India's Tryst with DESTINY

BLUEPRINT & ANALYSIS

- Indian Freedom Struggle Movement (1885 - 1947)
  Pg. No → 02 to 78
- Post – Independence Facts (1947 - 1964)
  Pg. No → 78 to 89
- Important Governor Generals Facts (1757-1947)
  Pg. No → 90 to 117
- Blueprint Pg. No → 118 to 134
- **Tribal and Revolutionary Movements** *(separate study material)*

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Indian National Congress

1885

72 political workers

Dec, 1885

A.O Hume------Hume retired from Civil Service →1882

Safety Valve Theory

Young India

1916

Lala Lajpat Rai (rightist)

India Today

R.Palme Dutt (leftist)

C.F.Andrews
Girija Mukherjee
liberal

Rise & Growth of Congress in India

M.S.Golwalkar (extreme right)

RSS

pamphlet 'We'

According to Gokhale, no Indian could have stated the I.N.C if Indian had come forward to start a movement embracing all India, the officials in India could not have allowed the movement to come into existence.

In Jan 1885, B.M Malawari wrote some editorials in the 'Indian Spectator' urging educated Indians to inaugurate a movement for social reform.

Lord Dufferin criticized Hume as cleverish, a little cracked, excessively vain and absolutely indifferent to truth.

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✓ P.Anand Charlu ----------President [1891 I.N.C]

described Congress as a mighty nationaliser

✓ The 1888 Session of Congress decided that no resolution will be passed to which an overwhelming majority of Hindu or Muslim delegates objected

In 1889 a **minority clause was adopted** in the resolution demanding reform of Legislative Councils.

1906 Congress Session @ Calcutta

Dadabhai Naoroji said 'The National Congress must confine itself to questions in which the entire nation has a direct participation. "

➘ **N.B:-**

P A K I S T A N

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Punjab Kabul Sindh Baluchistan

Rahmat Ali

↓

coined the term Pakistan

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Facts About Congress

- Foundation 1885
- 1st Session → Gokul Das Tejpal Hall [Bombay]
  ↓
  earlier Pune was selected
  ↓
  shifted because of the outbreak of Cholera in Pune
  ↓
- 1st President – W.C. Bonnerjee[Christian]
  ↓
- 1st Session–100 members–72 political worker
  ↓
- Founder member
  - Pheroz Shah Mehta
  - Badruddin Tayebji
  - W.C.Bonnerjee
  - Ramesh Ch. Dutta
  - Dadabhai Naoroji

  ↓
- Initially it was named as **Indian National Union**
  ↓
- named I.N.C on the suggestion of Dadabhai Naoroji
  - Governor General – Dufferin
  - Secretary of State – Lord Cross
- **Educated Middle Class has largest share**
  ↓
- The Brahmin among the casts was comparatively large in number
  ↓
- **Profession – Lawyer**
- among the provinces Bombay, Calcutta, Madras took the leading point
- Landed class & the masses were absent including Zamindars
  ↓
- **Br. Committee of the Congress** was established in 1889 by **Dadabhai Naoroji**, **Hume** & **William Wedderburn**

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to influence Br. Public Opinion @ London

↓

- The Congress started the **journal** 'India' in 1890.

Comments About Congress

- Congress is a begging institution – Bipin Ch. Pal
- Congress sessions are 3 days 'tamasha'- Aswini Kr. Dutta
- Congress leaders playing with bubbles – Aurobindo Ghosh
- Congress Session are croaking once a year like a frog - Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- Congress was a safety valve to British Rule in India – Lala Lajpat Rai

➘ **N.B:-**

Dec , **1896** ----------**National Song 'Vande Mataram'**

↓

Cal

↓

M.A. Sayani

Dec , **1911** ----------**National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana'**

↓

Cal

↓

Bishan Narayan Dhar

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Partition of Bengal

➔ *Publicly* announced → **on Dec, 1903** — Lord Curzon
➔ *Finally* announced /*formally* announced → **July 19, 1905**
➔ was *effected* – **Oct 16, 1905** — Lord Minto II
➔ was *annulled* → Lord Hardinge (1910-16)
➔ **H.H Risley**, the Secretary of State said

"Bengal united in a power, Bengal divided pull in several different wells"

- ✓ The Swadeshi Movement was started to oppose the British decision of Partitioning Bengal.

- ✓ In a meeting – Calcutta Town Hall→ the Nationalists gave a call for Swadeshi Movement against partition on **Aug 7, 1905**

↓

The Boycott resolution was passed in the meeting

↓

The Congress supported the 'Boycott' movement ***only for Bengal***

Congress – 1905 - Varanasi - Gopal Krishna Gokhale

➘ N.B:-

> **Moderate methods** → public meetings, petitions, memorandums.

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- ✓ S.N.Banerjee , K.K Mitra, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Ch. Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh etc. are imp. leaders.

- ✓ Crops of volunteers or 'Samiti' were another major form of mass mobilization widely used by Swadeshi Movement

- ✓ **Swadesh Bandhav Samiti** → founder **Aswini Kr. Dutta**

- ✓ Rabindranath Tagore composed → **'Amar Sonar Bangla'**

- ✓ **Painting** → Abanindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose

- ✓ **Science** – Jagadish Ch.Bose, Prafulla Ch.Roy

- ✓ 1906 Session – I.N.C – Calcutta -- Dadabhai Naoroji

declared the aim of the Congress

'Swaraj' like that of U.K colonies

– **Four resolutions** passed in session of 1906, Congress

1. Swadeshi
2. Boycott
3. National Education
4. Swarajya

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- Indigenous Organisations in various fields developed due to Swadeshi Movement
  - Bengal National College
  - Bengal Council of National Education headed by **Gurudas Banerjee**
  - Pachaiyappa National College – Madras
  - Bengal Chemical Factory – P.C Roy
  - To mark the Hindu Muslim unity – R.N Tagore -- Raksha Bandhan – 16th Oct 1905.
  - Nandalal Bose become the 1st recipient of scholarship offered by Indian Society of Oriental Art – set up in 1907.

Important Quotes

> Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.-----Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

> Swaraj or self – government is essential for the exercise of *Swadharma*. Without Swaraj there could be no social reforms, no industrial progress, no useful education, no fulfilment of National life ----Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

> It is not reformed but reform, which is the new cry in the country. ----- Bipin Ch. Pal.

> Swaraj is the fulfilment of the ancient life of India under modern conditions , the return of Satyayuga of National Greatness. Political freedom is the life breath of the nation ------- Aurobindo Ghosh.

> A man without should is a mere animal, a nation without a soul is only a dumb driven cattle. --Lala Lajpat Rai.

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Surat Split (1907)

↓ ↓

Moderates **Extremists**

↓ ↓

Pheroz Shah Mehta Lala Lajpat Rai

↓ ↓

↓ ↓

↓ → **Rashbehari Ghosh** ← ↓

(moderate)

Bengal Provinces

Initially the State of Bengal comprised of
Bengal proper
Assam
Bihar
Orissa
with capital Calcutta.

Lord Northbook

↓

1874

↓

Assam separated

↓

1905 - Partition of Bengal

- Curzon's Plan

a) Bengal comprising of Western Part of Bengal Bihar, Orissa, → Capital **Calcutta**

b) East Bengal & Assam with capital **Dacca** & Rajshahi Division, Tripura, Maldah, Assam.

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-The partition of Bengal annulled – 1911

The declaration was made at Delhi Durbar attended by King James (George) V

↓

The western & eastern Bengal was integrated

↓

Three separate States were created

- Bengal (W & E Bengal)
- Assam
- Bihar & Orissa

1874

Bihar & Orissa were separated in 1935 by GoI Act, 1935.

Ghadar Movement

1907 - Ramnath Puri → U.S.A

'Circular –i – Azadi' (paper)

↓

for support of Swadeshi Movement in India

-Taraknath Das → N. America

'FREE HINDUSTHAN' (paper)

Lord Hardinge (1910-16)

-G D Kumar → set up → **Swadesh Sevak Home**

↓ ↓ ↓

Swadesh Sevak (paper)

language – Gurumukhi

↓

Vancouver

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1910 – -Taraknath Das & G D Kumar

-set up '**United India House**'

-U.S.A

-Virendranath Chattopadhyay

↓ (paper)

↓

Talwar (Berlin)

Lala Hardayal

-set up 'Hindi Association'

↓

Portland

↓1913

weekly paper

↓

The Ghadar

H.Q – Sanfrancisco

↓

Jugantar Ashram

↓

1st issue of Ghadar

Urdu Language

↓

Ghadar published in **2nd issue -** Gurumukhi

↓

Urdu, Gurumukhi, Gujrati, Hindi

Caption ↓

'Angrezi Raaj ka Dushman'

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distributed in ↓

N.America , Philipines , Hongkong, China, Singapore, Thailand, India.

- The Ghadarites adopted Nationalised Salute –

  Bande Mataram

  - Attempted to organise armed revolt in India by instigating public & British Indian military
  - **Feb 9 , 1915** was fixed as a date for 1st mutiny in Punjab
  - Rashbehari Bose was made the leader of the Ghadar Movement in India.

  ↓

  But the British authorities came to know about the plan & disbanded the concerned army units.

- Important Ghadar Leaders
  - Lala Hardayal
  - Rashbehari Bose
  - Bhai Paramananda
  - Kartar Singh Sarbaha

- Major cause of failure

  1.Under estimation of the might of the Br. Empire.
  2.Lack of army leadership
  3.Lack of Organisational Structure

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Kamagatamaru Incident

↓ ↓

↓ 1914

↓

Gurdit Singh → Indian contractor living in Singapore

↓

Chartered a Japanese ship named Kamagataru to carry Indians living in various places in E & S-E Asia.

↓

This ship carried 376 passengers

↓

The ship was not allowed to disembark in Vancouver

↓cause

↓

- Canadian rule – such immigrants would be allowed in Canada whose ship came direct from port to port. This rule had been made specially to put obstacles again the Indians because in going to Canada their ships used to touch Chinese/Japanese port.

↓

This ship was to be returned in India. The Indian gov. also gave them a rough treatment on return to Calcutta on Sep 27, 1914 .

↓

There were nearly 250 Sikhs who got down from the ship..... a clash with police followed ..... 18 persons dead ..... Bajbaj, Calcutta.

↓

The embittered returnees spread revolutionary feeling among the people in Punjab.

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Home Rule Movement

↓**Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak [**April**]
Annie Beasant [Sept] ——— **1916**

↑

Md. Ali Jinnah supported

↓

- Home Rule can be achieved by –
  - This was to be achieved by promoting political education & discussion.
  - It was decided to establish libraries containing material of national politics.
  - Print and circulate pamphlets, collect funds, organise social works, take part in local govt., arrange political meetings & lectures.

- The Govt of Madras placed **Mrs Beasant** & her associates B.P Wadia & George Arundale

↓

Under arrest → June 1917

-Nationwide protests

-**Montague**, the Secretary of State

↓

Historic declaration in the **House of Commons**

Aug 20, 1917→→ announcement→ The demand for Home Rule or Self Govt. could no longer be treated as seditious

↓

Annie Beasant was released

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Causes of failure → - The movement after its great advance in 1917 gradually dissolved because the moderates who had joined the movement after Beasant's arrest were pacified by the promise of reforms & by Beasant's release

- Towards the end of the year Bal Gangadhar Tilak decided to go to England to pursue the legal case that he had filed against Valentine Chirole and thus was away for many critical months.

- With Annie Beasant unable to give a firm lead and Tilak away in England, the movement was left leaderless and declined.

consequences on the country

It generated a widespread pro-nationalised atmosphere in the country.

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Lucknow Pact

↓

Congress President — 1916

Ambika Charan Majumdar

- Muslim League had come under Nationalists influence after **1913**

  → League accepted the National Goal of Swarajya in 1913 at its Lucknow Session

  → because of this both Congress & Muslim League were drawing closer to each-other

  → both the parties held their annual session simultaneously in **Bombay in 1915**

  → **Md. Ali Jinnah** played on important role in bringing together both the parties @ Bombay

➔ Prominent Congress leaders

1) Mahatma Gandhi
2) Madan Mohan Malviya
3) Sarojini Naidu

→ Spoke from the League Platform

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➔ Provision of Lucknow Pact

- India to be treated as an independent unit of the Empire, as a self-autonomous state with equal rights and responsibility.

- The minorities should be given adequate **separate representation** in the **elected bodies.**

- The strength of Imperial Legislative Council should be **140** members
  ↓
  out of which $4/5^{th}$ were to be elected & $1/5^{th}$ to be nominated
  ↓
  $1/3^{rd}$ of the elected members were to be Muslims
  ↓
  The elected members of Imperial Legislative Council (ILC) were to be elected by the elected members of Provincial Legislative Council.

- No bill could be introduced in the Legislative Council if it affected the interest of any community & such a bill could not be passed **if it was opposed by $3/4^{th}$ members of that community.**

- Defence, foreign affairs & political relations of India i.e making of war, peace & signing of treaty were to be executed from the control of the Imperial Legislature.

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- Indians should be placed on the footing of equality in respect of salutes & right of citizenship with other subjects of his Majesty, the King Emperor throughout the Empire.

- The Secretary of State for India should have the same powers as the Scy.of State for other self-governing colonies

  ↓

  He should be assisted by two under-secretaries of whom, one should be an Indian.

- Judiciary should be separated from the executive.

➔ Drawbacks of Lucknow Pact

1. Since the Congress agreed to the scheme of communal electorate for Muslims, it lost its secular character & paved the way for future communal tension.
2. The pact provided for Muslim representation in the Councils for an excess of their proportion in the total population.
3. With the introduction of 'Communal Veto' in legislation, no legislature could proceed with any bill if $3/4^{th}$ of the member of a particular community opposed it.

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Lucknow Unity (1916)

➘ Surat Split (1907) → **Rejoined**

A.C Majumder – President –
Congress Session – 1916 – Lucknow

Governor General – Lord Chelmsford
(1916- 1921)

B.G Tilak & Annie Beasant led imp role in bringing together the two groups.

Lord Minto II
↓ (1905-1910)
Lord Hardinge
↓ (1910- 1916)
Lord Chelmsford
(1916-1921)

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Emergence of M.K Gandhi

— **G** on invitation of **Dada Abdullah** reached South Africa

South African Experiments

Reached S.A

↓ ↓→→1893

↓ Formation of **Indian**

↓ **Natal Congress** (1893-1894)

↓

↓

Struggle

↓ ↓

(1893-1906) (1906-1914)

↓→ ←↓

↓

1st Satyagraha + Civil Disobedience of **G**

Weekly **Indian Opinion** (1903)

- **Tolstoy Farm** →→ at Transvaal → to house the families of Satyagrahees

  ↓

  ↓

  help of German friend **Kallenbench**

- 1894 – The proposed bill of Natal govt. to disfranchise Indians.

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- Formed → Passive Resistance Association →1907
  ↓
  to boycott permit offices associated with Registration issues.

- **1904 – Phoenix Ashram→ Natal**

- 1st Satyagraha & 1st Civil Disobedience was performed by **G** @ S. Africa
  On the issue of 'Registration Certificate' having fingerprints

- 6th Nov 1913 – Satyagrahees led by **G**
  ↓
  across Transvaal border

- **Lord Hardinge**
  ↓
  condemned the repression in South Africa

G political Guru →→→ **Gokhale**
Gokhale's Political ←←← ↓ ↓
Guru Ranade about **G**
↓
as made of the stuff of which heroes & martyrs' are made

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1918

weekly ↓ ↓ **weekly**

(Eng) ↓ ↓ **(Gujrati)**

Young India **Navjivan**

↓

1933, began publication of Harijan in place of Young India.

Early works of Gandhi

1) Champaran Satyagraha - 1917

1st Hunger Strike ← **2) Ahmedabad – 1918**

3)Kheda - 1918

1) **Champaran (Bihar)** 1917

ISSUES

1)Tin Kathiya System –

3/20th of the land obliged to cultivate indigo for European planters

2) Shabarbesi -

rent enhancement

3) Tawan -

a lumpsum compensation from the farmer in return from freeing them from obligation

Result

1. Abolition of Tin Kathiya System
2. Reduction in Shaberbesi

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3. Giving back the peasant 25% of total money extracted illegally.

Leaders - **Rajkumar Shukla**
a peasant leader

Associates - Rajendra Prasad (Bihar)
J.B.Kripalini (Bihar)
Braj Kishore
Mahadev Desai
Narhari Parekh

*Rabindranath Tagore gave **G** the title of **'Mahatma'**

2) Ahmedabad

1st (Hunger Strike)
1918

ISSUE
↓
Plague bonus
↓ ↓
Workers demanding 35%
Owner decided 20%

Result :- 35% bonus
Associates – Anusua Bahen

3) Kheda

1918

ISSUE

Non-payment of land revenue on the part of farmer in the event of consecutives famine in Gujrat

Result :- Govt. secret order to accept who can give.

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1st Leader :- Mohanlal Panda
invited **G**

Other leaders :-
Indulal Yagnik
Vallav Vai Patel

Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

1917 – Justice Sydney Rowlatt (Committee)

to investigate 'revolutionary crimes' in the country
+
to recommend legislation for its suppression

new bill

1. War time restrictions permanent.
2. .....Trial of offences by a special court consisting of three High court judges (all are Br).
3. There was no provision of appeal against the decision of this court which could not consider any evidence not admissible under Indian Evidence Act.

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4. To give authority to the government to search a place & arrest a person without warrant.
5. Detention w/o a trial for max, period of 2 years.

↓

passed by Legislative Assembly 17th March, 1919

↓

real name **'Anarchical & Revolutionary Crimes Act'**

➔ ***Wide spread condemnation***

G formed

↓

Satyagraha Sabha → **Feb, 1919→Bombay**

G opposed by ↓ **liberals**

↓

-Sir D.E Wacha
-S.N Bannerjee
-T.B Sapru
-Srinivas Shastri

It would hamper the process of reforms

↓

↓ **non-liberal**

↓

Congress President 1917 Mrs. Annie Beasant

↓

There was nothing in the act to resist civility & that to break laws @ dictate of others was exceedingly dangerous.

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➔ ***G was assisted by***

↓

Certain Pan-Islamic leaders
@ Abdui Bari of Firingi Mahal Ulema
+
Some radical members of Muslims League

➔ ***The date of Hartal was fixed on***

↓

30th March
↓
It was changed to 6th April
↓
G was arrested on 9th April
↓
10th April
were arrested [Dr. Satya Pal] *local*
[Dr. Kitchlew] *leaders*

➔ **Effects :-** ➔ **13th April, 1919**

↓

General O'Dyre ordered fire
↓
on a peaceful unarmed crowd assembled at J.B
↓
Martial law was immediately enforced in Punjab on 13th April (night)
↓
R N Tagore gave up Knighthood

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to awaken masses
to rise & fight against British

* **Danda force** (Punjab) by Chamandeep

➔ **British appointed Committee**

↓ **Eng. formed**

↓

Hunter Commission

↓

Indian member of the Committee

- Sir Chimanlal Shitalvad
- Shah Bajaj
- Sultan Ahmed
- Jagat Narayan

↓

Report

↓

firing was necessary @ that circumstance but *Dyre used more forces than required*

➔ **Congress appointed a committee** for Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Chairman :- Madan Mohan Malviya

Members :-

- Motilal Nehru
- Mahatma Gandhi
- C.R Das
- Abbas Tayebji ←←← led C.D.M
- M.R Jaykar after **G** arrest

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Khilafat Movement

&

Non – Cooperation Movement

Khilafat Movement

↓

against the planned dismemberment of Turkey by the Victor powers of 1st World War

↓

Treaty of SEVRES (1920) 10th Aug

↓ was imposed upon Turkey

↓ after the end of the war

↓

led to the rise of

Mustafa Kamal Pasha

↓

This treaty threatened dismemberment of Ottoman Empire whose head was the 'Caliph'

↓

This undermined the position of the Caliph and aroused Muslim sentiments

Formation of

All India Khilafat Committee → Sep, 1919

G was a member

-Maulana Azad

-Hakim Azmal Khan

-Hasrat Mohani

Ali brothers

-Md.Ali

-Saukat Ali

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17th Oct, 1919

celebrated in India as ↓

Khilafat Day

↓

G attracted by Khilafat Movement

↓

opportunity to forge permanent Hindu – Muslim unity

acc.to ***G*** ↓

↓

Lucknow Pact was far from being a real base for this. The Khilafat demand appeared to be 'just' to him.

