viceroy's executive Council.  
Satyendra Prasan Sinha was made a legal member.
7. One Indian member was appointed in 'Council of India'
8. Provincial legislatures were enlarged.  
Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U.P. = 50 Members each  
Punjab, Burma, Assam = 30 members each

### **Delhi Court - 1911 AD**

- British Emperor - George V and his wife Mary visited India.
- Gateway of India was built to welcome them.

#### **Declarations -**

1. Bengal Division was cancelled (1911 AD)
2. Capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.

### **Delhi Conspiracy case -1912 AD**

- In Dec 1912 AD, when the Capital was being shifted to Delhi a bomb was thrown on Lord Hardinge II in Chandni Chowk under leadership of RAS Bihari Bose
- 4 people were hanged -
  - Ameer Chand
  - Awadh Bihari
  - Bal Mukund
  - Basant Kumar

### **Kamagata Maru Incident -1914 AD**

- Kamagata Maru was the name of Japanese ship carrying 376 passengers which was taken to Vancouver (Canada) by Gurdeet Singh
- They were turned back by Canadian Authorities and a "Shore Committee" was formed.
- Members of Shore Committee -
  - Balwant Singh
  - Rahim Hussain
  - Sohan Lal Pathak
- Indians living in America also opposed this.
- While returning back the ship reached Yokohama port (Japan) and 1<sup>st</sup> world war (1914 AD) began.
- Britishers called the ship back to Calcutta.
- Ship finally reached Calcutta here in conflict with police at "Budge Budge port" near Calcutta 18 people died.



## Home Rule League Movement

- This movement was inspired from Ireland.
- In this the major objective was to get 'Home rule' by constitutional Proceedings.
- "Tilak" and "Basant" headed the home rule movement.

### Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- April 1916 AD - Home rule league was founded in Belgam  
**President** - Joseph Baptista
- **Tilak's league was restricted to -**
  - Maharashtra (excluding Bombay City)
  - Karnataka
  - Central Provinces
  - Berar
- It had six branches and demands included Swaraj.
- Slogan - "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
- **Tilak's Newspapers**  
Maratha (English)  
Kesari (Marathi)
- **Tilak started Celebrating -**  
Ganesh Utsav - 1893 AD  
Shivaji Utsav - 1895 AD
- **Tilak Books -**
  1. Arctic home of the Vedas
  2. Geeta Rahasya
- He demanded that primary education should be promoted in the vernacular language.
- He demanded formation of Linguistic states.
- He tried to establish Hindu-Muslim Unity and also tried to eradicate untouchability.
- Members of gopal Krishna Gokhale's "Servants of India Society" were restricted to be a part of Home rule league.



### **Annie Besant -**

- Sept 1916 AD - Besant's League was set up in September 1916 AD in Adayar, Madras  
Secretary - George Arundale  
Region - British India (Excluding Tilak's Home Rule League)
- Leaders who joined Besant's Home Rule League -
  - Jawahar Lal Nehru
  - Mohd. Ali Jinnah
  - V.P. Nadia etc
- As the movement progressed, Annie Besant was arrested.
- In opposition to Besant's arrest, Subramaniam Aiyer gave up the title of "Knighthood"

### **August Declaration - 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 1917 AD**

- India Secretary Montagu made this declaration so it is also called Montague declaration.
- In this declaration it was decided that India should now be given Home rule.
- Post this declaration Annie Besant Withdrawed her home Rule Movement.
- Tilak went to London to file a case against Valentine chirol and Tilak died on 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 1920 AD
- In this way home rule League movement lost leadership.

## **Gandhi**

### **Champaran Satyagrah (1917 AD)**

- Tinkathiya System: - It was mandatory for the farmers to grow indigo on 3/20<sup>th</sup> part of their land.
- Gandhiji did Satyagrah in favour of Indigo Cultivators.
- Britishers constituted a committee for enquiry in which Gandhiji was a member.
- Gandhiji was able to get 25% Compensation for peasants.
- Ravindra Nath Tagore gave Gandhi the title of 'Mahatma' on the success of this movement.
- **Gandhiji's supporters -**
  - J.B. Rajendra Prasad
  - Mazrul - Ul- Haq

- Judith Brown called these supporters as "sub- Contractor in her book Gandhi's rise to power."

### **Ahmedabad mill Labour Movement-1918 AD**

- The mill-owners ended plague allowances given to labourers.
- Mill labourers did movement against mill owner 'Ambalal Sarabhai'
- Ambalal Sarabhai agreed to give 20% bonus to labourers.
- Gandhiji did hunger strike and got 35% bonus for labourers.

### **Kheda Peasant Movement- 1918 AD**

- Land revenue was being taken from the farmers even after the crop failure.
- Gandhiji commenced the movement in favour of the peasants.
- Britishers didn't took land revenue.

#### **Gandhiji's Supporters -**

1. Vallabh Bhai Patel
  2. Shankar Lal Banker
  3. Indu Lal Yagnik
  4. Mahadeo Desai
- Judith Brown has called these supporters as sub-contractors.

### **Rowlatt Act**

- A 'Sedition Committee' was constituted under the leadership of Sydney Rowlett.
- 2 acts were passed on the recommendation of this committee which is known as "Terrorism crim Act "/Rowlatt Act.
- No appeal, no plea, no lawyer. This was a black law.
- Gandhiji started satyagrah movement against this. Satyagrah Sabha was constituted in Bombay. On 6 th april 1919 AD :- An 'All India strike' was held.
- Gandhiji was going to Delhi on the advice of Shradhdhanand saraswati. But he was arrested at Haryana's Palwal station and was sent back to Bombay.
- Dr. Satpal and Saiffudian kichlu were arrested in Amritsar.
- Martial law was implemented in Amritsar and rule was handed over to General R Dyer.

## **Jalianwala Bagh Massacre 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919 AD**

- Jalianwala Bagh was crowded due to Baisakhi Fair.
- General R Dyer fired on innocent people.
- An Indian named Hansraj Supported Dyer.
- According to government record 379 were killed but in real more than 1000 people were killed.
- Hunter Committee was constituted for enquiry about this massacre which consisted of 3 Indians-
  1. Chimanlal sitawal
  2. Sultan Ahmed
  3. Jagat Narayan
- Gandhiji condemned this report
- Congress constituted "Madan Mohan Malviya Committee" for the enquiry in which members were-
  - Motilal Nehru
  - C R Das
  - Gandhi ji
- Ravindra Nath Tegore returned back the title of 'Sir' in the oppose of this massacre.
- Shankaran Nayar resigned from the executive Council of Governor General.
- Punjab's governor Michael O Dyer claimed the proceedings of Gen. Dyer were right.
- Later Sardar Udham singh assassinated Michael Dyer in England.
- House of lords called General R Dyer as "Lion of British Empire" and gave him the "SWORO OF HONOUR"
- Gurudwara Committee of Punjab gave him the title of singh and gifted him Saropa.

