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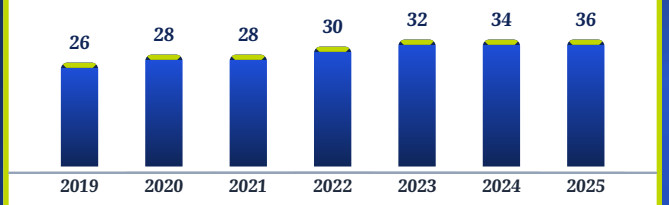
MODERN INDIAN HISTORY & FREEDOM STRUGGLE — STUDY NOTES

European Advent, British Expansion, Land Revenue Systems, Revolt of 1857, Socio-Religious Reforms, Indian National Congress, Gandhian Mass Movements, Revolutionary Nationalism & Constitutional Acts (1773–1947)

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPSC CSE • UPPSC/BPSC/State PCS • SSC CGL/CHSL/MTS/GD • Railway NTPC • NDA/CDS/CAPF • EPFO • State Police

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Gandhian Era Mass Movements (NCM, CDM, Quit India) & INC Sessions (28%)
- Constitutional Acts (1773–1947), Governor-Generals & Viceroys (22%)
- Socio-Religious Reform Movements, Press, Education & Commissions (18%)
- Revolt of 1857, Tribal & Peasant Uprisings & Revolutionary Phase (18%)
- British Economic Impact, Land Tenure Systems & Post-1947 Integration (14%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
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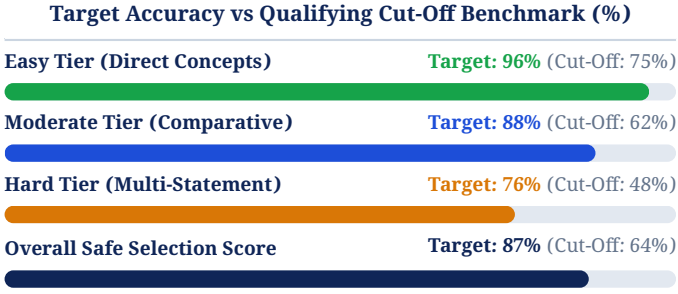
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — MODERN INDIAN HISTORY & FREEDOM STRUGGLE — STUDY NOTES

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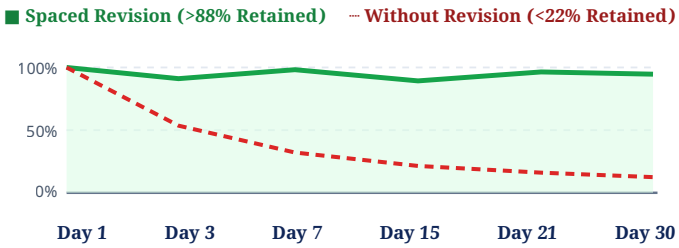
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Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

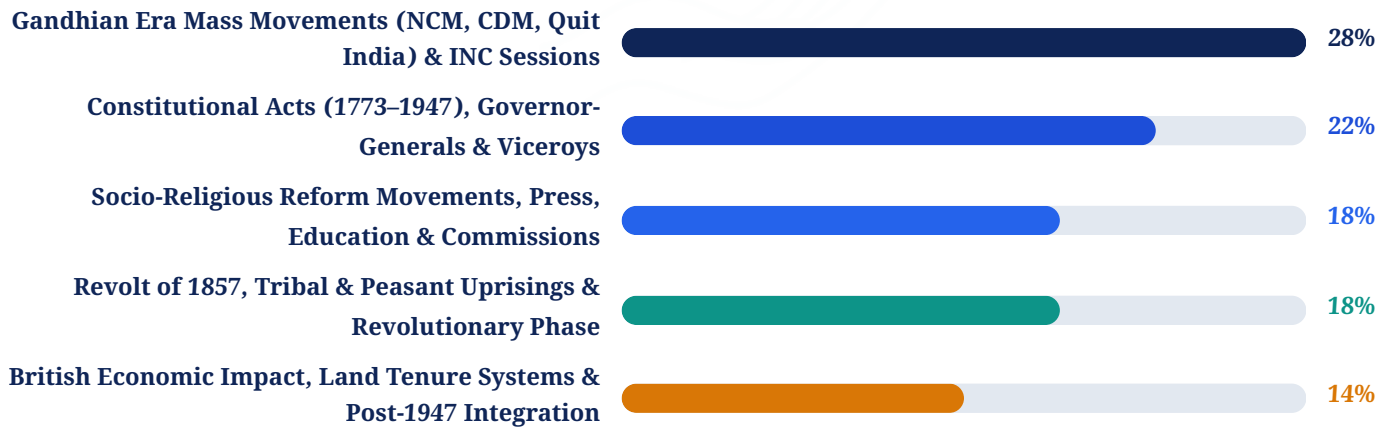
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- NCERT Modern India Textbooks (https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php)
- Indian Culture Freedom Archive (https://indianculture.gov.in/)
- National Museum New Delhi (https://nationalmuseumindia.gov.in/)
- UPSC Official Portal (https://upsc.gov.in/)
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Chapter *1:* Advent of Europeans, Carnatic Wars & British Conquest of Bengal, Mysore, Marathas & Punjab *(1498–1849)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Advent of Europeans, Carnatic Wars & British Conquest of Bengal, Mysore, Marathas & Punjab (1498–1849)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3	Key Study Pillar 4
Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories	Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) and Conquest of Bengal (1757–1765)	Conquest of Mysore, Marathas, Sindh, and the Sikh Empire (1767–1849)	Comparative Summary of Anglo-Indian Wars, Treaties, and Governor-Generals (1757–1856)

1.1 Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories

• **The Portuguese Estado da India (1498):**

• **Vasco da Gama** landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode)** on **17/20 May 1498**, piloted from Malindi by Gujarati navigator **Abdul Majid**, and was cordially received by the Hindu ruler **Zamorin (Samuthiri)** (NCERT).

• **Pedro Alvares Cabral (1500)** established the first factory at Calicut; Vasco da Gama returned in **1502** and set up factories at **Cochin (Kochi)** and **Cannanore (Kannur)**.

• **Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509):** First Portuguese Governor in India; initiated the **Blue Water Policy (*Cartaze* naval licensing and** Armada-Cafila **convoy system)**; defeated the combined Egyptian Mamluk and Gujarati fleet off **Diu in 1509**.

• **Afonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515):** Real founder of Portuguese power in the East; **captured Goa from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur in 1510**, occupied Malacca (1511) and Hormuz (1515), abolished *Sati* in Goa, and encouraged Portuguese marriages with local women.

• **Nino da Cunha (1529–1538):** Shifted the Portuguese capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530**; acquired Bassein (1534) and Diu (1535) from **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat** (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Portuguese Contributions:** Introduced tobacco, potato, sweet potato, maize, cashew nut, pineapple, papaya, red chillies, and tomatoes to India, and established **India's first printing press at Goa in 1556** (NCERT).

• **The Dutch (VOC, 1602), English (EIC, 1600), Danes (1616), and French (1664):**

• **Dutch East India Company (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, 1602):** Founded their first Indian factory at **Masulipatnam (1605)**, followed by **Pulicat (1610 — Fort Geldria)**, Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karaikal (1645), **Chinsurah (1653 — Fort Gustavus)**, and Cochin (1663). Defeated by **Martanda Varma of Travancore at Colachel (1741)** and finally by the British at the **Battle of Bedara / Chinsurah (November 1759)** (NCERT).

• **English East India Company (31 December 1600):** Chartered by **Queen Elizabeth I** as "*The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*". Set up a temporary factory at **Masulipatnam (1611)** and a permanent factory at **Surat (1613)** after **Captain Thomas Best** defeated the Portuguese at Swally (Suvali, 1612). Acquired **Madras (1639)** from the Raja of Chandragiri to build **Fort St. George**, received

Bombay (1668) from King Charles II (who got it as dowry from Portugal in 1661) at £10 annual rent, and founded **Calcutta (1690–98)** when **Job Charnock** merged the *Zamindari* of **Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata** into **Fort William (1700)**. In **1717**, **Emperor Farrukhsiyar's Royal Farman** (secured by **John Surman** and surgeon **William Hamilton**) granted the EIC duty-free trade (*Dastaks*) in Bengal for Rs 3,000 per annum — called the "*Magna Carta of the Company*" (NCERT).

• **Danish East India Company (1616):** Established settlements at **Tranquebar (Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu, 1620)** and **Serampore (Frederiksnagore, Bengal, 1755)** before selling all Indian possessions to the British in **1845**.

• **French East India Company (*Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, 1664):** State-owned corporation founded by **Colbert** under King Louis XIV; established its first factory at **Surat (1668)** under Francois Caron, Masulipatnam (1669), **Pondicherry (1673–74 — Fort Louis)** under **Francois Martin**, and **Chandernagore (1690–92)** (Indian Culture Portal).

1.2 Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars *(1746–1763)* and Conquest of Bengal *(1757–1765)*

• **First Carnatic War (1746–1748):** Extension of the **War of Austrian Succession** in Europe; French Governor **Dupleix** captured Madras (1746) and routed Nawab **Anwaruddin of Arcot's** 10,000-man army with a tiny disciplined force at the **Battle of St. Thome (Adyar River, 1746)**; ended by the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)** restoring Madras to the British in exchange for Louisbourg in North America (NCERT).

• **Second Carnatic War (1749–1754):** Sparked by dynastic succession disputes in **Hyderabad** (Nasir Jung vs. Muzaffar Jung after Nizam-ul-Mulk's death in 1748) and the **Carnatic** (Anwaruddin/Muhammad Ali vs. Chanda Sahib). After Dupleix's triumph at the Battle of Ambur (1749), **Robert Clive's** daring **Siege of Arcot (1751)** turned the tide; Dupleix was recalled and his successor **Godeheu** signed the **Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)** (NCERT).

• **Third Carnatic War (1758–1763):** Extension of the **Seven Years' War (1756–63)**; British Commander **Sir Eyre Coote** decisively defeated French General **Count de Lally** (and captured Bussy) at the **Battle of Wandiwash (Vandavasi, Tamil Nadu) on 22 January 1760**. The **Treaty of Paris (1763)** restored Pondicherry and Chandernagore to the French strictly as unfortified trading posts (UPSC).

• **Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757) and Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764):**

• **Plassey (Palashi on the Bhagirathi River):** Provoked by **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's** seizure of Fort William (June 1756, counteracted by the **Treaty of Alinagar, February 1757**) and misuse of Company *Dastaks*. **Robert Clive** conspired with *Mir Bakhshi* **Mir Jafar**, banker **Jagat Seth (Mahtab Chand)**, merchant **Omichand**, **Rai Durlabh**, and **Manikchand**, while loyal Nawab commanders **Mir Madan** and **Mohan Lal** fought bravely. Mir Jafar was installed as Nawab (1757–60), succeeded by his son-in-law **Mir Qasim (1760–63)** (who shifted his capital from Murshidabad to **Munger** and abolished all internal duties for Indian merchants to place them on par with British traders) (NCERT).

• **Buxar (22 October 1764):** British forces under **Major Hector Munro** defeated the triple alliance of **Mir Qasim** (ex-Nawab of Bengal), **Shuja-ud-Daulah** (Nawab of Awadh), and **Shah Alam II** (Mughal Emperor).

• **First and Second Treaties of Allahabad (August 1765):** Negotiated by **Robert Clive**: (1) With **Shuja-ud-Daulah** — surrendered **Allahabad and Kara** to Emperor Shah Alam II, paid Rs 50 lakh war indemnity, and

accepted a British resident/subsidiary force; (2) With **Shah Alam II** — granted the East India Company the **Diwani Rights (revenue collection) of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha** in exchange for an annual tribute of Rs 26 lakh and Rs 53 lakh for *Nizamat* expenses. Clive instituted the **Dual Government in Bengal (1765–1772)** (*Diwani + Nizamat* via Deputy Subahdars **Muhammad Reza Khan** at Murshidabad and **Raja Shitab Rai** at Patna), which led to the catastrophic **Bengal Famine of 1770** before **Warren Hastings** abolished Dual Government in **1772** (NCERT).

1.3 Conquest of Mysore, Marathas, Sindh, and the Sikh Empire *(1767–1849)*

• Four Anglo-Mysore Wars (1767–1799):

1. **First Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769): Haidar Ali** (who rose from *Faujdar* of Dindigul in 1755 to establish a modern arsenal with French experts and became *de facto* ruler of Mysore in 1761) outmanoeuvred the British and dictated the **Treaty of Madras (1769)**.

2. **Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784):** Triggered by the British capture of French port **Mahe** (under Haidar's protection); Haidar defeated Colonel Baillie at Pollilur (1780), lost to **Sir Eyre Coote** at **Porto Novo (1781)**, and died of cancer in December 1782; his son **Tipu Sultan** continued the war and signed the **Treaty of Mangalore (1784)** with Lord Macartney.

3. **Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792):** Triggered by Tipu's attack on Travancore; **Lord Cornwallis** (allied with the Nizam and Marathas) besieged Seringapatam and imposed the humiliating **Treaty of Seringapatam (1792)**, taking **half of Tipu's kingdom**, a war indemnity of **Rs 3.30 crore**, and two of Tipu's sons as hostages.

4. **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799):** Under **Lord Wellesley**, **Tipu Sultan** (who had planted the **Tree of Liberty** at Seringapatam, become a member of the French **Jacobin Club** as *Citizen Tipu*, introduced a new calendar/coinage and Rocket artillery, and sent embassies to France, Turkey, and Iran) died heroically defending **Seringapatam on 4 May 1799**; Mysore was restored in reduced size to the minor Hindu **Wodeyar** prince **Krishnaraja III** under a **Subsidiary Alliance** (NCERT).

• Three Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775–1818):

1. **First Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782):** Sparked by fugitive claimant **Raghunath Rao's (Raghoba) Treaty of Surat (1775)** with Bombay (superseded by Calcutta Council's **Treaty of Purandar, 1776**, and Bombay's humiliation at Wadgaon, 1779, under **Nana Phadnavis** and **Mahadji Scindia**); ended by Warren Hastings via the **Treaty of Salbai (May 1782)** securing 20 years of peace.

2. **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805):** After Nana Phadnavis died in 1800 ("with him departed all wisdom and moderation in the Maratha government"), **Peshwa Baji Rao II** fled from Jaswant Rao Holkar and signed the **Subsidiary Alliance Treaty of Bassein (31 December 1802)** with **Lord Wellesley**. Resulting war forced the Bhonsles to sign the **Treaty of Deogaon (1803)**, Scindias the **Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803)**, and Holkars the **Treaty of Rajpurghat (1805)**.

3. **Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818):** Under **Lord Hastings** (combined with the suppression of the **Pindaris** led by Chitu, Wasil Muhammad, and Karim Khan), British forces defeated the Peshwa at **Khadki**/**Kirkee**, Bhonsle at **Sitabuldi**, and Holkar at **Mahidpur**; after the **Battle of Koregaon and Ashti (1818)**, the **Peshwaship was abolished**, Baji Rao II was pensioned off at **Bithur (near Kanpur)** at Rs 8 lakh a year, and **Pratap Singh** (descendant of Shivaji) was installed in a tiny principality at **Satara** (NCERT).

• **Annexation of Sindh (1843) and Two Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845–1849):**

• **Sindh (1843):** Annexed under **Lord Ellenborough** by **Sir Charles Napier** following the Battles of Miani and Dabo (Napier famously admitted in his diary that the British had no right to seize Sindh, yet would do so as a "useful, humane piece of rascality").

• **Sikh Empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780–1839):** Belonging to the **Sukerchakia Misl**, Ranjit Singh occupied **Lahore (1799)** and **Amritsar (1802)**, signed the **Treaty of Amritsar (25 April 1809)** with **Charles Metcalfe** (fixing the **Sutlej River** as the boundary), built the modern European-trained **Fauj-i-Khas** (under Generals **Allard, Ventura, Avitabile, and Gardner**), acquired the **Koh-i-Noor diamond** from Shah Shuja (1813), and signed the **Tripartite Treaty (1838)** with Lord Auckland and Shah Shuja.

• **First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846, Lord Hardinge):** Battles of Mudki, Ferozeshah, Buddewal, Aliwal, and **Sobraon** (betrayal by commanders **Lal Singh and Tej Singh**); concluded by the **Treaty of Lahore (March 1846)** and **Treaty of Bhairowal (December 1846)**, placing infant **Maharaja Duleep Singh** under a British Resident (**Henry Lawrence**) and selling Kashmir to **Gulab Singh Dogra** for Rs 75 lakh.

• **Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849, Lord Dalhousie):** Sparked by the revolt of **Mulraj** at Multan and **Chattar Singh / Sher Singh** at Hazara; fought at **Ramnagar, Chillianwala, and Gujrat ("Battle of Guns", February 1849)**, leading to the **complete annexation of Punjab on 29 March 1849** by **Lord Dalhousie** (NCERT).

1.4 Comparative Summary of Anglo-Indian Wars, Treaties, and Governor-Generals *(1757–1856)*

• **Strategic Pattern of British Paramountcy:** Between 1757 and 1856, the East India Company combined military superiority (flintlock muskets, mobile horse artillery, and regular cash salaries funded by Bengal's *Diwani* surplus) with diplomatic divide-and-rule treaties (**Ring-Fence Policy -> Subsidiary Alliance -> Paramountcy -> Doctrine of Lapse**) (NCERT).

War / Campaign	Duration	Concluding Treaty & Year	Reigning Governor-General	Key Territorial / Political Outcome	Official Source
1st, 2nd & 3rd Carnatic Wars	1746–48, 1749–54, 1758–63	**Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Pondicherry (1754), Paris (1763)**	Robert Clive & Eyre Coote (Madras/ Bengal)	Eliminated French political rivalry after **Battle of Wandiwash (1760)**	NCERT
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Anglo-Mysore Wars	1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92, 1799	**Madras (1769), Mangalore (1784), Seringapatam (1792), Subsidiary Treaty (1799)**	Verelst, **Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Wellesley**	Death of Tipu Sultan (1799); restoration of truncated Mysore to Wodeyars	NCERT
1st, 2nd & 3rd Anglo-Maratha Wars	1775–82, 1803–05, 1817–18	**Salbai (1782), Bassein (1802) / Deogaon / Surji-Anjangaon (1803), Poona / Mandasor (1817–18)**	**Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings**	Abolition of Peshwaship (1818); annexation of Peshwa's territories into Bombay Presidency	UPSC

War / Campaign	Duration	Concluding Treaty & Year	Reigning Governor-General	Key Territorial / Political Outcome	Official Source
Anglo-Nepalese, 1st & 2nd Burmese & 1st & 2nd Sikh Wars	1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49	**Sagauli (1816), Yandabo (1826), Lahore & Bhairowal (1846), Annexation of Punjab (1849)**	**Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord Hardinge I, Lord Dalhousie**	Extended British frontiers from the Indus/ Khyber to Arakan/Lower Burma	IUC Academy

• **Black Hole Tragedy Narrative (20 June 1756) & Historiographical Critique:** J. Z. Holwell alleged that 146 British prisoners were locked in a small 18 × 14-foot guardroom at Fort William of whom 123 died of suffocation; modern historians (including J. H. Little) demonstrated that Holwell greatly exaggerated the figures to justify Clive's retaliation (NCERT).

• **Key Terms of the Treaty of Sagauli (March 1816 — Anglo-Nepalese War):** Gurkha ruler ceded **Garhwal and Kumaon** alongside the **Terai belt**, withdrew from **Sikkim**, accepted a British Resident at **Kathmandu**, and opened recruitment of **Gurkha regiments** into the British Indian Army (NCERT).

• **Three Anglo-Burmese Wars (1824–26, 1852, 1885) & Two Anglo-Afghan Wars (1839–42, 1878–80):** The **First Burmese War** (Lord Amherst) ended with the **Treaty of Yandabo (1826)**; the **Second Burmese War (1852, Lord Dalhousie)** annexed Lower Burma (Pegu); and the **Third Burmese War (1885, Lord Dufferin)** annexed Upper Burma (Mandalay). In Afghanistan, **Lord Auckland's Forward Policy** failed disastrously in the First Afghan War (1839–42), **John Lawrence** pursued **Masterly Inactivity**, and **Lord Lytton's Proud Reserve** triggered the Second Afghan War ending with the **Treaty of Gandamak (1879)** (UPSC).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
European Commercial Rivalry (1498–1760) & English Triumph over French at Battle of Wandiwash (1760)

STEP 2
Conquest of Bengal via Battle of Plassey (1757), Battle of Buxar (1764) & Allahabad Diwani Treaty (1765)

STEP 3
Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance (1798), Fall of Tipu Sultan (1799) & Abolition of Maratha Peshwaship (1818)

STEP 4
Annexation of Sindh (1843), Punjab (1849) & Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse (1848–1856)

Imperial Mechanism / War	Governor-General / Architect	Chronology of Annexed / Allied States or Key Treaties	Strategic & Political Impact	Official Reference
Ring-Fence Policy	**Warren Hastings** (1772–1785)	Buffer defense of **Awadh** against Marathas & Afghans; Rohilla War (1774)	Defended neighbor's frontiers at neighbor's expense to safeguard Bengal	NCERT
Subsidiary Alliance System	**Lord Wellesley** (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)	**Hyderabad (1798 & 1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Scindia (1804), Holkar (1818)**	Stationed British troops inside princely states, disbanded native armies, and barred foreign diplomacy	NCERT

Imperial Mechanism / War	Governor-General / Architect	Chronology of Annexed / Allied States or Key Treaties	Strategic & Political Impact	Official Reference
Anglo-Nepalese, Burmese & Afghan Wars	**Lord Hastings** (1813–23), **Amherst** (1823–28), **Auckland** (1836–42)	**Treaty of Sagauli (1816 — Nepal)**; **Treaty of Yandabo (1826 — 1st Burmese War)**; **1st Afghan War (1839–42)**	Acquired Kumaon, Garhwal, Shimla (Sagauli); Assam, Manipur, Arakan, Tenasserim (Yandabo)	UPSC
Doctrine of Lapse & Misgovernance	**Lord Dalhousie** (1848–1856)	**Satara (1848)**, **Jaitpur & Sambalpur (1849)**, **Baghat (1850)**, **Udaipur (1852)**, **Jhansi (1853/54)**, **Nagpur (1854)**; **Awadh (1856 — Misgovernance)**	Refused recognition to adopted heirs of dependent princely states; Court of Directors disallowed **Karauli (1855)**	NCERT

Did You Know?: Under Lord Dalhousie, **Awadh (1856)** could **not** be annexed under the **Doctrine of Lapse** because Nawab **Wajid Ali Shah** had several natural biological heirs (including Birjis Qadr); therefore, Dalhousie annexed Awadh on the pretext of **"alleged internal misgovernance"** based on the report of British Resident **General James Outram** (who replaced William Sleeman) (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse the **chronological order of Subsidiary Alliance states** with **Doctrine of Lapse states**: under Wellesley's **Subsidiary Alliance**, the exact order is **Hyderabad (1798) -> Mysore (1799) -> Tanjore (1799) -> Awadh (1801) -> Peshwa (1802)**; under Dalhousie's **Doctrine of Lapse**, the exact order is **Satara (1848) -> Jaitpur & Sambalpur (1849) -> Baghat (1850) -> Udaipur (1852) -> Jhansi (1853/54) -> Nagpur (1854)** (note that **Baghat** and **Udaipur** were later restored by **Lord Canning**) (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the chronological order of the four European powers arriving in India using **"P-D-E-D-F"** — **P**ortuguese (1498) -> **D**utch (1602/1605) -> **E**nglish (1600/1608; note the English company was chartered in 1600 before the Dutch in 1602, though Dutch set up Masulipatnam in 1605 before Hawkins reached Surat in 1608) -> **D**anes (1616/1620) -> **F**rench (1664/1668) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *1* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories	**Vasco da Gama**	landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode)** on **17/20 May 1498**, piloted from Malindi by Gujarati navigator **Abdul Majid**, and was cordially received by the Hindu ruler **Zamorin (Samuthiri)** (NCERT).
Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) and Conquest of Bengal (1757–1765)	**Pedro Alvares Cabral (1500)**	established the first factory at Calicut; Vasco da Gama returned in **1502** and set up factories at **Cochin (Kochi)** and **Cannanore (Kannur)**.
Conquest of Mysore, Marathas, Sindh, and the Sikh Empire (1767–1849)	**Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509)**	First Portuguese Governor in India; initiated the **Blue Water Policy (*Cartaze* naval licensing and** Armada-Cafila **convoy system)**; defeated the combined Egyptian Mamluk and Gujarati fleet off **Diu in 1509**.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Comparative Summary of Anglo-Indian Wars, Treaties, and Governor-Generals (1757–1856)	**Afonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515)**	Real founder of Portuguese power in the East; **captured Goa from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur in 1510**, occupied Malacca (1511) and Hormuz (1515), abolished *Sati* in Goa, and encouraged Portuguese marriages with local women.
Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories	**Nino da Cunha (1529–1538)**	Shifted the Portuguese capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530**; acquired Bassein (1534) and Diu (1535) from **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat** (Indian Culture Portal).
Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) and Conquest of Bengal (1757–1765)	**Portuguese Contributions**	Introduced tobacco, potato, sweet potato, maize, cashew nut, pineapple, papaya, red chillies, and tomatoes to India, and established **India's first printing press at Goa in 1556** (NCERT).
Conquest of Mysore, Marathas, Sindh, and the Sikh Empire (1767–1849)	**Dutch East India Company (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, 1602)**	**Founded their first Indian factory at** Masulipatnam (1605)**, followed by** Pulicat (1610 — Fort Geldria)**, Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karaikal (1645),** Chinsurah (1653 — Fort Gustavus)**, and Cochin (1663). Defeated by** Martanda Varma of Travancore at Colachel (1741) **and finally by the British at the** Battle of Bedara / Chinsurah (November 1759)** (NCERT).
Comparative Summary of Anglo-Indian Wars, Treaties, and Governor-Generals (1757–1856)	**English East India Company (31 December 1600)**	Chartered by **Queen Elizabeth I** as "*The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*". Set up a temporary factory at **Masulipatnam (1611)** and a permanent factory at **Surat (1613)** after **Captain Thomas Best** defeated the Portuguese at Swally (Suvali, 1612). Acquired **Madras (1639)** from the Raja of Chandragiri to build **Fort St. George**, received **Bombay (1668)** from King Charles II (who got it as dowry from Portugal in 1661) at £10 annual rent, and founded **Calcutta (1690–98)** when **Job Charnock** merged the *Zamindari* of **Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata** into **Fort William (1700)**. In **1717**, **Emperor Farrukhsiyar's Royal Farman** (secured by **John Surman** and surgeon **William Hamilton**) granted the EIC duty-free trade (*Dastaks*) in Bengal for Rs 3,000 per annum — called the "*Magna Carta of the Company*" (NCERT).
Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories	**Danish East India Company (1616)**	Established settlements at **Tranquebar (Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu, 1620)** and **Serampore (Frederiksnagore, Bengal, 1755)** before selling all Indian possessions to the British in **1845**.
Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) and Conquest of Bengal (1757–1765)	**French East India Company (*Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, 1664)**	**State-owned corporation founded by** Colbert **under King Louis XIV; established its first factory at** Surat (1668) **under Francois Caron, Masulipatnam (1669),** Pondicherry (1673–74 — Fort Louis) **under** Francois Martin**, and** Chandernagore (1690–92)** (Indian Culture Portal).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Conquest of Mysore, Marathas, Sindh, and the Sikh Empire (1767–1849)	**First Carnatic War (1746–1748)**	Extension of the **War of Austrian Succession** in Europe; French Governor **Dupleix** captured Madras (1746) and routed Nawab **Anwaruddin of Arcot's** 10,000-man army with a tiny disciplined force at the **Battle of St. Thome (Adyar River, 1746)**; ended by the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)** restoring Madras to the British in exchange for Louisbourg in North America (NCERT).
Comparative Summary of Anglo-Indian Wars, Treaties, and Governor-Generals (1757–1856)	**Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)**	Sparked by dynastic succession disputes in **Hyderabad** (Nasir Jung vs. Muzaffar Jung after Nizam-ul-Mulk's death in 1748) and the **Carnatic** (Anwaruddin/Muhammad Ali vs. Chanda Sahib). After Dupleix's triumph at the Battle of Ambur (1749), **Robert Clive's** daring **Siege of Arcot (1751)** turned the tide; Dupleix was recalled and his successor **Godeheu** signed the **Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)** (NCERT).
Chronology of European Trading Companies and Key Factories	**Third Carnatic War (1758–1763)**	Extension of the **Seven Years' War (1756–63)**; British Commander **Sir Eyre Coote** decisively defeated French General **Count de Lally** (and captured Bussy) at the **Battle of Wandiwash (Vandavasi, Tamil Nadu) on 22 January 1760**. The **Treaty of Paris (1763)** restored Pondicherry and Chandernagore to the French strictly as unfortified trading posts (UPSC).
Three Anglo-French Carnatic Wars (1746–1763) and Conquest of Bengal (1757–1765)	**Plassey (Palashi on the Bhagirathi River)**	Provoked by **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah's** seizure of Fort William (June 1756, counteracted by the **Treaty of Alinagar, February 1757**) and misuse of Company *Dastaks*. **Robert Clive** conspired with *Mir Bakhshi* **Mir Jafar**, banker **Jagat Seth (Mahtab Chand)**, merchant **Omichand**, **Rai Durlabh**, and **Manikchand**, while loyal Nawab commanders **Mir Madan** and **Mohan Lal** fought bravely. Mir Jafar was installed as Nawab (1757–60), succeeded by his son-in-law **Mir Qasim (1760–63)** (who shifted his capital from Murshidabad to **Munger** and abolished all internal duties for Indian merchants to place them on par with British traders) (NCERT).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Vasco da Gama): landed at **Calicut (Kozhikode)** on **17/20 May 1498**, piloted from Malindi by Gujarati navigator **Abdul Majid**, and was cordially received by the Hindu ruler **Zamorin (Samuthiri)** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Pedro Alvares Cabral (1500)): established the first factory at Calicut; Vasco da Gama returned in **1502** and set up factories at **Cochin (Kochi)** and **Cannanore (Kannur)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509)): First Portuguese Governor in India; initiated the **Blue Water Policy (*Cartaze* naval licensing and** Armada-Cafila **convoy system)**; defeated the combined Egyptian Mamluk and Gujarati fleet off **Diu in 1509**.

Statement-II (Afonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515)): Real founder of Portuguese power in the East; **captured Goa from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur in 1510**, occupied Malacca (1511) and Hormuz (1515), abolished *Sati* in Goa, and encouraged Portuguese marriages with local women.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Nino da Cunha (1529–1538)): Shifted the Portuguese capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530**; acquired Bassein (1534) and Diu (1535) from **Bahadur Shah of Gujarat** (Indian Culture Portal).

Statement-II (Portuguese Contributions): Introduced tobacco, potato, sweet potato, maize, cashew nut, pineapple, papaya, red chillies, and tomatoes to India, and established **India's first printing press at Goa in 1556** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Dutch East India Company (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie*, 1602)): Founded their first Indian factory at Masulipatnam (1605)**, followed by** Pulicat (1610 — Fort Geldria)**, Surat (1616), Bimlipatnam (1641), Karaikal (1645),** Chinsurah (1653 — Fort Gustavus)**, and Cochin (1663). Defeated by** Martanda Varma of Travancore at Colachel (1741) **and finally by the British at the** Battle of Bedara / Chinsurah (November 1759)** (NCERT).

Statement-II (English East India Company (31 December 1600)): Chartered by **Queen Elizabeth I** as "*The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies*". Set up a temporary factory at **Masulipatnam (1611)** and a permanent factory at **Surat (1613)** after **Captain Thomas Best** defeated the Portuguese at Swally (Suvali, 1612). Acquired **Madras (1639)** from the Raja of Chandragiri to build **Fort St. George**, received **Bombay (1668)** from King Charles II (who got it as dowry from Portugal in 1661) at £10 annual rent, and founded **Calcutta (1690–98)** when **Job Charnock** merged the *Zamindari* of **Sutanuti, Gobindapur, and Kalikata** into **Fort William (1700)**. In **1717**, **Emperor Farrukhsiyar's Royal Farman** (secured by **John Surman** and surgeon **William Hamilton**) granted the EIC duty-free trade (*Dastaks*) in Bengal for Rs 3,000 per annum — called the "*Magna Carta of the Company*" (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Danish East India Company (1616)): Established settlements at **Tranquebar (Tharangambadi, Tamil Nadu, 1620)** and **Serampore (Frederiksnagore, Bengal, 1755)** before selling all Indian possessions to the British in **1845**.

Statement-II (French East India Company (*Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, 1664)): State-owned corporation founded by Colbert **under King Louis XIV; established its first factory at** Surat (1668) **under Francois Caron, Masulipatnam (1669),** Pondicherry (1673–74 — Fort Louis) **under** Francois Martin**, and** Chandernagore (1690–92)** (Indian Culture Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (First Carnatic War (1746–1748)): Extension of the **War of Austrian Succession** in Europe; French Governor **Dupleix** captured Madras (1746) and routed Nawab **Anwaruddin of Arcot's** 10,000-man army with a tiny disciplined force at the **Battle of St. Thome (Adyar River, 1746)**; ended by the **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748)** restoring Madras to the British in exchange for Louisbourg in North America (NCERT).

Statement-II (Second Carnatic War (1749–1754)): Sparked by dynastic succession disputes in **Hyderabad** (Nasir Jung vs. Muzaffar Jung after Nizam-ul-Mulk's death in 1748) and the **Carnatic** (Anwaruddin/Muhammad Ali vs. Chanda Sahib). After Dupleix's triumph at the Battle of Ambur (1749), **Robert Clive's** daring **Siege of Arcot (1751)** turned the tide; Dupleix was recalled and his successor **Godeheu** signed the **Treaty of Pondicherry (1754)** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: British Economic Policies, Land Revenue Settlements, Constitutional Acts & the Revolt of 1857

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: British Economic Policies, Land Revenue Settlements, Constitutional Acts & the Revolt of 1857

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857**	**Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions**

2.1 Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth

• **Izaredari (Quinquennial / Annual) Experiment (1772–1777):** Initiated by **Warren Hastings**, auctioning revenue-collection rights to the highest bidder for 5 years (1772) and then 1 year (1777), destabilizing rural Bengal (NCERT).