↓

G was elected as the President of Khilafat Movement

↓ ↓

↓ 24th Nov, 1919 – Delhi

Feb 1920 – G

advised the Khilafat Committee to launch Non- Cooperation Movement on Khilafat issues

↓

↓

K.C @ Allahabad – 9th June , 1920

↓

↓

accepted the suggestion of Non-Cooperation Movement & *asked G to lead the Movement*

↓

The Movement was launched formally on **1st Aug 1920**

↓

G believed

↓

Congress support imperative

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↓

Succeeded in persuading the Congress leaders

↓

Sep , 1920 – A **special** session – Cal -Lala Lajpat Rai

↓

↓

Congress agreed with **G**

3 issues

-Punjab wrongs

-Swarajya

-Khilafat Issues

Chelmsford (1916-1921)

left Congress 1920

←←**M.A Jinnah** left Congress - *issue* → Swarajya & Non – Cooperation *Movement*

Objections raised

C R Das & followers of Tilak

concept ↓

-Boycott of Legislative Councils

Lala Lajpat Rai

-Boycott of school

M A Jinnah & Madan Moha Malvya

-Goal of Swaraj

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The Non-Cooperation was ratified by the Congress

↓

Annual Session held @ **Nagpur** @ Dec, 1920

President – C . Vijayaraghavachari

↓

The formation of **Congress Working Committee**

Tilak gave 1st concept @ 1916

↓

↓

S.C Bose – Principal – National College – Calcutta

↓

↓

Prince of Wales – W.A Alies → visited India → Nov,1921

was boycotted

↓

↓

Tilak Swaraj Fund

raised a fund of 1 crore

↓

M.G → shun → Kaiser – e - Hind

from Boer War (S.Africa)

↓

↓ *for First Aid*

↓

J.M Sengupta

Bengal's Nationalists leader →
played imp role in Assam and Bengal

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Dec, **1921 – Ahmedabad – Hakim Azmal Khan**

↓

G → will lead →the Non-Cooperation Movement →elected

↓

1st Feb 1922 – G

↓

Non – Cooperation Movement

↓ *started*

↓

Bardouli Taluk

of Surat District, Gujrat

↓

Lord Reading

(1921 – 1926)

5th Feb, 1922

↓

Chauri Chaura incident

Gorakhpur , U.P

12th Feb , 1922

↓

Called off the Movement

↓ from **Bardouli**

↓

↓

↓

G was arrested on 10th March, 1922

Justice Broomfield ←← ←←↓

↓

6 years imprisonment

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➔ The Programmes of Non – Cooperation Movement:-

- Surrender of titles
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Boycott of govt. school , colleges, law courts & legislature
- Refusal to vote
- Hindu – Muslim Unity
- Resignation from the Councils
- Nationalisation of Education → S.C Bose
- Raising a national fund → Swaraj fund → amounting Rs 1 crore was created
- Organisation of workers for National Service
- Resignation from govt services
- Mass Civil Disobedience & Non – Payment of taxes were to be restored later on

➔ Affected Area :-

- Punjab
- Bengal
- Bombay
- U.P
- Bihar
- Orissa
- Assam

➔ Some Prominent lawyers who renounced their profession :-

- Motilal Nehru
- C. Rajagopalachari
- Ballav Bhai Patel
- C.R Das
- M.R Jaykar
- Saif – ud – din Kitchlew
- Asaf Ali
- T. Prakashan

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Swaraj Party

June , 1922 – Congress appointed
NCM Enquiry Committee

↓

Chairman :- Hakim Azmal Khan

Members :-

- Motilal Nehru
- Dr. M.A Ansari
- C. Rajagopalachari
- Vittal Vai Patel
- Kasturi Ranga

↘ Dec. 1922 – Congress – Annual Session – Gaya – Prz – C.R Das

↓

↓

became a battle ground

↓ *issue*

↓

Council entry vs non –Council entry

Pro-changers

No changers

- C. Rajagopalachari
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Vallav Bhai Patel

supported **G**

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Motilal Nehru + C.R Das

↓

announced formation of

the **Swaraj Party** on 1st Jan, 1923

↓

↓

estd . → March 1923 , Allahabad

➔ **N.B:-**

S. N Banerjee

founder

National Liberal Federation (1918)

To participate in elections 1920-21

members

Tej Bahadur Sapru,
S. Srinivas Sashtri,
M.R.Jaykar

Swaraj Party

↓

fought election in 1923

↓

succeeded & became a ***majority*** in C.P

↓

Dominant party in Bengal

↓

influential in U.P & Bombay

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➔ Sep . 1923

↓

Special Session – Congress

Delhi ↓

on the coming election

ratified←←←←←←← Congress will fight

↓

Dec, 1923 (Kankinara Session)

[Annual Session]

➔ **Lord Brikenhead**

Swaraj Party – most organised party & difficult to deal with than open rebellion

Communism was growing widely in the world. Communist elements from various parts of the world was entering into India.

*A noteworthy achievement of Swarajists was the defeat of the **Public Safety Bill – 1928** which was aimed at empowering the government to deport undesirable & subversive foreigners(communists and socialists)

- **Motilal Nehru described** the Public Safety Bill as 'a direct attack on Indian Nationalism, on the Indian National Congress' and as 'the Slavery of India, Bill No. 1.'
- Even the two spokesmen of the **capitalist class, Purshottamdas Thakurdas** and **G.D.Birla**, firmly opposed the bill.
- In March 1929, having failed to get the Bill passed, the Government arrested **31 leading communists**, trade unionists and other left-wing

IMPULSE

leaders and put them on **trial at Meerut** → led to strong criticism of the Government by the nationalists → describing the arrests as presaging 'a period of terrorism,' **Gandhiji** said that 'the motive behind these prosecutions is not to kill Communism, it is to strike terror.'

➔ **N.B:-**

✦ C.R. Das died @ 1925

✦ **1925**

↓

Skeen Committee [M A Jinnah & M L Nehru]

↓

set up to report on the
early Indianisation of the army

✦ Feb 1926

(Kelkar + Jaykar)

formed Responsivist Party

↓

↓

to safeguard
Hindu interest → [Birth of Hindu Communalism]

April, 1926
formed a
new party @
being merged
Nationalist Party

[Kelkar+Jaykar
came closer to
Malviya + L.L Rai]

(Malviya + Lala Lajpat Rai)

↓

established

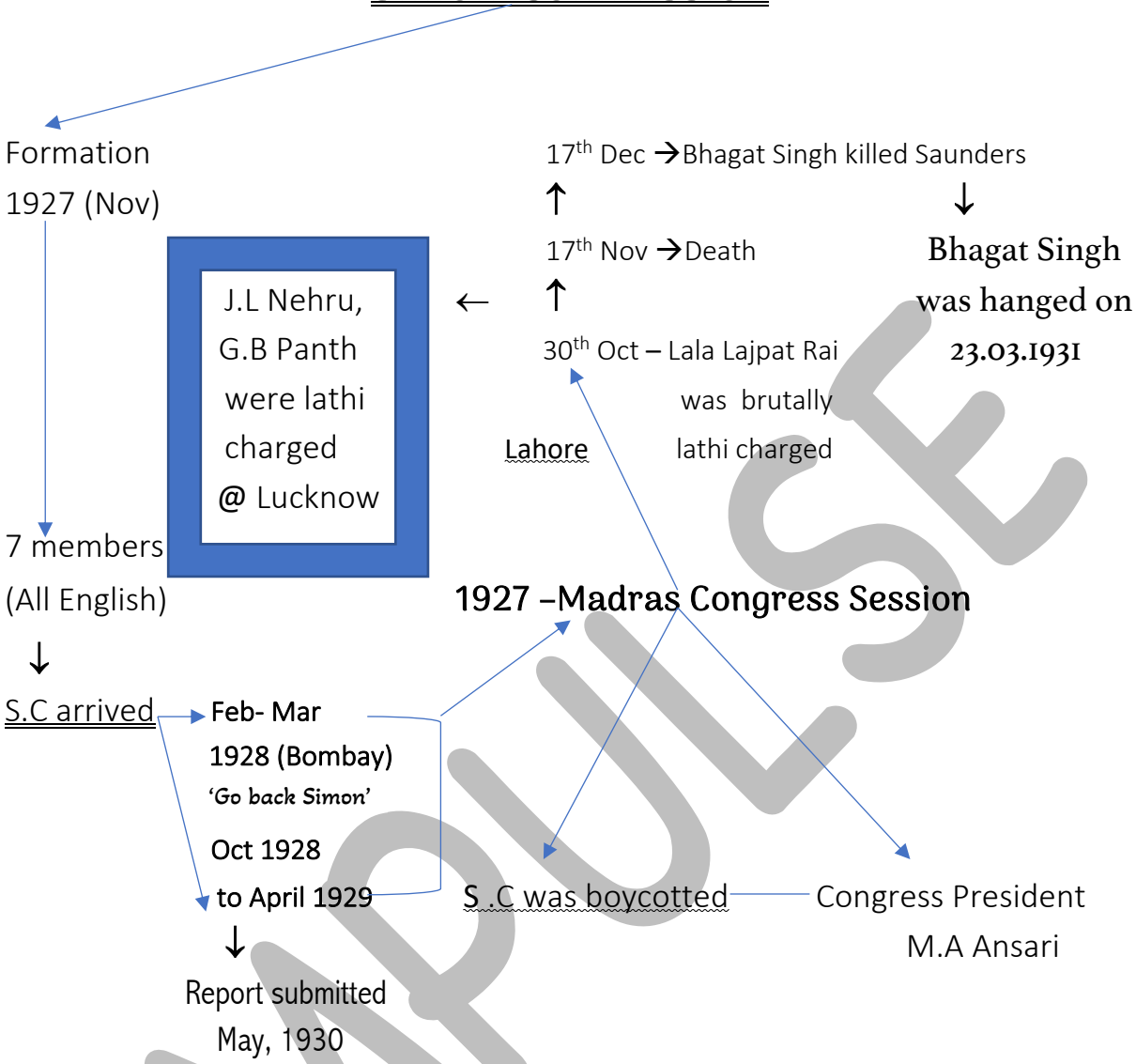
↓

Independent Congress Party

[guided by liberal politics
and emphasized on Hinduvta]

IMPULSE

Simon Commission



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1.The Act of 1919 (M – C) contained provisions for the appointment of a Royal Commission at the end of 10 years after the passing of the Act with the aim of enquiring into the functioning of the system of Govt. establishment by this Act.

2. Lord Brikenhead, Secretary of State for India, announced the appointment of a Statutory Commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon - Nov- 1927.

3.The aim of the commission was to enquire into the working of Provincial Governments, to examine how far the representative institutions were functioning satisfactory and to draft the outlines for the future progress in establishing responsible government.

4.7 members – All are English men. All are members of British Parliament.

5.The announcement of the All White Commission shocked almost all Indians.

↓

↓

Madras Congress – 1927 M.A Ansari -- Congress boycotted the S.C

6.Opposed by

- The Congress
- A section of the Muslim League
- Hindu Mahasabha
- Liberal Federation etc

Not opposed by

- Muslim League under Md. Safi
- Central Sikh Sabha
- Justice Party in Madras
- All India Achyut Federation

7.The Simon Commission reached Bombay

↓

3rd Feb 1928

↓

Greeted with slogan 'Go back Simon'

IMPULSE

8.The procession led by Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore was lathi charged on 30th Oct. 1928 and Lalaji succumbed to his injuries on 17th Nov 1928

↓

A revolutionary group led by Bhagat Singh avenged Lala Lajpat Rai's death by killing Assistant Superintendent Saunders on 17th 1928.

↓

J.L Nehru & G.B Pant were lathi charged in Lucknow

9.Simon Commission made extensive tours and prepared a report which was published in May 1930.

10. At the 1927 Congress (Madras) Session a resolution, boycotting the S.C was passed. The working committee was authorised to prepare a constitution for India in consultation with other organisations.

11. Congress representative as well as representatives of other organisations such as Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha etc met at a conference in

Feb 1928 at Delhi

↓

This came to be known as

All Parties Conference

presided by

M.A Ansari

12. Although the 1927 Madras Session had adopted the goal of **Complete National Independence** but at the **All Parties Conference** ***dominion self-government*** declared to be the desired aim.

IMPULSE

May , 1928 → A Committee was appointed by the All Parties Conference with **M.L Nehru** as president . The **Nehru Committee** was appointed by Nationalists, was their response to the appointment of Simon Commission and the challenge given by Lord Brikenhead to Indians asking them to frame a Constitution on which the Indian Opinion was to be united

↓

All Parties Conference
Prz. ↓
M.L Nehru
@ Nehru Committee

↓

Other members of that committee

- Sir Ali Eman
- M.R Jaykar
- T.B Sapru
- N.M Joshi
- Mangal Singh
- S.C Bose

➔ Recommendation of the Simon Commission

.military
.foreign affairs
.communications

↑ with Gov.Gnrl.

↑

↑

reserved list

transferred list

↓

with Provincial Council
@ Indian Ministers

↓

.agriculture
.supervision of local govt
.health
.education

(1919 M-C introduced)

↓

- Dyarchy should be abolished. →abolished by GoI Act , 1935
- There should be complete autonomy in the provinces including the Dept of Law & Order, but the governor should be given overriding powers in certain matters like internal security.
- There should be Federal Govt at the central consisting of the Br. India & the princely states.
- Br. Troops & Br. officers should stay in Indian regiments.
- Provincial Legislative Councils should be expanded.
- High courts should be under the administrative control of Govt. of India.
- The Communal representative should continue.

IMPULSE

Nehru Report → *May* 1928

↓ ↓

Aug 1928 — *appointed*

↓

Dec. coming Session (Dec, 1928) — *submitted* → 28th Aug, 1928

↓

Calcutta

M.L Nehru – President

➔ Facts of Nehru Report :-

- The Nehru Committee submitted its report on 28th Aug 1928. The Nehru report approved by the **All Parties Conference** held at **Lucknow**

– Dominion Status
– Adult Franchise
– Bicameral Legislation
– No separate Muslim electorates
– Federal characters
– Declaration of Rights

- It recommended that the future Constitution of India should be based on **'Full responsible govt'** on the model of the Constitution of the self-governing dominion and the conceding of the 'Dominion Status' should be 'the next immediate step' and not 'A remote Stage of our evolution'.

-The House of People was to be consisted of 500 members chosen on the basis of **Adult Franchise.**

Minority Hindu for the 1st time came into light

- The N–W Frontier Province (**NWFP**) (with its Muslim Majority of 90%) should acquire the same status as other provinces..... and **Sindh** (with Muslim majority of over 70%) should be detached from Bombay &become a separate Province.

No separate electorates where there is no Muslim minority

↓

- The Committee made no concession to the question of separate electorates. All elections were made by joint *joint or mixed electorates.*

IMPULSE

↓

only the 'Reservation of Seats'

- The only communal safeguard should be 'Reservation of seats' & this should only be afforded to the Muslims & not to any other community or group except non-Muslims in the (NWFP).

  Nor should seats be reserved for Muslims where they were in majority but only at the Centre and in Provinces in which they were in minority.

- The Constitution of India should be Federal in character & the Indian states should be welcomed to join it.

- There should be inserted in the Constitution a 'Declaration of Rights' assuring inter – alia the fullest liberty of consciences & religion.

- The new Indian Legislature should be empowered to legislate & budget for the Indian Army & that its control should be transferred to a responsible Indian Minister of Defence.

- The Legislative Power of the Commonwealth should be vested in Bicameral Legislature and the executive power of the king.

  'Exercisable by the Governor General as the King's representative acting on the advice of the Executive Council.

IMPULSE

➔ ***Reactions against Nehru Report :-***

- ***Within the Congress***

J.L Nehru + S.C Bose

were dissatisfied with the Nehru Report *because* it demanded mere dominion status.

formed Indian Independence League → 1928

Not Complete Independence

➔ ***The Muslim League opposed the Nehru Report:-***

Their demand were elaborated by M.A Jinnah in the form of an Amendment at the representative convention of Calcutta (22nd Dec, 1928) which reviewed the Nehru Report adopted by the All Parties Conference.

- **Jinnah's 14 points**

28th March , 1929

The Muslim League held its meeting at Delhi and repudiated the Nehru Report.

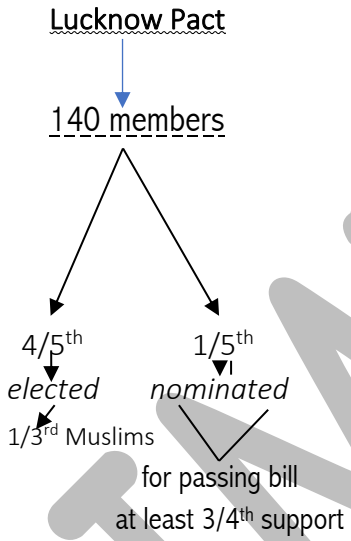
IMPULSE

M.A. Jinnah's 14 points

— The form of the future Constitution of India should be federal with residuary power vested in the provinces.

— A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all provinces.

— All legislatures & other elected bodies should be constituted on the definite principle of adequate & effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any Province to minority or even equality.



***In the Central Legislature Muslim representation should not be less than 1/3rd … *1*

— Representation of communal groups should continue to be by separate electorates as at present.

— Any territorial redistribution should not in anyway, affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal & NWFP.

— Full liberty of belief, worship & observance, propaganda, association & education should be guaranteed to all Communities.

— ***No bill or resolution of any party should be passed in any Legislature or any other elected body of 3/4th of the members of any community in that body opposed it as being injurious to the interest of that community… *2*

IMPULSE

Communal Award → ← - **Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.**
17th Aug, 1932

↑

Nehru report
Aug , 1928

Jinnah's 14 points
28th March 1929

- Reforms should be introduced in the NWFP & Baluchistan on the same footing as in other Provinces.

- Adequate share for Muslims should be provided in the Constitution in all services of the State subject to the requirement of efficiency.

- *****No Cabinet , either Central or Provincial should be formed w/o atleast 1/3rd of the minister being Muslims… ***3***

IMPULSE

Delhi Manifesto & Poorna Swaraj

↓ ↓

May, 1929 Congress Session @ Lahore

J.L Nehru – 31st Dec, 1929

@ Ravi River flagged the tricolour

- In May 1929 , Ramsay Mc. Donald came to power

↓

Lord Irwin , Vice Roy called for Constitutions and promised a Round Table Conference for attainment of Dominion – Status.

↓

2 days later – A conference of major National leaders met & issued what came to be called as Delhi Manifesto

↓

In which they demanded that the purpose of Round Table Conference should not be to discuss *when Dominion Status was to be granted*

↓

**But to formulate a scheme for its implementation

↓

This was rejected by the Viceroy

↓

State of negotiation was thus over & the stage of confrontation began.

↓

Hence @ Congress Session at Lahore → 'Poorna Swaraj' was adopted as the goal of the freedom struggle.

IMPULSE

Civil Disobedience Movement

↓

Starting Dandi March – 12th March 1930

reached ↓

↓

6th April 1930 – CDM commencement all over the country with the breaking of salt law

suspension of CDM @ G-I Pact

Dec 28, 1931

reached Bombay ↑ 2nd RTC

↑

↑

restart – Jan, 1932 → M.G + V. Patel

↓

was arrested on 4th Jan , 1932

↓

↓

Suspension of C.D.M

July , 1933

Withdrawal – May, 1934 Patna

- Council Entry Programme started — started by → Satyamurthy

↓ followed by

↓

- ✓ Vula Vai Desai
- ✓ M A Ansari
- ✓ B. C Roy

- 'New Swarajists'

N.C Kelkar
Satyamurthi
M.A Ansari
→ refused to resign from Legislation

IMPULSE

1. Although **immediate provocation** for the launch of salt satyagraha **was Simon Commission ,…….** The phase of 1932 – 1934 in the freedom movement, timing of Salt Satyagraha & CDM should be viewed at the backdrop of **latent Indian grievances & unfulfilled dreams & expectations.**
2. The rejection of **Nehru report /** The **Economic depression of 1930s** affected Indian Industry, Commerce & Labour **/ Cotton prices** crashed in world market affecting Indian cotton exports **/ Rationalisation in textile mills** resulting in shunting of labours **/ Large scale labour strikes** in Bombay , Calcutta, Jamshedpur during 1928 – 29 .

   ↓

   arrest of labour leaders / trial of **Meerut Conspiracy case** 1929 etc forced Congress to launch CDM.
3. Although the resolution affirming **Complete Independence** as the **goal** by the **Congress** was moved by **Gandhi himself** and **passed 1929** , The Mahatma put forward before the Vice Roy **Lord Irwin**

J.L Nehru

↑

Lahore Session ← ←←

IMPULSE

↓

↓

30th Jan 1930

↓

11 demands

1. Total Prohibition
2. Lowering the Rs – Sterling ratio…..
   Rupees should be valued at 16 pence
3. Reduce at least 50% inland revenue
4. Abolition of Salt Tax
5. Reduction of military expenditure at least 50% to begin with.
   Reduction in the salary of high ranking govt. officials.
6. Protection for Indian Textile Industries.
   Protective tariff should be imposed on the foreign clothes.
7. Reserve coastal shipping for Indians……Indian ships to discharge the duty of coastal transport.
8. Release of all political prisoners***
   Elimination of Section 124A from IPC (1860)***
9. Doing away with the services of the C.I.D
10. Freedom to keep fire arms***
11. Accept Postal Reservation Bill.

