

Appendices

1. Personalities Associated with Specific Movements

■ Swadeshi Movement

Lokmanya Tilak spread the message of swadeshi to Poona and Bombay and organised Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to arouse patriotic feelings. He stressed that the aim of swadeshi, boycott and national education was attainment of swaraj. He opened cooperative stores and headed the Swadeshi Wastu Pracharini Sabha.

Lala Lajpat Rai took the movement to Punjab and parts of northern India. He was assisted in his venture by Ajit Singh. His articles, which were published in *Kayastha Samachar*, endorsed technical education and industrial self-sufficiency.

Syed Haider Raza popularised the Swadeshi Movement in Delhi.

Chidambaram Pillai spread the movement to Madras and organised the strike of the Tuticorin Coral Mill. He founded the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company in Tuticorin on the east coast of the Madras Province.

Bipin Chandra Pal of the Extremist clan played a major role in popularising the movement, especially in the urban areas. He was the editor of *New India*.

Laikat Hossain of Patna suggested boycott and organised the East Indian Railway strike in 1906. He also wrote fiery articles in Urdu to rouse nationalist sentiments in Muslims. He was supported by other Muslim swadeshi agitators like **Ghaznavi, Rasul, Din Mohammed, Dedar Bux, Moniruzzaman, Ismail Hussain, Siraji, Abdul Hussain** and **Abdul Gaffar**.

Shyamsunder Chakrabarti, a swadeshi political leader, helped in organising strikes.

Ramendra Sunder Trivedi called for observance of *arandhan* (keeping the hearth unlit) as a mark of mourning and protest on the day the partition was put into effect.

Rabindranath Tagore composed several songs to inspire freedom struggle and revived Bengali folk music to rouse national pride. He also set up some swadeshi stores and called for the observance of *raksha bandhan* (tying of threads on each other's wrists as a sign of brotherhood).

Aurobindo Ghosh was in favour of extending the movement to the rest of India. He was appointed as the principal of Bengal National College founded in 1906 to encourage patriotic thinking and an education system related to Indian conditions and culture. He was also the editor of *Bande Mataram* and through his editorials encouraged strikes, national education etc., in the spirit of the Swadeshi Movement. He was assisted by **Jatindranath Bannerji** and **Barindrakumar Ghosh** (who managed the Anushilan Samiti).

Surendranath Banerjea who held moderate nationalist opinion launched powerful press campaigns through newspapers like *The Bengalee* and addressed mass meetings. He was assisted by **Krishnakumar Mitra** and **Narendra Kumar Sen**.

Ashwini Kumar Dutt, a school teacher, set up Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to propagate the Swadeshi Movement and led the Muslim peasants of Barisal in their protests.

Promotha Mitter, **Barindrakumar Ghosh**, **Jatindranath Bannerji** founded the Anushilan Samiti in Calcutta.

G.K. Gokhale, president of the Benaras session of the Indian National Congress, 1905, supported the Swadeshi Movement.

Abdul Halim Guznavi, a zamindar and a lawyer, set up swadeshi industries and helped Aurobindo Ghosh to extend revolutionary activities outside Bengal. He was assisted by **Abul Kalam Azad**.

Dadabhai Naoroji at the 1906 Congress session declared that the goal of the Congress was to attain swaraj.

Acharya P.C. Roy, in order to promote swadeshi, set up the Bengal Chemicals Factory.

Mukunda Das, Rajanikanta Sen, Dwijendralal Roy, Girindramohini Dosi, Sayed Abu Mohammed composed patriotic songs on swadeshi themes. **Girishchandra Ghosh, Kshirodeprasad Vidyavinode** and **Amritlal Bose** were play-wrights who contributed to the swadeshi spirit through their creative efforts.

Ashwini Coomar Banerjee, a swadeshi activist, led the jute mill workers to form an Indian Millhands' Union at Budge-Budge in August 1906.

Satish Chandra Mukherji through his Dawn Society promoted an education system under indigenous control.

Motilal Ghosh of the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* group contributed several fiery articles in the paper to arouse patriotic sentiments and was in favour of Extremism.

Brahmabandhab Upadhyay through his *Sandhya* and *Yugantar* (brought out by a group associated with Barindrakumar Ghosh) popularised swaraj and the Swadeshi Movement.

Jogendrachandra set up an association in March 1904 to raise funds to facilitate students to go abroad for technical and industrial training.

Manindra Nandi, a zamindar from Kasimbazar, patronised several indigenous industries.

Kalisankar Sukul brought out several pamphlets on Swadeshi Movement and argued that a new kind of business class should be built to promote national interests.

Sunder Lal, a student from UP, was drawn towards terrorism.

Kunwarji Mehta and **Kalyanji Mehta** began organisational work through the *Patidar Yuvak Mandal*.

Lala Harkishan Lal promoted Swadeshi Movement in Punjab through the Brahmo-leaning group which began the

Tribune newspaper. He also founded the Punjab National Bank.

Muhammed Shafi and **Fazal-i-Husain** were leaders of a Muslim group in Punjab involved in constructive swadeshi, rather than boycott.

V. Krishnaswami Iyer headed the 'Mylapore' group in the Madras Presidency.

G. Subramaniya Iyer, **T. Prakasam** and **M. Krishna Rao** were other leaders in the south but were opposed to **V.K. Iyer**. **Prakasam** and **Krishna Rao** started *Kistnapatrika* in Masulipatnam in 1904.

Subramaniya Bharati, a member of Tamilian revolutionary group and an eminent poet, played a significant role in arousing nationalism in the Tamil areas.

Prabhatkumsum Roy Chaudhuri, **Athanasuis Apurbakumar Ghosh** were lawyers who helped in organising labour; **Premtosh Bose** was another pioneer labour leader.

Hemachandra Kanungo was one of the first revolutionary leaders, and after his return from Paris (he had gone there to get military training), a combined bomb factory and religious school was set up in Calcutta.

Khudiram Bose and **Prafulla Chaki**, two revolutionaries, murdered Kennedy on April 30, 1908.

Pulin Das organised the Deccan Anushilan, with the Barrah dacoity as its first major venture.

Madan Mohan Malaviya and **Motilal Nehru** were in favour of cooperation with provincial governments and non-political Swadeshi Movement.

Sachindranath Sanyal emerged as a revolutionary leader in Benaras through contacts with **Mokhodacharan Samadhyay** (the editor of *Sandhya* after the death of Brahmbandhab).

The **Savarkar** brothers founded the *Mitra Mela* in 1899 and were directly involved in extremism in Maharashtra.

Dinshaw Wacha persuaded mill-owners in Maharashtra to sell *dhotis* at moderate prices.

■ Non-cooperation Movement

M.K. Gandhi issued a manifesto in March 1920, announcing his doctrine of non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement. He was the main force behind the movement and urged the people to adopt swadeshi principles and habits including hand spinning, weaving and work for removal of untouchability. He addressed lakhs of people during his nation-wide tour in 1921. He suspended the movement after an outburst of violence at Chauri Chaura in UP in February 1922.

C.R. Das moved the main resolution on non-cooperation in the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur in 1920 and played a major role in promoting the movement. A successful lawyer, he boycotted the law courts and gave up a lucrative practice. His three subordinates and supporters, **Birendranath Samsal** in Midnapore, **J.M. Sengupta** in Chittagong and **Subhash Bose** in Calcutta played a major role in uniting the Hindus and Muslims.

Jawaharlal Nehru carried on the non-cooperation propaganda and encouraged the formation of kisan sabhas to take up the cause of the peasants exploited by government policies. He was against Gandhi's decision to withdraw the movement.

J.M. Sengupta, a Bengali nationalist leader, supported the labourers on tea plantations in Assam in their protests and strike.

Basanti Debi, wife of C.R. Das, was one of the first women volunteers to court arrest in 1921.

Birendranath Samsal organised the anti-union board agitation in the Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions of Midnapore. In November-December 1921, Samsal initiated a no-tax movement among the Mahishya substantial tenantry of Midnapore.

Jitendralal Banerji organised the peasants in 1921-22 to resist settlement operations in Bogra, Pabna and Birbhum.

