

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS

Portuguese

- Vasco-da-Gama reached the port of Calicut in 1498 during the reign of king Zamorin. (Hindu ruler of Calicut).
- Settlements Daman, Salsette, Chaul and Bombay (West coast), San Thome (near Madras) and at Hooghly.
- Alfonso de Albuquerque, the second Governor of India (first being Francisco de Almeida) arrived in 1509 and captured Goa in AD 1510

Dutch

- Dutch East India Company was formed in AD 1602.
- Dutch were defeated by English at the **Battle of Bedara** in AD 1759 and as per agreement, the Dutch gained the control over Indonesia and the British over India, Sri Lanka and Malaya.
- **Settlements** They set-up their first factory at Masulipatnam in 1605. Their other factories were at Pulicat, Chinsura, Patna, Balasore, Naga pattanam, Cochin, Surat, Karaikal and Kasimbazar.

English

- The English East India Company was formed in 1599 under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1600. Jahangir granted a farman to **Captain William Hawkins** permitting the English to erect a factory at Surat (1613).
- In 1615, **Sir Thomas Roe** succeeded in getting an imperial farman to trade and establish factory in all parts of the Mughal Empire by ruler Jahangir.
- In 1690, a factory was established at Suttanati by **Job Charnock**. In 1698, following the acquisition of zamindari of three villages of **Suttanati, Kalikata** and **Govindpur**, the city of Calcutta was founded. Fort William was set-up in 1700.
- In 1717, John Surman obtained a farman from Farrukhsiyar, which gave large concessions to the company. This farman has been called the Magna Carta of the Company.
- **Battle of Plassey** (1757) English defeated Sirajuddaula, the nawab of Bengal.
- **Battle of Buxar** (1764) Captain Munro defeated joint forces of Mir Qasim (Bengal), Shujauddaula (Awadh) and Shah Alam II (Mughal)

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Danes

- **The Danish East India Company** was formed in 1616.
- The Danish colony 'Tranquebar' was established on Southern Coromandel coast of India.
- **Settlements** Serampur (Bengal) and Tranquebar (Tamil Nadu) sold their settlements to the English in 1845.

French

- **The French East India Company** was formed by Colbert under state patronage in 1664. The First French factory was established at Surat by Francois Caron in 1668. A factory at Masulipatnam was set-up in 1669.
- French were defeated by English in **Battle of Wandiwash** (1760).

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF BENGAL

Warren Hastings (AD 1774-85)

- Brought the **dual government** to an end by the **Regulating Act**, 1773.
- The Act of 1781 made clear demarcation between the jurisdiction of the Governor General-in-Council and Supreme Court at Calcutta.
- **Pitt's India Act** (1784), Rohilla War (1774), First Maratha War (1775-1782) and Treaty of Salbai with Marathas (1782) and Second Mysore War (1780- 84). Foundation of Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784) in Calcutta by Sir **William Jones**.
- English translations of **Bhagavad Gita** by Charles Wilkins in 1785.

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Lord Cornwallis (AD 1786-93)

- **Third Mysore War** (1790-92) and **Treaty of Seringapatnam** (1792).
- Introduced Permanent Settlement in Bengal and Bihar (1793).
- He is called the **Father of Civil Services** in India, introduced judicial reforms by separating revenue administration from judicial administration and established a system of circles (thanas, headed by a Daroga (an Indian)).
- Translation of Abhigyan Shakuntalam in English by **William Jones** in 1789.

Sir John Shore (AD 1793-98)

- Played an important role in the introduction of Permanent Settlement.
- Battle of Kharda between the Nizams and the Marathas (1795).

Lord Wellesley (AD 1798-1805)

- Introduction of the **Subsidiary Alliance** (1798), first alliance with Nizam of Hyderabad followed by Mysore, Tanjore, Awadh, the Peshwa, the Bhonsle and the Scindia.
- **Treaty of Bassein** (1802) and the Second Maratha War.

George Barlow (1805-07)

- Vellore Mutiny (1806)

Lord Minto I (AD 1807-13)

- Concluded the Treaty of Amritsar with Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1809). Charter Act of 1813 was passed.

Lord Hasting (AD 1813-23)

- **Anglo Nepal War** (1814-1816) and Treaty of Sagauli (1816).
- **Third Maratha War** (1817-18) dissolution of Maratha confederacy and creation of Bombay Presidency.
- Pindari War and establishment of **Ryotwari System** by Thomas Munro (1820)

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Lord Amherst (AD 1823-28)

- **First Burmese War** (1824-26), **Treaty of Yandaboo** (1826) and capture of Bharatpur (1826).

GOVERNOR-GENERALS OF INDIA

Lord William Bentinck (AD 1828-35)

- **Charter Act of 1833** was passed and he was made the first Governor General of India. Before him, the designation given was **Governor General of Bengal**.
- Carried out social reforms like prohibition of sati (1829) and elimination of thugs (1830). On Macaulay's recommendations, English was made the medium of higher education. Suppressed female infanticide and child sacrifice.