Sedition charge/ treason against state

4. On **March 2 , 1930** , Gandhi wrote a **letter to the Vice Roy** wherein he declared the **Br. Rule to be a curse**

IMPULSE

which had to be combated by Civil Disobedience. ↓

↓

The Vice Roy refused to accept the demands put forward by G & regretted the contemplated recourse to Satyagraha, because there would be violation of law.

5. Rejection of this demand by the Govt. beginning of CDM – 12th March, 1930 – Sabarmati – Dandi

↓ ↓

78 followers April 6

↓

& nationwide movement commenced

6. After the arrest of G the leadership was assumed by Abbas Tayabji & Sarojini Naidu.

Council Entry

1. Vula Vai Desai
2. M.A Ansari
3. B.C Roy

Started by **Satyamurthy** Oct, **1933**

7. New Swarajists

1. Satyamurty
2. M.A Ansari
3. N.C Kelkar

refused to resign from legislation

8. Programmes of CDM

-To violate salt law
- Boycott school & colleges
- Boycott foreign clothes
- Resignation from Govt. Services
- Non – Payment of taxes
- Dharna at liquor shop

IMPULSE

➔ **Programmes introduced in May, 1930:-**

1. Non – payment of Revenue in Riotwari Area
2. Non – Payment of Chowkidari Tax in Zamindari Area
3. Violation of Forest Laws in Central Provinces (C.P)

➔ **Various Marches :-**

– From Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam
on the Tanjore coast – led by
Arrested on 30th April ← ← C. Rajagopalachari – T. N

– Calicut to Payannur – led by –
K. Kelappan in Malabar coast

– From Sylhet in Assam to Noakhali
on the Bengal Coast – band of Satyagrahees.

➔ **Associated Struggle:-**

1. Red Shirt Movement – Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan – N W F P
2. Solapur Uprisings – Maharashtra – leading to Textile Mills strike
3. No tax campaign against Chowkidari Tax in E. India.
4. Students agitation against
Cunningham Circular
in Assam → which forced students & their guardians to furnish assurances of good behaviour.

IMPULSE

5. In **Bengal**, the **onset of monsoon** made it difficult to make salt, so it brought about a shift to **anti – chowkidari tax** & **anti-union board tax agitation**
6. In **Gujrat** a determined **No tax Movement** was in progress. The peasants refused to pay the land revenue.
7. Defiance of Salt Law –--- assumed a mass character in **Maharashtra , Karnataka** & **C.P.**

N – E leaders ← 8. Reward of **Rani Gaidinilu** in **Nagaland.**

Restarting of C.D.M

1. Dec 28, 1931 → G reached Bombay -- on his way back from London -- after attaining the 2nd RTC.

↓

In a letter to the Vice Roy Lord Willingdon, he protested against the reign of oppression in N W F P , Bengal & U.P.

↓

In a letter of **reply** to him on **Dec 1931 ,** the private Secretary of the Vice Roy **justified** the measures.

↓

In the context of the veiled threat of the resumption of CDM the **V.R** refused to meet G

2. Jan 4, 1932 → Gandhi + Ballav Bhai Patel

↑

were arrested

↓

Soon oppression was let loose on the political prisoners lost in different parts of the country.

↓

↓

The Govt. took the offensive in 1932

IMPULSE

3. G gave a call to **restart** C.D M in Jan 1932

↓

But the movement failed to pick up the momentum

↓

The response of Govt was very hard & govt imposed half a dozen ordinances & restrictions on the press.

↓

Further Congress was **declared illegal organisation**

During CDM 1932← ← ←←↓

↓

Police & military resorted to firing lathi charges & beating of Satyagrahees

↓

all 75000 Satyagrahees were put in jail

↓

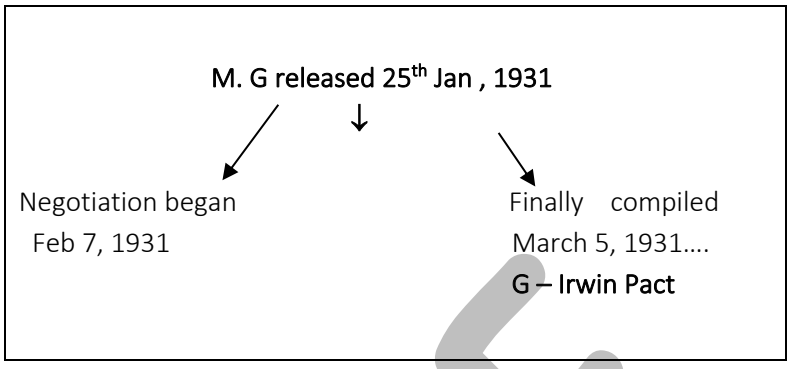
Suspension of CDM….. July 1933

↓

Withdrawal of CDM at Patna (Bihar)….. May , 1934

IMPULSE

➔Gandhi – Irwin Pact



- The British Authorities were keen to secure the cooperation of G & other Congress leaders because they realised that no scheme of Constitutional Reforms would succeed unless the Congress Party agreed to it.

- On behalf of the Congress Party, G agreed to discontinue the CDM / to stop the boycott of Br. Commodities / to take part in 2nd RTC for drafting a constitution on the basis of Federation / Responsibility & safeguard or reservation in the interest of India for such matters as defence , external affairs , minorities & the financial credit of India.

⇒ Provisions of Gandhi – Irwin Pact

- All political prisoners were to be released who were not convicted for violence.
- The ordinances were to be withdrawn.
- Confiscated & forfeited property which were not yet sold, were to be restored to the owners.
- Right to make salt on consumption to the people living along the sea coast was granted.
- Lenient treatment to Govt employees who had resigned.
- The demand of public enquiry into police excesses was not accepted.

IMPULSE

First RTC –	12 Nov, **1930** – 19 Jan, **1931**	- 89 delegates
Second RTC -	7th Sep, - 1st Dec, **1931**	- 112 delegates
Third RTC -	17 Nov – 24 Dec, **1932**	- 46 delegates

➔ Round Table Conferences

1st RTC

- British King George V inaugurated it & Br. P.M presided over it.
- Princely States- 16 members.
- Liberals – T.B Sapru
- Depressed class – B.R Ambedkar
- Congress did not attend it

2nd RTC

> Madan Mohan Malviya
> Sarojini Naidu
> B.R. Ambedkar

B.R Ambedkar & T.B Sapru → attended all the **three RTC**

- G was all the time insistent on getting the substance of Swaraj'. Once this fundamental goal was realised the details could be settled subsequently.
- Ramsay Mc.Donald, the British P.M .....**question of minorities**..... but G was of the firm view that the grant of independence alone would serve to melt the iceberg of Communalism.

IMPULSE

- Mc. Donald's proposal ….. G could not agree to such proposal specially in the context of the Independence Resolution of 1929.
- A British citizen named Frank Mores wrote that the scene of G stepping down the stairs of St. Paul's Palace was amazing.
- Madan Mohan Malviya & Annie Beasant participated it on their own cost.
- Capitalist GD Birla participated.

3rd RTC

…….. formed the basis on which the draft of GOI Act 1935 was prepared.

IMPULSE

Communal Award

17th Aug, 1932 Mc. Donald's announcement

- Separate electorates were introduced for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, woman, Labour, Commerce, Industry, Land Lords & Universities were given separate constituencies & fixed seats .

Proposed also in
Nehru Committee Reports
14 points of Jinnah

- Separation of Sindh from Bombay was accepted in the principle.
- Constitution of old English policy Divide & Rule.
- The award was unfair to the Hindus
- The Congress was opposed to a separate electorates for Muslim, Sikhs & Christians ……. etc

But the idea of separate electorate for Muslims had been accepted by the Congress itself as far back as 1916, as a part of the compromise with the Muslims League…..

⇒ **Congress decided neither to accept it nor to reject it .**

Poona Pact (25th Sept, 1932)

Gandhi reached Bombay

↓

Dec 28, 1931

↓

January, 4, 1932 → arrested G

↓

20th Sept 1932 G started fast unto death (Yervada Jail)

↓

25th Sept 1932 --------- Poona pact

- Communal Award .....as an attack on Indian Unity & Nationalism.
- G's fast

  Madan Mohan Malviya
  M.C Rajah
  B.R Ambedkar .....now became active

  ⇓ On the initiative of Malviya various Hindu leaders met in Poona & on 25th Sept, 1932.....agreement @Poona Pact

  ⇓ It gave the depressed classes 148 seats while Mc. Donald's award gave them mere 71 seats.

IMPULSE

Congress Socialist Party

> In this particular segment for acquiring clear concept we have to understand the differences between Congress Socialist & Communists. **Both the terms Socialist and Communists seem same *BUT it is not in the ingredients.***

1st Conference →Patna (May , 1934)
2nd Conference →Bombay (Oct , 1934)

- The origin of CSP is to be traced to the growing Communist influences on the I.N.C in the 1920s
- The Congress Socialist developed as a group *within the Congress*.....
- Congress emphasized National Revolution as a pre-condition to social change.
- The suspension of C.D.M by G July 1933 caused confusion among radical Congressmen.

All India Socialist Conference – Patna—May, 1934 -- *Acharya Narendra Deo* (Chairman)

Leaders –
Sampurnanand
Sri Jay Prakash Narayan

- The Conference decided to form an All India Congress Socialist Party.
- Its objective was to press for the adoption of Socialist Principles by the Congress.
- Those *associated with* the foundation of CSP :-
  - Jay Prakash Narayan
  - Abdul Bari
  - M.R Masani
  - Purushattam Das

IMPULSE

➘ **2nd Conference – Bombay –** Oct, **1934 –** *Sampurnanand* (Chairman)

Leaders

- Jay Prakash Narayan
- Abdul Bari
- M.R Masani
- Purushattam Das
- Dr. Rammaohar Lohia
- Achyut Patwardhan
- Kamala Devi Chatterjee
- P.K Pillai

➔ Influential :-Delhi, Bihar, U.P, Bombay, Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala.

⇒ J.P Narayan who was largely responsible for making anti-imperialism & support for workers & peasants, → the major objective of the Party.

Difference between Socialist & Communists attitude :-

Fundamental difference in their attitude towards I.N.C was……..

- The Communist Party regarded the Congress as a Party of Collaborator of Imperialism.
- But the Socialists viewed the Congress as an anti – imperialism forces.

⇒ The C.S.P began to organize Kishan Sabhas & actively participated in Peasants Movement …..which had so long been dominated by the Communists.

IMPULSE

1936- April –INC session – Lucknow – J.L. Nehru -

⇒ All India Railway-men Federation → led by → V.V Giri..... 1936 → Dec- J.L Nehru → Faizpur Session (Maharashtra) → (also called Avadhi Session) .....The Session atmosphere was surcharged with Socialists slogans , emphasizing the rights of workers & peasants on the one hand & demanding against the forces of imperialism & fascism on the others.

Fascism → *set of right-wing political beliefs that includes the strong control of society & the economy by state.*

⇒ 1937- Congress condemned Japanese aggression in China & the next year a medical mission was sent to China which included

- Dr M. Atal
- Dr Kotnis

⇒ J.P Narayan, Narendra Deo & A Patwardhan → became member of the Congress Working Committee

→ Attitude of Congress towards Constitutional Changes from 1909-1935

1. INC was dissatisfied with the Constitutional System from the early stage.
2. Discontent arouse in INC against separate electorates of the Muslims by the Act of 1909.
3. INC opposed the Act of 1919
4. National Liberal Federation (1918) [S.N.Banerjee, T.B.Sapru, M.R.Jaykar –all are liberals] supported the Act of 1919.
5. **Rightists** of the INC were satisfied with the Act of 1935. They **agreed to participate in elections and to accept the office.** But the **Leftists** were against it.
6. Lastly INC accepted it – Lucknow Session, 1936 – J.L.Nehru (Prz)

IMPULSE

Election 1937

> Held in **July**
> INC won 715/836 seats
> Absolute majority in **6 provinces** :-

1. UP
2. Bihar
3. Orissa
4. Central Province
5. Madras
6. Bombay

➘ Various Ministries

Bengal	Fazlul Haq (Krishak Praja Party with ML @ Non-Congress)
Punjab	Sikandar Hyat Khan (Unionist Party @ Non-Congress)
Sind	Allah Baksh (Non-Congress)
Bihar	Sri Krishna Sinha
Bombay	B.G.Kher
CP	N.V.Khare
Madras	C.Rajagopalachari
NWFP	Khan Sahib (Brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan)

➘ Industrial Disputes Act

- Nov,1938……B.G.Kher based on the philosophy of class collaboration NOT class conflict……
- No strike or lock out could occur for an interim period of 4 months during which the court would give its award.
- The Act empowered the Government to refer an industrial dispute to the Court of Industrial Arbitration.

✦ **Kirti Lehar** → used to be published by **Kirti Communists of Punjab** → brought out from **Meerut, UP**

IMPULSE

National Planning Committee → appointed by INC Prz S.C.Bose @ 1938

> CSP brought out the 'Congress Socialists'
> Congress men like C.Rajgopalachari and K.M.Munshi did not hesitate to use their respective state apparatus in a politically repressive manner.
> Quite often they treated all militant protest especially trade union struggle as a law and order problem…….They took recourse to Section 144 of the criminal court against workers and arrested *peasants and trade union leaders* even in Kanpur.

- Congress **Ministry resigned** → **27th Oct, 1939** → *in protest against war policy of the British*
- Gandhi welcomed the resignation for another reason also → He thought that the resignation would help to cleanse the Congress of the rampant corruption.
- The resignation produced another positive effect → They brought the Left and Right in the Congress closer because of a common policy on the question of participation of WAR .

Day of Deliverance → Muslim League → **22nd Dec, 1939** → *to rejoice resignation of INC from Council*

➘ Various Parties

B.R.Ambedkar	Independent Labour Party	Bombay
Nawab Chattri	National Agricultural Party	UP
Ramaswami Naicker	Justice Party	Madras
Sikandar Hyat Khan	Union Party	Punjab
Faizul Haq	Krishak Praja Party	Bengal

IMPULSE

♦ World War II and resignation of Congress Ministry

Sindh, Punjab, Bengal.....only Govt continued

♦ To allay the resulting discontent, **Lord Linlithgow** – **Jan 1940** declared that – **dominion status of the Westminster variety would be given as soon as possible after the war** – was the goal of the British policy in India.....*So what had been denied by the Act of 1935 was to be conceded after the war.*

August Offer

(Aug 8, 1940)

*M.L accepted

*Congress rejected

Linlithgow → first Crown Representative
(1934-36
1936-37
1937-1943)

Commonwealth of Nations

♦ On the eve of battle of Britain

Aug 8 , 1940 → Br. Govt put a new declaration of policy called **August offer**

Statement by the Vice Roy on behalf of Br. Govt

The expansion of Governor General's Executive Council & the establishment of an **Advisory War Council** .

IMPULSE

- The Br. Govt concurred that the farming of new Constitution should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves and the Constitution should originate from Indian concept.

- In the interval it was hoped that all parties & communities in India would cooperate in India's attainment of free & equal partnership in the British Common Wealth of Nations.

The Congress rejected it

G even went so far as to declare that the declaration widened the gulf between nationalists India & the Br. ruler.

The ML however **welcomed**

that part of the offer which the Congress had condemned

and the assurance that no future Constitution , interim or final , should be adopted by the Govt without concurrence of ML.

The ML went on to say that the partition of India was the only solution of the most difficult problem of India's Constitution.

IMPULSE

The Cripps Mission

opposed — M.L, Cong.

1942

Commonwealth + United Nations

- Cripps came on **March 23**
- made public March 29 – Winton Churchill (P.M)
- G → post dated cheque .....
- ML opposed because** no provision for demand of Pakistan.

➔ Cause :-

Dec, 1941 , Japan enters the war on the side of Axis powers and its spectacular success during the early months of 1942, forced the British Govt. to make an earnest effort to resolve the deadlock in India.

➔ The proposal of Cripps mission :-

- An elected body in charge with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.
- Provision shall be made for participation of Indian states in the Constitution making bodies.
- The Constitution making body would be elected by the members of lower Houses of Provincial Legislature by the system of Proportional Representation.
- Until the new Constitution could be framed the Br. Govt would remain responsible for the defence of India but they desire and invite an immediate effective participation of the leaders of the principal section of the Indian people in the Councils of their Country , of the Common Wealth & of the United Nation

Thus they will be enabled to give their active & constructive help in the discharge of the task which is vital & essential for the future freedom of India.

IMPULSE

- Until the new Constitution could be framed, defence was to be the sole concern of the Br. Govt.
- Governor General was to continue with all his power as before.

Cripps Mission → **Proposed a plan of Constitution Assembly

➔ Reaction to the proposal of Cripps Mission

Congress Objection

- India's defence
- Governor General → Constitutional Head
- Veto power of Vice Roy
- Principle of non-accession of Provinces

Hindu Mahasabha opposed
Liberals → T.B Sapru
M.R Jaykar

Muslim League Opposed

because

*Their demand for creation of Pakistan was not clearly accepted

IMPULSE

Linlithgow (1934-43)

Quit India Movement

14th July , 1942

Congress Working Committee meeting

Wardha →→ struggle idea

7th Aug , 1942

Congress session @Bombay

"We shall either free India or die in the attempt; we shall not live to see the perpetuation of our slavery"

G gave a speech where he exhorted all section to participate in the movement & said " Every one of you..... .....Do or Die"

The meeting took place on **Gowalia Tank, Bombay**
Now known as
August Kranti Maidan

I am not going to be satisfied with anything short of complete freedom.

G placed the instruction he had drafted.

8th Aug, 1942 →→ accepted & ratified the Quit India Resolution
or
Wardha Resolution

G was arrested on 9th Aug , 1942.
+
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
+
other prominent leaders.

K .G Mashruwala took over as editor of *Harijan* after G arrest

- The Japanese were virtually knocking at the door of the country.
- G now started his campaign for orderly Br. withdrawal from India

He began his campaign from **April , 1942**

In his views, whatever the consequences to India & her real safety, the Br. too like in an orderly and timely Br. withdrawal from India.

The phrase **"Quit India"** to denote this move somehow came into popular vogue and it caught on.

IMPULSE

→ **Bombay 8th Aug , 1942**

Congress → While approving of and endorsing the resolution of the Working Committee express the opinion..... →

→ made it clear that immediate ending of Br. rule in India is on urgent necessity both for the sake of India & for the success of the cause of the United Nations.

- As a consequences early next morning (Aug 9, 1942) G & all members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested .

* All India Congress Committee & the Provincial Congress Committee were banned

Numerous acts of violence.

on the Govt side

severe repression went on and hundreds were put to death or thrown in prison

ceased publication for entire period

Nation Herald

Harijan

1932 – CDM - Congress was banned for the 1st time

1942 – QIM - Congress banned for the 2nd time

Pakistan Resolution

Lahore, 1940

M.L observed – March 23 , 1943 – **'Pakistan Day'**

Mr. Jinnah sent a message to the Muslim population of India stating that *the scheme of* **Pakistan was the final national goal of Muslim India.**

The ML in a resolution on April 26, 1943 endorsed this

G – gave the slogan 'Do or Die'

G – Aga Khan fort
Others – Fort of Ahmednagar

was arrested & kept from 9th Aug

IMPULSE

- Congress was declared illegal

- This movement was directionless & leaderless.

- It is known as **August Revolution** because

It started in the month of August

'Thana Jalado'
'Station Phook Do'
'Angrez Bhag Gaya'

➔ Against the Movement :-

- **Communists Party** supported British Govt.
- **Dr. Ambedkar** opposed the movement
- **Princes** kept themselves aloof from this movement.
- **Merchants & landlords** kept themselves aloof from this movement.
- **Hindu Mahasabha** opposed the Movement.

Some Prominent Leaders

They were not arrested, secretly led the movement.

- Achyut Pattvardhan
- Aruna Asaf Ali
- Ram Manohar Lohia
- Sucheta Kripalini
- Biju Pattnayak
- J.P Narayan (escaped from the jail)
- Chottubhai Puranik
- R.P. Goenka

Sumati Moraje (later on industrialist)

S.C Bose speaking over Berlin radio (31st Aug , 1942) described this movement as **Non –Violent Guerilla War**

- Usha Mehta → Established **Congress Radio @ Bombay**. Usha Mehta was the announcer. **Ram Manohar Lohia** would regularly broadcast on this radio and the radio continued till **Nov , 1942**.

IMPULSE

⇒ Parallel Govt were established during this movement.

Chittu Pandey , called himself Gandhian ← Ballia (Bihar) E.Provinces

functioned for longest time ← Prati Sarkar under Nana Patil ← Satara (Maharastra)

Jatiya Sarkar under Satish Samanta ← Tamluk (Midnapore) W.B.

ML supported the Govt.