• **Permanent Settlement (*Zamindari* / *Istimrari Bandobast*, 1793):**

• Introduced by **Lord Cornwallis** (planned with **Sir John Shore** and **James Grant**) across **Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Varanasi, and Northern Circars (~19% of British India)**.

• Recognized **Zamindars as hereditary proprietors of the land**, fixing the state's demand in perpetuity at **10/11ths (89%)** of the rental collected from peasants (*Ryots*), while the Zamindar retained **1/11th (11%)**.

• Enforced the draconian **Sunset Law (1794)** — if a Zamindar failed to pay the stipulated revenue by sunset of the fixed date, his estate was auctioned off — leading to sub-infeudation (**Patni Tenures**) and absentee landlordism (NCERT).

• **Ryotwari Settlement (1820):**

• Pioneered as a pilot by **Captain Alexander Read** in **Baramahal (1792)** and systematically implemented by **Sir Thomas Munro** (Governor of Madras, 1820) and **Mountstuart Elphinstone** (Bombay) across **Madras, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Assam, and Coorg (~51% of British India)**.

• Eliminated intermediaries by settling revenue **directly with the individual cultivator (*Ryot*)** recognized as landowner, with periodic revision every 20–30 years at high rates (**50% on dry land, 60% on irrigated land**) (NCERT).

• **Mahalwari Settlement (1822 / 1833):**

• Formulated by **Holt Mackenzie** in his **Minute of 1819 (Regulation VII of 1822)** and revised under **Lord William Bentinck (Regulation IX of 1833)** by **Robert Martins Bird** ("Father of Land Settlements in Northern India") and **James Thomason** across the **North-Western Provinces (Ganga-Yamuna Doab), Central Provinces, and Punjab (~30% of British India)**.

• Revenue was assessed collectively on the **Mahal** (village estate or group of villages) and collected through the village headman (**Lambardar / Muqaddam**), initially fixed at 80% (1822), reduced to **66% (1833)**, and subsequently to **50% under Lord Dalhousie's Saharanpur Rules (1855)** (UPSC).

• **Three Stages of British Colonialism (R. P. Dutt) and Economic Critique:**

1. **Mercantile Capitalism / Period of Monopoly Trade (1757–1813):** Direct plunder and unrequited export of Indian textiles bought with Bengal's *Diwani* revenues.

2. **Industrial / Free-Trade Capitalism (1813–1858):** Triggered by the **Charter Act of 1813**, turning India into a supplier of raw cotton/indigo and a captive market for Lancashire machine-made textiles (**De-industrialization**).

3. **Finance Imperialism (1858 onwards):** British capital investment in **Railways** (5% guaranteed return on private British capital), plantations, banking, and public debt.

• **Nationalist Economic Critique: Dadabhai Naoroji** (*"Grand Old Man of India"*) first articulated the **Drain of Wealth Theory** in his paper "*England's Debt to India*" (2 May 1867, East India Association, London) and his classic book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (1901)** (estimating per capita annual income at Rs 20); **Romesh Chunder Dutt (R. C. Dutt)** authored the two-volume **The Economic History of India (1901–03)**; **Mahadev Govind Ranade** authored *Essays on Indian Economics* (1898); **G. V. Joshi**, **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, and **G. Subramania Iyer** exposed the **Home Charges** (dividends to EIC shareholders, interest on public debt raised in London, civil/military pensions, and Secretary of State India Office expenses) (NCERT).

2.2 Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts *(1773–1853)* and the Revolt of *1857*

• **Milestones in Company Constitutional Legislation:**

• **Regulating Act of 1773:** Elevated the Governor of Bengal (**Warren Hastings**) to **Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal** assisted by an **Executive Council of 4 members** (Philip Francis, Clavering, Monson, Barwell); subordinated Madras and Bombay presidencies; and established a **Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)** headed by Chief Justice **Sir Elijah Impey** (NCERT).

• **Pitt's India Act of 1784:** Distinguished commercial functions (Court of Directors) from political affairs by creating a 6-member **Board of Control** in Britain (**Double Government**), reduced the Governor-General's Council from 4 to 3 members, and first termed Company territories "*British Possessions in India*".

• **Charter Act of 1793 & 1813:** The **1813 Act ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India** (except for **trade in Tea and trade with China**), asserted Crown sovereignty, allowed Christian missionaries, and earmarked **Rs 1 Lakh annually** for the revival of literature and science among Indians.

• **Charter Act of 1833 (Saint Helena Act): Abolished the Company's remaining commercial monopoly completely (including Tea and China)**, making it a purely administrative body; redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal (**Lord William Bentinck**) as **Governor-General of India** with centralized legislative powers; added a **4th Law Member (Lord Macaulay)** to the Council triggering the **First Law Commission (1834)**; and abolished slavery via Section 87 (implemented by **Lord Ellenborough through Act V of 1843**).

• **Charter Act of 1853:** Separated the **Legislative and Executive functions** of the Governor-General's Council for the first time (creating a 6-member *Indian/Central Legislative Council* or Mini-Parliament) and **introduced open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service (ICS)** (Macaulay Committee, 1854; **Satyendranath Tagore** became the first Indian ICS officer in **1863**) (**UPSC**).

• **The Great Revolt of 1857 — Causes, Centres, and Queen's Proclamation (1858):**

• **Socio-Economic, Military & Immediate Spark:** Resentment over high revenue assessments, annexation of **Awadh (1856)** (home to 75,000 sepoys of the Bengal Army), **Religious Disabilities Act XXI of 1850**, and **Lord Canning's General Service Enlistment Act (1856)** (requiring new recruits to serve overseas across the *Kala Pani*). The immediate spark was the introduction of the **Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle** whose greased paper cartridges (allegedly tallow of cow and pig fat) had to be bitten off.

• **Course of the Uprising:** On **29 March 1857**, **Mangal Pandey** of the **34th Bengal Native Infantry at Barrackpore** fired at Sergeant-Major Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh (executed on 8 April); on **10 May 1857**, sepoys of the **3rd Native Cavalry at Meerut** broke into open revolt, marched to Delhi on **11 May**, proclaimed the 82-year-old Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)** as *Shahenshah-i-Hindustan* (with **General Bakht Khan** heading the *Jalsa / Court of Administration* of 10 members — 6 military and 4 civilian).

• **Government of India Act, 1858 & Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1 November 1858, read by Lord Canning at Allahabad):** Transferred rule from the Company to the **British Crown**, abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors, created the **Secretary of State for India** (**Lord Stanley** was the first) assisted by a **15-member Council of India**, designated **Lord Canning as the First Viceroy**, renounced further territorial annexations, and led to the **Peel Commission (1859)** reorganizing the army along the "*Divide and Rule*" martial-races policy (**NCERT**).

2.3 Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions

• **Evolution of the Colonial Judicial System:**

• **Warren Hastings (1772):** Established a **Diwani Adalat** (Civil Court presided over by the Collector) and a **Faujdari Adalat** (Criminal Court under a Qazi/Mufti supervised by the Collector) in each district, with two appellate courts at Calcutta — **Sadar Diwani Adalat** and **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** (**NCERT**).

• **Lord Cornwallis (1787–1793):** Abolished District Faujdari Courts and established **Four Circuit Courts** at Calcutta, Dhaka, Murshidabad, and Patna presided over by European covenanted judges; established a hierarchy of civil courts (*Munsiff's Court -> Registrar's Court -> Zilla Court -> Four Provincial Courts of Appeal -> Sadar Diwani Adalat -> King-in-Council for appeals* ≥ £5,000); and codified the **Principle of Sovereignty of Law**.

• **Lord William Bentinck (1828–1833):** Abolished the slow Four Circuit Courts, established a **Sadar Diwani Adalat and Sadar Nizamat Adalat at Allahabad** for the convenience of Upper Provinces litigants, and replaced Persian with **vernacular languages** in lower courts and **English** in the Supreme Court. Under **Lord**

Macaulay's First Law Commission (1834), the **Civil Procedure Code (1859)**, **Indian Penal Code (IPC, 1860)**, and **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC, 1861)** were enacted, along with the **Indian High Courts Act of 1861** establishing High Courts at **Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1862** (UPSC).

Colonial Commission	Year & Appointing Viceroy	Chairman	Primary Mandate & Key Recommendation	Official Source
Aitchison, Islington & Lee Commissions (Civil Services)	**1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)**	**Sir Charles Aitchison**, Lord Islington, **Lord Lee**	Aitchison created 3-tier **Imperial, Provincial, and Subordinate Civil Services** & raised age limit to 23; **Lee Commission (1924)** recommended establishing the **Public Service Commission (set up 1 Oct 1926)** and 50:50 European-Indian parity in ICS within 15 years	UPSC
Campbell, Strachey, Lyall & MacDonnell Commissions (Famine)	**1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)**	Sir George Campbell, **Sir Richard Strachey**, Sir James Lyall, **Sir Anthony MacDonnell**	**Strachey Commission (1880)** formulated the **Famine Code (1883)** & Famine Insurance Fund; **MacDonnell (1900)** appointed a Famine Commissioner & promoted cooperative credit societies (1904)	NCERT
Woodhead Commission (Bengal Famine of 1943)	**1944 (Lord Wavell)**	**Sir John Woodhead**	Investigated the catastrophic **1943 Bengal Famine** (in which 1.5 to 3 million perished due to wartime rice denial, inflation, and administrative failure)	IUC Academy

• **Commercialization of Colonial Agriculture (19th Century):** Forced or debt-driven shift from food crops to cash crops (**Indigo, Opium, Cotton, Jute, Tea, Coffee, and Sugarcane**) tied Indian peasants to global price crashes without capital investment; the **Assam Tea Company (1839)** relied on indentured plantation labour under the penal **Inland Emigration Act of 1859** (NCERT).

• **Rise of Indigenous Modern Industry (1850s–1914):** First successful **Indian-owned cotton textile mill** (*Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company*) was set up at Bombay in **1854 by Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar**; the **first Jute Mill** was established at **Rishra (near Serampore, Bengal) in 1855** (by George Acland and Shyamsundar Sen); and **Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata** (with Dorabji Tata) founded the **Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) at Sakchi (Jamshedpur) in August 1907** (NCERT).

• **Financial Decentralization under Lord Mayo (1870) and Lord Ripon (1882): Mayo's Resolution of 1870** transferred fixed provincial grants for education, sanitation, medical services, and roads to Provincial Governments; **Ripon's Resolution of 1882** classified all revenue sources into **Imperial, Provincial, and Divided Heads** (reviewed quinquennially) (UPSC).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Mercantilist Plunder & Three Land Settlements (Permanent 1793, Ryotwari 1820, Mahalwari 1822/33)

STEP 2
Charter Acts (1813 Free Trade, 1833 Centralization, 1853 Open ICS) & De-industrialization / Drain of Wealth

STEP 3
Accumulation of Sepoy, Peasant & Taluqdari Grievances + Enfield Cartridge Outbreak (10 May 1857 at Meerut)

STEP 4
Suppression of 1857 Revolt, Government of India Act 1858 (Crown Rule & Viceroy) & Peel Army Reorganization

Centre of 1857 Revolt	Indian Leader(s)	British Suppressor(s)	Key Historical Events & Outcomes	Official Reference
Delhi	**Bahadur Shah Zafar** & **General Bakht Khan** (Bareilly Brigade)	**John Nicholson** (mortally wounded), **Willoughby**, **Major William Hodson**	Recaptured September 1857; Hodson shot royal princes; Zafar exiled to **Rangoon** (died 1862)	NCERT
Kanpur	**Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant)**, **Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang)**, **Azimullah Khan**	**Sir Hugh Wheeler**, **General Havelock**, **Sir Colin Campbell**	Nana Saheb escaped to Nepal; Tantia Tope waged guerrilla war until betrayed by Man Singh and hanged at **Shivpuri (April 1859)**	NCERT
Lucknow (Awadh)	**Begum Hazrat Mahal**, infant son **Birjis Qadr**, **Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad** (*Danka Shah*)	**Sir Henry Lawrence** (killed in Residency), **Havelock, Outram, Colin Campbell**	Recaptured March 1858; Begum Hazrat Mahal refused British amnesty and took refuge in **Nepal**	Indian Culture Portal
Jhansi & Gwalior	**Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika)** & **Tantia Tope**	**Sir Hugh Rose**	Lakshmibai fell fighting heroically at **Kotah-ki-Sarai (Gwalior) on 17/18 June 1858**; Hugh Rose called her "*the only man among the rebels*"	NCERT
Jagdishpur (Arrah, Bihar), Bareilly & Allahabad	**Babu Kunwar Singh** (80-yr-old Zamindar), **Khan Bahadur Khan** (Bareilly), **Maulvi Liaqat Ali** (Allahabad), **Shah Mal** (Baraut)	**William Taylor & Vincent Eyre** (Bihar), **Colin Campbell** (Bareilly), **Colonel Oncell/Neill** (Allahabad)	Kunwar Singh defeated British troops near Arrah and died undefeated of wounds in April 1858	UPSC

Did You Know?: Historiographical perspectives on the 1857 Revolt span a wide spectrum: **Sir John Seeley** dismissed it as a "*wholly unpatriotic and selfish Sepoy Mutiny with no native leadership*"; Conservative MP **Benjamin Disraeli** acknowledged it in Parliament as a "*National Rising*"; **S. N. Sen** (official historian of *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, 1957) observed that "*what began as a fight for religion ended as a war of independence*"; **R. C. Majumdar** remarked that the "*so-called First National War of Independence of 1857 is neither First, nor National, nor a War of Independence*"; and **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** published **The Indian War of Independence, 1857** in **1909** (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Educated middle-class intelligentsia and major princely rulers — including the **Scindias of Gwalior (Jayajirao Scindia)**, **Holkars of Indore**, **Nizam of Hyderabad (Afzal-ud-Daulah and Salar Jung)**, **Rulers of Patiala, Nabha, Jind, and Kashmir (Gulab Singh)**, and the **Ranas of Nepal (Jung Bahadur)** — either stayed neutral or actively aided the British during 1857, prompting **Lord Canning** to remark that these rulers acted as **"breakwaters to the storm"** (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the land coverage percentages of the three British revenue systems using **"R-51, M-30, P-19"** — **R**yotwari = **51%** (Munro & Read), **M**ahalwari = **30%** (Holt Mackenzie & R. M. Bird), **P**ermanent Settlement = **19%** (Cornwallis & John Shore) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Izaredari (Quinquennial / Annual) Experiment (1772–1777)**	Initiated by **Warren Hastings**, auctioning revenue-collection rights to the highest bidder for 5 years (1772) and then 1 year (1777), destabilizing rural Bengal (NCERT).
Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857	**Mercantile Capitalism / Period of Monopoly Trade (1757–1813)**	Direct plunder and unrequited export of Indian textiles bought with Bengal's *Diwani* revenues.
Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions	**Industrial / Free-Trade Capitalism (1813–1858)**	Triggered by the **Charter Act of 1813**, turning India into a supplier of raw cotton/indigo and a captive market for Lancashire machine-made textiles (**De-industrialization**).
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Finance Imperialism (1858 onwards)**	British capital investment in **Railways** (5% guaranteed return on private British capital), plantations, banking, and public debt.
Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857	**Nationalist Economic Critique**	**Dadabhai Naoroji** ("*Grand Old Man of India*") first articulated the **Drain of Wealth Theory** in his paper "*England's Debt to India*" (2 May 1867, East India Association, London) and his classic book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (1901)** (estimating per capita annual income at Rs 20); **Romesh Chunder Dutt (R. C. Dutt)** authored the two-volume **The Economic History of India (1901–03)**; **Mahadev Govind Ranade** authored *Essays on Indian Economics* (1898); **G. V. Joshi**, **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, and **G. Subramania Iyer** exposed the **Home Charges** (dividends to EIC shareholders, interest on public debt raised in London, civil/military pensions, and Secretary of State India Office expenses) (NCERT).
Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions	**Regulating Act of 1773**	Elevated the Governor of Bengal (**Warren Hastings**) to **Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal** assisted by an **Executive Council of 4 members** (Philip Francis, Clavering, Monson, Barwell); subordinated Madras and Bombay presidencies; and established a **Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)** headed by Chief Justice **Sir Elijah Impey** (NCERT).
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Pitt's India Act of 1784**	Distinguished commercial functions (Court of Directors) from political affairs by creating a 6-member **Board of Control** in Britain (**Double Government**), reduced the Governor-General's Council from 4 to 3 members, and first termed Company territories "*British Possessions in India*".

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857	**Charter Act of 1793 & 1813**	The **1813 Act ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India** (except for **trade in Tea and trade with China**), asserted Crown sovereignty, allowed Christian missionaries, and earmarked **Rs 1 Lakh annually** for the revival of literature and science among Indians.
Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions	**Charter Act of 1833 (Saint Helena Act)**	**Abolished the Company's remaining commercial monopoly completely (including Tea and China)**, making it a purely administrative body; redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal (**Lord William Bentinck**) as **Governor-General of India** with centralized legislative powers; added a **4th Law Member (Lord Macaulay)** to the Council triggering the **First Law Commission (1834)**; and abolished slavery via Section 87 (implemented by **Lord Ellenborough through Act V of 1843**).
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Charter Act of 1853**	Separated the **Legislative and Executive functions** of the Governor-General's Council for the first time (creating a 6-member *Indian/Central Legislative Council* or Mini-Parliament) and **introduced open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service (ICS)** (Macaulay Committee, 1854; **Satyendranath Tagore** became the first Indian ICS officer in **1863**) (UPSC).
Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857	**Socio-Economic, Military & Immediate Spark**	Resentment over high revenue assessments, annexation of **Awadh (1856)** (home to 75,000 sepoys of the Bengal Army), **Religious Disabilities Act XXI of 1850**, and **Lord Canning's General Service Enlistment Act (1856)** (requiring new recruits to serve overseas across the *Kala Pani*). The immediate spark was the introduction of the **Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle** whose greased paper cartridges (allegedly tallow of cow and pig fat) had to be bitten off.
Colonial Judicial Reforms, Civil Service Commissions, and Famine Commissions	**Course of the Uprising**	On **29 March 1857**, **Mangal Pandey** of the **34th Bengal Native Infantry at Barrackpore** fired at Sergeant-Major Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh (executed on 8 April); on **10 May 1857**, sepoys of the **3rd Native Cavalry at Meerut** broke into open revolt, marched to Delhi on **11 May**, proclaimed the 82-year-old Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)** as *Shahenshah-i-Hindustan* (with **General Bakht Khan** heading the *Jalsa / Court of Administration* of 10 members — 6 military and 4 civilian).
Three Colonial Land Revenue Systems and Economic Drain of Wealth	**Government of India Act, 1858 & Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1 November 1858, read by Lord Canning at Allahabad)**	Transferred rule from the Company to the **British Crown**, abolished the Board of Control and Court of Directors, created the **Secretary of State for India** (**Lord Stanley** was the first) assisted by a **15-member Council of India**, designated **Lord Canning as the First Viceroy**, renounced further territorial annexations, and led to the **Peel Commission (1859)** reorganizing the army along the "*Divide and Rule*" martial-races policy (NCERT).
Constitutional Regulating & Charter Acts (1773–1853) and the Revolt of 1857	**Warren Hastings (1772)**	Established a **Diwani Adalat** (Civil Court presided over by the Collector) and a **Faujdari Adalat** (Criminal Court under a Qazi/Mufti supervised by the Collector) in each district, with two appellate courts at Calcutta — **Sadar Diwani Adalat** and **Sadar Nizamat Adalat** (NCERT).

Chapter 2 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Izaredari (Quinquennial / Annual) Experiment (1772–1777)): Initiated by **Warren Hastings**, auctioning revenue-collection rights to the highest bidder for 5 years (1772) and then 1 year (1777), destabilizing rural Bengal (NCERT).

Statement-II (Mercantile Capitalism / Period of Monopoly Trade (1757–1813)): Direct plunder and unrequited export of Indian textiles bought with Bengal's *Diwani* revenues.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Industrial / Free-Trade Capitalism (1813–1858)): Triggered by the **Charter Act of 1813**, turning India into a supplier of raw cotton/indigo and a captive market for Lancashire machine-made textiles (**De-industrialization**).

Statement-II (Finance Imperialism (1858 onwards)): British capital investment in **Railways** (5% guaranteed return on private British capital), plantations, banking, and public debt.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Nationalist Economic Critique): Dadabhai Naoroji ("*Grand Old Man of India*") first articulated the **Drain of Wealth Theory** in his paper "*England's Debt to India*" (2 May 1867, East India Association, London) and his classic book **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (1901)** (estimating per capita annual income at Rs 20); **Romesh Chunder Dutt (R. C. Dutt)** authored the two-volume **The Economic History of India (1901–03)**; **Mahadev Govind Ranade** authored *Essays on Indian Economics* (1898); **G. V. Joshi**, **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**, and **G. Subramania Iyer** exposed the **Home Charges** (dividends to EIC shareholders, interest on public debt raised in London, civil/military pensions, and Secretary of State India Office expenses) (NCERT).

Statement-II (Regulating Act of 1773): Elevated the Governor of Bengal (**Warren Hastings**) to **Governor-General of Fort William in Bengal** assisted by an **Executive Council of 4 members** (Philip Francis, Clavering, Monson, Barwell); subordinated Madras and Bombay presidencies; and established a **Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)** headed by Chief Justice **Sir Elijah Impey** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pitt's India Act of 1784): Distinguished commercial functions (Court of Directors) from political affairs by creating a 6-member **Board of Control** in Britain (**Double Government**), reduced the Governor-General's Council from 4 to 3 members, and first termed Company territories "*British Possessions in India*".

Statement-II (Charter Act of 1793 & 1813): The **1813 Act ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India** (except for **trade in Tea and trade with China**), asserted Crown sovereignty, allowed Christian missionaries, and earmarked **Rs 1 Lakh annually** for the revival of literature and science among Indians.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Charter Act of 1833 (Saint Helena Act)): Abolished the Company's remaining commercial monopoly completely (including Tea and China), making it a purely administrative body; redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal (**Lord William Bentinck**) as **Governor-General of India** with centralized legislative powers; added a **4th Law Member (Lord Macaulay)** to the Council triggering the **First Law Commission (1834)**; and abolished slavery via Section 87 (implemented by **Lord Ellenborough through Act V of 1843**).

Statement-II (Charter Act of 1853): Separated the **Legislative and Executive functions** of the Governor-General's Council for the first time (creating a 6-member *Indian/Central Legislative Council* or Mini-Parliament) and **introduced open competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service (ICS)** (Macaulay Committee, 1854; **Satyendranath Tagore** became the first Indian ICS officer in **1863**) (UPSC).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Socio-Economic, Military & Immediate Spark): Resentment over high revenue assessments, annexation of **Awadh (1856)** (home to 75,000 sepoys of the Bengal Army), **Religious Disabilities Act XXI of 1850**, and **Lord Canning's General Service Enlistment Act (1856)** (requiring new recruits to serve overseas across the *Kala Pani*). The immediate spark was the introduction of the **Pattern 1853 Enfield Rifle** whose greased paper cartridges (allegedly tallow of cow and pig fat) had to be bitten off.

Statement-II (Course of the Uprising): On **29 March 1857**, **Mangal Pandey** of the **34th Bengal Native Infantry at Barrackpore** fired at Sergeant-Major Hewson and Lieutenant Baugh (executed on 8 April); on **10 May 1857**, sepoys of the **3rd Native Cavalry at Meerut** broke into open revolt, marched to Delhi on **11 May**, proclaimed the 82-year-old Mughal Emperor **Bahadur Shah II (Zafar)** as *Shahenshah-i-Hindustan* (with **General Bakht Khan** heading the *Jalsa / Court of Administration* of 10 members — 6 military and 4 civilian).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *3:* Socio-Religious Reform Movements, Educational Commissions, Press & Tribal-Peasant Uprisings

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Socio-Religious Reform Movements, Educational Commissions, Press & Tribal-Peasant Uprisings

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings**	**Comprehensive Directory of 19th–20th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books**

3.1 Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the *19*th Century

• **Raja Rammohan Roy (1772–1833) — Father of the Indian Renaissance:**

• Authored **Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin** (*"A Gift to Monotheists"*, 1809 in Persian with Arabic preface) and **Precepts of Jesus (1820)**; founded the **Atmiya Sabha (1814/15)**, **Calcutta Unitarian Committee (1821)**, and **Brahmo Sabha (20 August 1828, renamed Brahmo Samaj)** committed to monotheism and rejection of idolatry and caste.

• Assisted Scottish watchmaker **David Hare** in founding **Hindu College, Calcutta (1817)**, established **Vedanta College (1825)**, published **Sambad Kaumudi (1821, Bengali weekly)** and **Mirat-ul-Akhbar (1822, first Persian journal in India)**, and spearheaded the campaign culminating in **Lord William Bentinck's Regulation XVII of 4 December 1829 abolishing Sati**. Conferred the title **"Raja"** by Mughal Emperor **Akbar II** to plead for the emperor's pension in England, Roy passed away at **Bristol in 1833** (NCERT).

• **Brahmo Splits:** Revitalized by **Debendranath Tagore** (who founded the **Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839** and journal *Tattvabodhini Patrika* edited by Akshay Kumar Dutt). After **Keshab Chandra Sen** joined in 1858, radical universalism caused the **First Split (1866)** into Debendranath's **Adi Brahmo Samaj** and Keshab's **Brahmo Samaj of India**. After Keshab got his 13-year-old daughter married to the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar in violation of the **Native Marriage (Civil Marriage) Act of 1872**, **Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibnath Shastri, and Umesh Chandra Dutta** formed the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (1878)** (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Young Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Prarthana Samaj, and Satyashodhak Samaj:**

• **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809–1831):** Anglo-Indian teacher at Hindu College who inspired the radical rationalist **Young Bengal Movement** (*Academic Association* and *Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge*).

• **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891):** Principal of Sanskrit College (which he opened to non-Brahmanas); authored the Bengali primer **Borno Porichoy**; established **35 girls' schools** (serving as Secretary of **Bethune School, 1849**); and led the scriptural and civic campaign that secured the **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act XV of 1856** (drafted by Lord Dalhousie and passed under Lord Canning) (NCERT).

• **Western India Reformers: Gopal Hari Deshmukh (*Lokahitawadi*)** wrote *Shatapatre* in *Prabhakar*; **Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram** founded the **Manav Dharma Sabha (1844)** and secret **Paramahansa Mandali (1849)**; **Atmaram Pandurang** (with Keshab Chandra Sen's inspiration, joined by **M. G. Ranade** and **R. G. Bhandarkar**) founded the **Prarthana Samaj (1867)** in Bombay; **Vishnu Shastri Pandit** founded the *Widow Remarriage Association* (1850s); **Dhondo Keshav Karve** established the Widow's Home at Poona and the **First Indian Women's University (SNDT) in 1916**; **Karsondas Mulji** started the Gujarati weekly **Satya Prakash (1852)** advocating widow remarriage; and **Behramji M. Malabari** (founder of **Seva Sadan, 1908** and editor of *Indian Spectator*) championed the **Age of Consent Act of 1891** (raising the age of consent for girls from 10 to 12 years, opposed by Tilak on the principle of non-interference by an alien colonial state) (UPSC).

• **Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (1827–1890) and Savitribai Phule:** Opened **India's first school for girls from marginalized castes at Bhide Wada, Poona (1848)**; founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj ("Truth-Seekers' Society") on 24 September 1873**; and authored **Gulamgiri (1873)** (dedicated to the American movement to abolish slavery) and **Sarvajanik Satyadharma** (NCERT).

• **Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, and Islamic/Parsi/Sikh Movements:**

• **Swami Dayanand Saraswati (Mula Shankar, 1824–1883):** Founded the **Arya Samaj at Bombay in April 1875** (headquarters shifted to **Lahore in 1877**); gave the clarion call **"Go Back to the Vedas"**; authored **Satyarth Prakash** (in Hindi, 1875), *Veda Bhashya Bhumika*, and *Sanskarvidhi*; initiated the **Shuddhi Movement**; and rejected Puranic idolatry, untouchability, and child marriage while accepting the fourfold *Varna* based on merit/occupation rather than birth. After his death (1883), the movement split in 1892–93 between the **College/Culture Party** (**Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai**, who founded the **Dayanand Anglo-**

Vedic [DAV] College at Lahore in 1886) and the **Mahatma/Gurukul Party** (**Swami Shraddhanand / Munshi Ram and Lekhram**, who founded the **Gurukul Kangri near Haridwar in 1902**) (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta, 1863–1902):** Chief disciple of **Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa** (Gadadhar Chattopadhyaya of Dakshineswar); delivered the historic address at the **World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago (11 September 1893)**; founded the **Vedanta Society of New York (1894)** and the **Ramakrishna Mission at Belur Math on 1 May 1897** centered on *Daridra Narayana Seva* (service of God in the poor and afflicted); and authored *Raja Yoga*, *Karma Yoga*, *Jnana Yoga*, and journals **Prabuddha Bharata** (English) and **Udbodhan** (Bengali) (NCERT).

• **Theosophical Society (1875):** Founded in **New York (1875)** by Russian **Madame H. P. Blavatsky** and American **Colonel M. S. Olcott**, shifting its international headquarters to **Adyar (Madras) in 1882**. Popularized in India by **Annie Besant** (who arrived in 1893, became President in 1907, and founded the **Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898**, which became the nucleus of **Banaras Hindu University in 1916** under **Madan Mohan Malaviya**).

• **South Indian & Anti-Caste Movements: Sri Narayana Guru (1856–1928)** founded the **Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP, 1903)** among the Ezhavas of Kerala with the slogan **"One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind" (*Oru Jati, Oru Matam, Oru Daivam Manushyanu*)** (his disciple **Sahodaran Ayyappan** coined "*No Religion, No Caste, and No God for Mankind*"); **E. V. Ramasamy "Periyar"** launched the **Self-Respect Movement (1925)** and journal *Kudi Arasu* in Tamil Nadu; **T. M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, and C. Natesa Mudaliar** founded the **Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation, 1916)**; **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25)** (led by **K. P. Kesava Menon, T. K. Madhavan, and E. V. Ramasamy**) and **Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931–32)** (led by **K. Kelappan** and **A. K. Gopalan**) fought for temple entry (NCERT).

• **Islamic, Parsi & Sikh Movements: Wahabi / Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya** (**Syed Ahmed Barelvi** & Shah Abdul Aziz); **Faraizi Movement** (**Haji Shariatullah** & **Dudu Miyan** in East Bengal); **Deoband Dar-ul-Uloom (1866, Saharanpur)** founded by **Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi** (orthodox revivalism supporting the Indian National Congress); **Aligarh Movement** led by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)** (founded the **Scientific Society, 1864**, journal **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**, and the **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875**); **Ahmadiyya Movement (1889)** at Qadian by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**; **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (1851, Parsi)** founded by **Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, and S. S. Bengalee** (journal *Rast Goftar*); **Nirankari** (Baba Dayal Das), **Namdhari / Kuka** (Baba Ram Singh), **Singh Sabha (1873, Amritsar)**, and **Akali / Gurdwara Reform Movement (1920–25)** (NCERT).

3.2 Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings

• **Chronology of Colonial Educational Commissions:**

• **Calcutta Madrasa (1781, Warren Hastings)**, **Sanskrit College at Varanasi (1791, Jonathan Duncan)**, and **Fort William College (1800, Lord Wellesley)** for civil servants.

• **Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy & Macaulay's Minute (2 February 1835):** Resolved under **Lord William Bentinck** in favour of the Anglicists (English medium and **Downward Filtration Theory**).

• **Sir Charles Wood's Despatch (1854 — "*Magna Carta of English Education in India*"):** Repudiated the Downward Filtration Theory; recommended a hierarchy of **Vernacular Primary Schools -> Anglo-Vernacular**

High Schools -> Affiliated Colleges, **Universities at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras (established 1857)** on the London University model, **female and vocational education**, and **Grants-in-Aid**.

• **Hunter Education Commission (1882–83, Lord Ripon):** Reviewed primary and secondary education since 1854; recommended transferring primary education to newly created district/municipal boards and bifurcating high school into literary and commercial/vocational streams.

• **Raleigh Commission (1902) & Indian Universities Act (1904, Lord Curzon):** Tightened government control over universities (criticized by Gokhale as retrograde).

• **Sadler University Commission (1917–19, including Ashutosh Mukherjee and Ziauddin Ahmad):** Recommended the **12-year school + 3-year degree** structure and separating Intermediate colleges from Universities.

• **Hartog Committee (1929):** Highlighted "wastage and stagnation" in primary education.

• **Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (*Nai Talim*, 1937):** Formulated by the **Zakir Husain Committee** based on Mahatma Gandhi's articles in *Harijan*, advocating **7 years of free, compulsory mother-tongue education centered on productive manual craft**.

• **Sargent Plan of Education (1944):** Envisioned universal free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 within 40 years (UPSC).

• **Press Regulations:** First newspaper **Bengal Gazette (1780)** by **James Augustus Hicky**; **Censorship of Press Act (1799, Lord Wellesley)**; **Licensing Regulations (1823, John Adams)**; **Press Act of 1835 (*Charles Metcalfe*, "Liberator of the Indian Press")**; **Vernacular Press Act (1878, Lord Lytton — "*Gagging Act*")** targeting non-English nationalist papers (because of which *Amrita Bazar Patrika* edited by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh** turned overnight from Bengali into an English daily, while Proceedings were initiated against *Somprakash* edited by Vidyasagar), **repealed in 1882 by Lord Ripon**; **Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act (1908)** and **Indian Press Act (1910)** (NCERT).

3.3 Comprehensive Directory of *19*th–*20*th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books

• **Role of the Nationalist Press in Political Awakening:** Prior to mass movements, Indian newspapers scrutinized colonial budgets, exposed racial discrimination in criminal trials, and linked regional intelligentsia into a pan-Indian public sphere (NCERT).