Lord Metcalfe (AD 1835-36)

Known as **liberator of the press** in India.

Lord Auckland (AD 1836-42)

First Afghan War (1838-42), a disaster for the English.

Lord Ellenborough (AD 1842-44)

Brought an end to the Afghan war. War with Gwalior (1843), **Annexation of Sind** by Charles Napier (1843).

Lord Hardinge (AD 1844-48)

First Anglo-Sikh War (1845-46) and Treaty of Lahore (1846). Gave preference to English educated persons in employment

Lord Dalhousie (AD 1848-56)

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- Introduction of **Doctrine of Lapse** and annexation of Satara (1848), Jaitpur and Sambhalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) and Awadh (annexed in 1856 on account of maladministration).
- Laid down the **first railway line** between Bombay and Thane (1853), Telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra and **Postal** reforms (first issue of the Indian stamp in Karachi in 1854) with the Post Office Act.
- **Widow Remarriage Act**, 1856 (the main force being Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar).
- Started **Public Works Department**, Grand Trunk Road work and harbour of Karachi, Bombay and Calcutta developed.
- Charter Act, 1853-Selection to Civil Service through competitive examination. Started Engineering College at Roorkee; made Shimla, the summer capital of India.

VICEROYS OF INDIA

Lord Canning (AD 1856-62)

- The last Governor General and the first Viceroy. Withdrew Doctrine of Lapse.
- Revolt of 1857, Mutiny took place. Indian Penal Code 1860 was passed.
- Passed the Act, 1858, which ended the rule of the East India Company. The Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established in 1857

Lord Elgin (AD 1862)

- Wahabi Movement

Lord John Lawrence (AD 1864-69)

- Established the High Courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1865.
- Telegraphic communication was opened with Europe. Created the Indian Forest Department

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Lord Mayo (AD 1869-72)

- Organised the Statistical Survey of India and for the first time in Indian history, a census was held in 1871.
- Started the process of financial decentralisation in India. Established the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
- Established the Rajkot College at Kathiawar and Mayo College at Ajmer for the Indian princes.
- He was the only viceroy to be murdered in office by a Pathan convict in the Andamans in 1872.

Lord Northbrooke (AD 1872-76)

Kuka Rebellion in Punjab, Famine in Bihar.

Lord Lytton (AD 1876-80)

- Known as the 'Viceroy of Reverse Character'.
- Royal Titles Act of 1876 and the assumption of the title of 'Empress of India' by Queen Victoria, the Delhi Durbar in January 1877.
- Vernacular Press Act (also called the 'Gagging Act' to restrain the circulation of printed matter) and the Arms Act (made it mandatory for Indians to acquire license in arms) of 1878.

Lord Ripon (AD 1880-84)

- **First Factory Act** of 1881 prohibited Child **Labour** under the age of 7. Local **Self-Government** was introduced in 1882.
- Repealed the **Vernacular Press Act** in 1882. Finances of the centre were divided.
- Lord Ripon is regarded as '**the founding father of local self governance**' in India.
- An Education Commission was appointed under **Sir William Hunter** in 1882 to improve primary and secondary education.

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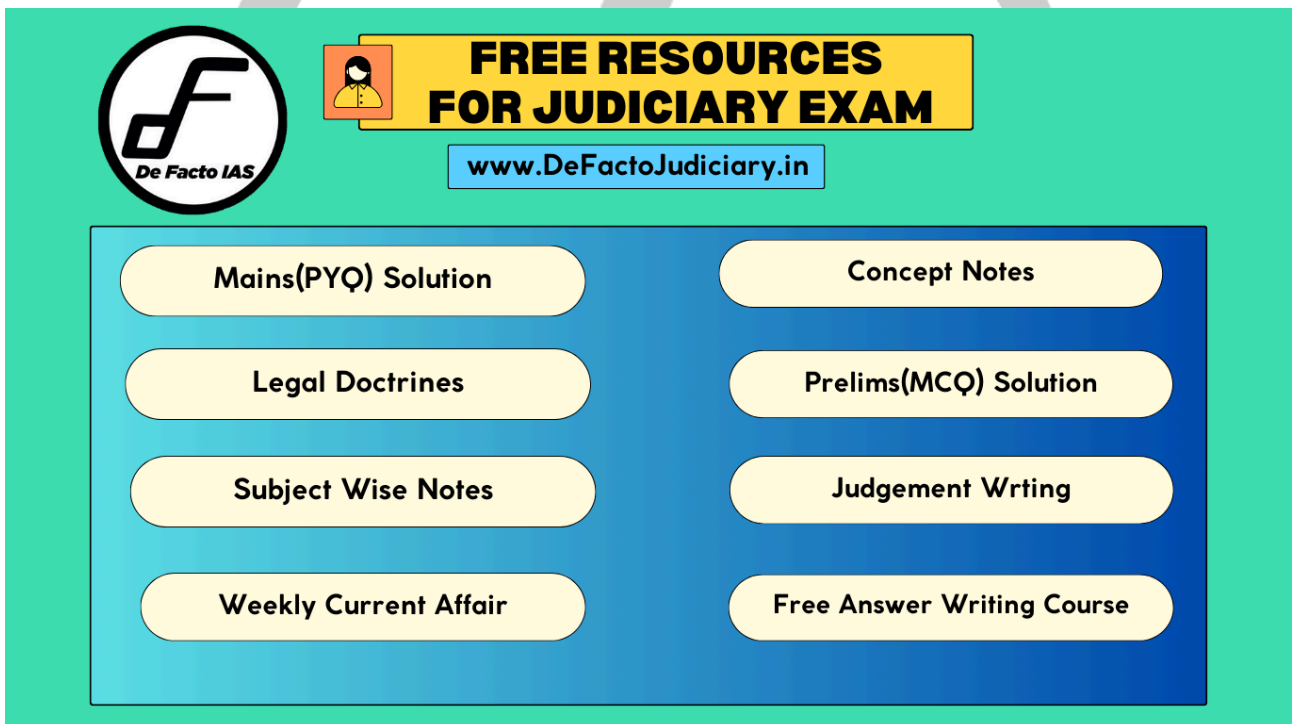
- The **Ilbert Bill Controversy** (1883) enabled Indian district magistrates to try European criminals

