

MODERN HISTORY CAPSULE FOR RAILWAYS, SSC CGL, CPO, DMRC etc.

The Advent of the Europeans

Portuguese

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

Other Governors

Nino da Cunha (1529-38)— transferred his capital from Cochin to Goa (1530) and acquired Diu and Bassein (1534) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.

Martin Alfonso de Souza (1542-45) —the famous Jesuit saint Francisco Xavier arrive in India with him.

The Portuguese rule began to decline afterwards & in the end they left only with GOA, DAMAN & DIU which they retained till 1961.

Dutch

- 1) Formation of the Company in March. 1602, by a charter of the Dutch parliament the Dutch East India Company. was formed with powers to make wars, conclude treaties, acquire territories and build for tresses.
- 2) The Dutch set up factories at Masulipatam (1605). Pulicat (1610)-. Surat (1616), etc Bimilipatam(1641), Karikal (1645), Chinsura (1653). Kasimbuzar. Baranagore, Patna. Balasore. Negapatam(all in 1658) and Cochin (1663).
- 3) The Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the most dominant power in European trade with the East, including India.
- 4) Pulicat was their main centre in India till 1690, after which Negapatam replaced it.
- 5) The Dutch conceded to English after their defeat in the Battle of Bedera in 1759.

English

Before the East India Company established trade in the India,

- 1) John Mildenhall a merchant adventurer, was the first Englishman who arrived in India in 1599 by the land route, for the purpose of trade with Indian merchants.

2) Popularly known as the 'English East India Company'. It was formed by a group of merchants known as the "Merchant Adventurers" in 1599 & in 1600 the company was given rights to trade in the entire east by QUEEN ELIZABETH I.

Decision to open a factory at Surat

Following the decision of the East India Company to open a factory at Surat (1608). Captain Hawkins arrived at Jahangir's court (1609) to seek permission. A farman was issued by Jahangir permitting the English to build a factory at Surat (1613).

Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I to Jahangir's court in 1615 to obtain the permission to trade and establish factories in different parts of the empire.

Danish

The Danes formed an East India Company and arrived in India in 1616. They established settlements at Tranquebar (in Tamil Nadu) in 1620 and at Serampore (Bengal) in 1676. Serampore was their headquarters in India.

They were forced to sell all their settlements in India to the British in 1854

French

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

2) The first French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1664. A factory at Masulipatam was set up in 1669.

3) The French power in India was revived under Lenoir and Dumas (governors) between 1720 and 1742. They occupied Mahe in the Malabar., Yanam in Coromandal and Karikal in Tamil Nadu (1739).

4) The arrival of Dupleix as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars) resulting in their final defeat in India.

Establishment of Factories by EAST INDIA COMPANY

The East India Company acquired Bombay from Charles II on lease. Gerald Aungier was its first governor from 1669 to 1677. The first factory was built at Surat in (160S). Later, Surat was replaced by Bombay as the headquarters of the Company on the west coast in 1687.

In 1639 Francis Day obtained the site of Madras from the Raja of Chandragiri with permission to build a fortified factory, which was named Fort St. George. Madras soon

replaced Masulipatam as the headquarters of the English on the Coromandal coast.

In 1690 Job Charnock established a factory at Sutanuti and the zamindari of the three villages of Sutanuti, Kalikata and

Govindpur was acquired by the British (1698). These villages later grew into the city of Calcutta. The factory at Sutanuti was fortified in 1696 and this new fortified settlement was named fort William' in 1700.

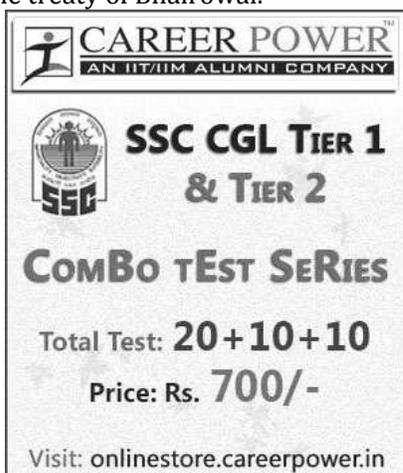
In 1694. the British Parliament passed a resolution giving equal rights to all Englishmen to trade in the East. A new rival company, known as the 'English Company of Merchants Trading to the East Indies' (1698) was formed. The final amalgamation of the company came in 1708 under the title of 'The United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies'. This new company continued its existence till 1858.

IMPORTANT BATTLES

First Anglo- Sikh War (1845-1846)

The first battle between the Sikhs and the English was fought at Mudki on December 18, 1845. The Sikhs were defeated. The English again won the battle at Ferozpur on December 21. The Sikhs under Ranjit Singh Majithia however defeated the English at Buddwal in 1846. But the Sikhs were again defeated at Aliwal. The decisive battle was fought at Sobraon in 1846 and Sikhs were routed. The English then crossed the Sutlej and captured the capital of Lahore.

The war came to an end by the treaty of Lahore which was signed in 1846. This treaty left the Sikhs with no capacity for resisting the English. Another treaty was made with Sikhs in 1846 this treaty is known as Second treaty of Lahore or the treaty of Bhairawal.