## **Council of India Act -1919 AD (Montague- Chelmsford Reforms)**

- Motangue - Secretary of India
- Chelmsford - Governor General
- **Causes of this Act -**
  - In 1909's act it was said that after 10 years constitutional reforms will be done.

- In 1917's August Declaration it was decided that Indian's would be given home rule.
- Indian public was outraged due to the 1<sup>st</sup> world war therefore government wanted to end this by means of this act.
- The government wanted to get the moderates in their favour by means of constitutional reforms.
- The Indian's demand for home rule created pressure on government to make reforms.

### Provisions of this Act.

1. **Changes in Home Government (London) :-** The expenditure of Council of India were laid down on England Crown.

- Members of council of India were reduce to Min-8,Max-12
- A high commissioner was appointed in India, which ensured supply of goods to Indian government. Its expenditure was to be born by Indian govt.

2. **Changes in Indian Government.**

a. Changes in the centre

- 3/8 of the members will be Indians in Governor General's executive Council
- Two houses would be made in center.
  - (i) Council of state (60)
  - (ii) Central legislative assembly (145)
- Separation of power was done and central & provincial list were made.
- Separate electoral system for Sikhs and anglo Indians was given.
- Direct election was implemented but it was not universal. It was given on the basis of wealth and women were not included.

b. Changes in the provinces :-

- Dyarchy rule was implemented in provinces.
- Under this provincial subject were divided into 2 parts.
  - (i) Reserved – Irrigation, Finance, trade & Commerce, law
  - (ii) Transferrable – Industry, Agriculture, Education, health, PWD
- The nominated members of governor made laws on reserved subjects
- Public representatives made laws of transferrable issues.

## **Khilafat Movement (1919-20 AD)**

- After the 1<sup>st</sup> world war Treaty was concluded between turkey & Britain. Under this Otomann empire of Caliph of Turkey was divided.
- Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali lead the Khilafat movement against this.
- Its leadership was given to Mahatma Gandhi.
- Gandhiji and Tilak supported Khilfat Movement while Madan Mohan Malviya and Lala Lajpar Rai opposed this movement.
- Gandhiji called Khilafat Movement as a 'Golden chance for Hindu Muslim Unity'.
- 31 Aug 1920 AD Khilafat movement got converted into non co operation movement.
- 1924, revolution was done in turkey under the leadership of Kamal Mustafa Pasha and Khalifa was removed.

## **Non Cooperation Movement:-**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Aug 1920 AD - Tilak died in England after which Gandhi started the non-co operation movement.
- Gandhiji gave up his titles - Zulu, Boer and Kesar - e- Hind .
- Jamnalal Bahadur gave up his RAI BAHADUR title.
- Sept 1920 AD :-A special session of Congress was held in Calcutta chairperson- Lala Lajpat Rai
- C.R. Das opposed the proposal of Non-Co-operation but Gandhiji was successful in getting the proposal passed with the support of Motilal Nehru & Ali Brothers.
- Dec. 1920 AD - A regular session of congress was held in Nagpur chairperson-V. Raghavachari.
- C.R. Das presented the proposal of non-Cooperation. Few changes were made in the constitution of Congress in this session. A working committee of 15 members was made. Membership fees of congress was 25 paise. Linguistic congress committees were formed.
- Tilak swaraj fund was established.
- Boycott of foreign goods was the most successful programme



- Women encompassing Tadi shops became very popular although it was not a part of the main programme.
- 1921 AD - oppose of Bombay visit of prince of wales.
- 5<sup>th</sup> Feb 1922 AD (Chaura Chauri Incident) :-The public became violent at a place called Chaura-Chauri and 22 policemen were burnt alive.
- Gandhiji abandoned non-co operation movement as he was quite upset with this violent movement.
- 12<sup>th</sup> feb 1922 AD :- The Congress working committee took the movement back.
- C. R. Das and his wife Basanti were the first one to get arrested in the movement.
- Mohammed Ali also got arrested during this movement.
- C.R. Das was against the boycott of elections and Lala Lajpat Rai was against the boycott of schools and colleges.

### Gaya Session of Congress, 1922 AD

- Post Non Co-operation Movement Gandhiji was arrested under sedition charges under Article 124 (A) for 6 years.
- Post the non- co operation movement 2 groups were formed  
Pro Changers – supported elections  
No changers – against the elections

Pro Changers	No Changers
• C.R. Das	Rajendra Prasad
• Motilal Nehru	Rajgopalachari
• Vitthal Bhai Patel	Vallabh Bhai Patel

### Ideology of Pro Changers

- According to them congress should participate in elections and should oppose government wrong policies.

### Ideology of No-changers:

- According to them, congress should not take part in elections as they would become a part of constitutional machinery and would not be able to oppose the wrong governmental policies.



- C.R. das was the chairman of Gaya session of Congress.
- C.R. das proposed to take part in elections but due to Gandhi's supporters (Pro changers), the proposal could not be passed.
- 1 Jan 1923 AD :- C.R. Das founded Swaraj Party on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1923 AD
- Chairman – C.R. Das
- General secretary – Motilal Nehru.
- Swaraj Party took part in the 1923 AD elections. It got full majority in Central province.
- They got maximum seats in Bengal, Bombay and U.P.
- They managed to win 42 seats out of 101 in the provincial assembly of central provinces.
- Vitthal Bhai patel was made the chairman of provincial assembly of central provinces.

### **Simon Commission (1927 AD) :-**

- In India for constitutional reforms a Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Simon.
  - It consisted of 7 Members among which there was no Indian, hence it is also called as "WHITE COMMISSION".
  - The Indians protested against it.
- In the Act of 1919 AD it was said that constitutional reforms will be done in India after 10 years in 1929. But Simon commission was constituted 2 years prior as –
- (i) Conservative party ruled in Britain they could lose that's why they constituted the Simon commission 2 years prior so that Labour party cannot give them more rebates.
  - (ii) The effect of revolutionaries were increasing in India. Hence British government wanted to reduce their impact and get moderates in their favour.