Lord Dufferin (AD 1884-88)

Third Burmese War (AD 1885-86). Establishment of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885.

Lord Lansdowne (AD 1888-94)

- **Factory Act of 1891** granted weekly holiday and stipulated working hours for women and children.
- Civil services were divided into Imperial, Provincial and Subordinate Services.
- **Indian Councils Act** of 1892.
- The **Durand Commission** defined the Durand Line between British India and Afghanistan (now between Pakistan and Afghanistan) in 1893



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Lord Elgin II (AD 1894-99)

- Southern uprisings of 1899. **Great famine** of 1896-1897 and **Lyall Commission** on famine was established.

Lord Curzon (AD 1899-1905)

- A Commission was appointed under **Sir Thomas Raleigh** in 1902 to suggest reforms regarding universities, the Indian Universities Act of 1904 was passed on the basis of its recommendations.

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- **Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.** Thus, Archaeological Survey of India was established.
- **Agricultural Research Institute** was established at Pusa in Delhi. Partitioned Bengal in 1905.

Lord Minto (AD 1905-10)

Swadeshi Movement (1905-08); foundation of Muslim League (1906); Surat Session and split in the Congress (1907). Morley-Minto Reforms (1909).

Lord Hardinge (AD 1910-16)

Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi (1911); Delhi Durbar; Partition of Bengal was cancelled. The **Hindu Mahasabha** was founded in 1915 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

Lord Chelmsford (AD 1916-21)

- Gandhi returned to India (1915) and founded the **Sabarmati Ashram** (1916), Champaran Satyagraha (1917), Satyagraha at Ahmedabad (1918), Kheda Satyagraha (1918).
- **August Declaration** (1917) by Montague, the then Secretary of State, and Montford reforms or the Government of India Act of 1919.
- **Rowlatt Act** (March, 1919) and the **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** (13th April, 1919).
- **Khilafat Committee** was formed and Khilafat Movement started (1919-20).
- **Non-Cooperation Movement** started (1920-22). Women's University was founded at Poona (1916).

Lord Reading (AD 1921-26)

- Repeal of Rowlatt Act. Chauri-Chaura incident. RSS founded in 1925. Suppressed Non-Cooperation Movement. Formation of Swaraj Party.
- Moplah Rebellion (1921) took place. **Kakori Train** Robbery on 1st August, 1925. **Communal Riots** of 1923-25 in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi etc.

Lord Irwin (AD 1926-31)

- **Simon Commission** visited India in 1927. Congress passed the Indian Resolution in 1929.
- Dandi March (12th March, 1930). Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).

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- **First Round Table Conference** was held in England in 1930. Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Lahore Session of Congress and **Poorna Swaraj Declaration** (1925).

Lord Willingdon (AD 1931-36)

- **Second Round Table Conference** in London in 1931 and third in 1932.
- **Government of India Act** (1935) was passed. Communal Awards (16th August, 1932) assigned separate electorate for Gandhiji went on a epic fast to protest against this division.

Lord Linlithgow (AD 1936-43)

- Congress Ministries resignation celebrated as '**Deliverance Day**' by the Muslim League (1939), the **Lahore Resolution** (23rd March, 1940) of the Muslim League demanding separate state for the Muslims. (It was at this session that Jinnah propounded his Two-Nation Theory). Outbreak of World War II in 1939. Cripps Mission in 1942. Quit India Movement (8th August, 1942).

Lord Wavell (AD 1943-47)

- **Cabinet Mission Plan** (16th May, 1946).
- First meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December, 1946.
- Arranged the **Shimla Conference** on 25th June, 1945 with the failure of talks between the Indian National Congress and Muslim League.
- Election to the Constituent Assembly were held and an interim government was appointed under Nehru.

