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## Pocket Notes

### MODERN HISTORY

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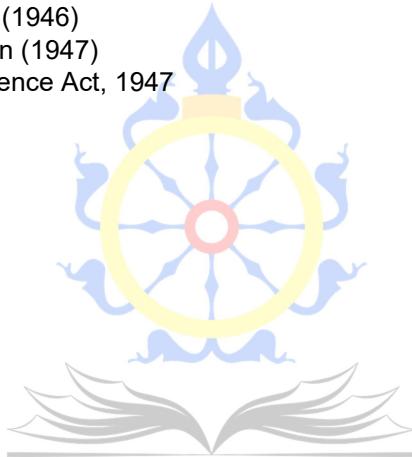
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# Study OAS

# Battle of Plessey (1757)

- After the death of Alivardi Khan (1756), his grandson Siraj-ud-Daulah became Nawab of Bengal.
- Conflicts arose due to:
  - Company fortifying Calcutta without permission.
  - Misuse of trade privileges by Company servants.
  - Siraj's opposition to British interference in internal matters.
- Siraj attacked Fort William (Calcutta) → British ousted → later recaptured under Robert Clive.

## Course of the Battle

- Fought on 23 June 1757 at Plassey (Palashi, Bengal).
- British forces under Robert Clive vs. Siraj-ud-Daulah's army (much larger).
- Betrayal played a key role:
  - Mir Jafar (commander-in-chief), Rai Durlabh, Jagat Seth (bankers) secretly allied with British.
  - Only a small part of Siraj's army actually fought.
- Siraj fled, later captured and killed; Mir Jafar made Nawab.

## Results

- Mir Jafar became puppet Nawab of Bengal under Company control.
- Company received huge financial rewards and trading privileges.
- Strengthened political influence of British in Bengal.

## Significance

- Turning point in Indian history → beginning of British political dominance.
- Opened way for British control over Bengal's resources.
- Proved that Indian disunity & betrayal were key to British success.
- Provided financial base for Company's further wars in India.

## Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Date & Place: 22 October 1764, Buxar (Bihar).
- Opponents:
  - British East India Company → Major Hector Munro.
  - Combined forces → Mir Qasim (ex-Nawab of Bengal), Shuja-ud-Daula (Nawab of Awadh), Shah Alam II (Mughal Emperor).
- Cause:
  - Mir Qasim's reforms (modernised army, abolished trade duties) clashed with Company's interests.
  - Alliance of dispossessed rulers to curb Company power.
- Course:
  - British army (7,000) defeated combined Indian force (~40,000).
  - Mir Qasim fled, Shuja-ud-Daula retreated, Shah Alam surrendered.
- Treaty of Allahabad (1765):
  - Diwani rights (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa) granted to Company → revenue collection authority.
  - Shuja-ud-Daula → paid indemnity, surrendered Allahabad & Kora.
  - Shah Alam II → pensioner of Company, resided at Allahabad.
  - Mir Jafar reinstated as puppet Nawab of Bengal.
- Significance:
  - Plassey = influence, Buxar = authority.
  - Secured financial base for expansion.
  - Established Company as supreme political power in India.
  - Mughal Emperor reduced to dependency.

# Portuguese in India

- First Arrival:
  - Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (1498), welcomed by Zamorin.
  - Marked beginning of European maritime trade with India.
- Expansion:
  - 1500 → Cabral established 1st Portuguese factory at Calicut.
  - 1505 → Francisco de Almeida (1st Governor, policy of "Blue Water" – naval supremacy).
  - 1509 → Battle of Diu → Portuguese naval supremacy over Arabs, Egyptians, Gujaratis.
  - 1510 → Albuquerque captured Goa → became capital.
- Key Governors & Achievements:
  - Albuquerque (1509–15):
    - Captured Goa (1510).
    - Encouraged marriages with Indians.
    - Introduced "cartaz" (naval trade pass).
    - Controlled Malacca (1511).
  - Nino da Cunha (1529–38): Moved capital from Cochin to Goa.
  - Francisco de Souza (1542): St. Francis Xavier's missionary activities.
- Settlements:
  - Goa, Diu, Daman, Bassein, Cochin, Calicut, Nagapattinam, Hooghly.
  - Held monopoly over Indian Ocean trade in 16th century.
- Decline:
  - Corruption, limited resources, oppressive policies.
  - Rise of Dutch & English trading companies in 17th century.
  - Defeat by Marathas (Portuguese lost Salsette & Bassein, 1739).
  - Reduced to minor pockets: Goa, Daman, Diu → stayed till 1961.
- Legacy:
  - Introduced tobacco, cashew, pineapple, chillies.
  - Printing press in India (Goa, 1556).
  - Distinct Indo-Portuguese architecture & culture in Goa.

## Dutch in India

- Dutch East India Company (VOC) established in 1602.
- First factory at Masulipatnam (1605).
- Settlements & Centres:
  - Pulicat (1610) → first HQ in India.
  - Later shifted to Nagapattinam.
  - Other posts: Surat, Cochin, Kasim Bazar, Patna, Malabar, Chinsura.
- Trade Focus:
  - Spices, silk, cotton, indigo, saltpetre.
  - Dominated spice trade in Malacca, Indonesia, Ceylon.
  - More interested in East Indies than India → limited expansion in India.
- Conflict & Decline:
  - Rivalry with Portuguese & English.
  - Battle of Colachel (1741): Dutch defeated by Marthanda Varma (Travancore) → first Asian king to defeat a European naval power.
  - Gradual decline in 18th century as English power rose.
  - By 1825 Treaty of London, Dutch exchanged Indian settlements with British for Sumatra (Indonesia).
- Legacy:
  - Left no major cultural imprint.
  - Remembered mainly for trade and Colachel defeat.

## English in India

- Surat
  - 1612 → Battle of Swally (Thomas Best defeated Portuguese).
  - 1613 → First English factory established at Surat.
  - Became Company's initial HQ in India.
- Madras
  - 1639 → Francis Day got site from local ruler.
  - Fort St. George built → foundation of Madras Presidency.
- Bombay

- 1661 → Portuguese gifted Bombay to Charles II (marriage dowry with Catherine of Braganza).
- 1668 → Charles II leased Bombay to East India Company at £10 annual rent.
- Became Bombay Presidency.
- Calcutta
  - 1690 → Job Charnock established factory.
  - Fort William built later.
  - Became Bengal Presidency HQ.
- Company Charters
  - 1600 → Elizabeth I granted monopoly of eastern trade.
  - 1657 → Oliver Cromwell renewed Company's privileges.
  - 1698 → New Company formed, later merged with old one in 1708.
  - 1717 → Farrukhsiyar's farman → duty-free trade in Bengal, Deccan, Gujarat → called Company's "Magna Carta."

## Danes in India

- Entry:
  - Danish East India Company formed in 1616.
  - Arrived in India in early 17th century with limited resources.
- Settlements:
  - Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu, 1620) → first Danish trading post.
  - Serampore (Bengal, 1755) → important centre for trade and missionary work.
- Activities:
  - Mainly focused on trade in pepper and textiles.
  - Serampore became famous for missionary and educational work (Serampore College, 1818, by William Carey).
- Decline:
  - Could not compete with Portuguese, Dutch, English, and French.
  - Sold all Indian settlements to the English in 1845.
- Significance:
  - Left little political impact.
  - Known for missionary and printing activities.

# French in India

- Entry & Early Settlements:
  - French East India Company established in 1664 by Colbert under Louis XIV.
  - First factory at Surat (1668).
  - Key centres: Pondicherry (1674, HQ), Chandernagore (1692), Mahe, Karaikal, Yanam.
- Pondicherry:
  - Became main base and capital of French possessions.
  - Developed into a prosperous settlement under governors like François Martin.
- Dupleix (Governor, 1742–54):
  - Expanded French influence in South India.
  - Intervened in succession disputes of Hyderabad and Carnatic → began Carnatic Wars.
  - Initially successful against English with help of trained sepoys.

## **Carnatic Wars (English vs French):**

- First (1746–48): Part of Austrian Succession War. French captured Madras, but restored by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- Second (1749–54): French supported Chanda Sahib, English supported Muhammad Ali in Carnatic; Robert Clive's strategy gave English edge.
- Third (1757–63): Part of Seven Years' War. Battle of Wandiwash (1760) decisive English victory.
  - Treaty of Paris (1763): French lost political ambitions, confined to small trading posts.
- Decline:
  - French suffered from weak naval support, lack of funds, and poor coordination with Paris.
  - Lost to English permanently after Wandiwash.
  - Retained only a few settlements (Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikal, Yanam, Chandernagore) till 1954.

# Expansion in Bengal

## Dual Administration (1765–72)

- Introduced by Robert Clive after Treaty of Allahabad (1765).
- Company got Diwani rights (revenue collection) → Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
- Nawab retained Nizamat functions (police, justice, administration).
- Company controlled revenue, Nawab carried expenses of administration.
- Effects:
  - Company enjoyed power without responsibility.
  - Exploitation of peasants and artisans.
  - Breakdown of administration → famine of 1770.
- Ended in 1772 when Warren Hastings took over → Company assumed direct responsibility.

## Reforms under Warren Hastings (Governor of Bengal 1772–85)

- Judicial Reforms:
  - 1772 → set up Adalat system:
    - District Diwani Adalat (civil cases, Indian judges under Company supervision).
    - District Faujdari Adalat (criminal cases, headed by Indian officers under Muslim law).
  - 1773 → created Sadar Diwani Adalat (civil) at Calcutta.
  - 1773 → created Sadar Nizamat Adalat (criminal) at Calcutta under Muslim law officers.
- Revenue Reforms:
  - Ended Dual Government.
  - Introduced annual settlement system → highest bidder given revenue collection rights.
  - Established Board of Revenue at Calcutta.
- Administrative Reforms:
  - 1773 Regulating Act → first step in parliamentary control.
  - Reduced allowances of officials to curb corruption.
- Other Initiatives:
  - Patron of Oriental learning → supported Asiatic Society of Bengal (William Jones, 1784).
  - Codified Hindu and Muslim laws with help of pundits and maulvis.

