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- PEASANTS, TRIBAL AND CASTE MOVEMENTS
- DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION & INDIAN PRESS
- CONGRESS SESSIONS
- BRITISH GOVERNORS AND VICEROYS IN INDIA- SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THEIR RULE
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Socio Religious Reforms Organisation & Movements

Atmiya Sabha

- Atmiya Sabha (or Society of Friends), 1814 was set up by **Raja Rammohan Roy** in Calcutta to propagate the **monotheistic ideals of the Vedanta** and to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.
- Strongly influenced by rationalist ideas, he declared that **Vedanta is based on reason** and that, if reason demanded it, even a departure from the scriptures is justified. He actively **opposed Sati system** and the practice of polygamy.



Young Bengal Movement

- A young Anglo-Indian, **Henry Vivian Derozio** (1809-31), who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.
- They pose an intellectual challenge to the religious and social orthodoxy of Hinduism.
- As a mark of **emancipation from decayed traditions** they exulted in taking beef and drinking wine, which they regarded as a yardstick to measure their freedom from all religious superstition and prejudice and a notable effort to break social fetters. The Derozians also supported women's rights and education.
- In 1828 Derozio founded with his students the '**Academic Association**', which organised debates on various subjects.
- Another organisation of the Young Bengal was the '**Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge**' founded in 1838.
- Tarachand Chakravarty** was the president of the society and secretaries were Peary Chand Mitra and Ramtanu Lahiri.
- The Young Bengal **published quite a few journals** between 1828 and 1843—among these were the **Parthenon, Hesperus, Jnanannesan, Enquirer, Hindu Pioneer, Quill and the Bengal Spectator**.
- The greatest folly on the part of the Young Bengal, however, was that **they found perfection in everything western**. The Derozians **lacked any real link with the masses**.

Brahmo Samaj

- In 1828, **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** founded the 'Brahma Samaj'.
- Through 'Brahma Samaj, he wanted to expose the religious hypocrisies and check the growing influence of Christianity on the Hindu society.
- The Samaj was committed to "**the worship and adoration of the Eternal, Unsearchable, Immutable Being who is the Author and Preserver of the Universe**". The Samaj was opposed to idolatry and meaningless rituals.
- The long-term agenda of the Brahmo Samaj—to **purify Hinduism and to preach monotheism**—was based on the twin pillars of reason and the **Vedas and Upanishads**.
- The Brahmo Samaj had the **issue of widow remarriage** high on its agenda and did much to popularise it. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's efforts bore fruit when in 1929, the **Sati system was abolished**.

Dharma Sabha

- Radhakant Deb**, along with his conservative Hindu friends, founded this sabha in 1830 in opposition to Lord Bentinck's decree abolishing sati.
- It was an orthodox society which stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati.

- Since the Sabha organized its defense of the indigenous culture against alien intrusion and used collective political means to articulate its position, it became **modern India's first proto-nationalist movement**.
- However, it favoured the promotion of **Western education, even for girls**.



- Balshastri Jambhekar (1812-1846) was a **pioneer of social reform** through journalism in Bombay; he attacked brahmanical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism.
- He started the **newspaper Darpan in 1832**. Known as the **father of Marathi journalism**, Jambhekar used the Darpan to awaken the people to awareness of social reform.
- In 1840, he started **Digdarshan** which published articles on scientific subjects as well as history.
- He was the **first professor of Hindi at the Elphinstone College**, besides being a director of the Colaba Observatory.



Tattvabodhini Sabha

- Tattvabodhini Sabha was founded by **Debendranath Tagore** in 1839.
- Tattvabodhini Sabha later **amalgamated with the Brahma Samaj** in 1859.
- **Tattvabodhini Patrika in Bengali** was published by Tattvabodhini Sabha.



Manav Dharma Sabha

- The Manav Dharma Sabha was a major socio-cultural reform **established by Mehtaji Durgaram Manchharam** on 22nd June, 1844. It proved to be a road-map for all other reforms in Surat and especially in the state of Gujarat.
- Other prominent members of the group were **Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhad, Dinmani Shankar, Dalpatram Bhagubai and Damodar Das**.
- Durgaram and his friends rejected “the existence of ghosts, their exorcism by means of incantations, the evils of early marriage and the bar against remarriage of high caste Hindu widows”.
- The main cause behind the foundation of the Sabha was the fire **against the conversion of a Parsi student to Christianity**.

Bombay Native General Library and the Native Improvement Society

- **Balshastri Jambheka** founded the Bombay Native General Library and started the Native Improvement Society of which an **offshoot was the Students Literary and Scientific Library**.

The Bethune School

- The Bethune School founded by **J.E.D. Bethune at Calcutta (1849)** was the first fruit of a powerful movement for education of women which arose in the 1840s and 1850s.
- It started as the Hindu Female School and blossomed into the Bethune School on 7 May 1849.

- Bethune was the president of the Council of Education. Mostly due to Bethune's efforts, girls' schools were set up on a sound footing and brought under government's grants-in-aid and inspection system.



Parmahansa Mandali

- Paramahansa Mandali was founded by **Dadoba Panderung in 1849** and was one of the most effective socio-cultural organizations that had its influence **across the state of Maharashtra**.
- The Parmahansa Mandali was founded in Poona, Satara and other towns of Maharashtra. Its followers had **faith in one God and they opposed the caste system**.
- During the phase of conceptualization, most of the leaders of Paramahansa Mandali and Manav Dharma Sabha were common and shared similar ideologies.
- The Mandali **denied the polytheism** of popular Hinduism, the caste system and the Brahmanical monopoly of knowledge.



- At its meetings, **members took food cooked by low-caste people**. They favoured education of women and supported widow remarriage.

- For all their ideologies the Mandali worked on two basic principles. **Firstly**, that the members of the Mandali would not attack any religion. The **second principle** was that, they would reject any religion which claimed that it had 'the infallible record of God's revelation to man'.

Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha or Religious Reform Association

- The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in **1851** by a group of **English educated Parsis** for the "regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity".
- It was founded by **Nauroji Furdoonji, Dadabhai Nauroji, S.S. Bengalee** and others.
- They started a journal called **Rast Goftar**, for the purpose of social-religious reforms among the Parsis.
- They also played an important role in the spread of education, especially among girls.
- In the social sphere, attempts were made to uplift the status of Parsi women through removal of the purdah system, raising the age of marriage and education.

Widow Remarriage Association

- Widow Remarriage Association was founded by **Vishnu Shastri Pandit in the 1850s**.
- **Karsondas Mulji** who started the **Satya Prakash in Gujarati** in 1852 to advocate widow remarriage.
- **D.K. Karve** dedicated his life to the upliftment of Hindu widows and became the **secretary of the Widow Remarriage Association**. He opened a widows' home in Poona to give the high caste widows an interest in life by providing them with facilities for vocational training.



Radhaswami Movement

- **Tulsi Ram**, a banker from Agra, also known as Shiv Dayal Saheb, founded this movement in 1861.
- The Radhaswamis believe in **one Supreme Being**, supremacy of the guru, a company of pious people (satsang), and a simple social life.
- They **consider all religions to be true**. While the sect has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places, it considers as necessary duties, works of faith and charity, service and prayer.

Mohammedan Literary Society

- Mohammedan Literary Society was **founded in Calcutta in 1863 by Nawab Abdul Latif** (1828-1893).
- The management committee of the society was formed with Prince Mahomed Ruheemoodin of Mysore as President, and Prince Mirza Jahan Kader Bahadur Oudh and Prince Mahomed Nusseroodin Hyder of Mysore as Vice-Presidents. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was made the Patron of the Society.
- The first meeting of the Mohammedan Literary Society was held at 16 Taltala under the **chairmanship of Maulvi Md Wazir**.
- It promoted discussion of religious, social and political questions in the light of modern ideas and encouraged upper and middle class Muslims to adopt Western education. It also played an important role for Muslim Unity.
- Spreading higher education among the Muslims and proper utilization of the **Mohsin Endowment Fund for Muslim education** were noteworthy achievements of the Society.
- Through his tireless efforts, Nawab Abdul Lutf made the Mohammedan Literary Society a powerful forum for the **social, cultural and intellectual progress of Muslims**.
- It survived as the most important nerve centre of the Muslims of Bengal down to 1930 under the name of the Muslim Institute of Calcutta.

Veda Samaj

- Veda Samaj founded in **Madras in 1864** advocated discarding of caste distinctions and promotion of widow remarriage and women's education.
- It condemned the superstitions and rituals of orthodox Hinduism and propagated belief in one supreme God.
- An important ideology of the members of Veda

Samaj was **considering marriage and the funeral rituals as matters of routine**, destitute of all religious significance.

- **Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu** was the most popular leader of the Veda Samaj. He translated books of the Veda Samaj in Tamil and Telugu.
- The Deoband School (Darul Uloom)
- The Deoband Movement was organised by the **orthodox section among the Muslim ulema as a revivalist movement**.
- It has the twin objectives of **propagating pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims** and keeping alive the spirit of jihad against the foreign rulers.
- The Deoband Movement began at the Darul Uloom (or Islamic academic centre), Deoband, in Saharanpur district (United Provinces) **in 1866 by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi** (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828-1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.
- In **contrast to the Aligarh Movement**, which aimed at the welfare of Muslims through Western education and support of the British government, the aim of the Deoband Movement was moral and religious regeneration of the Muslim community.
- Deoband School **welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress** and in 1888 issued a fatwa (religious decree) against Syed Ahmed Khan's organisations, the United Patriotic Association and the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Association.
- **Shibli Numani**, a supporter of the Deoband School, favoured the inclusion of English language and European sciences in the system of education. He believed in the idealism of the Congress and cooperation between the Muslims and the Hindus of India to create a state in which both could live amicably.

Brahmo Samaj of India and Adi Brahmo Samaj

- **Keshab Chandra Sen** and his followers founded the Brahmo Samaj of India in 1866, while **Debendranath Tagore's** Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahmo Samaj.
- The split was caused because **Debendranath did not like some of Sen's ideas** which he found too radical, such as cosmopolitanisation of the Samaj's meetings by inclusion of teachings from all religions and his strong views against the caste system, even open support to inter-caste marriages.



Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Prarthana Samaj

- Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade established the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Prarthana Samaj in 1867 in Bombay to bring about religious reforms.
- It sought to remove caste restrictions, abolish child marriage, the shaving of widows' heads, the heavy cost of marriages and other social functions; encourage education of women and promote widow remarriage.
- Like Bramho Samaj, it advocated the worship of one God. It condemned idolatry and the domination of the priestly castes in religious matters.
- He introduced vernacular languages in the University curriculum which made higher education accessible to Indians.



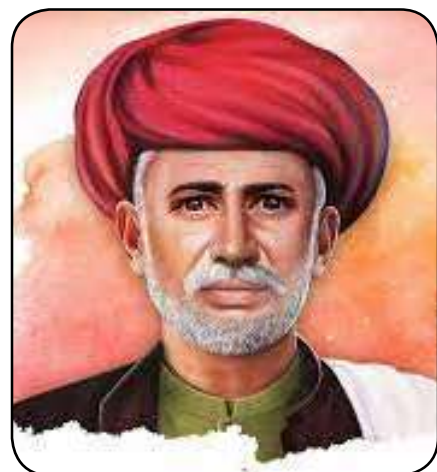
Singh Sabhas Movement

- The formation of the two Singh Sabhas at Amritsar and Lahore in the 1870's was the beginning of the religious reform movement among the Sikhs.

- The setting up of **Khalsa College in Amritsar in 1892** helped promote Gurmukhi, Sikh learning and Punjabi literature. The college was **set up with help from the British**.
- After 1920 the Sikh energy gained momentum when the **Akali Movement rose in Punjab**. The chief object of the Akalis was to improve the management of the Gurudwaras or Sikh Shrines that were under the control of priests or Mahants who treated them as their private property.
- In 1925, a law was passed which gave the right of managing Gurudwaras to the **Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee**.
- With the aid of this act and by direct action, they freed the sacred places from the control and domination of corrupt Mahants.

Satya Shodhak Samaj

- **Jyotiba Phule** founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873, with the leadership of the samaj coming from the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars.
- The main objective of Satyashodhak Samaj was **liberating the lower castes** and protecting them from exploitation and atrocities.
- **The main aims of the movement** were (i) social service, and (ii) spread of education among women and lower caste people.
- Phule's works, **Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri**, became sources of inspiration for the common masses.



Arya Samaj

- The Arya Samaj founded by **Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875** undertook the task of reforming Hindu religion in North India.

- The first Arya Samaj unit was formally set up by him at Bombay in 1875 and later the **headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore**.
- He considered **Vedas to be infallible** and the foundation of all knowledge. He believed that every person had the right to have direct access to God.
- It started the **Shuddhi Movement** to bring back those Hindus who had converted to Islam and Christianity. **Satyarth Prakash** was his most important book.
- Arya Samaj advocated social reform and worked to improve the condition of women. It fought untouchability and the rigidities of the hereditary caste system and promoted social equality.
- The role of Arya Samaj was commendable in promoting education among the masses.
- Some of Swami Dayanand's followers later started a network of schools and colleges called **D.A.V. (Dayanand Anglo Vedic)** in the country to impart education on western lines without compromising on the Vedic teachings. They encouraged teaching of **English and modern science along with Sanskrit and Vedic education**.



College Party (some sources say 'Culture' Party) and Mahatma Party

- A difference of opinion between two groups in the Arya Samaj arose over the curriculum of the D.A.V. College.
- One group was known as the **College Party** (some sources say 'Culture' Party), among whose leaders were Lala Hansraj, Lala Lal Chand and Lala Lajpat Rai, and the other was the **Mahatma (later Gurukul) Party** led by Guru Datta Vidyardhi and Lala Munshi Ram (who later came to be known as Swami Shradhanand).
- While the **College Party favoured the government curriculum** and English education to meet economic and professional needs, the **Mahatma Party was interested in introducing the study of Sanskrit and Vedic philosophy** in the tradition of ancient gurukuls.
- The **College Party had nothing against non-vegetarianism**, claiming that diet was a personal choice and it was not mentioned in the principles of the samaj; the **Mahatma Party was in favour of all the Aryas being strict vegetarians**.
- The **College Party retained control over the D.A.V. School and College**, while the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab and a majority of the local Arya Samaj branches were taken over by the Mahatma Party.

Theosophical Society

- Theosophical Society was founded in the USA in 1875 by a **Russian spiritualist Madame H.P. Blavatsky** and an **American Col. H.S. Olcott**.
- Its objective was to promote studies in ancient religions, philosophies and science, develop the divine powers latent in man and form a universal brotherhood of man.
- The Society was **introduced to India in 1879** and its headquarters were set up at **Adyar near Madras** in 1886.
- **Annie Besant** was a member of the Theosophical Society and came to India for the first time in 1893. She became the **President of the Theosophical Society in 1907**.
- This movement was **led by Westerners who glorified Indian religious and philosophical traditions** and encouraged vernacular languages and literary works to instill a sense of pride in Indian heritage and culture.

Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College

- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan** started the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College in **1875 at Aligarh**.
- It was meant to be a centre for **spreading Western sciences and culture**. Later, this college grew into the Aligarh Muslim University.
- The liberal, social and cultural movement started by Sayyid Ahmad Khan among the Muslims is known as the Aligarh Movement as it originated in Aligarh.
- **The Anglo-Oriental College was the centre of this movement**. It aimed at promoting modern education among Muslims without weakening the ties with Islam. It became the central educational institution for Indian Muslims.

- The **Aligarh Movement** was largely responsible for the **Muslim revival that followed**. He wanted women to be educated and advocated the removal of the purdah. He was also against polygamy

Sadharan Brahma Samaj

- In 1878, Keshab's inexplicable act of getting his thirteen-year-old daughter married to the minor Hindu Maharaja of Cooch-Bihar with all the orthodox Hindu rituals caused another split in Keshab's Brahma Samaj of India.
- After 1878, the **disgusted followers of Keshab set up a new organisation**, the Sadharan Brahma Samaj. The Sadharan Brahma Samaj was **started by Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta**.
- It reiterated the Brahma doctrines of faith in a Supreme Being, one God, the belief that no scripture or man is infallible, belief in the dictates of reason, truth and morality.

Arya Mahila Samaj

- In Maharashtra, **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati**, a renowned social reformer, fought for the rights of women and spoke against the practice of child marriage.
- She promoted girls education and started the **Arya Mahila Samaj in 1881, in Pune**, to improve the condition of women, especially child widows.
- She pleaded for improvement in the educational syllabus of Indian women before the English Education Commission which was **referred to Queen Victoria**.
- This resulted in medical education for women which started in Lady Dufferin College. Later Ramabai Ranade established a branch of Arya Mahila Samaj in Bombay.



Deccan Education Society

- **Mahavdev Govind Ranade** founded the Deccan Education Society in 1884 along with Gopal Ganesh Agarkar and V.G. Chibdonkar.
- Dev Samaj
- Dev Samaj was founded in 1887 at Lahore by **Shiv Narayan Agnihotri (1850- 1927)**, earlier a Brahma follower.
- The society emphasised on the eternity of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action.
- It called for an **ideal social behaviour** such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian food, etc.
- Its teachings were compiled in a book, **Deva Shastra**. Agnihotri spoke against child marriage.