A slogan **Divine & Quit** was given by ML in 1943 Karachi Session

From 10th feb,1943

G observed fast for 21 days during the imprisonment.

symbolic movement of resistance

to confirm his strong believe in non-violence and self-purification

sparked the morale of people

During imprisonment of G his *personal secretary*, **Mahadeo Desai**

+

Kasturba Gandhi *(wife)*

↓

died

"..in this our hour of triumph everywhere in the world was not the time to crawl before a miserable old man who had always been our enemy."

(W. Churchill)

IMPULSE

Wavell (1943 - 47)

The Rajagopalachari Formula

March , 1944

G supported

In March , 1944 Mr. C Rajagopalachari evolved a formula with the full approval of G for Congress – ML cooperation on the basis of Pakistan.

⇒ The Scheme of the Formula :-

- The League would endorse the demand for independence and cooperate with the Congress in forming a Provincial Govt for the transitional period.
- At the end of the war, shifting of all inhabitant in the Muslim Majority area in the North – West and N-E would decide whether or not they should form a separate state
- In the event of separation, agreement would be made for defence, communication and other essential matters.
- These terms were to be binding only in case of *transfer of full power & responsibility* by England to the Govt. of India.

✦ M. A Jinnah wrote to G for elucidation of various points of R.G formula in details

G in offering the clarifications added that the Lahore Resolution of the League being indefinite , Rajaji had taken from it the substance and given it a shape.

But Mr. Jinnah in reply claimed that Rajaji had mutilated that substance .

IMPULSE

He said that the Muslims of India as a separate nation had the right of self-determination and the Muslim alone were to be entitled to vote for partition and not the whole population of the disputed area.

**In other words the right of self- determination which he claimed for the Muslim –- was to be denied to the non-Muslims in other areas.

Mr. Jinnah was also opposed to a common centre concerned with defence , commerce & communication etc.

Desai – Liaquat Proposal

Vula vai

Wavell
(1943-47)

Liaquat Ali Khan

Deputy leader of ML.

Jan , 1945

G got convinced that the Br. rulers would not grant Independence for India and unless & until the Congress & M L reached some accord as to the future of the country and the immediate formation of an interim National Govt .

After the failure of Rajaji formula.....
G asked **Vula Bhai Desai** to make another attempt to appease the ML Leaders.

IMPULSE

➔ **Provisions :-**

- Equal number of persons nominated by Congress & the League.
- Representatives of minorities.
- Commander in Chief.

✦ But no settlement could be reached between the Congress & Muslim League even on these lines.

Wavell Plan (1945)

Wavell Plan --- 1945 ---Shimla Conference

June 25, started

After 3 days adjourned

to MG was a sincere effort

Mr. Amrey (Scy. of State)

1. He proposed the reconstruction of the Governor General's Executive Councils, pending the preparation of a new Constitution with the exception of the Governor General & the Commander- in-Chief (who would retain his position as war member). All after members of the Executive Councils would be nominated from amongst leader of Indian political life.
2. This council would have a *balanced representation* of the main communities including *equal proportions of cast Muslims & Hindus*.

IMPULSE

3. *Though the Governor General's veto would not be abolished it would not be used unnecessarily.*
4. The *members of the Congress Working Committee were let out of jails & high hopes prevailed on all sides as invitations for the proposed Shimla Conference* went out to the leaders including G
5. The *meeting began on June 25*, but the conference was *adjourned after 3 days of discussion.*
6. On *July 11*, ***M.A Jinnah*** met Vice Roy…….
   ML should be regarded as the sole representative of Indian Muslims. League was firmly opposed to the inclusion of any Non-league Muslims in the Vice Roy's list . *But the Viceroy could not agree to this part of view*
7. *3 days later* on 14th July *Lord Wavell* announced that *no agreement had been listed ……. By declaring a failure of the talks.*
8. The Congress President (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad) *put the responsibility for the breakdown squarely on the shoulder of Jinnah*…….Lord Wavell cannot escape the responsibility either.
9. G *on whom the Cripps proposal had fallen flat , felt that the Wavell Plan was sincere in spirit & contain the seeds of Independence.*

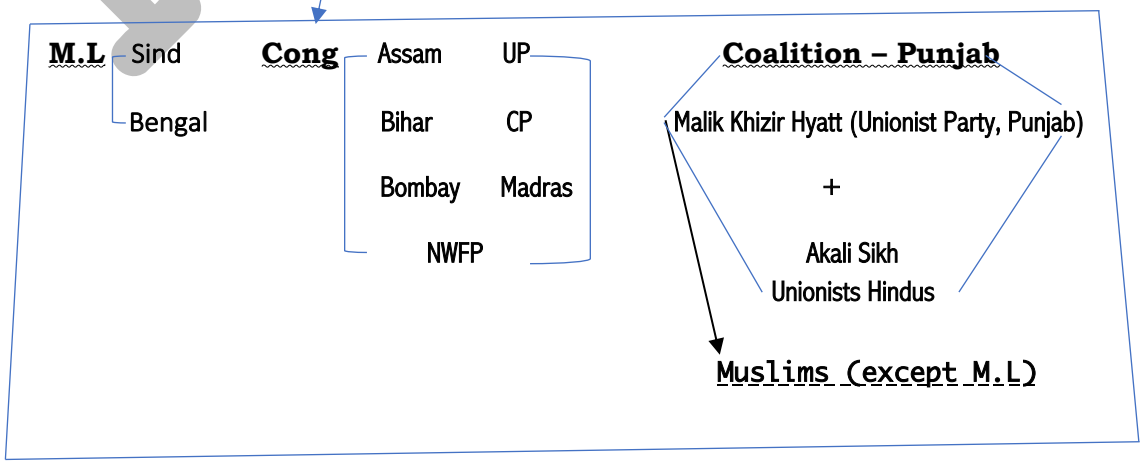
Election 1945 – 46

(winter)

P.M – C. Attlee

Scy. Of State – Pathick Lawrence

Governor General – Wavell



IMPULSE

Cabinet Mission

1946

explicit rejection of creation of Pakistan

Lord Wavell
(1943-1947)

Cabinet Mission
Feb 1946 → Pathick Lawrence → announced
March 24, 1946
reached Delhi

Members

- Pathick Lawrence
- A.V Alexander
- Stafford Cripps

- P.M Attlee declared in the House of Commons that **we are very mindful of the right of minorities**, should be able to live free- from- fear.

Cripps Mission – 1942

No provision for Pakistan

against Pakistan

On the other hand we can't allow a minority to place a veto on the advance of majority .

This marked important changes in the traditional policy of the Br. Govt towards the ML

IMPULSE

> Cabinet Mission had prolonged discussion with Indian leaders of all Parties & Groups

as the Congress & the League could not come to any agreement on the fundamental issues of the Unity or Partition of India, the *Mission put forward their own plan for the solution of the Constitutional problem.*

> As regards the long term scheme, **they rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan on *several grounds*.**

- The establishment of Pakistan would not solve the problem of communal minorities because the **percentage of non-Muslims** living in the **N-W Zone** of Pakistan would be (**37-39 %**) and those living in the **N-E Zone (48 – 51%)** of the total population.
- It would be **injurious to disintegrate the transportation** as also the postal & transportation as also the postal & telegraph system of India.
- To **divide the armed forces** of India would entail the **gravest danger**.
- The **princely states would find it difficult** to join one or other union.
- Lastly, there is **geographical fact** that the **two halves** of the **Proposed Pakistan** state *are separated by some 700 miles & communication between them both in war &* **peace would be dependent in the goodwill of Hindustan.**

⇒ These were **prudent arguments** indeed against the partition of the country.

So, the **Mission suggested**

- ♦ that there should be one Central Government controlling at least some specified subjects.
- ♦ the Cabinet Mission contemplated the **setting up of an interim government** in which all the portfolios including that of the War member were to be held by Indian Leaders having the support of the major political parties.

IMPULSE

Interim Government

Lord Wavell (1943-47)

came into existence **2nd Sept, 1946**

Oct 26, 1946

ML joined

Various Ministries of Interim Govt.

J.L Nehru	Vice President of Executive Co Foreign affairs Common Wealth
Sardar Patel	Home, Information & Broadcasting.
C.Rajagopalachari	Education
Mr. John Mathai	Industry & Trade
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
C.H Bhawa	Construction, Mining & Energy
Asaf Ali	Railway
Liaquat Ali Khan [M.L]	Finance
I.I Chundrigarh [S.C]	Commerce
Jogendranath Mondal [S.C]	Law

IMPULSE

INDIA & its Neighbours Post 1947

(& Super Powers)

India & Soviet Union

1. Mrs. Vijaylaxmi Pandit , Dr. S. Radhakrishnan & after him K.P.S Menon served as Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

2. Indo –Soviet trade agreement was concluded on 2nd Dec, 1953.

3. PM J.L.Nehru & Mr. Bulganin, the PM of U.S.S.R issued a joint statement on 23rd June, 1955 affirming their profound faith in the 5 principles of Panchseel.

4. Indo-Soviet treaty of Peace, Friendship & Co-operation was concluded at New Delhi on 9th Aug, 1971.

5. With the help of the Soviet Union , India had started some big projects like the steel plants at Bhilai & Bokaro and Treaty electrical plant at Haridwar.

India & U.S

° In the background of complicated world politics, the relations b/w India & the U.S have fluctuated heavily over years. The U.S. announced assistance to India during the Sino-India conflict.
But differences b/w the 2 countries continued because of certain factors, one of these being the support & military aid which the U.S. gave to Pakistan → 1971 war → ' Task Force' deployed by US @ Bay of Bengal

India & Pakistan

1. On 5th Aug, 1965 a large No. of Pakistani infiltrated into Kashmir . They included regular army personnels & militias and their objective was to incite the people of Kashmir into rebellion against the govt.
2. The Indian Security Forces immediately started keeping up operations, and it was soon found that the No. of infiltrators was not less than 3000 & probably more.

IMPULSE

They had began entering into Kashmir territory long before August & estd. secret depot of arms.

3. On 27th Aug. regular Pakistani troops crossed the ceasefire line (CFL) but retired after a heavy clash with Indian forces.

4. On the 1st day of Sept. , 1965 Pakistan launched a major offensive. The question was taken up by the Security Council of UNO, which passed a resolution asking both India & Pakistan to cease all hostile operations.
   In obedience to this resolution, there was a ceasefire on both sides on 23rd Sept. & the armies of both India & Pakistan occupied the line which they held on that date.
   But inspite of a No. of observers, military personnel of neutral countries sent by the SC of UNO, Pak. Didn't cease to make minor violations of the ceasefire agreement against which India lodged strong protest.

5. In order to restore cordial relations b/w the 2 countries the PM of U.S.S.R , Mr. Kosygin arranged a meeting b/w the PM of India & Prz of Pakistan which took place at Tashkent in Russian Turkistan early in Jan,19 . A mutual agreement of peace & friendship b/w India & Pakistan was signed. ……**1966**

6. Almost immediately the Indian PM, Lal Bahadur Shastri suddenly died at 1 a.m. on 11th Jan, 1966.

INDIA & CHINA

1. Basic tenants of Indian Foreign Policy were outlined by Nehru in his broadcast to the nation on Sept. 7th , 1946

2. The Communist Party led by Mao – Tse – Tung emerged successfully in Chinese civil war & declared the establishment of the People's Republic of China on 1st Oct, 1949.

3. India was the 1st Non-Communist country to recognize the PRC on 30th Dec, 1949. India supported China during Korean War (1952 – 53) also.
4. The Tibet issue proved to be a major irritant in Indo – China relations. Tibet was an autonomous within China at the time of Indian independence.
   During British rule, India enjoyed some rights & special privileges in Tibet like an agent in Lhasa, trade agencies in Gyantse & Yantung, Post & Telegraph offices on the trade route to Gyantse and a small military escort for their protection.

IMPULSE

The independent India inherited these privileges.

5. On 25th Oct. , 1950 China suddenly invaded Tibet & forced her ruler Dalai Lama to sign a treaty by which the autonomy of Tibet was replaced by full-fledged sovereignty of China. The Indian Govt. firmly opposed this.

6. The Panchseel Agreement was signed b/w India & China by PM J.L.Nehru & Chau-en-Lie on 20th Apr., 1954 at Delhi.

7. Principles of Panchseel @ 1954

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
2. Non- Aggression
3. Non – interference in each others' internal affairs.
4. Equality & mutual benefit
5. Peaceful coexistence

8. The privileges enjoyed by India in Tibet were unilaterally abandned by India in order to have warm & friendly relations with China after signing Panchseel Agreement.

9. In Jun, 1954 the Chinese Premier Chou-en-lie visited India and belief in Panchseel was reiterated.
   In July , 1958 China published some maps claiming 1,32,090 sq.km area of India.

10. In 1959, the Tibetans revolted against Chinese rule. This led to Chinese invasion in Tibet & flight of Dalai Lama. China held India responsible for this & Chinese forces invaded Himalayan regions in India. India condemned this but inspire of Indian opposition Chinese forces captured 31000 sq km of Indian land. This act of China completely disregarded Sino-Indian agreement of 1954 & the 10 principles of Bandung Conference (1955) on 8th Sept. 1962, Chinese forces invaded India.

11. V.K.Krishna Menon was the defence Minister of that time on 20th Oct., 1962 about 30,000 Chinese soldiers attacked N & FA (North East Frontier Agency) situated in North of Ladakh & Assam.

IMPULSE

12. On 21st Nov, 1962 China unilaterally declared ceasefire.

13. On 1st Dec, 1962 Indian PM J.L.Nehru wrote to his Chinese count- part Chou – en- lie and asked for him to restore the boundaries existing to 8th Sept., 1962 so that peaceful atmosphere could be created for holding the talks.

14. Nehru wrote a communication to the most of the countries of the world to seek support during this conflict & received message of sympathy & support from 63 countries.

15. To evolve a peaceful settlement of the countries (6) Non-Aligned countries namely,

    Ceylon, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Ghana & UAE met in Conference at Colombo.

16. Colombo conference was held during 10 to 12 Dec, 1962 to resolve Indo –China conflict
    Though India agreed to abide by the Colombo declaration China refused to accept them.
    China still passes 36,260 sq.km of Indian territory in Ladakh & 5180 sq. k.m. of Indian territory in NEFA.

17. Even after Indo-China war, India supported the inclusion of People's Republic of China in UNSC.
    ↓
    (Face saving exit diplomacy)

18. In July, 1976 India sent an ambassador to China & Vice-versa.

IMPULSE

INDIA & NAM

° 1st Asian Conference was held at Delhi in Mar, 1947

° 2nd Asian Conference was held at Delhi in Jan, 1949 to discuss the issue of Dutch Occupation of Indonesia.(DOI)

↓19 Nations participated in it.

↓This conference asked that Indonesia should be freed by 1st Jan, 1950

° Dec , 1954 – Conference of Asian nations was held at Bagor to discuss Sino – Tibet issue.

° In April , 1955 – Conference of Afro – Asian nations was held at **Bandung , Indonesia.**

- This conference organized by India – Myanmar- Indonesia together.
- At this conference, the principles of Panchsheel were emphasized upon & it was felt that Afro – Asian nations should enhance mutual cooperation for their socio-economic development.
- The NAM emerged out of this conference.

°On 20th Sept.,1961 – Indian PM J.L.**Nehru**,Col. **Nasir** (Prz. of Egypt)& Marshall **Tito** of Yugoslavia met at **Belgrade**. At this meeting , it **resulted in the formation of NAM**.

1st NAM Summit was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia in Sept., 1961.

It was decided here that the NAM Summit will be held one in 3 yrs. 25 countries sent their representations & 3 countries sent their observers in the conference.

° Some standards or conditions were prescribed for any nation to become a member of NAM. These included –

i) The nation should believe in Non – Alignment & the policy of peaceful co-existence
ii) The nation should support anti-colonial struggle of nations.
iii) The nation shouldn't be a part of any power bloc.
iv) The nation shouldn't have bilateral military treaty with any super power.
v) The nation shouldn't allow any military station (strategic strong hold) of any power bloc on its own land.

° 2nd NAM Summit – Cairo, Egypt, - 1964

°3rd NAM Summit – Lusaka, Zambia – 1970

° Balwant Rai Mehta Committee , 1957 – Panchayati Raj – 1959 @ Nagaur dist., Rajasthan

IMPULSE

Chronology of Important events post 1947 :-

1947→→
- Asian Relations Conference was held at New Delhi
- Mountbatten appointed as the 1st Gov. Gnrl of free India.
- Pak forces invaded Kashmir
- Kashmir acceded to India (27th Oct)

1948→→
- Bomb explosion in the assembly of Gandhi in Birla House in Delhi (20th Jan)
- M.G. was shot dead by Nathuram Godse (30th Jan)
- New law of INC party – the members of this party can't be the members of other parties bcoz of this issue socialists left the party against this decision of Acharya Narendra Deo (March)
- C. Rajgopalachari became the 1st Indian Gov –Gnrl. Of independent India in place of Lord Mountbatten (21st June)
- Kashmir dispute was presented in United Nations by India(July)
- Death of Md. Ali Jinnah, 1st Gov-Gnrl of Pakistan (11th Sept)
- Hyderabad province merged in Indian Federation (17th Sept)
- There was a ceasefire agreement b/w Indo-Pak (13th Dec)
- ***RSS was banned***

1949→→
- Cease fire in Kashmir (1st Jan)
- Gen K.M Kariappa became the 1st Commander – in – Chief (15th Jan)
- 2nd Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi(20th Jan)
- Adoption of Indian Constitution (26th Nov.)

1950→→
- India became Sovereign Republic
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the 1st Indian Prz.
- Constitution of Planning Commission
- Sardar Patel died
- Diplomatic Relations estd. with China
- India elected the temporary member of UNSC for the 1st time
- The accession of small states in Indian Federation was completed

1951→→
- Delhi was the venue of Asian Games (March)

IMPULSE

- 1st Five yr plan launched (1st Apr.)
- 1st General Election in Independent India concluded & Congress came into Power
- 'Indian Agreement' was signed with France to handover Chandanagar (2nd Feb)

- 1st Amendment in the Constitution
- 1st Gandhian – Thakkar Bappa died
- 1st census of Independent India
- Jana Sangh Party _____formed_____Shyama P Mukherjee
  ↓ Under the Prz 'ship of
  ↓
  Modern day BJP
- Kripalani left INC & founded Kisan Majdoor Party
- Kripalani emphasized on the foundation of Sarvodaya Society

1952→→

- Dr. Rajendra Pd elected as the Prz. of India
- 2nd Amendment in the constitution
- 1st General Election in India
- Formation of 1st Lok Sabha meeting (13th May, 1952)
- Congress Samajwadi Party / Kisan Majdoor Party → Merged & Formed → (Praja Socialist Party)
  ↓
  Largest opposition party
  ↓
  Prz → Kripalini
  Gen.Secy → Ashok Mehta
- Death of Patti Sri- Ramalu when he was observing fast for the demand of separate Telegu state (16th Dec)
- Community Development Programme launched (2nd Oct)

1953→→

- Sheikh Md. Abdullah was dismissed from the PMship & arrested
  ↓
  Bakshi Ghulam Md became PM of J&K (8th Aug).
- Separate Andhra Pradesh state was founded on linguistic basis.
- Decline of Hindu Mahasabha & development of Jana Sangh.

IMPULSE

- Decline of Ram Rajya Council
- The political activities of M.L took place in Kerala & T. Nadu region
- State Reorganisation Commission
  ↓members
  Faisal Ali, K.M. Panekkar, H.N. Kunzru

1954→→

- Panchsheel Agreement b/w India & China was signed during visit of Chinese Prz. Chou – en- Lie (28th June).
- Jay Prakash Narayan isolated himself from active politics.

Some Indian Events (1955- 1964)

1955→→

- In the Awadhi Session (Madras) of INC , the aim of socialist society was accepted
- Visit of J.L.Nehru to U.S.S.R
- Resignation of Ram Manohar Lohia from Praja Socialist Party & foundation of Socialist Party.

1956→→

- Nationalization of Life Insurance
- India states reorganized on linguistic basis into 14 states & 6 U.T's
- 2nd 5yr Plan inaugurated
- CPI at its Palaghat session accepted that India had won Independence in 1947
- France signed bilateral agreement to handover
  Pondichery , Car – Nicobar & Mahi to India.
- Death of Narendra Deo

1957→→ (Leftist influence started for the first time)

- 2nd General Election completed Congress party was in majority in all states except Kerala……Leftist influence started for the first time
- Nehru took oath of PMship
- Paint of decimal system came into fashion.

IMPULSE

- Communist Ministry was formed under the leadership of E.M.S Namboopad in Kerala
- 2nd time elected as Prz. Dr. Rajendra Prasad .

