

# **INDIAN HISTORY**

## **Part -3**

### **Modern India (1707-1947 AD)**

# Ascendancy of the Britishers

## Advent of European Companies:-

- In 1453, land routes were blocked by Ottoman Turks. So, new sea routes discovered by Europeans to promote their business.
- **Colombus** of Spain discovered America where as in 1498, Vasco-da-Gama of Portugal discovered India. He came to India via Cape of Good Hope (Africa).
- First of all. Vasco-da-Gama reached to Calicut (Kerala or Kozhicode) where Zamorin ruler welcomed his arrival.
- The Portuguese soon established political power along the west coast of India. He was succeeded by **Captain General Alfonso de Albuquerque** who conquered Goa in 1510.

## Sequence of Arrivals:-

Company	Year	H.Q./Capital
Portuguese East India Company (Formed by Vasco-da-Gama)	1498	Cochin (1510-30) Goa(1530-1961)
Dutch East India Company	1602	East coast: Coromandal, Pullout, Bengal
English East India Company	1608	West coast: Surat, Bombay East coast : Coromandal Masulipattanam, Madras
French East India Company (formed by Colbert)	1664	Surat(1668-73) Pondicherry (1573-1954)

## English East India Company:-

**1600:** Elizabeth I signed Charter for 15 years (monopoly trading rights)

**1608:** Captain William Hawkins came at Jahangir's court to seek permission to open a factory at Surat.

**1612: *Battle of Swally*:** English vs Portugal. In this battle, Portugal was defeated by the English and Surat was conquered.

**1615-1618:** James-1 sent ambassador, Thomas Roe in Jahangir's court to obtain the permission to trade and erect factories in different part of the Empire.

**1668:** Estd. Bombay Factory.

**1690:** Sutanuti (Bengal) factory was founded by **Job Charnock**.

**1700:** In Calcutta, Fort William established and Calcutta became the British Capital.

**1707:** Rise of autonomous states led by his governors. These governors were Independent due to the death of Aurangzeb. Some of the Important Governors are:-

Bengal	-----	Murshid Quli Khan (1717)
Awadh	-----	Saadat Khan (1722)
Hyderabad	-----	Chin Qilich Khan (Nizam-ul-Mulk) (1724)

**1740-1756:** Nawab of Bengal Alivardi Khan found misuse of Dastaks and Fortification of factories. He prevented the English and the French from fortifying their factories at Calcutta and Chandranagore respectively. He was succeeded by his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah.

## **THE EAST INDIA COMPANY & THE BENGAL NAWABS**

### **Siraj-ud-Daulah (1756-1757):-**

- He seized the English factory at Kasimbazar, marched on to Calcutta, and occupied Fort William on June 20, 1756.
- On 2nd January 1757, Treaty of Alinagar signed, whereby Siraj conceded practically demands. British then captured Chandernagore, the French settlement, in March 1757.
- On June 23rd 1757, Battle of Plassey was fought between Siraj-ud-Daulah and East India Company (Led by Clive). In this battle, Siraj was defeated due to the conspiracy and intrigue on the part of Man of Siraj.

### **Mir Jafar (1757-1760):-**

- He was appointed by the company as eighth nawab of Bengal after Siraj.
- The Company was granted undisputed right to free trade in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and also received the Zamindari of 24 Parganas.
- In the reign of Mir Jafar, Company explored maximum benefit. So, Jafar realized it and met with Dutch and again a battle was fought. In 1759-1760, battle of Bedara was fought between English and Dutch. In this battle, Dutch were defeated.
- After this battle, Mir Jafar, however, fell into arrears and was forced to abdicate in favour of his son-in-law Mir Qasim.
- In 1763, he was again placed on the throne.

### **Mir Qasim (1760-1764):-**

- He shifted his capital from Murshidabad to Munger.
- Mir Qasim soon revolted as he was angry with the British for misusing the dastaks (free duty Passes). However, having been defeated by the British.
- He formed confederacy with Shuja-ud-Daula, Awadh ruler and Shah Alam-2, Muhgal Emperor. These three allies were defeated by company army. This battle was one of the deceived battles of Indian history and it came to be known as **Battle of Buxar**.

### **Nizam-ud-daulah (1765-1772):-**

- After Mir Jafar's death his son Nizam-ud-daulah was placed on the throne and signed a treaty on 20th February, 1765 by which the Nawab was to disband most of his army and to administer Bengal through a Deputy Subahdar nominated by the Company.

- Clive concluded two separate Treaties or Allahabad in 1765 with Shuja-ud-daulah & Shah Alam II and acquired the diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. With this, Dual System of government started in Bengal.
- Later on, in 1772, the first Governor General of Bengal Warren Hastings ended the Dual System of government.

## **ANGLO-MYSORE WARS**

### **First War (1767-1769):-**

- Mysore was a powerful state under Haider Ali. In 1769, the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought in which Haider Ali defeated the British and Treaty of Madras was signed between them. Haider Ali occupied almost the whole of Carnatic.

### **Second War (1780-1784):-**

- Warren Hastings attacked French port Mahe. Which was in Haider Ali's territory? Haider Ali led a joint front with Nizam and Marathas and captured Arcot (Capital of Carnatic State)
- In December 1782, after the death of Haider Ali the war was carried on by his son Tipu Sultan.
- Treaty of Mangalore was signed by Tipu Sultan in 1784 which ended the second Anglo-Mysore war.

### **Third War (1789-1792):-**

- This war was fought between Tipu Sultan and English began in 1789 and ended in Tipu's defeat 1792. This war was ended by signing of Treaty of Seringapatnam, between Tipu Sultan and Lord Cornwallis. In this treaty, Tipu ceded half of his territories and two of his son's as hostages of war.

### **Fourth War (1799):-**

- In 1799, the British Army led by Lord Wellesley attacked and defeated Tipu Sultan in a brief but fierce war. He met a heroic end on 4th May 1799 while defending his capital Seringapatnam.

## **ANGLO-SIKH WARS:-**

Anglo Sikh wars began after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in June, 1839.

### **First War (1845-1846):-**

- Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Hardinge, the Governor General marched towards Ferozpur and declared a war on the Sikhs on December 13, 1845 and this war resulted in partial subjugation of Sikh empire.

- Sikhs were defeated in all the four battles at Mudki, Ferozpur, Aliwal and Sobraon. The Sikhs were forced to concede defeat and to sign the humiliating ***Treaty of Lahore*** on March 8, 1846.

### **Second War (1848-1849):-**

- Dalhousie annexed Punjab. Sir John Lawrence became the first Chief Commissioner of Punjab.

### **ANGLO-FRENCH CARNATIC (ARCOT) WARS:-**

- In the mid 18th century, owing to the unstable political situation in India, rivalry between the English and the French did not remain confined only to trade concerns but also assumed political overtones. Thus, French and English were locked in a struggle for economic and political fortune in India which unfolded in the form of three Carnatic Wars in South India.

