

FIRST FACTORIES IN INDIA

TRADER	PLACE	YEAR
Portuguese	Calicut	1500
Dutch	Musalipatnam	1605
English	surat	1615
Danish	Trequebar (near Tanjore)	1620
French	Surat	1667

MAIN WARS AND RESPECTIVE GOVERNORS

1. Anglo-French conflict

1st Carnatic war (1740-48)- Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle: Weaker position of Indian army

2nd Carnatic war (1749-54): Indian kings became clients

3rd Carnatic war (1758-63): **Battle of Wandiwash**, 1761: Treaty of Peace of Paris

1. Anglo- Mysore wars:

1st A-M war: 1767-69- Warren Hasting- ToMadras

2nd A-M war: 1780-84-Warren Hasting- ToMangalore (**American WoI**)

3rd A-M war: 1790- Lord Cornwallis- ToSeringapatnam

4th A-M war: 1799- Lord Wellesley

2. Anglo-Maratha Wars: (1st war- after 14 yrs *vanvaas* after Panipat)

1st A-Ma war: 1775-82- Warren Hasting- ToSurat>>>ToPurandar, To**Salbai**

2nd A-Ma war: 1803-1805- Lord Wellesley- ToBassien

3rd A-Ma war: 1817-19- Lord Hasting-

3. Afgan (40 years gap)

1st Afgan war: 1838-42- Lord Auckland Annex of Sindh(Ellenborough)

2nd Afgan war: 1878-80- Lord Lytton

4. Punjab (Back to back)

1. 1st A-S war: 1845-46- Lord **Hardinge I**- ToLahore- Kashmir>>Gulab Singh

2. 2nd A-S war: 1848-49- Lord **Dalhousie**- annexation of Punjab

5. Burma (Gaps: 25 yr + 35 year)

1st: 1824-26 (Amherst) 2nd : 1852 (Dalhousie) 3rd: 1885-86 (Dufferin)

BRITISH POLICIES OF PARAMOUNTACY

GOVERNOR	POLICY	BRIEF
Warren Hasting (1773-85)	Policy of Ring Fence	1. creating buffer zones to protect company's frontier 2. on own expenses of rulers>>> subsidiary forces
Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)	Subsidiary Alliance (Pioneer- Dupleix)	To build an empire in India- 1. Permenant stationing of troops + Pay subsidy for maintenance 2. british resident @ court 3. Not to employ any European w/o prior approval of british 4. Not to negotiate with other Indian ruler w/o consulting GG In return- british will defend state + policy of non-interference in int matter First- Hyderabad (1798)>>>Mysore (1799)>>>Awadh(1801) Last-Holkar(1818) Hydrabad, Mysore, Tanjore, Peshwa, Sindhia, Rajput, Bhonsle
Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)	Doctrine of Lapse (Dalhousie NOT originator)	1. British to decide whether to bestow state on adopted son or to annex 2. CoD-Final approval, even can overrule (e.g.- annex of Karauli) First- Satara (1848) Jhasi, Nagpur, Jaitpur, Sambhalpur, Baghat, Awadh(1856)
POLICIES RELATING TO AFGANISTAN		
Lord Auckland (1836-42)0	Forward policy	1. to protect boundaries from probable Russian attack- either thr treaties or annex completely
John Lawrence (1864-69)	Masterly Inactivity	1. peace on frontier not to be disturbed 2. as long as Russia our of Afgan, Britain to remain out of Afgan
Lytton (1876-80)	Proud Reserves	1. having 'scientific frontier' and securing ' spheres of influence'

IMPORTANT CIVIL UPRISINGS

UPRISING	LEADER	REGION	REASON	FORM
Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)	Manjum Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, Devi Chaudharani	Bengal	1. famine of 1770 2. interference in religious freedoms of Dasnami Sanyasi and Madari fakirs 3. Immediate- restriction pilgrimage places	1. Sanyasis were Peasants 2. Raided factories and treasuries 3. joined by small zamindars, rural poor, ex soldiers 4. Bankim Chandra- <i>Devi chaudharani, Anandmath</i> (1882) 5. Inde govt in Bogra and Mymensinghk
Moamarias (1769-99)		ASSAM	Against ahom king	1. low caste peasants following teachings of Aniruddhadeva
Gorakhpur, Basti, Bahraic (1781)	Local zamindars	Awadh	Against izaradar system (1778) imposed by Hasting to overcome losses due to war with Mysore and Maratha	System- imposed by Hasting under Alexander Hannay
Poligars revolt or Palaiyakkar revolt (1795-1805)	1. Veerapandiy Kattabomman 2. Dheeran Chinnamalai and Maruthu Pandiyar	Tirunelveli kingdom, Tamil Nadu	Taxation + loss of svrgnity for poligars 1803- Deprived the rights of kaval fees (Kaval= hereditary village police office)	1. 1 st war- Kattabomman(1799) 2. 2 nd war- other 2 leaders Result- suppressed. Under Carnatic treaty>> EIC direct control over TN. Polygar system abolished, Zamindari introduced
Polygar- feudal title for a class of territorial administrative and military governors appointed by Nayaka rules in south India (in Madurai) + also in Vijayanagara empire				
Paika rebellion (1817)	Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar	Odisha	1. land revenue policy >> requirement of tax payment in silver 2. reduced powers of paika due to British conquest on Raja of Khurda in 1803 3. rise in salt price + abolition of cowrie currency	Paika= landed militia + rent free land tenure + policing function
Ahom Revolt (1828)	Gomadhar Konwar (ahom prince)	Assam	British not withdrawn from assam after 1 st Burmese war	NO suppression by company, but conciliatory approach. Divided kingdom
Kuka Movm (1840)	Bhagat Jawahar Mal (aka Sian Saheb)	Punjab	1. Religious purification movm	Baba Ram singh- founded NAMDHARI SIKH sect

Aka Namdhari Movm	Later leader: Baba Ram Singh		2. When British took over PN: Transformed into Political Movm>> to End British rule	1. tenets: NO meat & alcohol + widow remage + abolition of caste 2. Against british- Swadeshi (even before swadeshi movm)
Why Namadhari aka 'Kukas'>> due to unique style of reciting Gurubani in high pitched voice called ' kook '				
Surat salt satyagraha 1840s		Gujrat	Rise of salt duty from 50 paisa to 1 rupee	1. result- govt withdraw duty 2. 1848- had to Bengal std withdraw weights and measures
Wahabi Movement	Syed Ahmed of Rai bareilly (inspired by Abdul Wahab of arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi)		Islamic Revivalist movement (to end western influence on islam and return 'pure age' as in arabia in Prophets time)	1. Sithana in N.W. tribal belt- HQ 2. Jihad against Sikh kingdom of Punjab, later EIC 3. set up countrywise org
Punnapra Vayalar 1946	Communist movement	Kerala		Against C. P. ramaswami Iyer

PEASANT MOVEMENTS

UPRISING	LEADER	REGION	REASON	FORM
Narkelberia Uprising	Mir Nithar Ali or Titu Mir (also associated with Tariq-i-muhmmadiya)	Bengal	1. against mainly hindu landlords (who imposed beard tax on Faraizis)	1. first ARMED peasant uprising 2. merged in Wahabi movm
Faraizi Movement and Revolt (1838-57)	Mov- Haji Shariatullah Revolt- Dadu Mian	Eastern Bengal	Expel british from bengal	Faraizi=followers of muslim sect founded by Shariatullah of Faridpur (Bengal) 2. remove un-islamic practices + draw attention towards duties
Taayyuni Movm (1839)	Karamat Ali Jaunpuri	Dacca	Teachings of Shah Waliullah	Opposed Faraizi Movm
Ahmadiya Movement, 1889	Mirza Ghulam Ahmed			1. Universal religion 2. opposed Jihad 3. spread western edu among muslims 4. ONLY community who believe Messiah come in person of Mirza Ahmed

(Mappila) Uprising (1836-54) MADRAS presidency		Malabar	Hike in revenue demand + disturbance of traditional system of Janmi-Kanamdars by British by giving Janmi the absolute right to evict tenants	Manjeri Conference supported tenant's cause and demanded legislation to regulate landlord-tenant relations
Mappila rebellion 1921	Variankunnath Haji, Ali Musliyar , Sithi Koya Thangal		1. Reaction against crackdown on Khilafat movm	

TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

UPRISING	LEADER	REGION	REASON	FORM
Paharia (1778)		Rajmahal hills	British expansion	1. Result- Dam-i-koh areas
Santhal Rebellion (1855-56)	Sidhu and Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav	Rajmahal hills (Bihar)(now JH)- fought in jungles of JH and WB	1. Against British revenue system + Zamindars	1. part of Bengal presidency 2. Santhal Paragana was created after rebellion + Santhal paragana tenancy act was passed
Damin-i-koh area: Area marked by british for santhals to cultivate in Rajmahal				
Chaur uprising (1766-72, 1798)	Durjan Singh	Jungal Mahal	Revenue demand + distress	Aka revolt of Jungal mahal
Ramoshi Rising	Chittur Singh- 1822 Umaji Naik - 1825	Satara area, Maharashtra	Unemploy after Maratha decline	1. British- generally pacifist policy 2. later Vasudev Phade (aka father of Indian armed struggle)- organized group called Ramoshi (Ramoshis + Bhils+ kols etc) and carried out decoits
Tana Bhagat Movm	Jatra bhagat and Balram Bhagat	Bihar	1. taxes 2. outsiders- Baniyas, zamindars	1. Tana bhagats, Munda and oraon 2. Satyagraha (even before Gandhi) 3. Tana Bhagats- followers of Gandhi- believed in AHIMSA
Khasi uprisin	Tirath Singh	Garo and Khasi	Outsiders	

1857 Leaders and Suppressors

PLACE	LEADER	BRITISHER
Delhi	General Bakht Khan	Lt Willoughby, Lt Hudson, John Nicholson
Kanpur	Nana saheb	Sir Hugh Wheeler, Colin Campbell

Lukhnow	Begum Hazrat Mahal	Henry Lawrence, Henry Havelock, James Outram, Colin Campbell
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur	
Bihar	Kunwar singh	
Faizabad	Maulavi Ahmadullah (<i>Danka Shah</i>)	
Jhansi	Rani Laxmibai	Huge Rose
Baghpat/ Bagout	Shah Mal	Dunlap
Awadh	Birjis Qadr	
Benares		Colonel James Neill

SOCIO RELIGIOUS REFORM

Steps taken to Ameliorate Women's Position

STEP	ACT/REGULATION	GOVERNOR
Abolition of SATI	Regulation of 1829 - Initially Bengal - 1830: Madras and Bombay	William Bentick
Female INFANTICIDE	1. Bengal regulations 1795 and 1804 2. Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870 - initially only Awadh, Punjab, N.W. province	1870- Lord Mayo
Widow remarriage	Hindu Widow' Remarriage Act, 1856 (Due to I.C.Vidyasagar)	Lord Dalhousie-drafted Lord Canning-Passed
Child Marriage	Native Marriage Act or Civil Marriage Act, 1872 Only for CHRISTAINS	
	Age of Consent act, 1891 1. Due to B.M.Malabari 2. From 10>>>12 yrs	
	Sarda act, 1930 aka Child m'age restraint act 1. 18 for Boys and 14 for Girls 2. By Harbilas Sarda	
Female education	Woods dispatch, 1854	
Regulations for Religious converts		
Lex Loci Act, 1850	Aka Caste Disabilities Removal act - Religious convert to inherit ancestral property	

NOTE- Abolition of slavery- 1843 (Charter act, 1833 recommended it)