Newspaper / Journal / Book	Language & Year	Founder / Editor / Author	Associated Movement or Historical Significance	Official Source
Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akhbar & Bangaduta	Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)	**Raja Rammohan Roy** (with Dwarkanath Tagore)	campaigned for abolition of Sati, freedom of the press, and modern scientific education	NCERT
Rast Goftar, Voice of India & Sudharak	Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)	**Dadabhai Naoroji** / **Gopal Ganesh Agarkar** (*Sudharak*)	*Rast Goftar* ("Truth Teller") advanced Parsi social reform; Agarkar broke with Tilak's *Kesari* to start rationalist *Sudharak*	Indian Culture Portal

Newspaper / Journal / Book	Language & Year	Founder / Editor / Author	Associated Movement or Historical Significance	Official Source
Hindu Patriot, Somprakash, Indian Mirror & Bengalee	English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)	**Girish Chandra Ghosh & Harish Chandra Mukherjee**, **I. C. Vidyasagar**, **Devendranath Tagore & N. N. Sen**, **Surendranath Banerjea**	*Hindu Patriot* championed Indigo peasants; *Somprakash* was targeted under the 1878 Vernacular Press Act; Banerjea was jailed in 1883 for a *Bengalee* editorial	NCERT
The Hindu, Swadesamitran, Kesari & Mahratta	English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)	**G. Subramania Iyer** & M. Viraraghavachari / **B. G. Tilak, Agarkar, Chiplunkar**	Spearheaded nationalist agitation in Madras and Bombay Presidencies	Indian Culture Portal
Sandhya, Yugantar, Bande Mataram & Kal	Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi	**Brahmabandhab Upadhyay**, **Barindra Ghosh & Bhupendranath Dutta**, **Aurobindo Ghosh & B. C. Pal**, **S. M. Paranjape**	Propagated revolutionary self-reliance during the **Swadeshi Movement**	UPSC
Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh, Comrade, Hamdard & Pratap	Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)	**Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** / **Maulana Muhammad Ali** / **Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi** (*Pratap* from Kanpur)	Mobilized anti-colonial Pan-Islamic and peasant/worker consciousness	NCERT
Mooknayak (1920), Bahishkrit Bharat (1927), Janata (1930)	Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies	**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (assisted financially by **Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur** for *Mooknayak*)	Articulated Dalit emancipation, *Mahad Satyagraha* (1927), and constitutional safeguards	IUC Academy

• **Chronology of Major Social Reform Legislations in British India: Infanticide Prevention Regulations (1795 & 1804 — Sir John Shore & Lord Wellesley)**; **Abolition of Sati (Regulation XVII of 1829 — Bentinck & Rammohan Roy)**; **Abolition of Slavery (Act V of 1843 — Lord Ellenborough)**; **Caste Disabilities Removal / Lex Loci Act (Act XXI of 1850 — Dalhousie)**; **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act (Act XV of 1856 — Canning & Vidyasagar)**; **Native Marriage Act / Civil Marriage Act (1872 — Northbrook & Keshab Chandra Sen)**; **Age of Consent Act (1891 — Lansdowne & Behramji Malabari, raising age to 12)**; and the **Child Marriage Restraint Act / Sarda Act (1929 — Lord Irwin & Harbilas Sarda, fixing minimum marriage age at 14 for girls and 18 for boys)** (NCERT).

• **Pioneering Women Reformers and Organizations: Pandita Ramabai** authored *The High-Caste Hindu Woman* (1887) and founded the **Arya Mahila Samaj (Poona)**, **Sharada Sadan (Bombay/Poona, 1889)**, and **Mukti Mission (Kedgaon)**; **Ramabai Ranade** founded the **Bharat Mahila Parishad (1904)** and Poona Seva Sadan; **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani** founded the **Bharat Stree Mahamandal at Allahabad in 1910** (first national women's organization established by a woman); **Annie Besant, Dorothy Jinarajadasa, and Margaret Cousins** founded the **Women's Indian Association (WIA, 1917, Adyar)**; **Mehribai Tata** formed the **National Council of Women in India (1925)**; and **Margaret Cousins** founded the **All-India Women's Conference (AIWC, 1927 at Fergusson College, Poona, first presided over by Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwad)** (NCERT).

• **Tarabai Shinde and Savitribai Phule: Savitribai Phule** (alongside **Fatima Sheikh**) served as India's first modern female teacher and authored *Kavya Phule* (1854), while **Tarabai Shinde** published the landmark

feminist critique **Stri Purush Tulana ('A Comparison Between Women and Men', 1882)** in Marathi (Indian Culture Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Early 19th-Century Rationalist & Humanist Awakening (Rammohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj 1828 & Sati Abolition 1829)

STEP 2
Expansion of Women's Education & Anti-Caste Movements (Vidyasagar 1856, Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj 1873, Arya Samaj 1875)

STEP 3
Institutionalization of Modern Education (Wood's Despatch 1854, 1857 Universities, Hunter 1882 & Sadler 1917)

STEP 4
Grassroots Subaltern Resistance via Tribal Fituris/Ulgulans (Santhal 1855, Munda 1899) & Peasant Movements (Indigo 1859, Pabna, Deccan)

Tribal / Peasant Uprising	Period & Region	Prominent Leader(s)	Core Grievance, Cultural Symbol & Historical Outcome	Official Reference
Sannyasi-Fakir & Paika Rebellions	1763–1800 (Bengal) / **1817 (Khurda, Odisha)**	Majnu Shah, Chirag Ali, Devi Chaudhurani, Bhawani Pathak (*Anandamath*) / **Bakshi Jagabandhu** (Paika)	Dispossession of rent-free *Paika* military lands and salt/cowrie currency crisis in Odisha	Indian Culture Portal
Kol Mutiny & Santhal Hool	**1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)**	**Buddho Bhagat** (Kol) / **Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairav Murmu** (Santhal)	Against *Dikus* (moneylenders, zamindars, police); resulted in creation of separate **Santhal Parganas Tenancy District**	NCERT
Indigo Revolt (Nil Bidroha)	**1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)**	**Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Charan Biswas**	Against coercive *Dadon* advances by European planters; portrayed in **Dinabandhu Mitra's play *Nil Darpan*** and **Harish Chandra Mukherjee's *Hindu Patriot***; led to **Indigo Commission (1860)**	NCERT
Pabna Agrarian Leagues & Deccan Riots	**1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)**	**Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhunath Pal** / Maharashtra Ryots	Legal resistance to rent enhancement **(Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885)** / Social boycott & burning of Marwari/ Gujarati moneylenders' bonds **(Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879)**	NCERT
Munda Ulgulan ("Great Tumult")	**1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)**	**Birsa Munda (*Dharti Aba*)**	Defended collective **Khuntkatti** land tenure against *Beth Begari* forced labour; produced **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908)**	Indian Culture Portal
Rampa Rebellion, Eka, Moplah & Tebhaga	**1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)**	**Alluri Sitarama Raju** (Rampa), **Madari Pasi** (Eka), **Companram & Bhawani Sen** (*Floud Commission* — Tebhaga 2/3rd share for *Bargadars*)	Forest restrictions (Rampa), high rents (Eka), and sharecroppers' demand for 2/3rd crop share against *Jotedars* (Tebhaga)	UPSC

Did You Know?: During the **Pabna Agrarian Uprising (1873–85)** in Bengal, the peasant leagues (*Agrarian Combinations*) famously declared that they wanted to be **"the Ryots of Her Majesty the Queen and of Her only"** — using colonial courts and legal litigation rather than armed insurgency to challenge illegal *Abwabs* and rent hikes by Zamindars, which gained them the support of **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee** and the **Indian Association** led by **Surendranath Banerjea** (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak did **not** oppose social reform per se, nor was he in favour of child marriage; he opposed the **Age of Consent Bill (1891)** specifically on the nationalist principle that an **alien colonial legislature had no moral authority to legislate on Indian social and domestic customs**, arguing that political self-government (*Swaraj*) must precede state-enforced social legislation (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the chronological order of the four major tribal uprisings of Eastern India using **"P-K-S-M"** — **P**aika (1817, Bakshi Jagabandhu) -> **K**ol (1831–32, Buddho Bhagat) -> **S**anthal Hool (1855–56, Sidhu & Kanhu) -> **M**unda Ulgulan (1899–1900, Birsa Munda) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *3* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Brahmo Splits**	Revitalized by **Debendranath Tagore** (who founded the **Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839** and journal *Tattvabodhini Patrika* edited by Akshay Kumar Dutt). After **Keshab Chandra Sen** joined in 1858, radical universalism caused the **First Split (1866)** into Debendranath's **Adi Brahmo Samaj** and Keshab's **Brahmo Samaj of India**. After Keshab got his 13-year-old daughter married to the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar in violation of the **Native Marriage (Civil Marriage) Act of 1872**, **Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibnath Shastri, and Umesh Chandra Dutta** formed the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (1878)** (Indian Culture Portal).
Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings	**Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809–1831)**	Anglo-Indian teacher at Hindu College who inspired the radical rationalist **Young Bengal Movement** (*Academic Association* and *Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge*).
Comprehensive Directory of 19th–20th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books	**Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891)**	Principal of Sanskrit College (which he opened to non-Brahmanas); authored the Bengali primer **Borno Porichoy**; established **35 girls' schools** (serving as Secretary of **Bethune School, 1849**); and led the scriptural and civic campaign that secured the **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act XV of 1856** (drafted by Lord Dalhousie and passed under Lord Canning) (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Western India Reformers**	**Gopal Hari Deshmukh (*Lokahitawadi*)** wrote *Shatapatre* in *Prabhakar*; **Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram** founded the **Manav Dharma Sabha (1844)** and secret **Paramahansa Mandali (1849)**; **Atmaram Pandurang** (with Keshab Chandra Sen's inspiration, joined by **M. G. Ranade** and **R. G. Bhandarkar**) founded the **Prarthana Samaj (1867)** in Bombay; **Vishnu Shastri Pandit** founded the *Widow Remarriage Association* (1850s); **Dhondo Keshav Karve** established the Widow's Home at Poona and the **First Indian Women's University (SNDT) in 1916**; **Karsondas Mulji** started the Gujarati weekly **Satya Prakash (1852)** advocating widow remarriage; and **Behramji M. Malabari** (founder of **Seva Sadan, 1908** and editor of *Indian Spectator*) championed the **Age of Consent Act of 1891** (raising the age of consent for girls from 10 to 12 years, opposed by Tilak on the principle of non-interference by an alien colonial state) (UPSC).
Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings	**Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (1827–1890) and Savitribai Phule**	Opened **India's first school for girls from marginalized castes at Bhide Wada, Poona (1848)**; founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj ("Truth-Seekers' Society") on 24 September 1873**; and authored **Gulamgiri (1873)** (dedicated to the American movement to abolish slavery) and **Sarvajanik Satyadharma** (NCERT).
Comprehensive Directory of 19th–20th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books	**Swami Dayanand Saraswati (Mula Shankar, 1824–1883)**	Founded the **Arya Samaj at Bombay in April 1875** (headquarters shifted to **Lahore in 1877**); gave the clarion call **"Go Back to the Vedas"**; authored **Satyarth Prakash** (in Hindi, 1875), *Veda Bhashya Bhumika*, and *Sanskarvidhi*; initiated the **Shuddhi Movement**; and rejected Puranic idolatry, untouchability, and child marriage while accepting the fourfold *Varna* based on merit/occupation rather than birth. After his death (1883), the movement split in 1892–93 between the **College/Culture Party (Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai**, who founded the **Dayanand Anglo-Vedic [DAV] College at Lahore in 1886**) and the **Mahatma/Gurukul Party (Swami Shraddhanand / Munshi Ram and Lekhram**, who founded the **Gurukul Kangri near Haridwar in 1902**) (Indian Culture Portal).
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta, 1863–1902)**	Chief disciple of **Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa** (Gadadhar Chattopadhyaya of Dakshineswar); delivered the historic address at the **World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago (11 September 1893)**; founded the **Vedanta Society of New York (1894)** and the **Ramakrishna Mission at Belur Math on 1 May 1897** centered on *Daridra Narayana Seva* (service of God in the poor and afflicted); and authored *Raja Yoga*, *Karma Yoga*, *Jnana Yoga*, and journals **Prabuddha Bharata** (English) and **Udbodhan** (Bengali) (NCERT).
Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings	**Theosophical Society (1875)**	Founded in **New York (1875)** by Russian **Madame H. P. Blavatsky** and American **Colonel M. S. Olcott**, shifting its international headquarters to **Adyar (Madras) in 1882**. Popularized in India by **Annie Besant** (who arrived in 1893, became President in 1907, and founded the **Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898**, which became the nucleus of **Banaras Hindu University in 1916** under **Madan Mohan Malaviya**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Comprehensive Directory of 19th–20th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books	**South Indian & Anti-Caste Movements**	**Sri Narayana Guru (1856–1928)** founded the **Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP, 1903)** among the Ezhavas of Kerala with the slogan **"One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind" (*Oru Jati, Oru Matam, Oru Daivam Manushyanu*)** (his disciple **Sahodaran Ayyappan** coined *"No Religion, No Caste, and No God for Mankind"*); **E. V. Ramasamy "Periyar"** launched the **Self-Respect Movement (1925)** and journal *Kudi Arasu* in Tamil Nadu; **T. M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, and C. Natesa Mudaliar** founded the **Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation, 1916)**; **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25)** (led by **K. P. Kesava Menon, T. K. Madhavan, and E. V. Ramasamy**) and **Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931–32)** (led by **K. Kelappan** and **A. K. Gopalan**) fought for temple entry (NCERT).
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Islamic, Parsi & Sikh Movements**	**Wahabi / Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya** (**Syed Ahmed Barelvi** & Shah Abdul Aziz); **Faraizi Movement** (**Haji Shariatullah** & **Dudu Miyan** in East Bengal); **Deoband Dar-ul-Uloom (1866, Saharanpur)** founded by **Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi** (orthodox revivalism supporting the Indian National Congress); **Aligarh Movement** led by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)** (founded the **Scientific Society, 1864**, journal **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**, and the **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875**); **Ahmadiyya Movement (1889)** at Qadian by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**; **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (1851, Parsi)** founded by **Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, and S. S. Bengalee** (journal *Rast Goftar*); **Nirankari** (Baba Dayal Das), **Namdhari / Kuka** (Baba Ram Singh), **Singh Sabha (1873, Amritsar)**, and **Akali / Gurdwara Reform Movement (1920–25)** (NCERT).
Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings	**Calcutta Madrasa (1781, Warren Hastings)**	, **Sanskrit College at Varanasi (1791, Jonathan Duncan)**, and **Fort William College (1800, Lord Wellesley)** for civil servants.
Comprehensive Directory of 19th–20th Century Nationalist Newspapers, Journals, and Books	**Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy & Macaulay's Minute (2 February 1835)**	Resolved under **Lord William Bentinck** in favour of the Anglicists (English medium and **Downward Filtration Theory**).
Socio-Religious Reform Movements of the 19th Century	**Hunter Education Commission (1882–83, Lord Ripon)**	Reviewed primary and secondary education since 1854; recommended transferring primary education to newly created district/municipal boards and bifurcating high school into literary and commercial/vocational streams.
Evolution of Education, Press Laws, and Major Tribal & Peasant Uprisings	**Raleigh Commission (1902) & Indian Universities Act (1904, Lord Curzon)**	Tightened government control over universities (criticized by Gokhale as retrograde).

Chapter 3 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Brahmo Splits): Revitalized by **Debendranath Tagore** (who founded the **Tattvabodhini Sabha in 1839** and journal *Tattvabodhini Patrika* edited by Akshay Kumar Dutt). After **Keshab Chandra Sen** joined in 1858, radical universalism caused the **First Split (1866)** into Debendranath's **Adi Brahmo Samaj** and Keshab's **Brahmo Samaj of India**. After Keshab got his 13-year-old daughter married to the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar in violation of the **Native Marriage (Civil Marriage) Act of 1872**, **Ananda Mohan Bose, Shibnath Shastri, and Umesh Chandra Dutta** formed the **Sadharan Brahmo Samaj (1878)** (Indian Culture Portal).

Statement-II (Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809–1831)): Anglo-Indian teacher at Hindu College who inspired the radical rationalist **Young Bengal Movement** (*Academic Association* and *Society for the Acquisition of General Knowledge*).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1820–1891)): Principal of Sanskrit College (which he opened to non-Brahmanas); authored the Bengali primer **Borno Porichoy**; established **35 girls' schools** (serving as Secretary of **Bethune School, 1849**); and led the scriptural and civic campaign that secured the **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act XV of 1856** (drafted by Lord Dalhousie and passed under Lord Canning) (NCERT).

Statement-II (Western India Reformers): Gopal Hari Deshmukh (*Lokahitawadi*) wrote *Shatapatre* in *Prabhakar*; **Dadoba Pandurang and Mehtaji Durgaram** founded the **Manav Dharma Sabha (1844)** and secret **Paramahansa Mandali (1849)**; **Atmaram Pandurang** (with Keshab Chandra Sen's inspiration, joined by **M. G. Ranade** and **R. G. Bhandarkar**) founded the **Prarthana Samaj (1867)** in Bombay; **Vishnu Shastri Pandit** founded the *Widow Remarriage Association* (1850s); **Dhondo Keshav Karve** established the Widow's Home at Poona and the **First Indian Women's University (SNDT) in 1916**; **Karsondas Mulji** started the Gujarati weekly **Satya Prakash (1852)** advocating widow remarriage; and **Behramji M. Malabari** (founder of **Seva Sadan, 1908** and editor of *Indian Spectator*) championed the **Age of Consent Act of 1891** (raising the age of consent for girls from 10 to 12 years, opposed by Tilak on the principle of non-interference by an alien colonial state) (UPSC).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (1827–1890) and Savitribai Phule): Opened **India's first school for girls from marginalized castes at Bhide Wada, Poona (1848)**; founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj ("Truth-Seekers' Society") on 24 September 1873**; and authored **Gulamgiri (1873)** (dedicated to the American movement to abolish slavery) and **Sarvajanik Satyadharma** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Swami Dayanand Saraswati (Mula Shankar, 1824–1883)): Founded the **Arya Samaj at Bombay in April 1875** (headquarters shifted to **Lahore in 1877**); gave the clarion call **"Go Back to the Vedas"**; authored **Satyarth Prakash** (in Hindi, 1875), *Veda Bhashya Bhumika*, and *Sanskarvidhi*; initiated the **Shuddhi Movement**; and rejected Puranic idolatry, untouchability, and child marriage while accepting the fourfold *Varna* based on merit/occupation rather than birth. After his death (1883), the movement split in 1892–93 between the **College/Culture Party** (**Lala Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai**, who founded the **Dayanand Anglo-Vedic [DAV] College at Lahore in 1886**) and the **Mahatma/Gurukul Party** (**Swami Shraddhanand / Munshi Ram and Lekhram**, who founded the **Gurukul Kangri near Haridwar in 1902**) (Indian Culture Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta, 1863–1902)): Chief disciple of **Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa** (Gadadhar Chattopadhyaya of Dakshineswar); delivered the historic address at the **World's Parliament of Religions in Chicago (11 September 1893)**; founded the **Vedanta Society of New York (1894)** and the **Ramakrishna Mission at Belur Math on 1 May 1897** centered on *Daridra Narayana Seva* (service of God in the poor and afflicted); and authored *Raja Yoga*, *Karma Yoga*, *Jnana Yoga*, and journals **Prabuddha Bharata** (English) and **Udbodhan** (Bengali) (NCERT).

Statement-II (Theosophical Society (1875)): Founded in **New York (1875)** by Russian **Madame H. P. Blavatsky** and American **Colonel M. S. Olcott**, shifting its international headquarters to **Adyar (Madras) in 1882**. Popularized in India by **Annie Besant** (who arrived in 1893, became President in 1907, and founded the **Central Hindu College at Varanasi in 1898**, which became the nucleus of **Banaras Hindu University in 1916** under **Madan Mohan Malaviya**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (South Indian & Anti-Caste Movements): Sri Narayana Guru (1856–1928) founded the **Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP, 1903)** among the Ezhavas of Kerala with the slogan **"One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind" (*Oru Jati, Oru Matam, Oru Daivam Manushyanu*)** (his disciple **Sahodaran Ayyappan** coined "*No Religion, No Caste, and No God for Mankind*"); **E. V. Ramasamy "Periyar"** launched the **Self-Respect Movement (1925)** and journal *Kudi Arasu* in Tamil Nadu; **T. M. Nair, P. Tyagaraja Chetti, and C. Natesa Mudaliar** founded the **Justice Party (South Indian Liberal Federation, 1916)**; **Vaikom Satyagraha (1924–25)** (led by **K. P. Kesava Menon, T. K. Madhavan, and E. V. Ramasamy**) and **Guruvayur Satyagraha (1931–32)** (led by **K. Kelappan** and **A. K. Gopalan**) fought for temple entry (NCERT).

Statement-II (Islamic, Parsi & Sikh Movements): Wahabi / Tariqah-i-Muhammadiya (Syed Ahmed Barelvi & Shah Abdul Aziz); **Faraizi Movement** (**Haji Shariatullah** & **Dudu Miyan** in East Bengal); **Deoband Dar-ul-Uloom (1866, Saharanpur)** founded by **Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi** (orthodox revivalism supporting the Indian National Congress); **Aligarh Movement** led by **Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898)** (founded the **Scientific Society, 1864**, journal **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**, and the **Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1875**); **Ahmadiyya Movement (1889)** at Qadian by **Mirza Ghulam Ahmad**; **Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (1851, Parsi)** founded by **Naoroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, and S. S. Bengalee** (journal *Rast Goftar*); **Nirankari** (Baba Dayal Das), **Namdhari / Kuka** (Baba Ram Singh), **Singh Sabha (1873, Amritsar)**, and **Akali / Gurdwara Reform Movement (1920–25)** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Calcutta Madrasa (1781, Warren Hastings)): , **Sanskrit College at Varanasi (1791, Jonathan Duncan)**, and **Fort William College (1800, Lord Wellesley)** for civil servants.

Statement-II (Orientalist-Anglicist Controversy & Macaulay's Minute (2 February 1835)): Resolved under **Lord William Bentinck** in favour of the Anglicists (English medium and **Downward Filtration Theory**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4: Rise of Indian Nationalism, Foundation of INC, Moderate Phase & Swadeshi Movement (1858–1915)

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Rise of Indian Nationalism, Foundation of INC, Moderate Phase & Swadeshi Movement (1858–1915)

Key Study Pillar 1
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)

Key Study Pillar 2
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)

Key Study Pillar 3
First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad (1897–1918)

4.1 Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)

• **Pre-1885 Regional Political Associations:**

• **Bengal: Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836)** (by associates of Rammohan Roy); **Zamindari Association / Landholders' Society (1838)** (founded by **Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, and Radhakanta Deb** — the first political association to use constitutional agitation); **Bengal British India Society (1843)**; **British Indian Association (1851)** (merger of the two above, headed by Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore); **Indian League (1875)** (founded by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**); and the **Indian Association of Calcutta (26 July 1876)** founded by **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose** (which organized the first all-India agitation against the reduction of the ICS maximum age limit from 21 to 19 by Lord Lytton and convened the **All-India National Conferences in 1883 and December 1885**) (NCERT).

• **Bombay: Bombay Association (1852)** (by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and Jagannath Shankarsheth); **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)** (founded by **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi *[Sarvajanik Kaka]*, and S. H. Chiplunkar); and the **Bombay Presidency Association (January 1885)** (founded by the "Bombay Triumvirate" — **Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji**).

• **Madras: Madras Native Association (1852)** (by **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty**) and **Madras Mahajana Sabha (May 1884)** (founded by **M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu**).

• **London: East India Association (1866)** founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** to educate British public opinion (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883–84) and Birth of the INC (28 December 1885):**

• **Ilbert Bill (1883):** Introduced by **Sir Courtenay Ilbert** (Law Member under **Lord Ripon**) to empower Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to try European British subjects in criminal cases; fierce racial agitation by the European Defence Association forced a compromise allowing Europeans to claim a jury of at least 50% Europeans, teaching Indian nationalists the power of organized all-India political agitation.

• **Inaugural Session of the Indian National Congress (28–31 December 1885):** Organized by retired ICS officer and ornithologist **Allan Octavian Hume (A. O. Hume)** (who had formed the *Indian National Union* in 1884). Originally scheduled at Poona (shifted due to a cholera outbreak), it met at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay**, attended by **72 delegates** and presided over by **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee (W. C. Bonnerjee)**. (**Surendranath Banerjea** could not attend the 1885 Bombay session because he was presiding

over the Second National Conference of the Indian Association in Calcutta at the same time, merging into the INC in 1886) (NCERT).

• **Historiographical Debates: Lala Lajpat Rai** (in *Young India*, 1916, drawing on W. C. Bonnerjee's 1898 assertion about Lord Dufferin) propounded the **"Safety Valve Theory"**, whereas **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** explained that Indian leaders prudently used A. O. Hume as a **"Lightning Conductor"** to shield the infant national organization from premature official suppression (UPSC).

4.2 Moderate Phase *(1885–1905)*, Partition of Bengal *(1905)*, Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split *(1907)*

• **The Moderate Era (1885–1905) and Indian Councils Act of 1892:** Led by **Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D. E. Wacha, W. C. Bonnerjee, S. N. Banerjea, M. G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Madan Mohan Malaviya**. Using constitutional methods of *Prayer*, *Petition*, *and Protest*, they secured the **Public Service Commission (Aitchison Commission, 1886)**, the **Indian Councils Act of 1892** (which introduced indirect election/nomination of non-official members and the **right to discuss the annual budget and ask questions without supplementary questions**), and the **Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure (1895)** (before which Dadabhai Naoroji and Gokhale testified) (NCERT).

• **Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal (1905) and the Swadeshi & Boycott Movement (1905–1908):**

• **Chronology of the Partition:** Announced on **19/20 July 1905**; anti-partition Boycott Resolution passed at a massive public meeting in **Calcutta Town Hall on 7 August 1905**; Partition formally took effect on **16 October 1905** — observed across Bengal as a **Day of National Mourning**, *Raksha Bandhan* (on **Rabindranath Tagore's** call, who also composed **Amar Sonar Bangla**), and *Arandhan* (unlit hearths proposed by **Ramendra Sundar Trivedi**), while **Ananda Mohan Bose** and **Surendranath Banerjea** addressed mammoth gatherings (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Constructive Swadeshi (*Atmashakti*) & Regional Spread: Ashwini Kumar Dutta's Swadesh Bandhab Samiti** in Barisal mobilized rural masses; **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** launched the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** at Tuticorin; **Prafulla Chandra Ray** established **Bengal Chemicals (1901)**; **Abanindranath Tagore** founded the **Indian Society of Oriental Art (1907)** (painting the iconic *Bharat Mata*); the **National Council of Education (15 August 1906)** established **Bengal National College** with **Aurobindo Ghosh** as its first Principal; and the movement was carried to Poona/Bombay by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, Punjab by **Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**, Delhi by **Syed Haider Raza**, and Madras by **Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Bharati**.

• **Calcutta Session (1906), Surat Split (1907), Muslim League (1906), and Morley-Minto Reforms (1909):**

• **1906 Calcutta Session (Presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji):** Adopted **Swaraj (Self-Government)** as the goal of the Congress alongside **Four Resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Swaraj**.

• **1907 Surat Split (Presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh):** Moderates and Extremists (*Lal-Bal-Pal* and Aurobindo Ghosh) split over the scope of Boycott (Bengal-only vs. All-India full boycott) and the presidency; **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was tried for sedition for his articles in *Kesari* and sentenced in **1908 to 6 years' imprisonment in Mandalay Jail (Burma)** (where he wrote **Gita Rahasya**).

• **All-India Muslim League (30 December 1906, Dhaka):** Following the **Shimla Deputation (October 1906)** led by **Aga Khan III** to Viceroy **Lord Minto**, the League was founded at Dhaka by **Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka, Aga Khan III, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk**.

• **Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms):** Introduced **Separate Electorates for Muslims** for the first time, allowed members to move resolutions on the budget and ask **supplementary questions**, and appointed the **first Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council — Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (S. P. Sinha)** as Law Member (NCERT).

• **Delhi Durbar of December 1911 (Lord Hardinge II & King George V): Annulled the Partition of Bengal** (separating Bihar and Odisha as a new province) and **shifted the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi** (where revolutionary **Rash Behari Bose and Sachin Sanyal** hurled a bomb at Lord Hardinge's elephant procession in Chandni Chowk on **23 December 1912**) (UPSC).

4.3 First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad *(1897–1918)*

• **Ideological and Operational Shift:** Frustrated by the Partition of Bengal (1905) and colonial repression of Swadeshi volunteers, young nationalists organized secret societies modelled on Russian Nihilists and Italian Carbonari (Mazzini), advocating *Swadeshi Dacoities* and targeted assassination of oppressive officials (NCERT):

• **Chapekar Brothers (22 June 1897, Poona): Damodar, Balkrishna, and Vasudeo Chapekar** assassinated Poona Plague Commissioner **W. C. Rand** and Lt. Ayerst — the first political assassination of a European official in post-1857 India (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Bagha Jatin (Jatindranath Mukherjee) & the Indo-German Plot (Zimmermann Plan, 1915):** Leader of the **Jugantar** group who planned an all-India armed insurrection using German arms shipments aboard the *Maverick* and *Henry S*; martyred after a heroic gun-battle with British police on the banks of the **Buribalam River at Balasore (Odisha) in September 1915** (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Provisional Government of India in Kabul (December 1915):** Established during World War I with German-Turkish support (the *Silk Letter Movement / Tehrek-e-Reshmi Rumal* led by **Maulana Mahmud Hasan and Obaidullah Sindhi**), with **Raja Mahendra Pratap** as President and **Maulana Barkatullah** as Prime Minister (UPSC).

Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case	Year & Location	Key Revolutionaries Involved	Historical Outcome	Official Source
Alipore (Muraripukur) Conspiracy Case	**1908–09 (Calcutta)**	**Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh**, Ullaskar Dutta, Hemchandra Kanungo, **Narendra Gosain** (approver shot inside jail by Kanailal Dutta & Satyendranath Bose)	**Chittaranjan Das** successfully defended Aurobindo Ghosh, who retired to **Pondicherry** in 1910 to pursue Integral Yoga (*The Life Divine*, *Savitri*)	Indian Culture Portal
Nashik & Curzon Wyllie Assassinations	**1909 (Nashik & London)**	**Anant Laxman Kanhere** (shot Jackson at Nashik; **V. D. Savarkar** transported to **Cellular Jail, Andaman**) / **Madan Lal Dhingra** (shot Sir William Curzon Wyllie in London)	Weakened Abhinav Bharat and India House networks	Indian Culture Portal

Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case	Year & Location	Key Revolutionaries Involved	Historical Outcome	Official Source
Vanchi Iyer (Ashe Murder, Tinnevelly)	**June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)**	**Vanchinathan (Vanchi Iyer)** of the *Bharatha Matha Association* (trained by **V. V. S. Aiyar** at Pondicherry)	Shot Tirunelveli Collector **Robert William Ashe** and martyred himself	NCERT
Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case	**23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)**	**Rash Behari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Master Amir Chand, Avadh Bihari, Balmukund, Basanta Kumar Biswas**	Bomb thrown at Viceroy **Lord Hardinge II**; Rash Behari Bose escaped to **Japan in 1915**	IUC Academy

• **Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Cultural Nationalism (1893–1895):** Initiated the public **Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav (1893)** and **Shivaji Jayanti Festival (1895)** in Maharashtra to transform religious and historical commemorations into anti-colonial mass political mobilization, and organized a **No-Tax Campaign in Maharashtra during the 1896–97 Famine** (NCERT).

• **Lord Curzon's Controversial Commissions and Acts (1899–1905):** Appointed the **Frazer Police Commission (1902)** (creating Provincial CID and Central Intelligence Bureau), **Raleigh University Commission (1902 -> Indian Universities Act 1904)**, **Moncrieff Irrigation Commission (1901)**, **MacDonnell Famine Commission (1900)**, **Calcutta Corporation Act (1899)** (reducing elected Indian members), **Official Secrets Act (1904)**, **Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904)** (rejuvenating the Archaeological Survey of India under **Sir John Marshall**), and the **Partition of Bengal (1905)** (UPSC).