### **First War (1746-1748):-**

- The French and the British companies clashed at Carnatic. Dupleix was then the chief official of the French Company at Pondicherry. The French opened hostilities by Sacking Fort St. George (Madras) and expelled all Englishmen. The Nawab of Carnatic sent an army but was defeated on the banks of river Adyar by the French Company under control of Dupleix.
- The terms of ***Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle*** (1748) brought the Austrian War of succession to a conclusion. Under the terms of this treaty, Madras was handed back to the English.

### **Second War (1749-1754):-**

- Dupleix aligned with Muzaffar Jung (Hyderabad) and Chanda Sahib (Carnatic). Robert Clive attacked Arcot, the Capital of Carnatic and besieged it.
- In December, 1754 the war ended with the ***Treaty of Pondicherry***.

### **Third War (1756-1763):-**

- In 1756, the Anglo-French struggle again started in India as a reflection of the seven years war in Europe. The French government sent Count de Lally to India in April, 1758. Lally captured Fort St. David in 1758 and attacked Tanjore.
- In January, 1760 English General Sir Eyre Coote defeated the French army in the ***Battle of Wandiwash***.
- In January, 1761 the French army retreated to Pondicherry, but the English followed there and captured it. Mahe was also lost by the French to the British.

- With the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1763 in Europe, the war also ended in India and foiled the dreams of the French to have an empire in India. Pondichery was returned to French by the *Treaty of Paris*.

## **ANGLO-MARATHA WARS:-**

### **First War (1775-1782):-**

- Favours the cause of Faghunath Rao for Peshwaship, English (Hastings) came in conflict with the Marathas and the first Anglo-Maratha war was fought. On being defeated, the British had to sign the humiliating *Convention of Wadgaon* in 1779 by which the Company was required to give up all the advantages acquired by the *Treaty Purandar*.
- First Anglo-Maratha war was begun with the *Treaty of Surat* and ended with *Treaty of Salbai*.

### **Second War (1803-1805):-**

- The Maratha's Peshwa signed the Subsidiary Alliance *Treaty of Bassein* (1802).
- The Maratha confederacy, which did not like the idea challenged the British power but were defeated by the British.

### **Third War (1816-1818):-**

- Lord Hastings was determined to proclaim British paramountcy in India. Hastings moved against Pindaris and transgressed the sovereignty of the Maratha Chief and the war began.
- The Marathas were decisively defeated.

## **Establishment of administrative control on India:-**

Parliament of Britain started controlling administration of India through different acts.

### **The Regulating Act, 1773:-**

- It was the first attempt by the British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the Company in India. This act also brought an end to Dual system of Government in India.
- This was the first attempt towards Centralized Administration.
- In this act, Governor of Bengal became Governor-General for all British territories in India.
- Bombay and Madras Presidency subordinated to Bengal Presidency in certain matters. Supreme Court to be set up at Calcutta and also founded Calcutta Madarasa.

### **The Pitts India Act, 1784:-**

- This Act gave the British Government supreme control over the Company's affairs and its administration in India.
- It established dual system of governance
  - (i) Government by Board of Control
  - (ii) Government by Court of Directors
- The Board of Control was to guide and control the work of the Court of Directors.
- Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were subordinated to the Governor-General and Council of Bengal.

#### **The Charter Act of 1813:-**

- Trading monopoly of East India Company was restricted except in tea and trade with China.
- Under this act, one lakh rupees given annually for education.

#### **The Charter Act of 1833:-**

- It brought an end to Company's trade monopoly even in tea and trade with China.
- The Act centralised the administration of India.
- The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India (1st Governor-General of India was Lord William Bentinck).
- Civil Services was thrown open to the people of India.
- Regularized Opium Trade.

#### **The Charter Act of 1853:-**

- It extended life of the Company for an unspecified period.
- Law member was made a full member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General.
- Recruitment to Civil Services was based on open annual competitive examination (excluding Indians).

#### **The Government of India Act, 1858:-**

- Indian Administration transferred from Company to British crown i.e. end of rule of East India Company and beginning of direct rule of Crown.
- In this act, the Court of Directors and Board of Control abolished. Thus, the 'Double Government' introduced by the Pitt's India Act of 1784 was finally ended. The doctrine of lapse was also withdrawn under this act.
- Governor-General was to be called the **Viceroy** and was the direct representative of the crown in India.

#### **The Indian Councils Act, 1881:-**

- Foundation of Indian legislature was laid down in 1861 and the Policy of association of Indians in legislation started.
- Under this act, the Civil Services became **Indian Civil Services**.
- Portfolio (or Cabinet) system in the Government of India was introduced.
- Viceroy could issue ordinances in case of emergency.

### **The Indian Councils Act, 1892:-**

- Beginning of representative system in India.
- Council to have the power to discuss Budget and of addressing questions to the Executive.

### **The Indian Councils Act, 1909**

#### **(The Morley-Minto Reforms):-**

- It introduced for the first time indirect elections to the Legislative Councils.
- Separate electorates were introduced for the Muslims.

### **The Government of India Act, 1919**

#### **(The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms):-**

- **Devolution Rules:** Subjects of administration were divided into two categories - 'Central' and 'Provincial'. All important subjects (like Railways and Finance) were brought under the category of Central, while matters relating to the administration of the Provinces were classified as Provincial.
- **Diarchy system** introduced in the Provinces.
- The Provincial subjects of administration were divided into two categories 'Transferred' and 'Reserved' subjects.
- Indian legislature became **Bicameral** for the first time.
- An official of the High Commissioner of India was created in London.

### **Government of India Act 1935:-**

- This Act provided for setting up of India comprising British Indian provinces and Indian States (Princely States). The joining of Princely States was voluntary and as a result, the federation did not come into existence.
- Dyarchy in the Provinces was replaced by Provincial autonomy. They were granted separate legal Identity.
- It made three fold division of powers 1 Federal, Provincial and Concurrent. Residuary powers were to be with the Governor-General.
- Dyarchy was introduced at the centre (e.g. department of foreign affairs, defense were reserved for the Governor-General). The Indian Council of Secretary of State for India was abolished. Principle of separate electorate was extended to include Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Europeans.

- The Federal Bank (The Reserve Bank of India) and the Federal Court (Supreme Court of India) were established in 1935 and 1937, respectively.

### **Indian Independence Act, 1947:-**

- This Act did not lay down any provision for the administration of India.
- Partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions (India and Pakistan). Constituent Assembly of each Dominion would have unlimited powers to frame and adopt any Constitution.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was to be abolished and his work was to be taken over by the Secretary of State for commonwealth affairs.

### **The Revolt of 1857:-**

The Revolt of 1857 is an important landmark of Indian history which occurred during the governor-generalship of **Lord Canning**.

### **Causes of Revolt:-**

- Grievances of Native Rulers Dalhousies annexation of States through Doctrine of Lapse.
- Abolition of titles and suspension of Pensions.