VARIOUS ORGANISATION

ORGANISATION	FOUNDER	OTHER
Calcutta female Juvenile Society, 1819	Calcutta Baptist Mission Society	
Bethune school 1849 (originally as Secular native Female school or Hindu Female School)	J.E.D. Bethune	1. @calcutta, 1849>>>College 2. Oldest Woman college in ASIA 4. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar- on Managing committee in 1856 when govt took over college 3. Alumanae- Chaudharani, Bina das, Kalpana datta, pratilata waddedar, kadambini ganguly,
1. Society For Social Reforms 1878	Veerasalingam Pantulu (Prophet of Modern Andhra)	1. In support of Widow remarriage in Madras 2. Also founded: Madras Hindu Association, 1892- Social purity movm + against Devdasi system + oppression of widows
Indian Women's University, 1916	D.K.Karve	1. India's first woman uni 2. Now SNTU
Lady Harding medical college, 1916	Lady harding	1. Wife of lord hardinge
All India Woman's Conference, 1927	Margeret Cousins 4 th prez: S. Naidu (1930) 11 th Prez: Amrit Kaur (1938)	1. 1 st President- Maharani Chinnabai gaekwad- FC, pune 2. Main aim- Educational reforms, Rights 3. 2 nd conference: estd of AI Woman Edu Fund 4. Demands @ 1 st RTC: Equal rights, Adult Suffrage, Fight election, NO Separate electorate 5. hand in passing of Sarda Act, 1929
Bharat stree Mahamandal, 1910	Sarla Devi Chaudharani	1. 1 st major woman org in India set up by Woman 2. "Great Circle of India Women"
Bharat Mahila Parishad, 1904	Ramabai Ranade	wing of National social conference (Ranade waali) 2. aka Ladies Social conference
Woman's India Association 1917	Annie Besent, Margeret Cousins, Muthulaxmi Reddy, Sister Subbalaxmi, Sarojini Naidu	1. 'Daughters of India' 2. Active part in politics>>>RTC>> Woman franchise and consti rights (basic aim- Voting Rights) 3. 1 st All Asia Wom. Conference 4. Journal- Stree Dharma
Arya mahila Samaj	Pandita ramabai saraswati	1. Ramabai Ranade also opened branch @ Bombay 2. representation to English Edu Comm>> Lady Dufferin College

National council for woman, 1925	Mehribai Tata	1. branch of int council for woman
Deccan Education Society (DES), 1884	Tilak, V.S. Chiplunkar, Agarkar, Mahadev Namjoshi,	1. 1884- estd FC 2. Gokhale and Karve- also emmbers (Gokhale left)
Servants of India society, 1905	1. Gopal Krishna Gokale Natesh Appaji Dravid, Anant Patwardhan	1. publication- Hitavada (1911) 2. remained aloof from political activities 3. aim- train people for service of India- Famine relief + Tribal 4. Gokhale left DES to form this
Prathana Samaj, 1867	Atmaram Pandurang (with help of K.C. sen)	1. precursor- Paramhansa Mandali (Mehtaji Durgaram, Dadoba Pandurang)- close to Manav Dharma sabha- one god, rationality 2. Popularity after Ranade joined 3. very much attached with Bhakti cult of MH 4. members: R.G. Bhandarkar, N.G. Chandavkar 5. more concerned with social reform than religion 6. Karve + Ranade>> Widow Remarriage association + Widow Home Association
Social Service League, 1911	N.M. Joshi	1. Aim- secure better conditions of work and life 2. training programme for volunteers- relief works
Brahmo Samaj, 1828	RRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discarded: polytheism, idol worship, <i>avatars</i>, caste No definite stand on karma and Transmigration of soul RRR never questioned authority of Veda and considered them infallible
Veda Samaj, 1864	V. Rajagopalacharyulu (President), P. Subbarayalu Chetty (secretary)	1. estd under influence of Keshab Chandra Sen 2. Practiced rituals only agreeable to pure Theism 3. Discarded Casteism, superstitions + supported widow rem'ages 4. 1869- revived by Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu
Dev samaj, 1887	Shiv Narayan Agnihotri	1. eternity of soul, supremacy of guru 2. teachings compiled in book Deva Shatra
Dharma Sabha, 1830	Radhakant Deb	1. orthodoxy, opposed abolition of sati 2. NOTE- but favoured Western Education (even for girls)
Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, 1902	Pandit Din Dayalu Sharma + Madan Mohan Malaviya + Gokhale	Amalgamation of Sanatana Dharma sabha + Dharma Maha Parishad (s India) + Dharma Mahamandali (Bengal) 2. defence of orthodox Hinduism- Opposed Arya Samaj 3. Note founders: Malaviya + Gokhale

Radhaswami movement, 1861	Shiv Dayal Saheb or Tulsi Ram	1. One god, Supremacy of guru, simple life (w/o giving up material life) 2. No faith in Temples
Vokkaliga Sangha 1905	By Gowda or Vokkaliga community (Karnataka)	Anti brahmin movm
Justice Movement (South Indian Liberation federation)	C.N.Mudaliar T.M. Nair P. Tyagaraja	1. Anti brahman movm 2. opposed Gandhi, Annie Besent, Non coop movm
Self respect Movement	Periyar or E.V. Ramaswami Naikar	1. Rejection of Brahmanism, Sanskrit Language 2. Centre of movm- telegu lng>>> thus rift with other S Indians 3. Kudi Arasu- Journal started by Periyar in 1910
NOTE- Periyar was in INC in time of NCM>> participated in NCM, offered satyagraha>> later opposed brahmanical domination and left congress>> 1925: Self respect movm>>1939: 'Dravida Nadu Conference' \>> supported demand of Pakistan		
Vaikom Satyagraha 1924-25	Kerala Paryatanam movement- by K. Kelappan and K.P. Kesava Menon (kerala Gandhi) T.K.Madhavan- petion to Sree Moolam Popular assembly of Travancore (1 st popular assembly in India) Kumar Asan and Panicker- poems	1. Anti-Untouchability movm in Tranvancore- throwing open all temples 2. Shiva temple @ vaikom 3. Support- Gandhi, Periyar, 4. Immediate reason: shri Narayan guru Stopped from road leading to vaikom temple 5. result: opening of vaikom temple 6. influenced temple enetry movm, 1934
Temple entry movment	Inspiration- SNDP, K.Kelappan	1. Subramaniam Tirumambu, P.Krishna Pillai, A.K.Gopalan 2. result- Maharaj opened all temples @ 1936
Indian Social Conference aka National Social conference	1. M.G. Ranade 2. R. Ragunath Rao	1. 1 st session- 1887 2. same time and venue as INC3. social reform cell of INC (becoz INC did not wanted to include social reforms in its deliberations 4. 'Pledge Movement'- against child marriage 5. NOTE- Bharat Mahila Parishad- Organ of NSC
Deoband Movement, 1866	1. Mohmmad Qasim Nanotavi 2. Rashid Ahmed Gangohi	1. propogate pure Islamic techings 2. jihad against forign rulers 3. Later leader- Mahmud ul Hasan- gave political and intellectual content to movement>>aligned with national movm

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha	1. Naoroji Furdonji, 2. Dadabhai Naoroji, 3. K.R. Cama, 4. S.S. Bengali	1. Reform movm in parsis (Zoroastrianism) 2. promote Modern Education 3. Newspaper- <i>Rast Goftar</i> - Dadabhai naoroji 4. Organised Zoroastrian conferences – 1 st in 1890
Sikh movements	1. Singh Sabha Movement (1873) 2. Akali Movement (aka Gurudwara reform Movm)	1. Western edu to sikh 2. to counter Christian missionaries, arya samajist, muslims 3. librate gurudwaras from corrupt Udasi Mahants 2. Non-violent , non coop 3.result- Sikh gurudwaras Act, 1922 >>>SGPC
Theosophical Society @NYC, USA	H.P.Blavatsky and M.S.Olcott	1. later, HQ>>Adyar 2. Belief in avatara, karma, upanishada, sankhya and yoga philosophy, Vedanta school 3. After HPB's death>>Annie besant as Prez in 1907

SOCIAL REFORMERS

NAME	ORGANISATION	PHILOSOPHY
Raja Rammanohar Roy	1. Atmiya sabha , 1814 -propagate monotheist ideals, No idoltry, caste, rituals 2. Brahmo Samaj, 1828 - worship of eternal and unsearchable being, Upanishadas, BUT no definite stand on: Karma, Purnarjanma 3. Vedanta college, 1825 4. Hindu college, 1817 (now Presidency uni, kolkata) - RRR, David Hare, Radhakant Deb, Edward east	1. Monotheism (<i>Gift to Monotheisis</i> , 1809)(Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin) 2. Vedanta- based on reason (thus if reason demands>>departure) 3. opposed by Christians (<i>Precepts of Jesus</i> , 1820) 4. vedas and upanishadas 5. press freedom, against zamindari, abolish EIC trading rights, reduce export duties 6. A 50, judicial equality Newspaper: <i>Mirat-ul-Akbar</i> <i>Samvat Kaumudi</i>
Debendranath Tagore	Tattvabodhini Sabha, 1839 Adi Brahmo samaj (after split) Adi Dharma doctrine as Brahmo samaj Beej, 1848	Study India's past with rational outlook Later Hemendranath>> modern Brahmoism>> today ADI DHARMA
Kesab Chandra Sen Joined Brahmo samaj in 1858	Brahmo samaj of India, 1866	1. great influence of chriastianity 2. later BSI break into Sadharan BS 1878

	<p>Indian Reforms Association 1870 (loyalist to Crown)- breakaway from British India Asso</p> <p>Naba Vidhan (New Dispensation) society- to preach mixture of Hindu and Christian Philosophy</p>	<p>3. instrumental role in Special marriage act, 1872</p> <p>4. Tabernacle of New Dispensation (aka Bharatvarshiyo Brahmo Mandir)</p> <p>5. Sangat Sabha- small discussion forums</p>
A.M.Bose, Umesh Datt Shitabchandra Deb,	Sadharan Brahmo Samaj	<p>1. one god + No scripture is infalliable</p> <p>2. NP- Tattva Kaumudi, Indian Messenger, Sanjibari</p>
Henry Vivian Derozio	Young Bengal mov	1. Emerged from Hindu College of Calcutta
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	<p>Principal @ Sanskrit college (opened it for non brahmins + started western edu in it)</p> <p>Book- Bahubivah</p>	<p>1. Widow remarriage act</p> <p>2. break priestly monopoly,</p> <p>3. 35 girls schools for girls in Bengal</p> <p>4. Inspiration behind & Secreatry of Bethune School</p> <p>5. Significant contri to simplify and modernize Bengali prose + Bengali alphabet and type</p> <p>6. also taught in Fort Williams Collge as head of Sanskrit dept</p> <p>7. last days of life: with Santhals @ Nandan Kanan</p> <p>8. 'Companion of Indian Empire' by British govt in 1877</p>
N. M. Joshi (Narayan Joshi)	<p>1. AITUC, 1921</p> <p>2. AITUF, 1931</p> <p>3. Social Service League, 1911</p>	<p>1. follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale</p> <p>2. Pioneer of Modern Indian Social Work</p>
N. M. Lokhande (Narayan Meghaji Lokhande)	<p>1. Bombay Hands Mill Association (1st Indian workers asso)</p> <p>2. Mumbai Kamgar Sangh</p> <p>3. Deenbandhu (Editor)</p>	<p>1. Father of TU movement in India</p> <p>2. helped to gain rights: Sunday, Half hr recess in afternoon, salaries 15th of every month</p> <p>3. Rao Bahadur by British</p>
Dayananda Saraswati or Mulshankar	<p>Arya Samaj, 1875</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HQ- Lahore <p>Note- International Arya Mahasammelan (started @ 2006)- aims to spread message of human welfare orinating from veda + promote universal brotherhood</p>	<p>1. book- Satyarth Prakash</p> <p>2. infalliability of vedas</p> <p>3. classless and casteless society</p> <p>4. Attacked hindu orthodoxy</p> <p>5. God, soul and matter- distinct</p> <p>6. Dayanand Anglo-Vedic school- nucleus of Arya Samaj</p>

		7. criticized later hindu scriptures such as purana , attacked Niyati and karma Doctrine, escapist hindu beliefs like <i>maya</i> and <i>Moksha</i>
Behramji Malabari (B.M.Malabari)	Seva Sadan	1. Age of consent act 2. <i>Indian spectator</i> 3. Child mage and widow remaage 4. translated Max mullers Hibbert lectures 5. Attacked hindu priest for misinterpretation of Veda and upanishada 6. stayed away from INC
Shree Narayan Guru Swamy	1. SN Dharma Paripalana Yogam- by Dr. Palpu - Founder prez: Narayan guru (Kumar Asan- general secretary)	1. For Ezhava caste 2. Aviruppam Movement - to break traditional restraints on ezhava community- Siva idol in 1888 3. Against Caste system, social ineq 4. Sarada matt in Sivagiri 1912 5. Alwaye Advaita Ashram - All religion Conference by guru in 1923 6. Vaikom Satyagraha - when guru stopped from passing thr road leading to vaikom temple
D. K. Karve	1. First Woman university, 1916 2. <i>Anaath Balikashram</i> 1896	1. Hand in Widow remarriage ac
Sayyah Ahmad Khan	1. Translation society 1864 (Later <i>The Scientific Society</i>)	British showed much interest in his Aligarh college's devlopement