### **Parties which supported Simon Commission –**

- (i) Unionist Party (Punjab)
- (ii) Justice Party (Madras)
- (iii) Shafi Group (Muslim League)

## 1928 AD - Simon commission came to India

### Revoltors

Jawahar Lal Nehru  
Govind Vallabh Pant  
Lala Lajpat Rai

### Place

Lucknow  
Lahore

Lala Lajpat Rai died in Police Lathi Charge. Lala Lajpat Rai said,

The shots that hit me are the last nails to the coffin of British rule in India.

## Nehru Report - 1928 AD

- The Indian secretary Lord Birkenhead challenged Indians to draft a constitution.
- A Committee was appointed under chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to draft a constitution.
- The committee also included Subhash Chandra Bose.

## MAIN RECOMMENDATION -

- An all India federation will be formed by combining British India & state.
- India will be given a dominion status.
- Dyarchy rule should be ended in provinces and they should be given autonomy.
- Residuary powers should be given to the centre.
- Burma should be separated from India.
- Sindh should be made a separate state.

Indians should be given fundamental Rights.

- Separate electoral should be ended and general reservation should be given
- Universal voting rights should be given
- Supreme Court should be established.
- Muslim league, Hindu Mahasabha and Sikh mahasabha opposed the Nehru report.
- Jawahar Lal Nehru and S.C. Bose opposed the demand of a dominion state.
- J.L. Nehru and S.C. Bose formed "Independence for India League".

## **Jinnah's fourteen demands 1929 AD**

- Jinnah put forward these 14 demands in opposition of Nehru Report.
- Jinnah demanded that residuary powers should be given to provinces.

## **Civil Disobedience Movement**

### **Causes -**

1. It had been a long time since non-co operation movement ended and a new movement was needed under the policy of struggle.
2. Swaraj party supported British government in legislature council which boosted confidence of Indians.
3. Outrage of Indians against the Simon Commission and death of Lala Lajpat Rai.
4. The Britishers did not accept the Nehru Report.
5. By the demand of Poorna Swaraj in Lahore Session confidence of Indians further increased.
6. Gandhi's Eleven demands were rejected.
7. Rigid salt laws
8. Due to the 1929's economic crises, unemployment increased.
9. At this time revolutionary movement was going on in India which led to public awareness in youth.
10. At that time, socialist movement was going on in India and political awareness increased in farmers and labourers.

## **DANDI MARCH :-**

- On 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930 AD, Gandhi along with 78 members of Sabarmati ashram started march from Ahmedabad to Dandi.
- An American journalist Webb Miller was also along them.
- Gandhi broke the salt law by picking up handful of salt at Dandi on April 6.
- This marked the launch of civil disobedience movement.
- Subhash Chandra compared this to Napoleon's historic Paris March and Mussolini's Rome March.
- C. Rajgopalachari led a march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranniyam.
- K. Kelappan and T.K. Madhavan led a march from Calicut to Ponnani.

- In Assam, Satyagrah's walked from silhat to Nokhali (Bengal) to make salt. They all broke the salt law.
- Protest against forest laws were done in central province
- **Bihar** – refused to pay Chawkidari tax.
- **Dharasana :-** A salt Satyagraha was done at Charasana, Maharashtra
- Sarojini Naidu led this campaign
- United province & Gujarat :- A no revenue campaign was organized
- **Assam:** - A powerful agitation was organized against infamous "Cunningham Circular" which forced parents, guardians to furnish assurances of good behavior.

**Nagaland :-** Rani Gaidinliu (15) raised the banner of revolt against foreign rule she was captured in 1932 AD and sentenced to life imprisonment.

**Peshawar:** - Chandra Singh Garhwal refused to fire on an unarmed crowd (revolutionaries )

#### **NWFP (North West Frontier Province) –**

- Khan Abdul Gaffar khan or Frontier Gandhi organized a volunteer brigade "Khudai Khidmatgars" popularly known as the "Red shirts"
- He published a newspaper named 'DASROZA' in Pashto language.

#### **GANDHI-IRWIN PACT (5<sup>TH</sup> March 1931 AD)**

1. Congress will suspend civil disobedience movement.
2. Congress will take part in 2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference
3. The people residing in coastal areas were permitted to make salt.
4. Immediate release of all political prisoners.
5. Land which was seized during the movement and not yet sold to third parties will be returned.

#### **Second Round table conference :-**

- Three round table conference were organized in London (1930, 1931, 1932)
- Congress only attended the 2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference.
- Gandhiji was the only person from congress to attend this conference.

- Gandhiji went to London by a ship named Rajputana.
- Sarojini Naidu and Madan Mohan Malviya also went to attend the conference.
- Gandhiji returned from 2<sup>nd</sup> round table conference in 1932 AD and restarted the civil disobedience movement. Civil disobedience movement ended in 1934.

### **Communal Award (19<sup>th</sup> Aug 1932 AD)**

- The communal award was announced by British Prime minister RAMSAY MAC DONALD.
- The communal award declared depressed classes (dalits) also to be minorities and entitled them for separate electoral.
- At this time, Gandhi was in YERWADA JAIL, Pune. Gandhi did Hunger strike against communal award.

### **Poona Pact :-**

- Signed by B.R. Ambedkar on behalf of depressed classes.
- It took place between ambedkar and Gandhi
- This pact rejected separate electorate for the depressed classes.
- But the seats reserved for the depressed classes were increased from 71 to 148 in provincial legislature.
- While in Jail, Gandhi formed an "India Antiuntouchability league in sept 1932."
- He called dalits as HARIJAN. He also started the weekly news paper "Harijan"
- Ravindra Nath Tagore thanked Gandhiji for signing Poona pact.

### **Government of India Act 1935 AD**

#### **Provisions**

#### **1. Change in home government (London)**

- The council of India was ended.



- An advisory committee was constituted to assist secretary of India but its advise was not binding on the secretary of India.