### **Grievances of Sepoys:-**

- Discrimination in payment and promotions.
- Ill-treatment of the sepoy by the British officials.
- Refusal of the British to pay foreign service allowance (bhatta) while fighting in remote regions such as Punjab or Sindh.
- Religious objections of the high caste Hindu
- All these led to disaffection among the sepoy which manifested itself on a number of occasions in the form of mutinies before 1857. They were:

(i) Mutiny of the sepoy in Bengal in 1764.

(ii) Vellore Mutiny in 1806.

(m) Mutiny of the sepoy of the 47th Regiment at Barrackpore in 1824.

(iv) Mutinies of the 34th Native infantry (NI), the 22nd NI, the 66th NI and the 37th NI in 1844, 1849, 1850 and 1852 respectively.

### **Grievances of Orthodox & Conservative People:-**

- Fear of the Indians (both Muslim and Hindu) due to the activities of the Christian missionaries and the protection and encouragement given to them by the British government.

- Humanitarian measures introduced by the government, e.g. abolition of sati (1829), legalization of widow remarriage (1856), protection of the civil rights of converts from Hinduism, Spread western education.
- Destruction of village industries and handicrafts due to the one-way free trade policy of the British.

#### **Military Causes:-**

- The disproportionate ratio of the sepoys to the Europeans in the British Indian Army (6:1).

#### **Immediate causes:-**

- Introduction of the Enfield rifle (January, 1857) with greased (supposedly with the fat of cows and pigs) Cartridge, whose end had to be bitten off before loading it into the rifle caused, disaffection among the sepoys and led to disobeyed of orders by the sepoys of the 19th Native Infantry stationed at Berhampur of February 26. 1857, and its disbandment by the British Government (Colonel Mitchell-its commanding officer).
- It also led to the mutiny of Mangal Pandey. A sepoy of the 34th Native infantry stationed at Barrackpore, on 29th March, 1857 (Pandey severely wounded Lt. Baugh, Adjutant to the C.O. of Barrackpore, General Hearsey). Course of the Revolt

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Event</b>
1.	10 May,1857	Meerut mutiny of sepoys, they gave the slogan 'Delhi Chalo'
2.	10-30 May,1857	Revolt spread to Delhi, Bombay and UP
3.	June,1857	Mutinies at Gwalior, Bharatpur, Jhansi and Lucknow.
4.	20 Sept. 1857	English recaptured Delhi; revolt further breaks out in Central India.
5.	6 Dec. , 1857	Sir Colin Campbell won the battle of Kanpur
6.	March, 1858	Campbell captured Lucknow
7.	April, 1858	English recaptured Jhansi
8.	June, 1858	Rani of Jhansi died
9.	July-Dec, 1858	English authority was re-established

#### **Centers of Revolts & their Leaders:-**

Delhi	Bahadur Shah was the nominal leader. The real command was under General Bakht Khan.
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Kanpur	The revolt was led by Nana Sahib. Most of the fighting was done by Tantia Tope. Azimullah Khan was another loyal sergeant of Nana Sahib.
Lucknow	The revolt was led by Hazrat Mahal know the begum of Awadh. Maulvi Ahmadullah of Faizabad was also one of the great leaders.
Jhansi	Rani Laxmi Bai assumed the leadership of the sepoys. Later, she captured Gwalior with the help of Tantia Tope and Afghan guards.
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan proclaimed himself as Nawab Nazim.
Arrah	Kunwar Singh, the ruined Zamindar of Jagdishpur was the main leader.

### **Fate of the Leaders of the Revolt**

Bahadur Shah-2	He was arrested and deported to Rangoon where he died in 1862.
Nana Sahib	After being defeated he refused to surrender and escaped to Nepal in early 1859, never to be heard of again
Begum Hazrat Mahal	The Begum of Awadh was compelled to hide in Nepal After the capture of Lucknow.
Rani Laxmi Bai	Rani Laxmi Bai was died in the battle field in June 1858
Tantia Tope	Tantia Tope was put to death after a hurried trial on 15 <sup>th</sup> April 1859.
Kunwar Singh	Leader of revolt in Bihar died on 9 <sup>th</sup> May 1859.

## **Governors-General and Viceroys of India:-**

### **GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA:-**

#### **Warren Hastings (1772-1785):-**

- He succeeded Clive in 1772 and became the First Governor of Bengal for two years and in 1774, after enactment of Regulating Act of 1773. he became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- He passed the Regulating Act of 1773 and also end the dual system of administration in 1772 setup by Clive.
- Appointment of collectors to manage revenue and justice related to revenue affairs.
- The Supreme Court was set up at Calcutta in 1774 and Calcutta Madarasa in 1781.
- The Rohilla war between the Rohillas and the Nawab of Awadh (1774). The first Anglo-Maratha war (1775-82) and the **Treaty of Salbai** in 1782.
- Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal with William Jones in 1784. It was established due to the rising interest of Englishmen into Indian Culture.

- First English translation of **Bhagwadagita** was done by **Charles Willkins** and the introduction was written by Warren Hastings.

#### **Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793):-**

- Established lower grade courts and Appellate courts. District Judge post started.
- The Third Anglo-Mysore war (1789-92) and the treaty of Seringapatam in 1792
- In 1791/92 Sanskrit college was established in Varanasi by **Jonathan Duncan**.
- Introduction of the Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar in 1793.
- Introduction of civil service in India.

#### **Sir John Shore (1793-1798):-**

- Famous for his policy of non-intervention.
- Charter Act of 1793.
- Battle of Khanda between Nizam and Marathas (1795).

#### **Lord Wellesley (1798-1805):-**

- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System in 1798, to bring Indian States under the control of British political power. He converted British empire in India into British empire of India because he covered largest area.
- The fourth Anglo - Mysore war (1799).
- **Treaty of Bassein** between Baji Rao II and the English (1802).
- The second Anglo-Maratha war (1803 - 1805).
- Formation of Madras Presidency in 1801.
- He described himself as Bengal tiger.
- He founded the Fort William College at Calcutta.

#### **Lord Hastings (1813-1823):-**

- Ended the policy of non-intervention.
- Military operations against Pindaris (1817 - 1818).
- The third Anglo-Maratha war (1816-1818).
- Abolition of Peshwaship and annexation of all his territories in 1818.
- Creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818.
- Gurkha war or The Anglo-Nepal war (1814-1815) and the Treaty of Sagauli.
- He abolished the censorship of press.

#### **Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835):-**

- He was appointed as the Governor General of Bengal from 1828 to 1833 but after enactment of the Charter Act of 1833, he became the **First Governor General of India**.