Indian Social Conference

- Founded by **M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao**, the Indian Social Conference met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the **same time and venue as the Indian National Congress**.
- It could be called the **social reform cell of the Indian National Congress**, in fact. The conference advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism.
- It launched the **'Pledge Movement'** to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

Sharda Sadan

- Sharda Sadan was started by **Pandita Ramabai Saraswati in 1889**.
- Sharda Sadan provided housing, education, vocational training and medical services to widows, orphans and the visually challenged.
- She designed this institution to **provide security and education for Hindu women who were widowed young**.

Mukti Mission

- In 1889, **Pandita Ramabai established the Mukti Mission**, in Pune, a refuge for young widows who had been deserted and abused by their families.
- Pandita Ramabai, a woman described by renowned Indian social reformer D.K. Karve as **"one of the greatest daughters of India"**.

- In 1903, a group of concerned Australians joined together to support the work of Ramabai Mukti Mission to offer shelter, access to food and water, health care and education to children and women made destitute by famine in India.

Madras Hindu Association

- Madras Hindu Association was **founded in 1892 by Viresialingam Pantulu in Madras.**
- It launched missions against the devadasi system and oppression of widows.

The Ramakrishna Mission

- **Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna mission in 1897** after the name of his guru Ramakrishna Paramhansa (after his death).
- The headquarters of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission are at **Belur near Calcutta**. The two are twin organisations, though legally and financially separate.
- Vivekananda was the **first spiritual leader who thought beyond religious reforms.**
- He laid stress on the removal of religious superstitions, obscurantism, and outdated social customs.
- He **tried to remove caste rigidities, and untouchability.** He motivated the people to respect women while he himself worked for women's upliftment and education
- This Mission to date has played an important role in providing social service in times of national distress like famine, floods, and epidemic. Many schools, hospitals, orphanages are run by it.



Ahmadiyya Movement

- **Mirza Ghulam Ahmed** had founded the Ahmadiyya Movement in 1899.
- Under this movement, a number of schools and colleges were opened all over the country. They emphasised the **universal and humanitarian character of Islam**. They favoured the **unity among Hindus and Muslims**.
- One of the greatest poets of modern India, **Muhammad Iqbal**, (1876-1938) also profoundly influenced through his poetry, the philosophical and religious outlook of the younger generation of Muslims as well as of Hindus.

Bharat Dharma Mahamandala

- An all-India **organisation of the orthodox educated Hindus**, it stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samajists, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission.
- Other organisations created to defend orthodox Hinduism were the **Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India, and Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal.**
- These organisations **combined in 1902** to form the single organisation of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with **headquarters at Varanasi.**
- **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya** was a prominent figure in this movement.

Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP)

- Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) was started by **Sree Narayana Guru Swamy** (1856-1928) among the **Ezhavas of Kerala**, who were a backward caste of toddy-tappers and were considered to be untouchables, denied education and entry into temples.
- The SNDP movement was an example of a **regional movement** born out of conflict between the depressed classes and upper castes.
- Narayana Guru, himself from the Ezhava caste, took a stone from the Neyyar river and installed it as a Sivalinga at Aruvippuram on Sivaratri in 1888. It was intended to show that consecration of an idol was not the monopoly of the higher castes.
- The movement (Aruvippuram movement) drew the **famous poet Kumaran Asan** as a disciple of Narayana Guru. In 1889, the **Aruvippuram Kshetra Yogam was formed.**
- Aruvippuram Sree Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana Yogam (in short SNDP) was **registered**

in 1903 under the Indian Companies Act, with Narayana Guru as its permanent chairman, and Kumaran Asan as the general secretary.

- Sree Narayana Guru held **all religions to be the same and condemned animal sacrifice** besides speaking against divisiveness on the basis of caste, race or creed.
- **The SNDP Yogam took up several issues for the Ezhavas, such as** (i) right of admission to public schools, (ii) recruitment to government services, (iii) access to roads and entry to temples, and (iv) political representation.

Servants of India Society

- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** (1866-1915), a liberal leader of the Indian National Congress, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905 **with the help of M.G. Ranade**.
- The aim of the society was to train national missionaries for the service of India; to promote, by all constitutional means, the true interests of the Indian people; and to prepare a cadre of selfless workers.
- **In 1911, the Hitavada began to be published to project the views of the society.** The society chose to remain aloof from political activities and organisations like the Indian National Congress.



Vokkaliga Sangha

- The Vokkaliga Sangha in Mysore launched an anti-brahmin movement in 1905.

Seva Sadan

- Seva Sadan Society was **founded in 1908 by Parsi social reformer Shri Behramji Malbari and Diwan Dayaram Gidumal**.

- Malabari spoke vigorously against child marriage and for widow remarriage among Hindus.
- It was his efforts that **led to the Age of Consent Act** regulating the age of consent for females, Seva Sadan specialised in taking care of those **women who were exploited and then discarded by society**.
- It **catered to all castes** and provided the destitute women with education, and medical and welfare services.

Bharat Stree Mahamandal

- In 1910, **Sarla Devi Chaudhurani** convened the first meeting of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Allahabad.
- **Considered as the first major Indian women's organisation set up by a woman**, its objectives included promotion of education for women, abolition of the purdah system and improvement in the socio-economic and political status of women all over India.

Nishkam Karma Math

- Nishkam Karma Math was founded by **Dhondo Keshav Karve in Pune in 1910**.
- It worked for Educational progress of women and improving widows' condition. He also founded a women's university in Pune.

Social Service League

- **Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay in 1911** with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.
- Their activities also included police court agents' work, legal aid and advice to the poor and illiterate, excursions for slum dwellers, facilities for gymnasia and theatrical performances, sanitary work, medical relief and boys' clubs and scout corps.
- Joshi also founded the **All India Trade Union Congress (1920)**.

Seva Samiti

- Seva Samiti was founded in **1914 by Hridayanath Kunzru in Allahabad**. Hridayanath Kunzru was a prominent member of the Servants of India Society.
- It worked to improve the status of the suffering classes through social service, education.
- The Seva Samiti had as its objective to **organise social service during natural disasters** like floods

and epidemics, to promote the spread of education, cooperation, sanitation, to uplift depressed classes, reform criminals and rescue the fallen.

Madras Presidency Association

- In 1917, Madras Presidency Association was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature.
- **Madras Presidency Association was a faction within the Indian National Congress.**
- While the Justice Party championed the cause of non-Brahmins in the Madras presidency, **non-Brahmins within the Congress party founded the Madras Presidency Association.**
- The Justice movement in the Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.

All India Harijan Sangh

- In 1932, Mahatma Gandhi founded the All India Harijan Sangh.
- Gandhi founded it to remove untouchability in the society.
- It was later renamed as Harijan Sevak Sangh (“Servants of Harijan Society”).
- Ghanshyam Das Birla was its founding president with Amritlal Takkar as its secretary.

Self-Respect Movement

- During 1925, in South India, the non-brahmins organized the Self-Respect Movement.
- It was led by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (also known as Periyar).
- It was an egalitarian movement that propagated the ideologies of breaking down of the Brahminical hegemony, equal rights for the backward classes and women in the society.
- It also aimed for the revitalization of the Dravidian languages.

Faraizi Movement

- The movement, also called the Faraizi Movement because of its emphasis on the Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariat-Allah.
- It was focused in East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations currently among the Muslims of the region.
- Under Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards.
- The Faraizi organized paramilitary forces armed with clubs to fight the Hindu landlords and even the police.
- The movement survived merely as a religious movement without political overtones after the death of Dudu Mian in 1862.

Ahmadiyya Movement

- This movement was founded by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmed** in 1889.
- It was based on liberal principles.
- It described itself as Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahmo Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad.
- It spread western liberal education among the Indian Muslims.
- The Ahmadiyya Movement suffered from mysticism.

Parsi Reform Movements

- The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Religious Reform Association) was founded in 1851.
- It aimed towards regeneration of the social conditions of the Parsis and the restoration of the Zoroastrian religion to its pristine purity.
- Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K.R. Cama and S.S. Bengalee were its leaders.
- The newspaper Rast Goftar (Truth-Teller) helped in the spreading of its ideas.
- Parsi religious rituals and practices were reformed and the Parsi creed redefined.

Organisations	Founder	Year
Atmiya Sabha	Raja Rammohan Roy	1814
Academic Association	Henry Vivian Derozio	1828
Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1828
Dharma Sabha	Radhakant Deb	1830
Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge	Derozians	1838
Tattvabodhini Sabha	Debendranath Tagore	1839
Taayyuuni Movement	Karamat Ali Jaunpuri	1839 in Deccan
Bombay Native General Library and the Native Improvement Society	Balshastri Jambhekar	
Manav Dharma Sabha	Mehtaji Durgaram Manchharam	1844
The Bethune School	J.E.D. Bethune	1849
Parmahansa Mandali	Dadoba Panderung	1849
Rehnumai Mazdayasan Sabha or Religious Reform Association	Nauroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee and others	1851
Widow Remarriage Association	Vishnu Shastri Pandit	1850s
Wahabi Movement	Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly	1850 onwards
Radhaswami Movement	Tulsi Ram	1861
Mohammedan Literary Society	Nawab Abdul Latif	1863
Veda Samaj		1864
The Deoband School (Darul Uloom)	Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi	1866
Brahmo Samaj of India	Keshab Chandra Sen	1866
Adi Brahmo Samaj	Debendranath Tagore	1866
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha and the Prarthana Samaj	Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade	1867
Indian Reform Association	Keshub Chandra Sen	1870
Singh Sabhas Movement		1870s
Satya Shodhak Samaj	Jyotiba Phule	1873
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayanand Saraswati	1875
College (or culture) Party	Lala Hansraj, Lala Lal Chand and Lala Lajpat Rai	
Mahatma (later Gurukul) Party	Guru Datta Vidyarthi and Lala Munshi Ram	
Theosophical Society	Madame H.P. Blavatsky and Col. H.S. Olcott	1875

Organisations	Founder	Year
Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	1875
Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibchandra Deb and Umesh Chandra Datta	1878
Arya Mahila Samaj	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati	1881
Deccan Education Society	Mahavdev Govind Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar and G.G. Agarkar	1884
Dev Samaj	Shiv Narayan Agnihotri	1887
Indian Social Conference	M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao	1887
Sharda Sadan	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati	1889
Mukti Mission	Pandita Ramabai Saraswati	1889
Madras Hindu Association	Viresialingam Pantulu	1892
The Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekananda	1897
Ahmadiyya Movement	Mirza Ghulam Ahmed	1899
Bharat Dharma Mahamandala	Orthodox Educated Hindus	1902
Shree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP)	Sree Narayana Guru Swamy	1903
Ladies Social Conference (Bharat Mahila Parishad)	Ramabai Ranade	1904
Servants of India Society	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1905
Vokkaliga Sangha		1905
Seva Sadan	Shri Behramji Malbari and Diwan Dayaram Gidumal	1908
Poona Seva Sadan	G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade	1909
Bharat Stree Mahamandal	Sarla Devi Chaudhurani	1910
Nishkam Karma Math	Dhondo Keshav Karve	1910
Social Service League	Narayan Malhar Joshi	1911
Seva Samiti	Hridayanath Kunzru	1914
Madras Presidency Association	Non-Brahmins within the Congress party	1917
National Council of Women in India	Meherbai Tata played a vital role in its formation	1925
All India Women's Conference (AIWC)	Margaret Cousins	1927

Peasants, Tribal & Caste Movements

Peasant Movements with Religious Overtones

Narkelberia Uprising

- **Mir Nithar Ali (1782-1831) or Titu Mir** inspired the Muslim tenants in West Bengal to **rise against landlords, mainly Hindu**, who imposed a beard-tax on the Faraizis, and British indigo planters.
- Often considered the **first armed peasant uprising against the British**, this revolt soon took on a religious hue.
- The revolt later merged into the **Wahabi movement**.

The Pagal Panthis

- The Pagal Panthi, a **semi-religious group mainly constituting the Hajong and Garo tribes of Mymensingh district** (earlier in Bengal), was **founded by Karam Shah**.
- The **tribal peasants organised themselves under Karam Shah's son, Tipu**, to fight the oppression of the zamindars.
- The **government introduced an equitable arrangement to protect these peasants**, but the movement was violently suppressed.

Faraizi Revolt

- The Faraizis were the **followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat-Allah of Faridpur** in Eastern Bengal.
- They **advocated radical religious, social and political changes**.
- **Shariat-Allah son of Dadu Mian (1819-60)** organised his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.
- Most of the Faraizis **joined the Wahabi ranks**.

Moplah Uprisings

- **Hike in revenue demand and reduction of field size**, coupled with the **oppression of officials**, resulted in widespread peasant unrest among the Moplahs of Malabar.
- The second Moplah uprising occurred after the **Moplahs came to be organised by the Congress and the Khilafat supporters** during the Non-cooperation Movement.
- But **Hindu-Muslim differences distanced the Congress and the Moplahs** from each other.

Early Peasant Movements

Indigo Revolt (1859-60)

- In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited **the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands** instead of the more paying crops like rice.
- The planters forced the peasants to **take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts**.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, **led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district**, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters.
- The **planters also tried methods like evictions and enhanced rents**.
- The **Bengali intelligentsia played a significant role** by supporting the peasants' cause.
- The **Government appointed an indigo commission** to inquire into the problem of indigo cultivation.
- Based on its recommendations, the Government issued a notification in November 1860 **that the ryots could not be compelled to grow indigo** and that it would ensure that all disputes were settled by legal means.

Pabna Agrarian Leagues

- During the 1870s and 1880s, **large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest** caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.
- The **zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits** and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights.
- **The peasants of Yusuf Shahi Pargana in Patna district** formed an agrarian league or combination to resist the demands of the zamindars.
- **The league organised a rent strike**—the ryots refused to pay the enhanced rents, challenging the zamindars in the courts.
- The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance; **there was very little violence.**
- Many peasants were **able to acquire occupancy rights and resist enhanced rents.**
- The government also **promised to undertake legislation to protect the tenants** from the worst aspects of zamindari oppression. In 1885, the **Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.**
- A number of **young Indian intellectuals** including Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutt and the Indian Association under Surendranath Banerjea **supported the peasants' cause.**

Deccan Riots

- The ryots of Deccan region of western India **suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.**
- **The moneylenders were mostly outsiders**—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- **The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices** after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, the **Government's decision to raise the land revenue** by 50% in 1867, and a **succession of bad harvests.**
- In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders and the peasants resulted in a **social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the "outsider" moneylenders.**
- The **Government succeeded in repressing the movement.** As a conciliatory measure, the **Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879.**

The Kisan Sabha Movement

- After the 1857 revolt, the **Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands.** This strengthened the hold of the Talukdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.

- The majority of the cultivators were subjected to **high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.**
- Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP. The **United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi.**
- Other prominent leaders included **Jhinguri Singh, Durgapal Singh and Baba Ramchandra.**
- In October 1920, the Awadh Kisan Sabha came into existence because of differences in nationalist ranks. The Awadh Kisan Sabha asked the **kisans to refuse till bedakhali land, not to offer hari and begar** (forms of unpaid labour), to boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to **solve their disputes through panchayats.**
- The centres of activity were **primarily the districts of Rai Bareilly, Faizabad and Sultanpur.**

Eka Movement

- Towards the end of 1921, peasant discontent resurfaced in some northern districts of the United Provinces—Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur.
- The issues involved were:
 - ▶ High rents—50 per cent higher than the recorded rates;
 - ▶ Oppression of thikadars in charge of revenue collection; and
 - ▶ Practice of share-rents.
- The assembled peasants vowed that they would:
 - ▶ Pay only the recorded rent but would pay it on time;
 - ▶ Not leave when evicted;
 - ▶ Refuse to do forced labour;
 - ▶ Give no help to criminals;
 - ▶ Abide by panchayat decisions.
- The grassroots leadership of the Eka Movement came from **Madari Pasi and other low-caste leaders**, and many small zamindars.
- By March 1922, severe **repression by authorities brought the movement to an end.**

Mappila Revolt

- The **Mappilas were the Muslim tenants** inhabiting the **Malabar region** where most of the **landlords were Hindus.**

- The Mappilas had expressed their **resentment against the oppression of the landlords**.
- Their grievances centred on **lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions**.
- The Mappila movement **merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation**.
- The leaders of the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like **Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings**.
- After the arrest of national leaders, the **leadership passed into the hands of local Mappila leaders**.
- Things took a turn for the worse in August 1921 when the **arrest of a respected priest leader, Ali Musaliar**, sparked off large-scale riots.
- **Initially, the symbols of British authority**—courts, police stations, treasuries and offices— and unpopular landlords (jenmies who were mostly Hindus) **were the targets**.
- What began as an anti government and anti-landlord affair acquired **communal overtones**.
- The communalisation of the rebellion **completed the isolation of the Mappilas from the Khilafat-Non Cooperation Movement**.