Lord Mountbatten

(March to August, 1947)

- **Last Viceroy of British India** and the **first Governor-General of free India**.
- Partition of India decided by the 3rd June Plan or **Mountbatten Plan**.
- Retired in June, 1948 and was succeeded by **C Rajagopalachari**, the first and the last Indian GovernorGeneral of Free India.
- **Indian Independence Act** was passed by the British Parliament on 4th July, 1947, by which India became independent on 15th August, 1947

THE REVOLT OF 1857

- Started at Meerut on 10th May, 1857.

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- **Political Causes** The policy of Doctrine of Lapse.
- **Economic Causes** Heavy taxation, evictions, Discriminatory Tariff Policy against Indian products and destruction of traditional handicrafts that hit peasants, artisans and small zamindars.
- **Military Discrimination** as Indian soldiers were paid low salaries, they could not rise above the rank of subedar and were racially insulted.
- **Grievances of Sepoys** The introduction of Enfield rifle, and its cartridge of which was greased with animal fat, provided the spark.
- A rebellion broke out among Sepoys of Meerut on 10th May, 1857 which later spread to other parts of the country.
- British social reforms (widow remarriage, abolition of sati, education for girls, Christian missionaries).

Centres of Revolt and the Leaders

Centre of Revolt	Leader	British Suppressors
Delhi	Bahadur Shah II, Bakht Khan	John Nicholson, Hudson
Banaras	Liaquat Ali	James Neill
Kanpur	Nana Saheb, Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan	Campbell, Havelock
Lucknow	Hazrat Mahal (Begum of Awadh)	Havelock, James Neill, Campbell
Jhansi	Rani Laxmi Bai	Sir Hugh Rose
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur Khan	Sir Colin Campbell
Awadh (Bihar)	Veer Kunwar Singh	William Taylor and Vincent Eyer

Causes of Failure

- The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Raja of Jodhpur, Scindia of Gwalior, the Holkar of Indore, the rulers of Patiala, Sindh and Kashmir and the Rana of Nepal provided active support to the British.
- Comparative lack of efficient leadership

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Impact of the Revolt

- The control of Indian administration was passed on to the **British Crown** by the Government of Indian Act, 1858
- Reorganisation of the army.
- After the revolt, the British pursued the Policy of **Divide and Rule**

CHIEF NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Indian National Congress

- It was formed in 1885 by **AO Hume**, a **retired** Civil Servant.
- The first session was held in Bombay under the Presidentship of WC Bannerjee in 1885, attended by 72 delegates from all over India.
- The first two decades of INC are described in history as those of moderate demands and a sense of confidence in British justice and generosity.
- Moderate leaders Dada Bhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tayabji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Surendranath Bannerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

Partition of Bengal(1905)

- The partition was announced by **Lord Curzon** on 16th October, 1905 through a royal proclamation, reducing the old province of Bengal in size by creating East Bengal and Assam out of the rest of Bengal

Swadeshi Movement (1905)

This movement had its origin in the anti-partition movement of Bengal. Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh played an important role. INC took the Swadeshi call first at the Banaras Session, 1905 presided over by GK Gokhale.

Muslim League (1906)

- It was set-up in 1906 by Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- The league supported the **Partition of Bengal** and opposed the **Swadeshi Movement**, demanded special safeguards to its community and a separate electorate for Muslims.
- This led to communal differences between the Hindus and the Muslims.

Demand for Swaraj

(Calcutta Session in Dec, 1906)

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- The INC, under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, adopted 'Swaraj' (Self-government) as the goal of Indian People

Surat Session (1907)

- The INC split into two groups: the Extremists and the Moderates, due to the debate on nature of Swadeshi Movement.
- Extremists were led by Lal, Bal, Pal while the Moderates by GK Gokhale.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

- The reforms envisaged a separate electorate for Muslims, besides other constitutional measures.
- Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna. Headquarter—San Francisco.
- The name was taken from a weekly paper, **Ghadar**, which had been started on 1st November, 1913 to commemorate the 1857 Revolt.

Home Rule Movement (1916)

- Started by BG Tilak (April, 1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (September, 1916).
- **Objective** Self-government for India in the British Empire.
- During this movement, Tilak raised the slogan **Swaraj is my Birth Right and I shall have it.**

Lucknow Pact (1916)

Pact between INC and Muslim League following a war between Britain and Turkey leading to anti-British feelings among Muslims. Both organisations jointly demand dominion status for the country congress accepted separate electorate for Muslims

August Declaration (1917)

- After the Lucknow Pact, the British policy was announced which aimed at "increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration for progressive realisation of

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responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire". This came to be called the August Declaration.

- **The Montague—Chelmsford reforms or the Act of 1919** was based on this declaration.

Rowlatt Act (18th March, 1919)

- This gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison suspects without trial. This law enabled the government to suspend the right of **Habeas Corpus**, which had been the foundation of civil liberties in Britain.
- **Rowlatt Satyagraha** was against the act. This was the first countrywide agitation by Gandhiji.