• **Aurobindo Ghosh's *New Lamps for Old* (1893–94):** Published as a series of nine articles in **Indu Prakash** (Bombay, edited by K. G. Deshpande), offering the earliest systematic critique of the Congress Moderates' mendicant politics (Indian Culture Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Regional Associations (Indian Association 1876, Madras Mahajana Sabha 1884) & Birth of INC at Bombay (28 Dec 1885)

STEP 2
Moderate Economic Critique (Drain Theory, 1892 Councils Act) vs. Curzon's Partition of Bengal (16 Oct 1905)

STEP 3
Swadeshi & Boycott Mass Mobilization, 1906 Calcutta Swaraj Resolution & 1907 Surat Split

STEP 4
1909 Morley-Minto Separate Electorates, 1911 Annulment of Bengal Partition & Rise of First-Phase Revolutionaries

Landmark INC Session / Organization	Year & Venue	President / Founder(s)	Historic Significance & Key Resolutions	Official Reference
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th INC Sessions	**1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)**	**W. C. Bonnerjee** (1st), **Dadabhai Naoroji** (1st Parsi), **Badruddin Tyabji** (1st Muslim), **George Yule** (1st European)	Established pluralistic all-India representation across regions and communities; **Kadambini Ganguly** (first woman graduate of Calcutta Univ) addressed the **1890 Calcutta Session**	NCERT

Landmark INC Session / Organization	Year & Venue	President / Founder(s)	Historic Significance & Key Resolutions	Official Reference
1896 Calcutta & 1905 Banaras Sessions	**1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)**	**Rahimatullah M. Sayani / Gopal Krishna Gokhale**	**Vande Mataram** sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore (1896); Gokhale founded **Servants of India Society (June 1905)** and condemned Bengal Partition	Indian Culture Portal
1906 Calcutta & 1907 Surat Sessions	**1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)**	**Dadabhai Naoroji / Rash Behari Ghosh**	Adopted **Four Resolutions (Swaraj, Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education)** (1906); **Moderates vs. Extremists Split** (1907)	NCERT
Abhinav Bharat & Anushilan Samiti	**1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)**	**V. D. Savarkar & Ganesh Savarkar** (*Mitra Mela* 1899) / **Promotha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Pulin Das**	Assassination of Jackson at Nashik by Anant Kanhere (1909); **Muzaffarpur Conspiracy (30 April 1908)** by **Khudiram Bose & Prafulla Chaki** leading to **Alipore Bomb Case** (Aurobindo defended by **C. R. Das**)	Indian Culture Portal
India House (London) & Ghadar Party	**1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)**	**Shyamji Krishna Varma** (*The Indian Sociologist*, Madan Lal Dhingra, **Madam Bhikaji Cama** at Stuttgart 1907) / **Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha**	*Ghadar* weekly at *Yugantar Ashram*; **Komagata Maru Incident (1914)** led by Baba Gurdit Singh; **Zimmermann (Berlin Committee, 1915)** by Virendranath Chattopadhyaya	UPSC

Did You Know?: At the **International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart (Germany) in August 1907**, **Madam Bhikaji Rustom Cama** (known as the "*Mother of the Indian Revolution*", who also published the journal *Bande Mataram* from Paris and Geneva) unfurled the **first version of the Indian National Flag** on foreign soil — a tricolour of green, saffron/yellow, and red bearing eight lotuses, *Vande Mataram* in Devanagari, and the sun and crescent moon (Indian Culture Portal).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse when **Vande Mataram** (from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's 1882 novel *Anandamath*) and **Jana Gana Mana** (composed by Rabindranath Tagore) were first sung at Indian National Congress sessions: **Vande Mataram** was first sung at the **1896 Calcutta Session** (President: **Rahimatullah M. Sayani**), whereas **Jana Gana Mana** was first sung at the **1911 Calcutta Session** (President: **Bishan Narayan Dar**) (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the presidents of the first four INC sessions (1885–1888) and their cities using **"B-C-M-A / B-N-T-Y"** — **B**ombay (**B**onnerjee, 1885) -> **C**alcutta (**N**aoroji, 1886) -> **M**adras (**T**yabji, 1887) -> **A**llahabad (**Y**ule, 1888) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)	**Bengal**	**Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836)** (by associates of Rammohan Roy); **Zamindari Association / Landholders' Society (1838)** (founded by **Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, and Radhakanta Deb** — the first political association to use constitutional agitation); **Bengal British India Society (1843)**; **British Indian Association (1851)** (merger of the two above, headed by Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore); **Indian League (1875)** (founded by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**); and the **Indian Association of Calcutta (26 July 1876)** founded by **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose** (which organized the first all-India agitation against the reduction of the ICS maximum age limit from 21 to 19 by Lord Lytton and convened the **All-India National Conferences in 1883 and December 1885**) (NCERT).
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)	**Bombay**	**Bombay Association (1852)** (by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and Jagannath Shankarsheth); **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)** (founded by **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi *[Sarvajanik Kaka]*, and S. H. Chiplunkar); and the **Bombay Presidency Association (January 1885)** (founded by the "Bombay Triumvirate" — **Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji**).
First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad (1897–1918)	**Madras**	**Madras Native Association (1852)** (by **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty**) and **Madras Mahajana Sabha (May 1884)** (founded by **M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu**).
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)	**London**	**East India Association (1866)** founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** to educate British public opinion (Indian Culture Portal).
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)	**Ilbert Bill (1883)**	Introduced by **Sir Courtenay Ilbert** (Law Member under **Lord Ripon**) to empower Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to try European British subjects in criminal cases; fierce racial agitation by the European Defence Association forced a compromise allowing Europeans to claim a jury of at least 50% Europeans, teaching Indian nationalists the power of organized all-India political agitation.
First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad (1897–1918)	**Inaugural Session of the Indian National Congress (28–31 December 1885)**	Organized by retired ICS officer and ornithologist **Allan Octavian Hume (A. O. Hume)** (who had formed the *Indian National Union* in 1884). Originally scheduled at Poona (shifted due to a cholera outbreak), it met at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay**, attended by **72 delegates** and presided over by **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee (W. C. Bonnerjee)**. (**Surendranath Banerjea** could not attend the 1885 Bombay session because he was presiding over the Second National Conference of the Indian Association in Calcutta at the same time, merging into the INC in 1886) (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)	**Historiographical Debates**	**Lala Lajpat Rai** (in *Young India*, 1916, drawing on W. C. Bonnerjee's 1898 assertion about Lord Dufferin) propounded the **"Safety Valve Theory"**, whereas **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** explained that Indian leaders prudently used A. O. Hume as a **"Lightning Conductor"** to shield the infant national organization from premature official suppression (UPSC).
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)	**The Moderate Era (1885–1905) and Indian Councils Act of 1892**	Led by **Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D. E. Wacha, W. C. Bonnerjee, S. N. Banerjea, M. G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Madan Mohan Malaviya**. Using constitutional methods of *Prayer*, *Petition*, *and Protest*, they secured the **Public Service Commission (Aitchison Commission, 1886)**, the **Indian Councils Act of 1892** (which introduced indirect election/nomination of non-official members and the **right to discuss the annual budget and ask questions without supplementary questions**), and the **Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure (1895)** (before which Dadabhai Naoroji and Gokhale testified) (NCERT).
First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad (1897–1918)	**Chronology of the Partition**	Announced on **19/20 July 1905**; anti-partition Boycott Resolution passed at a massive public meeting in **Calcutta Town Hall on 7 August 1905**; Partition formally took effect on **16 October 1905** — observed across Bengal as a **Day of National Mourning**, *Raksha Bandhan* (on **Rabindranath Tagore's** call, who also composed **Amar Sonar Bangla**), and *Arandhan* (unlit hearths proposed by **Ramendra Sundar Trivedi**), while **Ananda Mohan Bose** and **Surendranath Banerjea** addressed mammoth gatherings (Indian Culture Portal).
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)	**Constructive Swadeshi (*Atmashakti*) & Regional Spread**	Ashwini Kumar Dutta's Swadesh Bandhab Samiti **in Barisal mobilized rural masses;** V. O. Chidambaram Pillai **launched the** Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company **at Tuticorin;** Prafulla Chandra Ray **established** Bengal Chemicals (1901)**;** Abanindranath Tagore **founded the** Indian Society of Oriental Art (1907) **(painting the iconic *Bharat Mata*); the** National Council of Education (15 August 1906) **established** Bengal National College **with** Aurobindo Ghosh **as its first Principal; and the movement was carried to Poona/Bombay by** Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, Punjab by** Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**, Delhi by** Syed Haider Raza**, and Madras by** Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Bharati**.
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)	**1906 Calcutta Session (Presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji)**	Adopted **Swaraj (Self-Government)** as the goal of the Congress alongside **Four Resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Swaraj**.
First-Phase Revolutionary Organizations in India and Abroad (1897–1918)	**1907 Surat Split (Presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh)**	Moderates and Extremists (*Lal-Bal-Pal* and Aurobindo Ghosh) split over the scope of Boycott (Bengal-only vs. All-India full boycott) and the presidency; **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was tried for sedition for his articles in *Kesari* and sentenced in **1908 to 6 years' imprisonment in Mandalay Jail (Burma)** (where he wrote **Gita Rahasya**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Pre-Congress Political Associations and Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885)	**All-India Muslim League (30 December 1906, Dhaka)**	Following the **Shimla Deputation (October 1906)** led by **Aga Khan III** to Viceroy **Lord Minto**, the League was founded at Dhaka by **Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka, Aga Khan III, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk**.
Moderate Phase (1885–1905), Partition of Bengal (1905), Swadeshi Movement & Surat Split (1907)	**Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)**	Introduced **Separate Electorates for Muslims** for the first time, allowed members to move resolutions on the budget and ask **supplementary questions**, and appointed the **first Indian to the Viceroy's Executive Council — Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (S. P. Sinha)** as Law Member (NCERT).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bengal): Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha (1836) (by associates of Rammohan Roy); **Zamindari Association / Landholders' Society (1838)** (founded by **Dwarkanath Tagore, Prasanna Kumar Tagore, and Radhakanta Deb** — the first political association to use constitutional agitation); **Bengal British India Society (1843)**; **British Indian Association (1851)** (merger of the two above, headed by Radhakanta Deb and Debendranath Tagore); **Indian League (1875)** (founded by **Sisir Kumar Ghosh**); and the **Indian Association of Calcutta (26 July 1876)** founded by **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose** (which organized the first all-India agitation against the reduction of the ICS maximum age limit from 21 to 19 by Lord Lytton and convened the **All-India National Conferences in 1883 and December 1885**) (NCERT).

Statement-II (Bombay): Bombay Association (1852) (by **Dadabhai Naoroji** and Jagannath Shankarsheth); **Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)** (founded by **Mahadev Govind Ranade**, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi *[Sarvajanik Kaka]*, and S. H. Chiplunkar); and the **Bombay Presidency Association (January 1885)** (founded by the "Bombay Triumvirate" — **Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, and Badruddin Tyabji**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Madras): Madras Native Association (1852) (by **Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty**) and **Madras Mahajana Sabha (May 1884)** (founded by **M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramania Iyer, and P. Anandacharlu**).

Statement-II (London): East India Association (1866) founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** to educate British public opinion (Indian Culture Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Ilbert Bill (1883)): Introduced by **Sir Courtenay Ilbert** (Law Member under **Lord Ripon**) to empower Indian District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to try European British subjects in criminal cases; fierce racial agitation by the European Defence Association forced a compromise allowing Europeans to claim a jury of at least 50% Europeans, teaching Indian nationalists the power of organized all-India political agitation.

Statement-II (Inaugural Session of the Indian National Congress (28–31 December 1885)): Organized by retired ICS officer and ornithologist **Allan Octavian Hume (A. O. Hume)** (who had formed the *Indian National Union* in 1884). Originally scheduled at Poona (shifted due to a cholera outbreak), it met at **Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay**, attended by **72 delegates** and presided over by **Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee (W. C. Bonnerjee)**. (**Surendranath Banerjea** could not attend the 1885 Bombay session because he was presiding over the Second National Conference of the Indian Association in Calcutta at the same time, merging into the INC in 1886) (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Historiographical Debates): Lala Lajpat Rai (in *Young India*, 1916, drawing on W. C. Bonnerjee's 1898 assertion about Lord Dufferin) propounded the **"Safety Valve Theory"**, whereas **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** explained that Indian leaders prudently used A. O. Hume as a **"Lightning Conductor"** to shield the infant national organization from premature official suppression (UPSC).

Statement-II (The Moderate Era (1885–1905) and Indian Councils Act of 1892): Led by **Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D. E. Wacha, W. C. Bonnerjee, S. N. Banerjea, M. G. Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Madan Mohan Malaviya**. Using constitutional methods of *Prayer*, *Petition*, *and Protest*, they secured the **Public Service Commission (Aitchison Commission, 1886)**, the **Indian Councils Act of 1892** (which introduced indirect election/nomination of non-official members and the **right to discuss the annual budget and ask questions without supplementary questions**), and the **Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure (1895)** (before which Dadabhai Naoroji and Gokhale testified) (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Chronology of the Partition): Announced on **19/20 July 1905**; anti-partition Boycott Resolution passed at a massive public meeting in **Calcutta Town Hall on 7 August 1905**; Partition formally took effect on **16 October 1905** — observed across Bengal as a **Day of National Mourning**, *Raksha Bandhan* (on **Rabindranath Tagore's** call, who also composed **Amar Sonar Bangla**), and *Arandhan* (unlit hearths proposed by **Ramendra Sundar Trivedi**), while **Ananda Mohan Bose** and **Surendranath Banerjea** addressed mammoth gatherings (Indian Culture Portal).

Statement-II (Constructive Swadeshi (*Atmashakti*) & Regional Spread): Ashwini Kumar Dutta's Swadesh Bandhab Samiti **in Barisal mobilized rural masses;** V. O. Chidambaram Pillai **launched the** Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company **at Tuticorin;** Prafulla Chandra Ray **established** Bengal Chemicals (1901)**;** Abanindranath Tagore **founded the** Indian Society of Oriental Art (1907) **(painting the iconic *Bharat Mata*); the** National Council of Education (15 August 1906) **established** Bengal National College **with** Aurobindo Ghosh **as its first Principal; and the movement was carried to Poona/Bombay by** Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, Punjab by** Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**, Delhi by** Syed Haider Raza**, and Madras by** Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Bharati**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (1906 Calcutta Session (Presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji)): Adopted **Swaraj (Self-Government)** as the goal of the Congress alongside **Four Resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, and Swaraj**.

Statement-II (1907 Surat Split (Presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh)): Moderates and Extremists (*Lal-Bal-Pal* and Aurobindo Ghosh) split over the scope of Boycott (Bengal-only vs. All-India full boycott) and the presidency; **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was tried for sedition for his articles in *Kesari* and sentenced in **1908 to 6 years' imprisonment in Mandalay Jail (Burma)** (where he wrote **Gita Rahasya**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *5:* Gandhian Era I — Champaran to Non-Cooperation, Swarajists & Revolutionary Phase II *(1915–1929)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Gandhian Era I — Champaran to Non-Cooperation, Swarajists & Revolutionary Phase II (1915–1929)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA**	**Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/Leftist Surge in the 1920s**

5.1 Home Rule Leagues *(1916)*, Lucknow Pact *(1916)*, and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas *(1917–1918)*

• **Home Rule League Movement (1916):** Inspired by the Irish Home Rule movement:

1. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Indian Home Rule League (April 1916, Belgaum):** Headquarters at Poona; operated across **Maharashtra (excluding Bombay City), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar** through six branches, propagating via **Kesari** (Marathi) and **Mahratta** (English), where Tilak declared: "*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it!*"

2. **Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League (September 1916, Adyar, Madras):** Operated across the **rest of India (including Bombay City)** through 200 local branches with **George Arundale** as Organizing Secretary, supported by B. P. Wadia, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Jinnah, propagating via her newspapers **New India** and **Commonweal**. Following Besant's arrest in June 1917, **Sir S. Subramania Iyer** renounced his Knighthood (NCERT).

• **Lucknow Session of the INC (December 1916 — President: Ambica Charan Mazumdar):** Achieved two historic milestones: (1) **Readmission of the Extremists** into the Congress fold facilitated by Tilak and Annie Besant; and (2) **The Lucknow Pact (1916)** between the Congress and the All-India Muslim League (championed by Tilak and M. A. Jinnah, whom Sarojini Naidu hailed as the "*Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity*"), formulating joint constitutional demands while Congress accepted **Separate Electorates** and weightage for Muslims (NCERT).

• **Mahatma Gandhi's Return (9 January 1915) and Three Early Struggles ("C-A-K"):** After 21 years in South Africa (1893–1914, where he founded the **Natal Indian Congress in 1894**, **Newspaper *Indian Opinion* in 1903**,

Phoenix Settlement in 1904, and **Tolstoy Farm in 1910**, and authored **Hind Swaraj in 1909**), Gandhi returned to India on **9 January 1915** (celebrated as *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas*) and toured India for a year on the advice of his political guru **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**:

1. **Champaran Satyagraha (Bihar, April 1917) — First Civil Disobedience:** Invited by local peasant cultivator **Rajkumar Shukla** at the 1916 Lucknow Congress to investigate the oppressive **Tinkathia System** (forcing peasants to cultivate indigo on **3/20th** of their land alongside illegal *Abwabs* / *Sharahbeshi* to release them after German synthetic dyes arrived). Accompanied by **Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, and J. B. Kripalani**, Gandhi served on the official Champaran Agrarian Committee, abolishing *Tinkathia* and refunding **25% of the illegal exactions** (NCERT).

2. **Ahmedabad Mill Strike (February–March 1918) — First Hunger Strike:** Mediated between Gujarati mill-owners (led by **Ambalal Sarabhai**, whose sister **Anasuya Sarabhai** supported the workers) and textile workers demanding a **50% Plague Bonus**; Gandhi undertook a **fast unto death** to rally workers for a **35% wage hike**, which the arbitration tribunal finally awarded, laying the foundation for the **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (Majoor Mahajan Sangh, 1920)**.

3. **Kheda Satyagraha (Gujarat, March–June 1918) — First Non-Cooperation:** When crops dropped below one-fourth (*4-anna* yield) of normal output entitling peasants to full remission under the Revenue Code, Gandhi — accompanied by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, and Shankaralal Banker** — organized peasants to withhold tax payment until the government quietly suspended collection from poor peasants (NCERT).

5.2 Rowlatt Satyagraha *(1919),* Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation *(1920–22),* Swaraj Party & HSRA

• **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919):** Following **Montagu's August Declaration (20 August 1917)**, the 1919 Act introduced **Dyarchy in the Provinces** (dividing provincial subjects into **Reserved Subjects** — law & order, finance, land revenue, irrigation administered by the Governor and Executive Council — and **Transferred Subjects** — education, health, local self-government, agriculture administered by the Governor with Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislature), introduced **Bicameralism and Direct Elections at the Centre** (60-member Council of State and 145-member Central Legislative Assembly), placed the Secretary of State's salary on the British Exchequer, created the **High Commissioner for India in London**, and extended communal electorates to **Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans** (UPSC).

• **Rowlatt Act (March 1919) and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919):**

• **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (Rowlatt Act, March 1919):** Based on the **Sedition Committee headed by Justice Sidney Rowlatt**, authorizing detention without trial for up to 2 years (**"No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal"**); **M. A. Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar-ul-Haq** resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council, and Gandhi launched the all-India **Rowlatt Satyagraha Sabha (6 April 1919)**.

• **Jallianwala Bagh (Baisakhi, 13 April 1919):** Protesting the arrest of Punjab leaders **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal**, an unarmed crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, where **Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer** blocked the narrow exit and ordered troops to fire 1,650 rifle shots. **Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood**, **Mahatma Gandhi returned his *Kaiser-i-Hind* gold medal** (at the start of Non-

Cooperation), and **Sir Sankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council**. The government appointed the **Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Commission, 1919–20)** (including 3 Indian members: Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Jagat Narayan, and Sultan Ahmad Khan), while the Congress conducted its own non-official inquiry authored by Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, and M. R. Jayakar (NCERT).

• Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922):

• Triggered by the harsh **Treaty of Sèvres (1920)** against the Ottoman Caliph (*Khalifa*), the **All-India Khilafat Committee (1919)** was formed by **Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani** (Gandhi presided over the **All-India Khilafat Conference in Delhi, November 1919**).

• **Launch & Endorsement:** Formally launched on **1 August 1920** (the day **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** passed away; the **Tilak Swaraj Fund** quickly raised over Rs 1 crore); approved at the **Calcutta Special Session (September 1920, President: Lala Lajpat Rai)** and overwhelmingly ratified at the **Nagpur Annual Session (December 1920, President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar)**, which reorganized Provincial Congress Committees on a **linguistic basis**, created a **15-member Congress Working Committee (CWC)**, reduced membership fees to **4 annas (25 paise)**, and redefined the Congress goal from attaining self-government by "constitutional means" to attaining **Swaraj by "all peaceful and legitimate means"** (NCERT).

• **Chauri Chaura Incident (4/5 February 1922, Gorakhpur, UP) & Bardoli Retreat:** When police fired on a Congress-Khilafat procession at Chauri Chaura, an angry crowd set the police station ablaze, killing 22 policemen; refusing to compromise on non-violence, Gandhi called off the movement through the **Bardoli Resolution (12 February 1922)** and was sentenced in March 1922 by Judge Broomfield to 6 years' imprisonment (NCERT).

• Swaraj Party (1923), Revolutionary Phase II (HRA / HSRA), and Simon Commission to Purna Swaraj (1927–29):

• **Pro-Changers vs. No-Changers (Gaya Session, December 1922): Chittaranjan Das (*Deshbandhu*, President) and Motilal Nehru** advocated entering the Legislative Councils to wreck them from within (**Pro-Changers**), while **Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and C. Rajagopalachari** advocated constructive village work (**No-Changers**). On **1 January 1923**, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (Swaraj Party)**, winning 42 out of 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly (November 1923) and electing **Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian Speaker (President) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925** (NCERT).

• **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA, October 1924, Kanpur):** Founded by **Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, and Sachin Sanyal** (author of *Bandi Jiwan*); executed the **Kakori Train Action (9 August 1925)** near Lucknow, for which **Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri** were martyred. Reorganized at **Feroz Shah Kotla (Delhi) in September 1928** into the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)** by **Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Bhagwati Charan Vohra** (author of *The Philosophy of the Bomb*), and Bejoy Kumar Sinha. After **Lala Lajpat Rai** succumbed to lathi blows sustained during the anti-Simon protest in Lahore (October–November 1928), **Bhagat Singh, Azad, and Rajguru** assassinated police officer **John Saunders (17 December 1928)**; on **8 April 1929**, **Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt** threw two harmless smoke bombs into the Central Legislative Assembly against the **Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill** "*to make the deaf hear*". **Jatin Das** died after a **63-day hunger**

strike in Lahore Jail, **Chandrashekhar Azad** fell fighting at Alfred Park, Allahabad (**27 February 1931**), **Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru** were executed on **23 March 1931** in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, and **Surya Sen (*Masterda*)** led the **Chittagong Armoury Raid (18 April 1930)** alongside **Pritilata Waddedar** and **Kalpana Datta** (Indian Culture Portal).

• **Simon Commission (1927–28), Nehru Report (1928), and Lahore Purna Swaraj Session (1929):** Appointed on 8 November 1927 under **Sir John Simon**, the 7-member all-white **Indian Statutory Commission** was boycotted across India. Answering Secretary of State **Lord Birkenhead's** challenge to draft a constitution Indians could agree upon, the All-Parties Conference appointed a committee under **Motilal Nehru (August 1928)** which produced the **Nehru Report** recommending **Dominion Status**, **Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for minorities**, **19 Fundamental Rights**, and linguistic provinces (opposed by **Jinnah's Fourteen Points, March 1929**, and by young **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose** who formed the **Independence for India League in 1928**). When the British ignored the 1-year ultimatum (despite **Lord Irwin's Diwali Declaration of 31 October 1929**), the **Lahore Session of the INC (December 1929, President: Jawaharlal Nehru)** declared **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)** on the banks of the **Ravi River** at midnight on 31 December 1929 and celebrated **26 January 1930 as the First Independence (Purna Swaraj) Pledge Day** (NCERT).

5.3 Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/Leftist Surge in the *1920*s

• **Rise of Peasant (*Kisan*) Movements in the 1920s:**

• **United Provinces (Awadh) Kisan Sabha:** First organized as the **UP Kisan Sabha (February 1918)** by **Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi** with the backing of **Madan Mohan Malaviya**; in **October 1920**, **Baba Ramchandra** (alongside Jawaharlal Nehru) formed the **Awadh Kisan Sabha** at Pratapgarh opposing illegal cesses (*Nazrana*), *Bedakhali* (eviction), and *Hari* / *Begar* (forced labour), practicing social boycott (**Nai-Dhobi Bandh**), followed in late 1921 by the **Eka ("Unity") Movement** in Hardoi, Bahraich, and Sitapur led by **Madari Pasi** (NCERT).

• **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha (1929):** Founded by **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** to fight against the *Bakasht* land evictions by Zamindars (joined by **Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankrityayan, and Panchanan Sharma**).

• **Andhra Ryots' Association (1928):** Founded by **N. G. Ranga** (NCERT).

Labour / Leftist Milestone	Year	Key Leaders / Provisions	Historical Significance	Official Source
Bombay Mill-Hands Association & Madras Labour Union	**1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)**	**Narayan Meghaji Lokhande** (published *Deenbandhu*) / **B. P. Wadia** & V. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliar	Lokhande formed the first workers' welfare body (1890); **B. P. Wadia's Madras Labour Union (1918)** was **India's first modern organized Trade Union**	NCERT
Trade Union Act (1926) & Trade Disputes Act (1929)	**1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)**	Legalized registered trade unions and granted immunity from civil/criminal conspiracy (1926); banned strikes in public utilities and sympathetic strikes (1929)	Spurred militant strikes led by the **Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag Union, 1928)** in Bombay	UPSC

Labour / Leftist Milestone	Year	Key Leaders / Provisions	Historical Significance	Official Source
Workers' and Peasants' Parties (WPP)	**1925–1928 (Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, UP)**	**Muzaffar Ahmad, Qazi Nazrul Islam** (*Langal*), **S. A. Dange** (*The Socialist*), **Sohan Singh Josh** (*Kirti*), **P. C. Joshi**	Functioned as legal mass fronts of early communists within the Indian National Congress	IUC Academy

• **Constructive Programme of Mahatma Gandhi (1922–29):** Focused on four pillars of grassroots self-reliance during the passive phase between mass movements: (1) **Promotion of Khadi and Charkha** (All-India Spinners' Association, 1925), (2) **Eradication of Untouchability**, (3) **Hindu-Muslim Communal Harmony**, and (4) **National Basic Education (*Nai Talim*) and Village Sanitation** (NCERT).

• **Muddiman Committee (Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924):** Chaired by Home Member **Sir Alexander Muddiman** to investigate the working of **Dyarchy** under the 1919 Act; the Majority Report (official members) recommended minor adjustments, whereas the **Minority Report** (signed by **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sivaswami Aiyar, M. A. Jinnah, and R. P. Paranjpye**) declared Dyarchy an unworkable failure (UPSC).

• **Deepavali Declaration (31 October 1929) & Delhi Manifesto (2 November 1929):** Viceroy **Lord Irwin** declared that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress (as stated in the 1917 Declaration) was the attainment of **Dominion Status**; national leaders issued the *Delhi Manifesto* demanding that the proposed London Conference function directly as a constituent assembly to frame a Dominion Constitution immediately — which Irwin rejected, leading directly to the **1929 Lahore Purna Swaraj Resolution** (NCERT).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
1916 Home Rule Leagues & Lucknow Pact + Gandhi's 3 Early Triumphs: Champaran (1917), Ahmedabad & Kheda (1918)

STEP 2
Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh (1919) -> Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Movement (1920–1922) up to Chauri Chaura

STEP 3
Swaraj Party Council Entry (1923–25) & HSRA Socialist Revolutionary Surge (Kakori 1925, Assembly Bomb 1929, Chittagong 1930)

STEP 4
Boycott of All-White Simon Commission (1927–28), Motilal Nehru Report (1928) & Lahore Purna Swaraj Resolution (Dec 1929)

Movement / Milestone	Year & Location	Key Leaders & Associates	Core Objective & Immediate Outcome	Official Reference
Champaran, Ahmedabad & Kheda	**1917 (Bihar)** & **1918 (Gujarat)**	**M. K. Gandhi**, Rajendra Prasad, J. B. Kripalani, Anasuya Sarabhai, **Vallabhbhai Patel**	Abolished *Tinkathia* (3/20 indigo); won 35% plague wage bonus; suspended Kheda revenue recovery	NCERT
Non-Cooperation & Khilafat	**1920–1922 (All-India)**	**M. K. Gandhi, Ali Brothers**, C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai	Boycott of schools/courts/councils/ foreign cloth; founded **Jamia Millia Islamia, Kashi Vidyapith, Gujarat Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapith**	NCERT
Vaikom & Bardoli Satyagrahas	**1924–25 (Travancore)** / **1928 (Surat, Gujarat)**	K. P. Kesava Menon, T. K. Madhavan / **Vallabhbhai Patel** (conferred title **"Sardar"** by women of Bardoli)	Opened temple roads to marginalized castes / Maxwell-Broomfield Committee cut land revenue hike from 22%/30% down to **6.03%**	Indian Culture Portal

Movement / Milestone	Year & Location	Key Leaders & Associates	Core Objective & Immediate Outcome	Official Reference
AITUC & Communist Movement	**31 October 1920 (Bombay) / 1920–29 (Tashkent & Kanpur)**	**Lala Lajpat Rai** (1st President), **N. M. Joshi** (Founder), **Dewan Chaman Lal** (Gen Sec) / **M. N. Roy**, S. A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad	Founded **All-India Trade Union Congress (1920)**; **Kanpur Bolshevik (1924)** and **Meerut Conspiracy Cases (1929)**	UPSC
HRA / HSRA & Naujawan Bharat Sabha	**1924 (Kanpur), 1926 (Lahore), 1928 (Delhi)**	**Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh** (*Why I Am an Atheist*), **Sukhdev, Rajguru**	Shifted revolutionary ideology from individual heroic action to **Secular Mass Socialism** (*Inquilab Zindabad* popularized by Bhagat Singh, coined by Hasrat Mohani)	Indian Culture Portal

Did You Know?: During the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–21)**, while Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress wholeheartedly embraced the programme, several prominent nationalists left the Congress because they disagreed with unconstitutional mass boycott: **Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Annie Besant, G. S. Khaparde, and B. C. Pal** resigned from the INC, while **Surendranath Banerjea and Tej Bahadur Sapru** had already formed the **Indian National Liberal Federation in 1918–19** (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Memorize the exact chronological order of Mahatma Gandhi's three early struggles in India (**"C-A-K"**): **Champaran (April 1917 — First Civil Disobedience) -> Ahmedabad Mill Strike (February–March 1918 — First Hunger Strike) -> Kheda Satyagraha (March–June 1918 — First Non-Cooperation)**. Candidates frequently swap Ahmedabad and Kheda! (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the three major Conspiracy Trials of the British against early Socialists/Communists using **"P-K-M"** — **P**eshawar Conspiracy Case (**1922–23**) -> **K**anpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (**1924**: M. N. Roy, S. A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmad, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta) -> **M**eerut Conspiracy Case (**1929–33**: 31 trade unionists including 3 British labour leaders **Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, and Lester Hutchinson**) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Home Rule League Movement (1916)**	Inspired by the Irish Home Rule movement:
Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA	**Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Indian Home Rule League (April 1916, Belgaum)**	Headquarters at Poona; operated across **Maharashtra (excluding Bombay City), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar** through six branches, propagating via **Kesari** (Marathi) and **Mahratta** (English), where Tilak declared: "*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it!*"

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/ Leftist Surge in the 1920s	**Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League (September 1916, Adyar, Madras)**	Operated across the **rest of India (including Bombay City)** through 200 local branches with **George Arundale** as Organizing Secretary, supported by B. P. Wadia, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Jinnah, propagating via her newspapers **New India** and **Commonweal**. Following Besant's arrest in June 1917, **Sir S. Subramania Iyer** renounced his Knighthood (NCERT).
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Lucknow Session of the INC (December 1916 — President: Ambica Charan Mazumdar)**	Achieved two historic milestones: (1) **Readmission of the Extremists** into the Congress fold facilitated by Tilak and Annie Besant; and (2) **The Lucknow Pact (1916)** between the Congress and the All-India Muslim League (championed by Tilak and M. A. Jinnah, whom Sarojini Naidu hailed as the "*Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity*"), formulating joint constitutional demands while Congress accepted **Separate Electorates** and weightage for Muslims (NCERT).
Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA	**Mahatma Gandhi's Return (9 January 1915) and Three Early Struggles ("C-A-K")**	After 21 years in South Africa (1893–1914, where he founded the **Natal Indian Congress in 1894**, **Newspaper *Indian Opinion* in 1903**, **Phoenix Settlement in 1904**, and **Tolstoy Farm in 1910**, and authored **Hind Swaraj in 1909**), Gandhi returned to India on **9 January 1915** (celebrated as *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas*) and toured India for a year on the advice of his political guru **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**:
Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/ Leftist Surge in the 1920s	**Champaran Satyagraha (Bihar, April 1917) — First Civil Disobedience**	Invited by local peasant cultivator **Rajkumar Shukla** at the 1916 Lucknow Congress to investigate the oppressive **Tinkathia System** (forcing peasants to cultivate indigo on **3/20th** of their land alongside illegal *Abwabs* / *Sharahbeshi* to release them after German synthetic dyes arrived). Accompanied by **Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, and J. B. Kripalani**, Gandhi served on the official Champaran Agrarian Committee, abolishing *Tinkathia* and refunding **25% of the illegal exactions** (NCERT).
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Ahmedabad Mill Strike (February–March 1918) — First Hunger Strike**	Mediated between Gujarati mill-owners (led by **Ambalal Sarabhai**, whose sister **Anasuya Sarabhai** supported the workers) and textile workers demanding a **50% Plague Bonus**; Gandhi undertook a **fast unto death** to rally workers for a **35% wage hike**, which the arbitration tribunal finally awarded, laying the foundation for the **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (Majoor Mahajan Sangh, 1920)**.
Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA	**Kheda Satyagraha (Gujarat, March–June 1918) — First Non-Cooperation**	When crops dropped below one-fourth (4-*anna* yield) of normal output entitling peasants to full remission under the Revenue Code, Gandhi — accompanied by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, and Shankaralal Banker** — organized peasants to withhold tax payment until the government quietly suspended collection from poor peasants (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/ Leftist Surge in the 1920s	**Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919)**	Following **Montagu's August Declaration (20 August 1917)**, the 1919 Act introduced **Dyarchy in the Provinces** (dividing provincial subjects into **Reserved Subjects** — law & order, finance, land revenue, irrigation administered by the Governor and Executive Council — and **Transferred Subjects** — education, health, local self-government, agriculture administered by the Governor with Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislature), introduced **Bicameralism and Direct Elections at the Centre** (60-member Council of State and 145-member Central Legislative Assembly), placed the Secretary of State's salary on the British Exchequer, created the **High Commissioner for India in London**, and extended communal electorates to **Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans** (UPSC).
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (Rowlatt Act, March 1919)**	Based on the **Sedition Committee headed by Justice Sidney Rowlatt**, authorizing detention without trial for up to 2 years (**"No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal"**); **M. A. Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar-ul-Haq** resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council, and Gandhi launched the all-India **Rowlatt Satyagraha Sabha (6 April 1919)**.
Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA	**Jallianwala Bagh (Baisakhi, 13 April 1919)**	Protesting the arrest of Punjab leaders **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal**, an unarmed crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, where **Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer** blocked the narrow exit and ordered troops to fire 1,650 rifle shots. **Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood**, **Mahatma Gandhi returned his *Kaiser-i-Hind* gold medal** (at the start of Non-Cooperation), and **Sir Sankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council**. The government appointed the **Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Commission, 1919–20)** (including 3 Indian members: Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Jagat Narayan, and Sultan Ahmad Khan), while the Congress conducted its own non-official inquiry authored by Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, and M. R. Jayakar (NCERT).
Working-Class Legislation, Kisan Sabhas, and Youth/ Leftist Surge in the 1920s	**Launch & Endorsement**	Formally launched on **1 August 1920** (the day **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** passed away; the **Tilak Swaraj Fund** quickly raised over Rs 1 crore); approved at the **Calcutta Special Session (September 1920, President: Lala Lajpat Rai)** and overwhelmingly ratified at the **Nagpur Annual Session (December 1920, President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar)**, which reorganized Provincial Congress Committees on a **linguistic basis**, created a **15-member Congress Working Committee (CWC)**, reduced membership fees to **4 annas (25 paise)**, and redefined the Congress goal from attaining self-government by "constitutional means" to attaining **Swaraj by "all peaceful and legitimate means"** (NCERT).
Home Rule Leagues (1916), Lucknow Pact (1916), and Early Gandhian Satyagrahas (1917–1918)	**Chauri Chaura Incident (4/5 February 1922, Gorakhpur, UP) & Bardoli Retreat**	When police fired on a Congress-Khilafat procession at Chauri Chaura, an angry crowd set the police station ablaze, killing 22 policemen; refusing to compromise on non-violence, Gandhi called off the movement through the **Bardoli Resolution (12 February 1922)** and was sentenced in March 1922 by Judge Broomfield to 6 years' imprisonment (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919), Jallianwala Bagh, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Swaraj Party & HSRA	**Pro-Changers vs. No-Changers (Gaya Session, December 1922)**	**Chittaranjan Das (*Deshbandhu*, President) and Motilal Nehru** advocated entering the Legislative Councils to wreck them from within (**Pro-Changers**), while **Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and C. Rajagopalachari** advocated constructive village work (**No-Changers**). On **1 January 1923**, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (Swaraj Party)**, winning 42 out of 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly (November 1923) and electing **Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian Speaker (President) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925** (NCERT).