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Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-1849)

The Sikhs considered their defeat in the first Sikh War a great humiliation. They had been accustomed to victories in the time of Ranjit Singh and this defeat gave a rude shock to their pride. The Sikhs wanted to restore the fallen fortunes of their kingdom. Lord Gough the British

Commander in Chief reached Lahore with the grand army of Punjab. Multan surrendered in 1849 and the Sikhs suffered a defeat at Chillianwala a few weeks later. The final and decisive battle was won by the English at Gujarat and the whole of Punjab surrendered. The war resulted in the annexation of Punjab in 1849 by Lord Dalhousie and Dalip Singh was pensioned off and sent to England along with his mother Rani Jindan. The administration of the Punjab was entrusted to a Board of Commissioners. The annexation of Punjab extended the British territories in India up to the natural frontiers of India towards the north-west. Beside after the destruction of Sikh power there remained no active power which could pose a threat to the security of the English in India.

The First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69)

The main causes of this war were Haider's ambition to drive the British away from the Carnatic and finally from India and the British realization of the threat posed to them by Haider. A tripartite alliance was formed against Haider by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. Haider's success in breaking the alliance and declaration of war on the British.

The war ended with the defeat of British. The panic-stricken Madras government concluded the humiliating Treaty of Madras in 1769 on the basis of mutual restitution of each other's territories and a defensive alliance between the two parties committing the English to help Hyder Ali in case he was attacked by another power.

Treaty of Madras

It was signed by Haider Ali and the allies consisting of the Company, the Raja of Tanjore, and the Malabar ruler. It provided that Mutual restitution of conquests takes place except for Karur and its districts which were to be retained by the Mysore ruler. In case either of the parties was attacked the other would rally to its assistance. All the captured employees of the Madras government were to be released by Haider Ali. The trade privileges.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784)

The treaty of 1769 between Hyder Ali and the English company proved more in the nature of a truce and Hyder Ali accused the company of not observing the terms of the defensive treaty by refusing to help him when the Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. Haider found the French more helpful than the English. Further in 1778 English in India seized the French settlements including Mahe a port which was very crucial for Haider Ali for the entry of supplies. Haider Ali tried to take Mahe port but in vain. He arranged a joint front with the Nizam and the Marathas against the common enemy -the English East India Company. The war lasted from 1780-1784. But he died in 1782 and was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan. Tipu continued the war for another year but absolute success eluded both the sides. Tired of war the two sides concluded peace Treaty of Mangalore. By this Treaty it

was decided that English would return Srirangapatnam to Tipu and Tipu would handover Fort of Badnur to English.

Treaty of Mangalore

According to the Treaty:

- The two parties were not to assist each other's enemies directly or indirectly nor make war on each other's allies.
- The trade privileges granted to the company by Haider Ali in 1770 were to be restored although no additional benefits would accrue.
- Both sides agreed to a mutual restoration of possessions (barring the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur) and Tipu undertook not to make any claims on the Carnatic in future.
- Tipu agreed to release all prisoners of war.
- Tipu was to restore the factory and privileges possessed by the Company at Calicut until 1779.

Treaty of Seringapatam

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

- The earlier treaties between the English and the rulers of Mysore stood confirmed.
- Tipu was to cede half his territories where where to be shared among the three allies.
- Tipu was to make immediate payment of Rs 1.6 crore out of the total indemnity agreed upon (Rs 3.6 crore) while the remainder (2 crore) was to be given in three instalments.
- Tipu was also to order the release of all prisoners of war.
- Pending fulfilment of these terms two of his sons were to be detained as British hostages.

In terms of territory, the Nizam obtained the lion's share while the Marathas also extended their boundary to the Tungabhadra and the Krishna. The English secured large chunks on the Malabar Coast from the north of Cannalore to the south of the Ponanni River with Coorg as its defensive hinterland. In addition they obtained the Baramahal district as well as Dindigul.

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The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799)

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

Tipu was at first defeated by the Bombay army and was later on defeated by the General Harris at Mallavalli. Tipu died fighting bravely. The members of his family were interned at Vellore. A boy of the earlier Mysore royal family was installed on the Gaddi of Mysore and a Subsidiary Alliance was imposed. Thus the fourth Mysore War destroyed the state of Mysore which was ruled by Haider Ali 33 years back.

First Anglo Maratha War (1775-82)

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

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

Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806)

Second Anglo- Maratha War (1803-1806): The second Maratha war was fought at the time of Lord Wellesley who wanted the Marathas to accept his Subsidiary Alliance system. The Marathas refused to accept it but were tricked by Wellesley due to their own internal differences. The Treaty of Bassein made conflict with the Marathas inevitable. The main provisions of the treaty were the recognition of Peshwa's claim in Poona acceptance of Subsidiary Alliance by Bajji Rao II and relinquishing of all rights of Surat by Bajji Rao to the British.

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



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Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818)

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

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

Murshid Kuli Khan

Murshid Quli Khan was appointed as Bengal's diwan by Aurangzeb as naib subedar and later as subedar in 1717 by Farukh Siyar. He was also granted the governorship of Orissa by the Emperor Farukh Siyar in 1719. The capital was shifted from Dacca to Murshidabad. He gradually assumed autonomy though he continued to pay tribute to Mughal Emperor.

He carried out reorganization of the finances through transfer of large parts of jagir lands into khalisa lands. He introduced the system of revenue farming.

He granted Takkavi loans to peasants for personal use, improved agriculture and for paying land revenues in times of famines. He reorganized administration giving equal opportunities of employment to Muslims and Hindus.

His policy of appointing local Hindu zamindars and moneylenders as revenue farmers led to the rise and growth of a new landed aristocracy in Bengal.

He gave impetus to the expansion of trade and commerce by encouraging Indian and foreign merchants providing security to them on roads and rivers checking private trade by officials.