1958→→

- Death of M.A.K Azad
- Metric system of weights & measures started

1959→→

- Death of Pattabhi Sittarammaiya
- Communist Govt. in Sri Lanka dismissed
- Dalai Lama escaped to India
- **Swatantra Party** formed by ------ *C.Rajgopalachari
  *Minoo Massani
  *N.G.Ranga
  *K.M.Munshi

These had rightist approach

Opposed the approach of the Cong

1960→→

- Formation of Maharashtra & Gujarat states after the division of Bombay
- Chou – Nehru meeting
- Indo – Pak Indus water Treaty signed b/w Nehru & Ayub Khan **
- Kripalini left the Praja Socialist Party

1961→→

- 3rd 5yr plan launched
- Goa, Daman & Diu liberated
- China occupied some parts of Indian territory
- Census made in the whole country including J&K
- Queen Elizabeth of Britain visited India

IMPULSE

1962→→

- 3rd General Election of India
- Cong came into power in all the states & U.T's
- Nagaland was created
- Dr. Radhakrishnan was elected as the Prz.
- China invaded India (20th Oct)
- Emergency was declared
- Unilateral ceasefire by China (21st Nov.)
- Goa became U.T.
- Inauguration of 1st oil refinery in Nunmati (Assam)

1963→→

- Death of former Prz. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- The construction of Bhakra Nangal Dam was completed
- Nagaland was given the status of a state
- Parliament accepted the use of English as a National language after 1965.

1964→→

- Death of J.L.Nehru
- Gulzari Lal Nanda became working PM.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri became PM
- Split in CPI & formation of CPI –M

Miscellancous Info

- Planning Commission – 15th Mar. 1950
  ↑
  recommendation of Committee of Economic Affairs
- National Planning Committee @ 1938 – J.L. Nehru (c/m)
- Dept. of Planning & Development – Mar , 1944
- Gandhi Plan – Sriman Narayan – 1944
  ↓ ↑
  Gave the concept of
- Bombay Plan – 1944 obj's → per capita Income of Rs 65 p.a to Rs.130 p.a

IMPULSE

- People's Plan – 1945 – M.N.Roy
- Sarvodaya Plan – Jay Prakash Narayan – Jan, 1950
- NDC – 6th Aug, 1952
- 1st Jan, 1949 – RBI Nationalized
- LIC estd. @ 1st Sept , 1956
- Community Development Programme – 1952 – Rural Upliftment
- Bhoodan Movement @ 1951 - Acharya Vinoda Bhave

  ↓

  1st land gift in a small village in the Nagaland dist. Of the Telengana Area @ formerly Hyderabad State

- Nationalization – 1969 – 14 banks
  -1971 – General Insurance Companies
  - 1972, 73 – Coal Mines
- 1st Industrial Policy @ 1948
- Ministry of Education & Welfare @ 1969

IMPULSE

Important Gov Gnrl's of India during British era

➔ John Miden Hall

- Before East India Company established trade in India -------- he came ------- in 1599 -------- by overland route -------- for the purpose of trade.
- John Miden Hall was the 1st English man to come to India for business purpose.

➔ ROBERT CLIVE (1757– 60, 1765 – 67) – *Starting from 1century till before Revolt of 1857*.

- At the age of 18, Clive was sent out to Madras (New Chennai) a 'factor or writer in the civil service of the EIC. This was his 1st journey to India (1744-53).

- The PM Pitt the elder described Clive – who had received formal Military training whatsoever – as the 'heaven born general'.

- July , 1755 ----- Clive returned to India again for the 2nd time. To act as the Deputy Governor of Fort Saint David , a small settlement South of Madras. Contd. till 1960.

- May 1765 ----- Clive landed at Calcutta for the 3rd time.

- His successful conduct of the seize of Arcat in 1751 for 53 days turned the scales against the French in the Carnatic.

- The Bengal, he won the Battle of Plassey (1757) against Sirajudaullah & the new Nawab Mirzaffar to the petition of a mere puppet of the English.

- He signed the Treaties of Allahabad with Nawab Shujaudullah of Awdh& Mughal empire Shah Alam II in 1765.

- He started dual govt. in Bengal @ 1765. The Deewani rights were taken by the company from the Mughal emperor & the Nizamat rights were taken by the company from Nazamudullah, the new Nawab of Bengal.

IMPULSE

- He forbade the servants of the company from indulging in private trade & made the payment of internal duties obligatory.
- He estd. Society of Trade in 1765 with monopoly of trade in salt, betel nut & tobacco.
  However, this couldn't function properly.

- The White Brigades stationed at Allahabad & Munger rendered because Clive issued order that with effect from 1st Jan. 1766 double allowance would be paid only to officers on service outside the frontiers of Bengal & Bihar only. This is known as White Mutiny.

> Sir George Cornwall declared in the British House of Commons in 1858 that 'I do most confidently maintain that no civilized govt. ever existed on the face of this earth which was more corrupt, more perfidious & more rapacious than the govt. of the EIC from 1765 to 1784.

> Sardar K.M. Panekkar remarked that during 1765-72 the company estd. a 'rubber state' in Bengal.

Treaty of Allahabad , 1765

✓ *With Shujaudullah of Awadh*

- Signed on 16th Aug. 1765
- By this treaty Shujaudullah surrendered Allahabad & Kara to Shah Alam II
- Shujaudullah agreed to pay Rs. 50 lacs to company as war indemnity.
- Nawab entered into defensive & offensive treaty with the company.

✓ *With emperor Shah Alam II*

- Shah Alam II was taken into company's protection & he was to reside at Allahabad.
- He was given the districts of Allahabad & Kara which was taken from Awadh.
- Shah Alam II granted Deewani of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa

✦ In return the company agreed to pay an annual payment of Rs. 26 lakhs to Shah Alam & Rs 53 lakhs annually to the Nawab Bengal for the expenses of Nizamat.

IMPULSE

➔ WARREN HASTINGS (1772 – 85)

- In 1774, he became the 1st Gov. Gnrl. Of Bengal as per the provisions of Regulation Act, 1773.

- He introduced Quin Quennial Settlement of land revenue in 1772. by farming out land to the highest bidder. At the time of this settlement, he didn't give preference to old Zamindars. In 1777 , this settlement was abandoned & he reverted back to annual settlement on the basis of open auction to the highest bidder.

- In 1772 , he divided whole of company's territory into districts & appointed European district collectors.

- In 1773, Hastings made some changes in the machinery of collection of land revenue. He appointed Indian Deewans in place of collectors who had become corrupt.

- The treasury was transferred from Murshidabad to Calcutta. He abolished the dual govt. of Bengal in 1772.(Started by Clive @ 1765)

- Hastings stopped annual allowance of Rs. 26 lakhs given to Shah Alam II on charges of seeking protection from Marathas. He also took away Allahabad & Kara from the Mughal emperor & sold it to the Nawab of Awadh for Rs. 50 lakhs.

- He attempted the codification of Hindu & Muslim laws. In 1776, Manusmriti was translated into English with the title 'The Core of Gentoo Laws'.

- In 1791, William Jones & Cole Brook prepared "Digest of Hindu Laws" Fatwa – I - Dlamgiri was also translated.

- Introduced reforms in judicial field also. The civil & criminal jurisdiction of courts were bifurcated by establishing Deewani & Faujdaari Adalats(Criminal Courts) at district levels. ……and Sardar Deewani & Sardar Nizamat Adalats at Calcutta as appellate courts.

- Supreme Court was estd. at Calcutta in 1774 . Eliza Impe was appointed as the 1st CJ of SC.

IMPULSE

- To facilitate the growth of trade & commerce, Hastings suppressed the Customs Houses of the Zamindars & only 5 custom houses were established at Calcutta, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Dacca & Patna. He also checked the misuse of 'Dastaks'. He also made efforts to develop trade links with Tibet & Bhutan.

- Signed Treaty of Benaras with Awadh in 1773.
- Participated in the Rohilla war in 1774.
- 1775 – Treaty of Faizabad – signed with the Nawab of Awadh
- Nanth Kumar was murdered with the help of Judiciary by Hastings because he leveled corruption charges against Governor General.
- Fought 1st Anglo – Maratha War (1775 – 82) & signed the Treaty of Salbai (1782).
- Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with the help of Sir William Jones @ 1784.
- Charles Wilkins translated Bhagwad Gita & Hitapadesha into English.
- Brassey Malhed published Sanskrit Grammar in 1778.
- After his return to England in 1785, impeachment proceeding initiated against him in the house of Lords but after a long trial he was acquitted.

➔ **Lord Cornwallis (1786 – 93)** [Father of Civil Service in India, Died in 1805]

- Cornwallis commented in 1789 that 1/3rd of the territory of Hindustan is now jungle inhabited only by wild beasts.

- Father of Civil Service in India. He took away the judicial powers from district collection & appointed District Magistrate for judicial function. The D.M's were made head of the district civil courts.
    - At lower level courts with Munsiff as the head were created. District collectors were given the overall control of revenue collection. The administrative system of Cornwallis remained substantially in force till 1858.

IMPULSE

- Introduced Cornwallis Court @ 1793. This court was based upon the principle of separation of powers.

- Introduced changes in the criminal law by amending it thought Regulation IX of 1793, by which even non-Muslims could be testimony against Muslims in criminal cases.

- Abolished Faujdari adalats & established 4 circuit courts presided over by European judges to try criminal cases & to hear cases related to serious offences that lay beyond the jurisdiction of the district judges.

- Cornwallis appointed Superintendent of Police as the head of the district police. The S.P's were made in-charge of an area of 1000 sq.km.

- In 1790, a 10yr.settlement (Decennial Settlement) was concluded with the Zamindars.
    - This settlement was made permanent in 1793 @ Permanent Settlement of 1793.

- He fought the 3rd Anglo – Mysore War during 1790 – 92 against Tipu Sultan & signed the Treaty of Srirangapattam @ 1792.

- To reduce the prevailing corruption among the officials, Cornwallis made a provision by which officials were required to declare main property under oath before they left India. He also raised Salaries of the officials.
    - The collectors were to get 1% of the total revenue collection from the district in addition to their salary of Rs. 1500.

➔ Sir John Shore (1793 – 98)

Adopted the policy of Non – Intervention regarding the Indian Native States.

➔ LORD WELLESLY (1798 – 1805)

- Described himself as Bengal Tiger.

- Created Madras Presidency after the annexation of the kingdom of Tanjore & Carnatic.

IMPULSE

- Introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance @ 1798 which provided for defence of an Indian State by the British, stationing of British subsidiary force in his territory, the maintenance of which was to be borne by the ruler.

- Stationing of a British resident at the headquarters of the native state & British control over the external affairs of the state.

- Signed the Treaty of Bassein (1802) with the Peshwa & fought 2nd Anglo – Maratha War(1803 – 05)

- In 1800, Wellesly sent an expedition of Indian troops under General David Baird to Egypt to fight against Napoleon.

- Lord Lake captured Delhi & Agra in 1803 and the Mughal Emperor was put under Company's protection.

- Censorship of Press Act, 1799 was passed which imposed almost was since restrictions on the press. (1st time restrictions were imposed on the press).

Alliance,1798

The French Gov. Gnrl. Duplex was the 1st person to start the tradition of Landing troops to Indian powers to intervene in Indian political affairs.

- He believed that political influence will help in monopolizing commercial activities.
- Earliest subsidiary treaty by the EIC was signed by Lord Clive @ 1765with the Nawab of Awadh whereby the company agreed to defend the frontiers of the Awadh with its troops. The nawab of Awadh was to pay money to the company for this assistance.
- For the 1st time , the company made a treaty with the Nawab of Carnatic in 1787 (Cornwallis) by which the state was to surrender its foreign relations for this assistance.
- Wellesly introduced a new feature in this system. He demanded surrender of a part of the territory of the state (usually 1/3rd) in lien of the cash payment.
- The S.A gave a final blow to the French rule in India because the subsidiary state was required to dismiss all French members from its service.

IMPULSE

- S.A treaty of the British with various states:-

1	Nizam of Hyderabad	Sept. ,1798 & 1800
2	Mysore	1799 (After Tipu Sultan's defeat)
3	Raja of Tanjore	1799
4	Nawab of Awadh	1801
5	Peshwa Baji Rao II of Maratha	31st Dec, 1802(Treaty of BAssein)
6	Bhosle	Dec, 1803 (Treaty of Deogaon)
7	Raja of Berar	Dec, 1803
8	Scindia	Feb., 1804 (Treaty of Suri – Arjangaon)

➔ GEORGE BARLOW (1805 – 07)

- Earlier in 1788 he played the role in execution of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.
- When Cornwallis died in 1805, Sir George Barlow was nominated the provisional Governor General.
- To be known as the only Gov. Gnrl. Who diminished the area of British territory.
- Policy of Non – Intervention (1st by John Shore – 2nd by Barlow)
- For the 2nd time Mutiny of officers. (1st time during Clive – white Mutiny).
- 2nd Anglo Maratha War ended during his tenure.

-

➔ LORD MINTO I (1807 – 13)

- Signed the **Treaty of Amritsar** @ 1809 with Ranjit Singh of Punjab. By this treaty, the river Sultej was accepted as the boundary between the two.

➔ LORD HASTINGS (1813 – 23)

- Renounced the policy of non – intervention and pursued aggressive policy both internally & externally.

- Hastings signed Treaty of Sagauli (1823) after defeating the Gorkha leader Amar Singh.

IMPULSE

- Fought the 3rd Anglo – Maratha War in 1817 & defeated the Marathas. Hastings abolished Peshwaship & Peshwa was existed at Bithur near Kanpur. The Maratha territories were annexed in the Bombay Presidency.

- He faught the Pindari War during 1817 – 18 and the Pindari was forever. Sir Thomas Hislop played important role in anti – Pindari – operations. (Important Pindari leader was Karim Khan)

- Hastings appointed Darogas in districts (S.P's by Cornwallis)

➔ LORD AMHERST (1823 – 28)

- Fought 1st Burmese War during 1824 – 26. The Treaty of Yaudabs was with Lower Burma or Pegu by which British Merchants were allowed to settle on southern coast signed in 1826 of Burma & Rangoon.

- Was the 1st Governor General to meet the Mughal Emperor Akbar II on terms of equality in 1827.

➔ LORD WILLLIAM BENTINCK (1828 – 35)

- Known as benevolent Gov. General. He came closest to Indian hearts before the revolt of 1857----------various kinds of reforms initiated.

- Banned the practice of Sati by Regulation XVII (17).In 1829, for his R.R.Roy made pioneering efforts. Suppression of the practice 'Thugi' in 1830.

- Captain William Sleeman led Military operation against the Thugi.(related with dacoity).

- He undertook steps to define the aims & objectives of the educational policy of the British govt.

- He appointed Committee on Public Instruction under the chairmanship of Lord Macaulay. This committee recommended English as the medium of instruction & introduction of English language, literature, Social & Natural Science in the curriculum.

IMPULSE

- Macaulay, Prz. of the Committee on Public Instruction said 'The educational system shall produce people of India in blood & colour, but English in opinion, taste & morals.'

- Bentinck also banned female infanticide

- 1st Indian Medical College was opened at Calcutta during his tenure.

- Also, introduced reforms in judicial field. He allowed the use of vernacular languages for filling suits in the courts.

    - Before this only Persian was used as the language of courts English was to be the court language in higher courts but Persian continued in lower courts.

- For the codification of Indian laws, a law commission headed by Lord Macaulay was set up.

- Created the province of Agra in 1834

- Had earlier suppressed the Vellore Mutiny in 1806 (George Barlow) when he was the Governor of Madras.

- Charter Act of 1833 was passed which further renewed the authority of the company rule for another 20yrs. Section 87 of 1833 act stated that no Indian subject was to be barred from holding any office.

- The Regulation of 1833 on land revenue settlement prepared by Martin's Bird was introduced. Bird is called farther of land revenue settlement in the North. Use of field maps & field registers were described for the first time.

- This reputation for ruthless financial efficiency for Indian culture led to the much repeated story that he had once planned to demolish the Taj mahal & sale of the marble.

➔ Sir Charles Metcafe (1835 – 36)

- Removed the restrictions from press ----------known as 'The Liberator of Indian Press'.

IMPULSE

➔ Lord Auckland (1836 – 42)

- Signed the Tripartite treaty including the company, Ranjit Singh & Shah Shuja.
- 1st Anglo – Afgan war started
- Mandvi state was annexed in 1839.

➔ LORD ELLIN BOROUGH (1842 – 44)

- End of 1st Anglo – Afghan war
- Annexed Sindh @ 1843. Sir Charles Napier played most important role in this annexation. About the annexation of Sindh, Sir Charles Napier commented that, 'we have no right to seize, yet we shall do so & a very advantageous, useful human piece of rascality it will be.'
- Attempted to bring back the gates of Somnath temple which were taken away by Mahumud of Ghazani in 1025 A.D.
- Slavery abolished (1843).

➔ LORD HARDINGE (1844 – 48)

- Fought 1st Anglo – Sikh War during 1845 – 46. and signed the Treaty of Lahore @ 1846.
- Suppressed the practice of human sacrifice among the khords.(a tribe) of central India.

➔ LORD DALHOUSIE (1848 – 56)

- In 1853, Dalhousie became 1st full fledged Gov. Gnrl. Of India.
- Lord Dalhousie was a strong imperialistic man . He believed that no such Indian state should exist which could be annexed to companies empire in India. He used the Doctrine of Lapse, Doctrine of War, Doctrine of Misgovernance to achieve this.

IMPULSE

- The DOL or law of Escheat postulated that where the Indian states having no immediate natural, those should be annexed to the British empire. The Indian States annexed by the application of this doctrine .

(Withdrawn ---------- Satara----------1848
By Canning @1857) --------- Jaipur & Sambalpur--------1849
Bagat----------1850
Udaipur----------1852
Jhansi----------1853
Nagpur----------1854

- DOL was one of the major cause for Sepoy Mutiny
  So Canning withdraw it @ 1857.

- 1852 – Post & telegraph – 1st time b/w Calcutta & Agra

- 1853 – April – Railways – Bombay to Thane
  → Calcutta to Ranigunj

- Organised a separate Public Works Department (PWD)

- He created the department of Public Instruction, he improved the system of inspection of goals, abolishing the practice of Branding convicts & freed converts to other religions from the loss of heir civil rights.

- Introduced 'woods Despatch' known as the Magna – Carta of English education in India in 1854 **Charles Wood** the Prz. of Board of Control played important role in the preparation on this . It suggested scheme of education from the primary to the university level

- Dalhousie enacted a new Post Office Act, 1854. Uniform Postal relates theme introduced & postage stamps were issued for the first time in 1854.
  - 2nd Anglo Sikh War – 1848 49 – Annexed Punjab
  - Annexed Burma or Pegu – 1852
  - Annexed Berar – 1853 – From the Nizam of Hyderabad (reason @ Auxiliary Force)

- Shimla was made summer capital & headquarters of artillery was shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.

IMPULSE

- Hindu widow Re- Marriage Act was passed by him in 1856.
- Stopped annual payment of Nana Sahib – adopted son of the Peshwa Baji Rao II after his death.
- Plan to step pension & remove regal titles of the Mughal Emperor after the death of Bahadur Shah II but this was rejected by the
- Dalhousie raised Gorkha regiments.
- Parts of India were thrown open to commerce of the world.
- The famous Santhal rebellion took place during his tenure(1855 – 56)
- Govt. passed Religious Disabilities Act to facilitate religious conversion into Christianity. This act was passed in 1850(proposed in 1845. This act provided the right to inherit ancestral property to Hindu converts to Christianity. This act was also called as Lex – Loci Act.

➔ LORD CANNING (1856 – 62)

- He entered upon the duties of his office in India at the date of Feb, 1856.
- 1st viceroy of British India Canning was given the additional designation of viceroy in 1858 when the British crown took over Indian empire from the company.
- The great revolt of 1857 took place during his tenure. After the suppression of the revolt, Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah was exiled to Rangoon. (Burma).
- The famous indigo revolt of Bengal took place in 1859 – 60. The plight of indigo planters was depicted by Din Bandhu Mitra in his book 'Nil Darpan'.
- He announced Queen Victoria's proclamation at Allahabad 1st Nov, 1858.
- The GOI Act, 1858 was passed during his tenure. This act created the past of secretary of state for India. (was an elected British Parliamentarian)
- He was assisted by a council of 15 members known as 'India Council'

IMPULSE

- Indian Councils Act, 1861 was also passed during his tenure. The act provided for the setting up of legislative Councils both at the Central & provincial level.

- Portfolio system of Govt was introduced by this act.

- Doctrine of Lapse started by Lord Dalhousie was officially withdrawn in 1852.

- Formation of Universities @ 1857 --------Calcutta
  ---------Bombay
  ---------Madras
- The European troops of the East India company revolted in 1859.This is known as white Mutiny .

- Penal Code of 1860 was introduced and declared slave trade in India illegal.
  (N.B:- 1st banned by 1843 – Lord Ellinborough[1842-44])

- High Courts were set up @1862-------Calcutta
  --------Bombay
  -------Madras

➔ LORD ELGIN (1862 – 63)

- Suppressed Wahabi Movement – Started by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareily (1821 – in India)

➔ SIR JOHN LAWRENCE (1864 – 69)

- Famous for his policy of masterly inactivity.

