

1. THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS: SEQUENCE & STRATEGY

The arrival of Vasco da Gama in 1498 ended the isolation of India’s maritime trade. For exams, the **chronology of arrival** vs. the **chronology of factory establishment** is a common trap.

■ 1.1 Chronology of Arrival (PDEDF)

Memorize the sequence: Portuguese → Dutch → English → Danes → French.

| POWER | 1ST FACTORY | KEY CONTRIBUTION / EXAM POINT |
|---------------|---------------------|--|
| Portuguese | Cochin (1503) | Introduced Tobacco, Printing Press , and Gothic architecture. Controlled the sea via the Cartaz System (Blue Water Policy). |
| Dutch (VOC) | Masulipatnam (1605) | Main interest was Indonesian Spice Islands . Replaced Portuguese in trade but defeated by English at the Battle of Bedara (1759) . |
| English (EIC) | Surat (1613) | Arrived as "Merchant Adventurers". Gained trade rights via Thomas Roe (Jahangir's court) and the Golden Farman (Golconda). |
| French | Surat (1668) | Last to arrive. Founded by Colbert (Minister of Louis XIV) as a purely State-owned company (unlike private EIC). |

■ 1.2 The Portuguese: Masters of the Sea

They controlled India's waters for a century before the British.

Francisco de Almeida: First Viceroy. Initiated **Blue Water Policy** (Mastery of the sea > Territory).

Alfonso de Albuquerque: The Real Founder. Captured **Goa (1510)** from Bijapur. Encouraged marriage with Indian women to create a loyal population.

CRITICAL DOCUMENT: THE FARMAN OF 1717

Issued by Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar** to the British East India Company.
Known as the **Magna Carta of the Company**.

- Allowed duty-free trade in Bengal for a mere annual payment of Rs 3000.
- Allowed the Company to issue *Dastaks* (passes) for movement of goods.

Misuse of these Dastaks became the root cause of conflict with the Bengal Nawabs.

2. THE CARNATIC WARS: STRUGGLE FOR SUPREMACY

The Anglo–French rivalry in India was a reflection of their global conflicts (Austrian War of Succession, Seven Years' War). The battlefield was the Carnatic (Coromandel Coast).

■ 2.1 The Three Carnatic Wars

| WAR | CAUSE & KEY BATTLE | OUTCOME & TREATY |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| 1st War (1746–48) | Cause: Austrian War of Succession (Europe). Battle of St. Thome: Small French army defeated huge forces of Nawab Anwar-ud-din (First victory of disciplined European army over Indian hordes). | Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Madras restored to British; French got territories in North America. Status Quo Ante. |
| 2nd War (1749–54) | Cause: Internal succession disputes in Hyderabad (Nasir Jung vs. Muzaffar Jung) and Carnatic (Anwar-ud-din vs. Chanda Sahib). Role of Dupleix: He masterminded the "Subsidiary Alliance" concept here. | Treaty of Pondicherry. Dupleix was recalled (fatal error by French Govt). British candidate (Muhammad Ali) became Nawab of Carnatic. |
| 3rd War (1758–63) | Cause: Seven Years' War (Europe). Battle of Wandiwash (1760): Decisive British victory by Sir Eyre Coote against French Count de Lally. | Treaty of Paris (1763). French factories restored but fortification banned . French reduced to mere traders. |

■ 2.2 Why did the English Succeed?

- **Structure:** EIC was a private company (quick decisions, profit motive). French company was State-controlled (bureaucratic delay).
- **Naval Power:** Royal Navy was superior to the French Navy, cutting off French supplies.
- **Strong Base:** British had Bengal (wealthy). French had Pondicherry (poor resource base).

3. THE CONQUEST OF BENGAL: TRADERS TO RULERS

Bengal was the richest province (60% of British Asian trade). Control here meant financing the conquest of the rest of India.

■ 3.1 Prelude to Plassey

- 1756:** Siraj-ud-Daulah becomes Nawab. He is irked by British misuse of Dastaks and fortification of Calcutta without permission.

June 1756: Black Hole Tragedy. Siraj captures Fort William. Allegedly 123 out of 146 prisoners died of suffocation in a tiny cell (J.Z. Holwell’s account).

1757: Robert Clive arrives from Madras with Admiral Watson. Retakes Calcutta. Forms a conspiracy with Mir Jafar (Mir Bakshi/Commander), Jagat Seth (Banker), and Omichand.

■ 3.2 Battle of Plassey (23 June, 1757)

Not a great battle, but a great betrayal.
Outcome: Siraj defeated and killed. **Mir Jafar** made puppet Nawab. British received the Zamindari of 24 Parganas.
Significance: Opened the gate for British rule. The "Plassey Plunder" began.

■ 3.3 Battle of Buxar (22 Oct, 1764)

The real battle that established British Supremacy. Fought between **Hector Munro** (British) and the Triple Alliance.

| THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE | FATE |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Mir Qasim (Ex-Nawab of Bengal) | Fled and died in obscurity. He had tried to remove British trade advantages. |
| Shuja-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Awadh) | Defeated. Awadh became a buffer state. |
| Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor) | Became a British pensioner. |

TREATY OF ALLAHABAD (1765)

- Signed by Robert Clive with Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daulah.
- **Diwani Rights:** EIC got the right to collect revenues of **Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** directly.
 - **Dual Government (1765-72):**
 - *Diwani* (Revenue) -> Company.
 - *Nizamat* (Law & Order) -> Nawab (but practically controlled by Company).
 - Result: "Power without responsibility" for Company; "Responsibility without power" for Nawab. Massive famine in 1770.

4. THE TIGER OF MYSORE: RESISTANCE AND FALL

Mysore, under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, posed the most significant threat to British authority in the South. Unlike other states, Mysore recognized the need for economic and military modernization.