He maintained strict control over the activities of foreign trading companies; preventing the servants of East India Company from abusing the privileges granted to the company by the Mughal farmans of 1691 and 1717. He established law and order in the province by suppressing the rebellious zamindars.

Alivardi Khan

Alivardi Khan came to the throne after murdering the heir to the throne in 1740. He legalized his usurpation by receiving a farman from emperor Muhammad Shah after paying him Rs 2 crore. During his reign there were continuous incursions of the Marathas into Bengal. He agreed to their demands of revenues from part of Orissa and annual payment of Rs 12 lakh as the chauth of Bengal in exchange for peace.

He prevented the English from misusing their privileges and prohibited them and French from fortifying their factories at Calcutta and Chandannagore.

He refused to pay any tribute to the Mughal Emperor when the latter demanded in 1746.

Siraj-ud-Daula

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

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

Treaty of Alinagar (1757)

The treaty comprised:

A list of demands made by the Company
An agreement affirming to return to status quo
A number of farmans and dastaks issued by the Nawab

As long as Nawab shall observe his agreement, English will continue to support him.

All the trade privileges held earlier by the Company stood confirmed. Additionally the English were authorized to fortify Calcutta against possible French attack and issue their own coins.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

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

Mir Jafar (1757-60)

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

Mir Qasim (1760-63)

Mir Qasim granted the zamindari of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong to the British officials. He also paid them Rs 2.9 million. He introduced several revenue and military reforms to strengthen his position. His period saw the beginning of the conflict between the Nawab and the British for sovereign power. He transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Mongher. He stopped the misuse of the dastaks or free passes allowed to the company and abolished all duties on internal trade against British.

Battle of Buxar

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

The Revolt of 1857

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

Causes of the Revolt

Political— The problem created during the reign of Lord Dalhousie. He annexed various states and Doctrine of Lapse became the most powerful instrument in annexation of Indian states. According to Doctrine of Lapse, an Indian state was annexed by British if the ruler had no natural heir.

Economic-- The economic policy of the British Raj destroyed the Indian economy on all fronts. The high tax rates from the cultivators, introduction of new land revenue arrangements in India without proper understanding of the ground realities, forcible evictions and cruel methods to extract the land revenue resulted in breakdown of traditional agrarian economy.

Socio-religious--The racial discrimination by British against Indians, forceful conversion to Christianity and social reforms like abolition of sati, 1829; legalization of widow remarriage, 1856 etc. offended the orthodox elements of Indian society.

Military--British discriminated against the Indian soldiers and adopted the policy of exclusion in the service conditions and promotion by which the high and key posts were reserved only for the Europeans.

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

1.2 The course of events

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

Impact of the Revolt of 1857

1. The major impact of the revolt was the end of East India Company's rule in India. By the Government of India Act 1858, the British government took over the rule of India in its own hand. A minister of the British government, called the Secretary of state for India was made responsible for the governance of India.

2. The British Governor-General of India was now also given the title of Viceroy.

LEADERS OF REVOLT OF 1857 IN INDIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Delhi--Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, but real command lay with Bakht Khan (was from the Barreily unit of the 1. army).

Kanpur--Nana Sahib (from Kanpur, along with Tantia Tope and Azimullah) 2.

Lucknow--Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh (declared her 3. son as the Nawab of Awadh). 4.

Bareilly--Khan Bahadur

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

Jhansi - Rani Lakshmi Bai

Allahabad - Liaquat ali

Important Governor Generals of India

Robert Clive (1757-60 & 1765-67):-

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

Vanistart (1760-65)

The Famous Battle of Buxar was fought on 23 October 1764 between the forces under the command of the British East India Company led by Hector Munro and the combined Muslim army of Mir Qasim, the Nawab of Bengal; Shuja-ud-Daula the Nawab of Awadh and the Mughal King Shah Alam II. During his Governorship.

Warren Hastings (1772-74)

1. Abolished Dual Government started by Robert Clive in 1765.
2. Introduced quintessential settlement of land revenue in 1772.
3. Made appointments of Collectors and other revenue officials.
4. Codified Hindu and Muslim Laws.
5. Trial of Nand Kumar and his Judicial murder in 1775.
6. Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of William Jones in 1784.
7. After his return to England in 1785, Impeachment proceeding were initiated against him in the house of Lord.
8. The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
9. Started Diwani and Faujdari Adalats at the District level.
10. Rohila War in 1774, First Anglo-Maratha War (1776-82) and Second Anglo-Maratha War from 1780-84.

Lord Cornwallis (1786-93)

First Person to codify Laws in 1793. The code separated the revenue administration from the administration of Justice. Created the post of District Judge.

2. Introduced the Permanent settlement in 1793.

3. Cornwallis called "Father of Civil Service in India".

4. He also led the British forces in the third Anglo-Mysore war and defeated the Great Tipu Sultan, ruler of Mysore.

- In 1793, He returned to England to receive the title of the Marquis. And was granted seat in the Privy Council and died in 1805.

Lord Wellesley (1793-1798)

- Described himself as “**Bengal Tiger**”
- Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance.
- Madras Presidency was formed during his period.
- The States that signed the alliance were the first Hyderabad in 1798 and then Mysore, Tanjore, Awahd, Peshwa, Bhonsle, Sindhia, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bundi, Bharatpur.
- Signed the Treaty of Bassien and fought Second Anglo-Maratha war.
- Died in 1842.

Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)

- Signed Treaty of Amritsar in 1809 between Ranjit Singh and the English.

