

Q.7

Barrah Decoity

- 1908
- By Pulin Bihari Das
- Near Dhaka @ residence of zamindar of Barrah>>loot used to buy arms

Pulin Bihari Das

- Founder of Dhaka Anushilan Group
- 1907: Copleston Allen>>Magistrate of Dhaka>>Dhaka conspiracy case
- Refused to accept Gandhi's leadership when majority of revolutionist accepted Non Cooperation movm>>> Found **BHARAT SEVAK SANGH** in 1920 for revolutionary activities
- Periodicals: *Hak Katha*      *Swaraj*

Q.8

Peasants and Workers Party of India (shekap)

- Marxist party in **Maharashtra**, 1947
- Founder: Keshavrao Jedhe + Shankarrao More + Nana Patil + Tulsidas Jadhav + Dajiba Desai + Madhavrao Bagal

Q.12

- **Sarabandi** (No- tax campaign): 1922 in Gujrat>>led by Sadar Patel

Q.14

- First demand of Constituent Assembly: **Swaraj Party** in 1934 (rejected White paper proposal)

Q.15

- Last GG of Free India: C. Rajagopalachari>>> Appointed by **BRITISH CROWN**

Q.19

Ilbert Bill

- 1883 By Lord **Ripon** , written by Courtenay Ilbert (Legal adviser to Council of India)
- Indian Judges can try Europeans
- Why European opposed: European woman should not be tried by Indian men who subjugate their woman
- Supporters: Bengali woman more educated than English woman (as Calcutta college admitted female graduates in 1878 before any british universities at same time)

- Compromise: Half of judges should be European
- Official name: **CrPC Amendment Act, 1884**

Q.21

- Dupleix: 1<sup>st</sup> European to initiate policy of taking part in quarrel of Indian Princes in view of acquiring territory

Q.22

- RTC: 3 sessions of RTC betn 1930-32 NOT 3 RTC

Q.25

- Surendranath Banerjee: *A nation in making*
- Subhash bose: *Indian Struggle*
- Gandhi: *Hind Swaraj*

Q.30

- Khilafat led to: 1. Hindu-Muslim unity      2. Removal of fear of british might from minds

Q.31

Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

- **Durgesh Nandini**1865: Love triangle- Jagat singh (Mughal general), Tilottama(Bengali feudal daughter) and Ayesha (Rebel pathan leader daughter) >>>on backdrop of **Pathan-Mughal conflicts**
- **Bang Darshan**- Bengali Literary Magazine in 1872

Q. 33

Butler Commission (1927)- Nature of Relationship between **princely states and paramount power**

- Maintain Paramountacy
- States NOT to be handed over to Indian govt without consent of states

Q.53

- Gandhi's arrival in India : **1915**

Q.54

- Clement Atlee: was member of **Simon Commission**

Q.56

- Montague: Jallianwala Bagh= **Preventive murder**

Q.62

- First venture of Gandhi in ALL INDIA politics= **Rowlatt satyagraha** (Not Champaran)

Q.66

- Abhinav Bharat- 1903

Q.67

- Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms): Most short-lived act of British India

Q.70

- **Lord Hastings**- GG at time when Napoleon was on peak + Nepal Invasion

Q.73

- Satyendranath Tagore- **First** Indian to qualify for ICS in 1863
- Surendranath Banerjee- qualified in 1871>>but later Removed

Q.76

### IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

- Later known as Commonwealth Preference
- System of reciprocally levelled tariff or FTAs between different dominions and colonies within British Commonwealth
- Thus>> special privileges on British imports in India

Q.80

Last major extension of British India territory in time of : **Lord Dufferin** (Burma Annexation, 1886)

Q.82

- Tripura became involved in Freedom movement in early 20<sup>th</sup> century due to : Presence of Bengal revolutionaries who took shelter in Tripura

Q.85

Land allocated to <b>Big Feudal Landlords</b>	Jagirdari system
Land allocated to <b>revenue farmers/ rent collector</b>	Zamindari System
Land allocated to each peasant (can sell, gift, transfer)	Ryotwari system
Revenue settlement @ <b>Village level</b>	Mahalwari

Q.88

- Punjab- came with plan for united and independent existence at time of partition

Q.89

#### BALKAN PLAN

- Idea of **Lord Mountbatten**
- Provinces will be declared independent >>> free to decide if to join Constitution Assembly or NOT

Q.90

- foreigner president of INC- Never had **fully English** president

George Yule ( <i>Scottish</i> )	1888	Allahabad
William Wedderburn ( <i>Scottish</i> ) (also Founder of INC)	1889	Bombay
Alfred Webb ( <i>Irish</i> )	1894	Madras
Henry Cotton (Born- <b>India</b> , Ethnic- <i>English</i> )	1904	Bombay
William Wedderburn	1910	Allahabad
Annie Besant ( <i>Irish</i> , but born in England)	1917	Calcutta