- He was also known as the liberal Governor-General.
- He was famous for the social reforms he introduced, such as abolition of Sati (1829) with the help of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Suppression of Thugi (1830) and suppression of infanticide and child sacrifices.
- Randhakant Deb opposed abolition of Sati Pratha.
- Macaulay report on English education was passed and English language accepted as the official language of India, after recommendations of Macaulay This report was based on downward filtration (it means teach some people and they will teach further many more).
- Opium trade was regularised, licensed and duty paid.
- In higher courts, Persian was replaced by English as the court language.
- He established the first medical college in Calcutta.

#### **Lord Charles Metcalfe (1835-1836):-**

- He is called as '*Liberator of the Indian press*', as he removed all the restrictions on the press in India.

#### **Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856):-**

- He introduced '*Doctrine of Lapse*' for annexing the dependant States whose ruler died without a natural heir to succeed him. Some important Indian States viz. Satara (1848), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Jaitpur & Sambhalpur (1854) and Nagpur (1854) were annexed by the enforcement of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Rail service started between Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- Post office act, 1854 was passed and postage stamps were issued and Postal and Telegraph system was established.
- First telegraph line laid between Calcutta to Agra.
- He established Public Works Department.
- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab in 1849.
- Abolition of titles and pensions.
- Shimla became the summer capital of India and permanent headquarters of army.
- Competitive examination for Indian Civil Services was started.
- Headquarters of the Bengal Artillery were shifted from Calcutta to Meerut.
- An Engineering College was established at Roorkee.
- The Charter Act of 1853 Passed.
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856) passed.

#### **Lord Canning (1856-1857):-**

- Universities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were set up in 1857.
- The revolt of 1857.

## **VICEROYS:-**

- After the Government of India Act, 1858, the Governor-General was called Viceroy of India.

### **Lord Canning (1857-1862):-**

- First Viceroy of India.
- Proclamation of Queen Victoria and the Government of India Act, 1858.
- He was appointed as Secretary of India.
- Transfer of Indian administration to the British crown.
- Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed by which Central and Provincial Legislative Councils were established.
- End of 'Doctrine of Lapse' in 1859.
- The Indian Penal Code (1858). Code of Criminal Procedure (1850) and High Court Act (1861) were introduced.
- Indigo Revolt (1859-61) by the Indigo farmers of Bengal.
- Appointment of James Wilson as the first Finance member, who introduced the Income Tax.
- Slavery was declared as illegal in India.

### **Lord John Lawrence (1864-1869):-**

- Establishment of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- Bhutan War (1865).

### **Lord Mayo (1869-1872):-**

- Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Decentralisation of Finance.
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
- For the first time in India a Census was held in 1871 but it was unsuccessful. He was assassinated by a Pathan in Andaman.
- Establishment of Mayo college in Aimer and Rajkot College in Kathiawar

### **Lord Lytton (1876-1880):-**

- Parliament passed the Royal Titles Act of 1876 and Queen Victoria got a title of 'Empress of India.
- Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was passed. This act also called 'Gagging Act' Under this act. No Indian language newspaper can write/preach.
- Lord Lytton held first Delhi Durbar in 1877, the Queen was declared as 'Kaiser-i-Hind'.
- A Famine Committee under Sir Richard Strachey appointed.
- The second Afghan War (1878-80).

- The maximum age limit for candidates of Indian Civil Services (ICS) exams was lowered from 21 to 19 years.
- The Arms Act (1878).

#### **Lord Ripon (1880-1884):-**

- He was appointed by the liberal party under Gladstone.
- The first Factory Act of 1881 to improve child labour conditions.
- Ripon known as 'Liberator of Indian Press'.
- The first organized (or successful) Census was held in 1881.
- Appointment of the 'Hunter Commission' on school education in 1882.
- Local self government Acts were passed in various Provinces during 1883 to 85.
- Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya said "Ripon was the greatest and the most beloved Viceroy whom India has known".

#### **Lord Dufferin (1884-1888):-**

- Formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.
- Third Burmese war (annexation of upper and lower Burma, 1885),

#### **Lord Curzon (1899-1905):-**

- The Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1899 introduced.
- Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review Police Administration
- He organized the 2nd Delhi Darbar in 1903.
- He passed the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 and also established the Archaeological Department.
- The partition of Bengal on 16th October, 1905 (it was cardinal blunder of Curzon).
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.

#### **Lord Minto-2 (1905-1910):-**

- Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian council act of 1909).
- Muslim League was formed by **Salimullah** at Dacca in 1906 and Agha Khan was appointed as 1<sup>st</sup> president of League.
- Surat Session and split in the Congress (1907)
- Execution of Khudiram Bose in 1908.

#### **Lord Hardinge-2 (1910-1916):-**

- Partition of Bengal was reversed in 1911.

- A grand Durbar (3rd Delhi Darbar) was held at Delhi in honor of King George V in 1911.
- Capital of India shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- Bomb thrown at the convoy of Lord Hardinge on his entry into Delhi.
- Ghadar party formed at San Francisco and began the Ghadar movements.
- Establishment of Hindu Mahasabha by Madan Mohan Malaviya

#### **Lord chelmsford (1916-1921):-**

- Lucknow Session of Congress (1916) and Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- Formation of two Home Rule Leagues by Tilak at Pune and by Annie Besant at Adyar (near Madras) in 1916.
- Arrival of Gandhiji and formation of Sabarmati Ashram and Champaran Satyagraha in 1916.
- Launch of **Champaran Satyagraha** (1917), Kheda Satyagraha (1918) and Satyagraha at Ahmadabad (1918).
- Montague August Declaration (1917).
- The Government of India Act of 1919, which introduced diarchy in the Provinces.
- **Rowlatt Act**, 1919 and the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre on 13 April, 1919.
- Khilafat movement (1919-1920) and non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922).
- Formation of Saddler Commission for education in 1917.
- Appointment of S.P. Sinha (First Indian to become a Governor) as Governor of Bihar.

#### **Lord Reading (1921-1926):-**

- Formation of Communist Party of India 1921 by **M.N. Roy** in **Tashkent**.
- Formation of **Swaraj Party** by **C.R. Das** and **Motilal Nehru** in 1922.
- Violent incidents at **Churi Chuara** and Gandhiji called off the **Non-Corporation**
- Formation of **Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)** in 1925.
- kakori train robbery in 1925.
- Murder of Swami Shradhdhanand in 1926.
- Moplah Rebellion in Kerala (Malabar Coast) in 1921.

#### **Lord Irwin (1925-1931):-**

- Appointment of Simon 'Commission in 1927. The Simon Commission came to India in 1928.
- In 1928, Nehru Report recommends principles for the new Constitution of India.
- In Lahore Session of 1929, Congress adopted the goal of complete Independence for India.
- **Civil Disobedience Movement** started in 1930.

- Gandhiji began Dandi March to manufacture illegal salt on March 12th, 1930.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact of 1931 and the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Jawahar Lal Nehru hoists the tricolour of Indian Independence on the bank of river Ravi at Lahore on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1930.
- All India Youth Congress, formed in 1928.
- Appointment of Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission in 1927.
- First Round Table Conference in 1930.
- Murder of Saunders, the ASP of Lahore.