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Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13th April, 1919)

- People were agitated over the arrest of **Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew** and **Dr Satya Pal** on 10th April, 1919.
- **General Dyer** fired at people who assembled in the Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar. Michael O' Dwyer was Lt. Governor of Punjab that time. The Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.
- Rabindra Nath Tagore returned his knighthood in protest.
- Sardar **Udham Singh** killed Michael O' Dwyer in Caxton Hall, London on March 13, 1940

Khilafat Movement (1920)

- Muslims were agitated by the treatment done with Turkey by the British in the treaty that followed the **First World War**.

- Ali brothers, **Mohd Ali** and **Shaukat Ali** started this movement. It was jointly led by the Khilafat leaders and the Congress

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

- Congress passed the resolution in its Calcutta Session in September, 1920.
- It was the first mass-based political movement under Gandhiji.
- The movement envisaged resignation from nominated offices and posts in the local bodies.
- Refusal to attend government durbars and boycott of British courts by the lawyers.
- Refusal of general public to offer themselves for military and other government jobs and boycott of foreign goods
-

Chauri-Chaura Incident (1922)

- The Congress Session at Allahabad in December 1921, decided to launch a Civil **Disobedience Programme**. Gandhiji was appointed its leader.
- But before it could be launched, a mob of people at Chauri-Chaura (near Gorakhpur) clashed with the police and burnt 22 policemen on 5th February, 1922. This compelled Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.



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Swaraj Party (1923)

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- Motilal Nehru, CR Das and NC Kelkar (called Pro-changers) demanded that the nationalist should end the boycott of the Legislative Councils, enter them and expose them.
- They formed Swaraj Party for this purpose with CR Das as the President.

Simon Commission (1927)

- It was constituted by John Simon, to review the political situation in India and to introduce further reforms and extension of parliamentary democracy.
- Indian leaders opposed the commission, as there were no Indians in it, they cried **Simon Go Back**.
- The government used brutal repression and at Lahore, **Lala Lajpat Rai** was severely beaten in lathi-charge and later succumbed to death.

The Nehru Report (1928)

- After boycotting the Simon Commission, all political parties constituted a committee under the chairmanship of **Motilal Nehru** to evolve and determine the principles for the Constitution of India.

Lahore Session (1929)

- On 19th December, 1929, under the presidentship of **JL Nehru**, the INC, at its Lahore Session, declared **Poorna Swaraj** (complete independence) as its ultimate goal .
- The tri-coloured flag adopted on 31st December, 1929, was unfurled and 26th January, 1930 was fixed as the **First Independence Day**, to be celebrated every year. Later, this day was chosen as the Republic Day of India.

Dandi March (1930)

- Also called the **Salt Satyagraha**.
- Gandhiji started his march from Sabarmati Ashram on 12th March, 1930 for the small village Dandi to break the Salt Law.
- He picked a handful of salt and inaugurated the **Civil Disobedience Movement**

Civil Disobedience Movement

- Countrywide mass participation by women.
- The Garhwal soldiers refused to fire on the people at Peshawar.

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First Round Table Conference (1931)

- It was the first conference arranged between the British and Indians as equals. It was held on 12th November, 1930 in London to discuss the Simon Commission.
- Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League participated in it. The conference failed due to the absence of the Indian National Congress.

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

- The government represented by Lord Irwin, and the INC led by Gandhiji signed a pact on 5th March, 1931.
- In this, the INC called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and agreed to join the Second Round Table Conference.
- The government allowed the villagers on the coast to make salt for consumption and released the political prisoners. The **Karachi Session of 1931** of Congress endorsed the Gandhi Irwin Pact.

Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- Gandhiji represented the INC and went to London to meet British Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald.
- The conference however failed as Gandhiji could not agree with the British Prime Minister on his policy of Communal Representation and refusal of the British Government on the basic Indian demand for freedom.

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The Communal Award (16th August, 1932)

- Announced by **Ramsay McDonald**. It showed **divide and rule policy of the British**.
- It envisaged communal representation of depressed classes, Sikhs and Muslims.
- Gandhiji opposed it, and started fast unto death in Yervada jail Pune (Maharashtra)

**Poona Pact/ Gandhi- Ambedkar Pact
(25th September, 1932)**

- The idea of separate electorate for the depressed classes was abandoned, but seats reserved for them in the Provincial Legislature were increased. • Thus, Poona Pact agreed upon a joint electorate for upper and lower castes.

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- Proved fruitless as most of the national leaders were in prison.

Demand for Pakistan

- In 1930, **Iqbal** suggested that the North-West provinces and Kashmir should be made Muslim states within the federation.
- **Chaudhary Rehmat Ali** gave the term **Pakistan** in 1933.
- Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore Session in 1940 (called **Jinnah's Two-Nation Theory**). It was drafted by **Sikandar Hayat Khan**, moved by Fazlul Haq and seconded by Khaliquzzamah.
- In December 1943, the Karachi Session of the Muslim League adopted the slogan **Divide and Quit**.