NEWSPAPERS

FOUNDER	NEWSPAPER	ISSUE
Karsandas Mulji	Satya Prakash	Advocating widow remarriage
RRR	1. Sambad Kaumudi, 1821 2. Mirat-ul-Akhbar (Persian)	SK- press freedom, A50, Indians in high ranks of service
Balashatri Jambhekar	Darpan , 1832 Digdarshan	Widow remarriage, scientic approach Science + history (also founded Bombay Native general Library + Native improvement Society)
Gopalhari Deshmukh 'Lokahitwadi'	1. Prabhakar - weekly 2. Hitechhu - weekly Periodicals: 1. Gyan Prakash	

	2. Indu Prakash, 1861 3. Lokahitawadi	
Gopal ganesh Agarkar	Sudharak - weekly	
Phule + K.R. Bhalekar	<i>Deenbandhu</i>	1. outlet of satyasodhak samaj 2. editor- N.M.Lokhande
B.M.Malabari	<i>Indian Spectator</i>	Later merged with Voice of India (Malabari + Dadabhai Naoroji + William wedderberg)
Syed Ahmad Khan	<i>Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq – Magazine</i>	
Annie Besant	1. New India 2. <i>Commonweal</i>	
Maulana Azad	<i>Al Hilal</i>	
Mohammad ali	<i>Comrade</i>	
Gandhi	1. <i>Indian Opinion</i> (S. Africa) 2. <i>Nav Jeevan</i>	1903
Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	<i>Pukhtoon</i>	
Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar	Shome Prakash	
Sir Aurobindo	<i>Bande Mataram</i> , 1905 (first started by Bipin Chandra Pal)	NOTE- Bhikaji Kama's BM: Response to ban on song vande mataram+ continue message of BM of Auribindo + <i>Indian Sociologist</i> of shyamji
Guzulu Lakshminarasu Chetty	<i>The Crescent-</i>	1 st Indian owned NP in Madras

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN BENGAL BEFORE INC

ASSOCIATION	FOUNDER	ROLE
Bangabasha Prakashika Sabha 1836	ASSOCIATES of RRR (as he died in 1833)	
Zamindari Association (Landlords society) 1838	Dwarkanath Tagore , Prasanna kumar tagore, radhakant Deb , ramkamal sen, B.C.Mitra	1. 1 st org of Bengal with distinct political objective

British India Society 1839	William Adam (associate of RRR)	1. secure welfare and advancement of all classes 2. NP- ' British India Advocate '
Bengal British India Association , 1843	George Thompson 2. Prominent Member: Ram Gopal Ghose , Peary Chand Mitra	1. Bengali Intellectuals 2. But Loyal to British Rule
Madras Native Association, 1849	Founder Prez- Guzulu Lakshminarasu Chetty	1. as platform to for educated Indians to protest against injustice 2. Petitions to British parliament>> eventually resulted in curbing EIC's power 3. The Crescent - 1 st Indian owned NP in Madras by G.L.Chetty
British Indian Association, 1851	Radhakant Deb- Prez Debendranath tagore- secretary NP- Hindu Patriot – Madhusudhan roy (later H.C. Mukherjee)	1. Amalgamation of Landlords' society + Bengal British India association 2. some of demands included in charters act, 1853 3. supported EIC in 1857
Bombay Asso OR Bombay Native Asso, 1852	Jagannath Shankerseth , Naoroji Fursungi , Bhau Daji Lad , Dadabhai Naoroji	1. 1 st political organization in Bombay Province 2. 1 st President: Naoroji Fursungi
London India society 1865	Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin tayyabji, W.C.Bonnerjee, Manmohan Ghose	Superseded by EIA
East India Association , 1866	Dadabhai Naoroji @London 1st prez: Lord Lyveden	1. Discuss Indian que and influence public opinion in Britain 3. Superseded London India Society 2. Now- royal society of India
Poona sarvajanik Sabha 1867	M.G. Ranade , S.H. Chiplunkar , Ganesh Vasudev Joshi Secretary in 1890: Gokhale	1. Bridge betn govt and people + peasants rights 2. Later dominated by Tilak >> Gokhale left 3. Submitted petion in 1875 to house of commons demanding Direct representation in British Parliament
Indian League, 1875	Sisir kumar ghosh @ Calcutta	Nationalism among Indians
Indian Association, 1876	Surendranath Banerjea and Anand Mohan Bose In opposition of BIA	1. superseded Indian league 2. forerunner of INC 3. organized All India Conference in 1883 4. Dadabhai Naoroji - member

Madras Mahajan Sabha 1884	M. Viraraghavachai, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, P. Anandcharlu	1 st Prez: P. Rangaiah Naidu Secretary: R. Balaji Rao 1. Dev close relation with INC from 1920s 2. Organised salt satyagraha in CDM
Bombay Presidency association 1885	Pherozshah Mehta, Badruddin Tayyabji, K.T. Telang	1. To oppose Lytton reactionary policies + Illbert bill problem 2. BPA + MMS + IA >> delegation to England in 1885
Deccan Sabha, 1896	Gokhale and Ranade	1. Rival of Poona Sarvajanik sabha (due to difference with Tilak on Age of consent bill)
NOTE- Precursors of INC- 1. Poona sarvajanik Sabha 2. Bombay presidency asso 3. Indian Association 4. Madras Mahajan Sabha		
Indian National CONFERENCE	Surendranath Banerjee and A.M. Bose	1. 1 st – 1883 2 nd - 1885 (in asso with National Mohammdan Association and the British Indian Association)
ORGANISATIONS AFTER INC		
United India Patriotic Association 1888	Syed ahmad khan and Raja Shiv Prasad Singh of Benares	1. Rival of INC
British Committee of INC	Dadabhai Naoroji	Planned session of INC in London in 1892>> but elections in Britain in 91
Indian Liberal Federation, 1919	Founder & Prez: S.N. Banerjee Tej Pratap sapru, V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, M. R. Jayakar	1. Moderates who supported Monford reforms 2. Boycotted simon commission>> No Indian members
Hindustan Seva Dal, 1923	N. S. Hardikar First Prez- NEHRU	1. Originated after Flag satyagraha in Nagpur, >> as part of INC 2. Renamed>> Congress SD 3. as militia>> thus opposed by many congress man 4. Imp role in Civil Disobedience Movement
All India States peoples' conference, 1927 Aka <i>Praja Mandals</i>	From 1939>>>president>>NEHRU till 1946	1. conglomeration of political movements in princely states 2. INC distanced itself until 1939 3. Imp role in state integration after independence
Indian Independence League, 1928	Indian nationalist in S. E. Asia Tarak Das	1. formed 1 st Indian National Army under Mohan Singh 2. All Malayan Indian Independence league- Nediyam Raghavan

Mahila Rashtriya Parishad, 1928	Latika Ghosh- Secretary Prabhavati ghosh- president	1. by Subhash bose's support during Anti Simon comm movm 2. Aim: Swaraj + status of woman 3. used religious context to mobilise woman
Independence for India League, 1929	Nehru, Bose President- S. Srinivasa Iyengar	1. dissatisfaction with Nehru report 2. demand of poorna swarajya
All India untouchability League, 1932 (later Harijan Sevak Sangh)	Mahatma Gandhi Founding president- Ghanshyam Das Birla	1. After Poona pact 2. HSS of TN headed by A. Vaidyanatha Iyer >>1939- entered Meenakshi temple, Madurai
All India Depressed class league. 1935	Jagjivan Ram	Political mobilization of Dalits
All India Depressed class Association, 1928	M.C. Rajah	NOTE- M.C.Rajah was first to organize depressed classes under Exclusive organization in 1926
All India Depressed Class Federation/Cong.	B.R. Ambedkar	1. demanded seprate electorates 2. opposed by M.C. Rajah
1. Hindustani prachar sabha, 1942 2. Dakshin bharat Hindi prachar sabha, 1918 3. Mazoor-Mahajan Sabha or Textile Labour Association, 1916	Mahatma Gandhi (Prez of DBHPS till death)	Note: First pracharak of DBHPS- Devodass Gandhi (Son of Gandhi)
Bombay Provincial Working Class party, 1933	Followers of M.N.Roy President- A.A.Alwe General secretary- R.A.Khedgikar	Estd socialist state
Congress Socialist Party 1934	J.P., Ram manhar Lohia, Acharya Narendra Dev, Ganga sharan sinha First president: Acharya Narendra Dev Secretary: J.P	1. 1934 within INC (Due to anti- Gandhi + increasing influence of Left bloc within INC) 2.1936: Communist joined as part of Popular front strategy 3.Sessions: with INC sessions membership: membership of INC required 4.Groups joined: Anushilan samiti + HSRA>>(later formed Revolutionist Socialist Party,1940) 5. Bose &Nehru: Did NOT joined 6. 1948- merged with Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party to form Praja Socialist Party (PSP)

National Planning Committee, 1938	By- Subhash Chndra Bose On advice of – Meghnad Saha	Chairman- Nehru (M. Visveswaraya step down on Saha's advice)
Radical Democratic party, 1940 Dissolved in 1948>> Radical Humanist Movement	M.N.Roy General secretary- V.M. Tarkunde	1. radical Congressmen>>to engage India in WW II 2. Trade Union wing of RDP= Indian Federation of Labour 3. Did NOT supported Industrial strike that took place at that time 4. '22 theses' : principles of radical Democracy
1. Amitya Sangha 2. Samata samaj sangh	B.R. Ambedkar	1. serve down trodden in every aspect 2. safeguard civil rights of untouchables
Anti-Compromise Conference, 1940	Subhash Chandra Bose	1. Forward Bloc + Kisan Sabha 2. to launch Worldwide struggle against Imperialist rule

POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

Name	Organisations	Others	Books
Pheroz shah Mehta	1. Bombay Presidency Association – President 2. Founder- INC 3. Bombay LC- member-1887 4. ILC- 1893 5. Newspaper- <i>Bombay Chronicle</i> 6. Knighthood by british for service in law	1. Bombay Municipal Act, 1872>> thus father of BMC 2. Was Not opposed to british, but demanded autonomy	
Gopal Krishna Gokhale	1. Prez of INC 1905 (Swadeshi Call) 2. Servent of India society 3. Bombay LC- 1899 4. ILC- 1901	1. SUPPORTED Age of consent bill 2. Belief in Western and british institutions 3. Gokhale bill, 1912 : Free and compulsory education (though for boys first, then girls) 4. Refused Knighthood and position in Council of SoS	
Ashwini Kumar datta	1. estd Brojomohun school 2. Bakarganj hitaishini sabha 1887 3. Swadesh bandhab samiti 4. Editor: Tattvabodhi Patrika 5. Bharatbarshiya Upasak Sampraday	1. Main work in Barisal (Bangladsh) 2. Proclaimed: Vedas are not infalliable	1. Bhakti yoga 2. karma yoga 3. prem 4. Atmapratistha