## 2. Changes in Indian Government (Centre)

- An all India federation will be formed comprising all British India provinces and all chief commissioneries and Indian states.  
It was mandatory for British provinces to be a part of this federation while it was not mandatory for Indian states to be a part of this federation.
- Two houses will be constituted in centre.  
Council of states: - 260 members (156+104)  
Central legislature : - 375 members (250+125)
- Dyarchy rule will be implemented in centre
- Separation of power - Union list, provincial list, concurrent list
- Residuary powers were given to governor.
- Burma was separated from India.
- New states were formed Sindh, Odisha and NWFP
- Separate electoral for dalits.
- Governor General was given right to exercise his veto and issue ordinance.
- Federal court was constituted which looked into centre state relations
- UPSC and RBI were established

## 3. Change in Provinces

Provincial autonomy replaced diarchy.

Provinces were granted autonomy and separate legal identity.

Bi-cameral legislature were formed in 6 provinces out of 11

1. Bengal
2. Madras
3. Bombay
4. Assam
5. U.P.
6. Bihar

### Elections of 1937 AD :-

- Congress formed its government in 8 out of 11 provinces.
- Congress could not form its government in Punjab, Bengal and Sindh.

Province	party	Leader
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Punjab Unionist Party Sikander Hyat khan, Khiyar Hyat khan

Bengal Bengal Krishak Party Fazul-Ul-Haq

- Muslim league did not get majority.
- Muslim league and Congress jointly contested elections in united province but congress did not include league in the government.
- Muslim league raised allegation on Congress party tha Muslims are being exploited in congress ruled provinces.
- Muslim league formed committees for enquiry-
  - Sharif Committee
  - Peerpur Committee
- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war British government included Indian army without asking Indians.
- To oppose this decision provincial Government of congress resigned on 15<sup>th</sup> november 1939.
- 22 nd Dec 1939 :- Muslim League celebrated "Liberation Day"

### **LAHORE SESSION OF CONGRESS (1940 AD)**

- Chairperson – Mohammed Ali Jinnah.
- In this session Muslim league demanded for a separate nations for Muslims, Pakistan.
- 1930 AD – Poet Iqbal was the first person to raise demand for a separate state for Muslims.
- 1933 AD – Choudhary Rahmat Ali (Cambridge University) named this separate Muslim state as Pakistan.
- He was a student of cambridge University
- He published a pamphlet "Now or Never"

### **August offer (8<sup>th</sup> Aug 1940 AD) :-**

To get Indian's Co-operation in the war Viceroy lord linlithgow announced the August offer -

1. A war Advisory council will be constituted.
2. Majority will be given to Indians in Viceroy's executive Council
3. Dominion status will be given to India.
4. Indians will be invited to form their constitution.
5. No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

### **INDIVIDUAL SATYAGRAHAS (Oct 1940 AD)**

- It came up after the August proposal.
- Gandhiji started this movement from Pavnar Asharm (Maharashtra).  
1<sup>st</sup> SATYAGRAHI - VINOBA BHAVE  
2<sup>nd</sup> SATYAGRAHI - J.L. NEHRU
- This movement came to be known as "DELHI CHALO MOVEMENT"

### **CRIPPS MISSION (1942 AD)**

- It was a single member commission
- This mission was headed by Stafford Cripps

Why Crips Mission was Sent:-

### **MAIN PROPOSALS -**

1. An Indian union of dominion status would be set up and it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
2. After the end of the war a constituent Assembly would be constituted to frame a new constitution and members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation.
3. A separate agreement would be done for minorities all this proposal would come into action after the end of the war.

### **Quit India Movement: -**

July 14 1942 AD quit India proposal was passed at Wardha

**August 8, 1942 AD -**

- The quit India movement started from Gawalia Tank on August 8, 1942 AD
- Gandhiji gave slogan of 'Do ro Die'

**August 9, 1942 AD**

- On August 9, Gandhiji along with all the top leaders of the Congress were arrested under operation "Zero hour"
- Gandhiji was kept in Aga Khan Palace of Poona and other leaders were kept in Ahmed Nagar's fort.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> line leaders led the movement -
  - JayPrakash Narayan
  - Ram Manohar Lohiya
  - Usha Mehta
  - Aruna Asaf Ali
  - Meenu Masani
  - Achyat Patwardhan
  - Usha Mehta established underground Radio station.
  - Ram Manohar Lohia addressed radio station.

### Parallel Governments

Parallel Governments were established at many places -

- Ballia (UP) - Chittu Pandey
- Satara - Nana Patil
- Y.B. Chavan (Parallel Government which remained in power for maximum time.)
- Tamruk (WB) - Satish Samant
- This parallel govt was called caste government.
- They formed an army called Vidhyut Vahini Sena.
- A woman named Matanagini Hazra was associated with this government.
- The public started attacking British Buildings and violent activities increased.
- The Britishers blamed Gandhiji for this violence.
- Gandhiji did a 21 day hunger strike against this allegation.
- 

**Wavell Plan (1945 AD) :-** Lord Wavell was the viceroy of India at this time.

### **Proposals of Wavell Plan**

1. Except Governor General and the Commander in chief all members of the executive council were to be Indians.
2. Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation.
3. Shimla conference to be called for further discussions about India's future.
4. Political prisoners would be released.

### **Shimla Conference (1945 AD)**

- 22 members took part in Shimla conference.
- Congress was headed by Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Jinnah proposed the names of all muslim members would be given by Muslim league. Congress opposed this and due to this reason Shimla conference was unsuccessful.

### **Cabinet Mission 1946 AD**

It was 3-member mission

Patrick Lawrence – Indian Secretary.

Stafford Cripps – President of the board of Trade

A.V. Alexander – Naval Chief

### **Provision of Cabinet Mission –**

1. The demand for formation of Pakistan was rejected as –
  - (i) Due to large geographical distance between West and East Pakistan. A Corridor could not be given for the merger.
  - (ii) The resources can't be divided.
  - (iii) The issue of princely states.
2. A federation would be formed after merging British Provinces & Indian princely states.

3. Defence, foreign Affairs and communication would be given to centre and other powers would be with princely states.
4. The British Provinces will be divided into 3 parts
5. If the provinces want, they could form their own union.
6. Constituent assembly would be formed first constitutions of provinces will be made and later union constitution would be made.
7. If any dispute occurs on religious matter, then a separate suggestion would be taken from Muslims and Non-Muslims.
8. An interim government will be formed.

### **Attlee's Statement 20 Feb 1947AD:-**

Element Attlee, British Prime Minister made an announcement on 20 Feb 1947 AD

#### **Main points of attlee's statement -**

1. 30, June 1948 AD was fixed for India's independence.
2. Mountbatten would replace Wavell as viceray

### **Plan Balkan :-**

Mountbatten decided that India should be divided just like Balkan Countries.