# Anglo–Mysore Wars (1767–99)

## First Anglo–Mysore War (1767–69)

- Ruler: Haider Ali vs. British (Madras) with Marathas & Nizam.
- Haider Ali marched to the gates of Madras → compelled peace.
- Treaty of Madras (1769): Mutual restitution, alliance of equals.

## Second Anglo–Mysore War (1780–84)

- Cause: British failure to support Haider Ali against Marathas (breach of treaty).
- Haider Ali (with Tipu Sultan) vs. British.
- Battle of Pollilur (1780): Haider inflicted severe defeat on British.
- Haider died (1782), Tipu continued.
- Treaty of Mangalore (1784): Restored status quo → seen as humiliation for British.

## Third Anglo–Mysore War (1790–92)

- Cause: Tipu's attack on Travancore (British ally).
- British allied with Marathas & Nizam.
- Cornwallis led campaigns against Tipu.
- Treaty of Seringapatam (1792): Tipu ceded half of territory, paid indemnity, gave two sons as hostages.

## Fourth Anglo–Mysore War (1799)

- Cause: Tipu's attempt to rally against British (contact with French, Afghans).
- Lord Wellesley pursued aggressive policy.
- Siege of Srirangapatnam → Tipu killed (1799).
- Large part of Mysore annexed; some restored to Wodeyars under subsidiary alliance; small portion to Nizam.

## Significance

- Demonstrated strength of Indian resistance against Company.
- Tipu remembered as “Tiger of Mysore” → used rockets effectively.
- After 1799, Mysore ceased to be a threat; British free to expand in South & Deccan.

# Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775–1819)

## First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–82)

- Cause: Succession dispute → British supported Raghunath Rao (Raghoba) as Peshwa vs. Marathas' choice of Madhavrao II.
- British signed Treaty of Surat (1775) with Raghoba.
- Marathas resisted strongly under Mahadji Scindia & Nana Phadnavis.
- Treaty of Salbai (1782):
  - Recognised Madhavrao II as Peshwa.
  - Raghoba pensioned off.
  - Status quo restored → peace for 20 years.

## Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05)

- Cause: After Peshwa Baji Rao II signed Treaty of Bassein (1802) with British, angering Scindia & Bhonsle.
- British under Wellesley fought Scindia, Bhonsle & Holkar.
- Major Battles: Assaye (1803), Laswari, Argaon.
- Result: British victory; huge territorial gains in Doab, Bundelkhand, Gujarat, Odisha.
- Marathas' independence severely weakened.

## Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–19)

- Cause: Peshwa Baji Rao II resented loss of power, rose against British.
- British decisively defeated Marathas.
- Result:
  - End of Peshwa office (Baji Rao II exiled to Bithur with pension).
  - Territories annexed; Maratha Confederacy dissolved.
  - Only princely state left → Satara (later annexed by Doctrine of Lapse in 1848).

## Significance

- Marked the end of Maratha power.
- Cleared the path for British supremacy in India.
- After 1819 → no Indian power could challenge Company till 1857.

# Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845–49)

- After death of Ranjit Singh (1839), Sikh empire weakened due to court intrigues and powerful but unruly Khalsa army.
- British eager to expand beyond Sutlej.

## First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–46)

- Cause: Sikh army crossed Sutlej, provoking British.
- Major Battles:
  - Mudki (Dec 1845) – British narrow win.
  - Ferozeshah (Dec 1845) – heavy losses both sides.
  - Aliwal (Jan 1846) – British success.
  - Sobraon (Feb 1846) – decisive British victory.
- Treaty of Lahore (1846):
  - Sikh state reduced in size.
  - Indemnity imposed.
  - Jalandhar Doab ceded.
- Treaty of Amritsar (1846):
  - Kashmir sold to Gulab Singh (Dogra chief).

## Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–49)

- Cause: Rebellion at Multan; British accused Sikh nobles of complicity.
- Major Battles:
  - Ramnagar (1848) – indecisive.
  - Chillianwala (Jan 1849) – bloody, heavy British losses.
  - Gujarat (Feb 1849) – decisive British victory.
- Outcome:
  - Punjab annexed by Lord Dalhousie (1849).
  - Last ruler Dalip Singh pensioned off, taken to England.

## Significance

- End of Sikh sovereignty; Punjab became part of British India.
- Sikhs later became important in British Indian Army → called “sword arm of the Raj.”

## Anglo–Nepal War (1814–16)

- Background:
  - Expansionist policy of Gurkhas → occupied Terai, Kumaon, Garhwal, parts of Sikkim.
  - Frequent border clashes with British East India Company.
- Course of War:
  - British launched campaign in 1814 under General Ochterlony.
  - Initial setbacks, but Ochterlony's strategy later succeeded.
  - Gurkhas fought bravely but outnumbered.
- Treaty of Sugauli (1816):
  - Nepal ceded Sikkim, Kumaon, Garhwal, Terai to Company.
  - Boundaries of Nepal fixed.
  - Accepted a British Resident at Kathmandu.
  - Retained independence in internal matters.
- Aftermath & Significance:
  - Gurkhas admired for courage → recruited into British Indian Army (Gorkha regiments).
  - Marked British consolidation in Himalayas.
  - Nepal lost large territories but remained an independent buffer state between India and Tibet/China.

## Anglo–Burmese Wars (1824–85)

### First Anglo–Burmese War (1824–26)

- Cause: Border disputes in Assam, Manipur, Arakan; Burmese expansion threatened British India.
- Course: British troops suffered heavy casualties from tropical diseases but eventually prevailed.
- Treaty of Yandabo (1826):
  - Burma ceded Assam, Manipur, Arakan, Tenasserim.
  - Agreed to pay war indemnity.
  - Accepted a British Resident.

### Second Anglo–Burmese War (1852)

- Cause: Disputes over trade at Rangoon; British sought control over Lower Burma.
- Course: Naval operations captured Prome & Rangoon.

- Outcome: Annexation of Pegu (Lower Burma) → renamed British Burma.

### Third Anglo–Burmese War (1885)

- Cause:
  - Accusations of trade mismanagement against King Thibaw.
  - British desire to check French influence in Burma.
- Course: British forces quickly captured Mandalay.
- Outcome:
  - Entire Burma annexed to British India.
  - King Thibaw exiled to India.

### Significance

- Completed British control over Burma.
- Burma separated from British India in 1937.
- Became independent in 1948.

## Anglo–Afghan Wars (1839–1919)

### First Anglo–Afghan War (1839–42)

- Cause: British feared Russian influence in Afghanistan (“Great Game”).
- Installed Shah Shuja as puppet ruler after ousting Dost Mohammad.
- Course:
  - Initially successful, British entered Kabul.
  - 1842 → disastrous retreat from Kabul, almost entire British force annihilated.
- Result: British reinstalled Dost Mohammad; learnt lesson not to interfere deeply.

### Second Anglo–Afghan War (1878–80)

- Cause: Russians sent mission to Kabul; British demanded equal presence. Afghan refusal led to war.
- Course: British invaded, forced Treaty of Gandamak (1879).
- Treaty of Gandamak:
  - Amir Sher Ali accepted British control over foreign affairs.
  - British resident placed at Kabul (later killed during uprising).
- Result: British defeated Afghan resistance; installed Abdur Rahman Khan as Amir.

### Third Anglo-Afghan War (1919)

- Cause: Amir Amanullah Khan declared war after WWI, wanted full independence.
- Course: Short campaign; Afghans invaded but British repulsed them.
- Treaty of Rawalpindi (1919):
  - Afghanistan gained full control over foreign affairs → became independent nation.
  - End of “subordinate” status to British.

### Significance

- Reflected importance of Afghanistan as buffer state between British India & Russia.
- First war → humiliation for Company.
- Second war → British influence established but costly.
- Third war → formal Afghan independence; marked decline of British imperial prestige post-WWI.

## Anglo-Tibetan War (1903–04)

- Background:
  - Tibet closed itself to outside contact; British feared Russian influence there (part of “Great Game”).
  - Lord Curzon (Viceroy) wanted to establish British trade links and check Russia.
- Course of War:
  - Mission led by Col. Francis Younghusband marched from Sikkim into Tibet (1903).
  - Tibetans poorly armed, suffered heavy losses.
  - British forces reached Lhasa in August 1904.
- Treaty of Lhasa (1904):
  - Tibet agreed to open three trade marts (Gyantse, Yatung, Gartok).
  - Indemnity of 75 lakh rupees imposed.
  - Tibet promised not to deal with any foreign power except Britain.
- Aftermath:
  - Britain soon toned down treaty under pressure from China and Russia.
  - Later replaced by Anglo-Chinese Convention (1906) – acknowledged Chinese suzerainty over Tibet.
  - Showed British anxiety about Russian advances in Central Asia.

- Significance:
  - Secured British commercial interests but no lasting political control.
  - Demonstrated Tibet's strategic value as a buffer between India and China.

## Expansion under Governor-Generals

Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) – Subsidiary Alliance

- Introduced Subsidiary Alliance (1798) → Indian rulers forced to:
  - Accept British troops in their territory.
  - Pay for their maintenance.
  - Not employ any European without British consent.
  - Conduct foreign affairs only through Company.
- States brought under it: Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799), Awadh (1801), others followed.
- Result → British gained indirect control, Indian rulers lost independence.

Lord Hastings (1813–23)

- Expanded influence through wars & alliances.
- Anglo–Nepal War (1814–16) → Treaty of Sugauli.
- Anglo–Maratha War (Third, 1817–19) → ended Maratha Confederacy.
- Extended British control over large parts of India → supremacy firmly established.
- Patronised education → supported Calcutta Madrasa & Sanskrit College (Banaras).

Lord Dalhousie (1848–56) – Expansionist Reforms

- Doctrine of Lapse:
  - Adopted heirs not recognised → annexation.
  - States annexed: Satara, Nagpur, Jhansi, Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur.
- Annexations (wars):
  - Second Anglo–Sikh War (1848–49) → annexation of Punjab.
  - Annexation of Awadh (1856) citing maladministration.
- Modern Reforms:
  - Railways (first line Bombay–Thane, 1853).
  - Telegraph (first line Calcutta–Agra, 1853).
  - Uniform Post & Telegraph system (1854).
  - Public Works Department created.
- Social/Educational Reforms:
  - Woods Despatch (1854) → modern education system.
  - Widow Remarriage Act (1856).
- Significance:

- Considered true architect of modern India's infrastructure.
- His aggressive annexations also bred discontent → one cause of 1857 revolt.