Arbindo ghosh	1. helped estd of Anushilan samiti in 1902 2. arrest in Alipore comb case 1908 3. NP- <i>Karmayogin</i> + <i>Vande Mataram</i> <i>New Lamps of Old</i> - series of articles as Critique of moderate politics of INC	1. worked for Maharaja of Gaekwad (badoda) 2. 1910>>retired>>Pondicherry 3. wrote on yoga, Upanishad, veda, poetry 4.complete independence	1.Savitri 2. The Divine Life 3.Synthesis of Yoga 4. secret of vedas 5.The human cycles
Bipin Chandra Pal	Chief architect of swadeshi movement Books- <i>Swaraj</i> , <i>Our real danger</i>	1. 'father of revolutionary thoughts' 2. belonged to brahmo samaj 2. worked for <i>Bengal public</i> , <i>The Tribune</i> and <i>New India</i>	1.Nationality and Empire 2. Who is shree krish 3. Soul of India 4. New economic menance in India
Lala Lajput Rai	1. India home rule league of America @ NYC 1917 2. Servents of PEOPLE society 1921 -to train nationalist @ Lahore (inaugurated by Mahatma Gnadhi) (Prez- purushottam tandom, Lal bahudur shatri)	1. demande partition in 1923 2. travelled to USA in WW I 3. Died- simon commission protest (James A. Scott) 4. foundation of Punjab National bank 5. Hindu orphan relief movement	1. Arya Samaj 2. Shrikrishna 3. Unhappy India 4. Chatrapati Shivaji 5. Swami Dayanand 6. Englands debt to India
Lala Hardayal		1. Associated with bhikaji cama, Savarkar, shyami krishnavarma 2. inspiration- Mazzini, marx 3. editor- vande mataram, Indian sociologist 4. travelled- London, paris, cuba, Martinique, finally USA	1. Our educational problem 2. Hints for self culture 3. The buddhisattva doctrine 4. Social conquest of hindu race
Annie besant	Books: 1. The future of Indian politics 2. Religious problem in India 3. Dharma 4. Karma 5. Political status of woman 6. Bhagavat gita 7. Esoteric Christianity 8. intro to yoga 9. Birth and evolution of soul 10. Jainism	1. supporter of Indian and irish home rule movm 2. theosophical society 3. Fabian socialism 4. led march to Trafalgar square for unemployment>>> BLOODY SUNDAY 1887 5. Central Hindu College in 1898 @ benares (with Arthur Richardson+ ruler Prabhu Narayan singh)>> BHU 1916 by MMM	
R.C. Dutt	1. 1 st president of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 2. Prez of INC @ 1899 3. Economic History of India, The Civilization of India (1900), Famines and	1. member- Royal comm on Indian Decentralisation 2. Translated <i>Ramayana</i> and <i>Mahabharata</i>	1. Mahabharata 2. Ramayana 3. Early Hindu civilization

	Land Assessments in India (1900), A School History of Modern and Ancient India		4. Problem of India's development 5. Centralism and devolution of power
Sarojini Naidu	1. 1 st Indian Woman Prez of INC-1925 2. Persian play- <i>Meher Muneer</i> 3. Poems- <i>The Golden Threshold, 1905</i> 4. Books: 1.Mhmd Jinnah: An Ambassador of Unity, 1915 2.The broken wing 1917	1.aka 'Nightingale of India' 2. Helped in estd of Woman India Association in 1917 3. Kaiser-i-Hind by British for work during Plague epidemic	
M.N.Roy	1. Founder: Maxican Communist party (first communist party outside Russia) + CPI 2. Founder: Radical Democratic Party, 1940 3. Books: 1. Journal- <i>Vanguard</i> 2. <i>India in Transition</i> 3. <i>Revolution and Counter Revolution in china</i> 4. Weekly- <i>Independent India</i> 5. <i>Reason, Romanticism and Revolution</i> , 1952 6. <i>Historical role of Islam</i>	1. involvement in Indo-German Conspiracy + Anushilan Samiti + murder of Nandalal Banerjee 2. member of Comintern>> head of Eastern division 3. Invited to 2 nd World congress of Communist International 4. returned India in 1930 after expulsion from comintrn by Stalin 5. Drafted <i>Constitution of Free India</i> in wartime 6. Joined INC in 1936 >> later left as diff about WW II	
B N Rau	1. Original draft of constitution 2. Helped forming Constitution of Burma 3. PM of J&K for brief time 4. Judge @ ICJ + Indian representative @ UNSC + member of UN Armistice commission after Korean war	Civil servant, Diplomat, jurist	1. India's Consti in making
Surendra Nath Banerjee	1. Indian National Asso 2. National Liberation federation, 1919: due to his SUPPORT for Montford reforms 3. aka Indian Edmund Burke , sobriquet Rashtragurur	1. cleared ICS in 1868 but barred by allegation that he misrepresented his age >> cleared again in 1871 2. First Indian journalist to be imprisoned (<i>The Bangalee</i> -criticized judge)	
Motilal Nehru	1. twice president of INC- Amritsar (1919) + Calcutta (1928) 2. Newspaper- <i>The Independent (1919)</i> 3. member: UP provincial council (resigned after calcutta session 1920) + central province assembly (1923)	1. transformed life adopting khadi under Gandhi's influence 2. only frontline leader to support NCM in Calcutta, 1920 3. though follower, but openly criticized Gandhi for abrupt end of NCM	

Home Charges: expenses of the Indian Government in Britain.(SoS's expenses + Officials expenses), Major component of drain of wealth (Paid from Indian revenues)

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- Officially proclaimed on 7 August, 1905 from Calcutta Town Hall
- 1905- INC took up **Swadeshi** agenda at Banaras Session presided by **Gokhale**
- 1906- Calcutta- Dadabhai Naorji- 4 Resolutions:
1.Swadeshi Programme 2.Boycott 3.Self govt 4.National Education

New forms of struggle

- Swadesh Bandhab Samiti- Ashwini Kumar Datta- promote indigenous products
- **Swadesh Sangam**- V.O.Chidambaram pilai, Subramania siva
- National council for education- 1906(in meet of landlords society):
Bengal National college, 1906- Principal- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Subramaniya Bharati – *Sudeshha Geetham*
- **Vandemataram Movement**- by Chidambaram Pilai in deltatic Andhra. He also led Swadeshi Movement to Totlicorin in TN

BUT- **NO support of muslims**, **failed to reach peasantry**, Some labour strikes at beginning (like Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva in Tirunelveli and Tuticorin, Lala Lajpat in Rawalpindi)>>but later suppressed

- Movm fizzled out in 1908

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

BENGAL

1. ANUSHILAN SAMITI (amalgation of 3 secrete societies of: 1. Aurobindo 2. Pramathanath Mitra 3. Sarla Devi)

- Founder- **Pramathanath Mitra**
- Two prominent **breakaways**: 1. Dhaka Anushilan Samiti 2. Jugantar Group (@calcutta) (note- Breakaway due to **Aurobindo's slow approach** to build a base)
- Members: Jatindranath benerjee, Barindra Kumar ghosh,
- **JUGANTAR**- founded by Aurobindo ghosh, Barin Ghosh, Bhupendranath Datta (vivekananda's brother), raja subodh malik in **1906**
- Later leader of Jugantar- BAGHA JATIN (Jatindranath Mukharjee)
- Journals: *Sandhya*(Brahmabandhab Upadhyay) and *Yugantar*(Barindrakumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta) in Bengal, *Kal* in MH
- Barisal Conference,1906: Prez: Abdul Rasul Later suppression by govt: Barisal conspiracy case, 1913>> comment by Amrit bazaar patrika>>show cause notice>> also comment by *Yugantar*

- Dhaka Anushilan Samiti- **1905** under **Pulin Bihari Das**
 - Temporary halt after PB Das's deportation and crackdown on Barisal conference
 - **Not** participated in German Plot
 - Prominent activities: Assi attempt on **D.C.Allen** (Magistrate of Dhaka in 1907), Barrah Decoity, 1908

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	LEADER	TARGET	VICEROY
1897	Chapekar Bandhu	Plague commissioner Rand	Lord Elgin II
1906	Yugantar group	British Official Sir Fuller	Lord Minto II
Alipore conspiracy case 1908	Prafulla chaki Khudiram Bose	1. D. H. Kingsford - judge 2. Ghosh brothers- arrested and trial	Lord Minto II
Barrah dacoity, 1908	Pulin Das (Decca Anushilan)	To rise fund for activities	Lord Minto II
1909	Kanhere (member of Abhinav bharat)	A. M. T. Jackson	Lord Minto II
1909, London	Madanlal Dhinra	Curzon Wylie	
Delhi- Lahore Conspiracy case, 1912	Basanta Kumar Biswas Rashbihari bose Sachin Sanyal	1. Viceroy Hardinge	Lord Hardinge II
German plot or Zimmerman plan, 1915	Bagha Jatin Rashbihari Bose	1. funding raised thr Taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities	Lord Hardinge II

MAHARASHTRA

- Ramoshi peasant force 1879- Vasudev Phadke
- V.D. Savarkar>>> 1899>> **Mitra Mela**>> merged with **Abhinav Bharat** in 1904
- Activities: shown in **yellow** above

PUNJAB

- Lala lajput rai- *Punjabee*
- Ajit singh- Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan & journal- *Bharat mata*

ABROAD ACTIVITIES

ORGANISATION	PLACE	FOUNDER	WORK
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Indian Home Rule Society- 'India House' 1905	London	Shyamji Krishnavarma + Bhikaji Kama + Lala Lajput rai + S.R. Rana	1. Journal- <i>Indian Sociologist</i> 2. After Shyamaji >> Paris in 1907, new leader>> V.D. Savarkar 3. Madanlal Dhingra (from IHRS) >>Curzon- Wyllie 1909
Free India Society	London	Founder- Bhikaji Kama Member- V.D. Savarkar	1. Savarkar- inspired by Italian Rev (especially Mazzini)
Paris India Society, 1905	Paris	Madam Bhikaji Kama + B.H. Godrej + S.R. Rana	1. branch of IHRS 2. kama @ 2 nd international socialist congress 1907>> first flag of India 3. Journal- <i>Bande Mataram</i> (first editor- Lala hardayal) 4. <i>Talvar</i> - named after magan lal shingra- from BERLIN- by Kama (Editor: Virendranath Chattopadhyay)
Ghadr Party, 1913 Initially <i>Pacific Coast Hindustan Association</i>	San Francisco (HQ- Yugantar Ashram)	1.Sohan Singh Bhakna (President) 2. Lala hardayal, 3. Kartar singh Sarabha, 4. Bhai Parmanand, Weekly: Ghadr (in commemoration of mutiny of 1857)	1. Ex-soldiers and peasants from Punjab in USA and Canada 2. Precursor: A. Swadesh Sevak Home (Vancouver) B. United India House (seattle) 3. Aim- organize assassinations, publish lit, procure arms, bring simultaneous revolt in <u>ALL</u> british colonies 4. Komagata Maru + WW I >> ghadr launched violent attack on british rule 5. R.bose & sachin sanyal >> asked to lead plan in India 6.Defence of India rule 1915- to deal with ghadar conspiracy, 1915 (Followed by Lahore conspiracy trial) 7. Tarak Nath Das - periodical ' Free Hindustan ' from Vancouver in 1908
Berlin Committee (aka Indian Independence committee)	Berlin	1. Virendranath Chattopadhyay, 2. Bhupendranath Dutta, 3. Lala Hardayal, 4. Champakaram pillai, 5. Abhinash Bhattacharya	1. With help of german official (authorized by Kaiser as well as chancellor of Germany)- under ' zimmerman plan ' 2. Aim- Mobilise Indian rebellion against british in WW I time

HOME RULE MOVEMENT

- Indian response to WW I: 1.Moderates- supported 2.Extremist-**Supported** (in belief of return of favor) 3.Revolutionist- Opposed and took a opportunity
- NOTE- 1st president of Indian home rule League- **JOSEPH BAPTISTA**

➤ TILAK'S LAGUE

- April, 1916
- MH(exclude Bombay), KR, CP, Berar
- Demand: 1. swaraj 2. **Linguistic state** 3. Edu in vernacular

➤ BESANT'S LAGUE

- Sept 1916
- Rest of India
- George Arundale- organizing secretary
- Others- B. W. Wadia, C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar
- Besant + Arundale + Wadia>>>arrest 1917>>> **S. Subramaniya aiyar- renounced knighthood** + Tilak- **passive resistance** + President Wilson: intervened

Sphere of activities in HRM

- Aim- convey masses the message of Home rule as Self govt
- Methods: 1. Library and reading rooms 2. conferences 3. propoganda thr pamphlets, NP 4. social work 5. local govt activities
- Success: 1. attracted 'politically backward' regions of **Gujrat and Sindh**

Participation:

- Joined: Nehrus, **JINNAH**, M.M. Malviya, Lala Lajput Rai, C.R. Das + some members of Gokhale's **Servants of India** Society
- NOT joined: **Anglo Indians, South, Muslims** (due to fear: HR= Hindu rule)

- 1920- GANDHI as President, 1921- AIHRL>>>Swarajya Sabha

GANDHI

- **Passive Resistance Association(PRA)- Against Registration Certificates (1906)**
- Issues taken in S.Africa: 1. Registration certificates 2. Restriction on Indian migration 3. Poll tax 4. Invalidation of Indian Marriages 5. Transvaal Immigration Act
- Phoenix farm and Tolstoy farm- 1. to house families of satyagrahis 2. Imphasis on manual work (**Phoenix farm- printing press of Indian Opinion**)
- Principles for satyagrahis: (yamas described in Yoga Sutras)
 - 1. Manual labour 2. Economic strategy such as boycott 3. Must have **Living faith in God** 4. Lead a **chaste life** 5. Habitual khadi weaver and spinner 6. abstain from alcohol
- Authority for Civil disobedience to satyagrahi only when:
 - 1. Appreciate other laws of state and obey them 2. tolerate those laws
 - 3. Be ready to undergo sufferings to self or family members