Subhash Chandra Bose supported the movement and resigned from the civil service. He was appointed the principal of the National College in Calcutta.

Ali brothers (Shaukat Ali and Muhammed Ali) who were the foremost Khilafat leaders vehemently supported Gandhi in his nation-wide tour to spread the movement. At the All India Khilafat Conference, Muhammed Ali declared that 'it was religiously unlawful for the Muslims to continue in the British Army'. The Ali brothers were arrested later.

Motilal Nehru renounced his legal practice in response to the non-cooperation call by Gandhi. He was arrested in 1921. Other notable lawyers who gave up their practice included **M.R. Jayakar, Saifuddin Kitchlew, Vallabhbhai Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, T. Prakasam** and **Asaf Ali**. Their sacrifice inspired many others, who boycotted government jobs and entered the mainstream of freedom struggle.

Lala Lajpat Rai was initially not in favour of the policy of non-cooperation (he was against the boycott of schools) but later he supported the movement. In fact he protested against its withdrawal in 1922.

Rajendra Prasad actively supported the Gandhian movement in Bihar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel spread the movement in Gujarat and regarded non-cooperation as a feasible alternative to revolutionary terrorism to fight against a colonial government.

Motilal Tejawat organised the Bhils and the Bhil movement strengthened the non-cooperation activities.

Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribals in Andhra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Hasrat Mohani, a Khilafat leader, condemned the arrest of the Ali brothers and demanded complete independence.

Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Cowasji Jehangir, Phroze Sethna and **Setalvad**, all of

whom belonged to the industrialist section, launched an Anti-Non-Cooperation Association in 1920.

Kunhammad Haji, Kalathingal Mammad, Ali Musaliar, Sithi Koya Thangal and Imbechi Koya Thangal acted as presidents of the Khilafat Republics set up at a number of places.

K. Madhavan Nair, U. Gopala Menon, Yakub Hasan and P. Moideen Koya were the Khilafat leaders and supporters of the Non-Cooperation Movement. They were arrested in February 1921.

Muhammad Osman, another Khilafat agitator, organised volunteer groups and trade unions in Calcutta.

Swami Vishwanand (supported by **Ramjas Agarwala**, a Marwari mine owner) and **Swami Darsananand** organised the coal miners of the Raniganj-Jharia belt for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Kishan Singh and **Mota Singh** called for no-revenue movements and headed the 'Babbar Akali' group, which emerged as a dissident of Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandhak Committee, in 1921 in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur.

Jairamadas Daulatram was a close associate of Gandhi and promoted the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Swami Govindanand, a supporter of Gandhi, was jailed for five years on charges of sedition in May 1921. He later became a critic of the Congress.

S.A. Dange, R.S. Nimbkar, V.D. Sathaye, R.V. Nadkarni, S.V. Deshpande and K.N. Joglekar were members of a radical student group and promoted the movement although they were not in line with Gandhi's views. They were influenced by **R.B. Lotwalla**, a millionaire with a socialist leaning. Dange, in April 1921, wrote *Gandhi versus Lenin* and was in favour of swaraj which would nationalise factories and distribute zamindari land among farmers.

Thiru Vika supported the labour uprising and strike at the Buckingham and Carnatic textile mills from July to October 1921.

Singaravelu Chettiar was a lawyer and labour organiser in Madras and played a significant role in merging the labour and freedom movements. He was the first communist in south India and was in favour of using non-violent non-cooperation against 'capitalistic autocracy'.

Konda Venkatappaya, A. Kaleswara Rao, T. Prakasam and **Pattabhi Sitaramaya** led the Non-Cooperation Movement in the Andhra delta region.

Duggirala Gopalakrishnayya inspired the inhabitants of the small town of Chirala-Parala in Guntur district to resist the Government's plan to make the town a municipality and the hike in local taxes.

N.C. Bardaloi, an Assam Congress leader, favoured non-cooperation but was against strikes in plantations, as he himself was a planter.

'Assam Kesari' **Ambikagiri Roy Chaudhuri's** poetry had a profound impact on the Assamese and helped in arousing nationalist spirit in them.

Muzaffar Ahmad formed the pioneer communist group in Calcutta. He was influenced by **M.N. Roy** and **Nalini Gupta**.

Someshwarprasad Chaudhuri, a student in Calcutta, organised the peasants protesting against indigo cultivation on the Rajshaski-Nadia and Pabna-Murshidabad border.

Purushottamdas Tandon, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Govind Ballabh Pant and **Lal Bahadur Shastri** began their political careers in 1920-21, with the onset of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Premchand, a well-known novelist, resigned his post in a Gorakhpur government school in February 1921 and started contributing to the journal *Aaj*. His novels *Premasharam*, *Rangbhumi* etc., reflect Gandhian principles and values and endorse non-cooperation as an effective weapon to gain freedom.

Baba Ramchandra organised peasants' revolt in south and south-east Awadh and helped merge the peasants' revolt

with the Non-Cooperation Movement. He was arrested in February 1921.

A. Shah Naim Ata announced himself 'King of Salon' and initiated no-taxes movement.

M.N. Roy, a communist leader, was the editor of the communist journal *Vanguard*. He condemned the sessions court's sentence to death to 172 of the 225 accused in the Chauri Chaura incident (later, 19 were hanged and the rest transported) as against 22 policemen killed.

Bhagwan Ahir, an army pensioner in Gorakhpur village, was beaten up by the British police. The incident flared up nationalist sentiments in the village, which then led to the killing of 22 policemen in Chauri-Chaura, by the peasants.

■ Civil Disobedience Movement

M.K. Gandhi formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement on April 6, 1930 by picking a handful of salt after the completion of historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi, thus breaking the salt law imposed by the Government. He was the major force behind the movement and inspired grass-root participation in the freedom struggle.

C. Rajagopalachari led a salt march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast in Tamil Nadu, in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. He was arrested on April 30, 1930.

K. Kelappan, a Nair Congress leader, launched the Vaikom Satyagraha and marched from Calicut to Payanneer in defiance of salt laws.

Jawaharlal Nehru was actively involved in the movement and was arrested on April 17, 1930 for defiance of the salt law. He formulated a radical agrarian programme and suggested formation of the Constituent Assembly as the prime political slogan.

P. Krishna Pillai defended the national flag and resisted lathicharge on the Calicut beach on November 11, 1930. He later founded the Kerala Communist Movement.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan formed a clan of non-violent revolutionaries, the Khudai Khidmatgars (known as Red Shirts), who played an active role in the movement.

Sarojini Naidu, the first Indian woman to become the president of the Congress, was involved in a march towards the Dharsana Salt Works, a government salt depot. Other leaders who participated in this total non-violent affair were **Imam Saheb**, Gandhi's comrade of the South African struggle, and **Manilal**, Gandhi's son.

Surya Sen's Chittagong Revolt Group carried out a raid on two armouries and declared the establishment of a provisional government. He issued a manifesto in the name of Indian Republican Army and called on the Indians to revolt against the British rule.

Abbas Tayabji, a leader of the nationalist Muslims in Bombay, took the place of Gandhi in the movement after the latter's arrest. However, he too was arrested by the Government.

Ambalal Sarabhai and **Kasturbhai Lakhai** gave their cooperation to Motilal Nehru in removing the barriers between the Congress and the Bombay mill-owners and industrialists.

Industrialists such as **G.D. Birla** (who donated from one to five lakh rupees), **Jamnalal Bajaj** (who served as the AICC treasurer for several years and represented Gandhian leadership in Bombay), **Homi Modi**, **Walchand Hirachand**, **Lalji Naranji**, **Purushottamdas Thakurdas**, **Lala Sri Ram** etc., supported the movement in its first phase. Homi Modi, in his presidential speech to Bombay Mill-owners' Association in March 1931 said that though the Swadeshi Movement had helped the Indian industry, frequent strikes had dislocated trade and industry. Naranji and Thakurdas, who had remained indifferent to the nationalist struggle in 1921, demanded Indian control over finance, currency, fiscal policy and railways. However, from September 1930, there was a sharp decline in support from the industrialists and traders; with

the prominent businessmen having differences of opinion with the Congress.

Chandraprabha Saikiani instigated the aboriginal Kachari villagers in Assam to break forest laws.