## Land Revenue Systems in British India

### Permanent Settlement (1793 – Cornwallis)

- Introduced in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.
- Zamindars made hereditary owners of land; fixed revenue permanently with Company.
- Zamindars collected rent from peasants.
- Merits: Assured revenue to Company; created loyal landlord class.
- Demerits: Peasants exploited, no incentive for zamindars to improve land; widespread poverty and famines.

### Ryotwari System (introduced by Munro & Read, 1820s)

- Applied in Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam & Karnataka.
- Direct settlement with individual cultivators (ryots).
- Revenue fixed periodically (20–30 years), not permanent.
- Merits: Eliminated middlemen (zamindars).
- Demerits: Heavy assessments, frequent revisions; peasant remained insecure, often indebted.

### Mahalwari System (1822 – Holt Mackenzie, modified by William Bentinck in 1833)

- Introduced in NW Provinces, Punjab, parts of Central India.
- Settlement made with village communities (mahals) collectively responsible for payment.
- Revenue periodically revised.
- Merits: Community-based responsibility.
- Demerits: Burden still heavy; peasants fell into debt.

### Significance of All Systems

- All aimed at maximising Company's revenue.
- Created new classes (zamindars, moneylenders).
- Led to peasant distress, indebtedness, and uprisings (Indigo revolt, Deccan riots, etc.).

# Deindustrialisation – Decline of Indian Handicrafts

- Background:
  - India was a leading exporter of cotton textiles, silk, metalwork before British rule.
  - Bengal, Dhaka (muslin), Surat, Murshidabad were famous centres.
- Causes of Decline:
  - British Policy: Heavy import duty on Indian goods in Britain; duty-free entry for British goods in India.
  - Competition: Machine-made British textiles cheaper and flooded Indian markets.
  - Disruption of patronage: Indian princes, nobles, zamindars lost power after British conquest → artisans lost main customers.
  - Raw Material Drain: British policies forced export of raw cotton, depriving Indian weavers.
  - Famines & poverty: Reduced local demand for luxury goods.
  - Transport: Railways facilitated spread of British goods deep into Indian markets.
- Impact:
  - Collapse of traditional artisan industries.
  - Millions of weavers and artisans unemployed → forced into agriculture.
  - Rise of “deindustrialisation” → rural overburden, poverty.
  - India converted into an exporter of raw materials and importer of finished goods.

# Drain of Wealth Theory

- Propounded by: Dadabhai Naoroji in his book Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (1901).
- Meaning: A large part of India's wealth produced here was transferred to Britain without any equivalent return, causing Indian poverty.

## Main Forms of Drain

- Salaries, pensions, and allowances of British officials paid from Indian revenue.
- Profits of East India Company's trade remitted to England.
- Home charges → expenditure on wars, army, administration outside India charged to Indian revenues.
- Purchase of stores, materials, equipment in England but paid from Indian funds.
- Interest on public debt raised in Britain but serviced by India.
- Profits of foreign banking, insurance, shipping companies.

## Naoroji's Estimates

- Estimated drain at ₹8 crore per year (1835–70), later rising to ₹30–40 crore annually.

## Other Supporters

- R.C. Dutt (Economic History of India).
- M.G. Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji, later Tilak and Gokhale endorsed idea.

## Significance

- First systematic critique of British economic exploitation.
- Gave economic basis to Indian nationalism.
- Created awareness that British rule was causing poverty, famines, deindustrialisation.
- Termed as "Un-British Rule" as it impoverished India while enriching Britain.

# Rise of New Landowners & Moneylenders

## Background:

- British land revenue systems (Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari) disrupted traditional agrarian structure.
- Peasants burdened with heavy revenue demand, often borrowed to pay.

## Rise of New Landowners

- Permanent Settlement (1793):
  - Zamindars made hereditary owners; many became absentee landlords.
  - Created new class of loyal landowners dependent on British.
- Result:
  - Traditional village chiefs lost control.
  - Peasants reduced to tenants-at-will, insecure.
  - Land became commodity → bought & sold for revenue arrears.
  - A section of urban merchants and moneyed classes acquired zamindari lands through auctions.

## Rise of Moneylenders

- Heavy revenue demand forced peasants to borrow → moneylenders gained power.
- Land transfer laws allowed moneylenders to acquire peasant lands on default.
- Led to emergence of “rich peasant–moneylender nexus” exploiting cultivators.
- Moneylenders often charged exorbitant interest → cycle of indebtedness.
- Resulted in agrarian unrest: Deccan Riots (1875), Pabna Revolt, etc.

## Impact

- New classes of landlords and moneylenders became intermediaries between British and peasants.
- Traditional self-sufficient rural economy destroyed.
- Agrarian exploitation deepened → recurring famines and poverty.
- Discontent among peasantry later fuelled revolts and nationalist movements.

# Famines in British India

## Causes

- High revenue demand: Left peasants with no buffer in times of crop failure.
- Commercialisation of agriculture: Shift from food crops to cash crops (indigo, cotton, opium).
- Deindustrialisation & poverty: Reduced purchasing power of people.
- Neglect of irrigation: British focused on revenue and exports, not agriculture.
- Export of food grains: During shortages, India continued exporting grains to Britain.
- Transport & railways: Helped move food to ports for export rather than to famine-hit areas.

## Major Famines

- Bengal Famine (1770) → 1 crore deaths.
- Deccan famine (1791–92).
- Orissa famine (1866).
- Great Famine (1876–78) → 50 lakh deaths (Madras, Bombay, Mysore).
- Bengal Famine (1943) → 30 lakh deaths (WWII, man-made policies).

## Famine Commissions

- Campbell Commission (1866): After Orissa famine; recommended relief works.
- Strachey Commission (1878–80): Stressed need for Famine Codes.
- Lyall Commission (1897): Suggested permanent Famine Relief Fund.
- MacDonnell Commission (1900): Strengthened famine administration; recommended irrigation expansion.

## Impact

- Millions of deaths → highlighted neglect of colonial government.
- Famines not just natural but result of British policies prioritising revenue & exports.
- Became rallying point for Indian nationalists → Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt called famines proof of “Un-British rule.”

# Railways, Posts & Telegraphs – Integration & Exploitation

## Railways

- First line: 1853, Bombay (Bori Bunder) → Thane (34 km).
- Expanded rapidly; by 1900 India had world's 4th largest railway network.
- Role in Integration:
  - Connected distant regions → political unification.
  - Facilitated spread of ideas & nationalist movement.
  - Enabled quick troop movement for British control.
- Role in Exploitation:
  - Primarily built to transport raw materials (cotton, coal, food grains) from interiors to ports.
  - One-way freight traffic → imports of British goods.
  - Profits guaranteed to British investors ("Home Charges").

## Telegraphs

- Introduced in 1850s; first experimental line Calcutta → Diamond Harbour.
- Used extensively during 1857 Revolt to suppress rebels (major role in British control).
- Helped administrative centralisation but expensive for Indians.

## Postal System

# Study OAS

- Uniform postal rates introduced in 1854; system modernised with stamps.
- Expanded to rural areas gradually.
- Helped communication and spread of nationalist literature.

# Reformers

## Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772–1833)

- Known as “Father of Indian Renaissance.”
- Opposed Sati system, polygamy, child marriage, caste rigidity.
- Advocated widow remarriage, women’s education, monotheism.
- Founded Atmiya Sabha (1815) → discussion group.
- Founded Brahmo Sabha (1828) → later Brahmo Samaj.
- Supported freedom of press; founded newspapers *Sambad Kaumudi*, *Mirat-ul-Akbar*.
- Instrumental in abolition of Sati (1829) under Lord Bentinck.

## Debendranath Tagore (1817–1905)

- Known as “Maharshi.”
- Revived Brahmo Sabha in 1843 → renamed Brahmo Samaj.
- Advocated Upanishadic monotheism.
- Spread rational spiritual ideas among middle class.
- Opposed idolatry, emphasised meditation and simple worship.

## Keshab Chandra Sen (1838–84)

- Joined Brahmo Samaj (1858); dynamic leader.
- Modernised it, spread to many provinces.
- Introduced reforms: inter-caste marriage, female education, social equality.
- Founded Brahmo Samaj of India (1866) after split with Debendranath.
- Advocated social reform + religious universalism → influenced nationalist leaders.

## Impact of Brahmo Movement

- First organised socio-religious reform movement in modern India.
- Promoted rationalism, monotheism, social equality, women’s rights.
- Inspired later reform movements (Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, etc.).

## Dayananda Saraswati (1824–83) – Arya Samaj

- Founded Arya Samaj in 1875 (Bombay).
- Slogan: “Back to the Vedas.”
- Rejected idol worship, priestly dominance, caste by birth.
- Advocated monotheism, equality, social reform, widow remarriage, women's education.
- Started Shuddhi Movement → reconversion of Hindus.
- His book Satyarth Prakash (1875) spread reformist ideas.
- Arya Samaj later promoted nationalist spirit and spread in Punjab & UP.

## Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902) – Ramakrishna Mission

- Disciple of Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
- Founded Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 (Calcutta).
- Emphasised practical Vedanta → service to humanity is true worship of God.
- Advocated universal brotherhood, spiritual nationalism, uplift of poor & women.
- Represented India at World Parliament of Religions, Chicago (1893) – famous speech on tolerance.
- Mission set up schools, hospitals, relief works → still active.

## Swami Narayan (1781–1830) – Swaminarayan Sampradaya

- Born as Sahajanand Swami, founder of Swaminarayan sect in early 19th century (Gujarat).
- Preached moral living, vegetarianism, non-violence, devotion to God.
- Reformed practices like sati, female infanticide, superstitions.
- Established temples and community organisations.
- His movement still influential, especially in Gujarat (Akshardham temples).

## Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–98) – Aligarh Movement

- Loyalist after 1857 revolt → wanted Muslims to reconcile with British.
- Founded Aligarh Movement to promote modern education among Muslims.
- Established Scientific Society (1864) for translation of Western works.
- Founded Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (1875, Aligarh) → later Aligarh Muslim University (1920).
- Advocated rationalism, modern science, social reform, women's education.