Q.98

- **Hasrat Mohani**- First activist to demand for **Complete Independence** (Ahmedabad session 1920)

Q.102

#### Extremist National Movement events:

- 1889: Scheme for National Education was formulated by **Satish Chandra Mukherjee** along with **Sri Aurobindo**

#### Satish Chandra Mukherjee

- Estd **Dawn society** in 1902 in Calcutta to agitate against report of Indian Universities Commission 1902
- Other members: Aurobindo, Tagore, Rajendra prasad, Bagha jatin, Sister Nivedita
- This later laid to foundation of **National Council for Education** in 1905

Q.103

#### AHRAR Movement

- 1910 under **Hakim Ajmal Khan**, Mhmd Aliu, Hussain imam, Mazar-ul-haq
- Oppstion to Loyalist policies of Aligarh movement + advocated active participation in Nationalist movement
- Anti- communal, Anti Muslim League movement

Q.120

- English: 1. First factory in south = Masulipatnam  
2. First factory in East = Orissa in 1633

Q.151

- RIN mutiny: Spread from Bombay to Karachi to Calcutta
- Only **CPI** supported strike, INC and ML **condemned it**

Q.155

- Subhash Bose estd Forward Bloc as new party **WITHIN** INC

Q.156

- SC at Calcutta as per **Regulating Act, 1773** (NOT Pitts Act)

Q.174

#### BHOODAN MOVEMENT

- Voluntary Land reform movement>>started at **Pochampally** in 1951 (Telangana)
- Given land>>can be used **ONLY** for agricultural purpose (not even for forestry)
- NO right to sell land for beneficiary
- Some states>>>Acts to implement these rules
- First donor: **Shri Vendre Ramachandra Reddy**
- Good response from Big landlords and princes (Nizam donated 14,000 acres)
- Demand: 1/6<sup>th</sup> of land from landowners
- Later>>> *Gramdaan*: commercial ownership of land    1<sup>st</sup> village= **Mangroth (UP)**

Q.181

- Dadabhai Naoroji: Elected to House of Commons on ticket of Liberal party

Q.204

#### BOMBAY MANIFESTO

- By 21 leading Businessmen **AGAINST Nehru's Socialist stands** (from Lukhnow session, 1936)
- Signed by: Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Chimanlal Setalvad, Pheroze Sethna, COWasji Jahangir, Walchand Hirachand, Dharamsey Khatau, A.D. Shroff
- Did **NOT** get support from Large businessmen

Q.206

- Why Separation of power from Collector in 1793 by Cornwallis: Centralisation of power in hands of collector which was undesirable

## CORNWALLIS CODE

- Body of legislation enacted in 1793 by EIC – around **46 regulations**
- Provisions:
  1. **Division of service personnel:** Revenue, Judicial, Commercial
  2. Private trade **forbidden** for revenue and judicial personnel (Increased pay scale)
  3. **Permanent settlement:** Land revenue assessment fixed **permanently** with zamindars or hereditary revenue collectors: 1/11<sup>th</sup> To keep, 10/11<sup>th</sup> to british
  4. District collector: deprived of his **Judicial power**
  5. **Reorganisation of judiciary:** District judges with magisterial power>>> responsible to Provincial courts (civil) and Courts of circuits (criminals)
  6. Higher ranks of services: only british

## ZAMINDARI SYSTEM (thr Permanent Settlement act):

1. Zamindar= **hereditary owners** of land (thus peasants became tenants)
2. Zamindar- could **sell and repurchase lands**
3. State- NO direct contact with peasants
4. Company's share in revenue was fixed **permanently** with zamindars
5. Peasants to pay tax **ONLY in CASH**
6. Region: **Bengal and Northern India**
7. **Nearly** extended Beyond Bengal (NCERT page 227)

## RYOTWARI SYSTEM

1. Thomas Munro (Governor of Madras) in 1820 (GG: Lord Hasting)
2. Revenue collection directly from *Ryot*, Done away with Permanent fixation, Revenue Fixed for **Maximum 30 years** (Not beyond that)
3. Peasant- free to acquire new lands, assessed for only the land he was cultivating
4. Tax- Levied NOT on actual revenue generated, but on **estimate of Soil Quality** (thus in some cases, more than 50% demanded)
5. **ONLY in Cash**
6. **Govt gave Pattas individually to ryot**
7. Region: **Bombay, Madras, Assam, Coorg, Sind**
8. Surplus- **taxed by state**