- This policy was associated with Afghanistan. He remained watchful about the activities taking place in Afghanistan but he didn't intervened here.

- In 1869 – 70 , Telegraphic communication started with Europe.

- In 1865 – 66 , a severe famine took place in Orissa. It took heavy tolls.

- In domestic affairs, he increased educational opportunities for Indians but at the same time limited the use of native Indians in high civil service posts.

IMPULSE

➔ LORD MAYO (1869 – 72)

- Initiated the policy of Financial & Administrative Decentralisation in India @ 1870. (2ndly by Lord Ripon)

- 1st Census was held in India @ 1872 (1st decemial & regular census @ Lord Ripon – 1881)

- Established the Rajkot College in Kalniawar & the Mayo College at Ajmer in Rajasthan for the education & political training of the Indian princes. Established Statistical Survey of India ----------also established the dept. of Agriculture & Commerce.

- While visiting the convict settlement in Port Blair in the Andaman Island, for the purpose of inspection, he was assassinated by Sher Ali a Muslim convict.

➔ LORD NORTHBROOK (1872 – 76)

- In 1872, the Kuka revolt took place in Punjab.

- In 1874, famine occurred in Bihar

- In 1875, Prince of Wales visited India.

➔ LORD LYTTON (1876 – 80) @ Owen Meridith

- Lytton was known to literary world as Owen Meridith.

- During his tenure, many unpopular measures were initiated.

- A great famine took place in 1876 – 78 in most parts of India. There had impact in Madras province. Because of this, it was known as Madras Famine.

- In 1876, the Royal title Act was passed by British Parliament & the title of Empress of India (Kaiser – I –hind) was conferred upon Queen Victoria. This title was formally assumed by Queen at Delhi Durbar held in Jan, 1877.

IMPULSE

- In 1878, Lytton enacted Vernacular Press Act to suppress Indian Native Press.
    - This act empowered a magistrate to call upon the printer & publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into an undertaking not to publish any news which would create antiparty against the govt.
- Arms Act was passed in 1878.
    - Which declared keeping, bearing & trafficking in arms without a license a criminal offence.
    - The Europeans, Anglo – Indians & some categories of govt. officials were exempted from the provisions of his act.
- He started the Statutory Civil Services in 1878.
    - It lowered the maximum age from 21 yrs to 19 yrs for the Civil Services examination in order to prevent Indians from entering Civil Services. (cause of resentment of S.N. Banerjee)
- Lytton appointed a famine commission under Sir Richard Stratchee.
- He dropped the policy of masterly inactivity & initiated aggressive forward policy.
- He fought the 2nd Anglo – Afghan War during 1878 – 80. This proved to be a misadventure & the war ended in a failure.
- In 1879, Lytton removed the 5% advalorem duties from imported cotton products.
- In 1879, Deccan Agriculturalist Relief Act (DARA) was passed to provide relief to the peasants against the money lenders.
- Inter – State smuggling of salt was stopped by him. Princes of the Indian states were made to surrender rights to manufacturing settlement.

➔ GEORGE ROBINSON / LORD RIPON (1880 – 84)

- Was appointed by liberal Party under Gladstone.
- First Factory Act was passed by him in 1881 for the welfare of the child labour. (again by Landsdown @ 1891)

IMPULSE

- This prohibited employment of children below the age of 7 years.
- Also limited the number of working hours for children below the age of 12 years.
- And dangerous machineries were to be fenced.
- This act was applicable only to factories employing 100 or more hands.

- Vernacular Press Act, 1878 was repealed in 1882.

- Foundation of Local – self Govt. (1882) Passing of local self Govt. Act in various provinces during the period 1883- 85.

- 1st decennial & regular Census @ 1881.

- Ripon advanced further the process of financial decentralization in 1882……..which was earlier initiated by Lord Mayo.

- An education commission was appointed under Sir William Hunter @ 1882.

- Ripon was associated with the **Illbert Bill Controversy** @ 1882.

- In 1883 – 84, he shouted to abolish the judicial disqualification based on race. Sir C.P Illbert, the law members of the viceroy's council prepared a bill which shouted to abolish the judicial disqualification based on race. There was a strong protest on the part of the European particularly the English.

- The Europeans formed the European Defence Association to oppose the Illbert Bill. Eventually under pressure the Govt. amended the bill & provided for the rights of the European to claim trial by jury of 12 out of which atleast 7 were to be Europeans.

- **Ripon resigned over this issue.**

- In 1881, Ripon restored the state of Mysore which was annexed by Lord William Bentinck .

- He framed a famine Code in 1883.

- He is remembered for his liberal measures & known as Ripon the popular

IMPULSE

- He usually said, *'judge me by my works & not by my words'*

- He shouted unsuccessfully to modify the permanent settlement of Bengal by prospering to give permanence & security to the Riot. The Zamindars of Bengal opposed this.

- Pandit M.M.Malviya in his presidential address of INC (1909) said that Ripon was the greatest & most beloved viceroy whom India has ever known.

- S.N.Banerjee said that Ripon is remembered for the purity of his intentions, the loftiness of his ideas, the righteousness of his policy & his hatred of racial disqualifications.

➔ LORD DUFFERIN (1884 – 88)

- In 1885 – 86, he fought Burmese War & finally annexed Burma.

- INC was founded @ 28th Dec., 1885.

- Passed the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (still continuing) to check just eviction of peasants by the landlords. He also passed the Act of 1887 for Punjab tenants.

- Challenged the mass character of the Congress & commented in 1888 that the Congress represented a microscopic minority.

- In 1888, he published the report on the conditions of the Lower classes of population in Bengal (known as Dufferin report)

- The report highlighted the plight of the poor in Bengal & was by Nationalists to counter the Anglo – Indian claim that British rule had been beneficial to the poorest members of the Indian society.

- It was frequently occupied with external affairs during the tenure.

- Successfully dealt with the Panjdeh Incident of 1885 in Afghanistan, which Russian forces encroached into Afghan territory around the Panjdeh Oasis.

IMPULSE

- Britain & Russia had for decades been engaged in a virtual cold war in central & South Asia known as the Great Game.
- And the Panjdeh Incident threatened precipitate a full blown conflict.
- Lord Dufferin negotiated a settlement in which Russia kept Panjdeh but relinquished farthest territories it had taken in its advance.

➔ LORD LANDSDOWN (1888 – 94)

- Indian Councils Act, 1892 was passed during his tenure.
- Passed the Second Factory Act of 1891.
- Passed the Age of Consent Act, 1891 which forbade marriage of girl below 12 yrs.
- Set up Durand Commission in 1893 for the demarcation Indo – Afghan border.

➔ LORD ELGIN II (1894 – 99)

- Plague broke out in Bombay in 1896. (B.G Tilak became a hero with this event)
- A great drought took place in 1899.
  - Lyall Commission was appointed to look into the cause of famines.
- Munda uprising was suppressed (Birsa Munda captured & killed)

➔ LORD CURZON (1899 – 1905)

- He separated the North Western part of Punjab and created a new province called the NWFP in 1899.
- In 1899, Calcutta Corporation act was enacted which provided for the reduction of elected members.

IMPULSE

- India was put on Gold Standard in 1899.
  (Exchange rate was decided on the basis of Gold).

- Curzon appointed a commission under the presidentship of Andrew frames to enquire into the police administration in 1902 – 03

- He recommended for the enhancement in salaries & creation of a department of criminal intelligence.

- In 1902, Curzon appointed Universities Commission under the presidentship of Sir Thomas Releigh.
  - The recommendation of this commission formed the basis of Indian Universities Act, 1904 .It provided for an increase in the official controll over universities by enhancing nominated members over elected ones.

- Pusha Agricultural Institute @ 1903.

- Also created a new department of Commerce & Industry.

- In 1904, Curzon enacted Ancient Monuments Protection Act for the preservation of India's cultural heritage. This was followed by the foundation of Archaeological Survey of India. A sum of $50,000 was granted for this. During his tenure, Curzon undertook the restoration of the Taj Mahal.

- Partition of Bengal

- It is said about him that like James II of England, Curzon knew the art of making enemies.

- He sent a military expedition into Tibet led by Francis Young Husband

  - In 1904, oftensively to prevent stall a Russian advance. After bloody conflicts with Tibet's poorly armed defenders, the mission penetrated to Lhasa, where a treaty was signed in Sept., 1904.
  - So Russian presence was found in Lhasa.

IMPULSE

- Adopted policy of centralization & officialization in the name of efficiency.
- Major famine coincided with Curzon's time as viceroy. Large parts of India were affected & millions dies. Curzon implemented a variety of measures to fight the famine including opening up famine relief works that was fed between 3 million & 5 million, reducing taxes and spending vast amounts of money on works ----------also appointed Mac Dowell Commission on Famine in 1901.

- Officials Secrets Act was passed in 1904 which extended the scope of sedition.

- This biography 'The Life of Lord Curzon' was written by Ronald Shay.

- He followed a policy of patronage & intrusive surveillance towards the princes of Indian states and put restrictions on their trips to Europe.

- **Curzon – Kitchener controversy** occurred over reform of army administration. A difference of opinion with the British Military Commander – in – chief, lord Kitchener, regarding the position of the Military member of council in India, led a controversy in which Lord Curzon failed to obtain support from the home government.

    - He resigned in Aug., 1905 & returned to England.

- Curzon restricted the trips of the Indian Princes to Europe.

- According to R.N.Tagore, Curzon was untouched by hand, i.e., the human clement was missing.

➔ LORD MINTO II (1905 - 10)

- S.M. was launched.

- Surat Split @ 1907

- Morley Minto Reforms or Indian Councils Act 1909 was enacted.

- Formation of M.L @ 1906

- In 1908, Newspaper Act was enacted

IMPULSE

- Lord S.P.Sinha became the 1st Indian member to be appointed as a member of Governor General's executive Council.

- Partition of Bengal came into force @ 16th Oct. , 1905

- Khudiram Bose was hanged @ 1908

- British Govt formally adopts the policy of Divide & Rule . It's first formal manifestation was reservation of seats for muslims in 1909 reforms.

- Tilak was sentenced for 6yrs of imprisonment & was sent to Mandalay jail, Burma.

- B.C. Pal & A. Ghosh retired from public life

- Aurobindo Ghosh later lead a spiritual life & estd. his ashram at Pondichery.

➔ Lord Hardinge (1910-16)

- Coronation Durbar was held in 1911 at Delhi in the honour of George v. The partition Bengal was revoked in this durbar. The transfer of the Capital to Delhi from Calcutta was al announced.
- A separate state of Bihar and Orissa was created in 1911.
- A bomb was thrown on his carriage at Chandni Chowk in Delhi in 1912 while he was entering the capital .
- Ghadar movement was started in 1915.
- Education Resolution of Government of India was past in February 1913 by which Government took responsibility to eradicate illiteracy.
- Defence of India Act , 1915 was enacted to counter nationalist activities. G.K.Gokhle and Pherozshah Mehta died in 1915.

➔ Federic John Napier Thesiger/Lord Chelmsford (1916-21)

- Foundation of two Home Rule Leagues –one by Tilak & other by Mrs. Annie Beasant. Madras Government interns Mrs. Annie Beasant.

- Lucknow Session and the reunion of the Congress(1916).

IMPULSE

- Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League (1916).
- August Declaration (1917) by Montegue, the secretary of state .
- The Government of India Act of 1919.
- Launching of Khilafat Movement (1919-20).
- Launching of the Non-cooperation Movement (1920-22).
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy occurred in April 1919 . Hunter committee was constituted on Punjab wrongs.
- Foundation of Women's University at Poona in 1916. Foundation of Benaras Hindu University at Benaras in 1916.
- India stirred against the Rowlatt Act.
- Aligarh Muslim University was founded.
- Communist activities began in India .
- Chambers of Princess was established in 1921.
- Mopilla uprising took place in 1921.
- Prince of Wales visited India in 1921.

➔ Lord Reading (1921-26)

- Chauri Chaura incident (5th Feb, 1922) & withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement Gandhi.
- Foundation of Rashtriya Swyam Sevak Sangh (RSS) by K.B.Hedgewar at Nagpur in 1925.
- Beginning of Indianisation of the officers cadre of the Indian army .
- Foundation of the Communist Party of India (1925).

IMPULSE

- Repeal of Press Act of 1910 and Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- Certification of salt tax was carried out.
- Railway budget was separated from General Budget in 1925.
- Inter University Board was formed.
- Royal Commission on Agriculture was established .

> **Skeen Committee or Indian Sandhurst Committee** on **Army reforms** was appointed in 1925 - it submitted its Report in 1926 .

> **Lee Commission on Public Services** in 1924. Report Submitted in 1924.

> **Young Hilton Committee** on **Currency** (1926).

➔ F.L.Wood/ Lord Irwin (1926-31)

- Popularly known as Christian Viceroy.
- The Indian states commission under Harcourt Butler was appointed in 1927 to recommend measures for the establishment of better relations between the Indian states and the Central Government.
- **Deepawali Declaration** that India would be granted Dominion status in due course which announced in October 1929.
- Simon Commission visited India in 1928 .
- **Independence of India League** was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose pressurise the Congress for accepting the goal of Complete Independence.
- Indian Navy Act was passed .
- Civil Disobedience Movement was started with Dandy March of Gandhi in 1930.

IMPULSE

- Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on March 5th 1931.
- Indian Navy Act was passed.
- The Royal commission on Agriculture submitted its report.
- Imperial Council of Agriculture Research was founded.
- Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed (1929). It submitted its report in 1931.
- First and second Round Table Conferences took place in London.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in May ,1930.
- Lahore Congress (1922). Congress demanded Poorna Swaraj . Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted tricolour of Indian independence on December 31,1929.
- **Sharda Act** was passed in 1929. Marriage of girls below 14 and boys below 18 years of age were prohibited.

➔ **Lord Willington (1931-36)**

- Government of India Act 1935 was enacted.
- Foundation of the **Congress Socialist Party** by **Acharya Narendradeo** and **Jagat Narayan 1934**.
- Formation of the **All India Kisan Sabha** in **1936**.
- **Second Round Table conference** held in **1931**.
- **Communal Award** was announced in **August 1932**.
- **Individual Civil Disobedience** movement was launched in January **1933**.

IMPULSE

- **Civil Disobedience Movement** was **formally withdrawn** in **1934** from Patna.
- **Poona Pact** was signed between Gandhi and Dr.B.R.Ambedkar.
- **Indian Military Academy** was set up **Dehardun** in **1932**.
- **Third Round Table Conference** was held in 1931-32.
- **White Paper on political reforms in India** was published in 1933.
- Burma and Aden was separated from the British India Empire in 1935.
- Orissa , Bihar and Sind were made new States (1935).
- **Lee – Moody Pact** (October **1933**). By this Bombay textiles group agreed to further preference for British textiles in place of Japanese imports in return for a Lancashire promise to buy more Indian raw cotton.
- **Muslim Conference** was founded in **Kashmir (1932**). It was renamed as **National Conference @ 1938.** Important leaders Sheikh Abdhullah and P.N.Bajaj.

➔ **Lord Linlithgow (1936-43)**

- **Muslim League** celebrated of the resignation of Congress Ministries (after the outbreak of World war II) is **Deliverance Day** on **22nd December, 1939.**
- **Cripps Mission** came to India in March 1942.
- Passing of the **Quit India** Resolution by the Congress and outbreak of the August Revolution Revolt of 1942.
- Muslim League at its **Lahore Session (1940)** passed **Pakistan resolution.**
- Singapore fell to the British and Rangoon was evacuated.

IMPULSE

- Individual Civil Disobedience was started by the Congress in October 1940.

- Rabindra Nath Tagore died in 1941.

- Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the congress 1939 and forms Forward Bloc.

- At its Haripura Session (Feb 1939) Congress declared Poona Swaraj Ideal to cover national states and British India.

➔ Lord Wavell (1943-47)

- He prepared **Wavell Plan** to end the prevailing political deadlock in India and called **Shimla Conference** to discuss this plan. Congress was represented by Moulana Azad (President of Congress) in this conference.

- **Cabinet Mission** visited India March **1946**.

- **Muslim League** launched **Direct Action Day** on **16th August 1946.**

- **RIN mutinies** took place in **February 1946**.

- **General Elections** were held in **1945-46**.

- On 2nd September 1946 **Interim Government** was formed.

- On 20th February 1947 **Clement Attlee**, the Prime Minister of Britain, announced that the British will leave India by June 1948.

➔ Lord Mountbatten (1947-48)

- He was the last Governor General of British Indian empire and the first Governor General of free India.

- He proposed **Balkan plan** 1947 when Muslim League and Congress could not get agreed about the form of independence. This plan proposed the transfer of sovereignty to all the national states and provinces of British India . But this plan was dropped later.

IMPULSE

- He prepared **Mountbatten Plan/ 3rd June plan**. This plan provided for the partition independence of India. This plan is also known as Dickie-Bird plan.

- He played important role in annexation of Princely States to Indian Union.

- He developed a strong relationship with the Indian princes who were said to have consider confidence in him, and on the basis of his relationships with the British monarchy persuaded most of them to accede to the new states of India and Pakistan.

- After Independence (midnight of 14th August/15th August 1947, celebrated on the 14th in Pakistan and the 15th in India) he remained in New Delhi for ten months, serving as the first of independent India's two governors general until June 1948.

- Mountbatten's nickname among family and friends was "Dickie".

➔ **Raja Gopalachari**

- Chakrabarthi Raja Gopalachari (December 10,1878- December 25,1972), known as Rajaji or C.R, was an Indian lawyer, writer, statesman and a devout Hindu. He was the second Governor General of independent India .
- Rajaji started to take part in the politics of the nation at the beginning of the 1900s. At first he was drawn towards Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He had a good relationship with V.O.Chidambaram Pillai, an ardent follower of Tilak . During the Home Rule League days he admired Dr.Annie Beasant and highly revered Salem C.Vijayaraghavachariar, one of the founders of the Congress Party.
- Rajaji ,Nehru and Patel were christened the head, heart and hands of Gandhi.
- Both of Sardar Patel and Rajaji were averse to socialism and communism .
- Though he was active in Congress for nearly 50 yrs, Rajaji was not Congress president even once . In 1932 he was the acting President

IMPULSE

of Congress Party and played a vital role in forging the Poona Pact with Ambedkar.

- Rajaji was perhaps the earliest Congress leader in the 1940s to accept the right of Muslim to self – determination. He devised a formula whereby there could be common defence and communications between the two nations .
- He became a member of the Governor's Council in 1946 and first held the portfolios of Education and Arts and in Jan. 1947 held the portfolio of Industries and Supply and after the resignation of Liaquat Ali Khan from the Interim Government, the portfolio of Finance was also held by him. In 1948, after Indian independence was attained. He replaced Mountbatten to become the only Indian Governor – General of India, in which post he continued until the Republic was declared on January 26, 1950. The office was replaced by that of President , first held by Rajendra Prasad .
- Rajaji became a member of Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet , first without portfolio , then , after Patel's death, as Home Minister. He was chief minister of Madras from 1952 to 1954.
- Potti Sriramalu called for a separate state by the name of Andhra and went on an unconditional fast until his goal was achieved . He died following complications that arouse during the fast. Rajaji did not intervene to break the fast or provide medical help for Sriramalu even though the fast had continued for over 50days.
- Just ahead of the 1957, CR and his followers broke away from the Congress and formed the Congress Reform Committee . He came to an understanding with his formers adversary. Forward Bloc leader U.Muthuramalingam Thevar, in forming an anti – Congress front. The two parties contested the elections jointly . In September CRC was renamed the Indian National Democratic Congress.
- In July 1957, CR merged his INDC into the Swatantra Party. He attacked the license – permit Raj fearing its potential for corruption and stagnation, even while the tide was in favour of Nehru's socialistic pattern. .
- There were many great personalities who got themselves affiliated with the Swatantra Party such as K.M.Munshi, Prof.N.G.Ranga, Minno Masani, H.M.Patel, V.P.Menon & Gayatri Devi of Jaipur.