- Opposed extremist politics, favoured cooperation with British.

### Deoband School (Dar-ul-Uloom, 1866)

- Founded at Deoband (UP) by Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi & Rashid Ahmad Gangohi.
- Aimed at revival of orthodox Islam based on Quran & Hadith.
- Opposed Western influence, English education.
- Politically anti-British, later leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad linked with nationalist movement.

### Ahmediya Movement (1889)

- Founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad in Punjab.
- Preached universal brotherhood, social reform, opposition to jihad.
- Claimed himself as prophet → caused opposition from orthodox Muslims.
- Later split into Qadiani & Lahori sections.

### Wahabi Movement (1820s–70s)

- Founded by Syed Ahmad Barelvi.
- Inspired by Abdul Wahab of Arabia → aim to purify Islam, oppose innovations.
- Declared jihad against British & corrupt Muslim rulers.
- Strong in NW provinces, Bengal, Punjab.
- Suppressed by British in 1870s but inspired later Islamic revival.

# Sikh & Parsi Reformers

## Singh Sabha Movement (1873 onwards) – Sikh Reformers

- Started in Amritsar (1873), later Lahore branch (1879).
- Aim: Revival of Sikhism against Christian missionaries, Arya Samaj influence, and internal corruption.
- Promoted education through Punjabi & Gurumukhi script.
- Published literature to revive Sikh teachings → journals like *Khalsa Akhbar*.
- Advocated removal of superstitions, idol worship, caste practices.
- Led to Akali Movement (1920s) → reform of gurdwaras, control wrested from mahants.
- Significance: Restored Sikh identity, prepared ground for political assertion in 20th century.

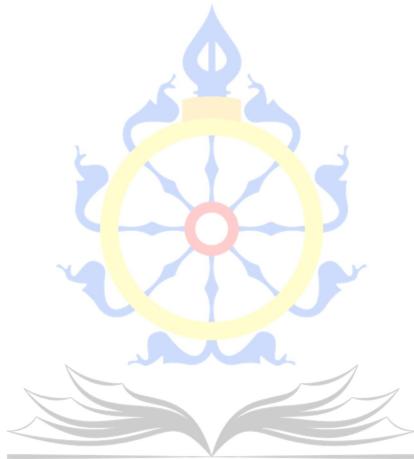
## Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha (1851) – Parsi Reformers

- Founded by Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S.S. Bengalee in Bombay.
- Aim: Reform Parsi community in line with modern values.
- Advocated female education, abolition of child marriage & polygamy.
- Promoted monogamy, widow remarriage, modern education.
- Encouraged study of Zoroastrian scriptures in original Avesta and Pahlavi.
- Helped Parsis emerge as a progressive, modern community in India.
- Significance: Inspired similar reform movements among other communities.

## Theosophical Society

- Foundation:
  - Established in 1875, New York by Madame H.P. Blavatsky & Col. H.S. Olcott.
  - HQ shifted to Adyar, Madras (1882).
- Aims:
  - Revive ancient religions (Hinduism, Buddhism) and emphasise universal brotherhood.
  - Promote study of comparative religion, philosophy, occult sciences.
  - Encourage spiritual revival rather than social-political reform.
- In India:
  - Annie Besant became prominent leader from 1893 onwards.

- Founded Central Hindu College (1898, Benares) → later nucleus of Banaras Hindu University.
- Advocated revival of Indian culture, self-rule (Home Rule Movement 1916).
- Impact:
  - Strengthened cultural confidence of Indians during colonial rule.
  - Inspired leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Annie Besant herself joined nationalist politics.
  - Blended spiritual revival with modern education.
- Limitations:
  - More spiritual than social; did not directly attack caste or gender inequality.



# Study OAS

# Social Legislations in British India

## Abolition of Sati

- Sati = practice of widow burning on husband's pyre.
- Opposed strongly by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Regulation XVII of 1829 by Lord William Bentinck → banned Sati in Bengal Presidency.
- Declared illegal & punishable as culpable homicide.

## Widow Remarriage

- Champion: Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- Supported by Hindu scriptures, campaigned for rights of widows.
- Hindu Widow Remarriage Act, 1856 (under Lord Canning).
- Legalised remarriage of Hindu widows, though social acceptance remained low.

## Child Marriage

- Age of Consent Act, 1891 → raised minimum age of consent for girls from 10 to 12 years.
- Sarda Act (Child Marriage Restraint Act), 1929:
  - Fixed minimum marriage age → 14 years for girls, 18 years for boys.
  - First social reform law passed due to Indian leaders' demand.
- Later amended to raise ages further.

## Significance

- Reflected impact of social reform movements + pressure on colonial government.
- Helped improve women's position gradually.
- Laid foundation for further social reforms in independent India.

# Caste Reform Movements

## Jyotiba Phule (1827–90) – Satyashodhak Samaj

- Founded Satyashodhak Samaj (1873, Pune).
- Aim: Liberate lower castes from Brahmin domination.
- Advocated education for women and depressed classes.
- Criticised caste inequality, priestly dominance, and social evils.
- Wrote Gulamgiri (Slavery, 1873).
- His wife Savitribai Phule → pioneer in women's education.

## Narayana Guru (1856–1928) – Kerala

- Spiritual and social reformer from Ezhava caste.
- Preached “One caste, one religion, one God for mankind.”
- Rejected caste discrimination, untouchability.
- Established temples open to all castes (Aruvippuram installation, 1888).
- Founded SNDP Yogam (1903) with Dr. Palpu for Ezhava uplift.

## Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (1879–1973) – Tamil Nadu

- Launched Self-Respect Movement (1925).
- Advocated rationalism, social equality, women's rights, anti-caste struggle.
- Opposed dominance of Brahmins in politics & society.
- Later founded Dravidar Kazhagam (basis for Dravidian movement).

# Peasant & Tribal Uprisings

## Sanyasi–Fakir Revolt (1763–1800)

- Background:
  - After Battle of Buxar (1764) and Bengal famine (1770), peasants devastated.
  - British revenue demands + denial of traditional alms to wandering Sanyasis & Fakirs triggered conflict.
- Course:
  - Revolt led by Majnu Shah (Fakir leader) and groups of Hindu Sanyasis + Muslim Fakirs.
  - Attacked Company factories, officials, treasuries in Bengal, Bihar, Assam.
- Suppression:
  - Harsh military action by Company → revolt crushed by early 19th century.
- Significance:
  - First popular resistance against Company rule.
  - Reflected Hindu–Muslim unity at grassroots level.

## Poligar Revolts (1799–1805) – South India

- Background:
  - Poligars (Palaiyakkars) = local chieftains under Nayaka system in Tamil Nadu.
  - After defeat of Tipu Sultan, British tried to impose control → discontented Poligars resisted.
- Course:
  - Revolt broke out in Tirunelveli, led by Kattabomman Nayak (1799).
  - Later resistance by Marudu brothers of Sivaganga (1801).
  - Guerrilla warfare in forests, attacked Company's posts.
- Suppression:
  - British executed Kattabomman, suppressed rebellion by 1805.
- Significance:
  - Asserted local autonomy against colonial authority.
  - Remembered as heroic resistance in Tamil tradition.

## Chuar Uprising (1766–1816)

- Chuars = tribal peasant communities of Jungle Mahal (Midnapore, Bankura, Bengal).
- Cause: Harsh land revenue demands under Permanent Settlement; loss of traditional forest rights.
- Series of sporadic revolts (1766–1816) against Company officials and landlords.
- Leaders included Durjan Singh, Jagannath Singh.
- Suppression: British military action, but frequent outbreaks continued.
- Significance: Early tribal resistance against revenue policies.

### Kol Uprising (1831–32)

- Kol tribes of Chotanagpur region (present Jharkhand).
- Cause: Influx of outsiders (dikus), exploitation by moneylenders, zamindars, British revenue policies.
- Kol tribes attacked moneylenders, landlords, Company agents; widespread violence.
- British army brutally suppressed revolt.
- Significance: Reflected clash between traditional tribal system and colonial land policies.

### Santhal Rebellion (1855–56)

- Santhal tribes of Rajmahal Hills (present Jharkhand, Bihar, WB).
- Leaders: Sidhu & Kanhu Murmu, Chand & Bhairav.
- Cause: Exploitation by moneylenders (mahajans), zamindars, traders, British revenue officials.
- Santhals declared open revolt, set up parallel rule. Attacked symbols of colonial power.
- British used military force; around 10,000 Santhals killed.
- Significance: Major tribal uprising before 1857; led to creation of Santhal Parganas district.

### Munda Uprising (1899–1900)

- Leader: Birsa Munda (Jharkhand).
- Cause:
  - Exploitation by landlords, moneylenders (dikus).
  - British forest policies curbed tribal land rights.

- Birsa organised *Ulgulan* (Great Tumult) for “Munda Raj” and removal of dikus.
- Attacked zamindars, missionaries, police stations.
- Birsa captured & died in jail (1900).
- Significance: Symbol of tribal assertion; led to later protection laws for tribal land.

### Moplah Rebellion (Malabar, 1921)

- Moplah (Mappila) Muslims of Malabar.
- Causes:
  - Agrarian discontent against oppressive landlords (jenmis).
  - Religious sentiments mixed with Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Peasant rebellion turned violent → targeted landlords, police, British officials.
- Harsh martial law; thousands killed.
- Significance: Agrarian + religious uprising; later criticised for communal violence.

### Indigo Revolt (1859–60, Bengal)

- Cause: Planters forced peasants to grow indigo under oppressive contracts; low payment, loss of food crops.
- Peasants refused to sow indigo, resisted planters' coercion.
- Support from intelligentsia, press, missionaries.
- Government Inquiry (Indigo Commission, 1860): Declared indigo cultivation unjust.
- Outcome: Peasants freed from compulsory indigo cultivation.
- Significance: First organised peasant protest supported by intelligentsia; inspired later movements.