Chapter *5* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Home Rule League Movement (1916)): Inspired by the Irish Home Rule movement:
Statement-II (Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Indian Home Rule League (April 1916, Belgaum)): Headquarters at Poona; operated across **Maharashtra (excluding Bombay City), Karnataka, Central Provinces, and Berar** through six branches, propagating via **Kesari** (Marathi) and **Mahratta** (English), where Tilak declared: "*Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it!*"

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Annie Besant's All-India Home Rule League (September 1916, Adyar, Madras)): Operated across the **rest of India (including Bombay City)** through 200 local branches with **George Arundale** as Organizing Secretary, supported by B. P. Wadia, C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Jinnah, propagating via her newspapers **New India** and **Commonweal**. Following Besant's arrest in June 1917, **Sir S. Subramania Iyer** renounced his Knighthood (NCERT).

Statement-II (Lucknow Session of the INC (December 1916 — President: Ambica Charan Mazumdar)): Achieved two historic milestones: (1) **Readmission of the Extremists** into the Congress fold facilitated by Tilak and Annie Besant; and (2) **The Lucknow Pact (1916)** between the Congress and the All-India Muslim League (championed by Tilak and M. A. Jinnah, whom Sarojini Naidu hailed as the "*Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity*"), formulating joint constitutional demands while Congress accepted **Separate Electorates** and weightage for Muslims (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Mahatma Gandhi's Return (9 January 1915) and Three Early Struggles ("C-A-K")): After 21 years in South Africa (1893–1914, where he founded the **Natal Indian Congress in 1894**, **Newspaper *Indian Opinion* in 1903**, **Phoenix Settlement in 1904**, and **Tolstoy Farm in 1910**, and authored **Hind Swaraj in 1909**), Gandhi returned to India on **9 January 1915** (celebrated as *Pravasi Bharatiya Divas*) and toured India for a year on the advice of his political guru **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**:

Statement-II (Champaran Satyagraha (Bihar, April 1917) — First Civil Disobedience): Invited by local peasant cultivator **Rajkumar Shukla** at the 1916 Lucknow Congress to investigate the oppressive **Tinkathia System** (forcing peasants to cultivate indigo on **3/20th** of their land alongside illegal *Abwabs* / *Sharahbeshi* to release them after German synthetic dyes arrived). Accompanied by **Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, Mahadev Desai, Narhari Parikh, and J. B. Kripalani**, Gandhi served on the official Champaran Agrarian Committee, abolishing *Tinkathia* and refunding **25% of the illegal exactions** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Ahmedabad Mill Strike (February–March 1918) — First Hunger Strike): Mediated between Gujarati mill-owners (led by **Ambalal Sarabhai**, whose sister **Anasuya Sarabhai** supported the workers) and textile workers demanding a **50% Plague Bonus**; Gandhi undertook a **fast unto death** to rally workers for a **35% wage hike**, which the arbitration tribunal finally awarded, laying the foundation for the **Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (Majoor Mahajan Sangh, 1920)**.

Statement-II (Kheda Satyagraha (Gujarat, March–June 1918) — First Non-Cooperation): When crops dropped below one-fourth (*4-anna* yield) of normal output entitling peasants to full remission under the Revenue Code, Gandhi — accompanied by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Indulal Yagnik, and Shankaralal Banker** — organized peasants to withhold tax payment until the government quietly suspended collection from poor peasants (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act, 1919)): Following **Montagu's August Declaration (20 August 1917)**, the 1919 Act introduced **Dyarchy in the Provinces** (dividing provincial subjects into **Reserved Subjects** — law & order, finance, land revenue, irrigation administered by the Governor and Executive Council — and **Transferred Subjects** — education, health, local self-government, agriculture administered by the Governor with Indian Ministers responsible to the Legislature), introduced **Bicameralism and Direct Elections at the Centre** (60-member Council of State and 145-member Central Legislative Assembly), placed the Secretary of State's salary on the British Exchequer, created the **High Commissioner for India in London**, and extended communal electorates to **Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans** (UPSC).

Statement-II (Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act (Rowlatt Act, March 1919)): Based on the **Sedition Committee headed by Justice Sidney Rowlatt**, authorizing detention without trial for up to 2 years (**"No Dalil, No Vakil, No Appeal"**); **M. A. Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mazhar-ul-Haq** resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council, and Gandhi launched the all-India **Rowlatt Satyagraha Sabha (6 April 1919)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Jallianwala Bagh (Baisakhi, 13 April 1919)): Protesting the arrest of Punjab leaders **Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal**, an unarmed crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, where **Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer** blocked the narrow exit and ordered troops to fire 1,650 rifle shots. **Rabindranath Tagore renounced his Knighthood**, **Mahatma Gandhi returned his *Kaiser-i-Hind* gold medal** (at the start of Non-Cooperation), and **Sir Sankaran Nair resigned from the Viceroy's Executive Council**. The government appointed the **Disorders Inquiry Committee (Hunter Commission, 1919–20)** (including 3 Indian members: Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Jagat Narayan, and Sultan Ahmad Khan), while the Congress conducted its own non-official inquiry authored by Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, Abbas Tyabji, and M. R. Jayakar (NCERT).

Statement-II (Launch & Endorsement): Formally launched on **1 August 1920** (the day **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** passed away; the **Tilak Swaraj Fund** quickly raised over Rs 1 crore); approved at the **Calcutta Special Session (September 1920, President: Lala Lajpat Rai)** and overwhelmingly ratified at the **Nagpur Annual Session (December 1920, President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar)**, which reorganized Provincial Congress Committees on a **linguistic basis**, created a **15-member Congress Working Committee (CWC)**, reduced membership fees to **4 annas (25 paise)**, and redefined the Congress goal from attaining self-government by "constitutional means" to attaining **Swaraj by "all peaceful and legitimate means"** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *6:* Gandhian Era II — Civil Disobedience, Dandi March, Poona Pact & the *1935* Act *(1930–1939)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Gandhian Era II — Civil Disobedience, Dandi March, Poona Pact & the 1935 Act (1930–1939)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act**	**Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)**

6.1 Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March *(1930),* and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas

• **Gandhi's Eleven Demands (31 January 1930 in *Young India*):** Presented to Viceroy **Lord Irwin** as a synthesis of peasant, bourgeois, and general national grievances — including **50% reduction in land revenue**, **abolition of the Salt Tax and government salt monopoly**, **50% cut in military expenditure and high civil salaries**, **lowering the Rupee-Sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d**, **protective tariff on foreign cloth**, **reservation of coastal shipping for Indians**, **abolition of the CID**, and **release of all political prisoners** (NCERT).

• **The Historic Dandi March (12 March – 6 April 1930):**

• Accompanied by **78 chosen Satyagrahis** from **Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad)**, Mahatma Gandhi marched **240 miles (approx. 385–390 km) over 24 days** to the coastal village of **Dandi** (Navsari district, Gujarat), picking up a handful of natural sea salt on the morning of **6 April 1930** to inaugurate the **Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)**.

• **Regional Salt and Civil Disobedience Campaigns:**

1. **Tamil Nadu: C. Rajagopalachari (*Rajaji*)** led a salt march from **Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) to Vedaranyam** on the Tanjore coast (April 1930).

2. **Malabar (Kerala): K. Kelappan** (hero of Vaikom Satyagraha, known as *Kerala Gandhi*) and **P. Krishna Pillai** marched from **Calicut to Payyanur**.

3. **Dharasana Salt Works Raid (May 1930, Gujarat):** After Gandhi's arrest on 4/5 May (following his notice to raid Dharasana), **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, and Manilal Gandhi** led 2,500 unarmed volunteers who endured brutal police lathi charges without raising an arm in defense — famously reported worldwide by American journalist **Webb Miller**.

4. **North-West Frontier Province (NWFP): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** (*Badshah Khan* / *Frontier Gandhi*, who published the Pashto journal **Pakhtun**) organized the non-violent **Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God" / Red Shirts)**. At **Qissa Khwani Bazaar in Peshawar (April 1930)**, Hindu soldiers of the **Royal Garhwal Rifles led by Chandra Singh Garhwali** heroically refused to fire on unarmed Pashtun demonstrators.

5. **Manipur & Nagaland:** Started by **Jadonang** and led after his execution by his 13-year-old cousin **Rani Gaidinliu** (the **Heraka** movement; imprisoned from 1932 until 1947, honoured with the title **"Rani"** by Jawaharlal Nehru).

6. **Other Forms of Defiance: Chaukidari Tax refusal** in Bihar and Bengal; **Defiance of Forest Laws** in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Central Provinces; **No-Revenue / No-Rent Campaigns** in UP and Gujarat; and the **Cunningham Circular agitation** by students in Assam (NCERT).

6.2 Gandhi-Irwin Pact *(1931)*, London Constitutional Conferences *(1930–32)*, Poona Pact *(1932)* & *1935* Act

• **First London Constitutional Conference (November 1930 – January 1931):** Boycotted by the Indian National Congress; attended by the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals (**Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar**), Princely States, and **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (who attended all three London Constitutional Conferences alongside Tej Bahadur Sapru).

• **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (Delhi Pact, 5 March 1931) and Karachi Session (March 1931):**

• Mediated by Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar, **Lord Irwin** agreed to release all non-violent political prisoners, remit uncollected fines, return unauctioned confiscated lands, permit peaceful picketing of liquor/foreign-cloth shops, and **allow coastal villagers to make salt for personal domestic consumption** (while turning down Gandhi's request to commute the death sentences of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru and refusing a public inquiry into police excesses). In return, Gandhi suspended the CDM and agreed to attend the Second London Conference.

• **Karachi Special Session of the INC (29 March 1931, President: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel):** Endorsed the Delhi Pact, admired the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades while dissociating from political violence, and adopted two landmark resolutions drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru (with M. N. Roy's input): the **Resolution on Fundamental Rights** and the **National Economic Programme** (NCERT).

• **Second London Constitutional Conference (September–December 1931), Communal Award & Poona Pact (1932):**

• **Mahatma Gandhi** attended as the **sole official representative of the INC** (sailing aboard the *SS Rajputana*, while **Sarojini Naidu** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya** attended in an individual capacity). Deadlocked over minority separate electorates under Conservative Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald** and new Viceroy **Lord Willingdon**, Gandhi returned and resumed the second phase of Civil Disobedience (1932–34).

• **Communal Award (16 August 1932) & Poona Pact (24 September 1932):** Ramsay MacDonald's **Communal Award** treated the **Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes)** as a separate minority with **Separate Electorates** (71 seats). Viewing this as a permanent vivisection of Hindu society, **Gandhi began a fast unto death inside Yerwada Central Jail (Poona) on 20 September 1932**. On **24 September 1932**, the historic **Poona Pact** was signed by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, **Madan Mohan Malaviya**, and M. C. Rajah: **Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes were abandoned in favour of Joint Electorates with Reserved Seats**, increasing their reserved seats in Provincial Legislatures from **71 to 147 (148)** and granting **18% reservation** of British India seats in the Central Legislature. Gandhi subsequently founded the **All-India Anti-Untouchability League (Harijan Sevak Sangh, September 1932)**, started the weekly **Harijan (1933)**, and undertook his 20,000-km **Harijan Tour (1933–34)** (NCERT).

• **Government of India Act, 1935 and the 1937 Congress Ministries (28 Months in Office):**

• **Key Provisions of the 1935 Act (321 Sections, 10 Schedules — no Preamble):** Proposed an **All-India Federation** (comprising British Indian Provinces and Princely States — **never came into operation** because the required number of Princely States did not accede); **abolished Dyarchy in the Provinces and introduced Provincial Autonomy** (effective 1 April 1937); **introduced Dyarchy at the Centre**; divided legislative powers into **Three Lists — Federal List (59 items), Provincial List (54 items), and Concurrent List (36 items)**, vesting **Residuary Powers in the Governor-General (Viceroy)**; established the **Reserve Bank of India (1935)**, a **Federal Court (1937)**, and Federal/Provincial Public Service Commissions; and **separated Burma (Myanmar) and Aden from India** while creating two new provinces (**Sindh and Odisha**) (UPSC).

• **1937 Provincial Elections and Resignation (October–November 1939):** Following the **Lucknow (April 1936)** and **Faizpur (December 1936 — first INC session held in a rural village, both presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru)** sessions, the Congress contested the 1937 elections and formed ministries in **8 out of 11 provinces** (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Odisha, plus later NWFP and Assam; Bengal was ruled by **A. K. Fazlul Huq's Krishak Praja Party** coalition and Punjab by **Sikandar Hayat Khan's Unionist Party**). After **28 months** of civil-liberties, tenancy, and labour reforms, **all Congress Ministries resigned in October–November 1939** because Viceroy **Lord Linlithgow** unilaterally declared India a belligerent in World War II on 3 September 1939 without consulting Indian legislatures (celebrated by Jinnah and the Muslim League as a **"Day of Deliverance" on 22 December 1939**) (NCERT).

6.3 Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement *(1920–22)* and Civil Disobedience Movement *(1930–34)*

• **Strategic Evolution of Gandhian Mass Mobilization:** While the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)** sought to paralyze the colonial administration by **withdrawing cooperation** from schools, courts, legislative councils, and foreign cloth (**boycott of institutions**), the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)** went a step further by **openly and non-violently breaking specific unjust colonial laws** (the Salt Law, Forest Laws, and Chaukidari/Land Revenue taxes) from the very first day (NCERT).

Dimension of Comparison	Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922)	Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–1934)	Official Source
Declared Political Objective	Attainment of **Swaraj** (then undefined between self-government within or outside the Empire) + redressal of **Punjab & Khilafat** wrongs	Attainment of **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)** as declared at the 1929 Lahore Congress	NCERT
Core Method of Struggle	Peaceful **non-cooperation** with government machinery and **boycott** of titles, courts, schools, councils, and foreign goods	Deliberate, non-violent **breach of statutory laws** (Salt Satyagraha, refusal of Chaukidari & land taxes, forest satyagraha)	NCERT
Social Composition & Women's Participation	Massive **Hindu-Muslim unity** (due to Khilafat merger) and strong urban student/lawyer participation	**Unprecedented mass participation of women** (picketing liquor/cloth shops), rich & poor peasantry, and Indian business class (**FICCI founded in 1927** by **G. D. Birla and Purshottamdas Thakurdas**); Muslim participation was comparatively lower except in **NWFP**	UPSC
Scale of Imprisonment	~30,000 political prisoners arrested	Over **90,000 Satyagrahis imprisoned** (more than triple that of 1920–22)	IUC Academy

• **White Paper on Constitutional Reforms (March 1933) & Joint Select Committee (Linlithgow, 1933–34):** Following the **Third London Constitutional Conference (November–December 1932)** (attended by only 46 delegates, boycotted by the INC and the British Labour Party), the British Government published a White Paper scrutinized by a Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by **Lord Linlithgow**, which formed the direct draft of the **Government of India Act, 1935** (NCERT).

• **Praja Mandal Movements in the Princely States and the Haripura Shift (1938):** Founded in **December 1927** by **Balwantrai Mehta, Maniklal Kothari, and G. R. Abhyankar**, the **All-India States Peoples' Conference (AISPC)** coordinated democratic struggles inside Princely States. While the Congress initially maintained non-intervention, the **1938 Haripura** and **1939 Tripuri** sessions (with **Jawaharlal Nehru** elected President of the AISPC at **Ludhiana in February 1939**) fully integrated the *Praja Mandal* struggles with the national freedom movement (NCERT).

• **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Landmark Works and Institutions:** Founded the **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924)**, led the **Mahad Chavdar Tale Water Satyagraha (March 1927)** and **Kalaram Temple Entry Satyagraha at Nashik (1930)**, founded the **Independent Labour Party (1936)** and **All-India Scheduled Castes Federation (1942)**, and authored **Annihilation of Caste (1936)**, *The Problem of the Rupee* (1923), *Who Were the Shudras?* (1946), and *Thoughts on Pakistan* (Indian Culture Portal).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Dandi Salt March (12 March – 6 April 1930) & Pan-Indian Civil Disobedience (Vedaranyam, Dharasana, NWFP, Nagaland)

STEP 2
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (5 March 1931), Karachi Fundamental Rights Session & 2nd London Constitutional Conference

STEP 3
MacDonald's Communal Award (Aug 1932) -> Yerwada Fast & Poona Pact (24 Sept 1932: 147/148 Reserved Seats)

STEP 4
Government of India Act 1935 (Provincial Autonomy & 3 Lists), 1937 Congress Ministries in 8 Provinces & 1939 Resignation

Constitutional / Political Milestone	Date & Architect / Signatories	Core Structural Provisions	Immediate Political Consequence	Official Reference
Gandhi-Irwin Pact & Karachi Session	**5 March 1931** (Gandhi & Irwin) / **29 March 1931** (Patel)	Release of non-violent prisoners, domestic coastal salt-making; **Fundamental Rights & National Economic Programme**	Congress suspended CDM to attend 2nd London Conference	NCERT
Poona Pact (Yerwada Jail)	**24 September 1932 (Dr. B. R. Ambedkar & M. M. Malaviya** for Gandhi)	Replaced Separate Electorates with **Joint Electorates** + **Reserved Seats (71 raised to 147/148)**	Preserved joint franchise; launched **Harijan Sevak Sangh (1932)**; Ambedkar had founded **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924)** & **Independent Labour Party (1936)**	Indian Culture Portal
Congress Socialist Party (CSP) & All-India Kisan Sabha	**1934 (Patna/ Bombay) / April 1936 (Lucknow)**	**Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, Minoo Masani, Ram Manohar Lohia** (CSP) / **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati** (President) & **N. G. Ranga** (Gen Sec, AIKS)	Institutionalized socialist and agrarian radicalism inside the national movement (*Faizpur Agrarian Programme*, 1936)	NCERT
Government of India Act, 1935	**August 1935** (British Parliament)	**Provincial Autonomy**, Dyarchy at Centre, 3 Lists (**Residuary with Viceroy**), Federal Court, RBI	Jawaharlal Nehru called it "*a machine with strong brakes and no engine*" and a "*Charter of Slavery*"	UPSC
Haripura (1938) & Tripuri (1939) INC Sessions	**Feb 1938 (Haripura, Gujarat)** & **March 1939 (Tripuri, Jabalpur, MP)**	**Subhas Chandra Bose** (defeated **Pattabhi Sitaramayya** in Jan 1939 election; resigned April 1939, replaced by **Rajendra Prasad**)	Set up **National Planning Committee (1938)** under **Jawaharlal Nehru**; Bose formed the **Forward Bloc (May 1939)** inside the Congress	NCERT

Did You Know?: At the **1938 Haripura Session of the INC**, President **Subhas Chandra Bose** established the **National Planning Committee (NPC)** with **Jawaharlal Nehru** as its Chairman (long before independence in 1947), laying the institutional blueprint for India's post-independence planned economic industrialization (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, **Residuary Legislative Powers** were vested neither in the Federal Legislature nor in the Provincial Legislatures — they were vested personally in the **Governor-General (Viceroy)**. Also note that while **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** and **Tej Bahadur Sapru** attended **all three** London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), **Mahatma Gandhi** and the **INC** attended **only the Second Conference (1931)** (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the chronological sequence of events from 1930 to 1932 (frequently asked in UPSC CSE Prelims) using **"D-F-G-K-S-C-P" — D**andi March (**March–April 1930**) -> **F**irst London Conference (**Nov 1930**) -> **G**andhi-Irwin Pact (**5 March 1931**) -> **K**arachi Session (**29 March 1931**) -> **S**econd London Conference (**Sept–Dec 1931**) -> **C**ommunal Award (**16 Aug 1932**) -> **P**oona Pact (**24 Sept 1932**) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**Gandhi's Eleven Demands (31 January 1930 in *Young India*)**	**Presented to Viceroy** Lord Irwin **as a synthesis of peasant, bourgeois, and general national grievances — including** 50% reduction in land revenue, abolition of the Salt Tax and government salt monopoly, 50% cut in military expenditure and high civil salaries, lowering the Rupee-Sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d, protective tariff on foreign cloth, reservation of coastal shipping for Indians, abolition of the CID, **and** release of all political prisoners** (NCERT).
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act	**Tamil Nadu**	**C. Rajagopalachari *(Rajaji)*** led a salt march from **Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) to Vedaranyam** on the Tanjore coast (April 1930).
Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)	**Malabar (Kerala)**	**K. Kelappan** (hero of Vaikom Satyagraha, known as *Kerala Gandhi*) and **P. Krishna Pillai** marched from **Calicut to Payyanur**.
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**Dharasana Salt Works Raid (May 1930, Gujarat)**	After Gandhi's arrest on 4/5 May (following his notice to raid Dharasana), **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, and Manilal Gandhi** led 2,500 unarmed volunteers who endured brutal police lathi charges without raising an arm in defense — famously reported worldwide by American journalist **Webb Miller**.
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act	**North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)**	**Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** (*Badshah Khan* / *Frontier Gandhi*, who published the Pashto journal **Pakhtun**) organized the non-violent **Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God" / Red Shirts)**. At **Qissa Khwani Bazaar in Peshawar (April 1930)**, Hindu soldiers of the **Royal Garhwal Rifles led by Chandra Singh Garhwali** heroically refused to fire on unarmed Pashtun demonstrators.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)	**Manipur & Nagaland**	Started by **Jadonang** and led after his execution by his 13-year-old cousin **Rani Gaidinliu** (the **Heraka** movement; imprisoned from 1932 until 1947, honoured with the title **"Rani"** by Jawaharlal Nehru).
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**Other Forms of Defiance**	**Chaukidari Tax refusal** in Bihar and Bengal; **Defiance of Forest Laws** in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Central Provinces; **No-Revenue / No-Rent Campaigns** in UP and Gujarat; and the **Cunningham Circular agitation** by students in Assam (NCERT).
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act	**First London Constitutional Conference (November 1930 – January 1931)**	Boycotted by the Indian National Congress; attended by the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals (**Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar**), Princely States, and **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (who attended all three London Constitutional Conferences alongside Tej Bahadur Sapru).
Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)	**Karachi Special Session of the INC (29 March 1931, President: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel)**	Endorsed the Delhi Pact, admired the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades while dissociating from political violence, and adopted two landmark resolutions drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru (with M. N. Roy's input): the **Resolution on Fundamental Rights** and the **National Economic Programme** (NCERT).
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**Mahatma Gandhi**	attended as the **sole official representative of the INC** (sailing aboard the *SS Rajputana*, while **Sarojini Naidu** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya** attended in an individual capacity). Deadlocked over minority separate electorates under Conservative Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald** and new Viceroy **Lord Willingdon**, Gandhi returned and resumed the second phase of Civil Disobedience (1932–34).
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act	**Communal Award (16 August 1932) & Poona Pact (24 September 1932)**	Ramsay MacDonald's **Communal Award** treated the **Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes)** as a separate minority with **Separate Electorates** (71 seats). Viewing this as a permanent vivisection of Hindu society, **Gandhi began a fast unto death inside Yerwada Central Jail (Poona) on 20 September 1932**. On **24 September 1932**, the historic **Poona Pact** was signed by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, **Madan Mohan Malaviya**, and M. C. Rajah: **Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes were abandoned in favour of Joint Electorates with Reserved Seats**, increasing their reserved seats in Provincial Legislatures from **71 to 147 (148)** and granting **18% reservation** of British India seats in the Central Legislature. Gandhi subsequently founded the **All-India Anti-Untouchability League (Harijan Sevak Sangh, September 1932)**, started the weekly **Harijan (1933)**, and undertook his 20,000-km **Harijan Tour (1933–34)** (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Comparative Analysis of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22) and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)	**Key Provisions of the 1935 Act (321 Sections, 10 Schedules — no Preamble)**	Proposed an **All-India Federation** (comprising British Indian Provinces and Princely States — **never came into operation** because the required number of Princely States did not accede); **abolished Dyarchy in the Provinces and introduced Provincial Autonomy** (effective 1 April 1937); **introduced Dyarchy at the Centre**; divided legislative powers into **Three Lists — Federal List (59 items), Provincial List (54 items), and Concurrent List (36 items)**, vesting **Residuary Powers in the Governor-General (Viceroy)**; established the **Reserve Bank of India (1935)**, a **Federal Court (1937)**, and Federal/Provincial Public Service Commissions; and **separated Burma (Myanmar) and Aden from India** while creating two new provinces (**Sindh and Odisha**) (UPSC).
Eleven Demands, Dandi Salt March (1930), and Regional Salt/Forest Satyagrahas	**1937 Provincial Elections and Resignation (October–November 1939)**	Following the **Lucknow (April 1936)** and **Faizpur (December 1936 — first INC session held in a rural village, both presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru)** sessions, the Congress contested the 1937 elections and formed ministries in **8 out of 11 provinces** (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Odisha, plus later NWFP and Assam; Bengal was ruled by **A. K. Fazlul Huq's Krishak Praja Party** coalition and Punjab by **Sikandar Hayat Khan's Unionist Party**). After **28 months** of civil-liberties, tenancy, and labour reforms, **all Congress Ministries resigned in October–November 1939** because Viceroy **Lord Linlithgow** unilaterally declared India a belligerent in World War II on 3 September 1939 without consulting Indian legislatures (celebrated by Jinnah and the Muslim League as a **"Day of Deliverance" on 22 December 1939**) (NCERT).
Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931), London Constitutional Conferences (1930–32), Poona Pact (1932) & 1935 Act	**Strategic Evolution of Gandhian Mass Mobilization**	While the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)** sought to paralyze the colonial administration by **withdrawing cooperation** from schools, courts, legislative councils, and foreign cloth (**boycott of institutions**), the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)** went a step further by **openly and non-violently breaking specific unjust colonial laws** (the Salt Law, Forest Laws, and Chaukidari/Land Revenue taxes) from the very first day (NCERT).

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Gandhi's Eleven Demands (31 January 1930 in *Young India*)): Presented to Viceroy Lord Irwin **as a synthesis of peasant, bourgeois, and general national grievances — including** 50% reduction in land revenue, abolition of the Salt Tax and government salt monopoly, 50% cut in military expenditure and high civil salaries, lowering the Rupee-Sterling exchange ratio to 1s 4d, protective tariff on foreign cloth, reservation of coastal shipping for Indians, abolition of the CID, **and** release of all political prisoners** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Tamil Nadu): C. Rajagopalachari (*Rajaji*) led a salt march from **Tiruchirappalli (Trichy) to Vedaranyam** on the Tanjore coast (April 1930).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Malabar (Kerala)): K. Kelappan (hero of Vaikom Satyagraha, known as *Kerala Gandhi*) and **P. Krishna Pillai** marched from **Calicut to Payyanur**.

Statement-II (Dharasana Salt Works Raid (May 1930, Gujarat)): After Gandhi's arrest on 4/5 May (following his notice to raid Dharasana), **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb, and Manilal Gandhi** led 2,500 unarmed volunteers who endured brutal police lathi charges without raising an arm in defense — famously reported worldwide by American journalist **Webb Miller**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (North-West Frontier Province (NWFP)): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (*Badshah Khan* / *Frontier Gandhi*, who published the Pashto journal **Pakhtun**) organized the non-violent **Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God" / Red Shirts)**. At **Qissa Khwani Bazaar in Peshawar (April 1930)**, Hindu soldiers of the **Royal Garhwal Rifles led by Chandra Singh Garhwali** heroically refused to fire on unarmed Pashtun demonstrators.

Statement-II (Manipur & Nagaland): Started by **Jadonang** and led after his execution by his 13-year-old cousin **Rani Gaidinliu** (the **Heraka** movement; imprisoned from 1932 until 1947, honoured with the title **"Rani"** by Jawaharlal Nehru).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Other Forms of Defiance): Chaukidari Tax refusal in Bihar and Bengal; **Defiance of Forest Laws** in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Central Provinces; **No-Revenue / No-Rent Campaigns** in UP and Gujarat; and the **Cunningham Circular agitation** by students in Assam (NCERT).

Statement-II (First London Constitutional Conference (November 1930 – January 1931)): Boycotted by the Indian National Congress; attended by the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, Liberals (**Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar**), Princely States, and **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (who attended all three London Constitutional Conferences alongside Tej Bahadur Sapru).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Karachi Special Session of the INC (29 March 1931, President: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel)): Endorsed the Delhi Pact, admired the bravery and sacrifice of Bhagat Singh and his comrades while dissociating from political violence, and adopted two landmark resolutions drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru (with M. N. Roy's input): the **Resolution on Fundamental Rights** and the **National Economic Programme** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Mahatma Gandhi): attended as the **sole official representative of the INC** (sailing aboard the *SS Rajputana*, while **Sarojini Naidu** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya** attended in an individual capacity). Deadlocked over minority separate electorates under Conservative Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald** and new Viceroy **Lord Willingdon**, Gandhi returned and resumed the second phase of Civil Disobedience (1932–34).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Communal Award (16 August 1932) & Poona Pact (24 September 1932)): Ramsay MacDonald's **Communal Award** treated the **Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes)** as a separate minority with **Separate Electorates** (71 seats). Viewing this as a permanent vivisection of Hindu society, **Gandhi began a fast unto death inside Yerwada Central Jail (Poona) on 20 September 1932**. On **24 September 1932**, the historic **Poona Pact** was signed by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, **Madan Mohan Malaviya**, and M. C. Rajah: **Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes were abandoned in favour of Joint Electorates with Reserved Seats**, increasing their reserved seats in Provincial Legislatures from **71 to 147 (148)** and granting **18% reservation** of British India seats in the Central Legislature. Gandhi subsequently founded the **All-India Anti-Untouchability League (Harijan Sevak Sangh, September 1932)**, started the weekly **Harijan (1933)**, and undertook his 20,000-km **Harijan Tour (1933–34)** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Key Provisions of the 1935 Act (321 Sections, 10 Schedules — no Preamble)): Proposed an **All-India Federation** (comprising British Indian Provinces and Princely States — **never came into operation** because the required number of Princely States did not accede); **abolished Dyarchy in the Provinces and introduced Provincial Autonomy** (effective 1 April 1937); **introduced Dyarchy at the Centre**; divided legislative powers into **Three Lists — Federal List (59 items), Provincial List (54 items), and Concurrent List (36 items)**, vesting **Residuary Powers in the Governor-General (Viceroy)**; established the **Reserve Bank of India (1935)**, a **Federal Court (1937)**, and Federal/Provincial Public Service Commissions; and **separated Burma (Myanmar) and Aden from India** while creating two new provinces (**Sindh and Odisha**) (UPSC).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Quit India Movement, INA, Cabinet Mission, Partition & Independence *(1940–1947)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Quit India Movement, INA, Cabinet Mission, Partition & Independence (1940–1947)

Key Study Pillar 1	Key Study Pillar 2	Key Study Pillar 3
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)**	**Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees (1946–1950)**

7.1 August Offer *(1940)*, Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission *(1942)* & Quit India Movement *(1942)*

• **August Offer (8 August 1940) and Individual Satyagraha (October 1940 – December 1941):**

• Following the **Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League (March 1940)** demanding autonomous Muslim-majority states, Viceroy **Lord Linlithgow** issued the **August Offer (8 August 1940)** proposing **Dominion Status** after the war, expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council with a majority of Indians, a post-war constituent body **"mainly"** (rather than solely) of Indians, and a **minority veto** (no future constitution without minority consent).

• Rejecting the August Offer, Mahatma Gandhi launched the limited **Individual Satyagraha (*Delhi Chalo Movement*) in October 1940** at **Pavnar Ashram (Wardha)** to affirm the right to free speech against the war without disrupting Britain's anti-fascist struggle: **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** was the **First Satyagrahi** (17 October 1940), **Jawaharlal Nehru** was the **Second Satyagrahi**, and **Brahma Dutt** was the **Third Satyagrahi** (NCERT).

• **Cripps Mission (March 1942):** Dispatched by Prime Minister Winston Churchill after Japan swept through Southeast Asia (occupying Rangoon in March 1942) under Labour Cabinet Minister **Sir Stafford Cripps**: offered

an Indian Union with **Dominion Status** after the war and a **Constituent Assembly solely of Indians** (partly elected by Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by Princes), but included a **provincial opt-out / non-accession clause** (allowing any province or princely state to frame a separate constitution) and refused immediate transfer of Defence. **Mahatma Gandhi** famously dismissed it as a **"post-dated cheque on a crashing bank"** (NCERT).