IMPULSE

Blueprint of Events (1885-1947)

1882- A.O. Hume retired from Civil Service

↓

Gv.Gnrl - Duffrein
Sy. Of State-Lord Cross

1885 – **foundation of INC** ..... 72 political workers
Total 100 members
Gokuldas Tejpal Hall , Bombay
(earlier Poona was selected but later shifted to Bombay bcz of outbreak of Cholera)

↓

W.C. Bonnerjee (Prz.)
Pheroz Shah Mehta
Badruddin Tayebji
Ramesh Chandra Dutta
Dadabhai Naaroji

↓

1889 – **Br. Committee of Cong** – Dadabhai Naoroji
A.O. Hume
William Wedderburn

↓

1890 – Cong. Started the journal **'India'**

↓

Lord Curzon — publicly announced ↪ Dec , 1903
Formally announced ↪ July 19, 1905

→ **Partition of Bengal** ←

1) Swadeshi
2) Boycott
3) National Education
4) Swarajya

Lord Minto II — was effected ↪ Oct 16, 1905

↓

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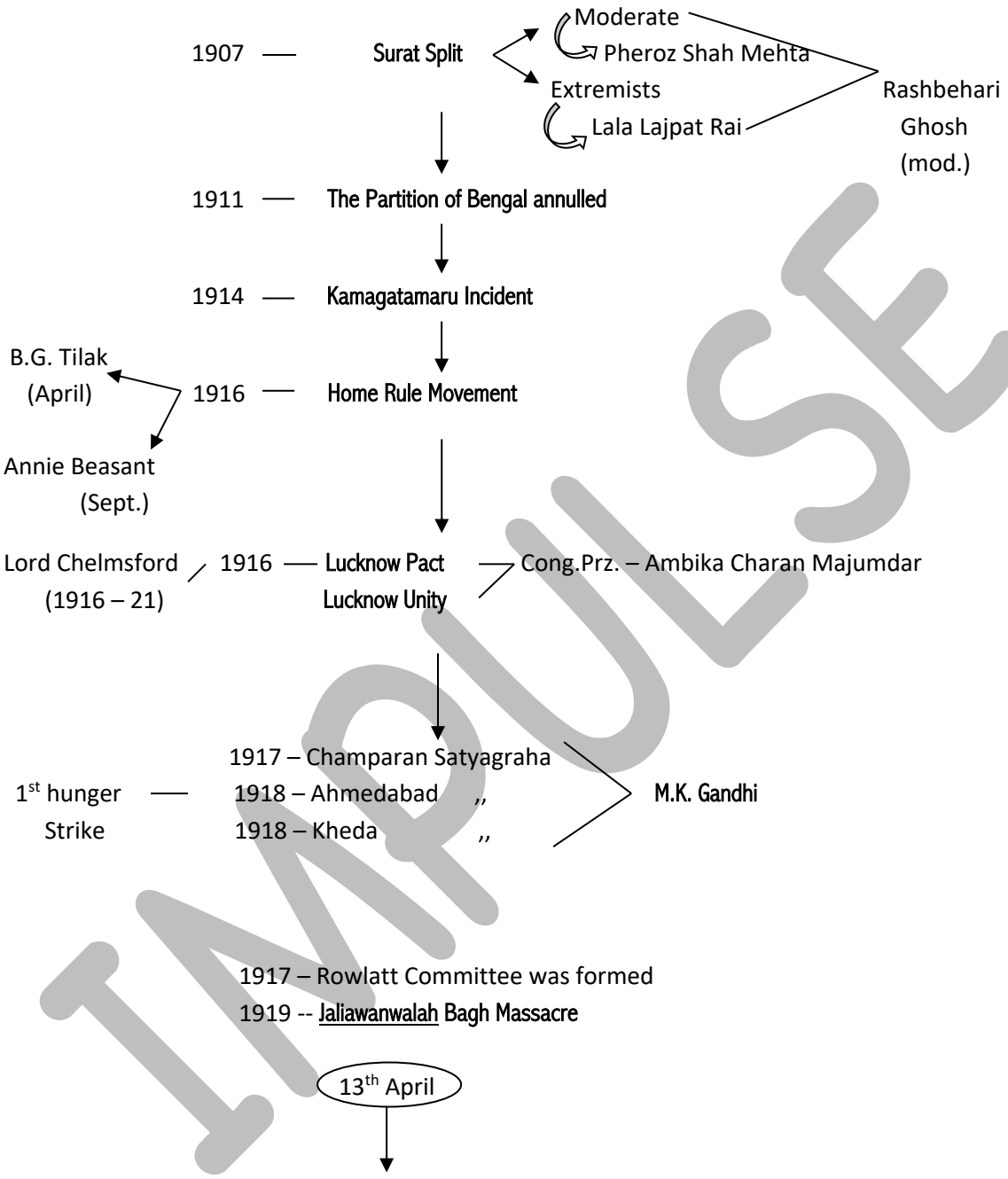

1907 — Surat Split
Moderate
Pheroz Shah Mehta
Extremists
Lala Lajpat Rai
Rashbehari Ghosh (mod.)
1911 — The Partition of Bengal annulled
1914 — Kamagatamaru Incident
B.G. Tilak (April)
1916 — Home Rule Movement
Annie Beasant (Sept.)
Lord Chelmsford (1916 – 21)
1916 — Lucknow Pact
Lucknow Unity
Cong.Prz. – Ambika Charan Majumdar
1st hunger Strike
1917 – Champaran Satyagraha
1918 – Ahmedabad ,,
1918 – Kheda ,,
M.K. Gandhi
1917 – Rowlatt Committee was formed
1919 -- Jaliawanwalah Bagh Massacre
13th April

IMPULSE

1920 – Treaty of Severs
(10th Aug)

Sep, 1919 – formation – All India Khilafat Committee

17 oct, 1919 – celebrated in India — Khilafat Day

1st Aug, 1920 – **Khilafat Movement** launched

Chelmsford
1916 – 21)

Sep, 1920 – **INC special session** – Cal – Lala Lajpat Rai

Jinnah
+Cong

agreed with (G) on 3 issues
- Punjab Wrongs
- Swarajya
- Khilafat Issue

Nov, 1921 – Prince of Wales visited India

was boycotted

Tilak Swaraj Fund

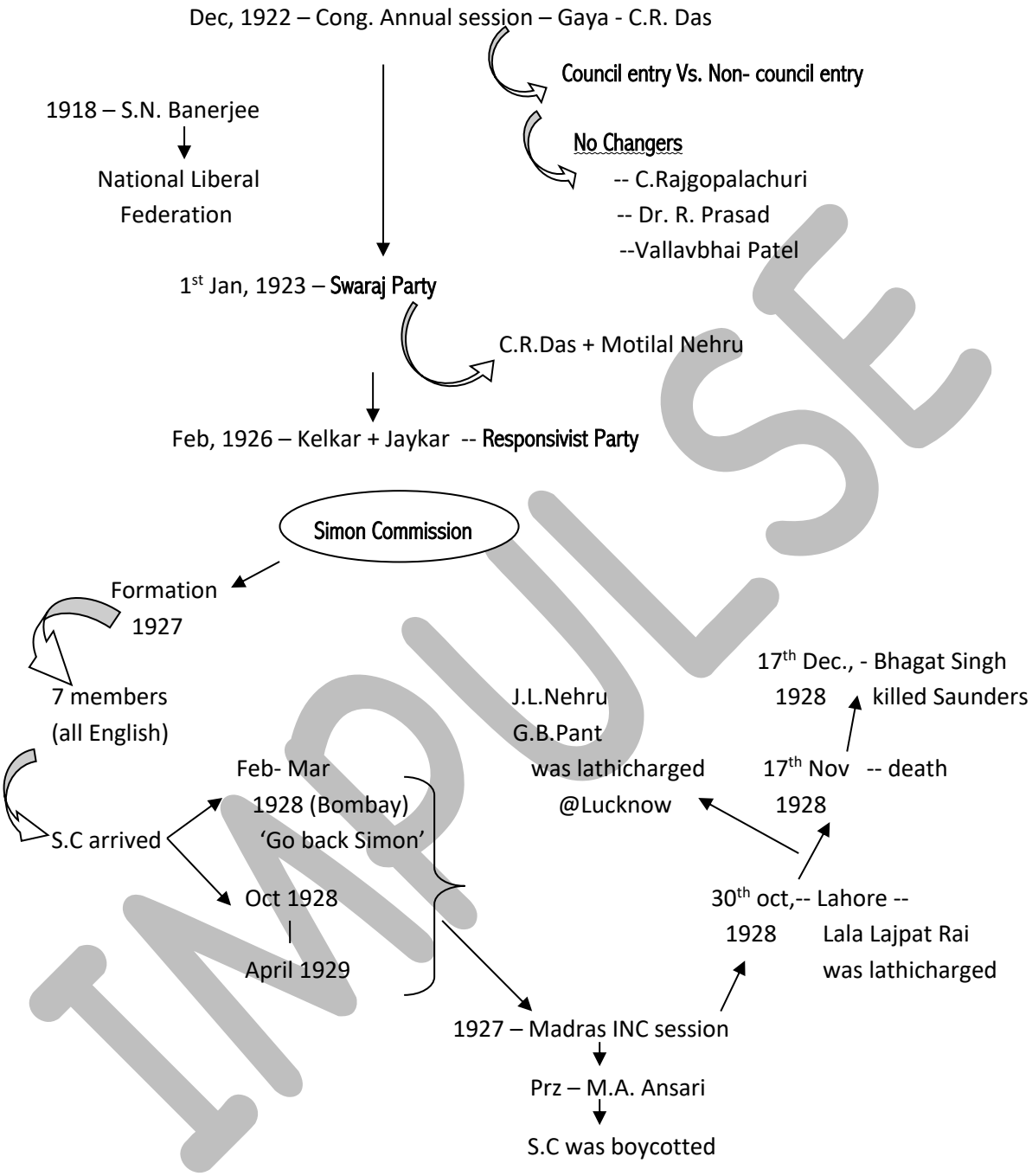
Lord Reading
(1921 -26)

1st Feb, 1922 – **NCM** started – Bardouli Taluk of Surat dist.

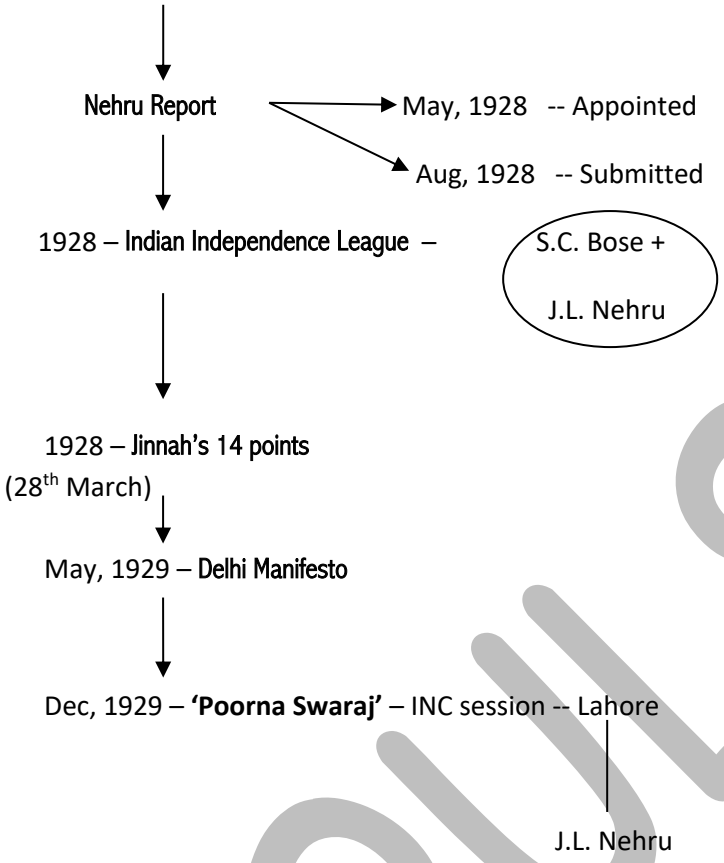
5th Feb, 1922 – Chauri Chaura – Gorakhpur, U.P
12th Feb, 1922 – called off - Bardouli

June, 1922 – Cong. appointed NCM Enquiry Committee

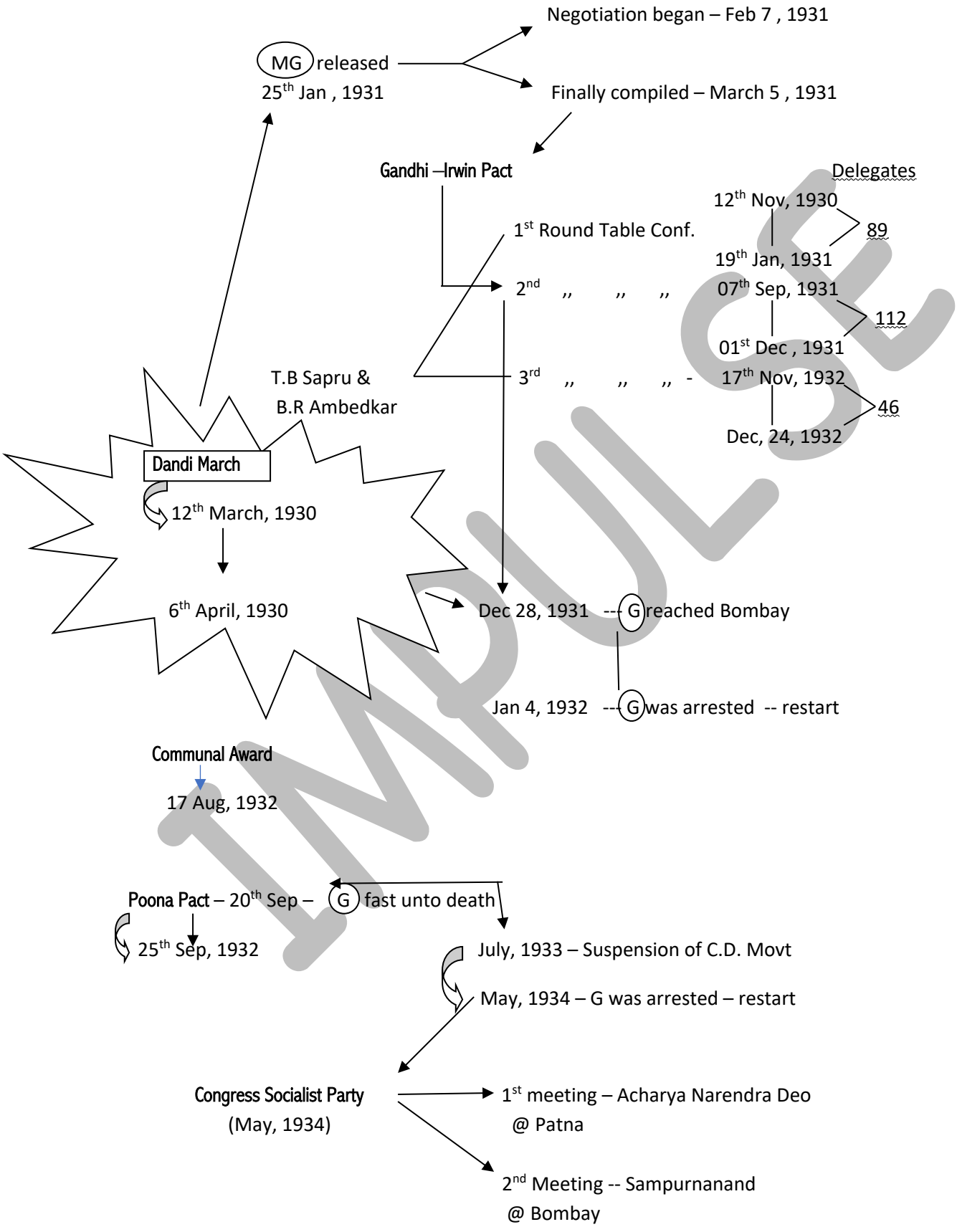
IMPULSE


Dec, 1922 – Cong. Annual session – Gaya - C.R. Das
Council entry Vs. Non- council entry
No Changers
-- C.Rajgopalachuri
-- Dr. R. Prasad
--Vallavbhai Patel
1918 – S.N. Banerjee
National Liberal Federation
1st Jan, 1923 – Swaraj Party
C.R.Das + Motilal Nehru
Feb, 1926 – Kelkar + Jaykar -- Responsivist Party
Simon Commission
Formation 1927
7 members (all English)
S.C arrived
Feb- Mar 1928 (Bombay) 'Go back Simon'
Oct 1928 | April 1929
J.L.Nehru
G.B.Pant
was lathicharged @Lucknow
17th Nov 1928 -- death
17th Dec., 1928 - Bhagat Singh killed Saunders
30th oct,-- 1928 Lahore -- Lala Lajpat Rai was lathicharged
1927 – Madras INC session
Prz – M.A. Ansari
S.C was boycotted

IMPULSE


Nehru Report
May, 1928 -- Appointed
Aug, 1928 -- Submitted
1928 – Indian Independence League –
S.C. Bose +
J.L. Nehru
1928 – Jinnah's 14 points
(28th March)
May, 1929 – Delhi Manifesto
Dec, 1929 – 'Poorna Swaraj' – INC session -- Lahore
J.L. Nehru

IMPULSE


Negotiation began – Feb 7 , 1931
MG released
25th Jan , 1931
Finally compiled – March 5 , 1931
Gandhi –Irwin Pact
Delegates
12th Nov, 1930
1st Round Table Conf.
89
19th Jan, 1931
2nd ,, ,, ,,
07th Sep, 1931
112
01st Dec , 1931
T.B Sapru &
B.R Ambedkar
3rd ,, ,, ,, -
17th Nov, 1932
46
Dec, 24, 1932
Dandi March
12th March, 1930
6th April, 1930
Dec 28, 1931 --- G reached Bombay
Jan 4, 1932 --- G was arrested -- restart
Communal Award
17 Aug, 1932
Poona Pact – 20th Sep – G fast unto death
25th Sep, 1932
July, 1933 – Suspension of C.D. Movt
May, 1934 – G was arrested – restart
Congress Socialist Party
(May, 1934)
1st meeting – Acharya Narendra Deo
@ Patna
2nd Meeting -- Sampurnanand
@ Bombay

IMPULSE

Elections 1937 -- held in July

Cong was 715 / 836 Seats

Abslt. Majority -- 6 province

UP
Bihar
Orissa
CP
Bombay
Madras

Cripps Mission', 1942

- G came March 23
- Made public – March 29 - W.Churchill (P.M)
- G 'post dated cheque'
- M.L opposed bcz no provision for demand of Pak

'Industrial Disputes Act'

Nov, 1938 B.G Kher
(Class collaboration not class conflict)

'National Planning Committee'

1938 — Appointed by S.C. Bose

'August Offer'
(Aug 8 , 1940)
Last Viceroy

Linlithgow – first crown
(1934 – 36
*36 – 37
38 – 43
Represent G.O.I 1935

-ML accepted
-Cong. Rejected

Ministry still functioning

Sind
Punjab
Bengal

'Kirti Lehar' --- by Kirti Communists of Punjab

Brought out from Meerut , UP.

Cong Ministry resigned --- 27th Oct, 1939
(in Protest against
War policy of the Br.)