## MAHALWARI SYSTEM

- By **Holt Mackenzie and Robert Bird** (But introduced in **William Bentick's** reign) in 1882
- Area: **Punjab, Awadh, Agra, Ports of Orissa and MP**
- Revised every **30 years**
- Rate fixed: **66%**
- Village headman- '**Lambardar**': made responsible for tax collection

NOTE- land under these systems: Zamindari (**57%**)>>>Ryotwari (**38%**)>>>Mahalwari (**5%**)

Q.207

- **Unto This Last**- John Ruskin
- Inspired Gandhi with idea of Sarvodaya: Good of individual is contained in good of all

Q.208

- Nehru report- All party conference- President: Motilal Nehru  
Secretary: **Jawaharlal Nehru**

Q.210

Quit India Movement

- Non violent
- Great participation of labour class

Q.211

**Indian Parliamentary Committee, 1893**

- By **William Wedderburn** and **W.S.Caine**>>> to agitate for Indian political reforms in House of commons

**WELBY COMMISSION, 1895**

- aka Royal Commission on Administration of **Expenditure of India**
- Members: 1.Lord Welby    2. **William Wedderburn**    3. **Dadabhai Naoroji**  
4. **Williams Caine**
- **Gokhale** – provided evidence before committee
- Recomm: 1.impartiality of financial arrangements    2. Consult India office for charges affecting India

Q.221

B.R.Ambedkar

- Found **Independent Labour Party in 1936**>> opposed by Communist
- Formed Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942: President- **N. Sivaraj**  
General Secretary- **P.N. Rajbhog**

Q. 230

- Members in Redcliffe Commission: 4 from INC + 4 from ML

Q.231

- Annulment of Partition of Bengal: by King George V @ Royal Durbar in Delhi, 1911

Q.236

- Moderate's economic critique = **World's FIRST** economic critique of colonialism

Q.245

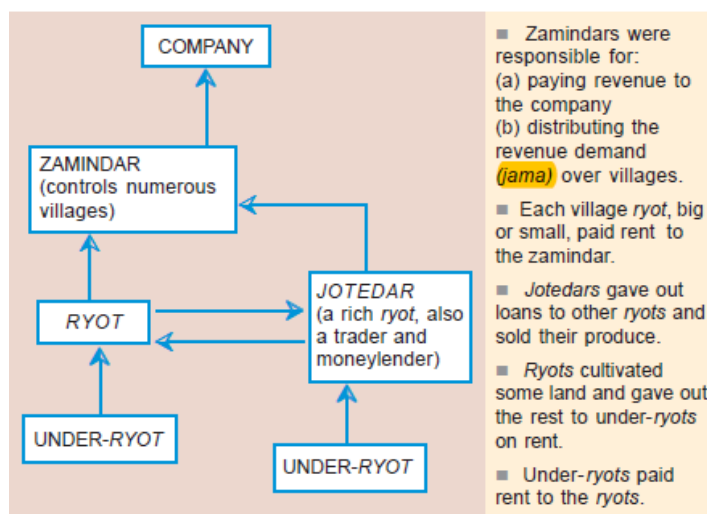
Calcutta Unitarian Committee

- In 1823 by- **RRR + Dwarkanath Tagore + Willian Adams**
- Unitarian = eke-shwar-vad

NCERT NOTES

Diff between Zamindars and Jotedars

- Zamindars- resided in urban areas  
Jotedars- Local resident>>thus more influence
- Jotedars- organized peasants and delayed payments to Zamindars>> thus Zamindar default>> then Jotedar purchase zamindari>> thus Jotedar **weakened** zamindar's authority



- NOTE- Company Rule: Zamindari of **woman** will **NOT** be taken over>> thus frauds
- Zamindars>> deliberate delay payment>> zamindari on auction>> his agents repurchase>> again delay payment>> cycle continues
- **Great Depression, 1930**- Erosion of Zamindar's Powers
- *Lathiyals*= strongmen of zamindars

### **Fifth Report**

- By select committee of british parliament
- On Administration of EIC in India



Development of towns (hill stations)

Simla- Gurkha war (1815-16)

Mount Abu- Anglo-Maratha war, 1818

Darjeeling- Ruler of sikkim, 1835

- Hill stations- strategic places for billeting troops, guarding frontiers and launching campaigns against enemy rulers. + Sending soldiers to hill stations for recovery from illness (as white troops couldn't tolerate Tropical climate)
- **Lottery committee(1817)** after departure of Wellesley>>> For Town planning in Calcutta – named lottery committee because funds for town improvement were raised through public lotteries.
- **Bombay-** Export of **Opium** to China