• Quit India Movement (*Bharat Chodo Andolan* / August Kranti, 8 August 1942):

• Approved by the CWC at **Wardha (14 July 1942)** and ratified by the AICC at **Gowalia Tank Maidan (August Kranti Maidan), Bombay on 8 August 1942**, where Mahatma Gandhi delivered the immortal mantra **"Do or Die" (*Karo ya Maro*)**.

• Operation Zero Hour (Dawn of 9 August 1942): All top Congress leaders were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop (Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, and Kasturba Gandhi — who passed away in custody in 1944 along with Mahadev Desai — were detained at **Aga Khan Palace, Poona**; Jawaharlal Nehru and CWC members at **Ahmednagar Fort**; and Rajendra Prasad at Bankipur Jail, Patna).

• Clandestine Network and Parallel Governments (*Prati Sarkar*):

1. **Clandestine Leadership: Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan** (who escaped from **Hazaribagh Central Jail** on Diwali night, November 1942, to organize the *Azad Dasta* in Nepal), **Aruna Asaf Ali** (who hoisted the Tricolour at Gowalia Tank Maidan on 9 August), **Sucheta Kripalani, Achyut Patwardhan, Chhotubhai Puranik, Biju Patnaik**, and **Usha Mehta** (who operated the clandestine **Secret Congress Radio** on 42.34 meters from Bombay).

2. **Parallel Governments (*Jatiya Sarkar* / *Prati Sarkar*): Ballia (UP, August 1942)** under **Chittu Pandey**; **Tamluk (Midnapore, Bengal, Dec 1942 – Sept 1944)** — the **Jatiya Sarkar** with its armed **Vidyut Vahini**, cyclone relief work, and 73-year-old martyr **Matangini Hazra** (*Gandhi Buri*); **Satara (Maharashtra, mid-1943 to 1946)** — the longest-lasting **Prati Sarkar** led by **Y. B. Chavan and Nana Patil** (*Nyayadan Mandals* and *Toofan Sena*); and **Talcher (Odisha)** (NCERT).

7.2 Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan *(1945)*, RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence *(1946–47)*

• Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose (1897–1945) and the Azad Hind Fauj (INA):

• Escaping British house arrest in Calcutta in **January 1941** as *Ziauddin* via Kabul and Moscow to Berlin (where he formed the **Free India Legion / Mukti Sena** and **Azad Hind Radio**), Bose travelled by German and Japanese submarines to reach Tokyo and **Singapore (July 1943)**.

• The **First Phase of the INA** was conceived in Malaya (February–September 1942) by **Captain Mohan Singh** with the support of veteran revolutionary **Rash Behari Bose** (founder of the **Indian Independence League** at Tokyo/Bangkok).

• Assuming supreme command of the INA from Rash Behari Bose in Singapore (July–August 1943), **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** proclaimed the **Provisional Government of Free India (*Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind*) on 21 October 1943 at Cathay Cinema Hall, Singapore**, gave the battle-cries **"Jai Hind"** and **"Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!"** alongside **"Delhi Chalo"**, raised the **Rani of Jhansi Regiment** (all-women combat regiment commanded by **Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan [Sahgal]**) besides the **Gandhi, Azad,**

Nehru, and Subhas Brigades, renamed the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** as **Shaheed Dweep and Swaraj Dweep** (December 1943), and marched with the INA into **Moirang (Manipur, April 1944)** and Kohima/Imphal (**Indian Culture Portal**).

• Post-War Upsurge: INA Red Fort Trials (Nov 1945), RIN Mutiny (Feb 1946) & Cabinet Mission (1946):

• C. R. Formula (1944), Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945), and Wavell Plan / Shimla Conference (June 1945): Viceroy **Lord Wavell** proposed reconstructing the Executive Council with **equal numbers of Caste Hindus and Muslims**; broke down at Shimla because Jinnah insisted only the Muslim League could nominate all Muslim members (disallowable by Congress President **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** and Punjab Unionist Premier **Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana**).

• Red Fort INA Trials (November 1945): Public court-martial of Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh INA officers **Colonel Prem Kumar Sahgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan**, defended by a stellar Congress legal panel led by **Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, Asaf Ali, and Jawaharlal Nehru**, igniting nationwide unity demonstrations.

• Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Ratings Mutiny (18–23 February 1946): Began aboard signals school **HMIS Talwar** at Bombay (under the Naval Central Strike Committee headed by **M. S. Khan and Madan Singh**) against racial discrimination and poor food, spreading to **78 ships and 20 shore establishments** from Karachi to Calcutta before **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and M. A. Jinnah** persuaded the ratings to lay down arms (**NCERT**).

• Cabinet Mission Plan (March–May 1946): Dispatched by Labour Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**, comprising **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State, Chairman), **Sir Stafford Cripps** (President of Board of Trade), and **A. V. Alexander** (First Lord of the Admiralty):

1. **Explicitly rejected the demand for a sovereign Pakistan.**

2. Proposed a **three-tier loose Union of India** controlling only **Foreign Affairs, Defence, and Communications**, with all **Residuary Powers vested in the Provinces**.

3. Divided British Indian Provinces into **Three Groups/Sections**: **Section A** (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Odisha — Hindu-majority), **Section B** (Punjab, NWFP, Sindh — North-West Muslim-majority), and **Section C** (Bengal and Assam — North-East).

4. Set up a **389-member Constituent Assembly** (292 British Provinces + 4 Chief Commissioners' Provinces + 93 Princely States, elected proportionally by Provincial Assemblies at 1 seat per million population) and an **Interim Government (formed on 2 September 1946 headed by Jawaharlal Nehru)** (**NCERT**).

• Attlee's Statement (20 February 1947), Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947) & Indian Independence Act (1947): Following the Muslim League's **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)** and Prime Minister Attlee's **20 February 1947 declaration** setting a deadline of 30 June 1948, new Viceroy **Lord Mountbatten** (after abandoning the Balkanization *Plan Balkan / Dickie Bird Plan*) presented the **Mountbatten (3 June) Plan**, providing for the partition of British India into two Dominions (**India and Pakistan**) based on votes of the **Bengal and Punjab Legislative Assemblies**, a **Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Assam**, and two **Boundary Commissions headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe**. Enacted by the British Parliament as the **Indian Independence Act (18 July 1947)**, India attained independence on **15 August 1947** (**UPSC**).

7.3 Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees *(1946–1950)*

• **Formation and Historic Sessions of the Constituent Assembly:** Constituted in **November 1946** under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**:

• **First Meeting (9 December 1946):** Attended by 211 members (boycotted by the Muslim League); oldest member **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected temporary President following French practice (NCERT).

• **11 December 1946: Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected permanent President, **H. C. Mukherjee** (and later V. T. Krishnamachari) Vice-President, and **Sir B. N. Rau** appointed **Constitutional Advisor**.

• **Objectives Resolution (13 December 1946):** Moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru** (unanimously adopted on **22 January 1947**), forming the philosophical foundation of the **Preamble**.

• **Drafting Committee (appointed 29 August 1947):** Chaired by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (*Father of the Indian Constitution*) with six other members — **N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Dr. K. M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N. Madhava Rau** (replaced B. L. Mitter), and **T. T. Krishnamachari** (replaced D. P. Khaitan). After **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days** (11 sessions over 165 days), the Constitution was **adopted on 26 November 1949** and came into full force on **26 January 1950** (UPSC).

Constituent Assembly Committee	Chairman	Key Constitutional Portfolio	Official Source
Union Powers, Union Constitution & States Committees	**Jawaharlal Nehru**	Framed federal distribution of powers and negotiations with Princely States	NCERT
Provincial Constitution & Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities & Tribal Areas	**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**	Sub-committees headed by **J. B. Kripalani** (Fundamental Rights) and **H. C. Mukherjee** (Minorities)	UPSC
Drafting Committee	**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**	Prepared the complete text of the Draft Constitution (published February & October 1948)	Indian Culture Portal
Rules of Procedure, Steering & Ad-hoc National Flag Committees	**Dr. Rajendra Prasad**	Adopted the **National Flag on 22 July 1947**, **National Anthem & National Song on 24 January 1950**	IUC Academy

• **C. Rajagopalachari Formula (CR Plan, March 1944) and Desai-Liaquat Pact (January 1945):** To break the constitutional deadlock while Congress leaders were in jail, **Rajaji** (with Gandhi's tacit approval) proposed that the Muslim League endorse immediate independence and cooperate in forming a provisional interim government, after which a commission would demarcate contiguous Muslim-majority districts in the North-West and North-East for a post-war **plebiscite of all adult inhabitants (both Hindu and Muslim)**; **Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (September 1944)** failed because Jinnah demanded that only Muslims vote in the plebiscite and rejected common centre services (NCERT).

• **Tebhaga Movement (1946–47, Bengal) and Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle (1946–51):** In Bengal, the *Bangya Pradeshik Kisan Sabha* mobilized sharecroppers (**Bargadars**) to implement the **Floud Commission** recommendation reducing the landlord's (**Jotedar's**) crop share from one-half to **one-third** (retaining **two-thirds** / ***Tebhaga*** stored in the peasant's own *Khamar* barn). In **Telangana (Hyderabad State)**, peasants led

by **Ravi Narayana Reddy, Puchalapalli Sundarayya**, and martyrs like **Doddi Komaraiah** resisted feudal *Deshmukhs*/*Doras*, abolishing forced labour (**Vetti**) and redistributing land across 3,000 villages (NCERT).

• **Punnapra-Vayalar Uprising (October 1946, Travancore):** Working-class and coir-worker struggle against Diwan **Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's** authoritarian '*American Model*' constitution and attempt to keep Travancore independent of the Indian Union (**Indian Culture Portal**).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
August Offer & Individual Satyagraha (1940) -> Failure of Cripps Mission (March 1942) -> Quit India Movement (8 Aug 1942)

STEP 2
Parallel Governments (Ballia, Tamluk, Satara) & Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Government/INA Campaign (1943–45)

STEP 3
Post-War Upsurge (Red Fort INA Trials Nov 1945 & RIN Mutiny Feb 1946) + Cabinet Mission Plan (May 1946)

STEP 4
Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947), Radcliffe Boundary Commission & Indian Independence Act (15 August 1947)

Wartime / Transfer-of-Power Proposal	Date & Architect	Core Constitutional Formula	Reason for Rejection or Final Outcome	Official Reference
August Offer & Individual Satyagraha	**8 Aug 1940** (Linlithgow) / **Oct 1940** (Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Nehru)	Post-war Dominion Status, Constituent body "mainly" of Indians, Minority Veto	Nehru remarked "*Dominion Status concept is dead as a doornail*"; 25,000 courted arrest in *Delhi Chalo*	NCERT
Cripps Mission	**March 1942 (Sir Stafford Cripps)**	Post-war Dominion Status, Constituent Assembly "solely" of Indians, **Provincial Right to Secede**	Rejected by Congress (blueprint for Balkanization & no immediate defence control) and Muslim League	NCERT
Rajagopalachari Formula & Wavell Plan	**1944 (C. Rajagopalachari) / June 1945 (Lord Wavell, Shimla)**	Plebiscite in Muslim-majority districts after war (CR Formula) / **Caste Hindu-Muslim Parity** in Executive Council (Wavell)	Gandhi-Jinnah talks (Sept 1944) and Shimla Conference (1945) failed over Jinnah's claim to sole Muslim representation	UPSC
Cabinet Mission Plan	**March–May 1946 (Pethick-Lawrence, Cripps, A. V. Alexander)**	Rejected Pakistan; 3-tier Union (Defence, Foreign Affairs, Comms), **Sections A, B, C**; **389-seat Constituent Assembly**	Constituent Assembly convened **9 December 1946** (**Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** temporary President; **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** permanent President on **11 Dec**)	NCERT
Mountbatten (3 June) Plan & Independence Act	**3 June 1947 & 18 July 1947 (Lord Mountbatten)**	Partition of Punjab & Bengal via Assembly vote; Referendum in NWFP & Sylhet; lapse of Paramountcy	Created Dominions of India & Pakistan (**14/15 August 1947**); **C. Rajagopalachari** became the **first and last Indian Governor-General of Free India (1948–50)**	Indian Culture Portal

Did You Know?: During the **Quit India Movement (1942)**, three major political groups did **not** participate in the struggle: the **Communist Party of India (CPI)** (which switched from calling WWII an "*Imperialist War*" to a "*People's War*" after Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union in June 1941, leading to the lifting of the colonial ban on the CPI in July 1942), the **All-India Muslim League**, and the **Hindu Mahasabha** (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Carefully distinguish the **August Offer (1940)** from the **Cripps Mission (1942)** and the **Cabinet Mission (1946)**: (1) In the **August Offer (1940)**, the constitution-making body was to consist **"mainly"** of Indians; in the **Cripps Mission (1942)**, it was to consist **"solely"** of Indians; (2) The **Cripps Mission** included a provincial right to opt out, whereas the **Cabinet Mission (1946) explicitly rejected a sovereign Pakistan** and proposed compulsory/optional grouping into **Sections A, B, and C** (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the chronological sequence of proposals and events between 1940 and 1946 using **"A-I-C-Q-C-W-I-R-C"** — **A**ugust Offer (**Aug 1940**) -> **I**ndividual Satyagraha (**Oct 1940**) -> **C**ripps Mission (**March 1942**) -> **Q**uit India (**Aug 1942**) -> **C**. R. Formula (**1944**) -> **W**avell Plan / Shimla (**June 1945**) -> **I**NA Red Fort Trials (**Nov 1945**) -> **R**IN Mutiny (**Feb 1946**) -> **C**abinet Mission (**March–May 1946**) (IUC Academy).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**Cripps Mission (March 1942)**	Dispatched by Prime Minister Winston Churchill after Japan swept through Southeast Asia (occupying Rangoon in March 1942) under Labour Cabinet Minister **Sir Stafford Cripps**: offered an Indian Union with **Dominion Status** after the war and a **Constituent Assembly solely of Indians** (partly elected by Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by Princes), but included a **provincial opt-out / non-accession clause** (allowing any province or princely state to frame a separate constitution) and refused immediate transfer of Defence. **Mahatma Gandhi** famously dismissed it as a **"post-dated cheque on a crashing bank"** (NCERT).
Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)	**Operation Zero Hour (Dawn of 9 August 1942)**	All top Congress leaders were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop (Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, and Kasturba Gandhi — who passed away in custody in 1944 along with Mahadev Desai — were detained at **Aga Khan Palace, Poona**; Jawaharlal Nehru and CWC members at **Ahmednagar Fort**; and Rajendra Prasad at Bankipur Jail, Patna).
Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees (1946–1950)	**Clandestine Leadership**	**Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan** (who escaped from **Hazaribagh Central Jail** on Diwali night, November 1942, to organize the *Azad Dasta* in Nepal), **Aruna Asaf Ali** (who hoisted the Tricolour at Gowalia Tank Maidan on 9 August), **Sucheta Kripalani, Achyut Patwardhan, Chhotubhai Puranik, Biju Patnaik**, and **Usha Mehta** (who operated the clandestine **Secret Congress Radio** on 42.34 meters from Bombay).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**Parallel Governments (*Jatiya Sarkar / Prati Sarkar*)**	Ballia (UP, August 1942) **under** Chittu Pandey; Tamluk (Midnapore, Bengal, Dec 1942 – Sept 1944) — **the** Jatiya Sarkar **with its armed** Vidyut Vahini, **cyclone relief work, and 73-year-old martyr** Matangini Hazra **(*Gandhi Buri*);** Satara (Maharashtra, mid-1943 to 1946) — **the longest-lasting** Prati Sarkar **led by** Y. B. Chavan and Nana Patil **(*Nyayadan Mandals* and *Toofan Sena*); and** Talcher (Odisha)** (NCERT).
Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)	**Post-War Upsurge**	INA Red Fort Trials (Nov 1945), RIN Mutiny (Feb 1946) & Cabinet Mission (1946):**
Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees (1946–1950)	**C. R. Formula (1944), Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945), and Wavell Plan / Shimla Conference (June 1945)**	Viceroy **Lord Wavell** proposed reconstructing the Executive Council with **equal numbers of Caste Hindus and Muslims**; broke down at Shimla because Jinnah insisted only the Muslim League could nominate all Muslim members (disallowable by Congress President **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** and Punjab Unionist Premier **Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana**).
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**Red Fort INA Trials (November 1945)**	Public court-martial of Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh INA officers **Colonel Prem Kumar Sahgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan**, defended by a stellar Congress legal panel led by **Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, Asaf Ali, and Jawaharlal Nehru**, igniting nationwide unity demonstrations.
Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)	**Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Ratings Mutiny (18–23 February 1946)**	Began aboard signals school **HMIS Talwar** at Bombay (under the Naval Central Strike Committee headed by **M. S. Khan and Madan Singh**) against racial discrimination and poor food, spreading to **78 ships and 20 shore establishments** from Karachi to Calcutta before **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and M. A. Jinnah** persuaded the ratings to lay down arms (NCERT).
Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees (1946–1950)	**Cabinet Mission Plan (March–May 1946)**	Dispatched by Labour Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**, comprising **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State, Chairman), **Sir Stafford Cripps** (President of Board of Trade), and **A. V. Alexander** (First Lord of the Admiralty):
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**Divided British Indian Provinces into Three Groups/Sections**	**Section A** (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Odisha — Hindu-majority), **Section B** (Punjab, NWFP, Sindh — North-West Muslim-majority), and **Section C** (Bengal and Assam — North-East).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)	**Attlee's Statement (20 February 1947), Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947) & Indian Independence Act (1947)**	Following the Muslim League's **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)** and Prime Minister Attlee's **20 February 1947 declaration** setting a deadline of 30 June 1948, new Viceroy **Lord Mountbatten** (after abandoning the Balkanization *Plan Balkan / Dickie Bird Plan*) presented the **Mountbatten (3 June) Plan**, providing for the partition of British India into two Dominions (**India and Pakistan**) based on votes of the **Bengal and Punjab Legislative Assemblies**, a **Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Assam**, and two **Boundary Commissions headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe**. Enacted by the British Parliament as the **Indian Independence Act (18 July 1947)**, India attained independence on **15 August 1947** (UPSC).
Chronological Evolution of the Constituent Assembly and Key Committees (1946–1950)	**Formation and Historic Sessions of the Constituent Assembly**	Constituted in **November 1946** under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**:
August Offer (1940), Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission (1942) & Quit India Movement (1942)	**First Meeting (9 December 1946)**	Attended by 211 members (boycotted by the Muslim League); oldest member **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha** was elected temporary President following French practice (NCERT).
Subhas Chandra Bose & the INA, Wavell Plan (1945), RIN Mutiny & Cabinet Mission to Independence (1946–47)	**11 December 1946**	**Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected permanent President, **H. C. Mukherjee** (and later V. T. Krishnamachari) Vice-President, and **Sir B. N. Rau** appointed **Constitutional Advisor**.

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Cripps Mission (March 1942)): Dispatched by Prime Minister Winston Churchill after Japan swept through Southeast Asia (occupying Rangoon in March 1942) under Labour Cabinet Minister **Sir Stafford Cripps**: offered an Indian Union with **Dominion Status** after the war and a **Constituent Assembly solely of Indians** (partly elected by Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by Princes), but included a **provincial opt-out / non-accession clause** (allowing any province or princely state to frame a separate constitution) and refused immediate transfer of Defence. **Mahatma Gandhi** famously dismissed it as a **"post-dated cheque on a crashing bank"** (NCERT).

Statement-II (Operation Zero Hour (Dawn of 9 August 1942)): All top Congress leaders were arrested in a pre-dawn swoop (Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, and Kasturba Gandhi — who passed away in custody in 1944 along with Mahadev Desai — were detained at **Aga Khan Palace, Poona**; Jawaharlal Nehru and CWC members at **Ahmednagar Fort**; and Rajendra Prasad at Bankipur Jail, Patna).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Clandestine Leadership): Ram Manohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan (who escaped from **Hazaribagh Central Jail** on Diwali night, November 1942, to organize the *Azad Dasta* in Nepal), **Aruna Asaf Ali** (who hoisted the Tricolour at Gowalia Tank Maidan on 9 August), **Sucheta Kripalani, Achyut Patwardhan, Chhotubhai Puranik, Biju Patnaik**, and **Usha Mehta** (who operated the clandestine **Secret Congress Radio** on 42.34 meters from Bombay).

Statement-II (Parallel Governments (*Jatiya Sarkar* / *Prati Sarkar*)): Ballia (UP, August 1942) **under** Chittu Pandey**;** Tamluk (Midnapore, Bengal, Dec 1942 – Sept 1944) **— the** Jatiya Sarkar **with its armed** Vidyut Vahini**, cyclone relief work, and 73-year-old martyr** Matangini Hazra **(*Gandhi Buri*);** Satara (Maharashtra, mid-1943 to 1946) **— the longest-lasting** Prati Sarkar **led by** Y. B. Chavan and Nana Patil **(*Nyayadan Mandals* and *Toofan Sena*); and** Talcher (Odisha)** (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Post-War Upsurge): INA Red Fort Trials (Nov 1945), RIN Mutiny (Feb 1946) & Cabinet Mission (1946):**

Statement-II (C. R. Formula (1944), Desai-Liaquat Pact (1945), and Wavell Plan / Shimla Conference (June 1945)): Viceroy **Lord Wavell** proposed reconstructing the Executive Council with **equal numbers of Caste Hindus and Muslims**; broke down at Shimla because Jinnah insisted only the Muslim League could nominate all Muslim members (disallowable by Congress President **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad** and Punjab Unionist Premier **Khizr Hayat Khan Tiwana**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Red Fort INA Trials (November 1945)): Public court-martial of Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh INA officers **Colonel Prem Kumar Sahgal, Colonel Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, and Major-General Shah Nawaz Khan**, defended by a stellar Congress legal panel led by **Bhulabhai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Nath Katju, Asaf Ali, and Jawaharlal Nehru**, igniting nationwide unity demonstrations.

Statement-II (Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Ratings Mutiny (18–23 February 1946)): Began aboard signals school **HMIS Talwar** at Bombay (under the Naval Central Strike Committee headed by **M. S. Khan and Madan Singh**) against racial discrimination and poor food, spreading to **78 ships and 20 shore establishments** from Karachi to Calcutta before **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and M. A. Jinnah** persuaded the ratings to lay down arms (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Cabinet Mission Plan (March–May 1946)): Dispatched by Labour Prime Minister **Clement Attlee**, comprising **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State, Chairman), **Sir Stafford Cripps** (President of Board of Trade), and **A. V. Alexander** (First Lord of the Admiralty):

Statement-II (Divided British Indian Provinces into Three Groups/Sections): Section A (Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, UP, Bihar, Odisha — Hindu-majority), **Section B** (Punjab, NWFP, Sindh — North-West Muslim-majority), and **Section C** (Bengal and Assam — North-East).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Attlee's Statement (20 February 1947), Mountbatten Plan (3 June 1947) & Indian Independence Act (1947)): Following the Muslim League's **Direct Action Day (16 August 1946)** and Prime Minister Attlee's **20 February 1947 declaration** setting a deadline of 30 June 1948, new Viceroy **Lord Mountbatten** (after abandoning the Balkanization *Plan Balkan* / *Dickie Bird Plan*) presented the **Mountbatten (3 June) Plan**, providing for the partition of British India into two Dominions (**India and Pakistan**) based on votes of the **Bengal and Punjab Legislative Assemblies**, a **Referendum in NWFP and Sylhet district of Assam**, and two **Boundary Commissions headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe**. Enacted by the British Parliament as the **Indian Independence Act (18 July 1947)**, India attained independence on **15 August 1947** (UPSC).

Statement-II (Formation and Historic Sessions of the Constituent Assembly): Constituted in **November 1946** under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**:

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* Post-Independence Consolidation — Integration of Princely States, Linguistic Reorganization & Planned Development *(1947–1964)*

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: Post-Independence Consolidation — Integration of Princely States, Linguistic Reorganization & Planned Development (1947–1964)

Key Study Pillar 1
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves

Key Study Pillar 2
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy

Key Study Pillar 3
Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India (1953–2019)

8.1 Integration of *565* Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves

• **The Challenge of Princely Paramountcy (1947):** Under Section 7 of the Indian Independence Act 1947, British Paramountcy lapsed without being transferred to either Dominion, technically leaving over **565 Princely States** (covering ~48% of India's land area and 28% of its population) free to join India, join Pakistan, or claim independence.

• **The States Department (July 1947) under Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon:**

• Employing a masterly combination of patriotic persuasion and firm resolve, **Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** and **Secretary of the Ministry of States V. P. Menon** persuaded all rulers within India's geographical boundaries (except three) to sign the **Instrument of Accession** (transferring Defence, External Affairs, and Communications) and the **Standstill Agreement** BEFORE **15 August 1947** (though **Travancore** under Diwan **C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar** and **Jodhpur** under Maharaja Hanwant Singh briefly vacillated before signing) (NCERT).

• **Resolution of the Three Holdout Princely States:**

1. **Junagadh (Saurashtra, Gujarat):** Despite an overwhelming (>80%) Hindu population, Nawab **Mahabat Khan III** (guided by Diwan **Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto**) announced accession to Pakistan on 15 August 1947. Following a popular uprising (where an *Arzi Hukumat* / Provisional Government was set up by **Samaldas Gandhi** in Bombay and the Nawab fled to Karachi), Indian administration stepped in at the Diwan's invitation

(November 1947) and held a **Plebiscite in February 1948**, in which over **99% voted to join India** (Indian Culture Portal).

2. **Jammu and Kashmir:** Ruled by Dogra monarch **Maharaja Hari Singh** with Prime Minister **Mehr Chand Mahajan** and popular **National Conference** leader **Sheikh Abdullah**. When Pakistani-backed Pashtun tribal raiders (*Kabailis*) invaded the Kashmir Valley in **October 1947**, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the **Instrument of Accession to India on 26 October 1947**, after which Indian troops were airlifted to Srinagar on 27 October to defend the Valley, followed by the UN ceasefire line on 1 January 1949 (NCERT).

3. **Hyderabad:** The largest and wealthiest Princely State (~85% Hindu population), ruled by **Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan**, who signed a 1-year **Standstill Agreement (November 1947)** while unleashing the fanatical paramilitary **Razakars** led by **Qasim Razvi** against the people and the **Telangana Peasant Struggle**. On **13–17 September 1948**, the Indian Army led by **Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri** executed **Operation Polo ("Police Action" / Operation Caterpillar)**, resulting in the surrender of Hyderabad's forces under Major-General El Edroos and Hyderabad's full integration into the Indian Union (NCERT).

• **Manipur: Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh** signed the Instrument of Accession in August 1947, held **India's first election based on Universal Adult Franchise in June 1948** (becoming a constitutional monarchy), and signed the **Merger Agreement in September 1949**.

• **Integration of French and Portuguese Colonial Enclaves:**

• **French Possessions: Chandernagore** joined India via a **June 1949 plebiscite**, while **Pondicherry (Puducherry), Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam** were transferred *de facto* on **1 November 1954** and ratified *de jure* in **1962 (14th Constitutional Amendment Act)**.

• **Portuguese Possessions: Dadra and Nagar Haveli** were liberated in **1954** (integrated via the **10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961**); when Portugal dictator Salazar refused negotiations, the Indian Armed Forces launched **Operation Vijay on 18–19 December 1961**, liberating **Goa, Daman, and Diu** (integrated via the **12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**) (UPSC).

8.2 Linguistic Reorganization of States *(1948–1956),* Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy

• **Evolution from Part A, B, C, and D States (1950) to Linguistic States (1956):**

• The original 1950 Constitution classified units into **Part A** (9 former Governor's Provinces), **Part B** (9 former Princely States/Unions like PEPSU, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Mysore, J&K), **Part C** (10 Chief Commissioner's Provinces like Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Cooch-Behar, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Vindhya Pradesh), and **Part D** (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).

• **Three Linguistic Commissions:**

1. **Dhar Commission (Linguistic Provinces Commission, June–December 1948):** Headed by **Justice S. K. Dhar**; recommended reorganizing states on the basis of **administrative convenience** rather than linguistic homogeneity.

2. **JVP Committee (December 1948 – April 1949):** Comprising **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya**; formally rejected language as the basis for immediate state reorganization.

3. **Martyrdom of Potti Sreeramulu & Creation of Andhra State (October 1953):** Following the death of Gandhian leader **Potti Sreeramulu** on **15 December 1952** after a **58-day hunger strike** demanding a separate Telugu-speaking state out of Madras Presidency, the government created **Andhra State (capital: Kurnool) on 1 October 1953** — the **first linguistic state in independent India**.

4. **Fazl Ali Commission (States Reorganization Commission [SRC], December 1953 – September 1955):** Chaired by **Justice Fazl Ali** with two members — **K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru**; accepted language as the primary basis of reorganization while rejecting the theory of "*One Language, One State*". Implemented via the **States Reorganization Act, 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 (effective 1 November 1956)**, abolishing the Part A/B/C/D distinction and creating **14 States and 6 Union Territories** (subsequently **Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on 1 May 1960**, **Nagaland** created in **1963**, and **Punjab reorganized into Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal territories in 1966** on the **Shah Commission** report) (**NCERT**).

• **Agrarian Reforms, Early Five-Year Plans, Science Infrastructure & Panchsheel (NAM):**

• **Agrarian & Cooperative Milestones: Abolition of Zamindari/Jagirdari** (protected via the **First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951** inserting **Articles 31A, 31B, and the Ninth Schedule**); **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** launched the voluntary **Bhoodan (Land-Gift) Movement on 18 April 1951 at Pochampally village (Nalgonda, Telangana)** (where **Ramachandra Reddy** donated the first 100 acres), followed by **Gramdan (1952)**; and the **Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) White Revolution** cooperative was pioneered in Kaira district (Gujarat) by **Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien**.

• **Planning Commission (15 March 1950) & Early Five-Year Plans: First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** (based on the **Harrod-Domar Model**, drafted with **K. N. Raj**, prioritizing agriculture, irrigation, and multipurpose river dams like **Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, and Damodar Valley Corporation** — called by Nehru the "*Temples of Modern India*"); **Second Five-Year Plan (1956–61)** (based on the **Nehru-Mahalanobis Model** formulated by statistician **P. C. Mahalanobis** alongside the **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956**, setting up public-sector steel plants at **Bhilai [USSR], Durgapur [UK], and Rourkela [West Germany]**).

• **Science, Atomic Energy & Foreign Policy: Homi J. Bhabha** founded the **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR, 1945)** and the **Atomic Energy Commission (August 1948)**, commissioning **Asia's first nuclear reactor, Apsara, at Trombay in August 1956**; **Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar** built the chain of **CSIR National Laboratories**; the first **IIT was inaugurated at Kharagpur (1951)** and the **University Grants Commission (UGC)** became statutory in **1956**; while in foreign affairs, **Jawaharlal Nehru** co-authored the **Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (*Panchsheel*, 29 April 1954)**, co-hosted the **Asian Relations Conference (Delhi, March 1947)** and **Bandung Afro-Asian Conference (1955)**, and founded the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) at Belgrade (1961)** with **Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), and Sukarno (Indonesia)** (**NCERT**).

8.3 Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India *(1953–2019)*

• **Evolution of the Indian Federal Map After 1956:** Following the **States Reorganization Act, 1956 (14 States and 6 Union Territories)**, Parliament progressively responded to linguistic, cultural, tribal, and developmental aspirations under **Article 3 of the Constitution** (**NCERT**):

• **1960 (Bombay Reorganization Act):** Bilingual Bombay State was bifurcated into **Maharashtra** and **Gujarat** (15th state, 1 May 1960).

• **1963: Nagaland** (16th state, carved out of Assam following the 16-Point Agreement of 1960).

• **1966 (Punjab Reorganization Act):** Based on the **Shah Commission**, **Haryana** (17th state) and the UT of **Chandigarh** were created, while hill areas were merged into **Himachal Pradesh** (which attained full statehood as the 18th state on **25 January 1971**).

• **1972 (North-Eastern Areas Reorganization Act): Manipur** (19th), **Tripura** (20th), and **Meghalaya** (21st — earlier an autonomous state within Assam via the 22nd Amendment, 1969) became full states.

• **1975 (35th & 36th Constitutional Amendment Acts):** Following a referendum abolishing the *Chogyal* monarchy, **Sikkim** transitioned from an Associate State (35th Amendment, 1974) to the **22nd full State of India (36th Amendment, 1975)**.

• **1987: Mizoram** (23rd state, following the 1986 Mizo Peace Accord with Laldenga), **Arunachal Pradesh** (24th state), and **Goa** (25th state, separated from Daman & Diu).

• **November 2000: Chhattisgarh** (1 Nov, carved from MP), **Uttarakhand** (9 Nov, carved from UP), and **Jharkhand** (15 Nov — Birsa Munda's birth anniversary, carved from Bihar), followed by **Telangana (2 June 2014)** and the **Jammu & Kashmir Reorganization Act (31 October 2019)** (UPSC).

Year & Constitutional Milestone	Newly Created State(s) / Union Territories	Parent Territory / Special Mechanism	Official Source
1953 & 1 Nov 1956	**Andhra State** (1953) -> **14 States & 6 UTs** (1956)	**Fazl Ali Commission** & **7th Constitutional Amendment Act**	NCERT
1960, 1963, 1966 & 1971	**Gujarat (15th)**, **Nagaland (16th)**, **Haryana (17th)**, **Himachal Pradesh (18th)**	Bifurcation of Bombay (1960), Assam (1963), and Punjab (1966)	NCERT
1972, 1975 & 1987	**Manipur (19th), Tripura (20th), Meghalaya (21st), Sikkim (22nd), Mizoram (23rd), Arunachal (24th), Goa (25th)**	**36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975)** integrated Sikkim	UPSC
Nov 2000, June 2014 & Oct 2019	**Chhattisgarh (26th), Uttarakhand (27th), Jharkhand (28th), Telangana (29th); J&K and Ladakh UTs (2019)**	Reorganized under **Article 3** of the Constitution	IUC Academy

• **Nehru-Liaquat Pact (Delhi Pact on Minorities, 8 April 1950):** Signed between Prime Ministers **Jawaharlal Nehru** and **Liaquat Ali Khan** to guarantee complete equality of citizenship, security of life and property, and set up Minority Commissions in East and West Bengal/Assam following the 1950 refugee crisis (over which **Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and K. C. Neogy** resigned from the Union Cabinet) (NCERT).