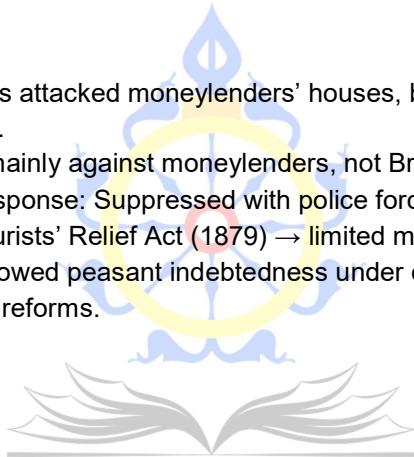
### Pabna Agrarian Revolt (1873–76, Bengal)

- Background:
  - Peasants of Pabna (East Bengal, now Bangladesh) exploited by zamindars → illegal levies, arbitrary evictions.
- Course:
  - Peasants organised associations, held meetings, refused to pay enhanced rents.

- Adopted non-violent methods → petitions, legal aid, strikes.
- Support: Local intelligentsia and nationalist press backed peasants.
- Government Response: Passed Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 → provided some protection to tenants.
- Significance: Early instance of legal, organised peasant resistance.

### Deccan Riots (1875, Maharashtra)

- Background:
  - Deccan peasants (mainly ryots of Pune & Ahmednagar) trapped in debt to moneylenders (sahukars, mostly Marwaris, Gujaratis).
  - Heavy revenue demand + fall in cotton prices after American Civil War.
- Course:
  - Peasants attacked moneylenders' houses, burnt debt bonds (khatas).
  - Revolt mainly against moneylenders, not British directly.
- Government Response: Suppressed with police force but later passed Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act (1879) → limited moneylenders' powers.
- Significance: Showed peasant indebtedness under colonial economy; forced some legislative reforms.



# Study OAS

## Vellore Mutiny (1806)

- 10 July 1806, Vellore Fort (Tamil Nadu).
- Participants: Sepoys of Madras Regiment.
- Causes:
  - Religious Grievances: New dress regulations → prohibited wearing religious marks (tilak, beards, turbans).
  - Resentment after fall of Tipu Sultan (1799) → his sons imprisoned at Vellore Fort.
  - General discontent with Company policies.
- Course:
  - Early morning revolt → sepoys killed around 100 British officers and soldiers.
  - Declared Tipu Sultan's son as ruler.
  - British quickly retaliated; Colonel Gillespie suppressed revolt the same day.
- Outcome:
  - Around 350 sepoys executed or punished.
  - Dress regulations withdrawn.
- Significance:
  - Considered first major sepoy mutiny against Company before 1857.
  - Showed early signs of religious and political discontent in army.

## Revolt of 1857

### Causes

- Political: Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie); annexations of Jhansi, Awadh; disrespect to Mughal Emperor.
- Military: Indian sepoys 87% of army, paid less; overseas service taboo; greased cartridge issue (cow & pig fat).
- Economic: Heavy land revenue; ruin of artisans/peasants; "Drain of Wealth."
- Social-Religious: Reforms seen as interference (Sati abolition, Widow Remarriage, Christian missionaries).
- Immediate Cause: Enfield rifle cartridges (1857) → sparked sepoy anger.

### Major Leaders (Region-wise)

- Delhi: Bahadur Shah II (symbolic head), Bakht Khan (military).
- Kanpur: Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan.

- Jhansi: Rani Lakshmi Bai.
- Lucknow: Begum Hazrat Mahal.
- Bihar: Kunwar Singh.
- Bareilly: Khan Bahadur Khan.
- Faizabad: Maulvi Ahmadullah.
- Others: Mangal Pandey (Barrackpore, first martyr).

### Nature of the Revolt

- Nationalist View: First War of Independence (V.D. Savarkar, Subhas Bose).
- British View: A mere sepoy mutiny.
- Modern Historians: A combination → sepoy mutiny + civil rebellion; not all-India, limited scope.

### Reasons for Failure

- Lack of unity (communal, regional, caste divisions).
- Absence of central leadership/clear vision.
- Limited resources vs. British military superiority.
- Many Indian rulers & zamindars sided with British (e.g., Scindias, Nizam, Patiala).
- Revolt largely confined to North & Central India; South, Bengal, Punjab remained quiet.

### Consequences

- End of Company Rule: Government of India Act, 1858 → power transferred to British Crown.
- Administrative Changes: Secretary of State for India; Governor-General became Viceroy.
- Army Reorganisation: Ratio of Europeans to Indians increased; artillery kept under British.
- Policy Shifts:
  - No more annexations; Doctrine of Lapse abandoned.
  - Indian princes & landlords assured protection.
  - Religious & social reforms slowed to avoid unrest.
- Nationalism: Though failed, sowed seeds of Indian national consciousness.

# Growth of Nationalism – Pre-Congress Associations

## Bengal British India Society (1843)

- Founded in Calcutta by George Thompson & Indian reformers.
- Aimed to create awareness of Indian grievances in Britain.
- Demanded reforms in governance, supported spread of education.

## British Indian Association (1851)

- Formed by merger of Bengal British India Society & Landholders' Society.
- Leaders: Debendranath Tagore, R.C. Dutt.
- Petitioned for inclusion of Indians in legislative councils, reduction of land revenue.
- Represented mainly zamindar interests.

## Indian Association (1876) – S.N. Banerjee

- Founded by Surendranath Banerjee & Ananda Mohan Bose.
- Aimed to unite educated Indians, raise political consciousness.
- Organised All India National Conference (1883, 1885) → precursor to INC.
- Demanded civil service reforms, spread of education, representation of Indians in councils.

## Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)

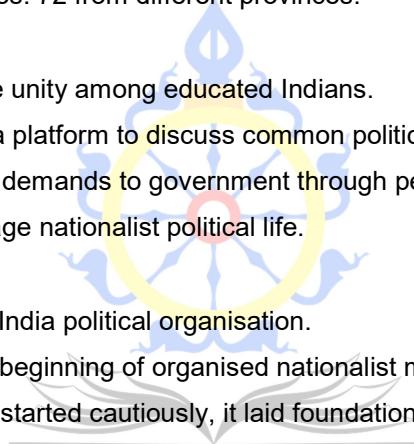
- Founded in Poona; leaders included Justice Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Represented local interests but gradually took up all-India issues.
- Demanded land revenue reduction, protection for peasants, more Indian representation in councils.
- Acted as a training ground for future Congress leaders.

## Significance

- Early political organisations = limited, elitist, petition-based.
- Created foundation for Indian National Congress (1885).
- Helped develop political consciousness among educated middle class.

# Formation of Indian National Congress (1885)

- Founder: Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant.
  - Saw INC as a “safety valve” for growing Indian discontent.
- Support: Lord Dufferin (Viceroy) gave indirect approval, expecting a moderate body to express Indian grievances.
- First Session:
  - December 1885, Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay.
  - President: W.C. Bonnerjee (first president of INC).
  - Delegates: 72 from different provinces.
- Objectives:
  - Promote unity among educated Indians.
  - Create a platform to discuss common political issues.
  - Present demands to government through petitions.
  - Encourage nationalist political life.
- Significance:
  - First all-India political organisation.
  - Marked beginning of organised nationalist movement.
  - Though started cautiously, it laid foundation for future struggles.



# Study OAS

# Congress – Moderate Phase (1885–1905)

## Leaders

- Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Pherozeshah Mehta

## Methods

- Believed in constitutional agitation within British framework.
- Petitions, memorials, resolutions, meetings.
- Faith in British sense of justice → “prayers and petitions.”
- Use of press, speeches, pamphlets.
- Demanded reforms through annual sessions.

## Achievements

- Created political consciousness among educated Indians.
- Exposed economic drain theory (Naoroji's work).
- Demanded:
  - Indianisation of civil services.
  - Expansion of legislative councils.
  - Separation of judiciary & executive.
  - Reduction in military expenditure, land revenue.
- Established foundation of all-India nationalism.
- First generation of leaders gave political training to masses.

## Limitations

- Movement restricted to educated middle class; masses not involved.
- Over-reliance on British goodwill (“loyalty to Crown”).
- Methods too moderate → slow progress, no concrete concessions.
- Failed to check partition of Bengal (1905).

## Significance

- Though limited, moderates laid groundwork for later extremist and mass movements.
- Represented the first phase of Indian National Congress.

# Congress – Extremist Phase (1905–17)

## Background

- Dissatisfaction with moderate methods (petitions, prayers).
- Partition of Bengal (1905) by Lord Curzon → triggered mass anger.
- Rise of younger, assertive leaders → called Extremists.

## Leaders

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra) → “Lokmanya.”
  - “Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it.”
  - Popularised Ganapati & Shivaji festivals for mass mobilisation.
  - Edited *Kesari* & *Maratha*.
  - Advocated boycott of foreign goods, swadeshi, national education.
- Bipin Chandra Pal (Bengal) → pioneer of Swadeshi Movement.
  - Advocated national education, boycott, swadeshi industries.
  - Radical speeches inspired youth.
- Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab) → “Punjab Kesari.”
  - Advocated assertive nationalism, boycott & swadeshi.
  - Later associated with social reform and education.

(Together called Lal–Bal–Pal trio → symbol of extremist nationalism.)

## Methods

- Boycott of foreign goods; promotion of Swadeshi industries.
- Use of religious festivals & local symbols for mobilisation.
- Passive resistance & non-cooperation (early form).
- Direct mass appeal, public meetings, vernacular press.

## Achievements

- Made nationalism a mass movement.
- Swadeshi & boycott spread widely (1905–11).
- Instilled confidence, self-reliance, and militant spirit.
- Paved way for Gandhian methods later.

## Limitations

- Lack of unified strategy; leadership clashes.
- Split at Surat Session (1907) weakened Congress.
- Repression by British → many leaders imprisoned.

## Significance

- Extremists transformed INC from an elite forum to a people's movement.
- First assertion of Swaraj as goal of Indian nationalism.

# Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905–11)

- Cause: Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon (1905) → seen as divide & rule.
- Leaders: Lal–Bal–Pal (Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai), Aurobindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore.
- Methods:
  - Boycott of foreign goods.
  - Promotion of Swadeshi industries (mills, handlooms, soap, sugar factories).
  - National education institutions (e.g., Bengal National College).
  - Public meetings, processions, songs (Tagore's *Amar Sonar Bangla*).
- Spread: From Bengal to Maharashtra, Punjab, Madras.
- British Response: Harsh repression; schools & presses attacked; leaders jailed.
- Impact:
  - First mass-based political movement.
  - Popularised economic nationalism & self-reliance.
  - Gave birth to modern methods later used in Gandhian era.

