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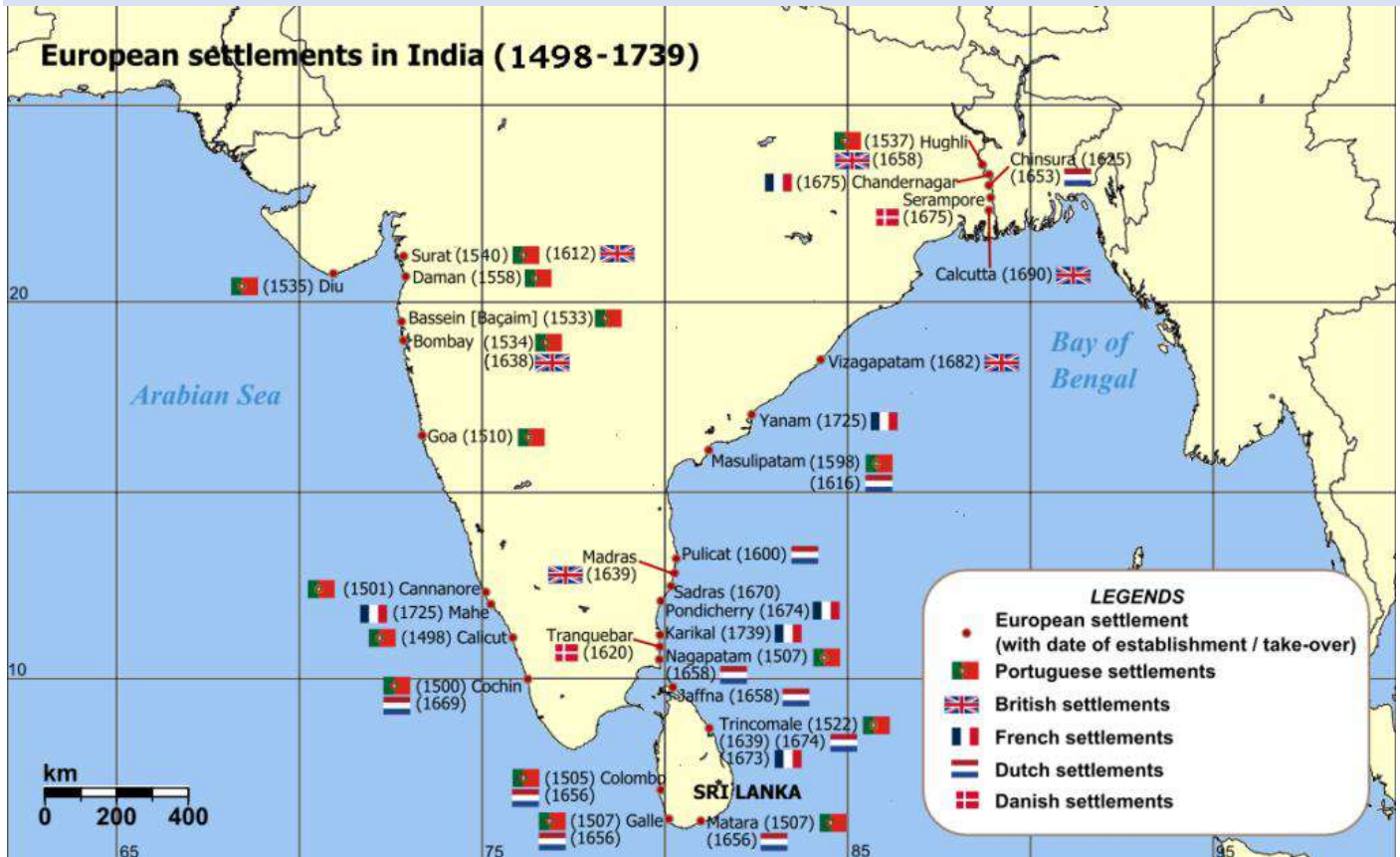


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ADVENT OF EUROPEANS



Portuguese

- **1498:** Vasco da Gama reached Calicut, guided by Abdul Majid.
- **1500:** Pedro Alvarez Cabral established a factory at Calicut but faced resistance.

Major Conflicts

- Opposition from Zamorin and Arab merchants.
- **Capture of Hooghly (1632):** Shah Jahan retaliated against Portuguese piracy & slave trade
- Lost favour with Mughal (Jahangir & Shah Jahan)

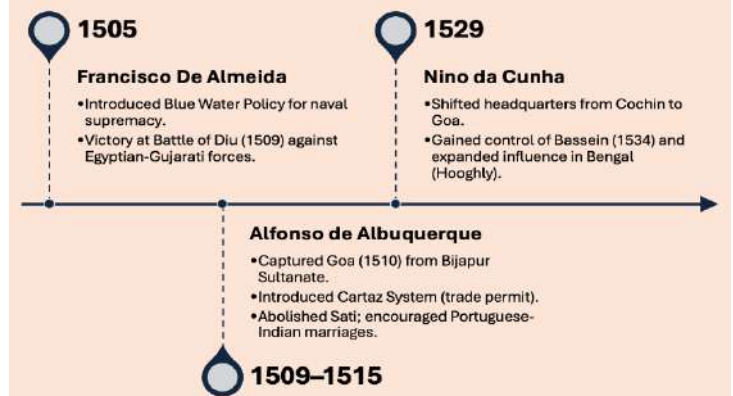
Legacy

- **Naval Innovations:** Introduced cannons, multi-decked ships, and maritime organization.
- **Military Contributions:** Inspired Mughal use of field guns and infantry drilling.
- **Cultural Influence:** Promoted arts, carving, and European techniques in Goa.