• **Indus Waters Treaty (19 September 1960, Karachi):** Brokered by the **World Bank** and signed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and Pakistani President **Ayub Khan**, allocating the full waters of the three **Eastern Rivers (Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej)** to India and 80% of the waters of the three **Western Rivers (Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab)** to Pakistan (UPSC).

• **Community Development Programme (2 October 1952) & Democratic Decentralization (Panchayati Raj, 1959):** Launched on Gandhi Jayanti 1952 (with the **National Extension Service, 1953**) and reviewed by the **Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)**, which recommended a **Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System** (*Gram*

Panchayat, *Panchayat Samiti*, *Zila Parishad*) — inaugurated first by Prime Minister **Jawaharlal Nehru at Nagaur (Rajasthan) on 2 October 1959**, followed by **Andhra Pradesh in November 1959** (NCERT).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Integration of 565 Princely States by Sardar Patel & V. P. Menon (Junagadh Plebiscite, J&K Accession, Operation Polo in Hyderabad 1948)

STEP 2
Linguistic Reorganization via Potti Sreeramulu's Fast (Andhra 1953) & Fazl Ali Commission (14 States & 6 UTs on 1 Nov 1956)

STEP 3
Liberation of French Pondicherry (1954) & Portuguese Goa via Operation Vijay (Dec 1961)

STEP 4
Planned Nation-Building (1st & 2nd Five-Year Plans, Zamindari Abolition, Bhoodan 1951, Apsara Reactor 1956 & NAM 1961)

Post-1947 Milestone / Commission	Year & Key Personalities	Core Mechanism / Recommendation	Constitutional or Territorial Outcome	Official Reference
Integration of Junagadh, J&K & Hyderabad	**1947–1948 (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel & V. P. Menon)**	**Plebiscite** (Junagadh, Feb 1948); **Instrument of Accession** (J&K, 26 Oct 1947); **Operation Polo** (Hyderabad, Sept 1948)	Unified territorial fabric of the Indian Republic	NCERT
Dhar Commission, JVP Committee & Fazl Ali SRC	**1948 (S. K. Dhar), 1948–49 (Nehru, Patel, Pattabhi), 1953–55 (Fazl Ali, Panikkar, Kunzru)**	Shifted from administrative convenience (1948) to linguistic reorganization preserving national unity (1955)	**7th Amendment & States Reorganization Act (1 Nov 1956): 14 States & 6 Union Territories**	NCERT
Bhoodan & Gramdan Movement	**18 April 1951** (**Acharya Vinoba Bhave** & Jayaprakash Narayan *Jeevandan*)	Started at **Pochampally (Telangana)**; sought 1/6th of land voluntarily from landowners for landless poor	Collected over 4 million acres across India	Indian Culture Portal
First & Second Five-Year Plans	**1951–56 (Harrod-Domar)** & **1956–61 (P. C. Mahalanobis)**	Agriculture & Multi-purpose Dams (1st Plan); Rapid Heavy Industrialization & Public Sector (2nd Plan)	Built Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, DVC, and **Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela** steel plants	NCERT
Hindu Code Bills (1955–56)	Championed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** & drafted earlier by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**	Passed as 4 separate Acts: **Hindu Marriage Act (1955)**, **Hindu Succession Act (1956)**, **Minority & Guardianship Act (1956)**, **Adoptions & Maintenance Act (1956)**	Enforced monogamy, granted women the right to divorce and **equal right to inherit paternal property**	UPSC

Did You Know?: Before signing the Merger Agreement with the Government of India in September 1949, **Manipur** (under Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh) became the **very first part of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise in June 1948** — nearly four years before independent India's First General Elections (October 1951 – February 1952) overseen by the **first Chief Election Commissioner, Sukumar Sen** (NCERT).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse the members of the **JVP Committee (1948–49)** with the **Fazl Ali States Reorganization Commission (1953–55)**: the **JVP Committee** consisted of **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya** (and had **no** Chairman), whereas the **three-member States Reorganization Commission (1953)** was chaired by **Justice Fazl Ali** with **K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru** as members (UPSC).

★ **Memory Trick:** Match the three Second Five-Year Plan steel plants with their foreign collaborating countries using **"B-R, D-B, R-G"** — **B**hilai (Chhattisgarh) = **R**ussia/USSR, **D**urgapur (West Bengal) = **B**ritain/UK, **R**ourkela (Odisha) = **G**ermany (while **Bokaro** in the Third/Fourth Plan was also built with **USSR** collaboration) (IUC Academy).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves	**The Challenge of Princely Paramountcy (1947)**	Under Section 7 of the Indian Independence Act 1947, British Paramountcy lapsed without being transferred to either Dominion, technically leaving over **565 Princely States** (covering ~48% of India's land area and 28% of its population) free to join India, join Pakistan, or claim independence.
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy	**Junagadh (Saurashtra, Gujarat)**	Despite an overwhelming (>80%) Hindu population, Nawab **Mahabat Khan III** (guided by Diwan **Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto**) announced accession to Pakistan on 15 August 1947. Following a popular uprising (where an *Arzi Hukumat* / Provisional Government was set up by **Samaldas Gandhi** in Bombay and the Nawab fled to Karachi), Indian administration stepped in at the Diwan's invitation (November 1947) and held a **Plebiscite in February 1948**, in which over **99% voted to join India** (Indian Culture Portal).
Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India (1953–2019)	**Jammu and Kashmir**	Ruled by Dogra monarch **Maharaja Hari Singh** with Prime Minister **Mehr Chand Mahajan** and popular **National Conference** leader **Sheikh Abdullah**. When Pakistani-backed Pashtun tribal raiders (*Kabailis*) invaded the Kashmir Valley in **October 1947**, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the **Instrument of Accession to India on 26 October 1947**, after which Indian troops were airlifted to Srinagar on 27 October to defend the Valley, followed by the UN ceasefire line on 1 January 1949 (NCERT).
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves	**Hyderabad**	The largest and wealthiest Princely State (~85% Hindu population), ruled by **Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan**, who signed a 1-year **Standstill Agreement (November 1947)** while unleashing the fanatical paramilitary **Razakars** led by **Qasim Razvi** against the people and the **Telangana Peasant Struggle**. On **13–17 September 1948**, the Indian Army led by **Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri** executed **Operation Polo ("Police Action" / Operation Caterpillar)**, resulting in the surrender of Hyderabad's forces under Major-General El Edroos and Hyderabad's full integration into the Indian Union (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy	**Manipur**	**Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh** signed the Instrument of Accession in August 1947, held **India's first election based on Universal Adult Franchise in June 1948** (becoming a constitutional monarchy), and signed the **Merger Agreement in September 1949**.
Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India (1953–2019)	**French Possessions**	**Chandernagore** joined India via a **June 1949 plebiscite**, while **Pondicherry (Puducherry), Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam** were transferred *de facto* on **1 November 1954** and ratified *de jure* in **1962 (14th Constitutional Amendment Act)**.
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves	**Portuguese Possessions**	**Dadra and Nagar Haveli** were liberated in **1954** (integrated via the **10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961**); when Portugal dictator Salazar refused negotiations, the Indian Armed Forces launched **Operation Vijay on 18–19 December 1961**, liberating **Goa, Daman, and Diu** (integrated via the **12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**) (UPSC).
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy	**Dhar Commission (Linguistic Provinces Commission, June–December 1948)**	Headed by **Justice S. K. Dhar**; recommended reorganizing states on the basis of **administrative convenience** rather than linguistic homogeneity.
Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India (1953–2019)	**JVP Committee (December 1948 – April 1949)**	Comprising **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya**; formally rejected language as the basis for immediate state reorganization.
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves	**Martyrdom of Potti Sreeramulu & Creation of Andhra State (October 1953)**	Following the death of Gandhian leader **Potti Sreeramulu** on **15 December 1952** after a **58-day hunger strike** demanding a separate Telugu-speaking state out of Madras Presidency, the government created **Andhra State (capital: Kurnool) on 1 October 1953** — the **first linguistic state in independent India**.
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy	**Fazl Ali Commission (States Reorganization Commission [SRC], December 1953 – September 1955)**	Chaired by **Justice Fazl Ali** with two members — **K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru**; accepted language as the primary basis of reorganization while rejecting the theory of "*One Language, One State*". Implemented via the **States Reorganization Act, 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 (effective 1 November 1956)**, abolishing the Part A/B/C/D distinction and creating **14 States and 6 Union Territories** (subsequently **Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on 1 May 1960**, **Nagaland** created in **1963**, and **Punjab reorganized into Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal territories in 1966** on the **Shah Commission** report) (NCERT).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (NCERT Modern India Textbooks)
Chronology of Statehood Creations and Constitutional Integrations in Independent India (1953–2019)	**Agrarian & Cooperative Milestones**	**Abolition of Zamindari/Jagirdari** (protected via the **First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951** inserting **Articles 31A, 31B, and the Ninth Schedule**); **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** launched the voluntary **Bhoodan (Land-Gift) Movement on 18 April 1951 at Pochampally village (Nalgonda, Telangana)** (where **Ramachandra Reddy** donated the first 100 acres), followed by **Gramdan (1952)**; and the **Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) White Revolution** cooperative was pioneered in Kaira district (Gujarat) by **Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien**.
Integration of 565 Princely States and Liberation of French & Portuguese Enclaves	**Planning Commission (15 March 1950) & Early Five-Year Plans**	**First Five-Year Plan (1951–56)** (based on the **Harrod-Domar Model**, drafted with **K. N. Raj**, prioritizing agriculture, irrigation, and multipurpose river dams like **Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, and Damodar Valley Corporation** — called by Nehru the "*Temples of Modern India*"); **Second Five-Year Plan (1956–61)** (based on the **Nehru-Mahalanobis Model** formulated by statistician **P. C. Mahalanobis** alongside the **Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956**, setting up public-sector steel plants at **Bhilai [USSR], Durgapur [UK], and Rourkela [West Germany]**).
Linguistic Reorganization of States (1948–1956), Planned Economy & Non-Aligned Foreign Policy	**Science, Atomic Energy & Foreign Policy**	**Homi J. Bhabha** founded the **Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR, 1945)** and the **Atomic Energy Commission (August 1948)**, commissioning **Asia's first nuclear reactor, Apsara, at Trombay in August 1956**; **Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar** built the chain of **CSIR National Laboratories**; the first **IIT was inaugurated at Kharagpur (1951)** and the **University Grants Commission (UGC)** became statutory in **1956**; while in foreign affairs, **Jawaharlal Nehru** co-authored the **Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (*Panchsheel*, 29 April 1954)**, co-hosted the **Asian Relations Conference (Delhi, March 1947)** and **Bandung Afro-Asian Conference (1955)**, and founded the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) at Belgrade (1961)** with **Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), and Sukarno (Indonesia)** (NCERT).

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (The Challenge of Princely Paramountcy (1947)): Under Section 7 of the Indian Independence Act 1947, British Paramountcy lapsed without being transferred to either Dominion, technically leaving over **565 Princely States** (covering ~48% of India's land area and 28% of its population) free to join India, join Pakistan, or claim independence.

Statement-II (Junagadh (Saurashtra, Gujarat)): Despite an overwhelming (>80%) Hindu population, Nawab **Mahabat Khan III** (guided by Diwan **Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto**) announced accession to Pakistan on 15 August 1947. Following a popular uprising (where an *Arzi Hukumat* / Provisional Government was set up by **Samaldas Gandhi** in Bombay and the Nawab fled to Karachi), Indian administration stepped in at the Diwan's invitation (November 1947) and held a **Plebiscite in February 1948**, in which over **99% voted to join India** (Indian Culture Portal).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Jammu and Kashmir): Ruled by Dogra monarch **Maharaja Hari Singh** with Prime Minister **Mehr Chand Mahajan** and popular **National Conference** leader **Sheikh Abdullah**. When Pakistani-backed Pashtun tribal raiders (*Kabailis*) invaded the Kashmir Valley in **October 1947**, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the **Instrument of Accession to India on 26 October 1947**, after which Indian troops were airlifted to Srinagar on 27 October to defend the Valley, followed by the UN ceasefire line on 1 January 1949 (NCERT).

Statement-II (Hyderabad): The largest and wealthiest Princely State (~85% Hindu population), ruled by **Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan**, who signed a 1-year **Standstill Agreement (November 1947)** while unleashing the fanatical paramilitary **Razakars** led by **Qasim Razvi** against the people and the **Telangana Peasant Struggle**. On **13–17 September 1948**, the Indian Army led by **Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri** executed **Operation Polo ("Police Action" / Operation Caterpillar)**, resulting in the surrender of Hyderabad's forces under Major-General El Edroos and Hyderabad's full integration into the Indian Union (NCERT).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Manipur): Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh signed the Instrument of Accession in August 1947, held **India's first election based on Universal Adult Franchise in June 1948** (becoming a constitutional monarchy), and signed the **Merger Agreement in September 1949**.

Statement-II (French Possessions): Chandernagore joined India via a **June 1949 plebiscite**, while **Pondicherry (Puducherry), Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam** were transferred *de facto* on **1 November 1954** and ratified *de jure* in **1962 (14th Constitutional Amendment Act)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Portuguese Possessions): Dadra and Nagar Haveli were liberated in **1954** (integrated via the **10th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1961**); when Portugal dictator Salazar refused negotiations, the Indian Armed Forces launched **Operation Vijay on 18–19 December 1961**, liberating **Goa, Daman, and Diu** (integrated via the **12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**) (UPSC).

Statement-II (Dhar Commission (Linguistic Provinces Commission, June–December 1948)): Headed by **Justice S. K. Dhar**; recommended reorganizing states on the basis of **administrative convenience** rather than linguistic homogeneity.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (JVP Committee (December 1948 – April 1949)): Comprising **Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya**; formally rejected language as the basis for immediate state reorganization.

Statement-II (Martyrdom of Potti Sreeramulu & Creation of Andhra State (October 1953)): Following the death of Gandhian leader **Potti Sreeramulu** on **15 December 1952** after a **58-day hunger strike** demanding a separate Telugu-speaking state out of Madras Presidency, the government created **Andhra State (capital: Kurnool) on 1 October 1953** — the **first linguistic state in independent India**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Fazl Ali Commission (States Reorganization Commission [SRC], December 1953 – September 1955)): Chaired by **Justice Fazl Ali** with two members — **K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru**; accepted language as the primary basis of reorganization while rejecting the theory of "*One Language, One State*". Implemented via the **States Reorganization Act, 1956 and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1956 (effective 1 November 1956)**, abolishing the Part A/B/C/D distinction and creating **14 States and 6 Union Territories** (subsequently **Bombay was bifurcated into Maharashtra and Gujarat on 1 May 1960**, **Nagaland** created in **1963**, and **Punjab reorganized into Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal territories in 1966** on the **Shah Commission** report) (NCERT).

Statement-II (Agrarian & Cooperative Milestones): Abolition of Zamindari/Jagirdari (protected via the **First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951** inserting **Articles 31A, 31B, and the Ninth Schedule**); **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** launched the voluntary **Bhoodan (Land-Gift) Movement on 18 April 1951 at Pochampally village (Nalgonda, Telangana)** (where **Ramachandra Reddy** donated the first 100 acres), followed by **Gramdan (1952)**; and the **Amul (Anand Milk Union Limited) White Revolution** cooperative was pioneered in Kaira district (Gujarat) by **Tribhuvandas Patel and Dr. Verghese Kurien**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 — Solved Exam MCQ

Q1. Which Portuguese Governor in India captured **Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510 CE**, abolished *Sati* in his jurisdiction, and is regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in the East? (A) Francisco de Almeida (B) Afonso de Albuquerque (C) Nino da Cunha (D) Vasco da Gama **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** Afonso de Albuquerque (Governor, 1509–1515) seized Goa from Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur in 1510, controlled strategic Hormuz and Malacca, and discouraged *Sati* (NCERT).

Practice Question #2 — Solved Exam MCQ

Q2. In which decisive battle of **November 1759** did the English East India Company defeat the **Dutch (VOC)** forces in Bengal, effectively ending Dutch colonial ambitions in India? (A) Battle of Colachel (B) Battle of Wandiwash (C) Battle of Bedara (Chinsurah) (D) Battle of Porto Novo **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** At the Battle of Bedara (near Chinsurah, November 1759), English forces under Colonel Forde (during Robert Clive's governorship) routed the Dutch fleet and troops; Wandiwash (January 1760) was fought against the French (NCERT).

Practice Question #3 — Solved Exam MCQ

Q3. Who headed the **1717 English diplomatic mission** to the court of Mughal Emperor **Farrukhsiyar** that secured the famous *Royal Farman* (often called the "*Magna Carta of the Company*")? (A) Captain William Hawkins (B) Sir Thomas Roe (C) Job Charnock (D) John Surman **Answer: (D) | Explanation:** John Surman led the 1715–1717 embassy to Farrukhsiyar's court (assisted by Armenian interpreter Khwaja Sarhad and surgeon William Hamilton, who cured the Emperor of a painful ailment), obtaining duty-free trade privileges in Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad (NCERT).

Practice Question #4 — Solved Exam MCQ

Q4. Under the **First and Second Treaties of Allahabad (August 1765)** concluded by **Robert Clive** after the Battle of Buxar, who granted the **Diwani Rights of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha** to the East India Company? (A) Nawab Mir Jafar (B) Nawab Mir Qasim (C) Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah (D) Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II **Answer: (D) | Explanation:** By the Treaty of Allahabad (12 August 1765), Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II issued a *Farman* granting the *Diwani* (revenue administration) of Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha to the East India Company in exchange for Rs 26 lakh annual tribute (NCERT).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

Q5. Match the four **Anglo-Mysore Wars** with their concluding treaties or outcomes: (1) First War — Treaty of Madras (1769); (2) Second War — Treaty of Mangalore (1784); (3) Third War — Treaty of Seringapatam (1792); (4) Fourth War — Death of Tipu Sultan (1799). Which of the pairs given above are correct? (A) 1 and 2 only (B) 3 and 4 only (C) 1, 2, and 3 only (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4 **Answer: (D) | Explanation:** All four pairs are correctly matched: 1st War (1767–69, Treaty of Madras), 2nd War (1780–84, Treaty of Mangalore), 3rd War (1790–92, Treaty of Seringapatam under Cornwallis), and 4th War (1799, fall of Seringapatam under Wellesley) (NCERT).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

Q6. What is the correct chronological order of the Indian Princely States that entered into **Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance** between 1798 and 1802? (A) Mysore -> Hyderabad -> Awadh -> Peshwa (B) Hyderabad -> Mysore -> Tanjore -> Awadh -> Peshwa (C) Awadh -> Hyderabad -> Tanjore -> Mysore (D) Hyderabad -> Awadh -> Mysore -> Peshwa **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** The Nizam of Hyderabad was the first to sign the Subsidiary Alliance in **September 1798** (and 1800), followed by **Mysore (1799)**, **Tanjore (October 1799)**, **Awadh (November 1801)**, and **Peshwa Baji Rao II (Treaty of Bassein, December 1802)** (UPSC).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

Q7. Which was the **very first Indian Princely State** to be annexed by **Lord Dalhousie** under the **Doctrine of Lapse** in **1848**? (A) Jhansi (B) Nagpur (C) Satara (D) Sambalpur **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** Lord Dalhousie annexed **Satara in 1848**, followed by **Jaitpur and Sambalpur (1849)**, **Baghat (1850)**, **Udaipur (1852)**, **Jhansi (1853/54)**, and **Nagpur (1854)** (NCERT).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

Q8. Who formulated the **Mahalwari Land Revenue System** in his famous **Minute of 1819** (embodied in **Regulation VII of 1822**)? (A) Sir John Shore (B) Sir Thomas Munro (C) Holt Mackenzie (D) Captain Alexander Read **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** Holt Mackenzie devised the Mahalwari settlement in 1819/1822 for the North-Western Provinces (later revised in 1833 by Robert Martins Bird under Lord William Bentinck); John Shore was associated with the Permanent Settlement and Munro/Read with the Ryotwari system (NCERT).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

Q9. Which Charter Act **ended the East India Company's trade monopoly in India EXCEPT for trade in Tea and trade with China**, and earmarked **Rs 1 Lakh annually** for the promotion of education? (A) Pitt's India Act of 1784 (B) Charter Act of 1793 (C) Charter Act of 1813 (D) Charter Act of 1833 **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** The Charter Act of 1813 abolished the EIC's Indian trade monopoly while retaining its monopoly over the tea trade and trade with China for another 20 years (which were finally abolished by the **Charter Act of 1833**) (UPSC).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

Q10. Who authored the landmark economic treatise **Poverty and Un-British Rule in India (1901)**, systematically proving the colonial **Drain of Wealth** from India to Britain? (A) Romesh Chunder Dutt (B) Dadabhai Naoroji (C) Mahadev Govind Ranade (D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** Dadabhai Naoroji first presented the Drain Theory in his 1867 paper "*England's Debt to India*" and consolidated his economic statistical analysis in *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* (1901) (NCERT).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

Q11. During the **Revolt of 1857**, who commanded the rebel forces and headed the ten-member *Court of Administration* (*Jalsa*) in **Delhi** under the nominal authority of Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar? (A) Nana Saheb (B) Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah (C) General Bakht Khan (D) Khan Bahadur Khan **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** General Bakht Khan, a veteran artillery *Subedar* who led the Bareilly troops into Delhi in July 1857, exercised real military and administrative leadership through the ten-member *Court of Administration* (NCERT).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

Q12. Which social reformer founded the **Atmiya Sabha (1814/15)** and **Brahmo Sabha (1828)**, published the Persian newspaper **Mirat-ul-Akhbar**, and authored **Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin**? (A) Debendranath Tagore (B) Keshab Chandra Sen (C) Raja Rammohan Roy (D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1814/15, authored *Tuhfat-ul-Muwahhidin* (1809), published *Sambad Kaumudi* (1821) and *Mirat-ul-Akhbar* (1822), and established the Brahmo Sabha in August 1828 (NCERT).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

Q13. Who founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj ("Truth-Seekers' Society")** in Poona on **24 September 1873** and authored the anti-caste work **Gulamgiri**? (A) Gopal Hari Deshmukh (B) Mahatma Jyotirao Phule (C) Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (D) V. R. Shinde **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** Mahatma Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 to liberate non-Brahmana and marginalized communities from caste exploitation and authored *Gulamgiri* (1873) and *Sarvajanik Satyadharma* (NCERT).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

Q14. Which educational policy document of **1854** is celebrated as the **"Magna Carta of English Education in India"**, leading directly to the establishment of the **Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857**? (A) Macaulay's Minute (1835) (B) Sir Charles Wood's Despatch (1854) (C) Hunter Education Commission Report (1882) (D) Sadler University Commission Report (1917) **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** Sir Charles Wood (President of the Board of Control) sent his famous Educational Despatch in July 1854 to Lord Dalhousie, rejecting the Downward Filtration Theory and establishing the three Presidency Universities in 1857 (NCERT).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

Q15. To evade the draconian confiscation provisions of **Lord Lytton's Vernacular Press Act (1878)**, which nationalist newspaper converted overnight from a Bengali-English bilingual into an exclusively **English daily**? (A) Somprakash (B) Bangadarshan (C) Amrita Bazar Patrika (D) Indian Mirror **Answer: (C) | Explanation:** Edited by Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh, *Amrita Bazar Patrika* switched overnight to a purely English newspaper in March 1878 so that the Vernacular Press Act would not apply to it (NCERT).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

Q16. The **Ulgulan ("The Great Tumult")** of **1899–1900** in the Chotanagpur plateau against the erosion of collective **Khuntkatti** land rights and *Beth Begari* forced labour was led by whom? (A) Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu (B) Birsa Munda (C) Buddho Bhagat (D) Alluri Sitarama Raju **Answer: (B) | Explanation:** Revered as *Dharti Aba* ("Father of the Earth"), Birsa Munda led the Munda *Ulgulan* (1899–1900) in Ranchi region, which forced the colonial government to enact the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act of 1908** banning the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals (NCERT).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

Q17. Which pre-Congress political organization was founded on **26 July 1876** by **Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose** and spearheaded the all-India Civil Service agitation? (A) British Indian Association (B) Indian League (C) Indian Association of Calcutta (D) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** The Indian Association of Calcutta (1876) was the most important pre-Congress nationalist organization, organizing the all-India agitation against the ICS age-limit reduction and the Ilbert Bill agitation (NCERT).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

Q18. Who presided over the **1906 Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress**, where the word **Swaraj** was formally adopted as the national goal alongside the four resolutions on Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education? (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (B) Dadabhai Naoroji (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (D) Rash Behari Ghosh **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** As a compromise candidate respected by both Moderates and Extremists, Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the 1906 Calcutta Session (his third time as INC President after 1886 and 1893) and proclaimed *Swaraj* (NCERT).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

Q19. In **1913**, the revolutionary **Ghadar Party** was organized with its headquarters (*Yugantar Ashram*) in which city? (A) London (B) Paris (C) San Francisco (D) Tokyo **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** Founded in 1913 by Sohan Singh Bhakna, Lala Hardayal, Kartar Singh Sarabha, and Bhai Parmanand among Punjabi immigrants on the Pacific Coast, the Ghadar Party was headquartered at 436 Hill Street (*Yugantar Ashram*), **San Francisco, USA** (NCERT).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

Q20. At the **1916 Lucknow Session** of the Indian National Congress, who persuaded **Mahatma Gandhi** to visit **Champaran (Bihar)** to investigate the plight of indigo cultivators under the *Tinkathia* system? (A) Rajendra Prasad (B) J. B. Kripalani (C) Rajkumar Shukla (D) Brajkishore Prasad **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** Local Champaran peasant **Rajkumar Shukla** shadowed Mahatma Gandhi from the 1916 Lucknow Congress to Kanpur, Sabarmati, and Calcutta until Gandhi accompanied him to Motihari/Champaran in April 1917 (NCERT).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

Q21. Which Constitutional Act introduced **Dyarchy (dual governance of Reserved and Transferred subjects)** in the British Indian Provinces? (A) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (B) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) (C) Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) (D) Government of India Act, 1935 **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced Dyarchy in the Provinces (which was later abolished in the Provinces and proposed at the Centre by the Government of India Act, 1935) (UPSC).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

Q22. Why did **Chittaranjan Das** and **Motilal Nehru** form the **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party (Swaraj Party)** on **1 January 1923** following the Gaya Session of the INC? (A) To launch an immediate armed insurrection against British rule (B) To contest elections to the Legislative Councils under the 1919 Act and obstruct colonial governance from within (C) To merge the Indian National Congress with the Liberal Federation (D) To boycott all municipal and district board elections **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Known as the **Pro-Changers**, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru advocated "ending or mending" the Legislative Councils from within during the suspension of mass civil disobedience (NCERT).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

Q23. On **8 April 1929**, **Bhagat Singh** and **Batukeshwar Dutt** of the **HSRA** threw two non-lethal bombs into the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi to protest against the passage of which two bills? (A) Rowlatt Bill and Press Bill (B) Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill (C) Ilbert Bill and Arms Bill (D) Salt Tax Bill and Rationing Bill **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt threw smoke bombs into the empty benches of the Central Legislative Assembly to protest the repressive **Public Safety Bill** and **Trade Disputes Bill** and courted arrest to use the courtroom as a forum for socialist propaganda (NCERT).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

Q24. At which historic session of the Indian National Congress (December 1929) was the **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)** resolution adopted under the presidency of **Jawaharlal Nehru**? (A) Madras Session (1927) (B) Calcutta Session (1928) (C) Lahore Session (1929) (D) Karachi Session (1931) **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** At the Lahore Session in December 1929 on the banks of the River Ravi, Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the Tricolour and the Congress passed the *Purna Swaraj* resolution, fixing 26 January 1930 as the first Independence Day (NCERT).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

Q25. During the **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**, who organized the non-violent **Khudai Khidmatgars ("Servants of God" / Red Shirts)** in the North-West Frontier Province and published the Pashto journal **Pakhtun**? (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (C) Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (D) Rafi Ahmad Kidwai **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Known as *Badshah Khan* and *Frontier Gandhi*, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan founded the *Khudai Khidmatgar* movement in the NWFP and led non-violent resistance during the Civil Disobedience Movement (NCERT).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

Q26. What was the core outcome of the **Poona Pact (24 September 1932)** signed at Yerwada Central Jail following Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death? (A) Complete abolition of the provincial legislative councils (B) Replacement of Separate Electorates for the Depressed Classes with Joint Electorates and an increase in their reserved provincial seats from 71 to 147/148 (C) Immediate grant of Dominion Status to India (D) Partition of Bombay Presidency into Maharashtra and Gujarat **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Signed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Madan Mohan Malaviya (on behalf of caste Hindus/Gandhi), the Poona Pact abandoned Ramsay MacDonald's separate electorate for Depressed Classes while more than doubling their reserved seats under joint electorates (NCERT).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

Q27. Under the **Government of India Act, 1935**, in whom were the **Residuary Legislative Powers** (subjects not enumerated in the Federal, Provincial, or Concurrent Lists) vested? (A) The Federal Legislature (B) The Provincial Legislatures (C) The Governor-General (Viceroy) in his discretion (D) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** Section 104 of the Government of India Act, 1935 vested Residuary Powers personally in the **Governor-General (Viceroy)**, who could empower either the Federal or a Provincial Legislature to enact a law on an unenumerated matter (UPSC).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

Q28. Why did the **Congress Ministries** in eight provinces resign collectively in **October–November 1939** after 28 months in office? (A) Due to the outbreak of the Great Bengal Famine (B) Because Viceroy Lord Linlithgow unilaterally declared India a belligerent party in World War II without consulting Indian legislatures or leaders (C) Because of the failure of the Shimla Conference (D) Due to the passage of the Rowlatt Act **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** When World War II broke out in September 1939, Lord Linlithgow committed India to the war without consulting the Central Legislature or the elected Provincial Ministries, prompting the CWC to ask all Congress Ministries to resign in October–November 1939 (NCERT).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

Q29. In the **Individual Satyagraha** launched by Mahatma Gandhi in **October 1940** at Pavnar Ashram, who were selected as the **First, Second, and Third Satyagrahis** respectively? (A) Sardar Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and Maulana Azad (B) Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Brahma Dutt (C) C. Rajagopalachari, Sarojini Naidu, and Aruna Asaf Ali (D) Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia, and Usha Mehta **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Acharya Vinoba Bhave offered Satyagraha first on 17 October 1940, followed by Jawaharlal Nehru second, and Gandhian ashram inmate Brahma Dutt third (NCERT).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

Q30. During the **Quit India Movement (1942)**, who operated the clandestine **Secret Congress Radio** on 42.34 meters from shifting locations in Bombay, with regular news broadcasts by **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia**? (A) Sucheta Kripalani (B) Usha Mehta (C) Matangini Hazra (D) Kalpana Datta **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Young Gandhian scholar **Usha Mehta** (alongside Babubhai Khakar and Vithalbhai Jhaveri) organized the clandestine Congress Radio from August to November 1942 (NCERT).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

Q31. On **21 October 1943**, **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** proclaimed the formation of the **Provisional Government of Free India (*Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind*)** in which city? (A) Berlin (B) Tokyo (C) Singapore (D) Rangoon **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose established the Provisional Government of Free India at the Cathay Cinema Hall in **Singapore** on 21 October 1943, which was immediately recognized by nine Axis-aligned nations (Indian Culture Portal).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

Q32. Who were the **three British Cabinet Ministers** who constituted the **Cabinet Mission** dispatched to India by Prime Minister Clement Attlee in **March 1946**? (A) Lord Mountbatten, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, and Clement Attlee (B) Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander (C) Lord Wavell, Sir John Simon, and Ramsay MacDonald (D) Anthony Eden, Stafford Cripps, and Lord Listowel **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** The 1946 Cabinet Mission consisted of **Lord Pethick-Lawrence** (Secretary of State for India), **Sir Stafford Cripps** (President of the Board of Trade), and **A. V. Alexander** (First Lord of the Admiralty) (NCERT).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

Q33. By what codename was the five-day Indian military operation (**13–17 September 1948**) conducted to integrate the Princely State of **Hyderabad** into the Indian Union known? (A) Operation Vijay (B) Operation Polo (C) Operation Blue Star (D) Operation Meghdoot **Answer: (B)** | **Explanation:** Directed by Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and commanded in the field by Major-General J. N. Chaudhuri, the September 1948 "Police Action" in Hyderabad was codenamed **Operation Polo** (whereas **Operation Vijay** in December 1961 liberated Goa, Daman, and Diu) (NCERT).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

Q34. Who chaired the three-member **States Reorganization Commission (SRC)** appointed in **December 1953**, whose report led to the **States Reorganization Act, 1956** (creating 14 States and 6 Union Territories)? (A) Justice S. K. Dhar (B) Pattabhi Sitaramayya (C) Justice Fazl Ali (with K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru) (D) Justice J. C. Shah **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** Appointed in December 1953 after the creation of Andhra State, the SRC was chaired by retired Supreme Court judge **Justice Fazl Ali** alongside members **K. M. Panikkar and H. N. Kunzru** (NCERT).

Practice Question #35 Solved Exam MCQ

Q35. On **18 April 1951**, **Acharya Vinoba Bhave** received the first voluntary land donation of 100 acres to launch the **Bhoodan (Land-Gift) Movement** at which village in Nalgonda district (Telangana)? (A) Bardoli (B) Pavnar (C) Pochampally (D) Sevagram **Answer: (C)** | **Explanation:** During his walking tour (*Padayatra*) of Telangana on 18 April 1951, Vinoba Bhave launched the **Bhoodan Movement** at **Pochampally village**, where landlord V. Ramachandra Reddy donated 100 acres for Dalit landless families (NCERT).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *75*)

Practice Question #36 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to War / Campaign and Duration, which of the following is accurately matched with "1st, 2nd & 3rd Carnatic Wars"?