4.1 The Four Anglo-Mysore Wars

Note the shift from British defensive struggles to aggressive annexation.

| WAR | GOVERNOR-GENERAL & EVENTS | OUTCOME & TREATY |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1st War (1767–69) | Verelst. Haider Ali virtually dictated terms to the British at the gates of Madras. | Treaty of Madras (1769). Defensive alliance: British promised to help Haider if attacked by another power (Marathas). |
| 2nd War (1780–84) | Warren Hastings. Cause: British failed to help Haider against Marathas (1771) and captured Mahe (French port under Haider). Battle of Porto Novo: Sir Eyre Coote defeated Haider. Haider died of cancer (1782); Tipu continued. | Treaty of Mangalore (1784). Signed by Tipu. Mutual restitution of territories. It was a drawn conflict. |
| 3rd War (1790–92) | Cornwallis. Cause: Tipu attacked Travancore (British ally). Cornwallis took command personally. | Treaty of Seringapatam (1792). Humiliating. Tipu lost half his territory. Had to pay ₹3 Crore indemnity. Two sons taken as hostages. |
| 4th War (1799) | Lord Wellesley. Cause: Tipu's correspondence with Napoleon and French alignment. Death of Tipu: Died defending his capital. | Mysore Subsidiary Alliance. Kingdom restored to the old Wodeyar dynasty (Krishnaraja III). |

4.2 Tipu Sultan: The Modernizer

- Rocket Technology:** Used iron-cased rockets (Mysorean rockets) against the British, later adapted by Congreve in Napoleonic wars.
- Economy:** Introduced sericulture (silk) in Mysore. Modelled his trading company on the European style.
- Jacobin Club:** Planted the "Tree of Liberty" at Seringapatam and became a member of the French Jacobin Club (Citizen Tipu).

ANALYSIS: WHY MYSORE FAILED

Despite bravery and innovation, Mysore failed because it was geopolitically isolated. The Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad frequently sided with the British (Triple Alliance in 3rd War) due to their own territorial disputes with Tipu, failing to see the larger colonial threat.

5. THE END OF THE MARATHA CONFEDERACY

The Marathas were the natural successors to the Mughals. Their defeat paved the way for undisputed British paramountcy. The conflict spanned 43 years.

■ 5.1 Internal Crisis & First War (1775–82)

Cause: Ambition of **Raghunath Rao (Raghoba)** to become Peshwa. He signed the *Treaty of Surat* with the British (Bombay) for help, trading Salsette and Bassein.

- **Nana Phadnavis:** The Maratha Machiavelli. He united the Maratha chiefs (Barbhai Council) against Raghunath Rao.
- **Mahadji Scindia:** Defeated the British at Wadgaon.

TREATY OF SALBAI (1782)

Significance: Established 20 years of peace.

British recognized Madhav Rao II as Peshwa. They returned territories but kept Salsette. This peace allowed the British to focus on crushing Mysore.

■ 5.2 Second War (1803–05) & The Blunder of Bassein

Trigger: Peshwa Baji Rao II, defeated by Holkar (Battle of Hadapsar), fled to the British.

- **Treaty of Bassein (1802):** A "Pact with Slavery." The Peshwa accepted the **Subsidiary Alliance**. This virtually ended Maratha independence.
- **Resistance:** Scindia and Bhosle refused to accept this insults but were defeated (Battles of Assaye and Argaon) by Arthur Wellesley.

■ 5.3 Third War (1817–19): The Final Blow

Lord Hastings (Governor-General) moved against the **Pindaris** (irregular horsemen allied with Marathas). The Marathas rose in support but were crushed.

| BATTLE | MARATHA CHIEF | RESULT |
|---------------------|---------------|---|
| Battle of Khadki | Peshwa | Peshwaship Abolished. Baji Rao II pensioned off to Bithur (Kanpur). |
| Battle of Sitabuldi | Bhosle | Subsidiary Alliance imposed. |
| Battle of Mahidpur | Holkar | Subsidiary Alliance imposed. |

6. CONQUEST OF PUNJAB & TOOLS OF EXPANSION

After Ranjit Singh’s death (1839), the Punjab kingdom fell into anarchy (Palace revolutions). The British watched the "pear become ripe."

6.1 The Anglo-Sikh Wars

- 1st War (1845–46): Treachery:** The Khalsa Army fought bravely (Mudki, Ferozeshah) but was betrayed by commanders **Lal Singh** and **Tej Singh**.
Treaty of Lahore: War indemnity of 1.5 Crore. Jalandhar Doab annexed. British Resident installed at Lahore. Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh (Dogra).

2nd War (1848–49): Cause: Revolt of Mulraj (Multan) and Chattar Singh.
Lord Dalhousie: Declared war. "Unwarned, unprovoked... I will exact a full national vengeance."
Outcome: Punjab fully annexed. Maharaja Duleep Singh sent to England. The Koh-i-Noor diamond sent to Queen Victoria.

6.2 The Machinery of Empire: Three Pillars

How did a trading company control a subcontinent? Through three distinct legal innovations.

| POLICY | CREATOR | MECHANISM |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Ring Fence (1765–1813) | Warren Hastings | Created Buffer States (e.g., Awadh) to defend the Company's frontiers (Bengal) from invaders (Marathas/Afghans). Defense at the neighbor's expense. |
| Subsidiary Alliance (1798) | Lord Wellesley | Conditions: 1. Ruler must station British troops (Subsidiary Force) at his own cost. 2. British Resident at court. 3. No foreign relations without British permission. First State: Hyderabad (1798). |
| Doctrine of Lapse (1848) | Lord Dalhousie | If a ruler of a protected state dies without a <i>natural heir</i> , the state cannot pass to an adopted heir but must lapse to the British. Annexed States: Satara (1848), Jaitpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854). |

DALHOUSIE'S ANNEXATION OF AWADH (1856)

Awadh had many heirs, so the Doctrine of Lapse did not apply.
Dalhousie annexed it on the pretext of "**Misgovernance**" (based on the Outram Report). Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was deposed.
Impact: This caused massive resentment among the Sepoys (mostly from Awadh), becoming a direct trigger for the Revolt of 1857.