Lord Hastings (1813-1823)

Introduction of Ryotwari settlement in Madras Presidency by Governor Thomas Munro in 1820.

- Adopted the Policy of intervention and War.
- Mahalwari (Village Community) system of Land Revenue was made in North West Province by James Thomson.

Lord William Bentick (1828-1835)

- First Governor General of India by Government of India Act 1833.
- Known as the “Benevolent Governor General”.
- Most Liberal and Enlightened Governor General of India and regarded as the “Father of Modern Western Education in India”.
- Banned practiced of Sati in 1829. And banned female infanticide.
- Created the province of Agra in 1834.
- He made the English the court Language in higher court but Persian continued in Lower court.
- Abolished Court of Appeals and Circuit set up by the Cornwallis.
- Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-36) called Liberator of Press.

Lord Dalhousie (1849-1856)

- Lord Dalhousie introduced the Policy of Doctrine of Lapse captured Satara in 1848, Jaitpur and Sambhalpur in 1849. Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852, Jhansi in 1853, and Nagpur in 1854.
- Introduced Wood’s Dispatch known as Magna Carta of English Education in India prepared by Charles Wood. It suggested a scheme of education from Primary to University level.
- He laid the first Railway Line in 1853 from Bombay to Thane and second from Calcutta to Raniganj.
- Gave a great impetus to Post and Telegraph. Telegraph lines were first laid from Calcutta to Agra.
- Hindu Marriage Act passed in 1856.
- A Post office Act was passed in 1854. Postage stamp were issued for the first time.

- He was the youngest Governor General of India. He assumed charge at age of 36.
- An Engineering Collage at Roorkee was established.
- A separate Public Works Department was setup for the first time, Started work on Grand Trunk Road and developed the Harbours at Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

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Lord Canning (1856-62)

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

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

MODERN HISTORY AFTER 1885

The Indian National Congress

- Formed in 1885 by A.O.Hume, an Englishman and a retired civil servant.
- First session in Bombay under W.C.Banerjee in 1885 (72 delegates attended it).
- In the first two decades (1885 – 1905), quite moderate in its approach.
- But the repressive measures of the British gave rise to extremists within Congress like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai (Lal, Bal, Pal).

Partition of Bengal:

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

Swadeshi Movement (1905):

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

Formation of Muslim League (1906)

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

Calcutta Session of INC (1906)

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

Surat Split (1907)

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

Alipore Bomb Case 1908

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

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

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

Arrival of Lord Hardinge 1910

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

Delhi Durbar of 1911

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

same Darbar it was also declared the Partition of Bengal is cancelled.

Delhi conspiracy case 1912

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

Ghadar Party (1913):

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna. HQ was at San Francisco.

Home Rule Movement (1915-16)

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

Arrival of Lord Chelmsford 1916

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

Lucknow Pact-Congress-League Pact (1916)

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

Montagu Declaration (August Declaration of 1917)

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

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

Kheda Satyagraha 1918

In 1918, Gujarat as a whole suffered a severe epidemic of Plague and in Kheda alone around 17000 people lost their lives. Further, cholera also broke out locally. This was the immediate reason of the revolt. The revolt was against the taxes. The government said that if the taxes are not paid, the property would be seized. This

revolt gave India a robust leader in Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues organized this major tax revolt, which was able to mobilize all the castes and creeds of the region.

Rowlatt Act (March 18, 1919)

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

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919):

- People were agitated over the arrest of Dr. Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal on April 9, 1919. General O' Dyer fires at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar on 13th April 1919.
- As a result hundreds of men, women and children were killed and thousands injured.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood (title) in protest.
- Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council after this.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- On March 13, 1940, Sardar Uddham Singh killed O'Dyer when the later was addressing a meeting in Caxton Hall, London.

Hunter Committee Report

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

Khilafat Movement (1919-20):

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

Non cooperation movement (1920-22)

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

The program of non-cooperation included:

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

Chaura Chouri incidence (1922)

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

The Sawraj party (1922)

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

Simon Commission (1927):