August Offer (8th August, 1940)

- It offered (i) Dominion status in the unspecified future, (ii) A post-war body to enact the Constitution (iii) To expand the Governor-General's Executive Council to give full weightage to minority opinion.
- This was rejected by the INC, but was accepted by the Muslim League

The Cripps Mission (1942)

- The British Government with a view to get cooperation from Indians in the Second World War, sent **Sir Stafford Cripps** to settle terms with Indian leaders.

- He offered dominion status to be granted after war.
- Congress rejected it. Gandhiji termed it as 'a post - dated cheque on a crashing bank'.

The Revolt of 1942 and the Quit India Movement

- Also called the **Wardha Proposal**, a Leaderless Revolt.
- The resolution was passed on 8th August, 1942, at Bombay. Gandhiji gave the slogan **Do or Die**.
- On 9th August, the Congress was banned and its important leaders were arrested. Gandhiji was kept at the **Aga Khan Palace**, Pune.
- The people became violent. The movement was, however, crushed by the government.

Indian National Army (INA)

- **Subhash Chandra Bose** escaped to Berlin in 1941 and set-up the Indian League there. In July 1943, he joined the INA at Singapore. Ras Bihari Bose handed over the leadership to him.
- INA had three fighting brigades, named after Gandhi, Azad and Nehru. **Rani of Jhansi Brigade** was an exclusive women force. INA had its headquarters at Rangoon and Singapore.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- Members were Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and AV Alexander. Lord Wavell was the Viceroy of India that time.
- Main proposals
 1. Rejection of demand for a fullfledged Pakistan.
 2. Loose union under a Centre with Centre's control over defence and foreign affairs.
 3. Provinces were to have full autonomy and residual powers.
 4. Provincial legislatures would elect a Constituent Assembly.

The Muslim League accepted it on 6th June, 1946. The Congress also partially accepted this plan.

Formation of Interim Government

(2nd September, 1946)

- ➔ It came into existence on 2nd September, 1946 in accordance with Cabinet Mission's proposals and was headed by JL Nehru. Muslim League refused to join it initially.

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- **Prime Minister Attlee** on 20th February, 1947 announced that British would withdraw from India by 30th June, 1948

**Formation of Constituent Assembly
(December, 1946)**

- The Constituent Assembly met on 9th December, 1946 and Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as its President.

**Jinnah's Direct Action Resolution
(16th August, 1946)**

1. Provoked by the success of the Congress in the voting for Constituent Assembly Jinnah withdrew his acceptance to the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. Muslim League passed a Direct Action Resolution, which condemned both the British Government and the Congress (16th August, 1946). It resulted in heavy communal riots.
3. Jinnah celebrate **Pakistan Day** on 27th March, 1947.

Mountbatten Plan (also called 3rd June Plans) (3rd June, 1947)

The plan formulated by Lord Mountbatten outlined that

- India was to be further divided into India and Pakistan.
- There would be a separate Constitutional Assembly for Pakistan to frame its Constitution.
- The princely states would enjoy the liberty to either join India or Pakistan, or could even remain independent.
- Bengal and Punjab will be partitioned and a referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Assam would be held. A separate state of Pakistan would be created. **Boundary Commission** was to be headed by Radcliffe.

Partition and Independence (August, 1947)

- **Indian Independence Act**, 1947 implemented on 15th August 1947, abolished the sovereignty of British Parliament. Dominions of India and Pakistan were created. Each dominion was to have a Governor-General. Pakistan was to comprise Sind, British Baluchistan, NWFP, West Punjab and East Bengal.
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, the first Home Minister, integrated all the states by 15th August, 1947. Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagarh, Goa (with Portuguese) and Pondicherry (with French) later acceded to Indian Federation.


Socio-Religious Reform Movements

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Religious Institution	Founder	Ideas
Brahmo Samaj was founded in Calcutta (1828)	Raja Ram Mohan Roy Author of Gift to Monotheists and Percepts of Jesus and the Journals Sambad Kaumudi and Mirat-ul Akbar	Propagated monotheism, opposed sacrifices, idolatory, superstition and sati
Young Bengal Movement (1826-31)	Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, probably the first modern nationalist poet brought out journal 'Jananresan	Opposed the vices in society and believed in truth, freedom and right.
Tattavabodhini Sabha (1839)	Debendranath Tagore brought out the journal Tattavabodhini Patrika	Propagated Brahmo Samaj idea, eventually founding Adi Brahmo Samaj (1866).
Dharma Sabha (1820), Rohilkhand	Radhakant Deb	Emerged to counter Brahmo Samaj and propagated orthodoxy
Wahabi Movement (1820), Rohilakhand	Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly	Popularised the teachings of Waliullah, stressed the role of individual conscience in religion
Namdhari or Kuka Movement (1841-71)	Namdhari or Kuka Movement (1841-71)	For political
Paramhans Mandali (1849)	Dadoba Pandurang	Emphasised the unity of God, against caste rules
Rahnumai Mazdayasanan Sabha (1851)	SS Bengali, Dadabhai Naoroji and others	To improve the social condition of Parsis and restore the purity of Zoroastrianism. Their journal was Rast Gotar
Prarthana Samaj (1867), Bombay	Atmaram Pandurang	Monotheism, upliftment of women, abolition of caste discrimination
Indian Reform Association (1870), Calcutta	Keshab Chandra Sen	Opposed child marriage, advocated widow remarriage and inter-caste marriages
Arya Samaj (1875), Bombay	Dayanand Saraswati (original name Mulshankar)	Gave the slogan Go Back to the Vedas and within a revivalist framework denounced rites, idolatory, Brahmins's supremacy etc
Aligarh Movement (1875) grew into Mohammedan	Syed Ahmed Khan, his journal Tahzib-al-Akhlaq	Religious reform through emphasis on principle of