#### **Lord Willingdon (1931-1936):-**

- Second round table in 1931.
- Third Round Table Conference in 1932.
- The Government of India Act, 1935 passed.
- Launch of individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1933.
- Foundation of Congress Socialist Party, 1934.
- Burma separated from India, 1935.
- All India Kisan Sabha, 1936.

#### **Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944):-**

- First General Election (1936-1937)
- Subhas Chandra Bose elected as the President in 1938
- Resignation of Subhas Chandra 1939 from congress and formation of Forward Bloc.
- August offer, 1940.
- Cripps Mission, 1942.
- Quit India Movement, 1942.

#### **Lord Wavell (1944-1947):-**

- CR. formula, 1944.
- End of Second World War, 1945.
- Cabinet Mission, 1946 and acceptance of its proposals by Congress.
- Direct Action Day by the Muslim League on the 16th August, 1946.
- British Prime Minister Attlee's announced on 20th February 1947 that the power would be transferred to the Indians by June 1948.
- Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference in 1945.

#### **Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948):-**

- Last British Viceroy of India.
- First Governor General of India after Independence.

- Announced the June 3, 1947 plan.
- Indian Independence Act of 1947 for the partition of India.
- Partition of India and Pakistan's coming into being on 14th August, 1947.
- Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliffe.

### **C. Raiagopalachari (1948-1950):-**

- The last Governor General of free India.
- The only Indian Governor General remained in office from 21st June, 1948 to 25th January, 1950.

### **Important Facts:-**

- No Sessions of the Congress were held in 1930, 1935, 1941 to 1945 and 1947.
- Lord Willingdon participated in the Congress Session of 1915 in Bombay.
- Savitri and the Life Divine were written by Arabindo Ghosh.
- Gita Rahasya was written by Tilak in Mandaley Jail in 1911.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee wrote Durgeshnandi in Bengali in 1864. His journal Bangadarshan is a unique contribution to Bengali Literature.
- First published work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy was Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin in Persian.
- Biography of A.O. Hume was written by Wdderburn.

## **Indian National Movement:-**

The Second half of the 19th century witnessed the full growth of an Organized National Movement in India.

Important factors of growth of Indian Nationalism are:-

- Administrative, economic and political unification of the country.
- Influence of western education and thought.
- A renaissance in the society as a result of socio-religious reform movements.
- Development of rapid means of transport and communications.
- Emergence of a modern press and Impact of contemporary European movements.
- Practice of racial discrimination by the British in almost every sphere of life.

The history of the Indian Nationalist Movement can be studied under three phases:

- (i) Moderate phase or early nationalist phase (1885-1905)
- (ii) Extremist phase (1905-1919)
- (iii) Gandhian phase (1919-1947)

## **FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (I.N.C.):-**

- The Indian National Union was formed in 1884 by A.O. Hume an Englishman and a retired civil servant, in association with various national leaders who called for a conference in Pune in December 1885.
- The conference received the unanimous support of all Indian leaders, but the venue was shifted to Bombay for various reasons (esp. outbreak of cholera in Pune).
- Further, the leaders decided to rename Indian National Union as Indian National Congress.
- The first session of the Indian National Congress was held at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College** in Bombay under the president ship of **W.C.Bannerji** a veteran lawyer of Calcutta.
- It was attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
- From 1885 onwards the INC met every year and its cause spread rapidly among middle mass Indians.
- With the foundation of INC in 1885 the struggle for India's independence was launched in 3 small, hesitant and mild but organized manners.

## **MODERATE PHASE (1885-1905):-**

- The moderates used the methods of constitutional agitation for demanding reforms. Their aim was not to be aggressive for attaining independence lest the British should suppress this.
- They presented their demands to the British government through petitions, prayers, protests, meetings, speeches and resolutions.
- They targeted only educated masses for the political activities.
- In spite of their many failures, moderates laid strong foundations for the National Movement to grow upon and that they deserve a high place among the makers of modern India.
- **Moderate Leaders:** - Dada Bhai Naroroji, A.O. Hume, Badruddin Tayebji, M.G. Ranade. W.C. Bannerji, Surendra Nath Bannerji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Anand Mohan Bose, Ras Bihari Ghosh.

## **EXTREMIST PHASE (1905-1919):-**

Extremists advocated the adoption of Swaraj as the goal of the Congress to be achieved by more self-reliant and independent methods.

**Important Extremist Leaders:-** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh.

- Complete Independence demand.
- Swadeshi and boycott methods.

- All India protest movement backed by Masses.

### **Causes of the Rise of Extremism:-**

- Partition of Bengal (1905)
- The extremist advocated boycott of foreign goods, School/Colleges, Councils & Courts, Services, whereas promoted the use of Swadeshi goods.
- Social reform movements like Arya Samaj and Theosophical Society gave impetus to political radicalism. The political radicals derived inspiration from their traditional cultural values. Ramakrishna Paramhansa, his disciple Swami Vivekananda and Swami Dayananda, etc. also played a vital role in the birth of extremist philosophy.
- Aurobindo Ghosh published *New lamps for old* in 1893-94. it was the first systematic critique of the moderates.
- Tilak asserted. '*Swaraj is my birth Right and i will have it*'. He was the editor of '*Maratha*' (Maharatta) in English and the '*Kesari*' in Marathi.

### **Surat Split of 1907:-**

- Surat session of congress 1907 was held on the bank of river Tapi, under the presidentship of **Ras Bihori Ghosh**. In this session, congress was split into two groups which are - Moderates and Extremists.
- Moderates views differ with the extremist and they were not agreed with the Tilak's views. At the Calcutta Session of Congress in 1906, the extremist leaders - Bipin Chandra Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh wanted Tilak to become the President of the Congress. But the moderates were in no mood to accept him.
- Ultimately a compromise was hurriedly made and four major resolutions were passed on Boycott, Swadeshi National Education and Self Government and they secured a smooth passage in the open session. But the policies of moderates and extremists were different. Thus, the moderates were determined to split. Therefore, the Congress split in the nationalist ranks at the Surat Session of 1907.
- After the split, feared with the popularity of Tilak British gave him imprisonment for six years and sent him to Mandalay in Burma.
- B.C. Pal and Laia Lajpat Rai left India and Aurobindo Ghosh took asylum in Pondicherry and makes an ashram known as Aurobindo Ashram.

### **Partition of Bengal (1905):-**

- On the ground of efficient administration Bengal, on 20th July, 1905 Lord Curzon issued an order dividing the Province of Bengal into two parts *Eastern Bengal* and *Asam*.
- Curzon gave the official reason for partition and i.e. Bengal is a big province and its bifurcation will lead to be the administration and hence welfare but the real

motive of Curzon was to stop the rising tide of Indian nationalism whose nerve centre was Bengal. So, Curzon follows the ***policy of Divide and Rule*** on the basis of Hindu and Muslim separation.