Subhash Bose and **J.M. Sengupta** led the faction group in Bengal Congress and set up rival organisations to conduct civil disobedience. Bose criticised Gandhi, when the latter suspended the movement in May 1933. He was supported by **Vithalbhai Patel**.

Bonga Majhi and **Somra Majhi** led the movement in Hazaribagh along the sanskritising lines with the Congress.

Kalka Prasad, a local leader in Rai Bareilly, promoted the no-rent campaign.

Santi and **Suniti Chaudhari** assassinated the district magistrate of Tippera, Stevens. Their action marked the entry of women in the revolutionary movement.

Seth Achal Singh, a nationalist landlord, financed the Gram Seva Sangh in Agra and remained indifferent to riots in the area, while strictly following the policy of non-violence.

Sheikh Abdullah, a Muslim graduate, started an agitation and attacked the Srinagar jail on July 31, 1931 where 21 persons were killed in police firing. He also developed close contacts with a group of anti-autocratic Jammu Hindus led by **P.N. Bazaz**.

Mohammed Yasin Khan, a Muslim leader in Punjab, organised the Meos (semi-tribal peasant community with leanings towards Islam) to protest against Maharaja Jaisingh Sawai's hike in revenue, *begar*, and reservation of forests for the purpose of hunting.

K.M. Ashraf, who became India's first Marxist historian, was associated with the movement.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was an upholder of Gandhian policies since 1920's, began to drift away with the launch of Harijan campaign by Gandhi. He started a breakaway Congress Nationalist Party.

Satyamurthy, Bhulabhai Desai, M.A. Ansari and B.C. Roy demanded a return to electoral politics by way of a revived Swarajya Party.

Jayaprakash Narayan, Achhut Patwardhan, Yusuf Mehrali, Ashok Mehta and Minoo Masani wanted the Congress to have affinity with left-wing.

Sampurnanand formulated 'A Tentative Socialist Programme' for India and a Congress Socialist Party was started in 1934, which was supported by **Narendra Dev.**

K.F. Nariman and Yusuf Meher Ali led the Congress youth wing and later emerged as socialist leaders.

Swami Govindanand led the movement in Karachi and Sindh.

N.V. Gadgil with his socialist leanings lent support to a temple entry movement in 1929 and established friendly ties with the non-brahmin Satyashodhak Samaj (represented by Keshavrao Jedhe of Poona).

B.R. Ambedkar, who was the leader of the untouchable Mahars, attended the Round Table Conference in 1930. However, the Congress failed to win over the political agitation of the Mahars.

Gopabandhu Chaudhuri popularised the movement in Orissa and led the salt satyagraha in the coastal areas of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri districts.

Tarunaram Phookan and N.C. Bardoloi, two prominent Congress leaders, were against the movement in Assam. They refused to take up forest satyagraha officially.

Jadunandan Sharma activated the Kisan Sabha Movement in Gaya district of Bihar.

Duggirala Balaramakrishnaya of the Krishna district initiated a no-revenue campaign in 1931 in coastal Andhra. He also wrote a Telugu ballad *Gandhi Gita* which aroused patriotic sentiments.

N.V. Rama Naidu and N.C. Ranga organised a forest satyagraha in Venkatagiri estate in Nellore in 1931.

A.K. Gopalan, a school teacher, was a popular activist at Guruvayoor in Kerala and later became Kerala's most popular communist peasant leader.

Mannu Gond and **Chaitu Koiku** offered forest satyagraha in Betul in Central Provinces.

Maulana Bhasani, organised a large *praja sammelan* at Sirajgunj and demanded abolition of zamindari and reduction in debts.

B.T. Ranadeve and **S.V. Deshpande** in Bombay and **Abdul Halim**, **Somnath Lahiri** and **Ranen Sen** in Calcutta were the young communist militants who organised several labour strikes. **V.B. Karnik**, **Maniben Kara**, **Rajani Mukherji** and **Niharendu Dutta** were other leaders who started trade union activities.

M.N. Roy and his followers popularised socialist ideas in the villages and a no-tax campaign was started in Awadh.

■ Quit India Movement

M.K. Gandhi planned an all-out campaign to compel British withdrawal from India, after the failure of the Cripps Mission to reach a compromise. At the historic August meeting at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Gandhi proclaimed his *mantra*—'do or die'. He was arrested on August 9, 1942. He undertook a 21-day fast in February 1943 to protest against the Government actions against Indians involved in the movement.

Jayaprakash Narayan was a member of the Congress Socialist group and played a prominent role in the movement.

Ram Manohar Lohia, **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Sucheta Kripalani**, **Chhotubhai Puranik**, **Biju Patnaik**, **R.P. Goenka** and **Achyut Patwardhan** were leaders associated with the underground movement and revolutionary activities in support of Quit India Movement.

Chittu Pande, who called himself a Gandhian, formed a parallel government and captured all the ten police stations in Ballia, in east UP in August 1942.

Usha Mehta actively supported the movement and was an important member of a small group which ran the Congress Radio.

Jawaharlal Nehru initially supported the arch Moderates, who were opposed to Gandhi's plan, but later, he moved the Quit India Resolution on August 8, 1942.

Sumati Morarjee helped **Achyut Patwardhan** in his underground activities. She later became India's leading woman industrialist.

Rashbehari Bose, a revolutionary activist, was elected the president of the Indian Independence League (formed in March 1942) in June 1942. He was living in Japan since 1915 as a fugitive. He mobilised Indian soldiers taken as prisoners of war by the Japanese forces (after the British was defeated in South East Asia) for an armed rebellion against the British colonial rule.

Captain Mohan Singh, an Indian soldier fighting on behalf of the British was taken as prisoner of war by the Japanese. He was persuaded by a Japanese army officer to work with the Japanese for India's freedom. He was appointed the commander of the Indian National Army.

Subhash Chandra Bose joined the Indian National Army in 1943. One of his most famous declarations was "*Tum mujhe khoon do mai tumhe azadi doonga*" (You give me blood, I will give you freedom). The INA played a significant role in the independence struggle under the leadership of Subhash Bose.

C. Rajagopalachari and **Bhulabhai Desai** were the arch-Moderates, who were in favour of recognising the rights of Muslim majority provinces to secede through plebiscites after independence had been gained. They resigned from the AICC in July 1942.

K.G. Mashruwalla brought out two militant issues of *Harijan* (after the arrest of Mahadev Desai) to arouse the sentiments of people.

K.T. Bhashyam, a Congress leader in Bangalore, played an active role in the trade union field and organised strikes by about 30,000 workers.

Satish Samanta, a local Congress leader and the first *sarbadhinayak* of the Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar, helped in establishing a rebel 'national government' in Tamluk subdivision of Midnapore.

Matangini Hazra, a 73-year-old peasant widow in Tamluk, was killed in violence on September 29, 1942, when the Satahata police-station was captured. Matangini kept the national flag aloft even after being shot.

Lakshman Naik, an illiterate villager, led a large tribal population from Koraput to protest against the Jeypore zamindari and attack police-stations. Lakshman Naik was hanged on November 16, 1942 for allegedly murdering a forest guard.

Nana Patil headed a rebellion in Satara.

2. Governors-General and Viceroy of India: Significant Events in their Rule

Governors-General

1. Warren Hastings 1773-1785

- (i) Regulating Act of 1773.
- (ii) Act of 1781, under which the powers of jurisdiction between the governor-general-in-council and the Supreme Court at Calcutta, were clearly divided.
- (iii) Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- (iv) The Rohilla War of 1774.
- (v) The First Maratha War in 1775-82 and the Treaty of Salbai in 1782.
- (vi) Second Mysore War in 1780-84.
- (vii) Strained relationships with Chait Singh, the Maharaja of Benaras, which led to Hastings' subsequent impeachment in England.
- (viii) Foundation of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784).

2. Lord Cornwallis 1786-1793

- (i) Third Mysore War (1790-92) and Treaty of Seringapatam (1792).
- (ii) Cornwallis Code (1793) incorporating several judicial reforms, and separation of revenue administration and civil jurisdiction.
- (iii) Permanent Settlement of Bengal, 1793.
- (iv) Europeanisation of administrative machinery and introduction of civil services.