- **Hind Swaraj**- booklet of his political ideals>> written in **1909**>> during his return journey from London to South Africa>> he condemned Indian anarchist in London about their glorification of **Cult of violence** and **superiority of Modern civilization**>> Written in **Gujrati language**

NAME	TYPE	OTHER LEADERS	REASON AND RESULT
Champaran Satyagraha 1917 BIHAR	First Civil Disobedience	Rajendra prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadeo Desai, Narhari Parekh, J. B. Kriplani, later Nehru also (PDP KH)	1. Reason- Tinkathia system- indigo on 3/20 th part of land + force for growing opium 2. people gave Gandhi the title of BAPU and MAHATMA
Ahmadabad Mill Strike, 1918	First Hunger Strike	Anusuya ben Sarabhai	Reason- Cotton mill workers>> discontinuation of Plague Bonus
Kheda satyagraha, 1918 GUJRAT	First Non-Cooperation	Sardar patel, Indulal Yagnik , Shankarlal Banker, Narhari parekh, Mohanlal Pandya, Ravi Shankar Vyas	1.Reason- Revenue collection in drought time 2. Gandhi- ONLY spiritual head of mvm, asked not to pay tax 3.Real leader: Patel

➤ NOTE- Patel met Gandhi @ KHEDA (Not champaran)

MONTFORD REFORMS-

- Recommended estd of **Chamber of Princes** (**Narendra Mandal**)- estd in 1920
 - Maratha ruled states declined to join
 - As a consultative and advisory body

ROWLATT ACT

- NOTE- Rowlatt act (19th March, 1919), Montford reforms(23rd Dec, 1919)
- On recomm of **SEDITION comm 1918**
- Anarchial and Revolutionary Crimes act>>> **Extention of Defence of India act**
 1. Imprison or deport for 2 yr w/o trial
 2. trial w/o jury
 3. No legal help + right to get informed the charges
 4. No court of appeal after hearing by 3 judge bench
 5. Accept evidence unacceptable under evidence act
 6. Suspend habeaus corpus
 7. Prohibition after release on taking part in pol, religious or educational activities
- Later repealed on recomm of Repressive laws committee 1922
- ILC members: **Malviya, Jinah, Mazhar Haq- Resigned**
- Gandhi- formed SATYAGRAHA SABHA
- 3 Org: 1.**Home Rule Legue** 2.**Muslim Legue** 3. **Satyagraha sabha** >>coordinated to organize biggest satyagraha ever

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- Aka **Amritsar Masscre**
- Why people gathers: 1.protest against arrest of two leaders 2. Baisakhi
- Tagore- renounced **Knighthood** **Gandhi- Kaiser-i-Hind**
- Sir **Chettur Sankaran Nair**>> Resigned from Executive Council

- Udham singh (Ram Mohammad Singh Azad)>>killed O'Dwyer, **1940**
- Disorders Inquiry committee- **Hunter Committee** (includes **3 Indians: Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Pandit Jagat Narayan, Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan**)
- Congress Committee under **Gandhi**
 - Members: **C.R. Das, Fazl-ul-Haq, Motilal Nehru**
- NCM to boycott all aspects of British rule>> **Jinnah** disagree>> left INC
- Indemnity act or "white washing bill"- to safeguard officers (before hunter comm verdict)

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT AND NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Khilafat committee- under **Ali brothers, Maulana azad, Ajmal khan, Hasrat Mohani**
- All India Khilafat Conference, 1919- president- Gandhi
- **Maulana Mhmd Ali** and **Abdul Kalam Azad**>>**Resigned** from Legislative Council in 1919 during Khilafat movement
- Changes in INC
 1. from Self govt thr **consti means**>>>Swaraj thr **peaceful and legitimate means**
 2. CWC with 15 members
 3. Provincial congress committees on linguistic basis
- Revolutionary terrorist from Bengal- supported movm
- **NOT** supported: 1.Besent 2.**JINNAH** 3. **B.C. Pal** 4.Surendranath Banerjee>>INLF
- Edu insti estd during movm:

Jamia Millia Islamia, 1920	Maulana mahmud hasan , Mhmd ali jauhar , Hakim Ajmal Khan , Mukhtar Ansari , Zakir Hussein Supported by Gandhi and tagore
Kashi Vidyapith, 1921	Babu Shiv Prasad Gupta & Bhagwan Das Inaugurated by Gandhi (1995>>MGKV)
Gujrat Vidyapith, 1920	Gandhi as ' <i>Rashtriya Vidyapithi</i> ' (remained chancellor throughout his lifetime)
Bihar Vidyapith, 1921	Gandhi

Features of NCM:

1. Congress Volunteer corps>> as **Parallel police**
2. After 1921>> local congress bodies given call to start **civil disobedience** if ready
3. Local movements: Eka movm, Awadh kisan movm, Mappila, Sikh agitation

PEOPLE PARTICIPATION

- Middle class- enthusiast at beginning- later reservations
- Industrialist- **Some** supported, **Some** big industrialist feared of labor unrest

Why NCM Failed:

- 1.Confined to cities and small towns>> middle class parti gradually declined
- 2.Counter campaign by **Justice Party**
3. Inadequacy of national schools and expensive khadi

SWARAJIST AND NO-CHANGERS

- Swarajist- **End or Mend strategy**- Motilal Nehru, C.R.Das, **Ajmal Khan**, Subhash Bose, Lala Lajput
- No-Changers- C.Rajaji, Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad. **M.A. Ansari**,

Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party 1923

- Result of Failure of **Gaya session 1922** of INC
- Prez- C.R. Das Secretary- Motilal Nehru
- Other members- **Subhash Bose**, H.S. **Suhrawardy**, Vitthalbhai **Patel**
- Demands for reform in INC- 1.more representation in congress offices 2.end mandatory spinning of khadi 3. End practice of mandatory social service
- Delhi compromise, 1923- allowed to contest election as group within INC (also Gandhi provided relaxation in spinning requirement)

Split in swaraj party

- **Responsive Coop Party**- by M. R. **Jayakar**, B.S. **Moonje**, N.C. **Kelkar** in 1925
- **Independent Congress Party (ICP)**: **Lala Lajput Rai**, M.M. **Malviya**,
 - NOTE- ICP was also **Responsivist**
- 1926- Main leadership of Swaraj Party>> did **not** participated in elections, but other sections of swarajist participated

COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST

- CPI- **1920 in Tashkent** after 2nd congress of communist international
By **M.N. Roy**, Evelyn Roy (wife), Abani Mukherji, Ahmed Hasan, Mhmd Shafiq Shiddiqui **1925 Indian Communist conference>>> Formalised CPI**
- **Peshwar Conspiracy Case 1921-27**: against “Trained persons” sent by Comintern in British India
- **Kanpur Conspiracy Case 1924**: M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, Shaikat Usmani, Nalini Gupta, Singaravelu Chettiar, >>>case is responsible for intro of Communism to Indian public
- **Meerut conspiracy case, 1929-33**: 25 communist: S.A. Dange, P.C. Joshi, Shaikat Usmani, etc – for organizing **Railway Strike**
- **Lahore conspiracy case, 1929-31**: Bhagat + Raguru+ Sukhdev>> Saunders Murder

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING 1920

- *Bandi Jivan*- Sachin Sanyal
- **Pathar Dabi- Sharatchandra Chatterjee**

ORGANISATION	FOUNDER	ROLE	OTHER	VICEROY
PUNJAB- BIHAR				

Hindustan Republican Association 1924	1. Ramprasad Bismil 2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee 3. Sachin sanyal	1. Kakori Robbery 1925- proved a setback (Bismil was hanged) - Yellow Paper Consti - consti of party formed by Ramprasad Bismil	1. Aim- estd Federal Republic of US of India 2. Manifesto- ' Revolutionary ' 3. After kakori>>reorgani>> 1928(ferozshah Kotla, Delhi)>>Leadership of C. Azad>>HRA to HSRA -members: Bhagat, Sukhdev, B.Vohra, Shiv verma 4. HSRA's manifesto titled Philosophy of bomb - written by B.C.Vohra	Lord Reading
		2. Saunders' murder (after HSRA) 1928 (Saunders= Police officer responsible for lathi charge @ Lahore)	1. Planned to kill Scott (police chief), but Saunders killed 2. Reaction to Death of Lala lajput Rai 3. Bhagat Singh, Raj gurur, Sukh dev, Jai gopal> Lahore Conspiracy case, 1929 (support: Nehru and Jinnah)	Lord Irwin
		3. Bomb in ILC 1929 (Bhagat singh and batukeshwar dutt)	Reason- passage of: 1. Public safety bill 2. trade dispute bill	Lord Irwin
Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, 1926		Bhagat Singh	Moved away from revolutionism, started belief in Political struggle	
BENGAL				
Gopinath Saha,	1924	Attempt on Calcutta police comm	Charles Tegart 1924	
Chittagong group	Surya Sen	Chittagong Armoury Raid, 1930 - Ganesh shosh, Lokenath bal, Ambika chakravorty, Kalpana	Under name of Indian Republican Army- Chittagong Branch	Lord Irwin
-----	Santi ghosh and Suniti Chaudhari	Assisination of Charles Stevens 1931		Lord Willingdon
-----	Bina das	Attempt to assassinate Bengal gov Stanley Jackson, 1932		Lord Willingdon
Paharti European Club attack, 1932	Pratilata Waddedar			

INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSIONS

Mudiman commission 1924 (aka Reform Inquiry Commission)	Working of DYARCHY as in Montford reforms - Jinnah, Sapru, Paranjpe, Sivaswamy Iyer
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Linlithgow Commission	Royal Commission on Agri, 1932
Lothian Commission	aka Indian Franchise commission – Basis of declaration of Communal Awards
Sir Richard Strachey commission, 1878	First Famine Commission- after famine of 1876-78
Campbell Commission 1866	by Viceroy John Lawrence to investigate in Famine in Odisha
Butler Commission, 1927	To review Paramountcy and position of Princely states
Eden Commission, 1879	On military reforms
Lyaal Commissio (2nd Famine Comm), 1897	Recommended development of irrigation facility

SIMON COMMISSION

BOYCOTTED	NOT BOYCOTTED
1. INC 2. ML under JINNAH 3. Liberals(first to call boycott) 4. Liberals in Hindu Mahasabha 5. Industrialist	1. Justice party 2. ML under Muhammad Shafi 3. Unionist in Punjab

Simon Commission Recomm:

1. Abolition of dyarchy
2. Representative govt in province + autonomy
3. Governor to have **discretionary** powers related to internal security
4. **REJECTED** parliamentary responsibility @ **centre**>> governor: complete power to appoint ministers + GoI: Complete control over High courts
5. Retain Communal Electorate until tension die down between H & M
6. **Accepted** idea of federalism, but not in near future>> form **Consultative Council of Greater India**: provinces + Princely states
7. Local representation to NWFP and Baluchistan
8. **Seperation**: Sindh from Bombay, Burma from India
9. **Indigenisation of Indian Army**
10. **REJECTED** Separate electorates for **Depressed classes**, But accept reserving seats

NEHRU REPORT, 1928

- All Party conference, 1928: Chair: Motilal Nehru Secretary: **Jawaharlal Nehru**

- Subcommittee members: Motilal, Sapru, Subhash Bose, M.S. Aney, Ali Imam
- Main points:
 1. Dominion Status
 2. Joint electorates with reservation for muslims in Central and Minority provinces (NOT in province where Muslim in Majority) in **proportion to Population**
 3. Linguistic provinces
 4. Creation of **Supreme Court**
 5. 19 Fundamental Rights
 6. Responsible govt @ centre and province
 7. Complete dissociation of state from religion
 8. Full protection to cultural and religious interests of Muslims
- Delhi Proposal of Muslim League 1927 (before Nehru Report): **ACCEPTED** by INC in Madras Session, 1927
 1. Joint electorates
 2. 1/3rd reserve in CLA + Punjab and Bengal in proportion to popu
 3. New muslim majority provinces: 1. Sindh 2. Baluchistan 3. NWFP
- Delhi proposal Opposed by Hindu Mahasabha>> demanded strictly unitary structure
- @ All parties conference, 1928>> Jinnahs demand rejected>> 1929>> unified with shafi faction to present **14 points**
 1. 1/3rd reservation in CLA + Adequate representation w/o reducing muslim majority to equality or minority
 2. Provincial Autonomy + Federal consti>> Residuary power= Provinces
 3. **Any** cabinet @ centre or province>> **1/3rd Muslims**
 4. **SEPARATE ELECTORATES**
 5. No legislation pass if **3/4th** (**three fourth**) of minority do not agree
- Dominion status>> opposed by Bose and Nehru>> Independence for India League