### **MountBatten Plan (June 3, 1947 AD)**

#### **Main points -**

1. Two dominion states - India & Pakistan were formed.
2. Punjab and Bengal legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups. Hindus and Muslims, to vote for Partition. If a simple majority voted for partition, then these provinces would be divided.
3. A boundary commission would be set up under chairmanship of redcliffe for partition.
4. Referendum will be done in NWFP and silhat district of Bengal.

### **Indian Independence Act (1947 AD)**

- It was placed in British Parliament on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1947 AD and was passed on july 18, 1947 AD

**Provisions –**

- Two independent dominions of India & Pakistan will be formed from Aug 15, 1947 AD
- The Governments of the 2 dominions were to be carried in accordance with G.O.I Act 1935 AD until constitution is formed.
- Constituent assembly will function as Central legislative assembly until elections are held.
- British treaties with Indian princely status would be abolished.
- The title "Kesar – e- Hind" from British Queen will be removed.



## Revolutionary Movements in India

### 1<sup>st</sup> Phase Revolutionary Movements

#### (1) Maharashtra

##### 1. Vasudeo Balvant Phadke

- He did tribal revolt in Maharashtra.
- It was India's first organized revolutionary movement.
- Major centre – Bombay
- Objective – Formation of Hindu state.
- Falke was arrested by Britisher
- After that Daulta ramosi led the movement.

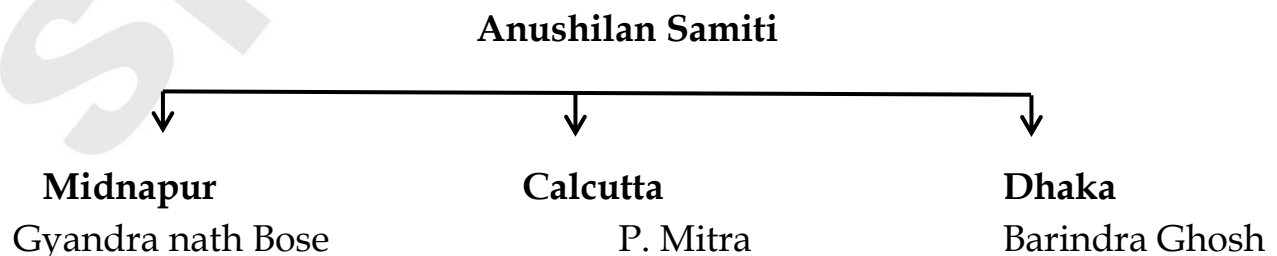
##### 2. Chapekar Brothers :-

- Damodar and balkrishna chapekar murdered 2 Plague officers Rand & Lt. Ayerst
- Chapekar Brothers were hanged.
- Tilak was imprisoned for 18 months for publishing controversial article (Tilak was 1<sup>st</sup> politician who went to jail)

##### 3. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar

- 1899 AD Formed an association called "Mitra Mela " in Nasik
- 1904 AD Renamed to Abhinav Bharat.
- Savarkar went to London for studies.
- Anant Lakshman Karkare of this organisation murdered Nasik's Judge Jackson
- Karkare was hanged to death.
- Savarkar Brothers (Ganesh & vinayak) were given life imprisonment.

#### (2) Bengal -



Bhupendra Dutt

Newspaper –

- Yugantar
- Sandhya

- Hemchandra Kanungo was sent to Paris to learn art of bomb making.
- A bomb manufacturing factory was opened at Calcutta.
- Prafull Chaki, Khudi Ram Bose were sent to kill judge of muzaffarpur Kingsford but by mistake they killed 2 canadian women
- Prafull Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was hanged to death.
- 34 revolutionaries were arrested from ManikTalla. Arvind Ghosh was also included in these revolutionaries.  
It is called "Alipur Conspiracy Case"
- Narendra Gosai Become government witness so other revolutionaries killed him.
- Arvind Ghosh was released due to lack of evidence.
- Arvind Ghosh went to Pondicherry & opened an Ashram.

### **Books of Arvind Ghosh –**

1. New lamps for the old: - In these moderates were criticized.
2. Life divine
3. Essays on geeta
4. Savitri

### **Books of Barindra Ghosh**

1. Bhamnai Mandir
2. Vartman ranniti ke niyam

### **(3) Punjab**

- Prominent leaders – Lala Lajpat Rai, Ajeet Singh
- Ajeet singh's organization – Anjuman- i-Mohabbat-I- vatan
- Newspaper – Bharat Mata

1915 AD – Bagha Jatin died in police firing at Baisor, Odisha

## Revolutionary Movement outside India

### 1. London –

#### Indian Home Rule society –

- Established by Shyam Ji Krishna verma
- This organization gave scholarships to Indian students
- Their office was called "India House"
- Newspaper - "Indian Sociologist"
- Other Members - Abdhullah Suhrawardi
- Madam Bhikaji Kama
- Veer Sawarkar
- Madal Lal Dhangra
- This organization celebrated golden jubilee of Revolt of 1857 AD in 1907 AD.
- Veer Sawarkar wrote a book called "The first war of Indian Independence" and published a pamphlet named – "Grave warning"
- Madan Lal Dhangra killed the political advisor of Morley "Curzon wailly " on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1909 AD
- Madan Lal Dhangra was hanged and Sawarkar was given Kala Pani Jail.
- Madan Bhikaji Kama :- She is called "Mother of Indian Revolution" and she was Secretary of Dadabhai Nauroji . She took part in II communist International conference held in Stuttgart, Germany and hoisted Indian flag (1<sup>st</sup> time outside India)

### 2. Vancouver

- Taraknath Das & G.D. Kumar established United Indian House.
- Newspaper – Free Hindustan (Taraknath Das)
- Organisation of G.D. Kumar – Swadeshi Sevak Grah
- Newspaper of G.D. Kumar – Swadeshi Sevak
- Newspaper of Ram Nath Puri – Circular-i-Hind

### 3. San Francisco :-

- Lala Hardayal and Sohan Singh Bhakhna established "Yugantar Ashram".