7. THE REVOLT OF 1857: THE GREAT WATERSHED

It was the product of a century of resentment. While the immediate trigger was the **Enfield Rifle**, the underlying causes were far deeper. For exams, focus on the **Leaders vs. Suppressors** matching.

7.1 The Storm Centers & Leadership

The revolt was not uniform. It was intense in the Northern plains (Avadh/Delhi) but absent in the South and Punjab.

| CENTER | INDIAN LEADER | BRITISH SUPPRESSOR |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Delhi | General Bakht Khan (Military Commander for Bahadur Shah Zafar). | John Nicholson (died in action) & Lt. Hudson. |
| Kanpur | Nana Saheb (adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, denied pension) & Tantia Tope . | Sir Colin Campbell . |
| Lucknow | Begum Hazrat Mahal (refused to accept annexation of Awadh). | Sir Colin Campbell (Recaptured after heavy fighting). |
| Jhansi | Rani Laxmibai (victim of Doctrine of Lapse). | Sir Hugh Rose (called her "the only man among the rebels"). |
| Bihar (Jagdishpur) | Kunwar Singh (80-year-old Zamindar). | William Taylor & Vincent Eyre. |

7.2 Why Did It Fail?

- Limited Territorial Spread:** The South, West, and Punjab remained largely peaceful. The Gurkha and Sikh regiments actually helped the British suppress the revolt.
- No Unified Ideology:** The rebels wanted to restore the old feudal order (Mughals/Peshwas). They lacked a forward-looking modern national vision.
- Class Betrayal:** The educated middle class, rich merchants, and most Zamindars (who had their rights restored) supported the British, viewing them as agents of modernization.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION (1858)

Read out by Lord Canning at Allahabad. It marked the transfer of power from the **Company to the Crown**.

Key Promises: 1. No further territorial annexation.

2. Non-interference in religious affairs.

3. Equal treatment of Indians in administration (though rarely practiced).

Peel Commission: Reorganized the army to increase the ratio of Europeans to Indians (1:2 in Bengal) to prevent future mutinies.

8. THE INDIAN RENAISSANCE (19TH CENTURY)

Before political nationalism could rise, society had to be purged of stagnation. Movements are categorized into **Reformist** (Modern/Western-inspired) and **Revivalist** (Vedic-inspired).

8.1 The Reformers: Brahmo Samaj & Young Bengal

Raja Ram Mohan Roy: The Father of Modern India.

Ideology: Monotheism, Rationalism, and Opposition to Sati.

Publications: *Samvad Kaumudi* (Bengali) and *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* (Persian).

Legacy: His efforts led to the **Abolition of Sati Act (1829)** by William Bentinck.

1839: **Tattvabodhini Sabha** founded by Debendranath Tagore. Later merged with Brahmo Samaj.

1856: **Widow Remarriage Act** passed due to the relentless efforts of **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**. (Drafted by Dalhousie, passed by Canning).

1875: **Arya Samaj** founded by Dayanand Saraswati.

Slogan: "Go Back to the Vedas."

Work: Shuddhi Movement (reconversion). attacked Idolatry and Caste, but supported the Varna system based on merit. Wrote *Satyarth Prakash*.

8.2 Caste & Social Justice Movements

Parallel to the upper-caste reforms, powerful anti-caste movements emerged in Western and Southern India.

| REFORMER | ORGANIZATION | CONTRIBUTION |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Jyotiba Phule | Satyashodhak Samaj (1873) | Fought against Brahmin domination. Wrote Gulamgiri . Opened the first school for girls in Pune with his wife Savitribai. |
| Vivekananda | Ramakrishna Mission (1897) | Preached Neo-Hinduism (Service to man is service to God). Famous Chicago Speech (1893). |
| Theosophical Society | Annie Besant (in India) | Headquartered at Adyar (Madras). Helped revive self-respect in ancient Indian wisdom. Besant later founded the Central Hindu College (Benaras). |

9. THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE

Colonialism transformed India from a net exporter into a net importer. Understanding the **Land Revenue Systems** is critical, as land tax was the chief source of colonial income.

■ 9.1 The Three Land Revenue Systems

A comparative analysis is essential for Prelims and Mains.

| SYSTEM | INTRODUCED BY | REGION | KEY FEATURES |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Permanent Settlement (Zamindari) - 1793 | Lord Cornwallis | Bengal, Bihar, Orissa | - Zamindars recognized as owners of land. - Revenue fixed permanently (10/11th to State, 1/11th to Zamindar). - Sunset Law: If tax not paid by sunset of a specific date, estate was auctioned. |
| Ryotwari System (1820) | Thomas Munro & Alexander Read | Madras, Bombay, Assam | - Settlement made directly with the Ryot (peasant). - Revenue rates were high (50%) and revised periodically (every 20-30 years). - Eliminated middlemen but State became the oppressive landlord. |
| Mahalwari System (1822/1833) | Holt Mackenzie | Punjab, NW Provinces, Central India | - Settlement with the Mahal (village community) represented by the Headman (Lambardar). - Revenue was revised periodically. |

■ 9.2 The Drain of Wealth Theory

The systematic transfer of wealth from India to Britain without any material return.