# Surat Split (1907)

- Background: Growing rift between Moderates (Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta) & Extremists (Tilak, Lal–Bal–Pal).
- Issue: Methods of struggle — Moderates wanted petitions; Extremists demanded boycott & direct action.
- Surat Session (1907):
  - Place: Surat (Gujarat).

- President-elect: Rash Behari Ghosh (backed by Moderates).
- Extremists opposed; violent clash in open session.
- Result → Congress split into two groups (Moderates vs Extremists).
- Aftermath:
  - Extremists suppressed, Tilak imprisoned.
  - Moderates dominated INC for a while (1907–1915).
  - Unity restored at Lucknow Session (1916).

## Revolutionary Movements

### Anushilan Samiti (1902, Bengal)

- Founded by Pramathanath Mitra; spread under Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Ghosh, Jatin Mukherjee (Bagha Jatin).
- Involved in revolutionary activities: bomb-making, political assassinations.
- Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908): Aurobindo arrested, later acquitted; Barindra sentenced.

### Jugantar (1906, Bengal)

- Breakaway group of Anushilan Samiti.
- Leaders: Jatin Mukherjee, Pulin Das.
- Involved in assassinations of officials; attempted armed insurrections.
- Tried to organise revolution during WWI with German help.

### Ghadar Movement (1913, USA/Canada)

- Founded by Punjabi immigrants in USA, Canada → headquarters at San Francisco.
- Leaders: Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha.
- Journal: *Ghadar* (meaning “revolt”).
- Aimed at overthrow of British by armed uprising.
- 1915 → Ghadar conspiracies in Punjab (with German aid) failed; leaders executed.

## Berlin Committee (1915)

- Also called Indian Independence Committee, founded by Indian revolutionaries in Berlin during WWI.
- Leaders: Virendranath Chattopadhyay (Chatto), Lala Har Dayal, Chempakaraman Pillai.
- Sought German help to organise revolt in India.
- Connected with Ghadar conspiracies.

### Significance

- Inspired spirit of militant nationalism.
- Though suppressed, they shook colonial confidence.
- Laid ground for later revolutionary groups (HSRA, Bhagat Singh, etc.).

# Revolutionary Movements

## Revolutionary Activities Abroad

- Madame Bhikaji Cama → unfurled first Indian national flag at Stuttgart (1907); edited *Bande Mataram* & *Madan's Talwar*.
- Shyamji Krishna Verma → founded India House (London, 1905); published *Indian Sociologist*.
- V.D. Savarkar → wrote *The First War of Indian Independence* (1857); organised India House activities; later arrested & sent to Cellular Jail, Andamans.

## Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA, 1928)

- Founded by Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil (earlier HRA).
- Aimed at overthrow of British rule through revolutionary socialism.
- Major actions:
  - Assembly Bomb Incident (1929): Bhagat Singh & B.K. Dutt threw bombs in Central Legislative Assembly ("Inquilab Zindabad").
  - Saunders' assassination (1928): Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev avenged Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

- Leaders executed (Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev in 1931) → became national martyrs.

### Kakori Conspiracy (1925)

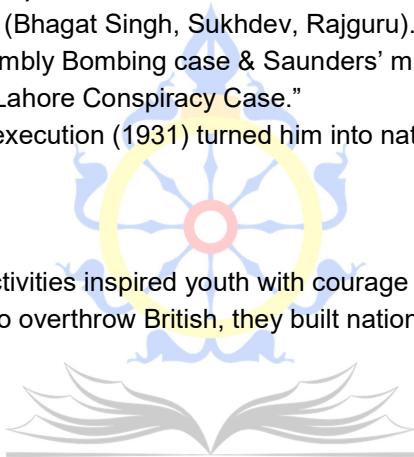
- Conducted by Hindustan Republican Association (HRA).
- Led by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, Roshan Singh.
- Looted govt train at Kakori (near Lucknow) to fund revolutionary activities.
- British arrested many; Bismil & Ashfaqulla executed; Azad continued underground.

### Lahore Conspiracy (1929)

- HSRA members (Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru).
- Involved in Assembly Bombing case & Saunders' murder.
- Trial known as "Lahore Conspiracy Case."
- Bhagat Singh's execution (1931) turned him into national icon.

#### Significance

- Revolutionary activities inspired youth with courage & sacrifice.
- Though unable to overthrow British, they built nationalist spirit & martyrdom tradition.



# Study OAS

# Gandhian Era – Early Experiments

## Gandhi's Arrival

- Returned to India from South Africa in Jan 1915.
- Founded Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad, 1916).
- Took 1 year to study Indian conditions before active politics (advised by Gopal Krishna Gokhale).

## Champaran Satyagraha (1917, Bihar)

- Issue: Indigo planters exploited peasants under *tinkathia system* (compulsory indigo cultivation).
- Leader: Gandhi's first satyagraha in India; supported by Rajendra Prasad, J.B. Kripalani, Mazharul Haq.
- Course: Non-violent protests, fact-finding, negotiation.
- Outcome: Abolished tinkathia; planters compensated peasants.
- Significance: Gandhi emerged as a mass leader.

## Kheda Satyagraha (1918, Gujarat)

- Issue: Failure of crops; peasants demanded remission of land revenue.
- Leaders: Gandhi, Sardar Patel, Indulal Yagnik.
- Course: Non-payment of revenue (first no-tax campaign).
- Outcome: Govt agreed to suspend revenue collection.
- Significance: First major peasant satyagraha.

## Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918, Gujarat)

- Issue: Mill workers demanded wage hike (inflation after WWI).
- Course: Gandhi supported peaceful strike; used hunger strike as moral pressure.
- Outcome: Workers got 35% wage hike.
- Significance: First application of hunger strike (fasting) as weapon.

# Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh (1919)

- Rowlatt Act (1919):
  - Allowed detention without trial, restriction on press, curtailment of freedoms.
  - Called “Black Act” by Gandhi; he launched Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919) – his first all-India movement.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919):
  - People gathered at Amritsar to protest peacefully.
  - General Dyer ordered firing → hundreds killed.
  - Shocked the nation; eroded Indian faith in British justice.
  - Tagore renounced knighthood; Gandhi gave up Kaiser-i-Hind medal.

## Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement

(1920–22)

### Khilafat Movement

- Cause: Disintegration of Ottoman Empire after WWI; Caliph (spiritual head of Muslims) humiliated.
- Leaders: Ali brothers (Shaikat Ali, Mohammad Ali), Abul Kalam Azad.
- Aimed at defending Caliph's authority; merged with national struggle under Gandhi.

### Non-Cooperation Movement

- Launched by Gandhi in 1920 (Nagpur Session of INC).
- Methods:
  - Boycott of foreign goods, law courts, schools, councils.
  - Promotion of swadeshi, national schools, khadi.
  - Peaceful non-cooperation with government.
- Spread: Massive participation of peasants, students, workers.

## Suspension (1922)

- Chauri Chaura Incident (Feb 1922): Protesters set police station on fire → 22 policemen killed.
- Gandhi called off the movement, citing commitment to non-violence.

## Significance

- First mass national movement led by Gandhi.
- Brought Hindus and Muslims together (Khilafat–Non-Cooperation unity).
- Demonstrated power of non-violent struggle.
- Though withdrawn, it prepared ground for future satyagrahas.

## Swarajists & Constructive Work (1923–29)

- Swaraj Party (1923): Formed by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru.
  - Aim: Enter councils, expose British policies from inside.
  - Called “Council Entry Programme.”
- Achievements: Blocked many govt measures, exposed colonial rule.
- Limitations: Internal divisions; faded by late 1920s.
- Constructive Work (Gandhi outside councils):
  - Promotion of khadi, village industries.
  - Spread of basic education.
  - Campaigns against untouchability, liquor, social evils.
  - Strengthened Congress at grassroots.

## Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)

- Cause: Simon Commission boycott, Nehru Report (1928) rejected by British.
- Dandi March (12 March–6 April 1930): Gandhi's Salt Satyagraha → symbolic defiance of salt tax.
- Mass participation – peasants, students, women.
- Gandhi–Irwin Pact (1931): Congress suspended movement; Gandhi attended Second Round Table Conference.
- Round Table Conferences:
  - First (1930) → no Congress.
  - Second (1931) → Gandhi attended, failed.
  - Third (1932) → no Congress.

- Outcome: Movement revived (1932), later withdrawn (1934) due to repression.
- Significance: First true pan-Indian mass movement, involved women, youth, peasants.

## Socialist Ideas in Freedom Struggle

### Jawaharlal Nehru

- Introduced socialist orientation in Congress during 1920s–30s.
- Influences: Russian Revolution (1917), Fabian Socialism, Marxist thought.
- Advocated economic planning, industrialisation, reduction of poverty.
- 1927: Attended Brussels Congress of Oppressed Nationalities & visited Soviet Union.
- 1929 Lahore Session (as Congress President) → adopted goal of Purna Swaraj.
- Key role in founding National Planning Committee (1938) → precursor to Planning Commission.

### Subhas Chandra Bose

- Believed in radical socialism + militant nationalism.
- Advocated strong leadership, mass mobilisation, industrialisation.
- 1938 Haripura Session (as INC President) → stressed socialist economic planning.
- Founded Forward Bloc (1939) after split with Congress.
- Later, during WWII → led INA (Azad Hind Fauj), declared goal of a socialist India.
- Famous for slogan “Give me blood, and I will give you freedom.”

# Rise of Communism in India – CPI (1920)

- Background:
  - Inspired by Russian Revolution (1917) & spread of Marxist–Leninist ideas.
  - Workers' strikes and peasant unrest in 1920s provided fertile ground.
- Formation of CPI:
  - 1920, Tashkent (Uzbekistan): M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherjee, Muzzafar Ahmed formed first Communist group abroad.
  - 1925: Kanpur Conference (with S.A. Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, etc.) considered birth of Communist Party of India in India.
- Activities:
  - Organised workers' and peasants' movements.
  - Spread through trade unions (AITUC, formed 1920).
  - Took part in peasants' struggles in Bengal, Bihar, Kerala, Andhra.
  - Opposed British imperialism, but often clashed with Congress strategy.
- Repression by British:
  - Declared unlawful several times (Kanpur Conspiracy Case 1924, Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929).
  - Leaders jailed, party went underground.
- Significance:
  - First to raise class-based struggle in India.
  - Strengthened working class & peasant movements.
  - Though divided later, CPI shaped leftist politics in India and influenced post-independence policies (land reforms, trade unionism).