(A) 1746–48, 1749–54, 1758–63
(B) 1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92, 1799
(C) 1775–82, 1803–05, 1817–18
(D) 1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **1st, 2nd & 3rd Carnatic Wars** (War / Campaign), the verified Duration is **1746–48, 1749–54, 1758–63**. Furthermore, Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), Pondicherry (1754), Paris (1763). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to War / Campaign and Duration, which of the following is accurately matched with "1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Anglo-Mysore Wars"?

(A) 1775–82, 1803–05, 1817–18
(B) 1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92, 1799
(C) 1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49
(D) Warren Hastings (1772–1785)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Anglo-Mysore Wars** (War / Campaign), the verified Duration is **1767–69, 1780–84, 1790–92, 1799**. Furthermore, Madras (1769), Mangalore (1784), Seringapatam (1792), Subsidiary Treaty (1799). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to War / Campaign and Duration, which of the following is accurately matched with "1st, 2nd & 3rd Anglo-Maratha Wars"?

(A) 1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49
(B) Warren Hastings (1772–1785)
(C) 1775–82, 1803–05, 1817–18
(D) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **1st, 2nd & 3rd Anglo-Maratha Wars** (War / Campaign), the verified Duration is **1775–82, 1803–05, 1817–18**. Furthermore, Salbai (1782), Bassein (1802) / Deogaon / Surji-Anjangaon (1803), Poona / Mandasor (1817–18). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to War / Campaign and Duration, which of the following is accurately matched with "Anglo-Nepalese, 1st & 2nd Burmese & 1st & 2nd Sikh Wars"?

(A) Warren Hastings (1772–1785)

(B) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)

(C) Lord Hastings (1813–23), Amherst (1823–28), Auckland (1836–42)

(D) 1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Anglo-Nepalese, 1st & 2nd Burmese & 1st & 2nd Sikh Wars** (War / Campaign), the verified Duration is **1814–16, 1824–26, 1852, 1845–46, 1848–49**. Furthermore, Sagauli (1816), Yandabo (1826), Lahore & Bhairowal (1846), Annexation of Punjab (1849). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Imperial Mechanism / War and Governor-General / Architect, which of the following is accurately matched with "Ring-Fence Policy"?

(A) Warren Hastings (1772–1785)

(B) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)

(C) Lord Hastings (1813–23), Amherst (1823–28), Auckland (1836–42)

(D) Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Ring-Fence Policy** (Imperial Mechanism / War), the verified Governor-General / Architect is **Warren Hastings (1772–1785)**. Furthermore, Buffer defense of Awadh against Marathas & Afghans; Rohilla War (1774). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Imperial Mechanism / War and Governor-General / Architect, which of the following is accurately matched with "Subsidiary Alliance System"?

(A) Lord Hastings (1813–23), Amherst (1823–28), Auckland (1836–42)

(B) Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)

(C) Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

(D) 1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Subsidiary Alliance System** (Imperial Mechanism / War), the verified Governor-General / Architect is **Lord Wellesley (1798–1805) (Pioneered earlier by Dupleix)**. Furthermore, Hyderabad (1798 & 1800), Mysore (1799), Tanjore (1799), Awadh (1801), Peshwa (1802), Bhonsle (1803), Scindia (1804), Holkar (1818). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Imperial Mechanism / War and Governor-General / Architect, which of the following is accurately matched with "Anglo-Nepalese, Burmese & Afghan Wars"?

(A) Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

(B) 1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)

(C) Lord Hastings (1813–23), Amherst (1823–28), Auckland (1836–42)

(D) 1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Anglo-Nepalese, Burmese & Afghan Wars** (Imperial Mechanism / War), the verified Governor-General / Architect is **Lord Hastings (1813–23), Amherst (1823–28), Auckland (1836–42)**. Furthermore, Treaty of Sagauli (1816 — Nepal); Treaty of Yandabo (1826 — 1st Burmese War); 1st Afghan War (1839–42). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Imperial Mechanism / War and Governor-General / Architect, which of the following is accurately matched with "Doctrine of Lapse & Misgovernance"?

(A) 1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)

(B) 1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)

(C) 1944 (Lord Wavell)

(D) Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Doctrine of Lapse & Misgovernance** (Imperial Mechanism / War), the verified Governor-General / Architect is **Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)**. Furthermore, Satara (1848), Jaitpur & Sambalpur (1849), Baghat (1850), Udaipur (1852), Jhansi (1853/54), Nagpur (1854); Awadh (1856 — Misgovernance). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Colonial Commission and Year & Appointing Viceroy, which of the following is accurately matched with "Aitchison, Islington & Lee Commissions (Civil Services)"?

(A) 1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)

(B) 1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)

(C) 1944 (Lord Wavell)

(D) Bahadur Shah Zafar & General Bakht Khan (Bareilly Brigade)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Aitchison, Islington & Lee Commissions (Civil Services)** (Colonial Commission), the verified Year & Appointing Viceroy is **1886 (Dufferin), 1912 (Hardinge II), 1924 (Reading)**. Furthermore, Sir Charles Aitchison, Lord Islington, Lord Lee. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Colonial Commission and Year & Appointing Viceroy, which of the following is accurately matched with "Campbell, Strachey, Lyall & MacDonnell Commissions (Famine)"?

(A) 1944 (Lord Wavell)

(B) 1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)

(C) Bahadur Shah Zafar & General Bakht Khan (Bareilly Brigade)

(D) Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang), Azimullah Khan

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Campbell, Strachey, Lyall & MacDonnell Commissions (Famine)** (Colonial Commission), the verified Year & Appointing Viceroy is **1866 (Lawrence), 1880 (Lytton), 1897 (Elgin II), 1900 (Curzon)**. Furthermore, Sir George Campbell, Sir Richard Strachey, Sir James Lyall, Sir Anthony MacDonnell. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Colonial Commission and Year & Appointing Viceroy, which of the following is accurately matched with "Woodhead Commission (Bengal Famine of 1943)"?

(A) Bahadur Shah Zafar & General Bakht Khan (Bareilly Brigade)

(B) Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang), Azimullah Khan

(C) 1944 (Lord Wavell)

(D) Begum Hazrat Mahal, infant son Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad (*Danka Shah*)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Woodhead Commission (Bengal Famine of 1943)** (Colonial Commission), the verified Year & Appointing Viceroy is **1944 (Lord Wavell)**. Furthermore, Sir John Woodhead. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Centre of 1857 Revolt and Indian Leader(s), which of the following is accurately matched with "Delhi"?

(A) Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang), Azimullah Khan

(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal, infant son Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad (*Danka Shah*)

(C) Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika) & Tantia Tope

(D) Bahadur Shah Zafar & General Bakht Khan (Bareilly Brigade)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Delhi** (Centre of 1857 Revolt), the verified Indian Leader(s) is **Bahadur Shah Zafar & General Bakht Khan (Bareilly Brigade)**. Furthermore, John Nicholson (mortally wounded), Willoughby, Major William Hodson. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Centre of 1857 Revolt and Indian Leader(s), which of the following is accurately matched with "Kanpur"?

(A) Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang), Azimullah Khan

(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal, infant son Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad (*Danka Shah*)

(C) Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika) & Tantia Tope

(D) Babu Kunwar Singh (80-yr-old Zamindar), Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly), Maulvi Liaqat Ali (Allahabad), Shah Mal (Baraut)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Kanpur** (Centre of 1857 Revolt), the verified Indian Leader(s) is **Nana Saheb (Dhondu Pant), Tantia Tope (Ramchandra Pandurang), Azimullah Khan**. Furthermore, Sir Hugh Wheeler, General Havelock, Sir Colin Campbell. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Centre of 1857 Revolt and Indian Leader(s), which of the following is accurately matched with "Lucknow (Awadh)"?

(A) Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika) & Tantia Tope

(B) Begum Hazrat Mahal, infant son Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad (*Danka Shah*)

(C) Babu Kunwar Singh (80-yr-old Zamindar), Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly), Maulvi Liaqat Ali (Allahabad), Shah Mal (Baraut)

(D) Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Lucknow (Awadh)** (Centre of 1857 Revolt), the verified Indian Leader(s) is **Begum Hazrat Mahal, infant son Birjis Qadr, Ahmadullah Shah of Faizabad (*Danka Shah*)**. Furthermore, Sir Henry Lawrence (killed in Residency), Havelock, Outram, Colin Campbell. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Centre of 1857 Revolt and Indian Leader(s), which of the following is accurately matched with "Jhansi & Gwalior"?

(A) Babu Kunwar Singh (80-yr-old Zamindar), Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly), Maulvi Liaqat Ali (Allahabad), Shah Mal (Baraut)

(B) Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)

(C) Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika) & Tantia Tope

(D) Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Jhansi & Gwalior** (Centre of 1857 Revolt), the verified Indian Leader(s) is **Rani Lakshmibai (Manikarnika) & Tantia Tope**. Furthermore, Sir Hugh Rose. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Centre of 1857 Revolt and Indian Leader(s), which of the following is accurately matched with "Jagdishpur (Arrah, Bihar), Bareilly & Allahabad"?

(A) Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)

(B) Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)

(C) English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)

(D) Babu Kunwar Singh (80-yr-old Zamindar), Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly), Maulvi Liaqat Ali (Allahabad), Shah Mal (Baraut)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Jagdishpur (Arrah, Bihar), Bareilly & Allahabad** (Centre of 1857 Revolt), the verified Indian Leader(s) is **Babu Kunwar Singh (80-yr-old Zamindar), Khan Bahadur Khan (Bareilly), Maulvi Liaqat Ali (Allahabad), Shah Mal (Baraut)**. Furthermore, William Taylor & Vincent Eyre (Bihar), Colin Campbell (Bareilly), Colonel Oncell/Neill (Allahabad). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akhbar & Bangaduta"?

(A) Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)

(B) Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)

(C) English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)

(D) English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akhbar & Bangaduta** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **Bengali (1821), Persian (1822), 4-language (1829)**. Furthermore, Raja Rammohan Roy (with Dwarkanath Tagore). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Rast Goftar, Voice of India & Sudharak"?

(A) English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)

(B) Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)

(C) English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)

(D) Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Rast Goftar, Voice of India & Sudharak** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **Anglo-Gujarati (1851), English (1883), Marathi-English (1888)**. Furthermore, Dadabhai Naoroji / Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (*Sudharak*). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Hindu Patriot, Somprakash, Indian Mirror & Bengalee"?

(A) English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)

(B) Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi

(C) English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)

(D) Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Hindu Patriot, Somprakash, Indian Mirror & Bengalee** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **English (1853), Bengali (1858), English (1862), English (1879)**. Furthermore, Girish Chandra Ghosh & Harish Chandra Mukherjee, I. C. Vidyasagar, Devendranath Tagore & N. N. Sen, Surendranath Banerjea. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "The Hindu, Swadesamitran, Kesari & Mahratta"?

(A) Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi
(B) Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)
(C) Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies
(D) English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **The Hindu, Swadesamitran, Kesari & Mahratta** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **English (1878), Tamil (1882), Marathi & English (1881)**. Furthermore, G. Subramania Iyer & M. Viraraghavachari / B. G. Tilak, Agarkar, Chiplunkar. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sandhya, Yugantar, Bande Mataram & Kal"?

(A) Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi
(B) Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)
(C) Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies
(D) 1763–1800 (Bengal) / 1817 (Khurda, Odisha)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Sandhya, Yugantar, Bande Mataram & Kal** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **Bengali (1904, 1906), English (1906), Marathi**. Furthermore, Brahmabandhab Upadhyay, Barindra Ghosh & Bhupendranath Dutta, Aurobindo Ghosh & B. C. Pal, S. M. Paranjape. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh, Comrade, Hamdard & Pratap"?

(A) Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies
(B) Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)
(C) 1763–1800 (Bengal) / 1817 (Khurda, Odisha)
(D) 1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh, Comrade, Hamdard & Pratap** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **Urdu (1912, 1915), English (1911), Urdu, Hindi (1913)**. Furthermore, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad / Maulana Muhammad Ali / Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (*Pratap* from Kanpur). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to Newspaper / Journal / Book and Language & Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mooknayak (1920), Bahishkrit Bharat (1927), Janata (1930)"?

(A) 1763–1800 (Bengal) / 1817 (Khurda, Odisha)
(B) 1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)
(C) Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies
(D) 1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Mooknayak (1920), Bahishkrit Bharat (1927), Janata (1930)** (Newspaper / Journal / Book), the verified Language & Year is **Marathi Fortnightly / Weeklies**. Furthermore, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (assisted financially by Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj of Kolhapur for *Mooknayak*). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sannyasi-Fakir & Paika Rebellions"?

(A) 1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)
(B) 1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)
(C) 1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)
(D) 1763–1800 (Bengal) / 1817 (Khurda, Odisha)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Sannyasi-Fakir & Paika Rebellions** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1763–1800 (Bengal) / 1817 (Khurda, Odisha)**. Furthermore, Majnu Shah, Chirag Ali, Devi Chaudhurani, Bhawani Pathak (*Anandamath*) / Bakshi Jagabandhu (Paika). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Kol Mutiny & Santhal Hool"?

(A) 1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)
(B) 1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)
(C) 1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)
(D) 1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Kol Mutiny & Santhal Hool** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1831–32 (Chotanagpur) / 1855–56 (Damin-i-Koh, Rajmahal Hills)**. Furthermore, Buddho Bhagat (Kol) / Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, and Bhairav Murmu (Santhal). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Indigo Revolt (Nil Bidroha)"?

(A) 1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)
(B) 1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)
(C) 1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)
(D) 1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Indigo Revolt (Nil Bidroha)** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1859–60 (Nadia, Bengal)**. Furthermore, Digambar Biswas & Bishnu Charan Biswas. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Pabna Agrarian Leagues & Deccan Riots"?

(A) 1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)
(B) 1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)
(C) 1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)
(D) 1908–09 (Calcutta)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Pabna Agrarian Leagues & Deccan Riots** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1873–85 (East Bengal) / 1875 (Poona & Ahmadnagar)**. Furthermore, Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhunath Pal / Maharashtra Ryots. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with “Munda Ulgulan ("Great Tumult")”?

(A) 1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)

(B) 1908–09 (Calcutta)

(C) 1909 (Nashik & London)

(D) 1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Munda Ulgulan ("Great Tumult")** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1899–1900 (Ranchi, Chotanagpur)**. Furthermore, Birsa Munda (*Dharti Aba*). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Tribal / Peasant Uprising and Period & Region, which of the following is accurately matched with “Rampa Rebellion, Eka, Moplah & Tebhaga”?

(A) 1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)

(B) 1908–09 (Calcutta)

(C) 1909 (Nashik & London)

(D) June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Rampa Rebellion, Eka, Moplah & Tebhaga** (Tribal / Peasant Uprising), the verified Period & Region is **1922–24 (Andhra), 1921–22 (UP & Malabar), 1946–47 (Bengal)**. Furthermore, Alluri Sitarama Raju (Rampa), Madari Pasi (Eka), Companram & Bhawani Sen (*Floud Commission* — Tebhaga 2/3rd share for *Bargadars*). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case and Year & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with “Alipore (Muraripukur) Conspiracy Case”?

(A) 1909 (Nashik & London)

(B) 1908–09 (Calcutta)

(C) June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)

(D) 23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Alipore (Muraripukur) Conspiracy Case** (Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case), the verified Year & Location is **1908–09 (Calcutta)**. Furthermore, Aurobindo Ghosh, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Ullaskar Dutta, Hemchandra Kanungo, Narendra Gosain (approver shot inside jail by Kanailal Dutta & Satyendranath Bose). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case and Year & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Nashik & Curzon Wyllie Assassinations"?

(A) June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)

(B) 23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)

(C) 1909 (Nashik & London)

(D) 1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Nashik & Curzon Wyllie Assassinations** (Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case), the verified Year & Location is **1909 (Nashik & London)**. Furthermore, Anant Laxman Kanhere (shot Jackson at Nashik; V. D. Savarkar transported to Cellular Jail, Andaman) / Madan Lal Dhingra (shot Sir William Curzon Wyllie in London). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case and Year & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Vanchi Iyer (Ashe Murder, Tinnevelly)"?

(A) 23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)

(B) 1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)

(C) 1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)

(D) June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Vanchi Iyer (Ashe Murder, Tinnevelly)** (Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case), the verified Year & Location is **June 1911 (Maniyachi Junction, TN)**. Furthermore, Vanchinathan (Vanchi Iyer) of the *Bharatha Matha Association* (trained by V. V. S. Aiyar at Pondicherry). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case and Year & Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case"?

(A) 23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)

(B) 1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)

(C) 1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)

(D) 1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case** (Revolutionary Event / Conspiracy Case), the verified Year & Location is **23 December 1912 (Chandni Chowk, Delhi)**. Furthermore, Rash Behari Bose, Sachin Sanyal, Master Amir Chand, Avadh Bihari, Balmukund, Basanta Kumar Biswas. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Landmark INC Session / Organization and Year & Venue, which of the following is accurately matched with "1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th INC Sessions"?

(A) 1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)

(B) 1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)

(C) 1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)

(D) 1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th INC Sessions** (Landmark INC Session / Organization), the verified Year & Venue is **1885 (Bombay), 1886 (Calcutta), 1887 (Madras), 1888 (Allahabad)**. Furthermore, W. C. Bonnerjee (1st), Dadabhai Naoroji (1st Parsi), Badruddin Tyabji (1st Muslim), George Yule (1st European). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Landmark INC Session / Organization and Year & Venue, which of the following is accurately matched with "1896 Calcutta & 1905 Banaras Sessions"?

(A) 1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)
(B) 1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)
(C) 1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)
(D) 1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **1896 Calcutta & 1905 Banaras Sessions** (Landmark INC Session / Organization), the verified Year & Venue is **1896 (Calcutta) / 1905 (Banaras)**.
Furthermore, Rahimatullah M. Sayani / Gopal Krishna Gokhale. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Landmark INC Session / Organization and Year & Venue, which of the following is accurately matched with "1906 Calcutta & 1907 Surat Sessions"?

(A) 1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)
(B) 1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)
(C) 1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)
(D) 1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **1906 Calcutta & 1907 Surat Sessions** (Landmark INC Session / Organization), the verified Year & Venue is **1906 (Calcutta) / 1907 (Surat, Tapti bank)**. Furthermore, Dadabhai Naoroji / Rash Behari Ghosh. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Landmark INC Session / Organization and Year & Venue, which of the following is accurately matched with "Abhinav Bharat & Anushilan Samiti"?

(A) 1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)
(B) 1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)
(C) 1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)
(D) 1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Abhinav Bharat & Anushilan Samiti** (Landmark INC Session / Organization), the verified Year & Venue is **1904 (Nashik) / 1902 (Calcutta & Dhaka)**. Furthermore, V. D. Savarkar & Ganesh Savarkar (*Mitra Mela* 1899) / Promotha Mitter, Jatindranath Banerjee, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Pulin Das. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #73 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q73. With reference to Landmark INC Session / Organization and Year & Venue, which of the following is accurately matched with "India House (London) & Ghadar Party"?

(A) 1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)
(B) 1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)
(C) 1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)
(D) 1925–1928 (Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, UP)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **India House (London) & Ghadar Party** (Landmark INC Session / Organization), the verified Year & Venue is **1905 (London) / 1913 (San Francisco, USA)**. Furthermore, Shyamji Krishna Varma (*The Indian Sociologist*, Madan Lal Dhingra, Madam Bhikaji Cama at Stuttgart 1907) / Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #74 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q74. With reference to Labour / Leftist Milestone and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Bombay Mill-Hands Association & Madras Labour Union"?

(A) 1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)
(B) 1925–1928 (Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, UP)
(C) 1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)
(D) 1917 (Bihar) & 1918 (Gujarat)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Bombay Mill-Hands Association & Madras Labour Union** (Labour / Leftist Milestone), the verified Year is **1890 (Bombay) / April 1918 (Madras)**. Furthermore, Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (published *Deenbandhu*) / B. P. Wadia & V. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliar. (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #75 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q75. With reference to Labour / Leftist Milestone and Year, which of the following is accurately matched with "Trade Union Act (1926) & Trade Disputes Act (1929)"?

(A) 1925–1928 (Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, UP)
(B) 1917 (Bihar) & 1918 (Gujarat)
(C) 1920–1922 (All-India)
(D) 1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Trade Union Act (1926) & Trade Disputes Act (1929)** (Labour / Leftist Milestone), the verified Year is **1926 & 1929 (Lord Irwin)**. Furthermore, Legalized registered trade unions and granted immunity from civil/criminal conspiracy (1926); banned strikes in public utilities and sympathetic strikes (1929). (Source: NCERT Modern India Textbooks & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Cartaze & Armada-Cafila System:** Sea-pass licensing and convoy naval protection system enforced in the Indian Ocean by the **Portuguese (*Estado da India*)** (NCERT).

2. **Battle of Swally / Suvali (1612):** Naval victory of English **Captain Thomas Best** over the Portuguese off Surat, convincing Emperor Jahangir to issue the **1613 Farman** (NCERT).

3. **Fort St. George (Madras, 1639) & Fort William (Calcutta, 1700):** First major fortified Presidency headquarters of the English East India Company founded by **Francis Day** and **Job Charnock** respectively (NCERT).

4. **Battle of Wandiwash (22 January 1760):** Third Carnatic War battle where British general **Sir Eyre Coote** decisively defeated French commander **Count de Lally** (NCERT).

5. **Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757):** Conspiracy-aided victory of **Robert Clive** over **Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah**, installing **Mir Jafar** as Nawab of Bengal (NCERT).

6. **Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764):** Victory of **Major Hector Munro** over the combined forces of **Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah of Awadh, and Emperor Shah Alam II** (NCERT).

7. **Dual Government of Bengal (1765–1772):** Instituted by **Robert Clive** after the Allahabad Treaty and **abolished by Warren Hastings in 1772** (NCERT).

8. **Treaty of Salbai (May 1782):** Concluded the **First Anglo-Maratha War** between **Warren Hastings** and Poona regent **Nana Phadnavis** (mediated by **Mahadji Scindia**) (NCERT).

9. **Asiatic Society of Bengal (1784, Calcutta):** Founded by **Sir William Jones** (under Warren Hastings' patronage) to study Sanskrit and Oriental history; **Charles Wilkins** translated the *Bhagavad Gita* into English in 1785 (Indian Culture Portal).

10. **Cornwallis Code (1793):** Separated **revenue administration from civil jurisdiction**, divesting the District Collector of judicial/magisterial powers; made **Lord Cornwallis** the pioneer of the covenanted civil service (NCERT).

11. **Treaty of Bassein (31 December 1802):** Subsidiary Alliance signed by **Peshwa Baji Rao II** with **Lord Wellesley**, triggering the **Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05)** (NCERT).

12. **Vellore Mutiny (10 July 1806):** Early sepoy uprising at Vellore Fort (Madras Presidency) during **Sir George Barlow's** tenure against new turban/dress regulations banning caste marks and ear-rings (NCERT).

13. **Treaty of Amritsar (25 April 1809):** Signed between **Maharaja Ranjit Singh** and British envoy **Charles Metcalfe** (sent by **Lord Minto I**), establishing the **Sutlej River** as the eastern boundary of the Sikh Empire (NCERT).

14. **Abolition of Sati (4 December 1829):** Enacted by **Lord William Bentinck** through **Regulation XVII of 1829** (initially in Bengal, extended to Madras and Bombay in 1830) at the urging of **Raja Rammohan Roy** (NCERT).

15. **Suppression of Thuggee (1830):** Executed under **Lord William Bentinck** by **Colonel William Sleeman** (NCERT).

16. **First Railway Line in India (16 April 1853):** Ran **34 km (21 miles) from Bori Bunder (Bombay) to Thane** during the tenure of **Lord Dalhousie**, who also introduced the **Electric Telegraph** (Calcutta to Agra) and the **Post Office Act (1854)** (NCERT).

17. **Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act (Act XV of July 1856):** Passed through the tireless campaign of **Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar** (NCERT).

18. **Azamgarh Proclamation (25 August 1857):** Rebel manifesto issued during the 1857 uprising appealing to Zamindars, merchants, artisans, Pundits, and Fakirs to unite across Hindu-Muslim lines against British rule (NCERT).

19. **Indian Councils Act of 1861 (Lord Canning):** Initiated legislative decentralization (restoring legislative powers to Bombay and Madras), recognized the **Portfolio System**, and empowered the Viceroy to issue **6-month Ordinances** (UPSC).

20. **Satyendranath Tagore (1863):** Elder brother of Rabindranath Tagore who became the **first Indian to qualify for the covenanted Indian Civil Service (ICS)** in London (Indian Culture Portal).

21. **Prarthana Samaj (1867, Bombay):** Founded by **Dr. Atmaram Pandurang** and **Mahadev Govind Ranade** to promote monotheism, inter-dining, widow remarriage, and women's education (NCERT).

22. **Satyarth Prakash (1875):** Hindi magnum opus of **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**, founder of the **Arya Samaj (1875)** (Indian Culture Portal).

23. **Deccan Education Society (1884, Poona):** Founded by **M. G. Ranade, V. G. Chiplunkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar**, establishing **Fergusson College (1885)** (NCERT).

24. **First Factory Act (1881, Lord Ripon) & Second Factory Act (1891, Lord Lansdowne):** The 1881 Act regulated child labour (prohibiting children under 7 and fixing 9 hours for ages 7–12); the 1891 Act fixed an 11-hour limit for women and a weekly holiday (NCERT).

25. **Lord Ripon (1880–1884):** Celebrated as the **Father of Local Self-Government in India (1882 Resolution)**; repealed the Vernacular Press Act (1882), appointed the Hunter Education Commission (1882), and introduced the **Ilbert Bill (1883)** (NCERT).

26. **A. O. Hume & W. C. Bonnerjee (28 December 1885):** Respectively the General Secretary/Founder and First President of the **Indian National Congress** at Bombay (attended by **72 delegates**) (NCERT).

27. **Servants of India Society (June 1905, Poona):** Founded by **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** (with **Srinivasa Sastri**, H. N. Kunzru, and N. M. Joshi) to train national missionaries for the service of India (Indian Culture Portal).

28. **16 October 1905:** Date on which **Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal** came into force, observed across Bengal as a day of fasting, *Raksha Bandhan*, and *Vande Mataram* processions (NCERT).

29. **Muzaffarpur Bomb Case (30 April 1908): Khudiram Bose** (hanged at age 18) and **Prafulla Chaki** threw a bomb aimed at tyrannical magistrate **Douglas Kingsford** (Indian Culture Portal).

30. **Morley-Minto Reforms (1909):** Introduced **Separate Electorates for Muslims**; Lord Minto came to be called the "*Father of Communal Electorate*" (NCERT).

31. **Ghadar Weekly (1 November 1913):** First published in **Urdu** (and shortly thereafter in **Gurmukhi**) from San Francisco with the masthead "*Angrezi Raj Ka Dushman*" (Indian Culture Portal).

32. **Komagata Maru Incident (1914):** Japanese steamship chartered by **Baba Gurdit Singh** carrying 376 Punjabi passengers that was turned back from **Vancouver (Canada)** and fired upon by British police at **Budge Budge (Calcutta)** (NCERT).

33. **Lucknow Pact (December 1916):** Joint constitutional scheme adopted by the **INC and All-India Muslim League** alongside the reunion of Moderates and Extremists under President **Ambica Charan Mazumdar** (NCERT).

34. **Sabarmati Ashram (Satyagraha Ashram):** Founded by **Mahatma Gandhi** at Kochrab (1915) and shifted to the banks of the **Sabarmati River in Ahmedabad in June 1917** (Indian Culture Portal).

35. **Tinkathia System (Champaran, 1917):** Colonial planter system forcing tenants to grow indigo on **3/20th of their landholding**, abolished after **Mahatma Gandhi's first Satyagraha in India** (NCERT).

36. **All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC, 31 October 1920):** Founded in Bombay with **Lala Lajpat Rai** as first President, **Dewan Chaman Lal** as General Secretary, and **Joseph Baptista** as Vice-President (NCERT).

37. **Nagpur Session of INC (December 1920):** Presided over by **C. Vijayaraghavachariar**; restructured Provincial Congress Committees on a **linguistic basis** and created the **15-member CWC** (NCERT).

38. **Chauri Chaura Incident (4/5 February 1922):** Violent clash in Gorakhpur district (UP) that prompted **Mahatma Gandhi** to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement via the **Bardoli Resolution (12 February 1922)** (NCERT).

39. **Belgaum Session of INC (December 1924):** The **only session of the Indian National Congress ever presided over by Mahatma Gandhi** (Indian Culture Portal).

40. **Kanpur Session of INC (December 1925):** Presided over by **Sarojini Naidu** — the **first Indian woman President of the INC** (whereas **Annie Besant** at **Calcutta, 1917** was the **first woman President** overall, and **Nelli Sengupta** at **Calcutta, 1933** was the third woman President) (Indian Culture Portal).

41. **Kakori Train Action (9 August 1925):** Executed by the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** near Lucknow; **Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri** were martyred (Indian Culture Portal).

42. **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928, Gujarat):** Peasant movement against a 22%/30% revenue hike led by **Vallabhbhai Patel**, where the women of Bardoli bestowed on him the title **"Sardar"** (NCERT).

43. **Butler Committee (1927) & Whitley Commission (1929):** Appointed respectively to examine the **relationship between the British Crown Paramountcy and Indian Princely States** (Harcourt Butler) and **conditions of industrial labour in India** (J. H. Whitley) (**UPSC**).

44. **Chittagong Armoury Raid (18 April 1930):** Led by **Masterda Surya Sen** in the name of the *Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch*, joined by **Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Ananta Singh, Pritilata Waddedar, and Kalpana Datta** (**Indian Culture Portal**).

45. **Dandi Salt March (12 March – 6 April 1930):** 24-day, 240-mile march by **Mahatma Gandhi and 78 Satyagrahis** from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to launch the **Civil Disobedience Movement** (**NCERT**).

46. **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (5 March 1931):** Signed before the **Karachi INC Session (March 1931)**, leading to the suspension of the first phase of CDM and Gandhi's attendance at the **Second London Constitutional Conference** (**NCERT**).

47. **Poona Pact (24 September 1932):** Signed at Yerwada Jail between **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya** (for Gandhi), replacing Separate Electorates for Depressed Classes with **147/148 Reserved Seats under Joint Electorates** (**NCERT**).

48. **Congress Socialist Party (1934) & All-India Kisan Sabha (1936):** Founded respectively by **Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani** (1934) and by **Swami Sahajanand Saraswati and N. G. Ranga** at Lucknow (1936) (**NCERT**).

49. **Faizpur Session of INC (December 1936, Maharashtra):** Presided over by **Jawaharlal Nehru**; the **very first INC session held in a rural village** (**Indian Culture Portal**).

50. **Tripuri Crisis (March 1939, Jabalpur):** After **Subhas Chandra Bose** defeated Gandhi's nominee **Pattabhi Sitaramayya** and resigned over the CWC formation deadlock (Pant Resolution), **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** became Congress President and Bose formed the **Forward Bloc (May 1939)** (**NCERT**).

51. **August Kranti / Quit India Resolution (8 August 1942, Gowalia Tank, Bombay):** Moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru**, seconded by **Sardar Patel**, and crowned by **Mahatma Gandhi's "*Do or Die*" speech** (**NCERT**).

52. **Parallel Governments of 1942:** Established at **Ballia** (Chittu Pandey), **Tamluk / Midnapore** (*Jatiya Sarkar*), and **Satara** (*Prati Sarkar* under **Nana Patil and Y. B. Chavan**) (**NCERT**).

53. **Rani of Jhansi Regiment (1943):** Women's combat regiment of the **Azad Hind Fauj (INA)** formed by **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose** in Singapore and commanded by **Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan (Sahgal)** (**Indian Culture Portal**).

54. **Cabinet Mission Plan (May 1946):** Rejected Pakistan, proposed a **Three-Tier Union** with **Sections A, B, and C**, and established the **389-member Constituent Assembly** (**NCERT**).

55. **Interim Government (2 September 1946):** Headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** (Vice-President of the Executive Council), with **Sardar Patel** (Home, Information & Broadcasting), **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** (Food & Agriculture), **Baldev Singh** (Defence), **C. Rajagopalachari** (Education), **Jagjivan Ram** (Labour), and **Liaquat Ali Khan** (Finance — joined October 1946) (**NCERT**).

56. **J. B. Kripalani (Acharya Kripalani):** Served as the **President of the Indian National Congress at the time of Indian Independence in August 1947** (elected at the **November 1946 Meerut Session**) (**Indian Culture Portal**).

57. **Operation Polo (13–17 September 1948) & Operation Vijay (18–19 December 1961):** Military operations that integrated **Hyderabad** (1948) and liberated **Goa, Daman, and Diu** from Portuguese rule (1961) respectively (**NCERT**).

58. **Potti Sreeramulu (15 December 1952):** Gandhian leader whose martyrdom after a 58-day fast led to the creation of **Andhra State on 1 October 1953** (first linguistic state) and the appointment of the **Fazl Ali States Reorganization Commission** (**NCERT**).

59. **First & Second Five-Year Plans (1951–56 & 1956–61):** Based on the **Harrod-Domar Model** (agriculture/dams) and the **Nehru-Mahalanobis Model** (heavy industries — Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela steel plants) respectively (NCERT).

60. **Belgrade Summit (September 1961):** Inaugural conference of the **Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)** co-founded by **Jawaharlal Nehru (India), Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia), Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt), Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana), and Sukarno (Indonesia)** (NCERT).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Advent of Europeans, Carnatic Wars & British Conquest of Bengal, Mysore, Marathas & Punjab (1498–1849)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: British Economic Policies, Land Revenue Settlements, Constitutional Acts & the Revolt of 1857	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Socio-Religious Reform Movements, Educational Commissions, Press & Tribal-Peasant Uprisings	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Rise of Indian Nationalism, Foundation of INC, Moderate Phase & Swadeshi Movement (1858–1915)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Gandhian Era I — Champaran to Non-Cooperation, Swarajists & Revolutionary Phase II (1915–1929)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Gandhian Era II — Civil Disobedience, Dandi March, Poona Pact & the 1935 Act (1930–1939)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Quit India Movement, INA, Cabinet Mission, Partition & Independence (1940–1947)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Post-Independence Consolidation — Integration of Princely States, Linguistic Reorganization & Planned Development (1947–1964)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**