- **Dadabhai Naoroji:** The "Grand Old Man of India." Put forward the theory in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*. He calculated India's National Income for the first time.
- **Constituents of the Drain:**
 1. **Home Charges:** Expenses of the India Office in London, pensions of British officials, and interest on debts.
 2. **Remittances:** Private savings sent home by British officials.
 3. **Trade Surplus:** India's export surplus was used to pay for these "Home Charges" rather than importing gold/silver.

DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION & COMMERCIALIZATION

One-Way Free Trade (1813): British machine-made goods entered India duty-free, while Indian textiles faced high tariffs in Britain. This destroyed Indian handicrafts (Ruine of Artisans).

Commercialization: Farmers were forced to grow cash crops (Indigo, Opium, Cotton) instead of food grains to pay high taxes and feed British industries. This led to frequent **Famines**.

10. ORGANIZED NATIONALISM: PRE-CONGRESS TO INC

The Indian National Congress (1885) was not an isolated event but the culmination of regional political associations. For exams, matching the **Association** with its **Founder** is crucial.

10.1 Pre-Congress Associations (The Precursors)

| ASSOCIATION | FOUNDER & YEAR | SIGNIFICANCE |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Landholders' Society | Dwarkanath Tagore (1838) | First political organization to demand specific rights for Zamindars. Marked the beginning of organized political activity. |
| East India Association | Dadabhai Naoroji (1866, London) | Aimed to influence British public opinion. Later established branches in Indian cities. |
| Indian Association of Calcutta | S.N. Banerjea & Ananda Mohan Bose (1876) | Most important pre-INC body. Protested against the reduction of age limit for Civil Services (ICSAA) and the Vernacular Press Act. |
| Madras Mahajan Sabha | M. Viraraghavachari, G. Subramaniya Iyer (1884) | Coordinated nationalist activities in the South. |

10.2 The Founding of INC (1885)

Venue: Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.

First President: W.C. Bonnerjee.

Attendees: 72 Delegates (mostly lawyers and journalists).

THE SAFETY VALVE THEORY VS. LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR

Safety Valve Theory: Propounded by **Lala Lajpat Rai** (based on W.C. Bonnerjee’s writings). It claimed A.O. Hume formed the INC to provide a safe outlet for growing Indian discontent to prevent another 1857–style revolt.

Lightning Conductor Theory: Propounded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**. It argued that Indian leaders used Hume (a British ex-civil servant) as a "lightning conductor" to avoid immediate suppression by the British government during the Congress’s infancy.

10.3 The Moderate Phase (1885–1905)

Leaders: Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, G.K. Gokhale.

Methodology (3 Ps): Petition, Prayer, and Protest.

Key Demand: "No Taxation without Representation" and expansion of Legislative Councils. They did **not** demand independence, but Dominion Status within the Empire.

11. THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT (1905–1908)

This was the first mass movement in Indian history, triggered by Lord Curzon's decision to partition Bengal. It marked the shift from "Petition" to "Passive Resistance."

11.1 The Partition: Real vs. Stated Motives

- **Official Reason:** Administrative convenience (Bengal was too big to administer: 78 million population).
- **Real Motive:** To weaken the nerve center of Indian Nationalism (Bengal) by dividing it on religious lines.
 - *West Bengal:* Hindu majority (Hindi/Oriya speakers outnumbered Bengalis).
 - *East Bengal:* Muslim majority (Capital at Dacca). Curzon courted Muslims to create a loyalist base.
- **Date of Partition:** Came into force on **16 October 1905** (Observed as *Raksha Bandhan* day).

11.2 Methods of Swadeshi Movement

Led by the Lal-Bal-Pal trio (Extremists), the movement expanded beyond Bengal.

| METHOD | DETAILS |
|-----------------------|--|
| Boycott | Public burning of foreign cloth. Washermen refused to wash foreign clothes; priests refused rituals for those using foreign goods. |
| National Education | Bengal National College founded (Aurobindo Ghosh as Principal). National Council of Education (1906). |
| Constructive Swadeshi | Establishment of indigenous industries. P.C. Ray set up Bengal Chemicals. V.O. Chidambaram Pillai set up the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin. |

THE SURAT SPLIT (1907)

The inevitable clash between Moderates and Extremists occurred at the Surat Session (Presided by **Rash Behari Ghose**).

Issue: Extremists wanted to extend Swadeshi outside Bengal and include "Boycott" of government services. Moderates wanted to limit it to Bengal and foreign cloth only.

Result: Extremists were expelled. The Congress remained dominated by Moderates (Mehta-Gokhale) for the next decade, becoming politically inactive.

12. REVOLUTIONARY TERRORISM & CONSTITUTIONAL SHIFTS

With the Open Movement suppressed (Tilak jailed in Mandalay, Aurobindo retired to Pondicherry), nationalism went underground. This phase also saw the British "Carrot and Stick" policy.

12.1 Revolutionary Activities (Phase I)

Inspired by the Irish nationalists and Russian Nihilists. Their philosophy was "Force must be stopped by Force."

| REGION | ORGANIZATION/EVENT | KEY FIGURES |
|--------------|--|--|
| Bengal | Anushilan Samiti (1902) Alipore Bomb Case (1908): Attempt to kill Kingsford (Judge). | Pramatha Mitter, Barindra Ghosh, Khudiram Bose, Prafulla Chaki. |
| Maharashtra | Mitra Mela (1899) → Abhinav Bharat (1904) Nasik Conspiracy: Murder of Jackson (District Magistrate). | V.D. Savarkar, Anant Kanhare. |
| Abroad (USA) | Ghadar Party (1913, San Francisco) Planned a pan-India mutiny during WWI. | Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna. (Newspaper: <i>Ghadar</i>). |

12.2 The "Carrot": Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

The Indian Councils Act 1909.

The Trap: Introduced **Separate Electorates for Muslims**.