# Labour Movements & Kisan Sabhas

## Labour Movements

- Background: Industrialisation under British → poor wages, long hours, unsafe conditions.
- First organised union: Bombay Mill Hands Association (1890) by N.M. Lokhande.
- All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC, 1920): Founded by Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Communists & Socialists played major role in labour strikes.
- Major Strikes:
  - 1918: Ahmedabad textile strike (supported by Gandhi).
  - 1928: Bombay textile strike (led by communists).
- Impact: Gave working class a voice; linked economic issues with nationalism.

## Kisan Sabhas

- Background: Agrarian distress due to heavy land revenue, exploitation by moneylenders, zamindars.
- First Kisan Sabha: Established in 1919 in U.P. by Gauri Shankar Misra, Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS): Formed in 1936, Lucknow, with Swami Sahajanand Saraswati as President.
- Demands: Reduction of rent & revenue, abolition of landlordism, protection from moneylenders.
- Linked with national movement; supported Congress but also influenced by communists.
- Movements: Bardoli (1928), Tebhaga (1946, Bengal), Telangana struggle (1946–51).

## Significance

- Labour movements highlighted exploitation in industrial sector.
- Kisan movements gave voice to peasants' grievances.
- Together, they broadened the social base of nationalism beyond middle classes.

# Women in National Movement

- Early Participation:
  - Social reformers (Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar) created space through education & reform.
  - Annie Besant: Theosophist, Home Rule Movement (1916), first woman President of INC (1917).

## Moderate & Gandhian Phase

- Sarojini Naidu:
  - “Nightingale of India.”
  - First Indian woman President of INC (1925, Kanpur).
  - Active in Civil Disobedience & Quit India; later Governor of UP.
- Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay:
  - Leader in Salt Satyagraha, social worker, later cultural revivalist.
- Usha Mehta:
  - Organised Congress Radio (1942) during Quit India Movement.
- Aruna Asaf Ali:
  - Hoisted tricolour at Gowalia Tank Maidan (1942).
  - Key leader in Quit India underground activities.

## Revolutionary Participation

- Kalpana Dutt, Preetilata Waddedar: Linked with Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930).
- Bhikaji Cama: Revolutionary abroad, unfurled national flag at Stuttgart (1907).

## Significance

- Women's participation gave mass character to nationalism.
- From reform to revolution → women proved equal partners in freedom struggle.
- Set foundation for women's rights in independent India.

# Dalit Movements in National Struggle

B.R. Ambedkar (1891–1956)

- Background: Born in Mahar caste, faced caste discrimination.
- Education: Studied at Columbia University & London School of Economics.
- Role:
  - Fought against caste system & untouchability.
  - Advocated social, political & economic empowerment of Dalits.
- Key Organisations:
  - Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924): For education & socio-political rights of Dalits.
  - Depressed Classes Federation (1930): To voice concerns of Dalits in politics.
  - Scheduled Castes Federation (1942): Later replaced by Republican Party of India.
- Movements:
  - Mahad Satyagraha (1927) → right to use public tank.
  - Temple Entry Movement (Kalam Temple, 1930).
- Poona Pact (1932):
  - Ambedkar vs Gandhi on separate electorates.
  - Pact provided reserved seats for depressed classes in legislatures but within Hindu electorate.

## Significance

- Ambedkar gave Dalits a strong political voice in nationalist era.
- Advocated constitutional safeguards → later architect of Indian Constitution.
- Dalit movements challenged social inequality and broadened the freedom struggle to include marginalised groups.

# Role of Press & Literature in Freedom Struggle

## Role of Press

- Early Newspapers:
  - *Bengal Gazette* (1780, James Hickey) → first newspaper in India.
  - Indian-owned press: *Sambad Kaumudi* (Raja Ram Mohan Roy), *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, *Kesari* (Tilak), *Young India* & *Harijan* (Gandhi).
- Functions:
  - Spread nationalist ideas, exposed colonial exploitation.
  - Connected leaders with masses across regions.
  - Mobilised opinion against unjust laws (e.g., Indigo Revolt, Partition of Bengal).
- Repression:
  - Vernacular Press Act (1878, Lord Lytton) to curb criticism.
  - Despite censorship, press flourished and became backbone of nationalism.

## Role of Literature

- Nationalist Literature:
  - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay → *Anandamath* (1882) with song *Vande Mataram*.
  - Rabindranath Tagore → poems & songs, *Amar Sonar Bangla* (inspired Swadeshi).
  - Subramania Bharati → Tamil poet, revolutionary writings.
  - Urdu poets like Hasrat Mohani, Josh Malihabadi inspired anti-colonial struggle.
- Historical Writings:
  - R.C. Dutt (*Economic History of India*), Dadabhai Naoroji (*Poverty and Un-British Rule*).
- Pamphlets & Journals: Spread socialist, revolutionary, and Gandhian ideas.

## Significance

- Press & literature created national awakening.
- Served as a weapon of political education and mobilisation.
- Strengthened cultural nationalism and unity across languages.

# Government of India Act, 1935

- Background: Based on Simon Commission (1927), Round Table Conferences (1930–32), White Paper (1933).
- Longest act passed by British Parliament for India (321 sections).

## Key Provisions

### 1. Federal Features (never implemented):

- All-India Federation of provinces + princely states envisaged.
- Division of powers: Union, Provincial, Concurrent lists.

### 2. Provincial Autonomy:

- Provinces got autonomy, responsible governments formed.
- Governors had special powers & veto.
- Introduced bicameral legislature in 6 provinces (Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, UP, Assam).

### 3. Dyarchy at Centre:

- Federal executive divided into reserved (defence, foreign affairs) & transferred subjects.
- Dyarchy failed → never put into operation.

### 4. Franchise & Legislatures:

- About 10% population got voting rights (property, tax, education-based).
- Separate electorates extended for minorities, women, labour, depressed classes.

### 5. Federal Court:

- Established in 1937 at Delhi → precursor to Supreme Court.

## Significance

- Introduced provincial autonomy → Congress ministries formed in 1937.
- Marked major step towards self-government, though limited.
- Criticised for safeguarding Governor's discretionary powers and perpetuating communal divisions.

# Provincial Elections of 1937 & Congress Ministries

- Background: Held under Government of India Act, 1935 → first elections with provincial autonomy.
- Results:
  - Congress: Majority in 7 provinces (Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., C.P., NWFP with coalition).
  - Muslim League: Performed poorly → only 109/482 Muslim seats.
- Congress Ministries (1937–39):
  - Introduced pro-people reforms:
    - Reduced land revenue, tenancy reforms.
    - Expansion of primary education.
    - Support to khadi, local industries.
    - Civil liberties → release of political prisoners.
- Resignation (1939):
  - Congress ministries resigned when India dragged into WWII without consultation.

## Second World War & Indian Response (1939–45)

- Outbreak: Britain declared India at war (1939) without Indian consent.
- Congress:
  - Demanded assurance of independence after war.
  - British refusal → Congress ministries resigned (1939).
- Muslim League: Supported British, celebrated Congress resignation as “Deliverance Day.”
- August Offer (1940): Promised dominion status after war, but rejected by Congress.
- Individual Satyagraha (1940–41): Launched by Gandhi → limited civil disobedience; leaders like Vinoba Bhave, Nehru courted arrest.
- Cripps Mission (1942): Offered dominion status + right of provinces to secede; rejected by Congress.
- Quit India Movement (1942): Final mass upsurge during WWII.

## Significance

- Elections showed Congress dominance among masses; Muslim League weak initially.
- WWII response deepened Congress–League split and set stage for Quit India.

## Cripps Mission (1942)

- Background: Sent during WWII by British PM Churchill → headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.
- Proposals:
  - India to get Dominion Status after war.
  - Provinces free to join or not (right to secede).
  - Constituent Assembly to frame constitution.
  - Indians to join wartime govt.
- Congress Reaction: Rejected — Dominion Status too vague, secession clause dangerous.
- Muslim League: Also rejected → demanded Pakistan, not federation.
- Result: Failed → widened political deadlock.

## Quit India Movement (1942)

- Launch: Bombay, 8 August 1942, INC session → Gandhi's call: "*Do or Die.*"
- Causes: Failure of Cripps Mission; frustration with British wartime policies.
- Course:
  - Top leaders arrested immediately (Gandhi, Nehru, Patel).
  - Movement became leaderless mass revolt.
  - Strikes, protests, sabotage of railways, telegraphs.
  - Underground networks: Aruna Asaf Ali, Usha Mehta (Congress Radio), Jay Prakash Narayan.
- British Response: Brutal repression; shootings, mass arrests (over 60,000 jailed).
- Outcome: Suppressed by 1944 but showed intensity of Indian demand for independence.

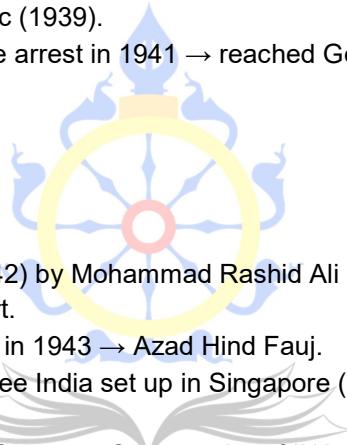
## Significance

- Cripps Mission → exposed British unwillingness to concede real power.
- Quit India → last great mass struggle; though suppressed, made British realise that rule in India was no longer sustainable.

## INA & Subhas Chandra Bose

### Subhas Chandra Bose

- Known as “Netaji.”
- Twice elected Congress President (1938 Haripura, 1939 Tripuri) → resigned after clash with Gandhi.
- Founded Forward Bloc (1939).
- Escaped British house arrest in 1941 → reached Germany, later Japan.



### Indian National Army (INA)

- Originally formed (1942) by Mohammad Rashid Ali & Captain Mohan Singh with Japanese support.
- Reorganised by Bose in 1943 → Azad Hind Fauj.
- Provisional Govt of Free India set up in Singapore (Oct 1943) → recognised by Axis powers.
- Bose took charge as Supreme Commander of INA.