- Partition of Bengal came into effect on October 16, 1905 and it was called as '***Partition Day***'.

### **The Anti Partition Movement:-**

- The Anti-Partition Movement was initiated on August 7, 1905.
- It began in Bengal by the moderate leaders like Surendra nath Banerjee and Krishna Kumar Mitra. It soon spread to other parts of India under the extremist leaders.
- Rabindranath Tagore composed the national song ***Amar Sonar Bangla***, which was sung by huge crowds.
- ***Bande Matram*** became the national song of Bengal.
- Hindus and Muslims tied rakhi on one another's wrists as a symbol of the unbreakable unity of the Bengalis.
- The Veteran leader Ananda Mohan Bose laid the foundation of a Federation Hall to mark the indestructible unity of Bengal.

### **The Swadeshi and Boycott:-**

- Against the partition of Bengal, Swadeshi and Boycott was adopted as a protest movement.
- The important aspect of the Swadeshi Movement was the emphasis places a ***self-reliance*** or ***Atmashakti***.
- It involved programmes like boycott of Government services, English goods, School/Colleges Council & Courts, English speech etc.
- The theory of Swadeshi, promoted to establishment textile mills, national banks, soap factories, tobacco factories etc.
- The movement was suppressed by the British through repressive measures like imprisonment and deportation of its leaders in 1908.

### **The Ghadar Movement-**

- Ramnath Purl issued a ***circular-a-Azadi*** in America in favour of Swadeshi Movement.
- Next Pre-Ghadar revolutionary activities had been carried on by G.D. Kumar, Taraknath Das, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Lala Hardayai who reached USA and Canada in 1911.
- Finally, Lala Hardayai established a Hindi Association at Portland in 1913. The publication of a weekly newspaper ***The Ghadar*** was started from its headquarters at ***San Francisco***.

- Thus, the Ghadar Party was a revolutionary group organised around the Newspaper 'The Ghadar'.
- The plans of the Ghadar were encouraged by two events in 1914 -the Komagata Maru incident and the outbreak of the First World War.

### **Lucknow Pact (1916):-**

- After the Surat split of 1907, again at the Lucknow Session in 1916, the extremists were, however, welcomed back into Congress by the Moderates due to the rapidly changing political situation in the country as well as the sincere efforts of Annie Besant (An Irish lady) to forge unity among the nationalists.
- Lucknow session was presided by **Ambika Charan Malumdar** and in this session, a famous Lucknow pact was signed between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. This Pact marked an important step forward in the Hindu - Muslim unity.
- The Pact, which resulted largely due to Tilak's and Mohammad All Jinnah's efforts. They put forward a joint scheme of political reforms based on separate electorates and demanded from British Government. a declaration of self - government in India,

### **The Home Rule League Movement (1916-1917):-**

- Establishment of two Home Rule Leagues; one by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in April 1916 at Poona and the other by Annie Besant at Adyar Ashram near Madras in September 1916.
- Under this movement, Tilak covered Karnataka, Central province and Berar while rest of India was covered by Annie Besant. In this movement. Annie Besant was supported by Motilal Nehru, Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mohammad Ali Jinnah.
- The idea of starting a Home Rule League originated with Annie Besant in as early as 1914 and it was influenced by an Irish revolution.
- The main objective was to attain home rule for India as self government within the British empire (on the lines of the autonomous colonies of Australia, New Zealand, etc.). For instance, Tilak, who had demand complete independence for India during the Anti Partition Movement had, however, made it very clear in 1916 when he declared, ***The Swaraj of today is within the Empire and not independent of it'***.

### **GANDHIAN PHASE (1917-1947):-**

- On January 9, 1915, Gandhiji returned from South Africa where he was worked as a barrister but due to some racial discrimination he returned to India. Gandhiji's Satyagraha was actually started in South Africa initially.

- The first participation of Gandhiji in congress session was in 1901, Calcutta session under the presidentship of Bal Krishna Gokhale. Gandhiji assumed Gokhale also as his political guru.
- Gokhale established *Servants of India* in 1905 and he wanted to admit Gandhiji as a member but other party members were not agree with Gandhiji's opinion, as a result Gandhiji was not to be able a part of this society.
- Gandhiji came to India in the year 1915 but his active participation into Indian politics can be traced with the *Champran Styagraha* (1917), Kheda Styagraha (1918), Ahmedabad mill workers strike (1918) respectively.
- Gandhiji advocated the adoption of the policy of Satyagrha (literally persistence in truth) i.e. non-violent, non-cooperation towards the government.
- Gandhiji emerged as the most popular and acceptable figure in Indian politics because of his technique of mass mobilization.

### **Facts about Gandhiji:-**

**Date and Place of birth:** Oct. 2 1869 and Porbandar, Gujarat.

**Father:** Karamchand Gandhi

**Mother:** Putalibai

**Political Guru:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

**Literary Influences on Gandhi:** The Kingdom of God is within You (Leo Tolstoy). Unto the last (John Ruskin's) Civil Disobedience (Thoreau) and the Gite.

**Literary Works:** Hind Swaraj (1909), My Experiments with Truth (his autobiography Written in Gujarati language)

**As an Editor:** Indian Opinion, Harijan. Young India (in English and Gujarati - named Naveevan)

**Other Names:** Mahatma (Saint) - by Rabindranath Tagore. *Rashtrapita* (the Father of the Nation) - by Subhash Chandra Bose, Nanga Faqir/Traitor Faqir - by Winston Churchill,

**Note:** U.N.O. declared Oct. 2 as "international Non-violence Day".

### **Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha:-**

- In 1919, Sedition Committee headed by Justice Rowlatt, passed the Rowlatt Act on 18 March, 1919, whereby war time restrictions of civil rights were to be made permanent by:
  - i. System of special courts.
  - ii. Detention without trial for 2 years maximum.
  - iii. Greater police powers.
    - This Act authorized the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a Court of Law.
    - This Act also enabled the government to suspend the ***Right of Habeas Corpus*** which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
    - To disobey this Act, Gandhiji founded the Satyagraha Sabha, whose members took a pledge to boycott and non-cooperate with the government.
    - It was first countrywide agitation by Gandhiji and marked the foundation of Non-Cooperation Movement.
    - During March - April 1919, the country witnessed a remarkable political awakening. There were hartals, strikes, processions and demonstrations.
    - This all India strike was proposed to be peaceful but this was not happen, a lot of violence was seen in certain areas of the country mainly in Punjab. So, British government recruited General Dyer in Amritsar.

### **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:-**

- A large crowd had gathered on 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi Day) at Amritsar in the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against the arrest of their leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
- General Dyer, the military commander of Amritsar, ordered for the infamous massacre in which almost 2000 people were killed.
- To show his protest against the massacre, **Rabindranath Tagore** returned his return his title of **Knighthood**.
- In 1940, Sardar Udham Singh murdered Michel O' Dwyer in England, who gave orders for Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

### **The Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement**

#### **(1919-22):-**

- A Khilafat Committee was formed under this leadership of the All Brothers, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Hakim Ajmal Khan, and a countrywide agitation was organized.
- The All - India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919 decided to withdraw all co-operation from the government if their demands were not met.