Significance: Lord Minto is called the "Father of Communal Electorates." This institutionalized communalism, eventually leading to Partition. It allowed Muslims to vote *only* for Muslim candidates.

12.3 Home Rule & Lucknow Pact (1916)

Home Rule Leagues (1916): Two leagues were launched to demand self-government.

- Tilak's League:** Maharashtra (excluding Bombay), Karnataka, Central Provinces, Berar.
- Annie Besant's League:** Rest of India. (George Arundale was the organizing secretary).

Lucknow Pact (1916): **Unity Achieved:** 1. Moderates and Extremists reunited (Tilak and Besant's effort).

2. **Congress-League Pact:** Congress accepted Separate Electorates; Muslim League accepted the demand for Self-Government. This paved the way for the mass movements of the Gandhian Era.

13. GANDHI IN INDIA: EARLY EXPERIMENTS & ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi arrived in India on **9 Jan 1915** (Pravasi Bharatiya Divas). His initial strategy was to travel India for a year (on Gokhale’s advice) before entering active politics.

■ 13.1 The Three Early Satyagrahas (C-A-K)

Chronology is vital: Champaran First, then Ahmedabad, then Kheda.

| MOVEMENT | ISSUE & STRATEGY | EXAM SIGNIFICANCE |
|---|--|--|
| Champaran (1917) <i>Bihar</i> | Issue: Tinkathia System (Farmers forced to grow Indigo on 3/20th of land). Strategy: First Civil Disobedience. Gandhi refused to leave the district when ordered. | Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi. Result: Tinkathia abolished; 25% of money illegally taken was refunded. |
| Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) <i>Gujarat</i> | Issue: Plague Bonus. Workers wanted 50% hike; owners offered 20%. Strategy: First Hunger Strike. Gandhi fasted to pressure mill owners. | Result: 35% hike agreed. Anusuya Sarabhai (sister of mill owner Ambalal Sarabhai) supported Gandhi. |
| Kheda Satyagraha (1918) <i>Gujarat</i> | Issue: Crop failure. Revenue code stated total remission if yield < 1/4th normal. Strategy: First Non-Cooperation. Farmers refused to pay tax. | Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel joined Gandhi here. Govt secretly issued orders to recover tax only from those who could pay. |

■ 13.2 Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

| |
|--|
| <p>March 1919: Rowlatt Act (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act): Based on Justice Rowlatt’s report. Allowed detention without trial for 2 years. Popularly called <i>"No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal."</i></p> |
| <p>13 April 1919: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: General Dyer opened fire on a peaceful crowd in Amritsar (gathered for Baisakhi and to protest the arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew).</p> |
| <p>Aftermath: Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood. Gandhi renounced 'Kaiser-i-Hind'. Hunter Committee was appointed to investigate. (Congress appointed its own non-official committee with Motilal Nehru/Gandhi).</p> |

14. NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT & THE SWARAJIST SPLIT

For the first time, the Congress linked a religious issue (Khilafat) with a political demand (Swaraj) to forge Hindu-Muslim unity.

14.1 Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922)

- Nagpur Session (Dec 1920):** Crucial structural change.
 - Congress goal changed from "self-government by constitutional means" to "**Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means.**"
 - 15-member Working Committee (CWC) formed to lead day-to-day affairs.
 - Provincial Congress Committees (PCCs) organized on **linguistic basis**.
- Chauri Chaura (5 Feb 1922):** A mob burnt a police station in Gorakhpur, killing 22 policemen.
Reaction: Gandhi unilaterally **withdrew** the movement (Bardoli Resolution). He argued that the masses were not ready for non-violence.

14.2 Pro-Changers vs. No-Changers (The 1920s Dilemma)

After the withdrawal, a split emerged on the future course of action.

| GROUP | LEADERS | IDEOLOGY |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Swarajists (Pro-Changers) | C.R. Das (President), Motilal Nehru (Secretary) | Wanted to enter Legislative Councils to "wreck the government from within" (Council Entry). Formed the Swaraj Party (1923). |
| No-Changers | Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari | Opposed council entry. Wanted to focus on Constructive Work (khadi, anti-untouchability, Hindu-Muslim unity) in villages. |

ACHIEVEMENT OF SWARAJISTS

Despite limited powers, the Swarajists exposed the hollowness of the Dyarchy system. **Vithalbhai Patel** was elected as the first Indian **Speaker** (President) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925. This was a massive symbolic victory.

15. ANTI-SIMON STRUGGLE & THE DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

The late 1920s saw a resurgence of energy with the arrival of the "All-White" Simon Commission and the radicalization of youth leaders (Nehru/Bose).

15.1 Simon Commission (1927)

Mandate: To review the Government of India Act 1919.

Boycott Reason: No Indian member in the 7-member committee. It was seen as an insult to Indian capability.

Impact: Mass protests. "Simon Go Back."

Tragedy: Lala Lajpat Rai died due to lathi blows received during a protest in Lahore (Nov 1928).

15.2 The Nehru Report (1928)

A challenge by Lord Birkenhead (Secretary of State) to draft a constitution acceptable to all was taken up by the All Parties Conference.

- Drafted by:** Motilal Nehru (Chairman). Tej Bahadur Sapru was a key member.
- Key Demands:**
 - Dominion Status** (like Australia/Canada).
 - Rejection of Separate Electorates (proposed Joint Electorates with reservation for minorities).
 - Fundamental Rights (including equal rights for women).
- The Rift:** Young leaders (Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Bose) rejected "Dominion Status" and demanded "Complete Independence."