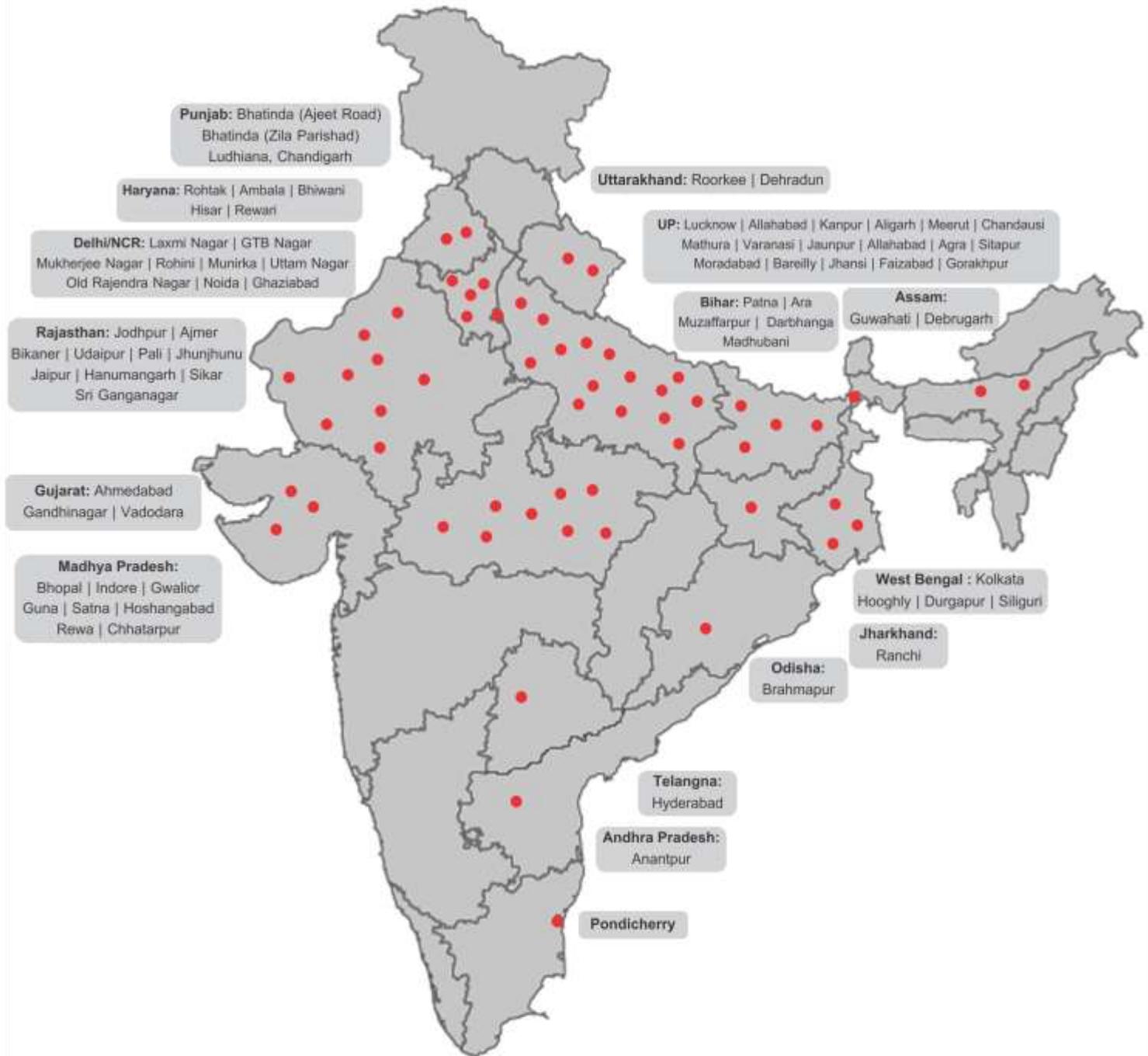
- Constituted under John Simon, to review the political situation in India and to introduce further reforms and extension of parliamentary democracy.
- Indian leaders opposed the commission, as there were no Indians in it.
- At Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten in a lathi-charge. He died in 1928.



Nehru's Report (1928)

Lord Birkenhead, the Conservative Secretary of the State challenged Indians that they were not capable to formulate a concrete scheme of the constitutional reforms which had the support of wide section of political parties.

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He was of the view that a scheme of constitutional reform made by one political party in India would be opposed by the others and Indian political parties lacked the capabilities to form a consensus. To meet this challenge All Parties Conferences were held in 1928. A scheme was finalized which is popularly called "Nehru Report" as Motilal Nehru was its chief architect.

14 Points of Jinnah (March 9, 1929)

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

Lahore Session(1929)

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

Civil Disobedience Movement

Phase "I" of Civil Disobedience Movement

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

First Round Table conference (1930):

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

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931):

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

Second Round Table Conference(1931):

- Gandhiji represented the INC and went to London to meet British P.M. Ramsay Macdonald. However, the session was soon deadlocked on the minorities issue and this time separate electorates was demanded not

only by Muslims but also by Depressed Classes, Indian Christians and Anglo – Indians.

Phase "II" of CDM

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

The Communal Award (Aug 16,1932):

- Announced by Ramsay McDonald. It showed divide and rule policy of the British.
- Envisaged representation of Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, women and even Backward classes.
- Gandhiji, who was in Yeravada jail at that time, started a fast unto death against it. Poona Pact (September 25, 1932):
- After the announcement of communal award and subsequent fast of Gandhiji, mass meeting took place almost everywhere.
- Political leaders like Madan Mohan Malviya, B.R.Ambedkar and M.C.Rajah became active.
- Eventually Poona pact was reached and Gandhiji broke his fast on the sixth day (Sept 25, 1932). In this, the idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved to them in the provincial legislature were increased.

Third Round Table Conference (1932):

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

The Government of India Act, 1935

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

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

Pakistan Resolution/Lahore Resolution (March 24, 1940)

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

The August Offer (1940)

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

Main Features-

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

Individual Satyagraha

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

The Cripps Mission – 1942:

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

Quit India Movement

The causes for the launch of Quit India Movement were:

- The failure of the Cripp's Mission was an eye opener for the nationalist.
- The news of Allied reverses in World War and British withdrawal from South-East Asia and Burma leaving local people at the mercy of Japanese.

Course of Events

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

- The three parallel governments were formed at: 1. Ballia under Chittu Pandey 2. Tamkul- Jatia Sarkar of Satish Samant 3. Satara- Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil

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

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

C.R. Formula (1944)

In 1944, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (C.R.) proposed to appoint a commission to separate the district in North-West and East where Muslims were in majority. In such areas, a voting to be held on the basis of adult suffrage to decide the issue of separation. They would be given freedom in case they favoured a sovereign state. In case of acceptance of partition, agreement to be made jointly for safeguarding defence, commerce, communications etc.