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Anglo-Oriental College (1875) and later Aligarh Muslim University		equality in religion, favoured scientific and national outlook
The Theosophical Society (1875), New York (later shifted to Adyar)	Madam HP Blavatsky and Col HS Olcott	Drew inspiration from Upanishads, philosophy of the Vedanta and transmigration of the souls.
Deccan Education Society (1884), Pune	MG Ranade, VG Chiplinkar and GG Agarkar	To contribute to education and culture in Western India established Fergusson College , Pune (1885).
Seva Sadan (1885), Bombay	Behramji M Malabari	Against child marriages, and forced widowhood
Deva Samaj (1887), Lahore	Shiv Narain Agnihotri	Favoured a code of conduct against bribe-taking, gambling, etc
Madras Hindu Association (1892)	Veresalingam Pantulu	Social Purity Movement and against Devadasi system.
Ramkrishna Mission (1897), Belur	Vivekananda (original name Narendranath Dutta)	Revive Hinduism, against caste restrictions, superstition in Hinduism and overhaul of education system.




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Religious Institution	Founder	Ideas
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Servants of Indian Society (1905), Bombay	Gopal Krishna Gokhale	Famine relief and improving tribal conditions, in particular.
Bharat Stri Mahamandal (1910), Calcutta	Sarlabai Devi Chaudhrani	Women's education and emancipation
Social Service League (1911)	NM Joshi	Improving the condition of the masses
Women's Indian Association (1917), Madras	Annie Besant	Upliftment of Indian women.

Popular Names of Personalities

Popular Name	Personality	Popular Name	Personality
Andhra Kesari	T Prakasam	JP	Jayaprakash Narayan
Babuji	Jagjiwan Ram	Lady with the Lamp	Florence Nightingale
Bapu	Mahatma Gandhi	Lion of the Punjab	Lala Lajpat Rai
CR	C Rajagopalachari	Little Corporal	Napoleon
Desh Bandhu	Chitranjan Das	Lokmanya	Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Grand Old man	Dadabhai Naoroji	Jawan	Indian soldier
Lal, Bal, Pal Lala	Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pa	Mahamanya	Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya
Guru ji	MS Golwalkar	Netaji	Subhash Chandra Bose
Gurudev	Rabindranath Tagore	Nightingale of India	Sarojini Naidu
Iron Man	Vallabhbhai Patel	Pandit ji	Jawaharlal Nehru
Sparrow	Major Rajender Singh	Shastri ji	Lal Bahadur Shastr

Crematoriums of Famous Persons

Crematorium	Famous Person(s)	Crematorium	Famous Person (s)
Raj Ghat	Mahatma Gandhi	Shanti Van	Jawaharlal Nehru
Vijay Ghat	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Shakti Sthal	Indira Gandhi

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Kisan Ghat	Ch Charan Singh	Abhay Ghat	Morarji Desai
Veer Bhumi	Rajiv Gandhi	Samata Sthal	Jagjivan Ram
Ekta Sthal	Giani Zail Singh, Chandra Shekhar	Karma Bhumi	Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma
Uday Bhoomi	KR Narayana	Mahaprayan Ghat	Dr Rajendra Prasad

Newspapers and Journals

Name	Published by
Bengal Gazette	JA Hickey
Kesari	BG Tilak
Maratha	BG Tilak
Amrita Bazar Patrika	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
Vande Mataram	Aurobindo Ghosh
Yugantar	Bhupendranath Dutta and Barinder Kumar Ghosh
Bombay Chronicle	Firoz Shah Mehta

Books and Authors

Book	Author
Ghulam Giri	Jyotiba Phule
Pather Panchali	B.Bhushan Bannerji
Satyarth Prakash	Swami Dayanand
Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterji
Unhappy India	Lala Lajpat Rai
India Divided	Rajendra Prasad
The Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru

Classical Dancers of India

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Dance	Dancer
Bharatanatyam	Bala Saraswati, CV Chandrasekhar, Leela Samson, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Padma Subramanyam, Rukmini Devi, Sanyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Yamini Krishnamurti
Kathak	Bharti Gupta, Birju Maharaj, Damayanti Joshi, Durga Das, Gopi Krishna, Kumudini Lakhia, Sambhu Maharaj, Sitara Dev
Kuchipudi	Josyula Seetharamaiah, Vempathi Chinna Sathyam
Manipal	Guru Bipin Sinha, Jhaveri Sisters, Nayana Jhaveri, Nirmala Mehta, Savita Mehta
Odissi	Debaprasad Das, Dharendra Nath Patnaik, Indrani Rahman, Kelucharan Mahapatra, Priyambada Mohanty
Kathakali	Mrinalini Sarabhai, Guru Shankaran, Namboodripad, Thottam Shankaran, Kutti Nayyar, Shankar Kurup, KC Pannikar, TT Ram Kult
Mohiniyattam	Protima Devi, Sanyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Pankaj Charan Das, Kelucharan Mahapatra, Madhvi Mudgal, etc