Bardoli Satyagraha

- **The Bardoli taluka in Surat district** had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi.
- The movement sparked off in January 1926 when the **authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent**.
- **Bardoli Inquiry Committee** was set up to go into the issue. The **committee found the revenue hike to be unjustified**.
- In February 1926, **Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement**. The **women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”**.
- To organise the movement, **Patel set up 13 chhavanis or workers’ camps in the taluka**.
- **Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika** was brought out to mobilise public opinion.
- **An intelligence wing was set up** to make sure all the tenants followed the movement’s resolutions.
- **K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council** in support of the movement.
- The Government set the condition that **first the enhanced rent be paid by all the occupants** (not actually done).

- Then, a committee went into the whole affair and found the revenue hike to be unjustified and **recommended a rise of 6.03 per cent only**.

Tebhaga Movement

- In September 1946, the Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha gave a call to implement, through mass struggle, the **Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga—two-thirds’ share—to the bargardars**, the sharecroppers also known as bagchasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share. The **bargardars worked on lands rented from the jotedars**.
- The central slogan was **“nij khamare dhan tolo”**—i.e., sharecroppers taking the paddy to their own threshing floor and not to the jotedar’s house, as before, so as to enforce tebhaga.
- The storm centre of the movement was north Bengal, **principally among Rajbanshis**—a low caste of tribal origin. **Muslims also participated** in large numbers.
- The movement dissipated soon, because of the League ministry’s sop of the **Bargardari Bill, the popularisation of the Hindu Mahasabha’s agitation for a separate Bengal and renewed riots in Calcutta** which ended the prospects of sympathetic support from the urban sections.

Telangana Movement

- This was the **biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history**.
- The princely state of **Hyderabad under Asajahi Nizams** was marked by a combination of **religious-linguistic domination, total lack of political and civil liberties**, grossest forms of **forced exploitation** by desh mukhs, jagirdars, doras (landlords) in forms of **forced labour (vethi) and illegal exactions**.
- The **uprising began in July 1946** when a desh mukh’s thug murdered a village militant in Jangaon taluq of Nalgonda.
- The **peasants organised themselves into village sanghams**, and attacked using lathis, stone slings and chilli powder.
- The movement was at its **greatest intensity between August 1947 and September 1948**.
- The peasants **brought about a rout of the Razaqars**—the Nizam’s stormtroopers.
- **Once the Indian security forces took over Hyderabad**, the movement fizzled out.
- The **Telangana movement had many positive achievements** to its credit.

- ▶ In the villages controlled by guerrillas, vethi and forced labour disappeared.
- ▶ Agricultural wages were raised.
- ▶ Illegally seized lands were restored.
- ▶ Steps were taken to fix ceilings and redistribute lands.
- ▶ Measures were taken to improve irrigation and fight cholera.
- ▶ An improvement in the condition of women was witnessed.
- ▶ The autocratic-feudal regime of India's biggest princely state was shaken up, clearing the way for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines.

Naxalite Movement in West Bengal

- The peasant uprising occurred in the **Naxalbari thana in the Darjeeling** district of northern part of **West Bengal in May 1967**.
- It was organised against large scale eviction of sharecroppers by jotedars.
- After independence, the Govt. of West Bengal enacted the **West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act (1953)** to abolish zamindari and other intermediary systems.
- Due to ineffective implementation of the provisions, eviction of the tenants and the sharecroppers continued.
- This resulted in sharp downward mobility of the peasants along with economic insecurity and unemployment.
- The two most prominent leaders of this movement were **Kanu Sanyal and Charu Mazumdar**.
- The movement spread to other areas of the state and elsewhere in **Bihar and Andhra Pradesh** later in the form of the Naxalite movement.

Tribal Revolts of Mainland

Pahariyas' Rebellion

- The **British expansion on their territory** led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the **RajMahal Hills** in 1778.
- The British were forced to usher in peace by **declaring their territory as damni-kol area**.

Chuar Uprising

- **Famine**, enhanced land revenue demands and

economic distress goaded the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen of the **Jungle Mahal of Midnapore district and also of the Bankura district** (in Bengal) to take up arms.

- These tribal people were basically farmers and hunters. **The uprising lasted from 1766 to 1772** and then, **again surfaced between 1795 and 1816**.
- The **Chuars were prominent in Manbhum and Barabhum**, especially in the **hills between Barabhum and Ghatsila**.
- **In 1768, Jagannath Singh**, the zamindar of Ghatsila, went up in arms, along with thousands of Chuars. The Company government capitulated.
- In 1771, the Chuar sardars, **Shyam Ganjan of Dhadka, Subla Singh of Kaliapal and Dubraj** rose in rebellion.
- The **most significant uprising was under Durjan (or Durjol) Singh in 1798**. Durjan Singh was the zamindar of Raipur from which he was dispossessed owing to the operations of Bengal Regulations. **The revolt was brutally suppressed by the British**.
- Other leaders of the Chuars were **Madhab Singh**, the brother of the raja of Barabhum, **Raja Mohan Singh**, zamindar of Juriah and **Lachman Singh** of Dulma.

Kol Mutiny (1831)

- The Kols, along with other tribes, are **inhabitants of Chotanagpur**. This covered **Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum**.
- The trouble in 1831 started with **large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders** like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and money-lenders who were **oppressive and demanded heavy taxes**.
- The Kols resented this and in 1831, **under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat**, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders.
- Only after **large-scale military operations order was restored**.

Ho and Munda Uprisings (1820-1837)

- The **Raja of Parahat organised his Ho tribals to revolt against the occupation of Singhbhum** (now in Jharkhand). The **revolt continued till 1827** when the Ho tribals were forced to submit.
- However, later in 1831, **they again organised a rebellion, joined by the Mundas of Chotanagpur**, to protest against the newly introduced farming revenue policy and the entry of Bengalis into their region.
- In 1899-1900, the **Mundas** in the region south of Ranchi rose **under Birsa Munda**.

- The **Ulgulan** was one of the most significant tribal uprisings in the period 1860-1920.
- The rebellion which **began as a religious movement gathered political force** to fight against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures, and exploitation by money-lenders and forest contractors.
- The **Mundas claimed Chhotanagpur as their area** in 1879.

The Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)

- **Continued oppression of the Santhals, an agricultural people**, who had fled to settle in the plains of the Rajmahal hills (Bihar) **led to the Santhal rebellion against the zamindars.**
- The **money-lenders** who had the support of the police among others **had joined the zamindars to subject the peasants to oppressive exactions** and dispossession of lands.
- **Under Sidhu and Kanhu**, two brothers, the Santhals **proclaimed an end to Company rule**, and declared the area between Bhagalpur and Rajmahal as **autonomous.**

Khond Uprisings (1837-1856)

- From 1837 to 1856, the Khonds of the hilly tracts extending from **Odisha to the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh** revolted against Company rule.
- **Chakra Bisnoi, a young raja**, led the Khonds who were joined by the Ghumsar, Kalahandi and other tribals to **oppose the suppression of human sacrifice, new taxes, and the entry of zamindars** into their areas.
- A later **Khond rebellion in 1914 in the Orissa region** hoped that foreign rule would end and they could gain an autonomous government.

Koya Revolts

- The **Koyas of the eastern Godavari track** (modern Andhra), joined by **Khonda Sara chiefs**, and rebelled in 1803, 1840, 1845, 1858, 1861 and 1862.
- They **rose once again in 1879-80 under Tomma Sora.**
- Their complaints were **oppression by police and moneylenders, new regulations and denial of their customary rights** over forest areas.
- After the death of Tomma Sora, **another rebellion was organised in 1886 by Raja Anantayyar.**

Bhil Revolts

- The Bhils who **lived in the Western Ghats controlled the mountain passes between the north and the Deccan.**
- They **revolted against Company rule** in 1817-19, as they had to face famine, economic distress and misgovernment.
- The **Bhils revolted again** in 1825, 1831 and in 1846.
- Later, a reformer, **Govind Guru helped the Bhils of south Rajasthan** (Banswara, Sunth states) to organise themselves **to fight for a Bhil Raj by 1913.**

Ramosi Risings

- The Ramosis, the **hill tribes of the Western Ghats**, had not reconciled to British rule and the British pattern of administration.
- After the annexation of the Maratha territories by the British, **the Ramosis, who had been employed by the Maratha administration, lost their means of livelihood.**
- They **rose under Chittur Singh in 1822** and plundered the country around Satara.
- Again, **there were eruptions in 1825-26 under Umaji Naik of Poona** and his supporter **Bapu Trimbakji Sawant**, and the disturbances continued till 1829.
- Generally the **British followed a pacifist policy towards the Ramosis**, and even **recruited some of them into the hill police.**

Tamar Revolts

- Revolt was led by **Bhola Nath Sahay.**
- Tribal communities from Tamar revolted from 1789 to 1832 against British oppression.
- They were joined by other tribes from Midnapur, Koelpur, Dhadha, Chatshila, Jalda and Silli.
- They jointly revolted against the blemished align system of the British government.
- The blemished align system indicates the failure of the British government to secure the land rights of the tenants (cultivators) as a result of which they were evicted from their land.
- However the Tamar revolt was repressed by the British in 1832-1833.

The Kherwar Movement

- **Bhagirath Majhi** initiated this movement in 1833.

- The Kherwar movement was the tribals' desire to retain their independent territory.
- Assuming the title of Babaji, Bhagirath Majhi promised the tribals of setting them free from the tyranny of oppressors if they worship Ram – the Hindu God.

Bokta Movement

- Bokta movement erupted in various parts of Chotanagpur.
- The three phases of the movement were - as the agrarian, revivalist and political phases.
- The agrarian phase and the revivalist phase saw protests against the landlords.
- Tribal tenants rebelled against the hike in land rent as well as their harassment by the landlords.
- On the political front, the tribals desired to form a separate territory having political autonomy.

Midnapur Movement (1918-1924)

- It started way back in 1760 against the British.
- The Midnapur peasant movement gained momentum during the late 19th century following the encroachment of tribal land.
- It had two phases (i) overlapped with the non-cooperation movement of 1921-22; (ii) started following the arrest of Gandhi.
- Tribals were excluded from the non-cooperation movement up till 1920.
- During the beginning of 1921, efforts were made to include tribals also in this movement.
- In 1922, tribals asserted their right over the forest and the movement broke the barriers of Midnapur Zamindari Company and included Indian landlords also.

Tribal Movements of the North-East

Khasi Uprising

- After having occupied the hilly region between Garo and Jaintia Hills, the East India Company wanted to build a road linking the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet.
- A large number of outsiders including Englishmen, Bengalis and the labourers from the plains were brought to these regions.

- The Khasis, Garos, Khamptis and the Singphos organised themselves **under Tirath Singh** to drive away the strangers from the plains.

Singphos Rebellion

- The rebellion of the **Singphos in Assam in early 1830 was immediately quelled** but they continued to organise revolts.
- **Chief Nirang Phidu led an uprising in 1843**, which involved an attack on the British garrison and the death of many soldiers.
- **Some of the smaller movements were** those of the **Mishmis** (in 1836); the **Khampti rebellion in Assam** between 1839 and 1842; **the Lushais' revolt** in 1842 and 1844, when they attacked villages in Manipur.

The Movement of the Working Class

The Indian working class **suffered from the same kind of exploitation witnessed during the industrialisation of Europe** and the rest of the West, such as low wages, long working hours, unhygienic and hazardous working conditions, employment of child labour and the absence of basic amenities.

Early Efforts

- The early nationalists, especially the Moderates,
 - ▶ **were indifferent to the labour's cause;**
 - ▶ **differentiated between the labour** in the Indian-owned factories and those in the British-owned factories;
 - ▶ **believed that labour legislations would affect the competitive edge** enjoyed by the Indian-owned industries;
 - ▶ **did not want a division in the movement** on the basis of classes;
 - ▶ **did not support the Factory Acts** of 1881 and 1891 for these reasons.
- **1870:** Sasipada Banerjea started a workingmen's club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.
- **1878:** Sorabjee Shapoorji Bengalee tried to get a bill, providing better working conditions to labour, passed in the Bombay Legislative Council.
- **1880:** Narain Meghajee Lokhanday started the newspaper Deenbandhu and set up the Bombay Mill and Millhands Association.
- **1899** The first strike by the Great Indian Peninsular Railways took place, and it got widespread support.

All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)

- AITUC was founded on October 31, 1920.
- The Indian National Congress president for the year, **Lala Lajpat Rai**, was elected as the first president of AITUC and **Dewan Chaman Lal** as the first general secretary.
- **Lajpat Rai was the first to link capitalism with imperialism**— “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”.
- **The Gaya session of the Congress (1922) welcomed the formation** of the AITUC and a committee was formed to assist it.

Trade Union Act, 1926

- **Recognised trade unions** as legal associations
- **Laid down conditions for registration and regulation** of trade union activities
- **Secured immunity, both civil and criminal**, for trade unions from prosecution for legitimate activities, but put some restrictions on their political activities.

Trade Disputes Act, 1929

- Made **compulsory the appointment of Courts of Inquiry and Consultation Boards** for settling industrial disputes;
- Made **illegal the strikes in public utility services** like posts, railways, water and electricity, **unless each individual worker planning to go on strike gave an advance notice of one month** to the administration;
- Forbade trade union activity of coercive or purely political nature and even sympathetic strikes.

Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929)

- In March 1929, the Government arrested 31 labour leaders, and the three-and-a-half-year trial **resulted in the conviction of Muzaffar Ahmed, S.A. Dange, Joglekar, Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, Shaikat Usmani and others.**
- After 1931 there was a **dip in the working class movement because of a split in 1931** in which the corporatist trend led by **N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All India Trade Union Federation.** In 1935, the communists re-joined the AITUC.

Caste Movements/Backward-Class Movements

Satya Shodhak Samaj

- In Western India, **Jyotirao Govindrao Phule** struggled for the upliftment of lower castes through his Satya Shodhak Samaj.
- He **strongly criticised the Brahmanical domination** in the name of religion. He was **also a critic of the Indian National Congress** for neglecting the weaker sections.
- The aim of his organisation was to **achieve social justice for weaker sections of the society.** He opened a number of **schools, orphanages for the children and women belonging to all castes.** He was elected as a **member of the Poona Municipal committee in 1876.**
- In 1888, he was **honoured with the title of Mahatma.** His writings include **Dharma Tritiya Ratna, Ishara, Life of Shivaji,** etc.

Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement

- The **non-Brahmin movement** found reflection in Kerala under the **leadership of Shri Narayana Guru** who belonged to the **backward Ezhava caste.**
- He established the **SNDP Yogam with its branches outside Kerala State** also.
- He launched a **two-point program for the upliftment of the Ezhavas** to root out the practice of untouchability.
- As a second step Narayana Guru built a number of temples, **which were declared open to all castes.**
- He **criticised Gandhi for his faith in Chaturvarna,** which he considered the parent of the caste system and untouchability. He gave a new slogan **“one religion, one caste and one God for mankind”.**

Justice Party

- Mindful of the **importance of literacy as the base of the Brahmins’ virtual monopoly** of government offices, the **non-Brahmin elite sought to advance their communities through education.**
- **Dr T.M. Nair, P. Thyagaraja Chetty, and C.N. Mudaliar** came together and founded the Justice Party in 1916.
- It was **resolved to form an association of non-Brahman Hindus** under the name of **South Indian Peoples’ Association.**

- Chetty **asked all non-Brahmins to unite** and draw the attention of the government to the grievances voiced in the Manifesto.
- With the proclamation of the non-Brahmin Manifesto, **it was argued that an association for the political advancement of the non-Brahmin community should also be formed** to function alongside the South Indian Peoples' Association.
- In August 1917, the **South Indian Liberal Federation came into existence**.
- It was announced that the Justice Party's objective was **justice for all Dravidians through the establishment of a separate state** under the watchful guidance of British rule.
- The **Justice Party set itself up against all "negative" methods of passive resistance and noncooperation**, which Nair saw as subversive to any ordered and stable government.

Self-respect Movement

- It was founded by Ramaswamy Naicker in 1925.** It was designed to improve the **living conditions of the Dravidian people**, to **expose the Brahmin tyranny**, and the deceptive methods by which they controlled all spheres of Hindu life.
- He organised the "Dravida Nadu Conference"** for the advocacy of a separate and independent "Dravida Nation".
- The demand was reiterated the following year in **response to the Lahore Resolution passed by the Muslim League** demanding the creation of Pakistan.
- Naicker supported the creation of Pakistan** and tried to enlist the support of the Muslim League for the creation of the "Dravida Nation".
- In 1944, **Naicker founded the Dravida Kazhagam** and asked the members to **wear black shirts whenever possible to symbolise the present day downtrodden condition** of the Dravidians.
- The main objective of the Dravida Kazhagam was proclaimed to be the **achievement of a sovereign, independent Dravidian Republic federal** in nature with four units **representing the linguistic division**, each division having residuary power and the autonomy in the matter of internal administration.
- No member was allowed to wear any religious marks** on the forehead. He called upon the **non-Brahmin community to boycott Brahmins at ceremonies**.
- The idols of the Hindu deities such as Rama, Ganesha, Krishna, etc. were **deliberately destroyed and the Ramayana and other Sanskrit epics were distorted** to the political ends of the Dravida Kazhagam.
- The **movement suffered a split with Annadurai forming the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam** with active support from Karunanidhi, Natarajan, and Sampath.