- Newspaper - "Gadar" was published on 1 nov 1913 AD. It was first published in URDU, later it was published in other Indian languages.
  - Due to this newspaper, this movement came to be known as - Gadar Movement.
  - Lala Hardayal was professor in Stanford University.
  - Godar revolutionaries came to India.
  - They planned a REVOLT on 21<sup>st</sup> Feb 1915 AD in India, but Britishers came to know about this plan and many people got arrested.
  - Bhai Parmanand and Kartar Singh Sarawa were hanged.
  - This is called 1<sup>st</sup> Lahore conspiracy case
4. **Afghanistan:** - Raja Mahendra Pratap established government in 1915 AD.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase revolutionary Movements

### 1. Hindustan Republican Association - 1924 AD

Established at : Kanpur

Founders : Shachindra Sanyal (Book - Bandi Jeevan)  
Jogesh Chatterjee  
Bhagwati Charan Bohra (The philosophy of Bomb)  
Chandra shekhar Azar  
Ram Prasad Bismill

### 2. Kakori Incident (U.P.) - 9<sup>th</sup> Aug 1925 AD

A government train having treasury was looted

4 People were hanged -

- (i) Ram Prasad Bismill
- (ii) Ashfaq Ullah Khan
- (iii) Roshan singh
- (iv) Rajendra Lahidi

### 3. Hindustan Socialist republic association - 1928 AD

It was reestablished by Aazad in 1928 AD

Established in 1928 AD at Firozshah Kotla

Founder : Chandrashekhar Azad

Bhagat Singh  
Rajguru  
Sukhdev

- 30<sup>th</sup> Oct 1928 AD - Lala Lajpat Rai was killed in Lahore on 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 1928 AD Saunders who killed Lalaji was murdered.
- 8<sup>th</sup> April 1929 AD Bhagat Singh and Batukedhwar Dutt in opposition of "Public Safety Bill" threw a bomb on Vacant chairs of Central legislative assembly and gave slogan of "Inqalabad Zindabad"
- 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1931 AD:- Bhagat singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged to death under Lahore conspiracy case (Murder of saunders)
- 27<sup>th</sup> Feb 1931 AD - Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed in police firing at Allahbad's Alfred park.
- Revolutionaries did hunger strike in jail and jatin das died after 64 days of hunger strike.

### Organisations of Bhagat Singh

1. Naujawan Bharat Sabha (नौजवान भारत संघ)
2. Lahor Student Union (लाहौर छात्र संघ)
3. Bhagat Singh Book - Why I am an atheist?

### 4. Chittagong Armoury Raid - 18<sup>th</sup> april 1930 AD

- This raid was headed by Master Suryasen, he was a teacher in National school of chittagong.
- He was the founder of -  
Vidrohi sangh  
Indian Republican Army -
- Other supporters :  
Ganesh Ghosh                      Anant Singh  
Lokinath Baule                  Preetilal Vadekar  
Kalpana Dutt



- A declaration of an interim government headed by master suryasen was done in Chittagong.
- Surya sen and Kalpana Dutt were arrested and Suryasen was hanged in 1934 AD.
- Preetilal wadekar died during a raid at a railway Institute.

14<sup>th</sup> Dec 1931 AD:- Two school students Shanti Ghosh and Suniti Choudhary shot the collector at Komilla, Odisha

6<sup>th</sup> feb 1932 AD:- Beena das shot the Governor at convocation ceremony at Kolkata University.

## Communist Movement in India

- 1920 AD:- Manvendra Nath Roy established Indian communist party in 1920 AD in Tashkent.
- This party was formed by influence of Lenin.
- **Other supporter** –  
Avani Mukherjee, Roza Fitigrah  
Mohammad Ali Mohammad Shafique
- M N Roy was Stalin's Advisor. He was the only Indian to take part in 1<sup>st</sup> Communist International.
- In 1940 AD, MN Roy founded 'extremist Democratic Party'
- M.N. Roy's Books – **India in Transition**
- M N Roy's Newspaper – "VanGuard of Indian Independence" Later it was renamed to – "Advanced Guard of Indian Independence."
- 1925 – Satya Bhakt established communist party of India. General Secretary – M.C. Ghate.

### Communist Movement in India –

#### 1. Peshawar Conspiracy Case – 1922 AD

The Communists returning from Russia after taking training in Communism were arrested in Peshawar

#### 2. Kanpur Conspiracy Case 1924 AD

Communist	Centre	Newspaper
1. Shreepal Amrit Dange	Bombay	The socialist
2. Muzaffar Ahmed	Bengal	Navyug
3. Ghulam Bussain	Punjab	Inqlab
4. Singaravelu Chettair	Madras	Labour Kisan Gazette

- Shreepad Amrit Dange published a pamphlet named – Gandhi v/s Lenin
- Muzaffar Ahmed along with Kavi Mazrul published a newspaper named – Bengal newspaper.

3. **Madras Conspiracy Case** - 31 Communists were arrested, out of which 3 were Britishers.

3 Britisher – Philip spratt, Ben Bradly, H. Lester Hutchinson

- Mahatma Gandhi went to jail to meet these communists
- Advocates who fought their case – Kailash Nath Katju, M.C.Changla , H.F. Ansari, J.L. Nehru

**Congress Communist party :-** This was pressure group in Congress whose aims was –

- To emphasise socialism in policies of congress.
- To restrict youth to move towards communism
- To present options in front of youth.

It was set up in Bombay in 1934 AD.

Founders	-	Books
Jay Prakash Narayan		Why socialism?
Ram Manohar Lohiya		भारत विभाजन के गुनहगार
Acharya Narendra Dev		Socialism & National movement
Ashok Mehta		
Achyut Patvardhan		

#### **Other Communist Parties –**

1. Revolutionary communist party-	Founder	-	Somendra Nath Tagore
2. Indian Bolshevik Party	-	Founder	- N.D. Majumdar
3. Bolshevik Leninist Party	-	Founder	- Ajeet Rai, Indrasen
4. Forward Block	-	Founder	- S.C. Bose

#### **Azad Hind Fauz :**

- 1942 AD
- Founder : Captain Mohan Singh, Niranjan Singh Gill
- Then Ras Bihari Bose become the leader of Azad Hind Fauj.
- Ras Bihari Bose Founded 'Indian Independence League' in Tokyo.
- In future, Subhash Chandra Bose became the head of Azad Hind Fauj.