State and Folk Dances

Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi, Ghantamardala, Ottam Thedal, Veedhi Natakam
Assam	Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Khel Gopal, Canoe, Jhumura Hobjana
Bihar	Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama-Chakwa, Bidesia
Gujarat	Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhava
Haryana	Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor
Himachal Pradesh	Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi
Jammu and Kashmir	Rauf, Hikar, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali
Karnataka	Yakshagan, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi
Kerala	Kathakali (Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohiniattam, Kaikottikali
Maharashtra	Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Powada
Odisha	Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau
Paschim Banga	Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan
Punjab	Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand, Naqua
Rajasthan	Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal,

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	Kalbeliya
Tamil Nadu	Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki, Rasilila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita
Uttarakhand	Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Rasilila, Chappeli

Instruments and Vocalists

Carnatic	MS Subbalakshmi, Balamuralikrishna, Bombay Jaishri, HK Raghavendra, Aryakudi Ramanujan Iyengar Venkataram, Sitarajam, Mani Krishnaswamy, Akhil Krishnan, ML Vasanthakumari, MD Ramanathan, GN Balasubramaniam
Dhrupad	Ustad Rahim Fahim-ud-din Dagar, Zahir-ud-din Dagar, Wasif-ud-din Dagar, Bundecha Bandhu, Pt Abhay Narayan Mallick, Pt Ritwik Sanyal, Uday Bhawalkar
Hindustani	Shubha Mudgal, Madhup Mudgal, Mukul Shivputra, Pandit Jasraj, Parveen Sultana, Naina Devi, Girija Devi, Ustad Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Gangubai Hangal, Krishna Hangal, V Rajput, Kumar Gandharva, Faiyyaz Khan, Mallikariun Mansur.
Thumri	Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ustad Mazhar Ali Khan, Ustad Zawad Ali Khan, Poornima Chaudhary, Shanti Heerananda, Naina Devi, Rita Ganguly

Musical Instruments and Instrumentalists

Instruments	Instrumentalists
Stringed Instruments	
1. Been	Asad Ali Khan, Zia Moin-ud-din Khan
2. Santoor	Shiv Kumar Sharma
3. Sarod	Buddhadev Dasgupta, Ali Akbar Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Bahadur Khan, Sharan Rani, Zarin S Sharma
4. Sarangi	Ustad Binda Khan
5. Sitar	Ravi Shankar, Hara Shankar Bhattacharya, Nikhil Banerjee, Vilayat Khan, Mustaq Ali Khan
6. Surb Ahar	Sajjad Hussain, Annapurna

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7. Veena	Doraiswamy Iyengar, Chittibabu, Emani Sankara Shastri, Dhanammal, S Bala Chandran, KR Kumaraswamy
8. Violin	Gajanan Rao Joshi, MS Gopal Krishnan, TN Krishnan, Baluswamy, Dikshitar, Dwaran Venkataswamy Naidu Lalyuli G Jayaraman, Mysore T Chowdiah, VG Jog
Wind Instruments	
9. Flute	TR Mahalingam, N Ramani, Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh
10. Nadaswaran	Sheikh Chinna Moula, Neeruswamy Pillai, Rajaratanam Pillai
11. Shehnai	Bismillah Khan
Percussion (Striking Thumping) Instruments	
12. Mridangam	Palghat Mani Iyer, Karaikudi R Mani, Palghat Raghu
13. Pakhawag	Pt Ayodhya Prasad, Gopal Das, Babu Ram Shanker Pagaldas
14. Tabla	Zakir Hussain, Nikhil Ghosh, Kishan Maharaj, Alla Rakha Khan, Pandit Samta Prasad, Kumar Bose, Latif Khan
15. Kanjira	Pudukkotai Dakshinamurthi Pilla

Cultural Institutions

Institutions	Headquarters
Anthropological Survey of India, 1945	Kolkata
Archaeological Survey of India, 1861	New Delhi
Asiatic Society, 1784 (Sir William Jones)	Kolkata
Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, 1985	New Delhi
Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Fine Arts), 1954	New Delhi
National Archives of India, 1981	New Delhi
National School of Drama, 1959	New Delhi
Sahitya Academy, 1954	New Delhi
Sangeet Natak Academy, 1953	New Delhi
Library of Tibetan Works and Archives	Dharamshala

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Science City	Kolkata
Victorial Memorial Hall	Kolkata
Birla Industrial and Tech Museum	Kolkata
Central Institute of Buddhist Studies	Leh
Nava Nalanda Mahavihara	Nalanda (Birla)
National Gallery of Modern Art	New Delhi



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