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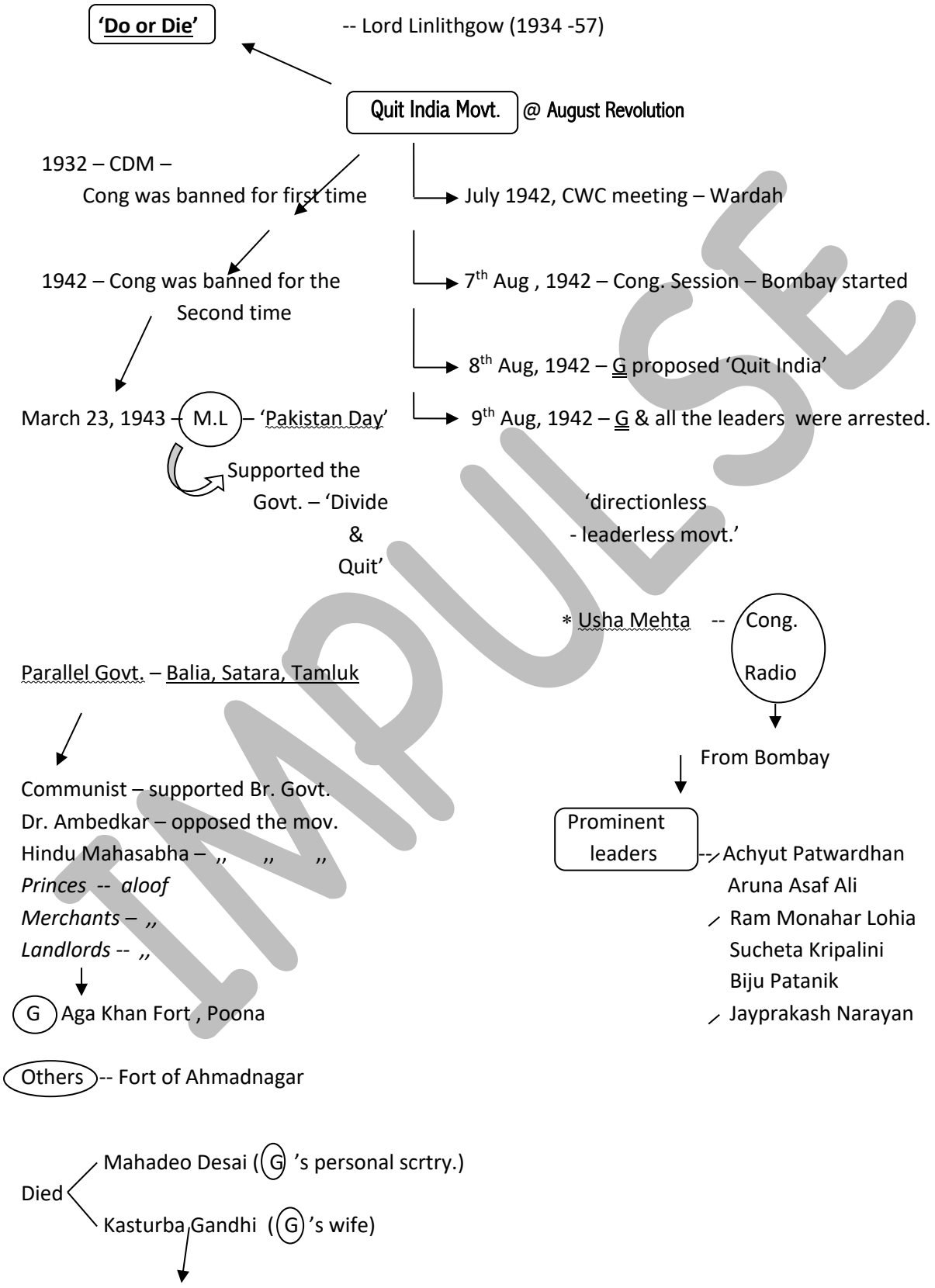
M.L – Day of Deliverance
(22nd Dec. 1939)



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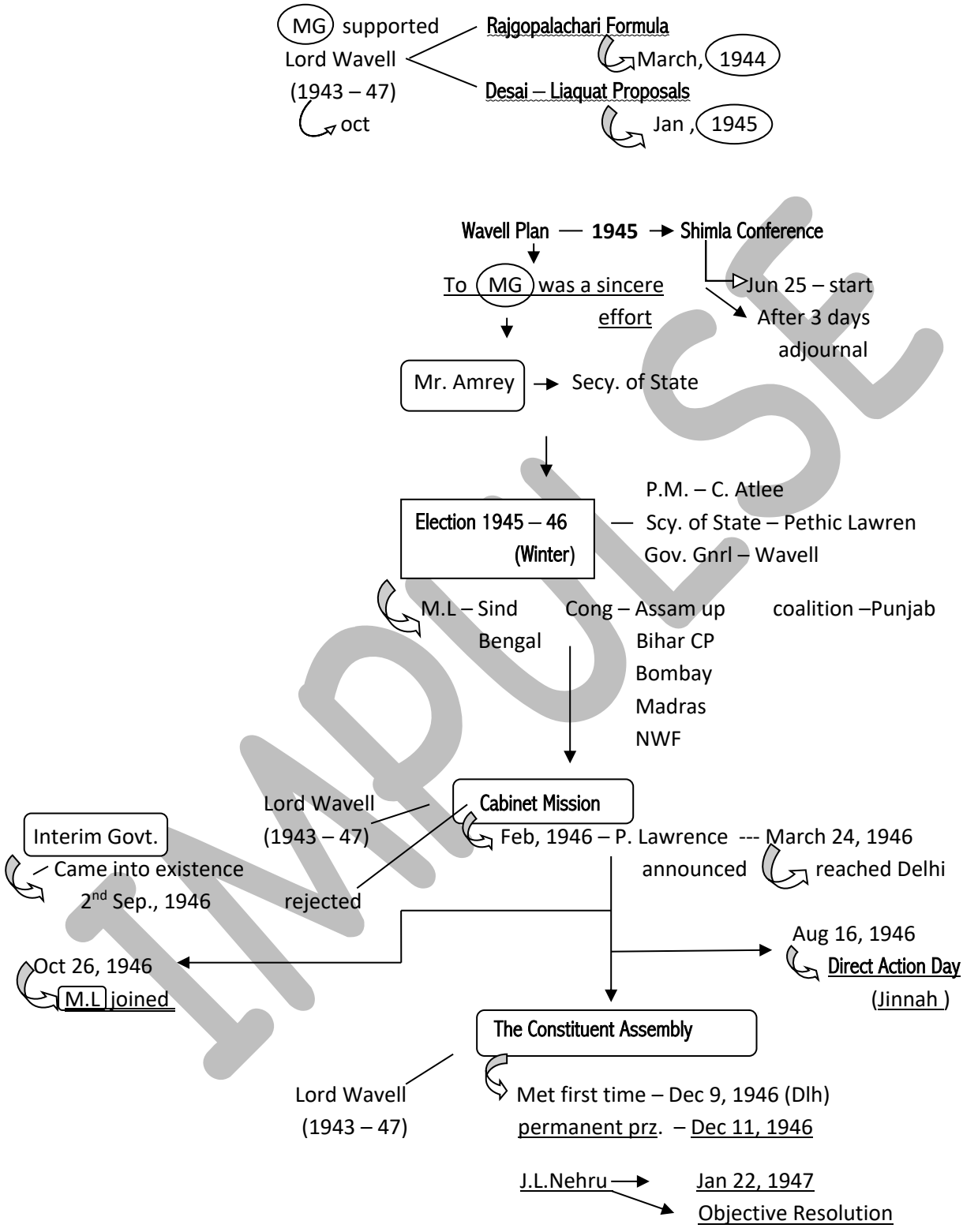
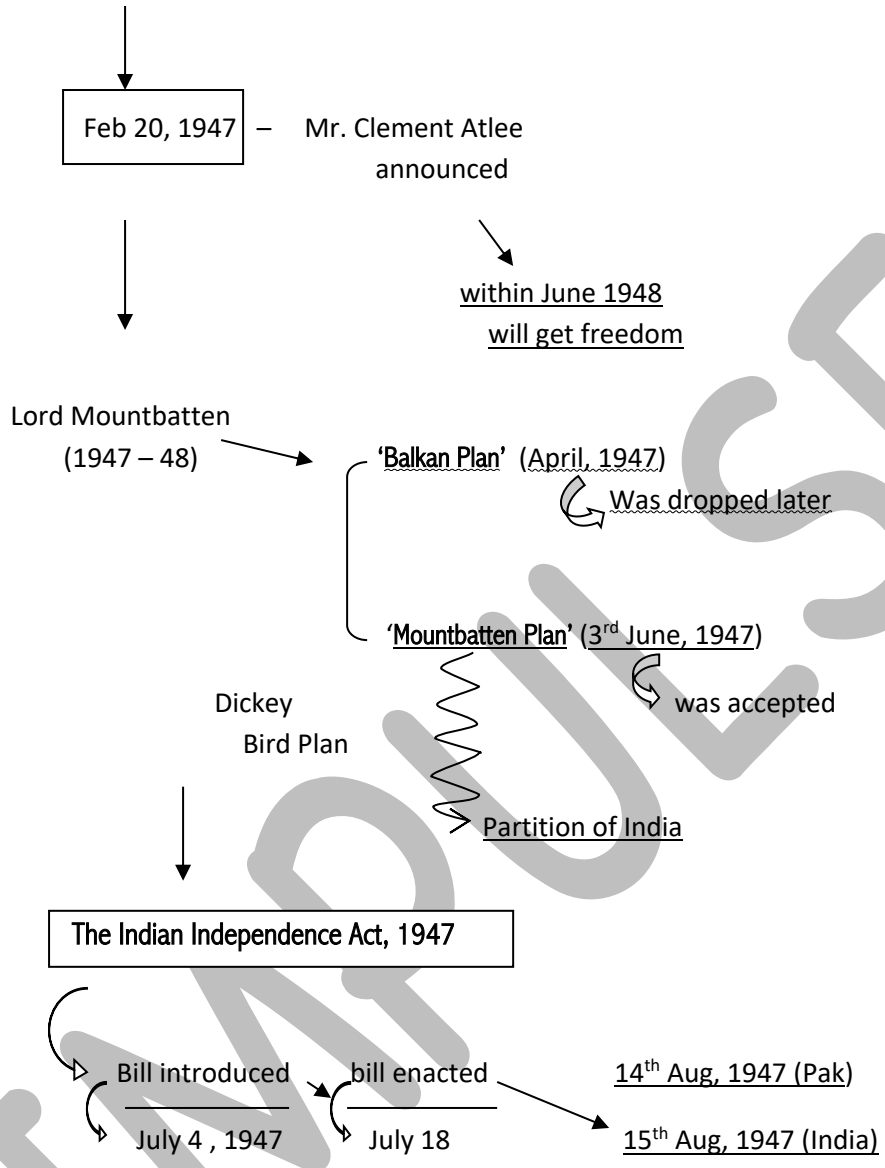
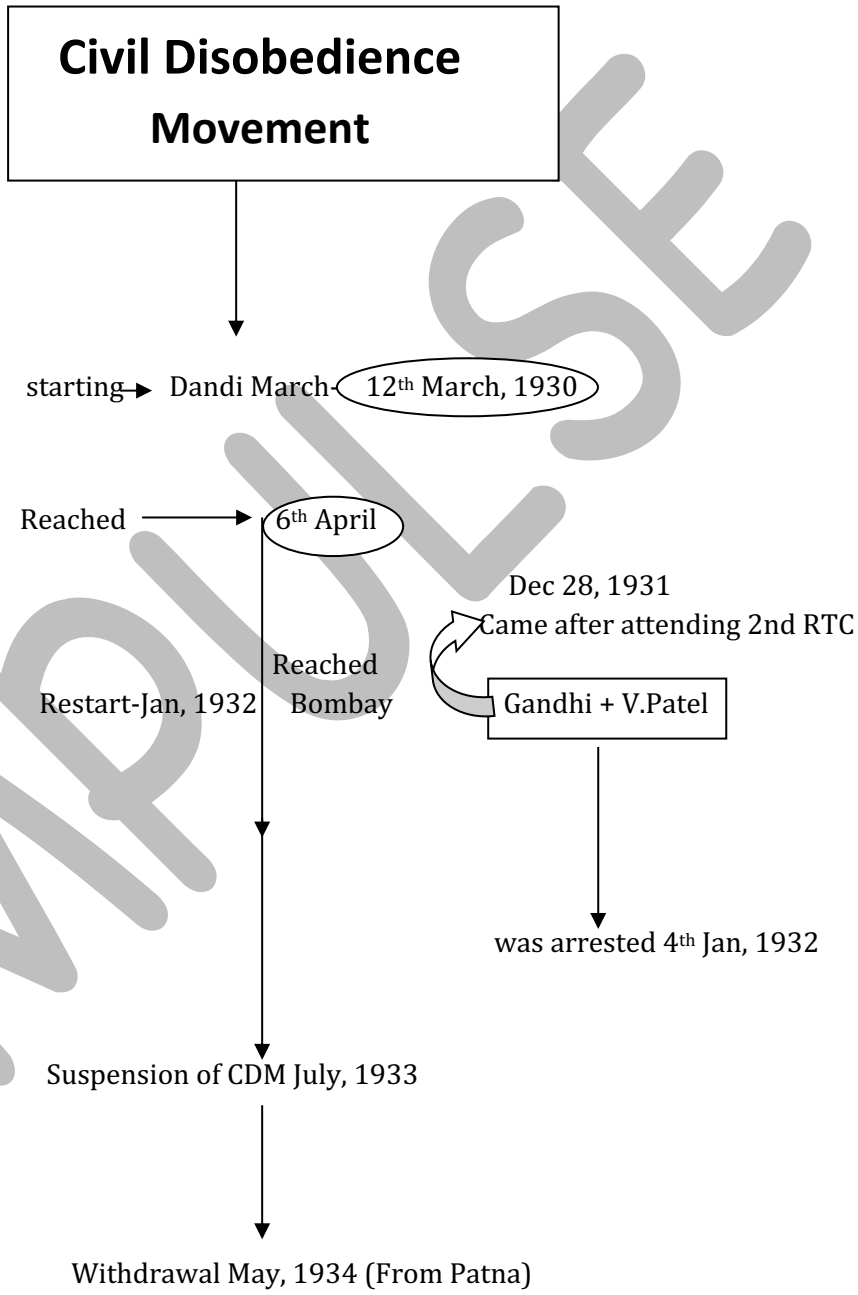

MG supported
Lord Wavell
(1943 – 47)
oct
Rajgopalachari Formula
March, 1944
Desai – Liaquat Proposals
Jan , 1945
Wavell Plan — 1945 → Shimla Conference
To MG was a sincere effort
Jun 25 – start
After 3 days
adjournal
Mr. Amrey → Secy. of State
Election 1945 – 46
(Winter)
P.M. – C. Atlee
Scy. of State – Pethic Lawren
Gov. Gnrl – Wavell
M.L – Sind
Bengal
Cong – Assam up
Bihar CP
Bombay
Madras
NWF
coalition –Punjab
Cabinet Mission
Lord Wavell
(1943 – 47)
Feb, 1946 – P. Lawrence
announced
--- March 24, 1946
reached Delhi
Interim Govt.
Came into existence
2nd Sep., 1946
rejected
Oct 26, 1946
M.L joined
Aug 16, 1946
Direct Action Day
(Jinnah)
The Constituent Assembly
Lord Wavell
(1943 – 47)
Met first time – Dec 9, 1946 (Dlh)
permanent prz. – Dec 11, 1946
J.L.Nehru
Jan 22, 1947
Objective Resolution

IMPULSE


Feb 20, 1947 – Mr. Clement Atlee announced
within June 1948 will get freedom
Lord Mountbatten (1947 – 48)
'Balkan Plan' (April, 1947)
Was dropped later
'Mountbatten Plan' (3rd June, 1947)
was accepted
Dickey Bird Plan
Partition of India
The Indian Independence Act, 1947
Bill introduced
July 4 , 1947
bill enacted
July 18
14th Aug, 1947 (Pak)
15th Aug, 1947 (India)

IMPULSE


Civil Disobedience Movement
starting
Dandi March-
12th March, 1930
Reached
6th April
Dec 28, 1931
Came after attending 2nd RTC
Reached Bombay
Restart-Jan, 1932
Gandhi + V.Patel
was arrested 4th Jan, 1932
Suspension of CDM July, 1933
Withdrawal May, 1934 (From Patna)

IMPULSE

IMPORANT CONGRESS PRESIDENTS FROM UPSC point of view :-

SL NO	Year	Venue	President	Remarks
1.	Dec,1885	Bombay	Woomesh Chandra Bonnerjee	1st Christian President 72 delegates
2.	Dec,1886	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	1st Parsi President 434 delegates
3.	Dec,1887	Madras	Badruddin Tayebji	1st Muslim President- 607 delegates
4.	Dec,1888	Allahabad	George Yule	1st English President- 1248 delegates
5.	Dec, 1889	Bombay	William Wedderburn	-1889 delegates
8.	Dec,1892	Allahabad	Woomesh Chandra Bonnerjee	
9.	Dec,1893	Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	
11.	Dec,1895 also in[1902] Ahmedabad	Poona	Surrendra Nath Banerjee	
12.	Dec, 1896	Calcutta	M.A.Sayani	National Song 'Vande Mataram'
15.	Dec,1899	Lucknow	Ramesh Chandra Dutta	
16.	Dec, 1900	Lahore	N.G. Chandararker	
21.	Dec,1905	Varanasi	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	
22.	Dec, 1906	Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	
23.	Dec, 1907	Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Extremist vs. Moderates -Surat Split Lala Lajpat Rai vs Pheroz Shah Mehta

IMPULSE

	26th – 27th			
23.	Dec, 1908 29th – 30th	Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	Session Expelled
26.	Dec, 1911	Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar	Jana Gana Mana -National Anthem
31.	Dec, 1916	Lucknow	Ambika Charan Majumdar	Lucknow Pact-Congress & Muslim League Congress merged after 1907 Surat Split
32.	Dec,1917	Calcutta	Annie Beasant	1st Woman President
34.	Dec,1919	Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	
35.	Dec,1920	Nagpur	C.Vijayaraghavachari	Change in the Constitution of the Congress Congress Working Committee was established Concept (during Lucknow Pact Bal Gangadhar Tilak)(1916)
36.	Dec,1921	Ahmedabad	C.R.Das in Jail Acting President Hakim Ajmal Khan	
37.	Dec,1922	Gaya	C.R.Das	Formation of "Swaraj Party"
39.	Dec, 1924	Belgao(Karnataka	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	
40.	Dec, 1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	1st Indian Woman President
42.	Dec,1927	Madras	M.A. Ansari	Independent Resolution was passed for the 1st time at the instance of Jawaharlal Nehru
43.	Dec,1928	Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	First All India Youth Congress
44.	Dec,1929	Lahore	Jawahar Lal Nehru	Purna Swaraj Resolution
45.	March29, 1931	Karachi	Vallav Bhai Patel	-Resolution Fundamental Rights & National Economic Policy (5yrs Plan) Congress adopted a resolution

IMPULSE

				appreciating the courage & self sacrifice of three you men Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru. -Accepted the Gandhi – Irwin Pact. -Gandhiji was chosen as the sole representative on behalf of the Congress the 2nd RTC.
47.	April, 1933	Calcutta	Mrs Neeli Sengupta	
48.	Oct, 1934	Bombay	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Cong Socialist Party
50.	April, 1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	1st Session held in village Avadhi Session
51.	Feb,1938	Haripura (Surat district Gujarat)	Subhash Ch.Bose	
52.	March,1939	Tripuri (Jalalpur Dist, MP)	Subhash Ch. Bose after defeating Pattavi Sitaramayya. [for the remaining part Rajendra Prasad was the President.	
53.	March, 1940	Ramgarh (Jharkhand)	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Azad remains President of Congress from 1940-46 because no Congress Session was Held during this period due to Quit India Movement.
54.	November, 1946	Meerut	Acharya J.B. Kripalini	He was the President of Congress at the time of Independence.
55.	Dec, 1948	Jaipur	Pattavi Sitaramayya	

IMPULSE

LIST OF GOVERNORS & GOVERNORS – GENERALS

Governers Of Bengal

1.	Clive (first Administration)	1757-60
2.	Holwell (officiating)	1760
3.	Vanisitart	1760-65
4.	Clive (Second Administration)	1765-67
5.	Verelst	1767-69
6.	Cartier	1769-72
7.	Warren Hastings	1772-74

Governors-General Of Bengal

1.	Warren Hastings	1774-85
2.	Sir John McPherson (officiating)	1785-86
3.	Earl (Marquees) Cornwallis	1786-93
4.	Sir John Shore	1793-98
5.	Sir A. Clarke (officiating)	1798
6.	Richard Wellesley Earl of Mornington	1798-1805
7.	Marques Cornwallis (Second Administration)	1805
8.	Sir George Barlow (officiating)	1805-07
9.	Earl of Minto I	1807-13
10.	Marquees of Hastings	1813-23
11.	John Adams (officiating)	1823
12.	Lord Amherst	1823-28
13.	William Butterworth Bayley (officiating)	1828
14.	Lord William Bentick	1828-33

IMPULSE

Governors –General Of India

1.	Lord William Bentick	1833- 35
2.	Sir Charles Bentick	1835-36
3.	Earl of Auckland	1836-42
4.	Lord Ellenborough	1842-44
5.	Sir Henry(Viscount) Hardinge	1844-48
6.	Earl of Dalhousie	1848-56
7.	Lord Canning	1856-58

Governors – General And Viceroys

1.	Lord Canning	1858-62
2.	Lord Elgin I	1862-63
3.	Sir Robert Napier (officiating)	1863
4.	Sir William T. Dension (officiating)	1863
5.	Sir John Lawrence	1864-68
6.	Earl of Mayo	1869-72
7.	Sir John Strachey (officiating)	1872
8.	Lord Napier of Merchistoun (officiating)	1872
9.	Earl of Northbrook	1872-76
10.	Baron (Earl of) Lytton I	1876-80
11.	Marquees of Ripon	1480-84
12.	Earl of Dufferin	1884-88
13.	Marquees of Landsdown	1888-94
14.	Earl of Elgin II	1894-98
15.	Lord Curzon	1899-1904
16.	Lord Ampthill (officiating)	1904

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17.	Lord Curzon	1904-05
18.	Earl of Minto II	1905-1910
19.	Baron Hardinge of Pensnurst	1910-16
20.	Baron Chelmsford	1916-21
21.	Earl of Reading	1921-25
22.	Lord Lytton II (officiating)	1925
23.	Lord Irwin	1926-31
24.	Earl of Willington	1931-34
25.	Sir George Stanley (officiating)	1934
26.	Marques of Linlithgow	1934-36

Governors – General And Crown Representatives

1.	Marques of Linlithgow	1936-37
2.	Baron Brabourne (officiating)	1938
3.	Marques of Linlithgow	1938-43
4.	Lord Wavell	1943-47
5.	Lord Mountbatten	1947-48
6.	C. Rajagopalachari	1948-50

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