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Irwin declaration (aka **Deepavali Declaration**), 1929- **Dominion status** w/o time scale
- **Delhi Manifesto** (1929)- 1. Purpose of RTC to formulate constitution to implement dominion status 2. RTC to have **Majority representation** from INC 3. Amenity
- Lahore session, 1929- 1. *Poorna Swarajya* 2. Boycott RTC 3. CWC authorized for CDM
- Gandhi 11 point demands- 1930

Salt satyagraha- **1882 British Salt act**

- Salt march- aka White Flowing River (becoz people wearing khadis)
- Other programmes: 1. Non payment of revenue in **ryotwari areas** 2. No chowkidara tax in **zamindari areas** 3. forest laws in **Central Provinces**
- Dharsana Satyagraha: 1. Abbas Tyabji + Kasturba (arrested) 2. Sarojini + Maulana Azad + Imam Sahib

Participation in CDM

AREA	LEADER	NATURE
Tamil Nadu	C. Rajagopalachari	March from Thiruchirapalli to Tanjore
Malabar	K. Kelappan	P. Krishna Pillai- defended flag
Andhra		Some salt marches- But Mass support as of NCM was missing
Odisha	Gopalbandhu Chaudhari	
Assam	Chandraprabha Saikiani-	Participation not as much as NCM due to divisive forest laws issues
Bengal	Bose and Sengupta Chittagong Armory Raid	Communal riots
Bihar	Ambika Kant Sinha	Powerful No chowkidari tax agitation
Chotanagpur	Bonga Majhi & Somra Majhi	
Peshawar	Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan	- Khudai Khidmatgars merged with INC - Garhwal Rifles : refused to fire
Gujrat		No tax campaign
MH, KR, CP		Defiance of Forest laws
UP		No revenue Campaigns : zamindars refuse to pay to govt>>but failed No rent campaign : refuse to pay to zamindars

- Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931 (**Delhi pact**): **Opposed by Subhash Bose** (issue of bhagat singh)
- Karachi session, 1931: President: **Vallabhbhai Patel**-
 1. Endorsed Gandhi-Irwin pact
 2. **Fundamental Rights + New Economic Policy**
- RTC: 2nd RTC- announcement of **NWFP and Sindh**
- Communal Awards after 3rd RTC :(for **20 years**)
 1. NO separate electorates for WOMAN, But RESERVED 3% seats in provinces (except NW)
 2. 'Double vote' for depressed classes- one for seprate electorate, one for general
 3. Separate electorates- Even for **Forward castes**
 4. Principle of **WEIGHTAGE**- wherever muslims in minority

Congress stand- Neither accepted Nor Rejected

- Congress Nationalist Party (CNP)-
 - By **M.M. Malviya** + **M.S. Anney** in **1934**
 - Why- **Opposed Communal awards**
 - Main opposition party in Central Legislative Assembly in 1941

GoI act, 1935

- Right to amendment- reserved for BRITISH PARLIAMENT
- Provincial- 1. ALL members directly elected 2. Ministers to administer ALL provincial subjects
- Those in favour- 1. Hindu Mahasabha 2. National Liberal Foundation

Provincial governments in 1937

- Different views on office acceptance:
 1. Socialist and Communist- NOT accept
 2. Leftist- Accept to end or mend (old swarajist strategy)
 3. Gandhi- Opposed initially, But later ready to give a trial
- Anti-Labour shift in congress>>>close to capitalist>>>Bombay Traders Dispute Act, 1938 (prevention of strikes and lock-outs)

Rajkot Satyagraha, 1939

- Started by **Gandhi** to protest against breach of **charter of Liberty** of people by local ruler (Thakur)
- Reasons: Curbing of liberty, Rise in prices of commodity (Due to end of state monopoly)
- Outcome: Gandhi ended when Viceroy asked CJI to enquire>> but Gandhi later **apologised** and accepted this as **failure**

PROGRESS IN WW II

PROPOSAL	REASON	CONTENT	RESPONSE
August Offer, 1940 (by Linlithgow) (First EXPLICIT offer of Dominion Status)	Hitler's success in Belgium, Holland and France	1. Dominion status- objective 2. Expansion of VR's Executive Council (majority Indians 8/12 except Finance, Defence, home) 3. Consti Assembly>>>" Mainly " Indians will decide the constitution 4. No future consti w/o minority consent	1. Cong- rejected, later individual satyagraha started('Delhi Chalo') 2. ML- welcomed(veto)
Cripps Mission 1942	1. British reverses in S.E. Asia + Japan Threat 2. Allies pressure	1. Indian Union with Dominion status (Free-Commonwealth and UN) 2. Consti assembly after war- partly elected + partly nominated 3. British>>accept consti, if>> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. RtoSelf determination to province (Blueprint of partition) B. Treaty for ToP and safeguard minorities 4. Defence>>British hands, GG's powers- intact Scheme of succession- By 60% majority in LC, if NOT>>plebiscite of adult males	1. Indians allowed large share in administration in interim period 2. Opposed by: ML, INC, Hindu maha, Liberals, Depressed class, Sikh 3. Failure of Cripps>>>QIM 4. First time- Concrete plan for Constituent Assembly
Wavell Plan 1945 (Simla conference)	1. elections in Britain 2. Allies pressure	1. All Indians in Exe council(except GG and Commander) + Diff communities to get due share + Parity: Hindu and Muslim 2. GG will exercise Veto on advice of ministers 3. Joint list>>>if not, separate list 4. If parties agree for provision 1, then same can be replicated for provinces	ML: all muslims leaders be nominated by ML ONLY

Cabinet Mission 1946	1. Penetration of nationalism 2. Revolt in army 3. Fear of another revolt	1. Rejected Pakistan: becoz 1. Non muslim popu in so called Pakistan 2. Communal self determination- Partition of Bengal and Punjab 3. Disturbance of deep seated regional ties 4. Eco and admini problems 5. Division of army 2. Interim cabinet- ALL indians 3. Grouping of provincial assemblies 4. Three-tier exe and legislature@province & union 5. Consti assembly- elected on PR - thus rejected ML proposal of Majority provinces will lose weightage in CA 6. Sit seprate- consti for province and group together- union 7. Common centre - defence, commu, external affair 8. Provinces - full autonomy and RESIDUAL POWER 9. lapse of paramountacy>> free to enter agreement with interim govt or british govt (Princely states- ALL subjects and ALL residuary powers) 10. province free to exit after 1 st general election + can call for reconsideration of grp or union after 10 11. recognized India's right to cede from Commonwealth 12. Communal questions in Central Legislature: to be decided by Simple Majority	1. SARDAR PATEL – Vocal supporter of Cabinet mission plan as it will no longer give Muslim Legue a Veto + princely states have to come to an agreement with Constituent assembly or interim govt
Mountbatten Plan		1. PN and Bengal- meet in two groups (H & M)>> if anyone by simple majority voted for partition>> then partition 2. Sindh- to take its own decision 3. Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal 4. Boundary Commission	

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

- Opposed by: 1. **CPI** 2. Muslim League 3. Sapru 4. Hindu Mahasabha 5. Ambedkar 6. Akaali Dal 7. **C. Rajgopalachari + Abdul Kalam Azad**
- Parallel govt- 1. Ballia(Chittu Pandey) 2. Tamluk- *Jatiya Sarkar, Vidyut Vahini* 3. Satara- 'Prati Sarkar': Y. B. Chavan, Nana Patil
- **Complete Absence** of anti- zamindari violence
- **NO** communal clashes during movement

- Gandhiji 21 day fast: **Homy Modi and M.S. Anney**>>**resigned** from **viceroy's Executive council**
- **Karnataka Method:** Phase of QIM which was characterized by violent and underground activities and sabotaging of British properties during nights

SAPRU COMMITTEE

- Appointed by Non-party Conference by 1944>> Individuals not belonging to any political party
- 30 members: M. R. Jayakar, Gopalswami Ayyangar, John Mathai, Sacchidananda sinha
- Recomm
 1. Rejected ML's Pakistan demand
 2. Consti assembly- **equal Muslims and Hindu**
 3. **Joint Electorates** for muslims in union
 4. Minorities commission- to asses welfare
 5. Fundamental rights (also discussed Justiciable and Non justiciable FR division, though not incorporates it- 1st to do this)

RAJAGOPALACHARI FORMULA

- ML + INC >>provisional govt @ centre
- Plebiscite of **Entire** population of muslim majority area
- In case of partition>>>Common centre
- These terms binding only if Transfer of Full power by British to GoI
- Gandhi used this as basis in Gandhi- Jinnah Talks(1944)

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, 1944

- CR formula acted as base
- Continued for **2 years**>> resulted inconclusive
- Features
 - Gandhi Proposed that **only thos muslims in muslim majority provinces**>> to form new nation
 - Gandhi: Seprate muslim nation **only** after India was free
 - Gandhi: Common Centre

Desai-Liaqat Pact

- Equal members of ML and Cong in central legislature + **20%** reserved seats for Minorities

CONGRESS POLICY ON PRINCELY STATES

1920, Nagpur session	1. Call for Princes to grant FULL RESPONSIBLE govt in their states 2. residents of states>> allowed to member of INC>> BUT could NOT initiate political activity in name of INC (can do in indi capacity)
1929, Lahore session	1. Nehru: people soverginty 2. INC demanded princes to guarantee Fundamental Rights to their people

1938, Haripura	1. reiterated 1920 resolution + congressman can take part in such movements in individual capacity + INC will give moral support
1940, Ramgarh (Prez: Azad)	1. COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE 2. Sovergnity lies with people

WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT

Factory Act, 1881: LORD RIPON- on recomment of **1st Factory Commission**, 1875
(N.M. Lokhande was Labour representative in FC- presented memo about workers condition)

- Aim- improve working condition
- Prohibited employment of children below 7 years + for 7-12 years: working hour = 9/day + 4 holidays/month

Factory Act, 1891:

- Min age: 7>>>9 years, working hr for 9-14 yrs = 8hrs/day
- Prohibited employ of woman @**night** + working hours= 11 hr
- 1 holiday/ week + mid day break for all workers

Factory Act, 1911: based on **Textile Factory and Labor Committee 1906**

- Certification of children age + cap on working hours for Male @ 12 hrs/day

Factory act, 1922:

- Min age: 9>>>12 working hours for 12-15 yrs= 12hrs/day

WHITLEY COMMISSION (RCoL), 1929

- To inquire existing conditions of labour in industry and plantation
- Recomment: 1. Need for **systematic collection of labour statistics**
- 2. **Fixing Minimum Wages**
- 3. Workers **committee** to improve employee-employer relation

Factory act, 1934: Based on Whitley commission

- Division of factories: perennial (WH limit-9hrs/day) and seasonal (12) workers: 4 category- Adult male + Adult female + Adolescence (15-17) + children (12-15)
- Maximum hours of **principle of spread over** (continue work)- 1st time introduced

Trade Unions Act, 1926: Introduced by **N. M. Joshi**

- Legalised TU + Legal immunity to TU from prosecution for legitimate activities

Trade Dispute Act, 1929- after Bengal jute mill strike

- Prohibited- **Coercive and Sympathetic** strikes
- Strikes in public utility services illegal if no advance notice on 1 month
- Permanent Tribunal for **Arbitration**: settling industrial dispute>>>No strikes in conciliation period
- Registration of Trade Unions: only on **satisfaction of EMPLOYER**

Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938- related to cotton textile mills

- Strikes and lock-outs illegal those **w/o** notice + before end of conciliation period of 2 months

Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1947

- 1st time- Labour courts

WORKERS ORGANISATION

<i>Bharat Sharamjeevi</i> (NP)	Sasipada Banerjee	Also started Workingmen's club
1. Bombay Hands Mill Association (1 st Indian workers asso), 1880 2. Mumbai Kamgar Sangh 3. <i>Deenbandhu</i>	N. M. Lokhande (Narayan Meghaji Lokhande)	1. Father of TU movement in India 2. helped to gain rights: Sunday, Half hr recess in afternoon, salaries 15 th of every month 3. Rao Bahadur by British
Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, 1909	S. K. Bole	
Madras Labour Union, 1918	B.P. Wadia + V. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliar	1 st registered organized Trade Union
AITUC	Lala lajput rai + joseph Baptista + diwan chaman lal + N.M. Joshi AITUC- 1 st president= Lala Lajput rai (Also Prez of INC for that yr) Gaya session, 1922 of INC : welcomed formation of AITUC+ formed committee to assist	1931- AITUC divided in 3 factions: 1. AITUC- communist dominated 2. AITUC- corporatist (N.M. Joshi) 3. Red TUC – S.V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive 1934- RTUC + AITUC 1940- AITUC>>>dissolved in AITUC (on V.V. Giri proposal) 1941- Indian Federation of Labour (IFL) formed via split in AITUC by M. N. Roy (on issue of supporting Britain in war) (later merged Hind MS)
Anusuya Sarabhai	Ahmadabad Textile labour association (Mazdoor Mahajan sangh) 1920	1. India's oldest union of textile workers

All India Railwaymen Federation, 1925		Affiliated to Hind Mazdoor Sabha
Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan (1 st May, 1923)	Singaravelu Chettiar	Dissolved in WPP
Workers and Peasants Party (WPP) 1928 (aka Labour Swaraj Party, Kranti Kisan Party)	Kazi Nazrul Islam, Hemanta Kumar Sarkar, Qutubuddin Ahmad, Shamsuddin Hussain	1. originally estd as Labour Swaraj Party in 1925, later amalgamation of provincial parties like Labour swaraj party, Congress Labour party of Bombay, Kranti kisan Party of Punjab, LKP of Hindustan gave Name WPP 2. estd within INC 3. Aim- to radicalize INC and make it 'party of people' + complete independence and ultimate aim of socialism 4. Communist influence 5. dissolved after arrest of main leaders in Meerut Conspiracy case
Indian National Trade Union Con (INTUC)	Gulzalilal Nanda 1 st President- Sardar Patel	1. Formed 3 months before independence 2. by amalgamation of Ahmadabad textile Labour Asso + Hind Mazdoor Sevak Sangh
Hind Mazdoor Sabha, 1948	Ashok Mehta, R. S. Juikar, T. S. Ramanujam, Basawon Singh, G. G. Mehta	

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

- 1892- **Fredrick Nicholson committee** to advise on starting of agri and land banks in Madras presidency>>>recommended Rural banks
- Thus, 1904>>Cooperative Credit Societies Act (Lord Curzon)

PEASANTS MOVEMENT

Indigo Revolt 1859-60 (@ Nadia District, BENGAL)	Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas Dinbandhu Mitra- <i>Nil Darpan</i> 1859 H.C. Mukherjee- <i>The Hindu Patriot</i> (NP)	1. oppression by planters and lathiyals (retainers) to grow Indigo 2. form- not paid excessive rent, physical retaliation, use of legal machineries (1st time) 3. Indigo commission >>govt>>1860>> Ryot cannot compelled to grow indigo 4. No harsh suppression by govt due to exp of santhal + 1857
Khurki system - British planters lend some money to Bengal farmers by mortgaging their land and compel them to sow Indigo		

Phulaguri Dhawa, 1861 (Near Guwahati, Assam)		Reason: Banning Cultivation of Opium + Proposed Tax on Betel leaves 1. Peasants killed a british officer
Pabna Agrarian Leagues 1873-76 @ Yusufshahi Pargana(Bengal)	Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi Mollah Supported by Bakim Chatterjee, R. C. Dutt, Indian Asso (S. Banerjee)	1. Reason- Excessive enhanced rents imposed by zamindars + prevented tenants from occupancy rights under Act X of 1859 2. Main form- LEGAL STRUGGLE 3. very little violence 4. Result- many got occupancy rights + passage of Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885
Deccan Riots 1875	Pune, Satara, Sholapur, Nagar	1. Reason- “outsider” moneylenders + crash of cotton prices (end of Ame civil war, 1864) + hike in land revenue by govt by 50% + introduction of RYOTWARI >>made matter worse + Courts rules in favor of moneylender + Refusal by moneylenders to give credit 2. Social Boycott of Outsider Moneylender (Marwaris & gujjus) + attacks 3. result- A. Limitation law, 1859 - Loan bonds betn ryot and <i>sahukar</i> - valid only for 3 years B. Deccan Riots Commission >> presented report to british parliament
Changed Nature of peasants movm after 1857: 1. centered on economic issues 2. Directed against immediate enemies(moneylender, zamindars) 3. Colonialism- NOT a target 4. NOT to end subordination or exploitation of peasants 5. Legal rights- awareness		
Kisan Sabha Movement	WHY>> after 1857>>awadh taluqadars got back land>>thus <i>Bedakhali</i> , illegal levies, renewal fees (<i>Nazrana</i>)>>worsen condition of UP peasant	
	United Provinces Kisan Sabha, 1918	1. Role of Home Rule Activist 2. Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra Narayan Dwivedi, Madan Mohan Malaviya + Baba Ramchandra (later differences)
	Awadh Kisan Sabha, 1920	Baba Ramchandra + support of Nehru
	Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha, 1929	Sahajanand Saraswati
	All India Kisan Sabha/Congress 1936 (@ Lukhnow Session of INC)	1. Sahajanand Saraswati (president) + N.G. Renga(secretary) + Namboodiripad + Karyanand sharma + Rahul Sankritayan + Yadunandan sharma + Ram Manohar Lohia + JP + Acharya Narendra Dev + Indulal Yagnik 2. Peasant front of Undivided CPI
Bakasht land movement 1937 (BIHAR)	Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha	1. Bakasht land- land lost by tenants at will to zamindars 2. result- Bihar zamindari abolition act, 1948 3. Rift with Congress
EKA MOVEMENT or Unity movement, 1921	Madari Pasi	1. Reason- High rent higher than 50% of recorded rent), oppression by Thikadhars (tax collectors), practice of share rent

United Province (UP) (offset of NCM)		2. Eka- symbolic religious ritual of peasants taking oath by Pasi and Ahir castes
Bardoli Satyagraha, 1926	Sardar Patel, Narihari parekh, Ravi Vyas, Mohanlal Pandya (Gandhi and INC were not involved) 'Sardar' title to sardar patel	1. After NCM Reason- bardoli>>1925>>Floods and famine>>but>>Bombay presidency>>tax increase by 30% 2. Gandhi supported thr 'Young India' magazin K.M. Munshi + Lalji Naranji >> resigned from Bombay LC 3. ' Intelligence Comm '>> to gather intelligence on govt's moves 4. Maxwell Brommfield Commission to enquire into taxation rates
	N. G. Ranga (founding president of Swatantra Party)	1. Indian Peasants' institute, 1936 2. International federation of Agricultural
Tebhaga Movement, 1946 (Bengal)	Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha + Rajbanshis (low caste) + Muslims	1. Reason- implement Flood Commission's recomm of <i>tebhaga</i> -2/3 rd of share to bagardars (share croppers aka <i>bagchasi</i> or <i>adhyar</i>) from <i>Jotedars</i> 2. Communist led Movement 3. Nari Vahinis by Woman 4. Bengal Land Revenue Commission (aka Floud Commission) already made recomm for this 5. fueled by Muslim Legaue ministry in 1947 6. Result: Bargardar Act, 1950
Telangana Movement, 1947	Reason- Forced exploitation (<i>Vethi</i>) by <i>deshmukhs</i> , <i>jagirdars</i> + Nizam oppression Form- Physical violence- biggest peasant guerilla war Result- Wages raised, lands restored, <i>vethi</i> disappeared	

DEVLOPMENT OF EDUCATION

Calcutta Madrasah, 1781	Warren Hasting	Study of Muslim law
Sanskrit College, 1791 @Benares	Jonathan Duncan	Study of Hindu laws &phil
Fort William College, 1800	Lord Wellesley	Training of civil servants
Charter Act, 1813	Lord Minto I	1 lakh rupee for promoting knowledge of modern sciences
Calcutta Hindu college @calcutta 1817	RRR, David Hare, Radhakant Deb, Edward east	now Presidency uni, Kolkata

Committee on Public Instruction 1823	By acting GG Adam	1. Orientalist- H.T. Princep: Promotion of Indigenous knowledge 2. Anglicists- Thomas Macaulay- western edu (further divided on medium of instruction) Angli- dominance from William Bentick era - Angli: Supported downward filtration
William Adam's Report, 1834	Lord William Bentick	Examined flexible education system- No class, no syllabus>> advocated regulation
Lord Macaulay's Minutes, 1835	Lord William Bentick	1. western edu in English ONLY 2. limited govt resources to be devoted to teaching of western sciences and literature 3. Neglect mass education and educate only few Indians to make them English in Taste, Opinion, Morals and Intellect
English Education Act, 1835		1. Based on Macaulay's Minutes - thus neglected mass education 2. stopped promotion of orientalist insti like Calcutta madarsa and Benaras Sanskrit college
Downward Filtration Theory- educating only small section of upper classes to make them English in opinions, Morals and Intellect and act as interpreter between govt and Masses		
Scheme for Vernacular education 1843	James Thomson (Lt governor of NWFP)	1. village edu thr vernaculars 2. aim- train personnel for Revenue and PWD
Bethune School for girls 1849		
Minutes of Dalhousie, 1853	Lord Dalhousie	Favor for vernacular education
Wood's Despatch 1854 - Charles Wood	Lord Dalhousie	Magna carta of English Edu in India 1. Mass edu 2. Hierarchy in system: o Vernacular primary school@village, o Anglo-vernacular college@ District, o Universities @Presidency towns 3. English- higher studies, vernacular- school 4. Female and vocational edu 5. Secular edu 6. Grant-in-aid to encourage pvt enterprises
	1857- uni @Cal, bom, mad	
Hunter Commission 1882	Lord Ripon	1. Primary edu- vernacular 2. Transfer control of primary edu- district and

(mainly for Primary and secondary education)		municip boards 3. Two divisions in secondary edu- Literary and Vocational 4. Inadquete facility for females
	Punjab uni (1882), Allahabad(1887)	
Central Hindu College @ Benares 1898	Annie besent, Arthur Richardson, Prabhu Narayan Singh	Later became nucleus of BHU by Madan mohan Malviya in 1916
Lord Curzon	Efforts to broaden basis of professional edu (Agri, Engi, Veterinary)	
Raleigh Commission 1902 (Indian Universities Comm)	Lord Curzon	As uni>>factories producing revolutionist>> commission Solely for recommending measures in UNIVERSITIES only
		Formed basis of Indian Uni Act, 1904
Indian Universities act, 1904	1. No. and period for fellowship reduced 2. Govt>>veto over Uni’s regulation and can amend it 3. Stricter affiliation of pvt Colleges 4. 5 lakh/annum for 5 yrs>>to improve higher edu	
S.C. Mukherjee>> Dawn society in 1902 against Indian Uni Comm to cultivate patriotic and national impulse		
	1913- state of Baroda- compulsory primary education	
Govt resolution 1913	Lord Hardinge II	1. university in each province 2. Provinces to take steps to provide free elementary edu (thus refused to take responsibility) 3. policy to removal of illiteracy
Saddler University Commission 1917-19	Lord Chelmsford	To study and report problems of CALCUTA university (but its recomm extended from school level to university) 1. improv in secondary edu>>precondn for impro in uni 2. School course- 12 years , enter uni after Intermediate level + seprate board for sec and inter edu + less rigidity in framing university regulation 3. Focus- Female edu, scientific and tech edu, teacher training 4. uni - to function as centralized and unitary autonomous body
1919- Montford reform- education>>provincial subject (thus stopped grants)		
Hartog Commission 1929	Lord Irwin	1. focus on primary, but no hasty expansion or compulsion