- The Khilafat Committee launched a Non-Cooperation Movement on August 31, 1920. Gandhiji became one of the leaders of the Khilafat Movement to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity.
- The Congress held a special session in September 1920 at Calcutta and an annual session.
- The main emphasis of the movement was on boycott of schools, colleges, law courts, elections to Provincial and Central Assembly. Advocacy of the use of Charkha, Swadeshi education. Top lawyers like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice.
- Some swadeshi (positive programmes) like Swadeshi Education (establishment of Jamia Milia Islamia in Delhi and Kashi Vidyapeeth in Banaras), Hindu-Muslim unity. Removal of untouchability, no tax campaign etc. were implemented.
- The attack on a local police station by angry peasants at Chauri Chaura, in Gorakhpur district of UP on February 5, 1922, Gandhiji shocked by this incident and withdrew the Non-Cooperation to prevent the public mass from demoralisation.
- On the failure of this movement. Subhash Chandra Bose said it as a "***National Calamity***".

### **Swaraj Party (1922):-**

- After the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement, congress committee decided no active movement can be started because people were not ready at that time only constructive work can be done. But the congress committee was differ in their views and two groups were formed.
- In December 1922, Gaya session of congress, under the presidentship of C.R. Das, council entry resolution not passed. As a result, C.R. Das has left the post of congress president and announced another party known as '***Swaraj Party***' in which C.R. Das appointed as president and M.L. Nehru as secretary.
- In 1923, Central Legislative Assembly (CLA) Swaraj Party won 42 seats out of 105 (42/105) and attained absolute majority in provinces.
- Due to the death of C.R. Das, Resulted Swami party declined,

### **Simon Commission and its Boycott:-**

- In November 1927, the British appointed an all white, Indian Statutory commission known as the Simon Commission (after the name of its Chairman Sir John Simon). The Commission was appointed to review the performance of reforms of 1919 and suggest other reforms.
- In 1928, Simon commission report came in India. Indians objected and Anti Simon commission agitation was started and a call for 'Simon Go Back' begins. In Oct. 1928, the agitation in Lahore led by Lala Lajpat Fial in which Saunders

announced lathi charge and Lala Lajpat injured and later on, died due to internal injuries.

- After his death, Bhagat Singh and his comrades killed Saunders in December 1928.
- After the strong protest against Simon commission. Government of England said that all the parties should prepared their own common report As a result. Nehru Report was prepared.

### **Reasons of boycott of Simon Commission:-**

- All the members of the commission were Englishmen.
- Constitutional Reforms were due only in 1929, but the Britain's Conservative Secretary of State, Lord Brikenhead appointed the Simon Commission, before the due date. Indians were not prepared for that.
- Brikenhead, had constantly talked of the inability of Indians to formulate a concrete scheme of Constitutional Reforms.
- It was seen as a violation of the Principle of self-determination and a deliberate insult to the self-respect of the Indians.

### **Nehru Report:-**

- All important Indian leaders and parties held the conference in February 1928. to meet the challenge of the Simon Commission and appointed a subcommittee under the chairmanship Motilal Nehru to draft a Constitution.
- The report was finalized by August 1928 and called **Nehru Report**.
- For the dominion, Nehru Report recommended Dominion Status on lines of self-governing dominions as the form of government desired by Indians.
- The Report recommended equal rights for women freedom to form unions, and dissociation of the State from religion in any form

### **Irwin's Statement (October, 1929):-**

- 'It is implicit in the 1917 (Montague's Statement) that the natural issue of India's progress, As contemplated there, is the attainment of Dominion Status".
- He proposed Round Table Conference after the submission of the Simon Report.

### **Lahore Session and Poorna Swaraj (Dec.1929):-**

- Irwin talks broke down on the issue of Dominion Status, which the British were reluctant to concede immediately. Jawaharal Nehru replaced Motilal Nehru as the Indian National Congress President at Lahore and the major decisions taken at Lahore Session were:
  - i. Round Table Conference to be boycotted.
  - ii. Poorna Swaraj or complete independence as the main aim of Congress.

- iii. Launched a Programme of Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes.
- iv. On December 31, 1929 the tricolour was hoisted on the bank of River Ravi.
- v. January 26th, 1930 fixed as the First Independence Day to be celebrated every year.

### **The Civil Disobedience Movement (1930):-**

- To achieve the goal of complete independence. Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was started by Gandhiji with the Dandi March on March 12, 1930. He started his march alongwith 78 followers from Sabarmati Ashram to the small village Dandi (Navsari District) to break the Salt Law. Gandhi covered a distance of 240 miles in 24 days.
- The Civil Disobedience Movement differed from the earlier Non-Cooperation Movement (1921-22) because the policy of Non-Cooperation Movement was affecting the administration of the Government by non-cooperation whereas the Civil Disobedience Movement aimed at paralyzing the administration by performance of specific illegal acts.
- 12th March, 1930 Dandi March was undertaken from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi by Gandhiji.
- 18th April 1930 : Chittagong Armory was raided by Surya Sen.
- January 1931: First Round Table Conference.
- 5th March, 1931: 'Delhi Pact' signed between Viceroy Irwin and Gandhiji.
- 23rd March 1931: Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were executed.
- March, 1931 (Karachi Congress): It accepted Delhi Pact, and Civil Disobedience Movement was withdrawn. The session also passed the resolution for Fundamental Rights and the Economic Policy.
- Sept.-Dec. 1931: Gandhiji participated in Second Round Table Conference alongwith Sarojini Naidu.
- Dec. 1931: Gandhiji returned and launched CDM but the movement was brutally suppressed by force.
- April, 1934: The movement was withdrawn formally.

### **First Round Table Conference (1930):-**

- The First Round Table Conference summoned in London in 1930, between British and Indians to discuss the Simon Commission Report.
- The National Congress boycotted the Conference.
- Muslim League was represented by Mohammed Ali, Agha Khan and Jinnah. Hindu Mahasabha was represented by Moonje.
- Depressed class was represented by B. R. Ambedkar.
- Princes were represented by the Dewans of Hyderabad and Mysore respectively.
- This conference ended with no result.

### **Delhi Pact (Gandhi-Irwin Pact, March 1931):-**

- Lord Irwin agreed to release all political prisoners except Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev.
- Gandhiji agreed to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement and participate in Second Round Table Conference.