3. Sir John Shore 1793-1798

- (i) Charter Act of 1793.

- (ii) Battle of Kharda between the Nizam and the Marathas (1795).

4. Lord Wellesley 1798-1805

- (i) Introduction of the Subsidiary Alliance System (1798); first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad.
- (ii) Fourth Mysore War (1799).
- (iii) Second Maratha War (1803-05).
- (iv) Took over the administration of Tanjore (1799), Surat (1800) and Carnatic (1801).
- (v) Treaty of Bassein (1802).

5. Sir George Barlow 1805-1807

- Vellore Mutiny (1806).

6. Lord Minto I 1807-1813

- Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh (1809).

7. Lord Hastings 1813-1823

- (i) Anglo-Nepal War (1814-16) and the Treaty of Sagauli, 1816.
- (ii) Third Maratha War (1817-19) and dissolution of Maratha Confederacy; creation of Bombay Presidency (1818).
- (iii) Strife with Pindaris (1817-1818).
- (iv) Treaty with Sindhia (1817).
- (v) Establishment of Ryotwari System by Thomas Munro, governor of Madras (1820).

8. Lord Amherst 1823-1828

- (i) First Burmese War (1824-1826).
- (ii) Capture of Bharatpur (1826).

9. Lord William Bentinck 1828-1835

- (i) Abolition of sati and other cruel rites (1829).
- (ii) Suppression of *thugi* (1830).
- (iii) Charter Act of 1833.
- (iv) Resolution of 1835, and educational reforms and introduction of English as the official language.

- (v) Annexation of Mysore (1831), Coorg (1834) and Central Cachar (1834).
- (vi) Treaty of 'perpetual friendship' with Ranjeet Singh.
- (vii) Abolition of the provincial courts of appeal and circuit set up by Cornwallis, appointment of commissioners of revenue and circuit.

10. Lord Metcalfe 1835-1836

New press law removing restrictions on the press in India.

11. Lord Auckland 1836-1842

- (i) First Afghan War (1838-42).
- (ii) Death of Ranjit Singh (1839).

12. Lord Ellenborough 1842-1844

- (i) Annexation of Sindh (1843).
- (ii) War with Gwalior (1843).

13. Lord Hardinge I 1844-1848

- (i) First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and the Treaty of Lahore (1846).
- (ii) Social reforms including abolition of female infanticide and human sacrifice.

14. Lord Dalhousie 1848-1856

- (i) Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848-49) and annexation of Punjab (1849).
- (ii) Annexation of Lower Burma or Pegu (1852).
- (iii) Introduction of the Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (1856).
- (iv) "Wood's (Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control) Educational Despatch" of 1854 and opening of Anglo-vernacular schools and government colleges.
- (v) Railway Minute of 1853; and laying down of first railway line connecting Bombay and Thane in 1853.

- (vi) Telegraph (4000 miles of telegraph lines to connect Calcutta with Bombay, Madras and Peshawar) and postal (Post Office Act, 1854) reforms.
- (vii) Ganges Canal declared open (1854); establishment of separate public works department in every province.
- (viii) Widow Remarriage Act (1856).

15. Lord Canning 1856-1857

- (i) Establishment of three universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in 1857.
- (ii) Revolt of 1857.

Viceroy**1. Lord Canning 1858-1862**

- (i) Transfer of control from East India Company to the Crown, the Government of India Act, 1858.
- (ii) 'White Mutiny' by European troops in 1859.
- (iii) Indian Councils Act of 1861.

2. Lord Elgin I 1862-1863

Wahabi Movement

3. Lord John Lawrence 1864-1869

- (i) Bhutan War (1865)
- (ii) Setting up of the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras (1865).

4. Lord Mayo 1869-1872

- (i) Opening of the Rajkot College in Kathiawar and the Mayo College at Ajmer for political training of Indian princes.
- (ii) Establishment of Statistical Survey of India.
- (iii) Establishment of Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- (iv) Introduction of state railways.

5. Lord Northbrook 1872-1876

- (i) Visit of Prince of Wales in 1875.

- (ii) Trial of Gaekwar of Baroda.
- (iii) Kuka Movement in Punjab.

6. Lord Lytton 1876-1880

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Royal Titles Act (1876), Queen Victoria assuming the title of 'Kaiser-i-Hind' or Queen Empress of India.
- (iii) The Vernacular Press Act (1878).
- (iv) The Arms Act (1878).
- (v) The Second Afghan War (1878-80).

7. Lord Ripon 1880-1884

- (i) Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act (1882).
- (ii) The first Factory Act (1881) to improve labour conditions.
- (iii) Continuation of financial decentralisation.
- (iv) Government resolution on local self-government (1882).
- (v) Appointment of Education Commission under chairmanship of Sir William Hunter (1882).
- (vi) The Ilbert Bill controversy (1883-84).
- (vii) Rendition of Mysore.

8. Lord Dufferin 1884-1888

- (i) The Third Burmese War (1885-86).
- (ii) Establishment of the Indian National Congress.

9. Lord Lansdowne 1888-1894

- (i) Factory Act (1891).
- (ii) Categorisation of civil services into imperial, provisional and subordinate.
- (iii) Indian Councils Act (1892).
- (iv) 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).

10. Lord Elgin II 1894-1899

Two British officials assassinated by Chapekar brothers (1897).

11. Lord Curzon 1899-1905

- (i) Appointment of Police Commission (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review police administration.
- (ii) Appointment of Universities Commission (1902) and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904).
- (iii) Establishment of Department of Commerce and Industry.
- (iv) Calcutta Corporation Act (1899).
- (v) Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904).
- (vi) Partition of Bengal (1905).
- (vii) Curzon-Kitchener controversy.
- (viii) Younghusband's Mission to Tibet (1904).

12. Lord Minto II 1905-1910

- (i) Popularisation of anti-partition and Swadeshi Movements.
- (ii) Split in Congress in the annual session of 1907 in Surat.
- (iii) Establishment of Muslim League by Aga Khan (1906).

13. Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916

- (i) Creation of Bengal Presidency (like Bombay and Madras) in 1911.
- (ii) Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi (1911).
- (iii) Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915) by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- (iv) Coronation *darbar* of King George V held in Delhi (1911).

14. Lord Chelmsford 1916-1921

- (i) Formation of Home Rule Leagues by Annie Besant and Tilak (1916).

- (ii) Lucknow session of the Congress (1916).
- (iii) Lucknow pact between the Congress and Muslim League (1916).
- (iv) Foundation of Sabarmati Ashram (1916) after Gandhi's return; launch of Champaran Satyagraha (1916), Kheda Satyagraha (1918), and Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918).
- (v) Montagu's August Declaration (1917).
- (vi) Government of India Act (1919).
- (vii) The Rowlatt Act (1919).
- (viii) Jallianwalla Bagh massacre (1919).
- (ix) Launch of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.
- (x) Foundation of Women's University at Poona (1916) and appointment of Saddle's Commission (1917) for reforms in educational policy.
- (xi) Death of Tilak (August 1, 1920).
- (xii) Appointment of S.P. Sinha as governor of Bihar (the first Indian to become a governor).

15. Lord Reading 1921-1926

- (i) Chauri Chaura incident (February 5, 1922) and the subsequent withdrawal of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- (ii) Moplah rebellion in Kerala (1921).
- (iii) Repeal of the Press Act of 1910 and the Rowlatt Act of 1919.
- (iv) Criminal Law Amendment Act and abolition of cotton excise.
- (v) Communal riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta.
- (vi) Kakori train robbery (1925).
- (vii) Murder of Swami Shraddhanand (1926).
- (viii) Establishment of Swaraj Party by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922).
- (ix) Decision to hold simultaneous examinations for the ICS both in Delhi and London, with effect from 1923.

16. Lord Irwin 1926-1931

- (i) Visit of Simon Commission to India (1928) and the boycott of the commission by the Indians.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Appointment of the Harcourt Butler Indian States Commission (1927).
- (iv) 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).
- (v) Lahore session of the Congress (1929); Purna Swaraj Resolution.
- (vi) Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhi to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (vii) 'Deepavali Declaration' by Lord Irwin (1929).
- (viii) Boycott of the First Round Table Conference (1930), Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) and suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement.