		2. Only deserving students >>>high and intermediary, avg>>>Vocational after VIII 3. Improve uni stds, restrict admissions
Wardha scheme for basic education- Zakir Hussain Committee, 1937	National Conference on Education in 1937 by INC	Main principle behind scheme- education thr activity 1. inclusion of basic handicraft in syllabus 2. First 7 yrs of schooling- free and compulsory + vernacular 3. Class II to VII- Hindi after VIII- English But could not dev due to- 1. WW II 2. Resignation of cong ministries
Sergeant plan of edu, 1944	Lord Wavell	1. pre-primary edu for 3-6 yr age; o Free& compul elementary edu for 6-11; o High school for 11-17 for selected; o university of 3 yrs after high school 2. ABOLITION of intermediary level(thus opposed saddler commission) 3. Technical, commercial and art edu 4. Remove adult illiteracy in 20 yrs (objective-edu level as in England in 40 yrs) 5. Edu for Physically and Mentally Handicapped 6. proposed estd of University Grants Commission (UGC)

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN PRESS

NEWSPAPER	FOUNDER	ROLE
<i>The Bengal Gazatte (aka Calcutta general Advisor)</i> 1780	James Augustus Hickey	1. Critisied Warren Hasting's Administration 2. 1st printed NP in ASIA
<i>The India Gazette</i> 1780	Bernard Messink and Peter Reed	1. Rival of Bengal Gazette 2. Supported Govt
<i>The Bengal Journal</i> 1785	Thomas Jones and William Duane	1. News for perspective of British colonial settler
<i>Calcutta Chronicle</i> 1786	Daniel Stuart and Joseph cooper	
<i>Madras Courier</i> 1785	Richard Johnson	1. Officially recognized NP for printing govt notification
<i>Bombay Herald</i> 1789 (<i>Bombay Gazette</i> in 1791)	James Macleane	
<i>India Herald</i> 1796	Humphrey	
<i>Calcutta Chronicle</i> 1811	James Silk Buckingham	Social issues and local problems
<i>The Hindu and Swadesamitran</i>	G. Subramaniya Aiyar	

<i>The Bengalee</i>	Surendranath Banerjee	
<i>Voice of India</i>	Dadabhai Naoroji	
<i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i>	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh	
<i>Indian Mirror</i>	N. N. Sen	
<i>Hindustan and Advocate</i>	G. P. Verma	
<i>The Tribune</i>	Sardar Dyal Singh Majithia	
<i>InduPrakash</i>	Vishnu Parshuram Pandit (+ Gopal Hari Deshmukh)	Critical of govt + Aurobindo wrote criticism of INC for moderate policy
<i>Gyan Prakash + Lohahitwadi</i>	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	

Press Regulation

Censorship of Press Act, 1799	Lord Wellesley	1. Reason- Danger of French invasion 2. Later relaxed by Lord Hasting
Licensing Regulations, 1823	Acting GG John Adams	1. Licensing for NP, Magazine, Pamphlets 2. RRR's Mirat-ul-Akbar stopped public.
Metcalf's Press Act, 1835	Metcalf	Repealed above ordinance, 1. Give precise a/c of premises of publication 2. Cease function by declaration
Licensing Act, 1857	Lord Canning	1. licensing restriction 2. Right to stop publication reserved with govt
Registration Act, 1867	John Lawrence	1. every book/NP - Name of publisher and place 2. book- submit copy with local govt within 1 month
Vernacular Press Act, 1878 (aka The Gagging act) To prevent Seditious writings in 'oriental languages' EXCEPT in south	Lord Lytton 1. onset of 2nd afgan war 2. modelled on Irish press act - Repealed By Rippon in 1882	1. DM>>>Bond with publisher>>>not to spread disaffection with govt + deposit security + forfeiture of press equip 2. DM's action>>>final + No appeal - Surendranath Banerjee- 1 st to be imprisoned 3. No Indian allowed to carry arms without license 4. Exemption by submitting proof
Newspaper (Incitement to Offence) Act, 1908	Lord Minto II	1. Power to DM to confiscate press property
Indian Press Act, 1910	Lord Minto II	Similar to VPA (but DM>>> Local govt) 1. Local govt - demand security from NP 2. Forfeit/ deregister NP
Press Committee, 1921	Tej Pratap Sapru	Repealed 1908 and 1910 acts

Indian Press(Emergency powers) act, 1931	Lord Irwin or Willingdon	Powers to Provincial govt to Suppress CDM
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SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT IN BRITAIN ABOUT INDIA

1. **Conservatives**- Indian Civilizn is different>>respected it>>>as FEW changes as possible>> if at all introduce, then slowly and cautiously
E.g.- Warren hasting, Edmund Burke, Munro, Metcalfe, Elphinstone
2. **Paternalistic Imperialists**- Sharply critical>>>justified economic and political enslavement
3. **Radicals**- Applied advanced **humanistic** and rational thought to Indian situation, India had capacity to improve>>>Britain must help, Introduce modern western edu, supported by RRR.
4. **Ruling class** (which was mostly imperialist and exploitataive): But introduce modernization upto a limit>>>so that Indian can be ruled in **Perpetuity and safely**

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION

1. 1870: Lord Mayo- Bifurcation of Central and Provincial **FINANCES** (Not Budget)- given certain services like police, jails, education, medical services and roads to provincial govt to administer
2. 1877: Lord Lytton- Transferred more subjects like land revenue, excise, general administration, law and justice
3. 1882: Lord Ripon- **all revenue sources divided** as: 1.General (going entirely to centre)
2. Provincial (going entirely to province) 3. Divided

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Charter Act, 1793	Estd Municipal administration in 3 presidency towns of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay
Municipal Act, 1850	Whole British India
Lord Mayo's Resolution, 1870	1. Provincial govt responsible for dev of LSG 2. decentralization of Local finances and functions 3. financial decentralization between centre and provinces
Lord Ripon Resolution 1882	1. Majority of Non-official members in LB (if possible, then Elected) 2. Chairman- Non-official 3. Financial decentralization from provinces to LB 4. Executive sanction required in certain cases
Royal Commission on Decentralization 1908	1. entrust more powers and finances to LB (powers like judicial jurisdiction over petty issues)

	2. Importance of sub-district boards to be estd in every tehsil 3. Stop grant-in-aids from provincial govt, instead remove restrictions on taxation powers of LB 4. municip might take responsibility of Primary education,
GoI act, 1919	LSG- 'Transferred' subject>> thus responsibility of popular ministries
Simon Commission	1. increase provincial control over LBs for sake of efficiency 2. commented on detreated condition of local taxation powers and finances.
GoI act, 1935	1. provincial autonomy>>>thus more flexibility to dev LBs 2. finances>>under popular ministries>>thus more funds

EVOLUTION OF CIVIL SERVICE

NOTE- ICS was headed by **SoS** (NOT GG)

- Cornwallis: **father of ICS**
 - Raising salary + strict rules against private trade + debarring taking **Presents, bribes** + Promotion thr **seniority**
- Lord Wellesley: Fort William College in 1800 (later CoD disapproved>> **East India Collge** in England)
- **Macaulay Committee- 1854**- idea of **permenant CS based on merit**
- **Indian Civil Services Act, 1861**- opened certain covenanted posts for Indians>> thus Indians entered in covenanted post for **first** time in 1863
- **1863**- Satyandra Nath Tagore: **1st** Indian to qualify ICS
- Lytton- **Statutory Civil Services**: 1/6th of covenanted posts to filled from high families thr nomination by **local govt** subjected to **approval of SoS and Viceroy**
- **Aitchison committee**- 1886 (By Lord Dufferin)-
 - Drop distinction of 'covenanted' and 'non-covenanted'
 - classify services as ICS, PCS, SCS (Subordinate CS)
 - raise age to **23**
- Montford reform- Recomm: simltenous exam, 1/3rd recruit from India
- **Lee** commission, 1924-
 - **SoS** shall continue to recruit ICS
 - **Transfer** recruitment for transferred field to **provincial govt**
 - **50:50 parity** in 15 years
 - Establish **Public Service Commission** as in GoI Act, 1919

POLICE SERVICES

Warren Hasting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restored fauzdar in 1774 + asked zamindars to assist them ○ 1775- Fauzdar thanas
Cornwallis, 1791	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modernising thanas @ district under Darogas and SP @ Head of district

Mayo, 1808	○ Goyendas – Spies to assist SP
1814	○ Darogas was abolished on order of CoD (except Bengal)
William Bentick	○ Abolished office of SP ○ Collector= head of police services ○ Commissioner in each division= as SP
Sir Charles Napier	Sindh Model of Policing - based on Model of Royal Irish Constabulary • IG at top level, SP at district level (responsible to both DM and IG) • Replicated all over India- Punjab in 1849, Bombay in 1853 and Madras in 1859
Police Commission, 1860	Led to Indian Police Act, 1861 : ○ System of Police constabulary ○ IG - head in province + deputy IG - head in range + SP - head of district

NOTE- British did **not** created All India Police Services

MILITARY SERVICE

1. British proportion: 1:2 in Bengal army 2:5 in Madras and Bombay
2. Sandhurst committee, 1926

JUDICIARY SERVICE

1. Warren Hasting- DDA(under collector) + SDA
DFA (under collector) + SNA @ *Murshidabad*
Muslim law was administered in *fauzdari adalats*
2. Cornwallis- Circuit courts (replaced DFA)+ SNA shifted to Calcutta>> put under GG + **gradation of civil services** + DDA designated as Zila Court and placed under District judge
 - Cornwallis Code :
 - Separation of Revenue and Justice administration
 - European Subjects brought under jurisdiction
 - Govt official- **answerable** to civil courts
 - Principle of **sovergnity of law**
3. William Bentick- abolished circuit courts>> given to collector
 - Official language: SC- **English** suitor- **Persian or Vernacular language**
4. Law commission (Macaulay)- 1833:
 - CPC (1859), IPC (1860), CrPC (1861)

BRITISH POLICY TOWARD PRINCELY STATES

Position of Equality (1740-65)	Battle of Plassey, Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa
Policy of Ring fence (1765-1813)	- Reflected in Warren Hastings wars' against Maratha and Mysore

	- Subsidiary alliance was its extention
Policy of Subordinate Isolation (1813-57)	Theory of Paramountcy- Staes submitted external sovereignty but retained internal.
Policy of Subordinate Union (1857-1935)	Policy of annexation was abandoned + Ruler inherite <i>gaddi</i> not as matter of right but as gift from crown because status of equality ended with Queen adopting <i>Kaiser-i-hind</i> 1876
Policy of Equal Federation (1935-47)	

GOVERNOR GENERALS

1773-1823: **H**as **C**ar **J**ohn ne **W**ell ko **G**ero **M**inute mei **H**as **A** diya

M John Macpherson **C** Alured Clarke **A** John Adams **B** William Bayley

1828-1858: **W**e **M**et **A**t **E**llora & **H**ave **D**al **C**hapati

W
William Bird

1858-1899: **C**al **E**llora **J**ake **M**aine **N**uksaan karva **L**iya, **R**oti aur **D**al **L**ena **E**

1899-1947: **CM** **H**ouse is **C**aught by **R**ebels, **I** **W**ill **L**ose **W**ar

Some key events during Mahatma Gandhi's life are:

- 1893: Arrives in Durban and is kicked off the train in Pietermaritzburg after refusing to move out of the first-class carriage because he is a "non-white" passenger.
- 1894: Becomes first honorary secretary of the newly formed Natal Indian Congress.
- 1899: Leaves for the front with Ambulance Corps during the Boer war.
- 1903: Starts a law practice in Johannesburg and is enrolled as an attorney of the supreme court of the Transvaal.
- 1903: Founds the newspaper Indian Opinion.
- 1904: Assists with the nursing of patients during the outbreak of bubonic plague in the "Coolie Location".
- 1906: Takes a vow of *brahmacharya* (celibacy and poverty) for life.
- 1906: Starts Satyagraha at a mass meeting on 11 September.
- 1908: Burns registration certificates outside the Hamidia mosque together with 3,000 other Satyagrahis on 16 August and again on 23 August.
- 1910: Establishment of the Tolstoy farm outside Johannesburg.
- 1912: Gives up European dress and restricts himself to a diet of fresh and dried fruit.
- 1913: Imprisoned for the fourth time and sentenced to nine months hard labour but released early by General Smuts.
- 1914: Sails for England en route to India in July, leaving South Africa for the last time.
- 1916: Gives Speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Banaras Hindu University, at the invitation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya.
- 1919: First issue of 'Young India' under Gandhiji's Editorship comes out.

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