Development of Education & Press

Under Company Rule

- The Calcutta Madrasah was established by Warren Hastings in 1781 for the study of Muslim law and related subjects.
- The Sanskrit College was established by Jonathan Duncan, the resident, at Benaras in 1791 for study of Hindu law and philosophy.
- Fort William College was set up by Wellesley in 1800 for training of civil servants of the Company in languages and customs of Indians (closed in 1802).

Charter Act of 1813

- The Charter Act of 1813 incorporated the principle of encouraging learned Indians and promoting knowledge of modern sciences in the country.
- The Act directed the Company to sanction one lakh rupees annually for this purpose.
- Efforts of enlightened Indians such as Raja Rammohan Roy bore fruit and a grant was sanctioned for Calcutta College set up in 1817 by educated Bengalis, imparting English education in Western humanities and sciences.
- The government also set up three Sanskrit colleges at Calcutta, Delhi and Agra.

Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy

- Within the General Committee on Public Instruction, the Anglicists argued that the government spending on education should be exclusively for modern studies.
- The Orientalists said while Western sciences and literature should be taught to prepare students to take up jobs, emphasis should be placed on expansion of traditional Indian learning.
- Anglicists were divided over the question of medium of instruction—one faction was for English language

as the medium, while the other faction was for Indian languages (vernaculars) for the purpose.

Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)

- The famous Lord Macaulay's Minute settled the row in favour of Anglicists.
- The limited government resources were to be devoted to teaching of Western sciences and literature through the medium of English language alone.
- The government opened a few English schools and colleges instead of a large number of elementary schools, thus neglecting mass education.
- The British planned to educate a small section of upper and middle classes. This was called the 'downward filtration theory'.

Efforts of Thomson

- James Thomson, lieutenant-governor of NW Provinces (1843-53), developed a comprehensive scheme of village education through the medium of vernacular languages.
- In these village schools, useful subjects such as mensuration and agriculture sciences were taught.
- The purpose was to train personnel for the newly set up Revenue and Public Works Department.

Wood's Despatch (1854)

- It is considered as the "Magna Carta of English Education in India", this document was the first comprehensive plan for the spread of education in India.
- It asked the government of India to assume responsibility for education of the masses, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory'.

- It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- It recommended English as the medium of instruction for higher studies and vernaculars at school level.
- It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
- It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
- It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise

Developments

- In 1857, universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up and later, departments of education were set up in all provinces.
- The Bethune School was founded by J.E.D. Bethune at Calcutta (1849). Bethune was the president of the Council of Education.
- Agriculture Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and Engineering Institute at Roorkee were started.
- Missionary enterprises played their own part. Gradually, private Indian effort appeared in the field.

Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)

- In 1882, the Government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of W.W. Hunter to review the progress of education in the country since the Despatch of 1854.
- The commission—
 - ▶ Emphasised that state's special care is required for extension and improvement of primary education which should be imparted through vernacular.
 - ▶ Recommended transfer of control of primary education to newly set up district and municipal boards.
 - ▶ Recommended that secondary (High School) education should have two divisions—
 - Literary—leading up to university.
 - Vocational—for commercial careers.
 - ▶ Drew attention to inadequate facilities for female education, especially outside presidency towns and made recommendations for its spread.

Development:

- The next two decades saw rapid growth and expansion of secondary and collegiate education.
- More teaching-cum-examining universities were set up like the Punjab University (1882) and the Allahabad University (1887).

Indian Universities Act, 1904

- In 1902, Raleigh Commission was set up to go into conditions and prospects of universities in India and to suggest measures for improvement in their constitution and working.
- The commission precluded from reporting on primary or secondary education.
- Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904. According to the Act:
 - ▶ Universities were to give more attention to study and research;
 - ▶ The number of fellows of a university and their period in office were reduced and most fellows were to be nominated by the Government;
 - ▶ Government was to have powers to veto universities' senate regulations and could amend these regulations or pass regulations on its own;
 - ▶ Conditions were to be made stricter for affiliation of private colleges; and
 - ▶ Five lakh rupees were to be sanctioned per annum for five years for improvement of higher education and universities.

Government Resolution on Education Policy—1913

- In 1906, the progressive state of Baroda introduced compulsory primary education throughout its territories.
- In its 1913 Resolution on Education Policy, the government refused to take up the responsibility of compulsory education, but accepted the policy of removal of illiteracy.
- It urged provincial governments to take early steps to provide free elementary education to the poorer and more backward sections.
- A university, it was decided, was to be established in each province and teaching activities of universities were to be encouraged.

Saddler University Commission (1917-19)

- The commission was set up to study and **report on problems of Calcutta University** but its **recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also**.
- It reviewed the entire field from school education to university education.
- Its observations were as follows:
 - ▶ **School course should cover 12 years**. Students should enter university after an intermediate stage (rather than matric) for a **three-year degree** course in university.
 - ▶ **A separate board of secondary and intermediate education should be set up** for administration and control of secondary and intermediate education.
 - ▶ There should be **less rigidity in framing university regulations**.
 - ▶ **A university should function as centralised, unitary residential-teaching autonomous body**, rather than as scattered, affiliated colleges.
 - ▶ **Female education, applied scientific and technological education, teachers' training** including those for professional and vocational colleges should be extended.

Development:

- In the **period from 1916 to 1921 seven new universities came up** at Mysore, Patna, Benaras, Aligarh, Dacca, Lucknow and Osmania.
- In 1920, the Government recommended **Saddler report to the provincial governments**.

Education under Dyarchy

- Under Montagu-Chelmsford reforms **education was shifted to provincial ministries** and the government stopped taking direct interest in educational matters.
- **Financial difficulties prevented any substantial expansion** but still education grew, especially under philanthropic efforts.

Hartog Committee (1929)

- The Hartog Committee was set up to **report on development of education**.
- Its main recommendations were as follows:

- ▶ **Emphasis should be given to primary education** but there need be no hasty expansion or compulsion in education.
- ▶ **Only deserving students should go in for high school and intermediate stage**, while average students should be diverted to vocational courses.
- ▶ For improvements in standards of university education, **admissions should be restricted**.

Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)

- The Congress had **organised a National Conference on Education in October 1937 in Wardha**.
- **Zakir Hussain committee** formulated a detailed national scheme for basic education. The main principle behind this scheme was **'learning through activity'**.
- It was **based on Gandhi's ideas published in a series of articles in the weekly Harijan**.
- The scheme had the following provisions:
 - ▶ Inclusion of a basic handicraft in the syllabus.
 - ▶ First seven years of schooling to be an integral part of a free and compulsory nationwide education system (through mother tongue).
 - ▶ Teaching to be in Hindi from class II to VII and in English only after class VIII.
 - ▶ Ways to be devised to establish contact with the community around schools through service.
 - ▶ A suitable technique to be devised with a view to implementing the main idea of basic education—educating the child through the medium of productive activity of a suitable handicraft.
- The system was an expression of **an idea for a new life and a new society**.
- There was **not much development of this idea**, because of the start of the Second World War and the resignation of the Congress ministries.

Sergeant Plan of Education

- The Sergeant Plan (Sergeant was the educational advisor to the Government) was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944.
- **It recommended—**
 - ▶ Pre-primary education for 3-6 years age group; **free, universal and compulsory elementary education for 6-11 years age group**; high school education for 11-17

years age group for selected children, and a university course of 3 years after higher secondary; high schools to be of two types:

- Academic and
- Technical and vocational.
- ▶ Adequate technical, commercial and arts education.
- ▶ **Abolition of intermediate course.**
- ▶ Liquidation of adult illiteracy in 20 years.
- ▶ **Stress on teachers' training**, physical education, education for the physically and mentally handicapped.

Development of Vernacular Education

- During the early 19th century **vernacular education was mostly dependent on contributions from wealthy zamindars.**
- **1835, 1836, and 1838:** William Adam's reports on vernacular education in Bengal and Bihar pointed out defects in the system of vernacular education.
- **1843-53:** James Jonathan's experiments in North West Provinces (UP) setup a normal school for teachers' training for vernacular schools.
- **1853:** In a famous minute, Lord Dalhousie expressed strong opinion in favour of vernacular education
- **1854:** Wood's Despatch made the provisions for vernacular education.
- **1854-71:** Due to government's efforts, the number of vernacular schools increased by more than five-fold.
- **1882:** The Hunter Commission held that State should make special efforts for extension and improvement of vernacular education.
- **1904:** Education policy put special emphasis on vernacular education and increased grants for it.
- **1937:** These schools received encouragement from Congress ministries.

Development of Technical Education

- The **Engineering College at Roorkee was set up in 1847; the Calcutta College of Engineering came up in 1856. In 1858, Overseers' School at Poona was raised** to the status of Poona College of Engineering and affiliated to Bombay University. Guindy College of Engineering was affiliated to Madras University.
- **Medical training started with establishment of a medical college in Calcutta in 1835.** Lord Curzon did much to broaden the whole basis of professional courses—medicine, agriculture, engineering, veterinary sciences, etc.

Evaluation of British Policy on Education

- The government measures for promotion of education were influenced by—
 - ▶ **Agitation in favour of modern education** by enlightened Indians, Christian missionaries and humanitarian officials.
 - ▶ To **fulfill the need to ensure a cheap supply of educated Indians**, there was an emphasis on English medium as the language of administration and of education;
 - ▶ An expectation that **Western education would reconcile Indians to British rule**
- Traditional system of Indian learning gradually **declined for want of support.**
- **Mass education was neglected** leading to widespread illiteracy.
- **Education became a monopoly of upper and richer classes** and city dwellers.
- There was an **almost total neglect of women's education** because (i) the Government did not want to arouse wrath of orthodox sections; and (ii) it had no immediate utility for the colonial rule.
- **Scientific and technical education was by and large neglected.**

Development of Indian Press

- **James Augustus Hickey in 1780 started The Bengal Gazette** or Calcutta General Advertiser, the first newspaper in India.
- Later more newspapers/journals came up and the Company's officers were worried that these newspapers might reach London and expose their misdeeds. **Thus they saw the need for curbs on the press.**

Early Regulations

Censorship of Press Act, 1799

- **Lord Wellesley enacted this**, anticipating French invasion of India.
- It **imposed almost wartime press restrictions including pre-censorship**. These restrictions were **relaxed under Lord Hastings**.

Licensing Regulations, 1823

- The **acting governor-general, John Adams**, who had reactionary views, enacted these. According to these regulations, starting or using a **press without license was a penal offence**.
- The Act was **extended to cover journals, pamphlets and books**. These restrictions were directed **chiefly against Indian language newspapers or those edited by Indians**.
- Rammohan Roy's **Mirat-ul-Akbar had to stop publication**.

Press Act of 1835 or Metcalfe Act

- Metcalfe (Governor-General—1835-36) repealed the 1823 ordinance and earned the epithet, "**liberator of the Indian press**".
- The new Press Act (1835) **required a printer/publisher to give a precise account of premises of a publication** and cease functioning, if required by a similar declaration.

Licensing Act, 1857

- This Act **imposed licensing restrictions in addition to the already existing registration** procedure laid down by Metcalfe Act.

Registration Act, 1867

- This **replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835** and was of a **regulatory, not restrictive**, nature.
- As per the Act,
 - ▶ Every book/ newspaper was required to **print the name of the printer and the publisher and the place of the publication**; and
 - ▶ **A copy was to be submitted to the local government within one month** of the publication of a book.

Struggle by Early Nationalists to Secure Press Freedom

- As early as 1824, **Raja Rammohan Roy had protested** against a resolution restricting the freedom of the press.
- The Indian National Congress in its early days **relied solely on the press to propagate its resolutions and proceedings**.
- These newspapers were **not established as profitmaking business ventures** but were seen as rendering national and public service.
- **These newspapers reached the remote villages**, where each news item and editorial would be read and discussed thoroughly in the 'local libraries'.
- The **Indian newspapers became highly critical of Lord Lytton's administration** especially regarding its inhuman treatment to victims of the famine of 1876-77.

Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- There was a strong public opinion **against the imperialistic policies of Lytton**, compounded by terrible famine (1876-77), on the one hand, and lavish expenditure on the imperial Delhi Durbar.
- The Vernacular Press Act (VPA) was **designed to 'better control' the vernacular press** and effectively punish and repress seditious writing.
- The provisions of the Act included the following:
 - ▶ The district magistrate was empowered to call upon the printer and publisher of any vernacular

newspaper to enter into a bond with the government undertaking not to cause disaffection against the government or antipathy between persons of different religions, caste, and race through published material.

- ▶ The printer and publisher could also be required to deposit security which could be forfeited if the regulation were contravened, and press equipment could be seized if the offence re-occurred.
- ▶ The magistrate's action was final and no appeal could be made in a court of law.
- ▶ A vernacular newspaper could get exemption from the operation of the Act by submitting proofs to a government censor.
- Incidentally, the Amrita Bazar Patrika turned overnight into an English newspaper to escape the VPA.
- There was strong opposition to the Act and finally Ripon repealed it in 1882.
- In 1883, Surendranath Banerjea became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.

Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act, 1908

- Act empowered the magistrates to confiscate press property which published objectionable material likely to cause incitement to murder/ acts of violence.
- Tilak as the leader of militant nationalists was tried on charges of sedition and transported to Mandalay.
- The Act was aimed against Extremist nationalist activity.

Indian Press Act, 1910

- This Act revived the worst features of the VPA.
- Local government was empowered to demand a security at registration from the printer/publisher and forfeit/deregister if it was an offending newspaper.
- The printer of a newspaper was required to submit two copies of each issue to local government free of charge.

During and After the First World War

- In 1921, on the recommendations of a Press Committee chaired by Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Press Acts of 1908 and 1910 were repealed.
- Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931: This Act gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement. It was further amplified in 1932 to include all activities calculated to undermine government authority.

During the Second World War

- Under the Defence of India Rules, pre-censorship was imposed and amendments made in Press Emergency Act and Official Secrets Act.
- At one time, publication of all news related to Congress activity was declared illegal.

Newspaper	Year and Place	Founder/Editor/Person associated with it	Importance
Bengal Gazette (Calcutta Calcutta General Advertiser)	1780	Started by James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)	First newspaper in India
India Gazette	1787, Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio associated with it	
Madras Courier	1784, Madras		First paper from Madras
Bombay Herald	1789, Bombay		First paper from Bombay
Indian Herald (in English)	1795, Madras	Started by R. Williams (English-man) and published by Humphreys	
Digdarshana	1818, Calcutta	Edited by John Clark	First Bengali monthly
Calcutta Journal	1818	Started by J.S. Buckingham	
Bengal Gazette	1818, Calcutta	Harishchandra Ray	First Bengali newspaper
Samvad Kaumudi	1821, Calcutta	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	Bengali weekly newspaper
Mirat-ul-Akbar	1822, Calcutta	Raja Rammohan Roy	First Persian Journal
Jam-i-Jahan Numah	1822, Calcutta	Lal Sadasukh Lal (Editor)	First paper in Urdu
Banga-Duta	1822, Calcutta	Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkanath and others	A weekly in 4 language— English, Hindi, Bengali and Persian)
Bombay Samachar	1822, Bombay	Fardunjee Marzban	First Gujarati Paper
East India	1831, Calcutta	Henry Vivian Derozio	Daily
Bombay Times	1838, Bombay	Foundation laid by Robert Knight, started by Thomas Bennett	The Times of India since 1861
Rast Goftar	1851, Bombay	Dadabhai Naoroji	A Gujarati fortnightly
Hindu Patriot	1853, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh	Later Harishchandra Mukerji owner-cum-editor
Somprakasha	1858, Calcutta	Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan	First Bengali political paper
Indian Mirror	1862, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore and NN Sen	Fortnightly— First India daily paper in English
Bengalee	1862, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by SN Banerjea in 1879)	This and Amrita Bazar Patrika—the first vernacular papers
National Paper	1865, Calcutta	Devendra Nath Tagore	
Madras Mail	1868, Madras		First evening paper in India
Amrita Bazar Patrika	1868, Jessore District	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	Bengali in the beginning and later on English Daily
Bangadarshana	1873, Calcutta	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee	Bengali
Indian Statesman	1875, Calcutta	Robert Knight	later changed to The Statesman
Hindu	1878, Madras	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar	Started as a weekly in English
Tribune	1881, Lahore	Dayal Singh Majeetia	Daily