17. Lord Willingdon 1931-1936

- (i) Second Round Table Conference (1931) and failure of the conference, resumption of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (ii) Announcement of Communal Award (1932) under which separate communal electorates were set up.
- (iii) 'Fast unto death' by Gandhi in Yeravada prison, broken after the Poona Pact (1932).
- (iv) Third Round Table Conference (1932).
- (v) Launch of Individual Civil Disobedience (1933).
- (vi) The Government of India Act of 1935.
- (vii) Establishment of All India Kisan Sabha (1936) and

Congress Socialist Party by Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan (1934).

(viii) Burma separated from India (1935).

18. Lord Linlithgow 1936-1944

- (i) First general elections (1936-37); Congress attained absolute majority.
- (ii) Resignation of the Congress ministries after the outbreak of the Second World War (1939).
- (iii) Subhash Chandra Bose elected as the president of Congress at the fifty-first session of the Congress (1938).
- (iv) Resignation of Bose in 1939 and formation of the Forward Bloc (1939).
- (v) Lahore Resolution (March 1940) by the Muslim League, demand for separate state for Muslims.
- (vi) 'August Offer' (1940) by the viceroy; its criticism by the Congress and endorsement by the Muslim League.
- (vii) Winston Churchill elected prime minister of England (1940).
- (viii) Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India (1941) and organisation of the Indian National Army.
- (ix) Cripps Mission's Cripps Plan to offer dominion status to India and setting up of a Constituent Assembly; its rejection by the Congress.
- (x) Passing of the 'Quit India Resolution' by the Congress (1942); outbreak of 'August Revolution'; or Revolt of 1942 after the arrest of national leaders.
- (xi) 'Divide and Quit' slogan at the Karachi session (1944) of the Muslim League.

19. Lord Wavell 1944-1947

- (i) C. Rajagopalachari's CR Formula (1944), failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks (1944).
- (ii) Wavell Plan and the Shimla Conference (1942).

- (iii) End of Second World War (1945).
- (iv) Proposals of the Cabinet Mission (1946) and its acceptance by the Congress.
- (v) Observance of 'Direct Action Day' (August 16, 1948) by the Muslim League.
- (vi) Elections to the Constituent Assembly, formation of Interim Government by the Congress (September 1946).
- (vii) Announcement of end of British rule in India by Clement Attlee (prime minister of England) on February 20, 1947.

20. Lord Mountbatten 1947-1948

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

3. Indian National Congress Annual Sessions

Year/Place	President	Details
1. 1885 (Dec. 28) Bombay	W.C. Bonnerjee	first session, attended by 72 delegates; objectives of the Congress outlined.
2. 1886 (Dec. 28) Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	attended by 436 delegates; witnessed the merger of National Congress and National Conference.
3. 1887 (Dec. 27-28) Madras	Syed Badruddin Tyabji	attended by 607 delegates; appeal made to the Muslims to join hands with other national leaders.
4. 1888 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad	George Yule	attended by 1248 delegates.
5. 1889 (Dec. 27-28) Bombay	William Wedderburn	
6. 1890 (Dec. 28-29) Calcutta	Pheroz Shah Mehta	
7. 1891 (Dec. 26-27) Nagpur	P. Ananda Charlu	
8. 1892 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad	W.C. Bonnerjee	
9. 1893 (Dec. 27-28) Lahore	Dadabhai Naoroji	
10. 1894 (Dec. 27-28) Madras	Alfred Webb	
11. 1895 (Dec. 28-29) Poona	Surendranath Banerjea	
12. 1896 (Dec. 27-28) Calcutta	Rahimtulla Sayani	
13. 1897 (Dec. 22-29) Amravati	C. Sankaran Nair	

14. 1898 (Dec. 27-28) Madras	A.M. Bose	
15. 1899 (Dec. 27-28) Lucknow	Romesh Chandra Dutt	demand for permanent fixation of land revenue.
16. 1900 (Dec. 27-29) Lahore	N.G. Chandavarkar	
17. 1901 (Dec. 27-28) Calcutta	Dinshaw E. Wacha	
18. 1902 (Dec. 23-26) Ahmedabad	Surendranath Banerjea	
19. 1903 (Dec. 28-30) Madras	Lal Mohan Ghose	
20. 1904 (Dec. 26-28) Bombay	Henry Cotton	
21. 1905 (Dec. 27-30) Benaras	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	expressed resentment against the partition of Bengal.
22. 1906 (Dec. 26-29) Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	the word 'swaraj' mentioned for the first time.
23. 1907 (Dec. 26-27) Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	split in the Congress into the Moderates and the Extremists.
24. 1908 (Dec. 29-30) Madras	Rash Behari Ghosh	constitution of the Congress drawn.
25. 1909 (Dec. 27-29) Lahore	Madan Mohan Malaviya	expressed disapproval over formation of separate electorates on the basis of religion (of the Indian Councils Act, 1909).
26. 1910 (Dec. 28-29) Allahabad	William Wedderburn	
27. 1911 (Dec. 26-28) Calcutta	Bishan Narayan Dhar	
28. 1912 (Dec. 27-28) Bankipur	R.N. Mudholkar	
29. 1913 (Dec. 26-28) Karachi	Syed Mohammed	

Year/Place	President	Details
30. 1914 (Dec. 28-30) Madras	Bhupendranath Basu	reunion of Congress factions; the Lucknow Pact signed.
31. 1915 (Dec. 27-30) Bombay	S.P. Sinha	
32. 1916 (Dec. 26-30) Lucknow	A.C. Majumdar	
33. 1917 (Dec. 28-29) Calcutta	Annie Besant	strongly condemned the Jallianwalla massacre; and boosted the Khilafat Movement. a new Constitution for the Congress framed.
34. 1918 (Dec. 26-31) Delhi	Madan Mohan Malaviya	
35. 1919 (Dec. 27-28) Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	
36. 1920 (Dec. 26-31) Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghavachariar	the Swarajya Party formed.
37. 1921 (Dec. 27-28) Ahmedabad	C.R. Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan (acting president)	
38. 1922 (Dec. 26-31) Gaya	C.R. Das	
39. 1923 (Dec. 28-31) Kakinada	Maulana Mohammad Ali	the Independence Resolution adopted; resolved to boycott the Simon Commission. the first All India Youth Congress came into being. passed the Purna Swaraj Resolution; authorised the Working Committee to
40. 1924 (Dec. 26-27) Belgaum	M.K. Gandhi	
41. 1925 (Dec. 26-28) Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu	
42. 1926 (Dec. 26-28) Gauhati	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	
43. 1927 (Dec. 26-27) Madras	M.A. Ansari	
44. 1928 (Dec. 28-31) Calcutta	Motilal Nehru	

45. 1929 (Dec. 29-31) Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	launch civil disobedience programme. endorsement of Gandhi-Irwin pact, resolution on Fundamental Rights and National Economic Programme passed.
46. 1931 (March 29) Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel	
47. 1932 (April 24) Delhi	Amrit Ranchhorddas Seth	the President urged the Congress to adopt socialism as its goal.
48. 1933 (April 1) Calcutta	Nellie Sengupta	the session held in a village for the first time.
49. 1934 (Oct. 26-28) Bombay	Rajendra Prasad	National Planning Committee set up under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
50. 1936 (April 12-14) Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	Rajendra Prasad took over as president after Subhas Chandra resigned.
51. 1936 (Dec. 27-28) Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	
52. 1938 (Feb. 19-21) Haripura	Subhash Chandra Bose	
53. 1939 (March 10) Tripuri	Subhash Chandra Bose	
54. 1940 (March 17-19) Ramgarh	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	
55. 1946 (Nov. 23) Meerut	Acharya J.B. Kripalani	
56. 1948 (Dec. 18-19) Jaipur	Pattabhi Sitaramayya	

Year/Place	President	Details
57. 1950 (September 21-22) Nasik	Purushottam Das Tandon	Three candidates for the post of president—Purushottam Das Tandon (supported by Sardar Patel), J.B. Kripalani (supported by Nehru) and Shankar Rao Deo. Purushottam Das Tandon resigned in September 1951 after which J.L. Nehru became president.
58. 1951 (September), Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru	
59. 1953, Hyderabad	Jawaharlal Nehru	
60. 1954, Kalyani	Jawaharlal Nehru	
61. 1955 (January 21-23) Avadi (Madras)	U.V. Dhebar	
62. 1956, Amritsar	U.N. Dhebar	
63. 1958, Gauhati	U.N. Dhebar	
64. 1959, Nagpur	Indira Gandhi	
65. 1960, Bangalore	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	
66. 1961, Bhavnagar	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	
67. 1962, Bhubaneswar	Damodaran Sanjivayya (First Dalit president)	
68. 1963, Patna	Damodaran Sanjivayya	
69. 1964, Bhubaneswar	K. Kamaraj	
70. 1965, Durgapur	K. Kamaraj	
(The sessions for the years 1930, 1935 and 1941-1945 could not be held.)		