Muslim League was to endorse Congress demand for independence and cooperate in formation of provisional government. Jinnah objected, as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the North-West and East of India to vote. Hindu Leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

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

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

The Indian National Army:

- Founded by Rasbehari Bose with Captain Mohan Singh.
- S.C. Bose secretly escaped from India in 1941, and reached Berlin. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There, Rasbehari Bose handed over the leadership to him.

- The soldiers were mostly raised from Indian soldiers of the British army who had been taken prisoners by the Japanese after they conquered S.E.Asia.
- Two INA head quarters were Rangoon and Singapore (formed in Singapore).
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhiji, Azad and Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade was an exclusive women force.

INA Trials

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

The revolt of Royal Indian Navy (RIN)

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

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

- The struggle for freedom entered a decisive phase in the year 1945-46. The new Labour Party PM.Lord Attlee, made a declaration on March 15, 1946, that British Cabinet Mission (comprising of Lord Pethick Lawrence as Chairman, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander) will visit India.
- The mission held talks with the INC and ML to bring about acceptance of their proposals.
- On May 16, 1946, the mission put towards its proposals. It rejected the demand for separate Pakistan and instead a federal union consisting of British India and the Princely States was suggested.
- Both Congress and Muslims League accepted it.

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

Interim Government (Sept, 2, 1946):

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

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

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

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

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947):

- On June 3, 1947, Lord Mountbatten put forward his plan which outlined the steps for the solution of India's political problem.
- The outlines of the Plan were:
 - India to be divided into India and Pakistan.
 - Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NEFP and Sylhet district of Assam would be held.
 - There would be a separate constitutional assembly for Pakistan to frame its constitution.
 - The Princely states would enjoy the liberty to join either India or Pakistan or even remain independent.
 - Aug.15, 1947 was the date fixed for handing over power to India and Pakistan.
 - The British govt. passed the Indian Independence Act of 1947 in July 1947, which contained the major provisions put forward by the Mountbatten plan.

Partition and Independence (Aug 1947): All political parties accepted the Mountbatten plan.

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

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

Goa was with the Portuguese and Pondicherry with the French.

Revolutionary Activities:

- In 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of Kingford, the unpopular judge of Muzaffapur. Khudiram, Kanhaiyalal Dutt and Satyendranath Bose were hanged. (Alipur Case)
- In 1912, Rasbihari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal threw a bomb and Lord Hardinge at Delhi. (Delhi Conspiracy Case).
- In Oct, 1924, a meeting of revolutionaries from all parts of India was called at Kanpur. They setup Hindustan Republic Association.
- They carried out a dacoity on the Kakori bound train on the Saharanpur-Lucknow railway line on Aug. 9, 1925

- Bhagat Singh, with his colleagues, shot dead Saunders (Asst. S.P. of Lahore, who ordered lathi charge on Lala Lajpat Rai) on Dec.17, 1928
- Then Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Assembly on Apr 8, 1929. Thus, he, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged on March. 23, 1931 at Lahore Jail (Lahore Conspiracy Case).
- In 1929 only Jatin Das died in Lahore jail after 63 days fast to protest against horrible conditions in jail.
- Surya Sen, a revolutionary of Bengal, formed the Indian Republic Army in Bengal. In 1930, he masterminded the raid on Chittagong armoury. He was hanged in 1933.
- In 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad shot himself at Alfred Park in Allahabad.

British Viceroys of India

1) Lord Canning (1856 - 1862) :

- The last Governor General and the first Viceroy.
- Mutiny (Revolt of 1857) took place in his time.
- On November, 1858, the rule passed on to the crown.
- Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse (introduced by Lord Dalhousie).
- The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857.
- Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

2) Lord Elgin (1862 - 1863)

3. Lord Lawrence (1864 - 1869) :

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

4. Lord Mayo (1869 - 1872) :

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

5. Lord Northbrook (1872 - 1876) :

6. Lord Lytton (1876 - 1880) :

- Known as the Viceroy to reverse characters.
- Organised the Grand 'Delhi Durbar' in 1877 to decorate Queen Victoria with the title of 'Kaiser I Hind'.
- Arms act (1878) made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license for arms.
- Passed the infamous Vernacular Press act (1878).

7. Lord Ripon (1880 - 1884) :

- Liberal person, who sympathized with Indians.
- Repeated the Vernacular Press act (1882)

- Passed the local self government act (1882)
- Took steps to improve primary & secondary education (on William Hunter Commission's recommendations).
- I Factory act, 1881, aimed at prohibiting child labour.
- Passed the libert Bill (1883) which enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals. But this was withdrawn later.

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

9. Lord Lansdowne (1888 - 1894) :

- II Factory act (1891) granted a weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children, although it failed to address concerns such as work hours for men.
- Categorization of Civil Services into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate.
- Indian Council act of 1892 was passed.
- Appointment of Durand Commission to define the line between British India and Afghanistan.

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

11. Lord Curzon (1899 - 1905) :

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

12. History of Lord Minto (1905 - 1910) :

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

13. Lord Hardinge (1910 - 1916) :

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

e) Annie Besant announced the Home Rule Movement.



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14. Lord Chelmsford (1916 - 1921) :

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

15. Lord Reading (1921 - 1926) :

- a) Rowlatt act was repeated along with the Press act of 1910.
- b) Suppressed non - cooperation movement.
- c) Prince of Wales visited India in November, 1921.
- d) Moplah rebellion (1921) took place in Kerala.
- e) Ahmedabad session of 1921.
- f) Formation of Swaraj Party.
- g) Vishwabharati University started functioning in 1922.
- h) Communist part was founded in 1921 by M.N. Roy.
- i) Kakory Train Robbery on August 9, 1925.
- j) Communal riots of 1923 - 25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, etc. Swami Shraddhanand, a great nationalist and a leader of the Arya Samajists, was murdered in communal orgy.