15.3 Revolutionary Phase II (HSRA)

The vacuum after Non-Cooperation led to a second wave of revolutionary activism.

| ORGANIZATION | KEY EVENTS |
|---|--|
| HRA / HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association) | 1. Kakori Train Action (1925): Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan executed. 2. Saunders Murder (1928): Bhagat Singh, Azad, Rajguru killed Saunders (avenging Lajpat Rai). 3. Central Assembly Bomb (1929): Bhagat Singh & Batukeshwar Dutt threw harmless bombs to "make the deaf hear." |
| Chittagong Group | Armoury Raid (1930): Led by Surya Sen (Masterda). Organized under the banner of "Indian Republican Army." Kalpana Datta and Pritilata Waddedar were key women associates. |

LAHORE SESSION (DEC 1929)

Presided by **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

- Passed the historic **Purna Swaraj** (Complete Independence) resolution.
- Authorized the launch of Civil Disobedience.
- 26 Jan 1930** fixed as the first Independence Day. (The Constitution was later enforced on this date in 1950 to honor this pledge).

16. THE SALT SATYAGRAHA & CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Gandhi chose **Salt** as the symbol of protest because it linked the ideal of Swaraj with the most basic rural grievance. It was a masterstroke in political communication.

16.1 The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)

12 March 1930: Started from Sabarmati Ashram with 78 chosen volunteers (including Sarojini Naidu).

Journey: Covered 240 miles in 24 days. Gandhi addressed huge gatherings en route, urging people to weave Khadi and give up alcohol/drugs.

6 April 1930: Reached Dandi. Gandhi picked up a handful of salt, technically breaking the Salt Law. This signaled the start of the movement nationwide.

16.2 Spread of the Movement

Unlike Non-Cooperation, this movement saw massive participation from women and business groups.

| REGION | LEADER / EVENT |
|----------------------------|---|
| North-West Frontier (NWFP) | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi). Led the <i>Khudai Khidmatgars</i> (Red Shirts). <i>Note:</i> The Garhwal Rifles (soldiers) refused to fire on these non-violent Muslim protestors. |
| Dharasana (Gujarat) | Sarojini Naidu , Imam Saheb, and Manilal Gandhi led a raid on the salt works. Brutally beaten by police (Webb Miller's report shocked the world). |
| Manipur/Nagaland | Rani Gaidinliu (aged 13) raised the banner of revolt against the British. Nehru gave her the title "Rani". |
| South India | C. Rajagopalachari (Vedaranyam March in Tamil Nadu) & K. Kelappan (Calicut to Payyanur in Kerala). |

16.3 Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact) - March 1931

Signed between Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin. It placed the Congress on an equal footing with the Government.

- Agreed:** Immediate release of political prisoners (not convicted of violence); Right to make salt for personal use; Right to peaceful picketing.
- Rejected:** Gandhi's demand for a public inquiry into police excesses; **Commutation of Bhagat Singh's death sentence** (He was hanged on 23 March 1931).

17. ROUND TABLES, COMMUNAL AWARD & PROVINCIAL RULE

The 1930s were defined by the British attempt to constitutionalize communalism and the Congress's brief experience with governance.

17.1 The Round Table Conferences (RTC)

- First RTC (1930):** Boycotted by Congress. Failed.
- Second RTC (1931):** Gandhi attended as the *sole representative* of Congress.
Outcome: Deadlock. Gandhi claimed Congress represented all of India; Muslim League and Ambedkar contested this. Gandhi returned empty-handed.
- Third RTC (1932):** Boycotted by Congress. Resulted in the "White Paper" leading to the 1935 Act.

17.2 Communal Award & Poona Pact (1932)

Communal Award: Announced by PM Ramsay MacDonald. Granted separate electorates to the "Depressed Classes" (Dalits), treating them as distinct from Hindus.

POONA PACT (SEPT 1932)

Gandhi undertook a "Fast unto Death" in Yerwada Jail. Ambedkar negotiated to save Gandhi's life.
Terms: 1. **Separate Electorates for Depressed Classes abandoned.**
2. Instead, **Reserved Seats** increased from 71 to 147 in provincial legislatures (Joint Electorate).
3. 18% of seats reserved in the Central Legislature.

17.3 Government of India Act, 1935

The longest act passed by the British Parliament. A "Charter of Slavery" (Nehru).

| FEATURE | DETAILS |
|----------------------|--|
| All India Federation | Proposed a federation of Provinces and Princely States. Never came into existence because Princes refused to join. |
| Provincial Autonomy | Dyarchy abolished in provinces. Provinces given independent financial powers and separate legal identity. Dyarchy introduced at the Centre. |
| Safeguards | Viceroy and Governors retained "Special Responsibilities" (Veto power) over finance and defense. |

CONGRESS MINISTRIES (1937-1939)

Congress won elections in 1937 and formed governments in 8 out of 11 provinces.
Achievements: Reduced rent, released political prisoners, lifted ban on press.
Resignation (1939): Resigned in protest because Viceroy Linlithgow declared India a party to WWII without consulting Indian opinion. Jinnah celebrated this as the "**Day of Deliverance.**"

18. THE FINAL PHASE: QUIT INDIA (1942)

World War II changed the global order. The threat of Japanese invasion and British obstinacy forced Gandhi to launch his final, most militant movement.

18.1 Prelude: August Offer & Cripps Mission

August Offer (1940): Viceroy Linlithgow offered "Dominion Status" (post-war) and expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Rejected by Congress.

Individual Satyagraha (1940): To affirm the right to speech. **Vinoba Bhave** was the first Satyagrahi; Nehru was the second. "Delhi Chalo" movement.

Cripps Mission (March 1942): Sent by Churchill (under US pressure).

Offer: Dominion Status + A Constituent Assembly after the war + **Right of Provinces to Secede** (Blue-print for Pakistan).

Rejection: Gandhi called it a "Post-dated cheque on a crashing bank."

18.2 Quit India Movement (August 1942)

Launch: 8 August 1942 at Gowalia Tank Maidan (Bombay).