- Two headquarters of Azad Hind Fauj : Singapor, Rangoon
- At Singapore under the leadership of Subhash Chndra Bose a temporary government was formed.
- Azad Hind Fauj occupied Andaman and Nicobar with the Japanese help and changed its name to Shaheed Island and Swaraj Island.
- The head of Jhansi Rani Regiment of Azad Hind Fauj was Lakshmi Swainathan.
- 1945 AD Azad Hind fauz was on backfoot due to the surrender of Japan.
- S.C. Bose died in plane crash on the way to Taiwan.
- A case was filed against 3 members of Azad hind fauj in Red fort - Shahnawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal, Guru Baksh Singh Dhillon
- Advocate who faught their case - Bhulabhai Desai, Kailsh Nath Katazu, J.L. Nehru, Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- All 3 army officials were given death sentence.
- Governor General Lord Wavell pardoned their death sentence.
- Subhash Chandra Bose gave Mahatma Gandhi the title of "Father of the Nation "
- Subhash Chandra Bose's autobiography - Indian Struggle
- S.C. Bose's biography - Springing Tiger Written by 'Hugh Toye'

### **Royal Navy Mutiny**

- 18 February 1946 AD to 25 February 1946 AD
- Marines complained of racial discrimination and poor food.
- B.C. Dutta a soldier wrote Bharat chodo on ship named Talwaar. He was arrested.
- Revold spread to karachi from Bombay.
- 22 February workers went on to strike in favor of this.
- The marines had surrendered on the persuasion of Patel and jinnah.

## Newspapers

- **James Augustus Hickey** - The Calcutta General Advertiser (Hicky's Bengal Gazette) was the India's first newspaper.
  - **Bombay Herald** - Bombay's first English weekly newspaper.
  - **Bengal Gazette**- 1816 AD by Gangadhar Bhattacharya
    - ✓ It was the first English newspaper by an Indian.
    - **"Digdarshan"** newspaper - from Serampore - first vernacular language newspaper
  - **Samvad Kaumudi** - First Newspaper by Indian in Indian Language
  - **Udant Martand Newspaper**- In Hindi by Jugal Kishore Shukla
    - ✓ The date of first publication of Udant Martand considered as Hindi Journalism Day on May 30.
  - **Kristo Das Pal** (Prince of Journalist)
    - ✓ Hindu Patriot
- Note:- Bhartendu Harishchandra is considered as the father of modern Hindi language.
- Madanmohan Malviya** – He used to write under the name Makarand in Bhartendu Harishchandra's magazine 'Harishchandra Chandrika'.



## Peasant Movement in India

1. **Indigo Movement (1859-60 AD):** - This movement was started against the "Dadni practice".

- Under this, the British forced the farmers to cultivate indigo.

**Beginning** - September 1859 AD from Govindpur village of Nadia district of Bengal.

- This movement started due to mistake in reading a government order by Deputy Magistrate "Hemchandravarkar".

**Leader:-** Vishnu Vishwas, Digambar Vishwas

- Harish Chandra Mukherjee supported this movement through his newspaper "Hindu Patriot".

**Drama:-**

- Deenbandhu Mitra - Neel Darpan
- Michael Madhusudan Dutt - Blue Mirror

2. **Pabna Rebellion (1873-76 AD) (Bengal):-** In 1873 AD the farmers started this movement against the landlords.

- An Act of 1859 AD provided protection to the peasants against eviction from land and increase in rent to a certain extent, yet the zamindars dispossessed the peasants and levied high taxes.
- Farmers established "Yusuf Sarai Kisan Sangh".
- It was a legal and non-violent movement.
- The peasants were Muslims and the landlords were Hindus, but the movement did not become communal.
- This movement was against the landlords and not against the British.
- Bengali intellectuals supported the peasants.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutta
- The Indian Association supported the peasants.
  - **Leader:-** Shambhu Pal, Ishan Chandra Roy

3. **Deccan Rebellion 1875 AD:-** Farmers started this movement against Mahajans (Moneylenders).

- The peasants socially boycotted the moneylenders.
- This movement started from a place called "Kardaru" (MH).

- 12 May 1875 AD It turned violent in Supa (market of Pune).
- Debentures from Mahajans were snatched and burnt.
- The farmers set accounts of Mahjans on fire.
- 1879 AD "Deccan Farmers Relief Act" was passed and peasants were given protection.

#### 4. Kuka Movement / Namdhari Movement (1857 AD - Punjab):

- **Leader** - Balak Singh, Bhagat Jawaharlal
- **Headquarters** - Hazara
- Later Ramsingh Kuka carried this movement forward.

#### 5. Eka Andolan (UP):-

- During the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920-21 AD, the peasants revolted against the landlords (Zamidhar).
- It was a violent movement which was crushed by the government.
- **Main Area:-** ✓ Hardoi (UP)  
✓ Behrich (UP)/Behraich  
✓ Sitapur (UP)

**Main Leader** - Sahdev, Madari Pasi

#### 6. Rampa Movement (1879-1922 AD-Andhra):-

- The people of Rampa tribe started this movement against outsiders especially landlords.
- **Leader** - Alluri Sitarama Raju

#### 7. Tana Bhagat Movement 1914 AD:-

In 1914 AD, the people of Oraon tribe in Bihar started this movement against the high rate of Chowkidari tax and rent.

**Leader** - Jatra Bhagat

#### 9. Tebhaga Movement 1946 AD:-

- Based on the recommendation of Floud Commission, 1/3rd land revenue was fixed but still more land revenue was being taken from the farmers.
- This movement was done for 1/3rd of the land revenue in Bengal (1946 AD).
- **Leader:-** Kamparam Singh, Bhawan Singh

### 10. Bardoli Satyagraha 1928 AD:-

- In 1928 AD, farmers started the movement of non-payment of rent in Bardoli taluka of Surat (Gujarat).
- This movement was started by Kunbi Patidar farmer.
- Agricultural laborers of the Kaliparaj tribe were also involved.
- In 1927 AD, Gandhiji gave him the title of Ranipraj in the Kaliparaj conference.
- When the Congress agitated against the 30% increase in rent, the government announced that it would be reduced to 21.9%.
- **Leader:-** Kalyan Ji Mehta, Kunwar Ji Mehta
- On February 4, 1928, Vallabh Bhai Patel took over the leadership of the movement.
- Gandhiji reached Bardoli on August 2, 1928 AD.
- Gandhiji also joined the movement.
- The British formed a commission for inquiry.
- Members of Inquiry Commission - Justices Broomfield, Maxwell
- The British reduced the land revenue growth to 6.03%.
- The women of Bardoli Satyagraha gave the title of 'Sardar' to Vallabhbhai Patel.