4. Socio-Religious Reform Movements (Late 18th to mid-20th century)

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place	People Associated with it	Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts
Swaminarayan Sampradyaga; Gujarat (early 19th century)	Swami Sahajanand (original name Gyanashyama)—1781-1830	Belief in a theistic god, protest against epicurean practices of Vaishnavism; prescribed a moral code.
Brahmo Samaj (earlier Atmiya Sabha); Founded in Calcutta (late 18th-early 19th century)	Raja Rammohan Roy (1772- 1833)—the founder; Debendra- nath Tagore—later formed Adi Brahmo Samaj; Keshub Chandra Sen—later associated with Brahmo Samaj of India (secessionists from this group formed Sadharan Brahmo Samaj)	Propagated monotheism, opposed incarnation, meditation, sacrifices, existence of priests, idolatry, superstition, sati; sought for reforms in Hindu society. Journals brought out by Rammohan Roy: <i>Sambad Kaumudi</i> (1821), <i>Mirat-ul-Akbar</i> ; by Debendranath Tagore: <i>Tattva Bodhini Patrika</i> ; Keshub Chandra Sen brought out <i>Indian Mirror</i> ; Sadharan Brahmo Samaj brought out <i>Tattva Kaumudi</i> , <i>The Indian Messenger</i> , <i>The Sanjibari</i> , <i>the Navyabharat</i> , and <i>Prabasi</i> .

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place	People Associated with it	Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts
Young Bengal Movement (1826-1831)	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (founder), Rasikkrishna Mullick, Tarachand Chucker-vati, Krishanmohan Banerjee	Opposed the vices in society; believed in truth, freedom and reason; brought out the <i>Jnanavesan</i> (journal) and established the Society for the Acqui- sition of General Knowledge (Derozio edited <i>Hesperus</i> , <i>The Calcutta Library Gazette</i> and he was associated with <i>India Gazette</i>).
Dharma Sabha; Calcutta (1830)	Radhakant Deb (1794-1876) (founder)	Emerg ed to counter Brahmo Samaj, aimed at protection of orthodoxy, condemned radical and liberal reforms, helped in the spread of western education.
Wahabi Movement (beginning in Rohilkhand—spread in Kabul, NWFP, Bengal, the Central Provinces; Sittana in NWFP— head-quarters from 1850 onwards (19th century—founded in 1820; suppression by the British by 1870)	Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly (founder); Vilayat Ali, Shah Muhammad Hussain, Farhat Hussain (all from Patna); Inayat Ali	Popularised the teachings of Waliullah; opposed the British and fought against the Sikhs; stressed role of individual conscience in religion.

Namdhari or Kuka Movement (among Sikhs); NWF Province and Bhaini (Ludhiana district, Punjab) (1841-1871)	Bhai Balak Singh and Baba Ram Singh (founders)	For political and social reforms among the Sikhs.
Taayyuni Movement; founded in Dacca (1839)	Karamat Ali Jaunpuri	Religious teachings of Shah Waliullah formed the basis; opposed Faraizi movement.
Students Literary and Scientific Society (1848)	—	Debated popular science and social questions.
Paramhans Mandali (1849)	—	Emphasised unity of godhead; against caste rules.
Rahanumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (religious reform association for Parsis—1851)	S.S. Bengali, Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji and others	To improve the social condition of the Parsis and restore the purity of Zoroastrianism. Their journal was <i>Rast Goftar</i> (Truth Teller).
Radhaswami Movement; founded in Agra (1861)	Tulsi Ram or Shiv Dayal Saheb (Swamiji Maharaj—founder)	Preached belief in one supreme being, the <i>guru's</i> supreme position, simple social life for believers (the <i>satsang</i>); stress on achieving spiritual fulfilment without giving up material life.
The Deoband School of Islamic Theology (at Deoband Saharanpur, UP—1866)	Muhammad Qasim Nanaytavi (1832-80) and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi (founders), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Shibli Numani	Revivalist movement whose religious teachings encompassed a liberal interpretation of Islam; for moral religious upliftment; did not take to western influences in education;

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place	People Associated with it	Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts
Prarthana Samaj; founded in Bombay (1867)	Atmaram Pandurang (founder), Govind Ranade (chief mentor), R.G. Bhandarkar	opposed Syed Ahmed Khan's views to some extent; welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress. Worship and reform of society through emphasis on monotheism, uplift of women, abolition of caste discrimination and religious orthodoxy.
Indian Reform Association; Calcutta (1870)	Keshub Chandra Sen	To create public opinion against child marriages; for uplift of social status of women; to legalise Brahmo type of marriage.
Arya Samaj; founded in Bombay (1875)	Dayanand Saraswati (originally Mula Shankar—founder)	Asserted Hindu faith over other religions; within a revivalist framework, denounced rites, Brahmins' supremacy, idolatry, superstitions; Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools were established.

Aligarh Movement (the Aligarh School grew into the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in 1877 and later the Aligarh Muslim University (1875—year of founding the Aligarh School))	Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898—founder of the Aligarh School)	Religious reform through emphasis on principle of enquiry in religion, favoured scientific and rational outlook, recognised Western education, aimed at social reform; Sir Syed Ahmed founded a scientific society (1864), <i>Tahzib-al-akhlaq</i> (1870)—Urdu journal.
The Theosophical Society—founded in New York but headquarters shifted to Adyar, near Madras (1875)	Madam H.P. Blavatsky (1831-91), a Russian, and Col. H.S. Olcott (1832-1907), an American (founders); Annie Besant (one of its presidents)	Drew inspiration from <i>Upanishads</i> , philosophy of the Vedanta, etc to aim at religious revival and social reform.
Deccan Education Society; Pune (1884)	M.G. Ranade, V.G. Chibdonkar, G.G. Agarkar (founders)	For contributing to education and culture in western India; established Ferguson College, Pune (in 1885).
Seva Sadan; Bombay (1885)	Behramji M. Malabari	Against child marriages, forced widowhood; to help socially exploited women
Indian National Social Conference; Bombay (1887)	M.G. Ranade, Raghunath Rao	Social reform
Deva Samaj; Lahore (1887)	Shiva Narain Agnihotri	Religious ideas closer to those of Brahmo Samaj; favoured a social code of conduct that was against bribe-taking, gambling, alcohol

Name of the Movement/ Organisation and Place	People Associated with it	Nature and Objectives, and Media Efforts
Ahmadiya Movement; Qadiani in Punjab (1889)	Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1839-1908)—founder	consumption, and having non-vegetarian food. Defended Islam from attacks by Christian missionaries, Hindu revivalists; belief in a universal religion; Ghulam Ahmad proclaimed himself as a Messiah and as an incarnation of Lord Krishna.
Madras Hindu Association; Madras (1892)	Viresialingam Pantulu	Social purity movement; against <i>devadasi</i> system and oppression of widows.
Ramakrishna Mission founded in Bengal (centres at Belur and Mayavati became focal points—1897)	Vivekananda (originally Narendranath Dutta), 1863-1902 (its founder); Ramakrishna Paramhansa (1834-86)—Vivekananda's <i>guru</i>	Sought to revive Hinduism based on ancient India's religious texts and concepts (of Vedanta, etc); against caste restrictions, oppression, superstition in Hinduism, aimed to uplift women and overhaul the education system.