Slogan: "Do or Die" (Karenge ya Marenge).

Nature: Leaderless. All top leaders (Gandhi, Nehru, Patel) were arrested overnight (Operation Thunderbolt). The masses took over.

Parallel Governments (Ballia, Tamluk, Satara)

In the absence of leadership, local governments were set up.

| LOCATION | LEADER / NAME | FEATURES |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Ballia (UP) | Chittu Pandey | First parallel govt. Released prisoners. Lasted only a week. |
| Tamluk (Bengal) | Jatiya Sarkar | Organized "Vidyut Vahini" (Electric Brigade). Active in cyclone relief. Matangini Hazra (73-year-old) was shot holding the flag. |
| Satara (Maharashtra) | Prati Sarkar (Nana Patil, Y.B. Chavan) | Longest lasting (until 1945). Set up "Nyayadan Mandals" (People's Courts). Opposed by dismantling railways/telegraphs. |

UNDERGROUND ACTIVITY

Socialist leaders went underground to coordinate the movement.

Key Figures: Jayaprakash Narayan (escaped Hazaribagh jail), Aruna Asaf Ali (hoisted flag at Gowalia Tank), Usha Mehta (ran Secret Congress Radio).

19. THE FINAL NAIL: INA TRIALS & NAVAL MUTINY

Post-WWII, the British realized they had lost the loyalty of the Indian armed forces—the very foundation of their rule.

■ 19.1 The INA Trials (Red Fort Trials) - Nov 1945

The Accused: Prem Sahgal (Hindu), Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon (Sikh), and Shah Nawaz Khan (Muslim). This unity electrified the nation.

The Defense: Congress formed a defense committee led by **Bhulabhai Desai**, Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Jawaharlal Nehru (who wore his lawyer’s robe after 25 years).

Outcome: Convicted but sentences remitted by Commander-in-Chief Auchinleck due to public pressure. "Lal Qile se aayi awaaz, Sahgal Dhillon Shah Nawaz."

■ 19.2 RIN Mutiny (18 Feb 1946)

Ship: HMIS Talwar (Bombay).

Cause: Racial discrimination and bad food ("Dal was full of stones").

Spread: 78 ships and 20 shore establishments. Sailors hoisted the flags of Congress, League, and Communists together.

Surrender: Persuaded by **Sardar Patel** and **Jinnah**. Patel stated, "We do not want our boys to die in a mutiny when independence is at the door."

■ 19.3 Cabinet Mission Plan (May 1946)

Members: Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, A.V. Alexander.

Goal: Transfer power to a united India. **Rejected Partition (Pakistan).**

| GROUPING | PROVINCES |
|----------|--|
| Group A | Hindu Majority Provinces (Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa). |
| Group B | Muslim Majority (NW): Punjab, NWFP, Sindh. |
| Group C | Muslim Majority (East): Bengal, Assam. |

The Failure: Congress accepted it as a path to a strong center; League accepted it as a stepping stone to Pakistan (Grouping = Embryonic Pakistan). The interpretation of "Compulsory Grouping" caused its collapse.

20. DIRECT ACTION & THE MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

When constitutional methods failed, communal violence became the arbiter of India's fate.

■ 20.1 Direct Action Day (16 Aug 1946)

Call by Jinnah: "We shall have India divided or India destroyed."

The Great Calcutta Killings: Unprecedented communal riots. Suhrawardy (Bengal CM) allegedly let the mobs loose. 5,000 dead in 72 hours.

Impact: The riots spread to Noakhali (Gandhi walked barefoot here to restore peace) and Bihar.

■ 20.2 Attlee's Declaration (20 Feb 1947)

PM Clement Attlee announced a **Deadline:** British would leave India by **30 June 1948**.

Change of Guard: Lord Wavell replaced by **Lord Mountbatten** with a mandate to "quit India."

■ 20.3 Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947)

The plan to partition India. Accepted by Congress, League, and Sikhs.

KEY PROVISIONS OF JUNE 3RD PLAN

- Partition:** Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies to meet in two groups (Hindu/Muslim) to vote on partition. If simple majority decides, partition happens.
- Referendum:** In NWFP and Sylhet (Assam) to decide which dominion to join.
- Boundary Commission:** To be set up under **Sir Cyril Radcliffe** to demarcate the border.
- Independence Date:** Advanced to **15 August 1947**.

21. BIRTH OF A NATION & INTEGRATION OF STATES

"At the stroke of the midnight hour..." India awoke to freedom but was fragmented by 565 Princely States. The task of unification fell to Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon.

■ 21.1 Indian Independence Act (July 1947)

- Created two independent Dominions: India and Pakistan.
- **Lapse of Paramountcy:** British treaties with Princely States ended. States were legally free to join either dominion or remain independent (a theoretical chaos).
- **Governor-General:** Mountbatten continued for India; Jinnah became GG for Pakistan.

■ 21.2 Integration of Princely States (Operation Polo & More)

By 15 Aug 1947, all except three states had signed the **Instrument of Accession** (surrendering Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications).

| STATE | ISSUE | RESOLUTION METHOD |
|-----------|--|---|
| Junagadh | Muslim Nawab (Mahabat Khan) wanted to join Pakistan, but 80% population was Hindu. | Plebiscite (Feb 1948). People voted overwhelmingly for India. |
| Hyderabad | Nizam (Osman Ali Khan) wanted independence. His paramilitary (Razakars) terrorized the people. | Operation Polo (Sept 1948). Police Action. Indian Army entered, Nizam surrendered. |
| Kashmir | Maharaja Hari Singh wanted independence. Pakistan sent tribal raiders (Oct 1947). | Instrument of Accession signed by Hari Singh on 26 Oct 1947 in exchange for military help. |

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Formed in Dec 1946.
9 Dec 1946: First meeting (boycotted by League). Sachchidananda Sinha (Temp President).
11 Dec 1946: Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President.
13 Dec 1946: Nehru moved the **Objectives Resolution** (Philosophy of the Constitution).
Drafting Committee: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman).