### **Second Round Table Conference:-**

- Gandhiji attended the second round table long with Sarojini Naidu. But the Conference
- British government refused to concede the basis of the nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of immediate grant of Dominion Status.
- The Second Round Table Conference ended with Ramsay MacDonald's announcement of:-
  - i. Formation of two new Muslim majority Provinces (North Western Frontier Province and Sind).
  - ii. Setting up of an Indian Consultative Committee.
  - iii. Setting up of three expert committees on Finance, Franchise and States.
  - iv. Holding out the prospect of a unilateral British Communal Award, if Indians failed to agree on the minorities' issue.

### **Third Round Table Conference:-**

- Third Round Table Conference was scheduled to be held in London (1932). The Congress did not participate in it while Muslim league as a party participated without Jinnah and princes were absented.
- The discussion led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, also called as '*White Paper*'.

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

- Following the withdrawal of the CDM, Gandhiji wanted to focus upon his village reconstruction program and Harijan campaign while many other party members wanted to fight the election.
- In the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1 November 1934, the Congress won 45 out of 75. The govt. announced seats holding of elections of the Provincial Legislatures in February 1937 under the Government of India Act 1935 which promised provincial autonomy the Lucknow Session (April 1936), the Congress decided to contest them. The Congress framed a detailed political and economic program at the Faizpur Session (December 1936) under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

### **August Offer (1940):-**

- The Viceroy (Linlithgow) put forward a proposal that included:
  - (1) Dominion Status in the unspecified future.
  - (2) A post-war body to enact the Constitution.
  - (3) Expansion of Governor-General's Council with representation of the Indians.
  - (4) Establishing a War Advisory Council.
  - (5) Right to secede for some provinces.

### **The Cripps Mission (March-April 1942):-**

- After the fall of Rangoon to the Japanese. The British decided to send the Cripps Mission to India for constitutional proposals, which included:
  - a) Dominion Status to be granted after the war with the right to secede (any province could. If it so desired, remain outside the Indian Union and negotiate directly with Britain).
  - b) Constitution making body to be elected from Provincial Assemblies and Princes' nominees after the War.
  - c) Individual princes could sign a separate agreement with the British which in effect accommodated the Pakistan demand.
  - d) British would however, control the defense for war period.
- The Congress did not want to rely upon future promises. It wanted a responsible government with full powers and also a control over the country's defense. Gandhiji termed the proposals as *post dated cheque on a crumbling bank*.

### **Quit India Movement (1942):-**

- Due to the of the failure of Cripps Mission, imminent Japanese threat, the British attitude towards Indians who were left behind in Burma and the prevailing anger and hostility to an alien and meaningless war. Quit India resolution was passed on 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank, Bombay. Gandhiji told the Britishers to quit and "leave India in Gods hand" His message was 'Do or Die'.
- In this movement, all the prominent leaders like Gandhi, Nehru and Patel etc were arrested but the other leaders like Jai Prakash Narayan. Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Ashal Ali. Usha Mehta (she ran All-India Congress Radio) etc continued the revolutionary struggle.
- Violence spread throughout the country and parallel government were established in some places viz. 1. Balia (Uttar Pradesh). 2. Tamulak(Bengal) 3, Satara (Maharashtra) 4. Talchar(Orissa). Finally, the movement was, however, crushed by the government.
- The participation of Public was on many levels. School & College students remained in the forefront, women actively participated and workers went on strikes. There were no communal clashes during the movement. Repression was severe. Communist Party of India due to its Peoples War line did not support the

movement. The Indian princes and the landlords were supporting the war effort and therefore did not sympathize with the movement.

### **Rajagopalachari Formula (1945):-**

- In 1944, C. Rajagopalachari proposed that after the termination of the war, a Commission could be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the north-west and east where Muslims were in absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated, a plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan.
- Jinnah objected. as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the northwest and east of India to vote in the plebiscite. Hindu leaders led by V.D. Savarkar condemned the plan.

### **Indian National Army:-**

- In March 1942 a conference of Indians was held in Tokyo, and they formed the Indian Independence League. At the Bangkok Conference (June. 1942) **Ras Bihari Bose** was elected President of the League.
- INA was formed by **Captain Mohan Singh** in **Singapore**. Subhas Chandra Bose had escaped to Berlin in 1941 and set up Indian Legion there. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. There Ras Bihari Bose handed over the leadership to him
- Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army were formed on 21 October 1943.
- INA had three fighting brigades named after Gandhiji, Azad and Nehru. Rani Jhansi Brigade led by Laxmi Sehgal was an exclusive women force.
- Laxmi Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon were put on trial at the Red Fort.
- Bhulabhai Desai, Tejbahadur Sapru and Nehru appeared for the defence and the Muslim League also joined the countrywide protest.

### **Shimla Conference (June-July 1945):-**

- It was proposed by Sir Wavell.
- Talks suggested setting up of a new Executive Council with only Indian members. The Viceroy and the Commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members of the council.
- Hindus & Muslims would have equal representation. Talks broke down due to Jinnah's demand for the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing all Muslim members and a demand for communal veto, though it had ministries only in Assam and Sind.

### **Cabinet Mission (March-June 1946):-**

- Members: Wavell, Pathick Lawrence (Secretary of State), Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander.
- The Mission reasoned that the right of communal self-determination, if conceded to Muslims, also had to be granted to non-Muslims who formed majorities in West Bengal and Eastern Punjab, as well as in Assam proper.
- The Plan proposed rejection of the demand for a full fledged Pakistan. The other recommendations were:
  - (1) For a very loose union of all the Indian territories under a centre that would control merely the defence, the foreign affairs and the communications, leaving all other subjects to the existing Provincial Legislatures.
  - (2) Provincial Legislatures would elect a constitute assembly. The members would divide in three sections A, B and C while electing the Constitue Assembly.
- Jinnah was for compulsory while Nehru was for grouping only till the formation of a Constitue Assembly. On 29<sup>th</sup> July 1946, Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance of the plan and fixed 16 August 1946 as **Direct Action Day**. Calcutta, Noakhali, Garmukteshwar were the storm centers.

### **Interim Government:-**

- It came into existence on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1945 in accordance with Cabinet Mission's proposal and was headed by J. L. Nehru and Muslim League refused to join it initially.
- Wavell persuaded the League leaders to join on 26 October 1946.
- 8th December 1946: Interim Governments begins its session with **Liaqat Ali Khan** of Muslim League as the Finance Minister.
- The interim government, obstructed by its League members and bureaucracy was reduced to a figurehead and was unable to control the communal carnage.

### **Attlee's Announcement:-**

- Prime Minister Attlee on 20 February 1947 announced that the British would withdraw from India 30 June, 1948 and **Lord Mountbatten** would replace Wavell.
- Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative then power would be transferred more than one Central Government.

### **Mountbatten Plan (3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan):-**

- The Plan declared that power would be handed over by 15 August 1947 on the basis of Dominion Status to India and Pakistan.
- Boundary Commission headed by Radcliffe

- Independence for Bengal and accession of Hyderabad to Pakistan ruled out.
- Mountbatten Plan was to divide India but retain maximum unity.