### Military Campaigns

## Study OAS

- INA fought alongside Japanese in Burma front.
- Advanced into India → captured Andaman & Nicobar Islands (renamed Shaheed & Swaraj).
- Battles of Imphal & Kohima (1944) → INA defeated due to supply issues, Japanese collapse.

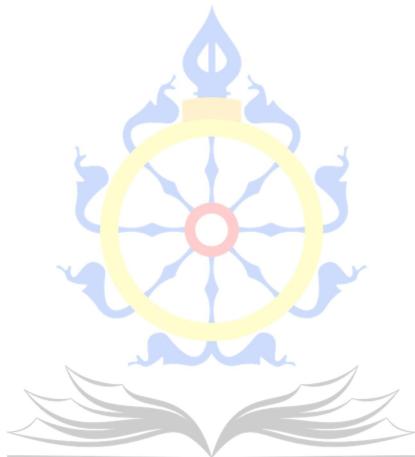
### Legacy & Impact

- Bose died in air crash (1945, Taiwan – disputed).
- INA trials at Red Fort (1945–46) stirred nationalist sentiments.
- Public sympathy for INA prisoners shook British morale.

- Contributed to naval mutiny (1946) & hastened British decision to quit India.

### Significance

- INA symbolised armed resistance to British rule.
- Bose's call: "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom."
- Though militarily failed, politically & emotionally it inspired nationalist unity.



# Study OAS

# Wavell Plan & Simla Conference (1945)

- Wavell Plan: Proposed by Viceroy Lord Wavell to break political deadlock.
  - Reconstitute Executive Council → equal representation to caste Hindus & Muslims.
  - All Indian members except Viceroy & Commander-in-Chief.
  - Defence reserved for British.
- Simla Conference (June–July 1945): Attended by Congress & Muslim League.
  - Congress → wanted to represent all communities.
  - Muslim League → demanded sole right to represent Muslims.
  - Failed due to Congress–League disagreement.

## Cabinet Mission (1946)

- Members: Pethick-Lawrence, A.V. Alexander, Stafford Cripps.
- Objective: Frame scheme for transfer of power & Constituent Assembly.
- Proposals:
  - Union of India → provinces + princely states; centre to control defence, foreign affairs, communications.
  - Provinces grouped into 3 sections:
    - Group A: Hindu-majority provinces.
    - Group B: Muslim-majority (NW).
    - Group C: Bengal & Assam.
  - Constituent Assembly elected by provincial legislatures.
  - Interim Govt at Centre with all parties.
- Reactions:
  - Congress accepted Constituent Assembly plan but opposed grouping.
  - Muslim League accepted initially but later withdrew, demanding Pakistan.

### Significance

- Wavell Plan showed limits of British mediation.
- Cabinet Mission was last serious attempt to preserve united India.
- Failure led directly to partition discussions in 1947.

## Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- Background: Failure of Cabinet Mission; communal riots after Direct Action Day (1946).
- Viceroy: Lord Mountbatten, last British Viceroy, sent to transfer power.
- Proposals:
  - Partition of India → creation of India & Pakistan.
  - Bengal & Punjab to be divided (through boundary commissions).
  - Referendum in NWFP, Sylhet (Assam) for choice of India/Pakistan.
  - Princely states free to join India or Pakistan.
  - Independence by 15 August 1947.
- Acceptance: Congress, Muslim League, Sikh leaders all accepted plan.

## Indian Independence Act, 1947

- Passed by British Parliament (July 1947) to implement Mountbatten Plan.
- Provisions:
  - Two dominions: India & Pakistan from 15 August 1947.
  - End of British paramountcy over princely states.
  - Constituent Assemblies of both dominions to act as legislatures.
  - Governor-General to represent Crown in each dominion.
  - British suzerainty over India ended.



Study OAS

# List of Newspapers & Founders

## Early Phase (Pre-1857)

- Bengal Gazette (1780): James Augustus Hickey (first newspaper in India).
- Calcutta Gazette (1784): Government-backed.
- Madras Courier (1785): Richard Johnston.
- Bombay Herald (1789): Early Bombay paper.
- Sambad Kaumudi (1821): Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
- Mirat-ul-Akbar (1822): Raja Ram Mohan Roy (Persian weekly).
- Indian Mirror (1861): Devendranath Tagore (later edited by Keshab Chandra Sen).

## Moderate Era (1857–1905)

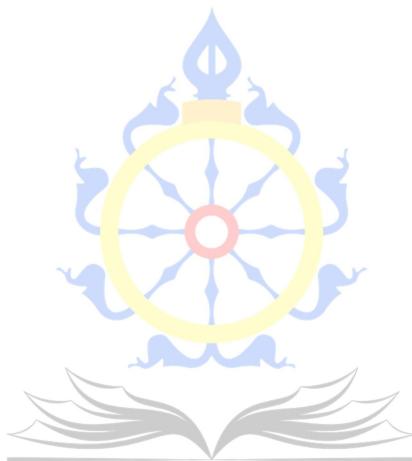
- Amrita Bazar Patrika (1868): Sisir Kumar Ghosh & Motilal Ghosh.
- The Hindu (1878, Madras): G. Subramania Iyer, M. Veeraraghavachari.
- The Bengalee: Surendranath Banerjee.
- Indian Spectator: Pherozeshah Mehta.
- The Tribune (1881, Lahore): Dayal Singh Majithia.
- Voice of India: Dadabhai Naoroji.
- Hindustan Times (1924): Sunder Singh Lyallpuri.

## Extremist/Nationalist Press (1905–1920)

- Kesari (Marathi) & Maratha (English): Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- Bande Mataram: Aurobindo Ghosh (Calcutta).
- New India & Commonweal: Annie Besant.
- Leader (Allahabad): Madan Mohan Malaviya, later Motilal Nehru.
- Sudharak: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Young India & Harijan: Mahatma Gandhi.
- Navjeevan (Gujarati): Gandhi.
- Al Hilal (1912) & Al Balagh (1915): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Hamdard & Comrade: Mohammad Ali (Ali Brothers).
- Zamindar: Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (Punjab).

## Revolutionary & Abroad

- Indian Sociologist: Shyamji Krishna Verma (London).
- Talvar: Madame Bhikaji Cama (Paris/Europe).
- Ghadar (1913, San Francisco): Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna.
- Free Hindustan: Taraknath Das (USA).
- Kranti: Started by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke.



# Study OAS

# INC Sessions

- **1885 – Bombay – W.C. Bonnerjee** → First session, 72 delegates.
- 1886 – Calcutta – Dadabhai Naoroji → Largest attendance so far.
- 1887 – Madras – Badruddin Tyabji → First Muslim President.
- 1888 – Allahabad – George Yule → First Englishman President.
- 1896 – Calcutta – Rahimtulla Sayani → *Vande Mataram* sung for 1st time.
- 1901 – Calcutta – Dinshaw Wacha → First session attended by Gandhi.
- 1905 – Banaras – Gopal Krishna Gokhale → Swadeshi & Boycott discussed.
- **1906 – Calcutta – Dadabhai Naoroji** → First demand for **Swaraj**.
- **1907 – Surat – Rash Behari Ghosh** → Congress split (Moderates vs Extremists).
- 1911 – Calcutta – Bishan Narain Dar → King George V visit, capital shifted to Delhi.
- **1916 – Lucknow – Ambica Charan Mazumdar** → Lucknow Pact (Congress–League unity).
- 1917 – Calcutta – Annie Besant → First woman President of INC.
- 1919 – Amritsar – Motilal Nehru → Post-Jallianwala Bagh anger.
- 1920 – Nagpur – C. Vijayaraghavachariar → Adopted Non-Cooperation Movement, redrawn Congress constitution.
- **1924 – Belgaum – M.K. Gandhi** → Only session presided by Gandhi.
- 1927 – Madras – M.A. Ansari → Resolution against Simon Commission.
- **1929 – Lahore – Jawaharlal Nehru** → Adopted Purna Swaraj, 26 Jan 1930 celebrated as Independence Day.
- 1931 – Karachi – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel → Resolution on Fundamental Rights & Economic Policy.
- 1936 – Lucknow – Jawaharlal Nehru → Congress adopts Socialist Ideology.
- 1938 – Haripura – Subhas Chandra Bose → Emphasised planning & industrialisation.
- 1939 – Tripuri – Rajendra Prasad (after Bose resigned due to clash with Gandhi).
- 1942 – Allahabad (AICC) → Quit India Resolution passed (8 Aug 1942 at Bombay).
- 1946 – Meerut – J.B. Kripalani → Last session before independence.
- **1947 – Jaipur – J.B. Kripalani** → First after independence.



## Study OAS

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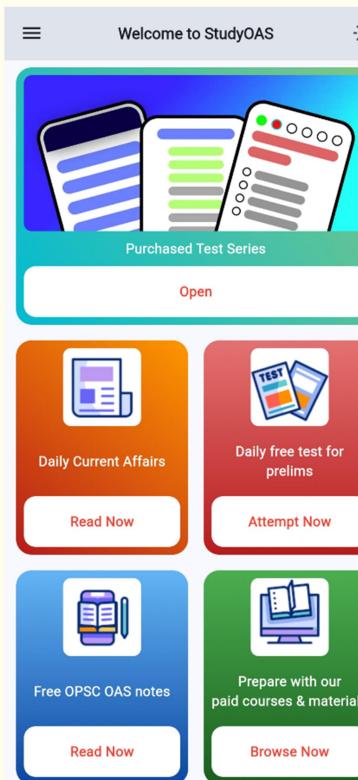
Detailed Analysis

Leader board

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The screenshot shows the mobile application interface for Study OAS. At the top, a navigation bar includes a menu icon, the text "Welcome to StudyOAS", and a settings icon. Below this is a large blue button labeled "Purchased Test Series" with an "Open" button underneath. To the right of this are two smaller cards: one for "Daily Current Affairs" (orange background) and one for "Daily free test for prelims" (red background). Further down are two more cards: one for "Free OPSC OAS notes" (blue background) and one for "Prepare with our paid courses & materials" (green background). Each card features an icon representing its content and a "Read Now" or "Attempt Now" button.