### 10. Mopla Movement (Malabar Coast): - Kerala 1920 AD.

- Initially it was a part of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The Moplah Muslim peasants of Malabar revolted against the Nambudiripad Brahmin Zamidars of Malabar.
- **Leader -** Ali Musaliar

### 11. Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha:- 1918 AD

- **Leaders:-** Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malviya

### 11. Awadh Kisan Sabha 1920 AD -

- It was established by the efforts of Baba Ramchandra.
- **Leaders:-** Durgpal Singh, Jhinguripal Singh, Mata Badal Pandey, Kedarnath, Jawaharlal Nehru
- Main Center - Pratapgarh (Khargaon) (UP)
- In Khargaon, the barber-washer were closed by the farmers.
- The Zamidars were socially boycotted.

**13. Bihar Kisan Sabha 1923 AD:-**

- Founder - Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
- He started the Bakasht Bhoomi Movement.
- Bakasht Bhumi – The land was confiscated for non-payment of taxes by the farmers.

**14. Andhra Provincial Ryot Sabha - 1928 AD.**

- Chairman - N.G. Ranga
- 15. Bengal Kisan Party 1929 AD:-
- Founder – Fazal-ul-Haq
- 16. Utkal Kisan Party (Kisan Sabha) 1935 AD-
- Founder → Malti Chowdhary
- 17. All India Kisan Sabha - 1936 AD.
- Establishment - April 11, 1936 AD Lucknow
- President - Sahajanand Saraswati
- Secretary - N.G. Ranga

## Tribal Movement

- ☑ **Sanyasi Revolt 1770 AD** → Bengal
  - Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anand Math
  - Warren Hastings was able to suppress this rebellion only after a long campaign.
- ☑ **Khasi rebellion 1829 AD:** - Assam (present-day Meghalaya)
  - **Leader:-** Teerat Singh
- ☑ **Kol rebellion 1831 AD** - Chhota Nagpur
  - The British snatched the land from their chief Mundo and gave it to Muslim and Sikh farmers.  
This rebellion spread to Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Palamu and Manbhum areas.  
Santhal Rebellion 1856 AD- The area between Bhagalpur to Rajmahal was called Daman-i-Koh and it was Santhal dominated area.  
**Leader-**Sidhu and Kanhu
- ☑ **Munda Rebellion 1899 - 1900 AD - Chhota Nagpur**
  - Leader - Birsa Munda
  - Birsa Munda's title → Ul Gulan
- ☑ **Khond Rebellion 1837-1856 AD** → From Tamil Nadu to Bengal and the hilly regions of Central India
  - **Leaders** - Chakra Bisoi, Radha Krishna, Danda Sen
- ☑ **Bhil Rebellion 1812-1846 AD** - Khandesh (Maharashtra)
  - 1. 1812-1819
  - 2. 1825-1831
  - 3. 1831-1846
  - **Leader** - Sewram
- ☑ **Kittur Rebellion 1824 AD** - Kittur (Karnataka)
- ☑ **Paika Rebellion - 1817 AD** Orissa
  - Leader - Bakshi Jagbandhu



## Institutional Building in the Nehru Era

### ☑ Indian Institute of Science (IISc) - Bengaluru

- ✓ Established in 1909 AD with the efforts of Jamsetji Tata.
- ✓ Indian scientist Sir C.V. Raman was its first Indian director.
- ✓ In the year 1952 AD, the foundation stone of 5 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) was laid on the lines of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) of America.

### ☑ Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

- ✓ India's first IIT
- ✓ Informally inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Calcutta in 1951.
- ✓ In March 1952 AD, Prime Minister Nehru laid the foundation stone of its building at Kharagpur Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay.
- ✓ Started from 1958.
- ✓ It is the first institute in India established with foreign aid (Soviet Union).

### ☑ Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

- ✓ Established in November, 1959 AD.

### ☑ Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

- ✓ It was established in 1959 AD (in collaboration with Germany).

### ☑ Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

- ✓ Establishment in 1963 AD.
- ✓ All the above technical institutes were given the status of Institute of National Importance by the Parliament by passing Acts at different times.

### ☑ The Department of Atomic Energy was established in August, 1948 AD.

- ✓ The first president was Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha.
- ✓ Apsara - Established in August, 1956 AD.
- ✓ First nuclear research reactor of India and Asia.

☑ **Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR).**

- ✓ Establishment in 1962 AD.
- ✓ First President - Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.
- ✓ On August 15, 1969 AD, this institute was converted into ISRO.

**Institutional Development during Nehru Era (1947-1964 AD)**

Institute	Establishment Year	Headquarter
1. Hindustan Shipyard Limited	1948 AD	Vishakhapatnam
2. Central Leather Research Institute	April, 1948 AD	Chennai
3. Central Food Technological Research Institute	October, 1950 AD	Mysore (Karnataka)
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	January, 1950 AD	Kolkata
5. National Chemical Laboratory	1950 AD	Pune (Maharashtra)
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	November, 1950 AD	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
7. National Physical Laboratory	January, 1950 AD	New Delhi
8. Central Drug Research Institute	February, 1951 AD	Lucknow
9. Central Electro chemical Research Institute	January, 1953 AD	Karaikudi (Tamilnadu)
10. Hindustan Machine Tools	February, 1953 AD	Bengaluru
11. Bharat Electronics Limited	1954 AD	Bengaluru
12. Integral Coach Factory	October, 1955 AD	Chennai
13. University Grants Commission (UGC)	November, 1956 AD	Delhi

On the recommendation of Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission		
14.Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC)	August, 1956 AD	New Delhi
15.Heavy Electrical Limited	1956 AD	New Delhi
16.National Coal Development Corporation	1956 AD	Delhi
17.Indian Oil Limited (converted to Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) in Sept. 1964 AD)	1959 AD	New Delhi
18.Hindustan Teleprinter Limited	1960 AD	Chennai
19.Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited	November, 1964 AD	New Delhi
20.National Fertilizers Limited	1961 AD	Nangal (Haryana)
21.National Seed Cooperation Limited	1963 AD	New Delhi
22.Unit Trust of India	1963 AD	Mumbai
23.Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	1964 AD	Bengluru
24.Bhilai Steel Plant (With corporation of Soviet Union)	1955 AD	Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)
25.Durgapur Steel Plant (With corporation of Great Britain)	1959 AD	Durgapur (West Bengal)
26.Rourkela Steel Plant (With corporation of Germany)	1959 AD	Rourkela (Odisha)