Newspaper	Year and Place	Founder/Editor/Person associated with it	Importance
Kesari and Maharatta	1881, Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar	Kesari-Marathi daily; Maharatta-English Weekly
Swadeshmitran	Madras	GS Aiyar	A Tamil paper
Paridasak	1886	Bipin Chandra Pal	Weekly
Yugantar	1906, Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta	
Sandhya	1906, Bengal	Brhamanabandab Upadhyay	
Kal	1906, Maharashtra		
Indian Sociologist	Early 20th century, London	Syamji Krishna Verma	
Bande Matram	1905, Paris	Madam Bhikaji Cama	
Free Hindustan	Vancouver	Tarak Nath Das	
Ghadr	San Francisco	Ghadar Party	
Reshwa	Before 1908	Ajit Singh	
Talwar	Berlin	Virendrnath Chattopadhyay	
Bombay Chronical	1913, Bombay	Pherozeshah Mehta, BG Horniman	a daily
The Hindustan Times	1920, Delhi	KM Pannikar	Founded as a part of Akali Dal Movement
The Milap	1923, Lahore	Founded by M.K. Chand	Urdu Daily
Leader		Madan Mohan Malviya	in English
Kirti	1926, Punjab	Santosh Singh	
Bahishkrit Bharat	1927	BR Ambedkar	Marathi Fortnightly
Mooknayakan	1920	BR Ambedkar	Marathi Weekly
Kudi Arasu	1910	E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	Tamil
Kranti	1927, Maharashtra	Ghate	
Langal and Ganabani	1927, Bengal	Gopu Chakravarti and Dharani Goswami	
Bandi Jivan (A Life of Captivity, 1922)	Bengal	Sachindranath Sanyal	
National Herald	1938, Delhi	Started by Jawaharlal Nehru	Daily
Comrade	1911	Maulana Mohammad Ali	Weekly English newspaper
Prabuddha Bharata	1896	Swami Vivekananda	English monthly journal. Prabuddha Bharata is India's longest running English journal.
Udbodhana	1899, Bengal	Swami Vivekananda	Only Bengali publication of the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission

Newspaper	Year and Place	Founder/Editor/Person associated with it	Importance
Indian Opinion	1903, South Africa	M. K. Gandhi	Newspaper
Young India	1919	M. K. Gandhi	Weekly journal; The journal was reprinted in USA by the India Home Rule League of America by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1914
Nav Jeevan	1929	M. K. Gandhi	Weekly newspaper
Harijan	1932	M. K. Gandhi	Weekly journal
Al-Balagh	1912	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu weekly newspaper
Al-Hilal	1912, Calcutta	Abul Kalam Azad	Urdu weekly newspaper
Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	1871	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	Journal
Pratap	1913	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi	Hindi language newspaper
New India	1914	Annie Besant	English-language daily newspaper
Independent	1919	Motilal Nehru	Newspaper
Hindustan Dainik	1936	M.M. Malviya	Hindi newspaper

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Congress Sessions

Congress Sessions	When and Where	President	Importance
1 st Session	Dec. 28-30, 1885—Bombay	W C Bonnerjee	Objectives of the Congress outlined.
2 nd Session	Dec. 27-30, 1886—Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	Merger of National Congress and National Conference.
3 rd Session	Dec. 27-30, 1887—Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	Tayabji became first Muslim President . Appeal was made to the Muslims to join hands with other national leaders.
4 th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1888—Allahabad	George Yule	George Yule became first English President .
5 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1889—Bombay	Sir William Wedderburn	Congress represented all areas of British India.
6 th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1890—Calcutta	Pherozechah Mehta	Decision taken to organize session of congress in London
7 th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1891—Nagpur	P. Ananda Charlu	
8 th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1892—Allahabad	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	
9 th Session	Dec. 27-30, 1893—Lahore	Shri Dadabhai Naoroji	
10 th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1894—Madras	Alfred Webb	
11 th Session	Dec. 27-30, 1895—Pune	Surendranath Banerjee	Demand of a representative body only for educated class .
12 th Session	Dec. 28-31, 1896—Calcutta	Rahimatullah M. Sayani	National song ' Vande Mataram ' sung for the first time.
13 th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1897—Amraoti	C. Sankaran Nair	
14 th Session	Dec. 29-31, 1898—Madras	Ananda Mohan Bose	Social reform was set as the main goal.
15 th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1899—Lucknow	Romesh Chunder Dutt	Demand for permanent fixation of land revenue .
16 th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1900—Lahore	N.G. Chandavarkar	
17 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1901—Calcutta	Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha	
18 th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1902—Ahmedabad	Surendranath Banerjee	
19 th Session	Dec. 28-30, 1903—Madras	Lal Mohan Ghosh	
20 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1903—Bombay	Sir Henry Cotton	

Congress Sessions	When and Where	President	Importance
21 st Session	Dec. 27-30, 1905—Banaras	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	The Congress expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal.
22 nd Session	Dec. 26-29, 1906—Calcutta	Shri Dadabhai Naoroji	The word ' Swaraj ' mentioned for the first time.
23 rd Session (Suspended)	Dec. 26-27, 1907—Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Split in the Congress into the Moderates and the Extremists.
23 rd Session	Dec. 28-30, 1908—Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	Constitution for the Congress formed.
24 th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1909—Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Expressed disapproval over formation of separate electorates on the basis of religion (of the Indian Councils Act, 1909).
25 th Session	Dec. 26-29, 1910—Allahabad	Sir William Wedderburn	
26 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1911—Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dar	National Anthem ' Jana Gana Mana ' sung for the first time
27 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1912—Bankipore	Shri Raghunath Narasinha Mudholkar	
28 th Session	Dec. 26-28, 1913—Karachi	Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur	
29 th Session	Apr. 14-15, 1914—Madras	Bhupendra Nath Bose	
30 th Session	Dec. 27-29, 1915—Bombay	Satyendra Prasanna Sinha	
31 st Session	Dec. 26-30, 1916—Lucknow	Ambica Charan Mazumdar	Merger/Reunion of Congress (Reunion of extremists and moderates). Lucknow pact – joint session with the Muslim league.
32 nd Session	Dec. 26-29, 1917—Calcutta	Annie Besant	Annie Besant became 1st women President .
33 rd Session	Dec. 26-30, 1918—Delhi	Madan Mohan Malaviya	
Special Session	Aug. 29-01, 1918—Bombay	Syed Hasan Imam	The Congress termed the Montague-Chelmsford reforms as disappointing. Congress demanded a Declaration of Rights for the people of India. It demanded Fiscal Autonomy as the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire.
34 th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1919—Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre was condemned. Boosted the Khilafat Movement.
35 th Session	Dec. 26-30, 1920—Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghavachariar	Gandhian programme was adopted. A new constitution of the Congress is formed.

Congress Sessions	When and Where	President	Importance
36 th Session	Dec. 27-28, 1921—Ahmedabad	Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President for C.R. Das who was in prison)	Harsat Mohani demanding for complete independence.
37 th Session	Dec. 26-31, 1922—Gaya	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	The Swarajya Party formed.
Special Session	Sep. 04-08, 1923—Delhi	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad became the youngest president of INC
39 th Session	Dec. 26-27, 1924—Belgaum	M.K. Gandhi	The only session where Gandhi Ji was the President of INC
40 th Session	Apr. 15-17, 1925—Cawnpore (Kanpur)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	First Indian Woman President of INC
41 st Session	Dec. 26-28, 1926—Gawahati	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	
42 nd Session	Dec. 26-28, 1927—Madras	M.A. Ansari	Nehru and S.C. Bose moved resolution for independence and it was passed for the 1 st time. Resolved to boycott the Simon Commission.
43 rd Session	Dec. 29-01, 1928—Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	The first All India Youth Congress came into being.
44 th Session	Apr. 16-18, 1929—Lahore	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The resolution for Poorna Swaraj was passed. Civil Disobedience Movement for complete independence to be launched. 26 th January was decided to be celebrated as ' Independence Day of India. '
45 th Session	Mar. 21-31, 1931—Karachi	Vallabhbhai J. Patel	Resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Progress was passed. Gandhi-Irwin pact was endorsed, and Gandhi Ji was nominated to represent INC in the second round table conference.
47 th Session	Sep. 12-14, 1933—Calcutta	Mrs. Nellie Sengupta	
48 th Session	Oct. 24-28, 1934—Bombay	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Formation of Congress Socialist Party.
49 th Session	Jun. 18-20, 1936—Lucknow	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The President urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its goal.
50 th Session	Jul. 12-14, 1937—Faizpur	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	The session held in a village for the first time. Demand for Constituent Assembly.

Congress Sessions	When and Where	President	Importance
51 st Session	Feb. 19-21, 1938— Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	National Planning Committee set up under Jawahar Lal Nehru. Haripura Resolution passed, which demanded Poorna Swaraj, including the princely states as well.
52 nd Session	Mar. 10-12, 1939— Tripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	S.C. Bose resigned due to difference with Gandhi. Rajendra Prasad took over as president after Subhas Chandra resigned.
53 rd Session	Mar. 19-20, 1940— Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	He was the longest serving President of INC during British Rule. Quit India Movement started in 1942.
54 th Session	Nov. 23-24, 1946— Meerut	J.B. Kripalani	Last session before Indian Independence

British Governors & Viceroys in India-Significant Events in their Rule

Governor-Generals and Viceroys in India

- The Regulating Act of 1773 created the office with the title of Governor-General of Presidency of Fort William, or Governor-General of Bengal to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company (EIC).
- The Saint Helena Act 1833 (or Government of India Act 1833) re-designated the office with the title of Governor-General of India.
- Under the Government of India Act of 1858, the Governor-General representing the Crown became known as the Viceroy. With the passage of time the Viceroy was increasingly reduced to a subordinate status in relation to the British Government in matters of policy as well as execution of both.
- The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
- Second Mysore War in 1780-84.
- Policy of Ring fence
- Calcutta Madrasa founded (Aliah University)
- Creation of collector post
- The first Governor General to be prosecuted for impeachment. (As a consequence of his involvement in First Rohilla War)
- English Translation of Bhagavad Gita by Charles Wilkins
- Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, which led to Hastings' subsequent impeachment in England.

Governors-General

Warren Hastings 1773-1785

- Regulating Act of 1773
- Supreme Council of Bengal
- Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (1774) was established
- The Rohilla War of 1774.
- Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784)
- Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- Stopped Mughal pension to Shah Alam II
- Abolished the Dual System in Bengal (Which was introduced by Robert Clive).
- James Augustus Hicky's Bengal Gazette- First Indian newspaper published (in 1780)

Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793

- Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.
- Established lower courts and appellate courts
- Sanskrit Vidyalaya at Benares (now Varanasi) established by Johnathan Duncan (then Governor of Bombay)
- Introduced Sunset Law

Sir John Shore 1793-1798

- Charter Act of 1793.
- Second Rohilla War 1794
- Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

Lord Wellesley 1798-1805

- Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798); first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Fourth Mysore War (1799).
- Second Maratha War (1803-05).
- Fort William College at Calcutta (1800)
- Censorship Act, 1799
- Took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801).
- Treaty of Bassein (1802).

Sir George Barlow 1805-1807

- Vellore Mutiny (1806).
- Bank of Calcutta (1806) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)
- Lord Minto I 1807-1813
- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).

Lord Hastings 1813-1823

- Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816.
- Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818)
- Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818).
- Treaty with Sindhia (1817).
- Hindu College (now Presidency University) at Calcutta in 1817
- Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820).
- Establishment of Mahalwari System in Northern India (1822) which later broke down.

Lord Amherst 1823-1828

- First Burmese War (1824-1826) and Treaty of Yandabo, 1826
- Capture of Bharatpur (1826).
- Establishment of Sanskrit College at Calcutta (1824)

Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- He was the First Governor General of India
- Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829)

- Suppression of thugi (1830).
- Saint Helena Act 1833 or Charter Act 1833 (Christian Missionaries get Exclusive rights to spread Christianity in British India which included the present day Pakistan)
- Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.
- Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh.
- Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.
- Mahalwari System reintroduced in Central India, Punjab and Western UP.
- Kol Rebellion in 1831

Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836

- New press law removing restrictions on the press in India.
- Establishment of Calcutta Public Library in 1836 (now known as National Library of India)

Lord Auckland 1836-1842

- First Afghan War (1838-42).
- Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).
- Bank of Bombay (1840) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)
- First Bengali daily newspaper Sambad Prabhakar was published in 1839
- Tattwabodhini Sabha was formed by Debendranath Tagore in 1839

Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844

- Annexation of Sindh (1843).
- War with Gwalior (1843) (British defeat Marathas)
- Bank of Madras (1843) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)
- Indian Slavery Act, 1843

Lord Hardinge I 1844-1848

- First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- Treaty of Bhairawal (1846)

- Establishment of Roorkee Engineering College (1847)
- Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.

Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856

- Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849).
- Second Anglo-Burmese War (1852) and annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852).
- Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- “Wood’s (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch” of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.
- Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of the first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.
- Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.
- Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of a separate public works department in every province.
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856).
- Charter Act, 1853
- Bethune Collegiate School (1849) was established by JED Bethune
- Santhal Rebellion (1855)
- Religious Disabilities Act, 1856

Lord Canning 1856-1857

- Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- Revolt of 1857.

Viceroy

Lord Canning 1858-1862

- Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- ‘White Mutiny’ by European troops in 1859.
- Indigo Revolt in Bengal in 1859–60
- Enactment of Indian Penal Code in 1860

- Indian Councils Act of 1861.
- Indian Civil Service Act 1861
- Formation of Imperial Civil Services
- Establishment of Archaeological Survey of India
- Introduced Portfolio System which gave foundation for Cabinet System
- System of Budget introduced

Lord Elgin I 1862-1863

- Wahabi Movement was suppressed
- Passing of High Courts Act, 1861 which set up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras

Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869

- Bhutan War (1865)
- Establishment of Shimla as India’s summer capital in 1863
- Establishment of Allahabad High Court in 1866

Lord Mayo 1869-1872

- Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian princes.
- Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
- Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Assassinated by a Pathan Sher Ali Afridi
- Started the Census.
- Started Financial decentralization
- Enacted IPC amendment-Sedition Act 1870 to tackle Wahabi Movement
- Keshub Chandra Sen establishes Indian Reform Association

Lord Northbrook 1872-1876

- Jyotiba Phule launches The Satyashodhak Samaj in Maharashtra
- Dramatic Performances Act, 1876
- He resigned over Afghanistan question
- Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875.
- Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda.
- Kuka Movement in Punjab.

Lord Lytton 1876-1880

- The maximum age of ICS decreased from 21 to 19
- Deccan agrarian relief Act was passed in 1876
- 1st Delhi Durbar held in 1877
- Famine of 1876-78 affecting Madras, Bombay, Mysore, Hyderabad, parts of central India and Punjab; appointment of Famine Commission under the presidency of Richard Strachey (1878).
- Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- The Arms Act (1878).
- The Second Afghan War (1878-80).

Lord Ripon 1880-1884

- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- Foundation of Punjab university
- First complete Census
- Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
- The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- Continuation of financial decentralisation.
- Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
- Appointment of the Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).
- The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
- Rendition of Mysore.

Lord Dufferin 1884-1888

- Bengal Tenancy Act
- The Third Burmese War (1885-86).
- Establishment of the Indian National Congress.
- Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894
- Age of Consent Act 1891, in which the marriage of below 12 years girl is prohibited
- Factory Act (1891).
- Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
- Indian Councils Act (1892).
- Setting up of Durand Commission (1893) to define the Durand Line between India and Afghanistan (now

between Pakistan and Afghanistan; a small portion of the line touches India in Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

Lord Elgin II 1894-1899

- Indian famine of 1896–1897 and set up of Second Lyall commission on famine
- Establishment of Ramakrishna Mission by Swami Vivekananda at Belur Math in 1897
- Munda uprisings 1899
- Bubonic plague spread in Bombay
- Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers (1897).

Lord Curzon 1899-1905

- Indian famine of 1899–1900 and setting up of Third famine commission under Macdonell to re-evaluate and recommend changes in the report.
- PUSA agriculture institute in 1903
- Benaras Hindu Girls School (Kanya Vidyalaya) was established by Annie Besant in 1904
- Official Secrets Act 1904 to curb free press
- 2nd Delhi Durbar held in 1903
- Appointment of Raleigh University Commission (1902)
- The risings of the frontier tribes in 1897-98 led him to create the Northwestern frontier province
- Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
- Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.
- Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).
- Partition of Bengal (1905).
- Curzon-Kitchener controversy.
- Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904).

Lord Minto II 1905-1910

- Morley–Minto reforms 1909, or the Indian Councils Act 1909
- Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907 to curb the extremist movement
- Indian Press Act, 1910

- Jamsetji Tata established TISCO in 1907
- Popularisation of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements.
- Split in Congress in the annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).

Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916

- Gandhiji came back to India from South Africa in 1915
- A bomb was thrown at Gandhiji near Chandni chowk but he escaped unhurt
- McMahon border line was created between India and China in 1914
- Ghadar Mutiny (1915)
- Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911.
- Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- Coronation durbar of King George V held in Delhi (1911).

Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921

- Sadler commission on education reforms
- Imperial Bank of India (now State Bank of India established in 1921)
- Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916).
- Lucknow session of the Congress (1916).
- Lucknow pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram (1916) after Gandhi's return; launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918).
- Montagu's August Declaration (1917).
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)
- Government of India Act (1919).
- The Rowlatt Act (1919).
- Jallianwalla Bagh massacre (1919).
- Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.
- Foundation of Women's University at Poona (1916) and appointment of Saddle's Commission (1917) for reforms in educational policy.

- Death of Tilak (August 1, 1920).
- Appointment of S.P. Sinha as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).

Lord Reading 1921-1926

- Malabar rebellion (also known as Moplah Rebellion) in Kerala, first Ethnic Rebellion (1921)
- Non-cooperation movement (1921-22)
- Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University in 1921
- Lee commission for public services
- RSS founded in 1925
- Royal commission on agriculture
- Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
- Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta.
- Kakori train robbery (1925).
- Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926).
- Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922).
- Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

Lord Irwin 1926-1931

- Death of Lala Lajpat Rai (1928)
- Fourteen Points of Jinnah (1929)
- First Round Table Conferences (1930)
- Allahabad Address by Sir Muhammad Iqbal (1930)
- Chittagong armoury raid in 1930
- Execution of Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru, and Sukhdev Thapar (1931)
- Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians.
- An All-Parties Conference held at Lucknow (1928) for suggestions for the (future) Constitution of India, the report of which was called the Nehru Report or the Nehru Constitution.
- Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- Murder of Saunders, the assistant superintendent of police of Lahore; bomb blast in the Assembly Hall of

Delhi (1929); the Lahore Conspiracy Case and death of Jatin Das after prolonged hunger strike (1929), and bomb accident in train in Delhi (1929).

- Lahore session of the Congress (1929); Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Dharasana Satyagraha (1930)
- 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
- Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930)
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.

Lord Willingdon 1931-1936

- Pakistan Declaration (1933)
- Reserve Bank of India established by passing The Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Announcement of Communal Award (1932) under which separate communal electorates were set up.
- 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yeravada prison, broken after the Poona Pact (1932).
- Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- Launch of Individual Civil Disobedience (1933).
- The Government of India Act of 1935.
- Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan (1934).
- Burma separated from India (1935).

Lord Linlithgow 1936-1944

- Indian provincial elections (1937)
- Indian entry into World War II (1939)
- Day of Deliverance (1939)
- Formation of Indian Legion (1942)
- Bengal famine (1943)
- First general elections (1936-37); Congress attained absolute majority.
- Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939).
- Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the president of

Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress (1938).

- Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc (1939).
- Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims.
- 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy; its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League.
- Winston Churchill was elected Prime Minister of England (1940).
- Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India (1941) and organisation of the Indian National Army.
- Cripps Mission's Cripps Plan to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly; its rejection by the Congress.
- Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress (1942); outbreak of 'August Revolution'; or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders.
- 'Divide and Quit' slogan at the Karachi session (1944) of the Muslim League.

Lord Wavell 1944-1947

- Royal Indian Navy mutiny (1946)
- C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944), failure of Gandhi- Jinnah talks (1944).
- Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference (1945).
- End of Second World War (1945).
- Proposals of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress.
- Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1948) by the Muslim League.
- Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946).
- Announcement of the end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (prime minister of England) on February 20, 1947.

Lord Mountbatten 1947-1948

- June Third Plan (June 3, 1947) announced.
- Introduction of Indian Independence Bill in the House of Commons.
- Appointment of two boundary commissions under Sir Cyril Radcliff for the partition of Bengal and Punjab.

History Keywords

Ancient India

Jainism and Buddhism

Terms	Meanings
Ajivika	A heterodox sect closer to Jainism. It prospered at the time of the Buddha
Bodhisattva	An individual who attains nirvana by working for the welfare of the world
Chaitya	A Buddhist place of worship
Dharma-Chakra-Pravartana	Turning of the wheel of the law
Hinayana	Literally Lesser vehicle, also known as Abandoned Vehicle or Defective vehicle. It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of elders.
Stupa	Domical structure containing relics of the Buddha.
Upasikas	Lay worshippers (disciples of Buddha)
Theravada	A Buddhist sect
Mahavira, Jina, Jitendriya	One who conquered his senses (Jainism)
Nigrantha	Free from all bonds (Jainism)
Kaivalya	Highest spiritual knowledge (Jainism)
Digambara	A Jain sect believes that to attain Moksha, one must give up the luxury of clothes also

Vedic Period

Terms	Meaning/Function
Rajan (Gopati/Janasya or Janasyagopa)	King
Gramini	Head of the Village
Kula	The clan or extended family
Kulapa also called Dampati	Head of the family
Senani	Commander
Vrajapati	Officer in Charge of Pastoral Lands
Jivagribha and Ugra	Police Officers
Spasa	Spy

Vidhatha	An assembly meant for secular, religious and military purpose
Sabha	Assembly (performed judicial functions)
Sabhavati	Women who attended the assembly
Samiti	Folk assembly in which people of the tribe gathered for transacting tribal business.
Madhyamasi	Mediator in Disputes
Bhagadugha	Tax Collector
Sangrahitri	Treasurer
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Suta	Charioteer
Palagala	Messenger
Akshvapa	Accountant
Kshata	Keeper of the King's household
Aranyakas	These are Vedic texts composed by hermits
Upanishads	The philosophical texts included in Vedic literature
Varna	Four-fold division of Hindu society
Brahmanas	A collection of ancient Indian texts with annotations on the hymns of the four Vedas

Mauryan Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Sannidhata	Treasurer and keeper of the stores. He was in charge of collection of revenue from various parts of the kingdom and looked after the income and expenditure by supervising the works of the akshapataladhyaksha (Accountant General) .
Samharta	To collect Revenue both in cash and kind; helped by Bhagadhuk (collector of royal share)
Amatya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative personnel or civil servants who filled the highest administrative and judicial appointments. Amatyas kept in touch with all sections of the society and made a highly skilled secretariat divided into several departments.
Rajuka	Ashoka appointed a class of officers known as the rajukas, who were vested with authority of not only rewarding people but also punishing them whenever necessary.
Adhyaksha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looked after various departments. Kautilya in the 2nd book of his Arthashastra, Adhyakshaprachara, gives an account of the working of nearly 27 adhyakshas.
Akshapataladhyaksha	Accountant General who was in charge of two offices of currency and accounts.
Sitadhyaksha	Superintendent of Agriculture
Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of Mining
Navadhyaksha	Superintendent of Ports
Panyadhyaksha	Supervisor of Commerce
Samshadhyaksha	Supervisor of Markets

Sulkadhyaksha	Collector of customs and tolls
Suradhyaksha	Superintendent of Excise who controlled the manufacture and sale of liquor
Pautavadhyaksha	Superintendent of weights and measures.
Lakshanadhyaksha	Superintendent of the mint
Lavananyadhyaksha	Salt superintendent, as the manufacture of salt was a government monopoly.
Pradesika	They were the principal police officers, whose duty was to investigate the crimes committed in the region within their jurisdiction
Gopa	Accountant to the unit of 5-10 villages which was an intermediate level of administration between district level and that of village.
Sthanika	The tax was collected by the sthanika who worked directly under the Pradesika.
Rajukas	Responsible for surveying and assessing land
Yuktas	Subordinate revenue officer
Ayukta	Title of an officer often used in the Mauryan period
Dharmasthiyas	Courts dealing with civil matters
Kantakasodhanas	Courts dealing with criminal cases
Sanghas and Srenis	Merchants and Guilds
Mantriparishad Adhyaksha	Head of Council of Ministers
Prashasti	Prison head
Senapati	Commander in Chief
Padadhyaksha	Army Chief (Infantry)
Asvadhyaksha	Commander of Cavalry
Hastyadhyaksha	Commander of Elephant Force (War Elephants)
Bhritakas	Hired troops
Atavivala	Troops supplied by forest tribes
Maula	Hereditary Troops
Guddhapurushas	The espionage department was manned by guddhapurushas (secret agents) under the control of mahamatyapasarpa, both stationary (Samsthan) and wandering (Sanchari).

Satavahana Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Raja, Mahabhoja and Maharathi or Senapati	Three grades of feudatories
Ahara	Districts
Amatya	Ruler of each ahara
Gandhika	The traders of perfume
Uparakshita	Charged with the duty of building caves for monks

Kataka and Skandhavaras	Military camps and settlements
Gaulmika	Administrator of rural areas who was the head of a military regiment of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers.

Gupta Period

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mahabaladhikrita	Commander in Chief
Mahadandnayaka	Chief Justice
Mahapratihar	Maintenance of Royal Palaces
Mahasandhivigrahika or Sandhivigrahaka	Minister of War and Peace
Dandpashika	Head of Police department
Bhadagaradhikreta	Head of Royal Treasury
Vinaysthitisansthapaka	Head of Education Department
Sarvadyaksha	Inspector of all central departments
Mahashwapati	Commander of the Cavalry
Mahamahipalapati	Commander of the Elephants (Control & Executor of elephantry)
Vinayapura	One who represented guests to King's court
Yuktapurusha	Officer to keep accounts of war booty
Khadyapakika	Inspector of Royal Kitchen
Ranbandagarika	Officer in charge of Arms and ammunitions stores
Mahanarpati	Commander of the Infantry
Samanta	A neighbouring subsidiary ruler who was a friendly tributary of the Gupta overlords
Bhukti or Desa	Provinces (Provincial Councils headed by Kumaraamatyas)
Pradesha/Adhithana/Pattana	Districts (Each province (bhukti or desa) was divided into districts)
Kutumbis and Mahattaras	Village level officers
Nagarashreshthin	Chairman of the city corporations in the towns
Sarthavaha	Represented trading communities
Prathamakulika	Represented the crafting communities (artisans)
Prathamakayastha	Represented Government official community
Pustapala	Junior (district level) record officers
Brahmadeya	The religious grants to brahmans, individually or collectively.
Devagrahara or Devadana	The grants to institutions such as temples and monasteries
Nishka, Pala	Gold coins
Rupaka, Satmana, Panna	Silver coins
Kakini, Kasharpan	Copper coins
Kshetra	Fertile land
Khil	Unfertile land

Aprabata	Forested land
Vastu	Habitable land
Kulika	Chief Architect
Kanchuki	Head of Queen's Haram

Type of Taxes Levied under Gupta Period

Types of Taxes	Description of Taxes
Kalpita/ Upkiltpta	Sales Tax and Purchase Tax
Halivakar/ Halidanda	Tax on Ploughing
Bali	An additional oppressive tax on people
Prataya	Toll Tax
Bhog	King's share of produce
Bhoga	General Tribute (the tax in kind of gifts, flowers, woods, fruits etc.)
Bhag Bhagkar	Combination of Bhog and Bhaga
Bhatta	Police Tax
Chat	Security Tax
Charasana	Grazing Tax
Hiranya	Tax on special produce taken in cash
Udakabhag	Water Tax
Uparikar	Tax collected from all subjects
Taradaya	Tax on navigation
Rajju	Tax for measurement of land
Sarvarishti	Forced Tax
Bedakbhog	Irrigation Tax
Uparnik	Tax taken from border area

Sangam Age

Terms	Meaning/Function
Sangam	A college/assembly of literacy figures
Devalayam	Temple
Ko, Mohnam, Iraivan, Korraivan, Vendan	King
Vari	Tax
Variyar	Tax collector
Korai	Land tax
Puhar	Harbour area
Maharum	Supreme Court
Irabu	Offerings to the King

Avai	Imperial Court
Yupas	Sacrificial ports
Panchvaram	Ministerial Council
Padai	Army
Enadi	Senapati
Duttar	Messenger
Orar	Spies
Amaichar	Minister
Kalbhu	Marriage without permission of Parent and without any customary.
Karpu	Marriage with permission of parents
Pinch Tinnal	Love marriage
Kardhsiyar	The title for low caste women.
Perur	Big Village
Sirur	Small village
Murdur	Old village
Salai	Highway
Muhir	Cocktail (Wine)
Kanigaichar	Prostitutes
Aniars	Hunters
Bellalar	Agriculturist (Rich & Poor)
Pullain	Rope Makers
Malvar	Thieves

Medieval History

Chola Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Vellala	Agriculturists
Udankuttam	Higher officers
Jivitas	Land
Upper Perundanam and Lower Sirudanam	The officers, who tended to form a separate class in the society, were organized in two ranks.
Variyam	Committee
Alunganattar	Executive Committee
Salabhoga	Tenures meant for educational purpose
Manigramam	Great Nagaram

Nanadesis	Merchant guild having wide network
Valanjiyar	Merchant guild
Anjuvanam	Foreign merchant organization
Taniyur	A very large village, administered as a single unit
Mandalam	Province
Valandu	District
Nadu/Kurram/Kottam	Group of villages
Tankurrams	Autonomous administration for town and townships
Puravubaritinaikalam	Department of land revenue
Nattam	The residential part of the village
Kummanachcheri	Artisans' quarters
Paracheri	The outcastes hamlet
Sudugadu	The burning ground
Kaikkolar	Royal troops receiving regular pay from the treasury (comprised infantry, cavalry, elephant corps and navy.)
Nattupadai	The militia men employed only for local defence
Velaikkarars	The most dependable troops in the royal service ready to defend the king and his cause with their lives.
Kadagams	Cantonments
Ur	General assembly of the village
Shashak Gana or Ganam	The members of the executive committee of Ur
Mahasabha	Gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraahas.
Variyar	Reporters appointed by the sabha

Vijaynagar Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mandalams or rajyas	Provinces
Nadus	Districts
Sthalas	Sub-districts
Gramas	Villages
Gauda	Village headman
Viprulu	Brahmins followed the traditional profession of teachers and priests.
Rajulu or rachavaru	Generally associated with the ruling dynasty, assisting them in matters of state and warfare. The rulers as well as generals were actually Sudras, but called rachavaru on account of their position.
Matikaratalu or Vaishyas	Merchants who carried on trade and commerce.
Nalavajativaru or Sudras	Mainly agriculturists, but some of them carried on several other professions.

Naik	Governor who administered each Province.
Mahanayakacharya	An officer and the contact point between the villages and the Central administration.
Sist	Land tax
Varahas	Gold coins issued by Vijyanagara rulers, of 56 grains, issued in their half and quarter denominations

Delhi Sultanate

Officer: Central Level	Duty Performed
Wazir	Chief Minister; in charge of Revenue & Finances.
Ariz-i-Mumalik	Head of Military Department
Qazi	Legal Officer; dispensing Sharia law
Wakil-i-dar	Controller of Royal household
Barid-i-Mumalik	Head of state news agency
Amir-i-majlis	Officer in charge of Royal feasts & festivals
Majlis-i-am	Council of friends and officers consulted on important affairs of the state
Dahir-i-mumalik	Head of Royal correspondence
Sadr-us-sudur	Dealt with religious matters and endowments
Sadr-i-jahan	Officers in charge of religious matters and endowments
Amir-i-dad	Public Prosecutor
Naib Wazir	Deputy Minister
Mushrif-i-mumalik	Accountant General
Amir-i-hazib	Officer in charge of the Royal court
Qazi-i-mumalik	Chief Justice
Qazi-ul-kazat	Head of Chief Judicial Department
Amir-i-Akhur	Officer commanding Royal Horses
Shahna-i-pil	Superintendent of Royal Elephants
Amir-i-bahr	Officer in charge of police & transport naval port
Officials: Provincial	Function
Amir	Governor
Mukti/ Wali	Responsible for law & order and collection of taxes in their iqtas
Nazir/ Wakuf	Officials responsible for collecting revenue in the provinces
Sahib-i-diwan	Maintained accounts of the provinces and sent them to central administration
Shiqdar	Officer in charge of land measuring a shiq
Central Department	Function
Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of Appeals
Diwan-i-Arz	Department of Military

Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves
Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of Justice
Diwan-i-Ishtiaq	Department of Pensions
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of Arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of Charity
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of Agriculture
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of Correspondence
Diwan-i-Wazriyat	Department of Finance
State Functionaries	
Amil	Revenue officer
Chihalgani	A select body of Turkish nobility originally slaves of Iltumish which came into existence during the period of Iltumish to be destroyed by Balban later
Iqtadar	Governor, a person in whose charge an Iqta has been placed.
Khwaja	Keeping accounts and sending information to sultan, the office was created by Balban
Kotwal	Head of city administration.
Muftis	Expounder of law
Muhatasib	An officer appointed to maintain law and order in a municipality
Muqti/Wali	Provincial governor/ holder of Iqta
Terms associated with economy	
Fawazil	Excess amount of surplus of revenue appropriated from Iqta after detraying salary (of the Iqta holder) and meeting expenditure of troops. This amount was to be deposited with the state exchequer. However this trend ceased to exist from the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
Ushr	A land tax, charged on the land held by a Muslim and wanted by natural means. These lands were known as Ushri.
Khams	Booty captured in war.
Zakat	A religious tax, paid by Muslims as a charity for the welfare of their co-religionists.
Jizya	A tax levied on non-Muslims in their capacity as protected subjects.
Ghari	House tax
Charaj	Cattle tax levied on grazing.
Kharaj	Land revenue, realized from non-Muslims, such lands were known as Kharaji. Also known as Kharaj-I-Jiziya or mal.
Masahat	Measurement of land
Biswa	A common measure of area in northern India, equivalent to 1/20 of a bigha.
Khalisha	The area whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury. It was not given in Iqtas..
Sondhar	Loan given to the Peasants.