Bharat Dharma Mahan-mandala; Benaras (1902)	Madan Mohan Malaviya, Deen Dayal Sharma, Gopal Krishna Gokhale (founders)	Orthodox Hindus' (Sanatan-dharinis') organisation that opposed the Arya Samaj's teachings.
The Servants of India Society; Bombay (1905)	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Famine relief and improving tribals' condition in particular.
Poona Seva Sadan (1909)	G.K. Devadhar and Ramabai Ranade	Economic uplift; employment for women.
Nishkam Karma Math (Monastery of Disinterested Work); Pune (1910)	Dhondo Keshav Karve	Educational progress of women; improving widows' condition. Founded a women's university in Pune—now in Bombay.
Bharat Stri Mandal; Calcutta (1910)	Saralabala Devi Choudharani	Women's education and emancipation.
Social Service League (1911)	Narayan Malhar Joshi	Improving the condition of the common masses; opened schools, libraries.
Seva Samiti; Allahabad (1914)	Hridayanath Kunzru	Improving the status of the suffering classes through social service, education.
The Indian Women's Association; Madras (1917)	Annie Besant	Upliftment of Indian women; annual conferences (All India Women's Conferences) were held.

5. Famous Trials of the Nationalist Period

Trial	Charges	Verdict
1. Bahadur Shah Zafar; January 27, 1858 to March 9, 1858 in Red Fort (Delhi)	treason, conspiracy, rebellion and murder in 1857 revolt	convicted and exiled to Rangoon.
2. Surendranath Banerjea; May 4-5, 1883 in Calcutta High Court	contempt of court, on his remarks in <i>The Bengalee</i>	sent to civil jail for two years.
3. Bal Gangadhar Tilak; 1897, 1908, 1916	provocative articles in <i>Kesari</i>	18 months' imprisonment (1897); six years' exile to Mandalay and fine of Rs 1000 for seditious writings (1908); no jail sentence was imposed (1916).
4. Aurobindo Ghosh and 37 others in Alipore Bombay Case Trial; 1908-1909	attempt to murder district judge of Muzaffarpur	spent a year in jail as an undertrial prisoner.
5. V.D. Savarkar; 1910 and January 1911	delivering infuriating speeches against British and procuring and distributing arms	two consecutive life transportations (50 years); the International Court of Arbitration at the Hague also held him guilty; spent 10 years in Andaman jail (1911-1921).

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 6. Gandhi and Shankarlal Banker (publisher of <i>Young India</i>); 1922 | four inflammatory articles against the British in <i>Young India</i> | sentenced to jail for 6 years; but set free in 1924. |
| 7. 31 communists in the Meerut Conspiracy Case; March 1929 | conspiracy against the British | received sentences varying from 3 years to life sentence. |
| 8. Bhagat Singh; June 1929

July 1929 | throwing a bomb in Central Assembly
killing police head constable, Saunders | received transportation for life.

sentenced to death. |
| 9. M.N. Roy; 1931-1932 | conspiracy and sedition | sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment (later reduced to 6 years). |
| 10. Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Kumar Sehgal and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon in the INA trials; 1945 at Red Fort, Delhi | waging war by murdering or abetment of murder | sentences of transportation for life were remitted; but those of cashiering and forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances were confirmed. |

6. Caste Movements

Movement/Year/Region	Causes and Consequences
1. Satyashodhak Movement, Satyashodhak Samaj, founded by Jyotiba Phule (1873; Maharashtra)	Against brahminic domination and for the emancipation of low castes, untouchables and widows.
2. Aravippuram Movement, led by Shri Narayana Guru (1888; Kerala)	For the rights of the depressed classes (especially the Ezhavas or Iravas of Kerala); the Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogum was set up in 1902-1903.
3. Justice Party Movement led by Dr T.M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti and C.N. Mudalair on behalf of intermediate castes (1916; Madras)	Against domination of brahmins in government service, education and political field; the South Indian Liberation Federation (SILF) was formed in 1916; the efforts yielded in the passing of 1930 Government Order providing reservations to groups.
4. Nair Movement led by C.V. Raman Pillai, K. Rama Krishna Pillai, and M. Padmanabha Pillai (1891; Kerala)	Against domination of brahmins; the Malayali Memorial was formed by Raman Pillai in 1891 and Nair Service Society by Padmanabha Pillai was set up in 1914.
5. Self-Respect Movement led by E. V. Ramaswami Naicker or Periyar (1925; Tamil Nadu)	Against caste bias by brahmins; <i>Kudi Arasu</i> journal was started by Periyar in 1910.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 6. Nadar Movement by the untouchable Shanans who imitated the kshatriya customs to emerge as the Nadars (Tamil Nadu) | Against social bias and to promote educational and social welfare among the Nadars; the Nadar Mahajan Sangam was formed in 1910. |
| 7. The Depressed Classes (Mahars) Movement led by B.R. Ambedkar (1924; Maharashtra) | For the upliftment of the untouchables; founded the Depressed Classes Institution in 1924, a Marathi fortnightly <i>Bahiskrit Bharat</i> in 1927, the Samaj Samta Sangh in 1927, the Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942 to propagate their views. |
| 8. Congress' Harijan Movement (1917 onwards) | For elevating the social status of the lower and backward classes; All-India Anti-Untouchability League was established in 1932; the weekly <i>Harijan</i> was founded by Gandhi in 1933. |
| 9. Kaivartas' Movement by Kaivartas who later became the Mahishyas (1897 onwards; Midnapore, Bengal) | Founded the Jati Nirdharani Sabha (1897) and the Mahishya Samiti (1901). |

7. Peasant Movements

Movement / Year / Region	Causes and Consequences
1. Titu Mir's Movement, under leadership of Mir Nathar Ali or Titu Mir (1782-1831; West Bengal)	Against Hindu landlords who imposed beard-tax on the Farazis.
2. Pagal Panthis Movement of the Hajong and Garo tribes under the leadership of Karam Shah and Tipu Shah (1825-1835; Mymensingh district, earlier in Bengal)	Against hike in rents; the movement was violently suppressed.
3. Moplah Uprisings (1836-1854; Malabar)	Against rise in revenue demand and reduction of field size.
4. Indigo Revolt by Bengal indigo cultivators led by Degambar and Bishnu Biswas (1859-1860; Nadia district)	Against terms imposed by European indigo planters; Indigo Commission was set up in 1860 to view the situation.
5. Deccan Peasants' Uprising by the Maratha peasants (1875; Kardeh village and Poona in Maharashtra)	Against corrupt practices of Gujarati and Marwari moneylenders; Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879 was passed.
6. Phadke's Ramosi Uprising by Ramosi peasants led by Wasudeo Balwant Phadke (1877-1887; Maharashtra)	Against the British failure to take up anti-famine measures.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 7. Pabna Agrarian Uprising led by Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi Mollah and supported by B.C. Chatterjee and R.C. Dutt (1873; Pabna district, East Bengal, now in Bangladesh) | Against policies of zamindars to prevent occupants from acquiring occupancy rights; the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 was passed. |
| 8. Punjab Peasants' Revolt (during the last decade of the 19th century, Punjab) | Against prospects of losing their land; the Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900 was passed, which imposed regulations on sale and mortgage of land and revenue demands. |
| 9. Champaran Satyagraha by peasants of Champaran (1917; Bihar) | Against the tinkathia system imposed by the European indigo planters; the Champaran Agrarian Act abolished the tinkathia system. |
| 10. Kheda Satyagraha by peasants of Kheda, led by Gandhi (1918; Gujarat) | Against ignored appeals for remission of land revenue in case of crop failures; the demands were finally fulfilled. |
| 11. Bardoli Satyagraha by the Kunbi-Patidar land-owning peasants and untouchables, supported by Mehta brothers, Vallabhbhai Patel (1928; Surat, Gujarat) | Against oppression by upper castes and hike in revenue by 22 per cent by the Bombay Government; the revenue was brought down to 6.03 per cent. |