16. Lord Irwin (1926 - 1931) :

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

17. Lord Willingdon (1931 - 1936) :

- a) Second Round Table conference in London in 1931.

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

18. Lord Linlithgow (1936 - 1944) :

- a) Government of India act enforced in the provinces.
- b) Congress ministries formed in 8 out of 11 provinces. They remained in power for about 2 years till October 1939, when they gave up offices on the issue of India having been dragged into the II World War. The Muslim League observed the days as 'Deliverance Say' (22 December)
- c) Churchill became the British PM in May, 1940. He declared that the Atlantic Charter (issued jointly by the UK and US, stating to give sovereign rights to those who have been forcibly deprived of them) does not apply to India.
- d) Outbreak of World War II in 1939.
- e) Cripps Mission in 1942.
- f) Quit India Movement (August 8, 1942).

19. Lord Wavell (1944 - 1947) :

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

20. Lord Mountbatten (March 1947 - August 1947) :

- a) Last Viceroy of British India and the first Governor General of free India.
- b) Partition of India decided by the June 3 Plan.
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 passed by the British parliament on July 4, 1947, by which India became independent on August 15, 1947.
- d) Retried in June 1948 and was succeeded by C. Rajagopalachari (the first and the last Indian Governor General of free India).

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS BY THE BRITISH

Important Acts

The Regulating Act, 1773

- First attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company.
- End of Dual Government.
- Provided for centralization of Administration of Company's territories in India.
- Governor of Bengal became Governor-general for all British territories in India.

- Governor General and council of 4 members appointed for Bengal.
- Bombay and Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal presidency.
- Supreme court to be set up at Calcutta.

The Pitts India Act, 1784

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

The Charter Act of 1793

- Company given monopoly of trade for 20 more years.
- Expenses and salaries of the Board of Control to be charged on Indian Revenue.
- Governor-General could override his Council.

The Charter Act of 1813

- Company deprived of its trade monopoly in India except in tea and trade with China.
- All Englishmen could trade with India subject to few restrictions.
- Rules and procedures made for use of Indian revenue.
- A sum of Rs 1 lakh earmarked annually for education.

The Charter Act of 1833

- End of company's trade monopoly even in tea and with China.
- Company was asked to close its business at the earliest.
- Governor-General of Bengal to be Governor-General of India. (1st Governor-General of India-Lord William Bentinck).
- Govt. of Madras and Bombay deprived of legislative powers.
- A fourth member, law member added to council of Governor-General.
- Government Service was thrown open to the people of India.
- All laws made by Governor General-in-council henceforth to be known as Acts and not regulations.

The Charter Act of 1853

- Extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- First time separate legislative machinery consisting of 12 member legislative council was created.

- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination. (excluding Indians)

The Govt of India Act, 1858

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

The Indian Council Act, 1861

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

The Indian Council Act, 1892

- Though the majority of official members were retained,
- The non-official members of the Indian Legislative Council were nominated by Bengal Chamber of Commerce and
- The members of Provincial Legislative Councils were to be nominated by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities.
- Beginning of representative system in India
- Council to have the power to discuss budget and of addressing questions to the Executive.

Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Act)

- Morley was the secretary of state, while Minto was the Indian Viceroy.
- Additional members in central legislative assembly were increased to 60
- Introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the Muslims.
- Non-official seats were to be filled in by elections. They were distributed as follows
 - a) By non-official members of the Provincial Legislative councils.
 - b) By landholders of 6 provinces

- c) By Muslims of 5 provinces
- d) Alternately by Muslim landholders of Up/Bengal Chambers of commerce of Calcutta and Bombay. Muslim were to be elected by Separate electorates.
- Resolutions could be moved before the budget was taken in its final form.
- Supplementary questions could be asked.

The Govt. of India Act, 1919

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

GOI Act. 1935:

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

Indian Independence Act, 1947

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

- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished.



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SOCIAL REFORMS DURING MODERN PERIOD

Atmiya Sabha

- 1815-1828
- Calcutta
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- To make reforms in the Hindu society

Wahabi MoveMENT

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

BRAHMO SAMAJ

- **Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Keshab Chandra Sen, Debendranath Tagore**
- Emphasized on human dignity, and criticized social evils as Sati
- **1828**
- **CALCUTTA**

Young Bengal(1826-1832)

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

Dharma Sabha

- 1830-Calcutta-Radha Kanta Deva
- Founded to oppose Brahma Samaj Movement &
- Opposed to liberal and radical reforms including Sati.

Kuka/ Namdhari Movement

- 1841-1871
- NWF ProVince & Ludhiana
- Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh
- **Spread the true spirit of Sikhism** & opposed to all caste distinctions.

Prarthana Samaj

- 1867
- Bombay
- Dr. Atmaram Pandurang
- Reforming Hindu religious thought and practice in the light of modern knowledge.

Indian Reform Association

- 1870
- Calcutta
- Keshab Chandra Sen
- Create public opinion against child marriages & for legalizing the Brahmo form of (Civil) marriage.
- Promote the intellectual and social service.