Mughals

Central Officers	Functions
Wazir	Head of Revenue Department
Diwan	Responsible for all income and expenditure; control over Khalisa & Jagir
Mir Bakshi	Headed Military Department, nobility, information and intelligence agencies
Mir Saman	In charge of Imperial Households (Karkhanas)
Diwan-i-Bayutat	Maintained Roads, Government buildings
Mir Manshi	Royal Correspondence
Sadr-us-Sadr	In charge of charitable & religious endowments
Qazi-ul-Quzat	Head of Judicial Department
Muhtasib	Censor of Public Morals
Mushrif-i-Mumalik	Accountant General
Mustauf-i-Mumalik	Auditor General
Daroga-i-dak-Chauki	Officer in Charge of Imperial Post
Mir-i-arz	Officer in Charge of Petition
Waqia Navis	News Reporters
Officer: Provincial Level	Functions
Sipahsalar	The Head Executive
Diwan	In charge of Revenue Department
Bakshi	In charge of Military Department
Sadr	In charge of Judicial Department
Officer: District (Sarkar) level	Functions
Fauzdar	Administrative Head
Amal/Amalguzar	Revenue Collection
Kotwal	Maintenance of Law & Order
Officer: Pargana	Functions
Shiqdar	Administrative Head
Amin, Quanungo	Revenue Officials
Officer: Village	Functions
Muqaddam	Headman
Patwari	Accountant
Important Departments	Functions
Diwan-i-Wazarat	Department of Revenue & Finances
Diwan-i-Arz	Military Department
Diwan-i-Rasalatmuhtasib	Foreign Affairs Department
Diwan-i-insha	Custodian of Govt. Papers

Diwan-i-quza	Justice Department
Diwan-i-Barid	Intelligence Department
Diwan-i-Saman	Department in charge of royal household
Farman	An irrevocable royal decree issued by the emperor
Dastaks	A permit exempting European traders, from paying customs or transit duties on their private trade.
Nizamat	The office of the administrator and his work, arrangement, regulation.
Diwani	The right to collect revenue and handle the administration of a region

Marathas

Shivaji's Administration	Functions
Asht Pradhari	Council of Ministers
Mamlatdar or Viceroy	Head of Provinces
Deshpande or Patel	Chief of Village
Sar-i- 'Karkun' or the 'Prantpati'	Head of the Province
Chauth	The tax levied by Shivaji on those regions which were alien to his kingdom. It was one fourth of the tax that was given by the people to the Deccan or the Mughal kingdoms.
Sardeshmukhi	Sardeshmukhi means claim to one-tenth of standard land revenue imposed on entire population of the villages or town as a mark of their recognition of Maratha king as their Sardeshmukh (Chief Headman).
Peshwa	Prime Minister
Sar-i-nabat	Army Affairs
Nayayadhish	Judiciary
Amatya or Mazumdar	Finance Minister
Waqia-Navis	Home Minister
Samant or Dabir	Dealing with the outsiders
Sachiv	The Official Correspondence
Pandit Rao	The official religious officer
Hazar Majils	Highest Court or Court of the King
Bargis	Category of Horsemen which were paid from the State Exchange
Silhadars	They were casual soldiers
Karkhani	Commissary
Chitnis	Correspondence Clerk.
Fadnis	Deputy Auditor
Mazumdar	Auditor
Jamdar	Treasurer
Potnis	Cash Keeper
Daftardar	Chief Officer of Records Department

Important Personalities in Freedom Movement

Raja Rammohan Roy

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the **pioneer of the modern Indian Renaissance** for the remarkable reforms he brought in 18th and 19th century India.
- He **founded the Atmiya Sabha** and in 1828, it **reformed in Brahma Sabha**. This was later transformed into the Brahma Samaj, uniting the Brahmos in Calcutta, a group of people, who had no faith in idol-worship and were against caste restrictions.
- **Bengal Sati Regulation or Regulation XVII**, A. D. 1829 of the Bengal Code was passed during **Lord Bentinck's governorship** in Bengal Province.
- The title **'Raja'** was bestowed upon him by the **Mughal emperor Akbar II**, in 1831.
- **Publications:** Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidinor A Gift to Monotheists (1905), Vedanta (1815), Ishopanishad (1816), Kathopanishad (1817), Moonduk Upanishad (1819), The Precepts of Jesus - Guide to Peace and Happiness (1820), Sambad Kaumudi - a Bengali newspaper (1821), Mirat-ul-Akbar - Persian journal (1822), Gaudiya Vyakaran (1826), Brahmopasona (1828), Brahmasangeet (1829) and The Universal Religion (1829).

Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay

- He was probably the first systematic expounder in India of the idea of nationalism. His unique contribution lay in **conceptualising nationalism in indigenous terms**.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, was **one of the first graduates of Calcutta University** set up by the British.
- His novel **Anushilan-Tattva** inspired Pramathanath Mitra to start **Anushilan Samiti**.
- **Work:** His famous novels include Kapalkundala (1866), Mrinalini (1869), Vishabriksha (1873), Chandrasekhar (1877), Rajani (1877), Rajsimha (1881), and Devi Chaudhurani (1884). Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's most famous novel was Anand Math (1882). Anand Math contained the song "Bande Mataram", which was later adopted as National Song.

Pandita Ramabai

- Pandita Ramabai (1858-1922) was one of the greatest women of modern India.
- Ramabai, an outspoken **champion of women's rights and social reform**, earned the unique distinction of being the sole woman representative in the male-dominated world of - **gender reforms**.
- She impressed the religious elite of the city with her mastery over the Sanskrit language and texts and received the **title of 'Pandita' (Scholar)** and **'Saraswati' (Goddess of Learning)**.
- She set up the **Arya Mahila Samaj in 1882** in Poona to mobilise women.
- She brought out a book in **Marathi, Stree Dharma Niti [Morals for Women]** to counsel the helpless and ignorant women.
- The British government presented her with the **Kaiser-i-Hind medal in 1919**.

E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

- E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, popularly known as **Periyar (Great Sage)**.
- He **castigated Hinduism** as an opiate by which the Brahmins had dulled and subdued the masses.
- Naicker was active in the Congress-led Freedom Struggle for some time. He **participated in the non-cooperation movement**, offered satyagraha, and defended khadi.
- Naicker's growing dissatisfaction with Gandhi and the Congress, which he began to express from 1925 onwards in the **journal Kudi Arasu**, led him and his followers to found the **Self Respect Association in 1926**.
- In 1925, he organized the **"Self-Respect Movement"**, designed as Dravidian Uplift.
- He was a radical social reformer. His determined campaign against Hindu orthodoxy accompanied by rationalism and social reform transformed the social landscape of Tamil Nadu.

- In 1938, Naicker was **elected President of the Justice Party**. The Party resolved that Tamil Nadu should be made a separate state, loyal to the British Raj and “directly under the Secretary of State for India.”
- In 1939, Naicker organised the “**Dravida Nadu Conference**” for the advocacy of a separate and independent **Dravidasthan**.
- In 1944, the Justice Party was reorganized as **Dravida Kazhagam(DK)**.
- **Publications:** “**Kudi Arasu**” (1925), “Revolt” in 1928, “Family Planning” (1930), ‘Puratchi’ (Revolution) (1933), Tamil weekly ‘Pagutharivu’ (Rationalism) in 1934, ‘Ponmozhigal’ (Golden sayings) (1950).

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, proved to be the best **defender of human rights**.
- He pleaded for such social reforms as **widow remarriage, education for all**, and help to the needy and deserving.
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for the cause of women by promoting the education of girls. He also **supported widow remarriage**.
- Due to his constant opposition, **Lord Dalhousie** personally finalized the bill and the **Hindu Widows’ Remarriage Act, of 1856** was passed.
- He rejected the line of the Bhakti movement espoused by one of his contemporaries, Ram Krishna Paramhans.
- He is considered the “**Father of Bengali prose**”.
- **Publications:** Betaal Panchabinsati (1847); Jeebancharit (1850); Bodhadoy (1851); BornoPorichoy (1854); Sitar Bonobash (1860).
- He was associated with prestigious journalistic publications like ‘Tattwabodhini Patrika’, ‘Somprakash’, ‘Sarbashubhankari Patrika’ and ‘Hindu Patriot’.

Balshastri Jambhekar

- Jambhekar was the pioneer of the intellectual movement in Maharashtra. He laid its foundations through his numerous writings, in the early 1830s.
- A **Marathi-English fortnightly Darpan** was published in 1832 from Maharashtra by Bal Shastri Jambhekar. The objective of the newspaper was to inform people about the happening in social, political, and cultural areas and suggest ways for the progress of society.
- After eight years, the weekly was named **United**

Service Gazette-Journal. It ceased publication two years after the death of Jambhekar in 1846.

- In 1840, Jambhekar started publishing the **first Marathi monthly, Digidarshan**, and edited it for five years.
- Jambhekar, considered the **Father of Marathi Journalism**, has trained many journalists who went on to scale great heights in the field in Marathi.
- Bal Shastri Jambhekar after successfully publishing **Mumbai Darpan** encouraged his friend **Vittal Kunte alias Bhau Mahajan** to publish a weekly in Marathi called **Prabhakar in 1841**

Jyotiba or Jyotirao Phule

- Jyotirao Govindrao Phule worked for the oppressed castes in Maharashtra by organising the **Sathyashodhak Samaj**.
- In 1848 Phule began his work as a social reformer **interested in the education of low-caste boys and girls**.
- He opened two more schools for girls in 1851. He was honoured by the Board of Education for the work he did for girls’ education in 1852. Phule established a school for untouchables and a night school in 1852.
- He organised **Satya Shodhak Samaj in 1873** to organise the lower castes against the Hindu social order based on varna and caste system.
- One of his colleagues started the first newspaper of the Movement, **Din Bandhu, in 1877**.
- The government appointed him a **member of the Poona Municipality in 1876**.
- **Title of ‘Mahatma’ was conferred on him by the people in Bombay in 1888**.
- **Writings and Publication:** Brahmanache Kasab (1869), Gulamgiri (1873), Sarvajanic Satyadharma Pustak (A book of True Religion For All) published in 1891.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave

- One of India’s best-known social reformers and a widely venerated disciple of Mohandas K. (Mahatma) Gandhi.
- **Founder of the Bhoodan Yajna** (“Land-Gift Movement”).
- Took part in programs of non-cooperation and especially the call for use of Swadeshi goods instead of imports.
- In 1940, he was chosen as the first Individual Satyagrahi (an Individual standing up for Truth

instead of collective action) against British Raj by Gandhi in India.

- He was given the **honorific title acharya (“teacher”)**.
- He **adopted the term Sarvodaya** from Gandhi which simply means **“Progress for All”**.
- The Sarvodaya movement under him implemented various programs during the 1950s, the chief among which is the **Bhoodan (Land Gift) Movement in Pochampalli village** of Telangana.
- In 1923, he brought out **‘Maharashtra Dharma’**, a monthly in Marathi, which had **his essays on the Upanishads**.
- Established the **Brahma Vidya Mandir in 1959**, a small community for women, aiming at self-sufficiency on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi’s teachings.
- **Work:** Swarajya Sastra, Geeta Pravachane, Teesri Shakti, or The Third Power, etc.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- He emerged on the Indian scene as one of the great reformers, educationists, and modernisers within the Muslim community.
- Syed Ahmed Khan started the **Aligarh Movement** and wanted to remove the bitter enmity between those participating in the non-cooperation movement. He also wanted a proper interpretation of Islam and modern education for Muslims. He prepared Muslims to meet the challenge before them and strove for Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Sir Syed devoted his entire life to bringing about reconciliation between the British and the Muslims.
- He founded the **Scientific Society in 1863 at Ghazipur**, in Uttar Pradesh. The basic objective was to translate scientific literature, into Urdu.
- He founded **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College** in 1875/ 1877. It was proposed that here, while modern education would be imparted to the Muslims, they would also have some training in the preservation of their cultural heritage.
- On the contrary, he maintained that Hindu-Muslim communities would have distinct political options separate from each other. This was the driving force that made him argue that the Indian National Congress was not in the best interest of the community of Muslims.
- **Publications and writings:** He produced an important work **Asar-us Sanadeed**, a monumental work on the monuments of Delhi. His writing also includes **Tmikh-i-Sarkashiye Bijnor**, with a narrative of the developments as regards the Revolt. However more important was his **Asbab-i-Baghawat-i- Hind**

published in 1858. The **Loyal Mohammedans of India** in 1860. In 1866, Sir Syed started a journal on behalf of the Society called the **Indian Institute Gazette**. A magazine called **Tahzib-ul Akhlaq** was published in 1888 and 1889.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- He is also known as the **‘Father of Indian Unrest.’**
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, commonly known as **Lokamanya Tilak** was a leader of the Indian independence movement and belonged to the extremist faction.
- Tilak joined Congress in 1890. He was opposed to moderate ways and views and had a more radical and aggressive stance against British rule.
- He was one of the first advocates of Swaraj or self-rule. He gave the **slogan, “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.”**
- Along with **Bipin Chandra Pal** and **Lala Lajpat Rai**, he was called the **‘Lal-Bal-Pal’** trio of extremist leaders.
- With Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, he started the New English School at Pune in 1876 and started their career as a school teacher.
- He published two papers – **Kesari in Marathi** and **Mahratta in English**.
- In 1885 they set up the **Deccan Education Society** in order to start a college which was later named after the then Governor of Bombay as the **Ferguson College**.
- He was one of the founders of the **All-India Home Rule League**, along with NFHI and G S Khaparde.
- He used the **Ganesh Chaturthi and Shiv Jayanti (birth anniversary of Shivaji)** festivals to create unity and a national spirit among the people.
- Tilak **started the Swadeshi movement in India** and to promote it, **Tilak with Jamshedji Tata established Bombay Swadeshi Stores**.
- He spent 6 years in **Mandalay prison** from 1908 to 1914 for writing articles defending Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose.
- **Literary Work:** “Orion: Studies in the Antiquity of Ved”, “The Arctic Home of Veds”, “Giro-Rohasya”. In 1881 he started two weeklies, ‘Maratha’ in English and ‘Kesari’ in Marathi.

Lala Lajpat Rai

- Popularly known as **‘Punjab Kesari’** or the **‘Lion of Punjab’**, Lala Lajpat Rai was an outstanding leader, statesman, historian, educationist, distinguished editor, ardent social and religious reformer, and powerful orator.

- He was instrumental in laying the foundation of the traditions of constructive criticism of Government policies.
- Along with Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai formed the **trinity of militant leaders**.
- He was an active campaigner for Swadeshi and preached the message of self-reliance in India and abroad.
- He started the **Servants of the People Society** which did commendable work in diverse fields.
- He was elected **President of the Indian National Congress in 1920**.
- Later, he was associated with the **Swaraj Party**.
- Lala Lajpat Rai **died a martyr while leading a demonstration against the Simon Commission** in Lahore.
- The superintendent of police, **James A. Scott**, ordered the police to lathi (baton) charge the protesters and personally assaulted Rai.
- **Publications:** The Story of My Deportation (1908), Arya Samaj (1915), The United States of America: A Hindu's impressions (1916), Young India (1916), England's Debt to India: India (1917).

Bhagat Singh

- Bhagat Singh represents the character of Indian Revolutionaries in the third decade of the 20th century.
- His rejection of Gandhian philosophy of non-violence, his antipathy towards the reformist attitude of the Congress, his belief in **Marxian Communism**, **his atheism**, his belief in terrorism as a mode to uphold the dignity of a suppressed and humiliated people, his claim of revolution as a Birth right, were all ideas typical of the Indian youth in the twenties and the thirties.
- Initially, he supported Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- However, when Gandhi withdrew the movement in the wake of the **Chauri Chaura incident**, **Bhagat Singh turned to revolutionary nationalism**.
- He was particularly affected by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919) and the violence against unarmed Akali protestors at Nankana Sahib (1921).
- In 1926, he founded the **Naujawan Bharat Sabha**. This organisation aimed to encourage revolution against British rule by rallying the peasants and workers.
- In 1928, he established the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** along with Sukhdev, Chandrashekhar Azad, and others.
- On 8th April 1929, Singh and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw a bomb into the Central Assembly at Delhi, from the Visitors' Gallery.
- Bhagat Singh was arrested and charged in the **Saunders murder case**, along with **Rajguru, Sukhdev** and others. **This trial commenced in July 1929**.
- The trio was ordered to be **hanged on 24 March 1931** but the sentence was carried out a day earlier at the Lahore Jail. After the hanging, their mortal remains were cremated in secret.
- **23rd March is observed as 'Martyrs' Day' or 'Shaheed Diwas' or 'Sarvodaya Day'** in honour of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev.
- **Publications:** Why I Am an Atheist: An Autobiographical Discourse, The Jail Notebook, And Other Writings, Ideas of a Nation

Ashfaqulla Khan

- Ashfaqulla Khan (1900 – 1927) was a freedom fighter in the Indian independence movement. He was **born in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh**.
- After the **Chauri Chaura** incident in 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the call for this movement.
- In the mid-1920s, **Khan and Bismil went on to found the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)**, with the aim of winning freedom for the country through an armed revolution.
- The immediate object of the revolutionary party in the domain of politics was to establish a federal Republic of the United State of India through an organized and armed revolution.
- In August 1925, an armed robbery took place on board the **Kakori Express, going from Shahjahanpur to Lucknow**, whose objective was to **fund the activities of HSRA**.
- The trial for robbery ended in April 1927, with Bismil, Khan, **Rajendra Lahiri**, and Roshan Singh sentenced to death, and the others being given life sentences.
- He was put to death by hanging on 19 December 1927 at **Faizabad jail**.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was born a **Pashtoon in 1890** in the Northwest border city of Utmanzai, located in today's Pakistan.
- **He was also known as Bacha Khan**. For his adherence to pacifism and close association with Mahatma Gandhi, he earned the nickname "**Frontier Gandhi**",
- A new centre of Civil Disobedience emerged in the shape of the North West Frontier Province, where

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and his followers - the **Khudai Khidmatgars** commonly known as the **“Red Shirts” (Surkh Posh)**, - began non-violent civil disobedience.