22. THE MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION (1946–1950)

The task of drafting the world’s longest written constitution took **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**. For exams, focus on the Committees and Borrowed Features.

22.1 The Constituent Assembly Timeline

- 9 Dec 1946:

First meeting. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha (oldest member) elected as temporary President (French practice).
- 13 Dec 1946:

Jawaharlal Nehru moved the **Objectives Resolution**. (Adopted on 22 Jan 1947). It later became the Preamble.
- 29 Aug 1947:

Drafting Committee appointed under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- 26 Nov 1949:

Constitution adopted, enacted, and given to ourselves. (Date mentioned in Preamble).
- 24 Jan 1950:

Last session. Signed by 284 members. Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected as the first President of India.

22.2 Key Committees & Chairmen

A frequent matching question in Prelims.

| COMMITTEE | CHAIRMAN |
|---|---|
| Union Powers Committee | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Union Constitution Committee | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Provincial Constitution Committee | Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights & Minorities | Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel |
| Drafting Committee (7 Members) | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman). Members included K.M. Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Syed Mohammad Saadulla. |

SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION

- GoI Act 1935: Federal Scheme, Office of Governor, Judiciary, Emergency Provisions.
- UK: Parliamentary Govt, Rule of Law, Single Citizenship, Writs.
- USA: Fundamental Rights, Judicial Review, Impeachment of President.
- Ireland (Irish): Directive Principles (DPSP), Nomination to Rajya Sabha.
- Canada: Federation with strong Centre, Residual powers with Centre.

23. CONSOLIDATION: THE LINGUISTIC STATES CHALLENGE

After integration, the demand for states based on language threatened national unity. The government initially resisted but was forced to yield.

23.1 The Commissions (Evolution of Policy)

| COMMISSION | YEAR | RECOMMENDATION |
|---------------------|-----------|---|
| Dhar Commission | June 1948 | Appointed by Rajendra Prasad. Rejected language as the basis for reorganization. Favored "Administrative Convenience." |
| JVP Committee | Dec 1948 | (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya). Formally rejected linguistic basis but stated "public sentiment must be respected." |
| Fazl Ali Commission | 1953 | (Fazl Ali, K.M. Panikkar, H.N. Kunzru). Accepted language as a basis but rejected the "One Language, One State" theory. |

23.2 The Trigger: Potti Sriramulu

In Oct 1952, Potti Sriramulu (Gandhian) began a fast unto death demanding a separate **Andhra** state for Telugu speakers (separating from Madras).
Outcome: He died after 56 days (Dec 1952). Violent protests forced Nehru to announce the creation of Andhra (First linguistic state) in 1953.

23.3 States Reorganization Act, 1956

Based on Fazl Ali Commission. It abolished the 4-fold classification of states (Part A, B, C, D).

- Result:** Created **14 States** and **6 Union Territories**.
- Bombay Issue:** Bombay was kept bilingual (Gujarati + Marathi). This led to the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement and Mahagujarat Movement. Bombay was finally split in **1960** into Maharashtra and Gujarat.

24. MASTER TABLE: TRIBAL & PEASANT REVOLTS (1757–1947)

Often ignored, this section yields high marks. These revolts prove that resistance existed long before 1857.

24.1 Tribal Uprisings (Restorative Rebellions)

| REVOLT | YEAR | REGION/LEADER | CAUSE & OUTCOME |
|-------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Sanyasi Rebellion | 1763–1800 | Bengal Manju Shah, Devi Chaudhurani | Restrictions on pilgrims and famine. Featured in Bankim Chandra's novel <i>Anandamath</i> (source of Vande Mataram). |
| Santhal Hool | 1855–56 | Rajmahal Hills (Bihar) Sidhu and Kanhu | Against "Dikus" (outsiders/moneylenders). Most massive tribal revolt. British had to create a separate "Santhal Pargana." |
| Munda Ulgulan | 1899–1900 | Chotanagpur Birsa Munda | Against erosion of <i>Khuntkatti</i> (joint land holding). Birsa claimed to be a prophet. Result: Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908). |
| Rampa Rebellion | 1922–24 | Andhra Alluri Sitarama Raju | Guerrilla warfare against forest laws. Inspired by the Non-Cooperation Movement. |

24.2 Peasant Movements (Economic Rebellions)

| MOVEMENT | YEAR | LEADERS | SIGNIFICANCE |
|------------------------|---------|--|--|
| Indigo Revolt | 1859–60 | Bengal (Nadia) Digambar Biswas, Vishnu Biswas | Forced Indigo cultivation. Supported by intelligentsia (Harish Chandra Mukherjee's <i>Hindu Patriot</i>). Portrayed in play <i>Neel Darpan</i> by Dinabandhu Mitra. |
| Pabna Agrarian Leagues | 1873–76 | East Bengal | Legal resistance against Zamindars. "We want to be the Queen's Ryots." Result: Bengal Tenancy Act (1885). |
| Deccan Riots | 1875 | Pune/Ahmednagar | Targeted Marwari moneylenders (burning account books). Result: Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (1879). |
| Eka Movement | 1921 | Awadh Madari Pasi | Symbolic religious rituals used to unite peasants against high rents. |

FINAL NOTE: EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICES

Cornwallis: Father of Civil Services (Covenanted). excluded Indians.

Charter Act 1853: Introduced Open Competition.

Satyendranath Tagore: First Indian ICS officer (1863).

Aitchison Commission (1886): Recommended raising age limit and classification into Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate services.