Arya Samaj

- 1875
- Bombay
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- To reform Hindu religion in North India

Theosophical Society

- 1875
- New York
- Madam HP Blavatsky & Col. H.S Olcott
- Advocated the revival & strengthening of ancient religions.
- of Hinduism, Deccan Zoroastrianism & Buddhism.

Deccan Education Society

- 1884
- Pune
- M.G.Ranade
- To contribute to the cause of education and culture in Western India.

Seva Sadan

- 1885
- Bombay
- Behramji & M.Malabari
- Campaign against child marriages and enforced widowhood and care for socially exploited women.

Ramakrishna Mission

- 1887, Calcutta
- Swami Vivekananda
- To carry on humanitarian relief and social Work

Indian National Social Conference

(The social reform cell of the Indian National Congress.)

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

Deva Samaj

- 1887
- Lahore
- Shiva Narain Agnihotri
- Ideas closer to Brahmo Samaj He asked his followers to follow social code of conduct and ethics, as not to accept bribe, do not indulge in gambling.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

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

The Servants of India Society

- 1905
- Bombay
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- To work for social reforms, & train "national missionaries for the service of India"

Poona Seva Sadan

- 1909
- Pune
- G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade
- Establish institutions for the economic uplift and useful employment of women.

The Bharat Stri Mandal

- 1910
- Calcutta
- Saralabala Devi Choudharani
- First women's organization on all-India basis to further the cause of women's education.

The Indian Women's Association

- 1917
- Madras
- Mrs Annie Besant
- Work for uplift of Indian women and "to secure a larger a free and fuller life for them".

MUSLIM SOCIAL REFORMS/ORGANIZATION

Khudai Khidmatgar Movement

- 1929.
- NWFP.
- Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Upliftment of people of Frontier & prepare them for attainment of independence.

Deoband Movement

(A school of Islamic Theology at Deoband Saharanpur,UP)

- 1867
- Deoband
- Mohd. Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gagohi

- Improve the spiritual and moral conditions of India Muslim.

Aligarh Movement

- 1875
- Aligarh
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- Liberalization of Indian Islam and modernization of Indian Muslims through religious reinterpretation, social reform and modern education.



Ahamadiya Movement

- 1889-90
- Faridkot
- Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
- **Universal religion of all humanity, opposed to Islamic orthodoxy and spread of western liberal education among Indian Muslims.**

Lower Caste Movements

Satya Shodhak Samaj

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

Aravippuram Movement

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

The Depressed Classes Mission

- 1906
- Bombay
- V.R.Shinde

- Launched by the Prarthana Samaj as an Independent association to organize education facilities for lower castes.

Bahujan Samaj

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

Depressed Classes Society

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

Self-Respect Movement

- 1925
- Madras (Tamil Nadu)
- E.V.Ramaswami
- Anti-Brahmin and Hindu Orthodoxy radical movement, advocated, weddings without priests, forcible temple entry, total defiance of Hindu social laws.

Harijan Sevak Sangh

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

Freedom Fighters

Lokmanya Tilak

1856-1920

Introduced the celebration of Ganesh Chaturthi & Shivaji festivals. Participated in Home Rule Movement in 1916. Called by Britishers as 'Biggest Traitor' & 'Father of Indian dissatisfaction'

Lala Lajpat Rai Sher-e-Punjab.

Was sent to Jail at Mandey on the charges of seditious activities.

Sri Aurobindo Ghosh

His development of National education & editing of Bande Mataram (started by Bipin Chandra Pal) gave momentum to Bengal partition movement. Left Baroda to work in the National College in Calcutta.

Chapekar Brothers Chapekar Brothers - Damodar & Balakrishna. Killed two British officials Rand &

Aryst. Celebrated Shivaji & Ganesh Utsavs.

Savarkar Brothers

Ganesh Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar & Narayana Savarkar. V.D.

Savarkar organized the New India Association in London. Organizing lectures at the India House founded by Shyamji Krishna Verma. He was linked to the assassination of Jackson at Aurangabad. Sentenced to imprisonment in the Andamans from 1911-24.

Shyamji Krishna Verma

India House had become centre of V.D Savarkar, Sardar Singh Rana, Madam

Bhikaji kama & Madan Lal Dhingra.

Madam Kama Represented India in the International Conference at Stuteguard in Germany.

Madan Lal Dhingra

He shot dead the assistant of the Secretary of State Curzon Wylie. Gopal Krishna Gokhale called it as a heinous act meant to spoil the name of India.

Chandra Shekhar Azad

Involved in the assassination of Saunders (officer who ordered the Lathi Charge in which Lala Lajpat was killed), alongwith Bhagat Singh & Rajguru. He had chalked out a plan to blow up the train in which the Viceroy Lord Irwin was traveling. He was killed in a police encounter at Alfred Park in Allahabad.

Harkishen Talwar

Shot the Governor of Punjab but the latter escaped with injuries only Later

Harkishen was hanged.

Bhagat Singh In association with Chhabil Das & Yashpal he had founded the Punjab Naujavan Bharat Sabha.

Rani Gaidinliu Lead the Nagas in the revolt. Yadunaga was the other leader.

Subhas Chandra Bose

Passed the Civils in 1920 but preferred to serve the nationalist cause. He was elected the Mayor of Calcutta in 1923 but soon arrested & sent to Mandalay.

Elected President at the Haripura session of Congress in 1938. He left for Kabul along with his friend Bhagat Ram. From there he went to Germany & met Hitler. He was first addressed as Netaji in Germany.

Udham Singh

Whilst living in England in 1940, Singh shot dead Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor General of the Punjab.



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