- Some one hundred thousand Muslims joined his **“Khudai Khidmatgar”** or **“Servers of Allah”** movement.
- On June 21, 1947, in **Bannu**, a **loya jirga (grand assembly in the Pashtun language)** was held consisting of Bacha Khan, the Khudai Khidmatgars, and members of the Provincial Assembly.
- In this **jirga**, the **Bannu Resolution** was declared where it was stated that the Pashtun People be given a choice of having an **independent state of Pashunistan** composing all Pashtun territories of British India.
- The British refused to even consider this request as it would seriously jeopardize the partition plan if areas were conceded based on ethnicity
- Bacha Khan formed Pakistan’s first national opposition party on 8 May 1948 – **The Pakistan Azad Party**. The opposition would be constructive in nature and non-communal in its ideology.

Mahatma Gandhi

- Gandhi is known by different names, such as **Mahatma (a great soul)**, **Bapuji (endearment for father in Gujarati)**, and **Father of the Nation**.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa on 9th January 1915 which is marked as **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)**.
- In 1916, he organized the **first satyagraha at Chamaparan**, then **Kheda satyagraha (1917)** and **Ahmedabad satyagraha in 1918**.
- He launched **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)** and **withdrew it after the Chauri-Chaura incident**.
- He **started the Salt March on 12 Mar 1930** and the **Civil Disobedience Movement on 6th April 1930** by breaking the salt law.
- The Poona Pact was signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932. Gandhi launched the **Quit India Movement in 1942**.
- The **International Day of Non-Violence is marked on 2nd October**, the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi.
- The General Assembly, in a resolution adopted on 5 June 2007, established the commemoration, the International Day as an occasion to disseminate the message of non-violence, including through education and public awareness.
- The theme of International Day of Peace, 2022 is **“End racism. Build peace”**.

- He ran four publications — **Indian Opinion**, **Young India**, **Navajivan**, and **Harijan**; and wrote the books **Hind Swaraj** and **My Experiments with Truth (Autobiography)**.

Jawaharlal Nehru

- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was **born in Allahabad** on November 14, 1889.
- In 1912, he attended the **Bankipore Congress** as a delegate and became Secretary of the Home Rule League, Allahabad 1919.
- He organised the **first Kisan March in the Pratapgarh District** of Uttar Pradesh in 1920. He was twice imprisoned in connection with the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22.
- Pt. Nehru became the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee in September 1923.
- On August 29, 1928, he attended the All-Party Congress and was **one of the signatories to the Nehru Report on Indian Constitutional Reform, named after his father Motilal Nehru**.
- The same year, he also founded the **‘Independence for India League’**, which advocated complete severance of the British connection with India, and became its General Secretary.
- In 1929, Pt. Nehru was elected President of the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, where complete independence for the country was adopted as the goal.
- He was imprisoned several times during 1930-35 in connection with the Salt Satyagraha and other movements launched by Congress.
- He completed his ‘Autobiography’ in Almora Jail on February 14, 1935**.
- On August 7, 1942, Pt. Nehru moved the historic ‘Quit India’ resolution at the A.I.C.C. session in Bombay.
- On August 8, 1942, he was arrested along with other leaders and taken to Ahmednagar Fort. This was his longest and also his last detention.
- He was elected President of the Congress for the fourth time on July 6, 1946, and again for three more terms from 1951 to 1954.
- In 1955, **Nehru was awarded the Bharat Ratna**, India’s highest civilian honour.

Subhash Chandra Bose

- Subhas Chandra Bose, **affectionately called as Netaji**, was one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle.

- He **founded Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj)** to overthrow British Empire from India and came to acquire legendary status among the Indian masses.
- In 1919 to compete in Indian Civil Services, in England, he **appeared for the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in 1920 and came out fourth in order of merit**. However, Subhas Chandra Bose was **deeply disturbed by the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and left his Civil Services apprenticeship** midway through to return to India in 1921.
- On Gandhiji's instructions, he started working under Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, whom he later acknowledged as his political guru.
- In 1928 the Motilal Nehru Committee appointed by the Congress declared in favour of Domination Status, but Subhas Chandra Bose along with Jawaharlal Nehru opposed it, and both asserted that they would be satisfied with nothing short of complete independence for India.
- Subhas also announced the formation of the **Independence League**.
- Subhas Chandra Bose was jailed during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. He was released in 1931 after the Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed.
- He **protested against the Gandhi-Irwin pact** and opposed the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement especially when Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged.
- **He was elected President of the Haripura Congress Session in 1938.**
- Subhas Chandra Bose was re-elected in 1939, **defeating Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya** who had been backed by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee.
- In January 1941, Subhas Chandra Bose disappeared from his home in Calcutta and reached Germany via Afghanistan.
- In January 1942, he began his regular broadcasts from Radio Berlin, which aroused tremendous enthusiasm in India. In July 1943, he arrived in Singapore from Germany.
- Subhas Chandra Bose was **reportedly killed in an air crash over Taipeh, Taiwan (Formosa)** on August 18, 1945.

B. R Ambedkar

- Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar, a fighter in the cause of the **Annihilation of Caste**, was born in a low-caste Mahar family on 14th April 1891.
- His life was one of the struggles, as his radical proposals to deal with the Caste System met with overt hostility from the Upper Castes.
- He contemplated the idea of reservations for Dalits and other religious outcasts.
- **In 1932, the Poona Pact** was signed **between Dr. Ambedkar and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya**, representatives of the Hindu Brahmins relinquishing reservation of seats for the untouchable classes in the Provisional legislatures, within the general electorate. These classes were later designated as Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes.
- In 1936, Ambedkar founded the **Independent Labour Party**. In the 1937 elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, his party won 15 seats.
- After his return from Sri Lanka, he decided to **convert to Buddhism**.
- He was **posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna**, India's highest civilian honor, in 1990.
- **Publications:** Essays on Untouchables and Untouchability, The Annihilation of Caste, Waiting for a Visa, launched a newspaper called "**Mooknayaka**" (leader of the silent) in 1920, "The Buddha and His Dhamma", The Buddha or Karl Marx".

Sarojini Naidu

- Sarojini Naidu was born in Hyderabad on 13 February 1879.
- She became a part of the Indian nationalist movement and became a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and his idea of swaraj.
- She was arrested, along with other Congress leaders including Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Madan Mohan Malaviya for **participating in the 1930 Salt March**.
- Sarojini was one of the major figures to have led the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement.
- She faced repeated arrests by the British authorities during that time and even spent over 21 months (1 year and 9 months) in jail.
- **She was appointed the President of the Indian National Congress in 1925** and later became the Governor of the United Provinces in 1947, becoming the first woman to hold the office of Governor in the Dominion of India.
- **Writings:** Her work as a poet earned her the sobriquet 'the Nightingale of India', or 'Bharat Kokila' by Mahatma Gandhi because of the colour, imagery, and lyrical quality of her poetry. Published in 1912, '**In the Bazaars of Hyderabad**' remains one of her most popular poems.

Bipin Chandra Pal

- Bipin Chandra Pal also known as the **'Father of Revolutionary Thoughts in India'** was born in Poil, a village in Habiganj District, present-day Bangladesh.
- Pal was also inspired by the ideas of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Aurobindo Ghosh.
- In 1898, he went to England to study comparative theology. He returned to India in one year and plunged into the freedom struggle.
- He started popularising the idea of 'swaraj' to Indians.
- He joined the Congress Party in 1886. He also participated in the Swadeshi movement and the non-cooperation movement. He agitated against the partition of Bengal in 1905.
- **Writings:** Some of the books he authored are 'Indian Nationalism', 'Swaraj and the Present Situation', 'Nationality and Empire', 'The Basis of Social Reform', 'The New Spirit and Studies in Hinduism', and 'The Soul of India'. He edited the journals The Democrat' and 'The Independent'. He also started many newspapers and magazines such as 'Paridarsak', 'Bande Mataram', 'New India' and 'Swaraj'.

C. Rajagopalachari

- Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, **popularly known as Rajaji**, was born on December 10th in 1878.
- He studied law at the Presidency College in Madras (now Chennai) and began practice in Salem in the year 1900.
- In 1916, he **formed the Tamil Scientific Terms Society**, an organization that translated scientific terms of chemistry, physics, mathematics, astronomy, and biology into simple Tamil words.
- **He became the chairperson of the municipality of Salem in 1917** and served there for two years.
- **In 1955**, he was honoured with India's highest civilian award **Bharat Ratna**.
- He **joined the** Indian National Congress and acted as a **legal advisor**.
- He defended Indian Independence activist, **P. Varadarajulu Naidu** against charges of sedition in 1917.
- He was elected as the first **premier of the Madras Presidency** in 1937.
- In **1939**, Rajagopalachari took a **step to abolish untouchability and caste prejudice** and issued the **Madras Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act**.

- After the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation **Dalits were allowed to enter inside temples**.
- At the time of Partition, he was appointed as the **Governor of West Bengal**.
- In 1947, during the absence of Lord Mountbatten, the last British viceroy and independent **India's first Governor General, Rajagopalachari was temporarily chosen to hold the office**. Therefore, he was the **last governor-general of India**.
- He was also involved in the Vaikom Satyagraha movement against untouchability.
- During the Quit India Movement, Rajagopalachari opposed Gandhi.

Aurobindo Ghosh.

- Aurobindo Ghose was born in Calcutta on 15th August 1872.
- He was a yogi, seer, philosopher, poet, and Indian nationalist who propounded a **philosophy of divine life on earth through spiritual evolution**.
- His pragmatic strategies to get rid of British rule marked him as **"the Prophet of Indian Nationalism"**.
- In May 1908, Aurobindo was **arrested in connection with the Alipore Conspiracy Case**.
- He met Mirra Alfassa in Pondicherry, and their spiritual collaboration led to **"Integral Yoga"**. Integral Yoga is a yoga of Earth transformation.
- In Pondichéry he founded a community of spiritual seekers, which took shape as the Sri Aurobindo Ashram in 1926.
- **Literary work:** An English newspaper called **Bande Mataram** (in 1905); Bases of Yoga; Bhagavad Gita and Its Message; The Future Evolution of Man; Rebirth and Karma; Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol Hour of God.

Rabindranath Tagore

- He was also referred to as **'Gurudev', 'Kabiguru', and 'Biswakabi'**.
- He was born in Calcutta on 7th May 1861.
- He had spoken at the World Parliament for Religions in the years 1929 and 1937.
- He is said to have composed over 2000 songs and his songs and music are called 'Rabindra Sangeet' with its own distinct lyrical and fluid style.
- In 1921 **established the Vishwa-Bharati University**.
- In 1913 he was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature** for his **work on Gitanjali**.

- In 1915 he was awarded a knighthood by British King George V. In 1919, following the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, he **renounced his Knighthood**.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- He was born on 9th May 1866 in Kotluk village in present-day Maharashtra (then part of the Bombay Presidency).
- Between 1899 and 1902, he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.
- He was associated with the **Moderate Group** of the Indian National Congress (joined in 1889).
- He became president of INC in 1905 in the Banaras session.
- He established the Servants of India Society in 1905 for the expansion of Indian education.
- In 1908, Gokhale founded the **Ranade Institute of Economics**.
- As a liberal nationalist, he is regarded by Mahatma Gandhi as his **political guru**.
- He started an English weekly newspaper, **The Hitavada** (The people's paper).

Veer Savarkar

- He was born on 28th May 1883 in Bhagur, a village near Nashik in Maharashtra.
- Founded a secret society called **Abhinav Bharat Society**.
- He was involved with organizations such as **India House and the Free India Society**.
- He was arrested in 1909 on charges of **plotting an armed revolt against the Morley-Minto reform** (Indian Councils Act 1909).
- He was the **president of Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1943**.
- Publication: '**The Indian War of Independence, 1857** and '**Hindutva: Who is Hindu?**'
- He opposed the Quit India Movement of 1942.
- **Death:** He died on 26th February 1966 due to fasting on his own wish of death.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee was born in a Bengali Brahmin family on the 6th of July, 1901, in Calcutta.
- He was an Indian politician, barrister, and academician who served as the Minister for Industry and Supply in Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet.
- At the age of 33, **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee became**

the youngest vice-chancellor of Calcutta University in 1934.

- He **demanding the partition of Bengal in 1946** to prevent the inclusion of its Hindu-majority areas in a Muslim-dominated East Pakistan.
- He founded the **Bharatiya Jana Sangh (BJS)**, the predecessor of the modern-day Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).
- He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly and later, the first Lok Sabha.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

- He was the Son of Mahadev Sahai, he was **born in Zeradei**, Siwan, Bihar on 3rd December 1884.
- The Champaran Satyagraha not only brought him closer to Mahatma Gandhi but also changed the entire course of his life.
- In March 1930, Gandhiji launched the Salt Satyagraha. Under the guidance of Dr. Prasad, a **salt Satyagraha was launched in Nakhas Pond, Bihar**.
- He officially joined the **Indian National Congress in 1911**, during its annual session held in Calcutta.
- He officially joined the Indian National Congress in 1911, during its annual session held in Calcutta.
- He presided over the **Bombay session of the Indian National Congress** in October 1934.
- He was elected President of INC for the second time. In April 1939.
- Two and a half years after independence, on 26th January 1950, the Constitution of independent India was ratified and he was **elected India's First President**.
- In 1962, after 12 years as President, Dr. Prasad retired, and was subsequently awarded the **Bharat Ratna**, the nation's highest civilian award.
- **Literary work:** Satyagraha at Champaran: India Divided: His autobiography "Atmakatha", Mahatma Gandhi and Bihar, Some Reminiscences: *Bapu ke Kadmon Mein*.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- He was born on 31st October 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat.
- He was the **first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India**.
- **He headed various Committees of the Constituent Assembly of India**, namely: the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights; the Committee on Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas; Provincial Constitution Committee.

- He Integrated the farmer's cause in **Kheda Satyagraha (1918)** and **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)** with the national freedom movement.
- Women of Bardoli bestowed the title '**Sardar**' on **Vallabhbhai Patel**, which means 'a Chief or a Leader'.
- He is remembered as the '**Patron Saint of India's Civil Servants**' as he established the modern all-India services system.
- Sardar Patel played a key role in the integration of about 565 princely states into the Indian Union.
- He is known as the "**Iron Man of India**" for playing an important role in the unification and integration of Indian princely states into the Indian federation.
- Patel was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in 1991.
- The **Statue of Unity** is built in honor of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is the tallest statue in the world.

Madan Mohan Malviya

- He was born on 25th December 1861, in Allahabad (now Prayagraj) in Uttar Pradesh.
- He was given the title of '**Mahamana**' by Mahatma

Gandhi and the second President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan gave him the status of a '**Karmayogi**'.

- In 1930, when Mahatma Gandhi launched the Salt Satyagraha and the Civil Disobedience Movement, he participated in it and courted arrest.
- He was **four times** elected as the President of the Congress committee.
- INC President in 24th (1909) and 33rd (1918) Sessions at Lahore and Delhi respectively.
- He was President (of INC) in 1932 and 1933 as well but due to arrest, he could not preside, and later **Sengupta was elected Congress chief in 1933**.
- He worked as editor of the **Hindustan** and started **Abhyudaya** (Hindi weekly) in 1907, **Maryada** (Hindi monthly) in 1910, and **The Leader** (English Daily) in 1909.
- He founded Hindu Mahasabha in 1906 and served as a member of the Imperial Legislative Council.
- In 1916, he founded Banaras Hindu University.
- He died on 12th November 1946, at the age of 84.
- He was honoured with **Bharat Ratna (posthumously) in 2015**.

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