Movement / Year / Region	Causes and Consequences
12. Eka Movement by members of Pasi and Ahir castes (1921-22; Hardoi, Barabanki and Sitapur districts)	Against hike in rents.
13. Bakasht Movement (1936; Bihar)	Against the zamindars' policies regarding occupancy rights.
14. Tebhaga Movement by poor peasants and tenants and bargardars or share-croppers (Bengal)	Against zamindars and moneylenders; Bargadari Bill was passed.
15. Telangana insurrection (1946-51; Hyderabad)	Against practices of money lenders and officials of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

8. Newspapers and Journals

Name of the Paper/Journal	Year and Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/Editor
<i>Bengal Gazette</i> (also <i>Calcutta General Advertiser</i>), weekly	1780, Calcutta	Started by James Augustus Hicky (Irishman)
<i>India Gazette</i>	1787, Calcutta	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio associated with it.
<i>Madras Courier</i> (First paper from Madras)	1784, Madras	—
<i>Bombay Herald</i> (First paper from Bombay)	1789, Bombay	—
<i>Indian Herald</i> (in English)	1795, Madras	Started by R. Williams (English-man) and published by Humphreys
<i>Digdarshana</i> (First Bengali monthly)	1818, Calcutta	—
<i>Calcutta Journal</i>	1818	Started by J.S. Buckingham
<i>Bengal Gazette</i> (First Bengali newspaper)	1818, Calcutta	Harishchandra Ray

Name of the Paper/Journal	Year and Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/Editor
<i>Sambad Kaumudi</i> (Weekly in Bengali)	1821	Raja Rammohan Roy
<i>Mirat-ul-Akbar</i> (First journal in Persian)	1822, Calcutta	Raja Rammohan Roy
<i>Jam-i-Jahan Numah</i> (First paper in Urdu)	1822, Calcutta	An English firm
<i>Banga-Duta</i> (a weekly in four languages—English, Bengali, Persian, Hindi)	1822, Calcutta	Rammohan Roy, Dwarkanath Tagore and others
<i>Bombay Samachar</i> (First paper in Gujarati)	1822, Bombay	—
<i>East Indian</i> (daily)	19th century	Henry Vivian Derozio
<i>Bombay Times</i> (from 1861 onwards, <i>The Times of India</i>)	1838, Bombay	Foundation laid by Robert Knight, started by Thomas Bennett.
<i>Rast Goftar</i> (A Gujarati fortnightly)	1851	Dadabhai Naoroji
<i>Hindu Patriot</i>	1853, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (later, Harishchandra Mukerji became owner-cum-editor)

<i>Somaprakasha</i> (First Bengali political paper)	1858, Calcutta	Dwarkanath Vidyabhushan
<i>Indian Mirror</i> (fortnightly— first Indian daily paper in English)	Early 1862, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
<i>Bengalee</i> (this, and <i>Amrita</i> <i>Bazar Patrika</i> —the first vernacular papers)	1862, Calcutta	Girishchandra Ghosh (taken over by S.N. Banerjea in 1879)
<i>National Paper</i>	1865, Calcutta	Devendranath Tagore
<i>Madras Mail</i> (First evening paper in India)	1868, Madras	—
<i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i> (Bengali in the beginning, later English, a daily)	1868, Jessore District	Sisirkumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
<i>Bangadarshana</i> (in Bengali)	1873, Calcutta	Bankimchandra Chatterji
<i>Indian Statesman</i> (later, <i>The Statesman</i>)	1875, Calcutta	Started by Robert Knight
<i>The Hindu</i> (in English)— started as weekly	1878, Madras	G.S. Aiyar, Viraraghavachari and Subba Rao Pandit (among the founders)
<i>Tribune</i> (daily)	1881, Lahore	Dayal Singh Majeetia

Name of the Paper/Journal	Year and Place from which Published	Name of the Founder/Editor
<i>Kesari</i> (Marathi daily) and <i>Maharatta</i> (English weekly)	1881, Bombay	Tilak, Chiplunkar, Agarkar (before Tilak, Agarkar and Prof Kelkar were the editors respectively)
<i>Swadeshamitram</i> (a Tamil paper)	Madras	G.S. Aiyar
<i>Paridasak</i> (a weekly)	1886	Bipin Chandra Pal (publisher)
<i>Yugantar</i>	1906, Bengal	Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
<i>Sandhya</i>	1906, Bengal	Brahmabandhab Upadhyay
<i>Kal</i>	1906, Maharashtra	—
<i>Indian Sociologist</i>	London	Shyamji Krishnavarma
<i>Bande Mataram</i>	Paris	Madam Bhikaji Cama
<i>Talvar</i>	Berlin	Virendranath Chattopadhyay
<i>Free Hindustan</i>	Vancouver	Tarakanath Das
<i>Ghadr</i>	San Francisco	Ghadr Party
<i>Reshwa</i>	Before 1908	Ajit Singh

<i>Bombay Chronicle</i> (a daily)	1913, Bombay	Started by Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor—B.G. Horniman (Englishman)
<i>The Hindustan Times</i>	1920, Delhi	Founded by K.M. Panikkar as part of the Akali Dal Movement
<i>The Milap</i> (Urdu daily)	1923, Lahore	Founded by M.K. Chand
<i>Leader</i> (in English)	—	Madan Mohan Malaviya
<i>Kirti</i>	1926, Punjab	Santosh Singh
<i>Bahishkrit Bharat</i> (Marathi fortnightly)	1927	B.R. Ambedkar
<i>Kudi Arasu</i> (Tamil)	1910	E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker (Periyar)
<i>Kranti</i>	1927, Maharashtra	S.S. Mirajkar, K.N. Joglekar, S.V. Ghate
<i>Langal and Ganabani</i>	1927, Bengal	Gopu Chakravarti and Dharani Goswami
<i>Bandi Jivan</i>	Bengal	Sachindranath Sanyal
<i>National Herald</i> (daily)	1938	Started by Jawaharlal Nehru



Spectrum Books Private Limited

UPSC CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMS 2017

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Handbook of General Studies for Civil Services Preliminary Paper-I | ₹1595 |
| 2. Handbook of General Studies for Civil Services Preliminary Paper-II | ₹ 805 |

STATE CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMS 2017

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 3. Indian History (Optionals) | ₹ 665 |
| 4. Political Science (Optionals) | ₹ 645 |
| 5. Public Administration (Optionals) | ₹ 465 |
| 6. Sociology (Optionals) | ₹ 435 |

CIVIL SERVICES MAINS 2017

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 7. A Brief History of Modern India | ₹ 365 |
| 8. Facets of Indian Culture | ₹ 340 |
| 9. Gandhi, Nehru, Tagore & Other Eminent Personalities of Modern India | ₹ 245 |
| 10. Indian Polity | ₹ 595 |
| 11. International Organisations, Conferences and Treaties | ₹ 415 |
| 12. Geography of India | ₹ 455 |
| 13. Developments in Science and Technology | ₹ 510 |
| 14. Statistical Analysis, Graphs and Diagrams | ₹ 315 |
| 15. Comprehensive History of Modern India (Optionals) | ₹ 505 |
| 16. Historical Atlas of India (Optionals) | ₹ 265 |
| 17. Geography (Optionals) | ₹ 765 |
| 18. Public Administration Theories and Principles | ₹ 525 |

SPECTRUM'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERIES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 19. A Book of Essays | ₹ 385 |
| 20. A Book of Short Essays | ₹ 60 |
| 21. English Grammar—A User's Manual | ₹ 195 |
| 22. Comprehension and Precise | ₹ 75 |

SPECTRUM'S BOOKS FOR BANKING AND OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| 23. Objective English | ₹ 475 |
| 24. Quantitative Aptitude | ₹ 545 |

SPECTRUM'S LITSCAN

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 25. Critical Evaluation of T.S. Eliot's Poems | ₹ 195 |
| 26. Critical Evaluation of W.B. Yeats' Poems | ₹ 175 |
| 27. Huckleberry Finn - Mark Twain | ₹ 175 |
| 28. Philip Larkin : Critical Evaluation of Selected Poems | ₹ 105 |

OTHERS

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 29. The Media Effect | ₹ 165 |
| 30. Philosophers from Socrates to Sartre | ₹ 135 |
| 31. Scientists from Pythagoras to Hubble | ₹ 135 |