Decline

- **Emergence of stronger powers:** Mughals, Marathas, Dutch, and English.
- Union with Spain (1580-81) diverted focus.
- Lost Salsette and Bassein (1739) to Marathas.
- **Goa annexed** by Govt of India in **1961**.

Leaders and Policies



Promoted **Christianity** aggressively; introduced the **Inquisition** in Goa.

Jesuits influenced Akbar's court but failed to convert him.

Religious and Cultural Impact

Introduced crops like **tobacco & cashew**

Contributions in **Art & Architecture** (filigree work, churches).

Dutch

- **Cornelis de Houtman (1596):** First Dutchman to reach Sumatra and Bantam.
- **1602:** Formation of Dutch East India Company (VOC).
 - Authorized to trade, wage war, sign treaties, take territories, and build fortresses.

Trade and Commerce

- **Exported:** Indigo, textiles, silk, saltpetre, opium, and rice.
- **Redistributive trade focus:** Spices and black pepper from the Malay Archipelago.

Dutch Settlements in India

1. First Factory (1605)

Location: Masulipatnam, Andhra Pradesh

2. Nagapatam

Captured **Nagapatam** near Madras (Chennai) from the Portuguese, making it their main South India stronghold.

3. Key Factories

South India:
Pulicat (1609)
Bimlipatam (1641)
Karaikal (1645)
Nagapatam (1658)
Cochin (1663)

West India: Surat (1616)

• **Bengal & Bihar:**
Chinsura (1653)
Kasimbazar
Balasore
Patna

Anglo-Dutch Rivalry

- **1623: Amboyna Massacre**—Dutch killed 10 Englishmen and 9 Japanese, intensifying tensions.
- **1667: Treaty of Breda**—British left Indonesia; Dutch focused on trade there.

Decline

- Prioritized the Spice Islands in Indonesia over India.
- **1759: Battle of Hooghly**—English defeated the Dutch, ending their ambitions in India.
- Limited interest in empire-building; focus shifted entirely to Indonesia.

Legacy

- Created a commercial network across Asia.
- Spices, particularly **black pepper**, remained a **central Dutch trade interest**.
- Dutch was first to start a **joint stock company** to trade with India.

Q. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements: [CSE-2022]

1. The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
2. Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
3. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagar empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a.) 1 and 2 only **(b.) 2 and 3 only**
(c.) 1 and 3 only (d.) 1, 2 and 3

English

- **Francis Drake's Voyage (1580):** Encouraged English interest in Eastern trade.
- **1588:** Victory over the Spanish Armada, boosting English maritime and commercial enterprise.
- **1599:** Formation of 'Merchant Adventurers' group by English merchants.
- **1600:** Queen Elizabeth, I granted a charter, creating the East India Company with exclusive trading rights.
- **1609:** Charter extended indefinitely.
- Initially, the company targeted India due to the Dutch focus on the East Indies.

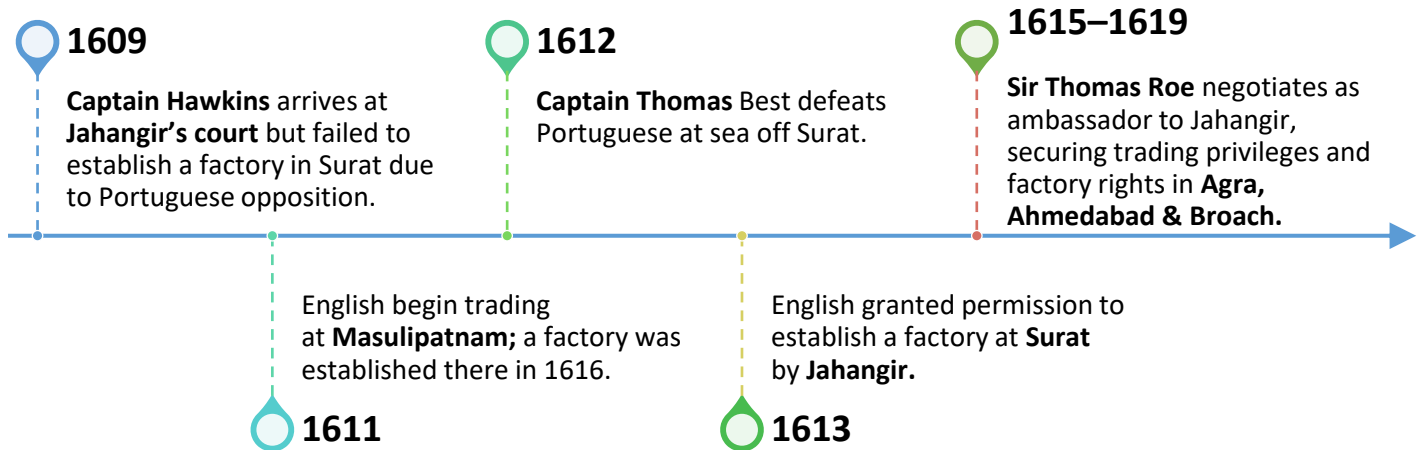
In the first quarter of seventeenth century, in which of the following was/were the factory/factories of the English East India Company located? [CSE-2021]

1. Broach
2. Chicacole
3. Trichinopoly

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a.) 1 only** (b.) 1 and 2 only
(c.) 3 only (d.) 2 and 3 only

Foothold in West & South:

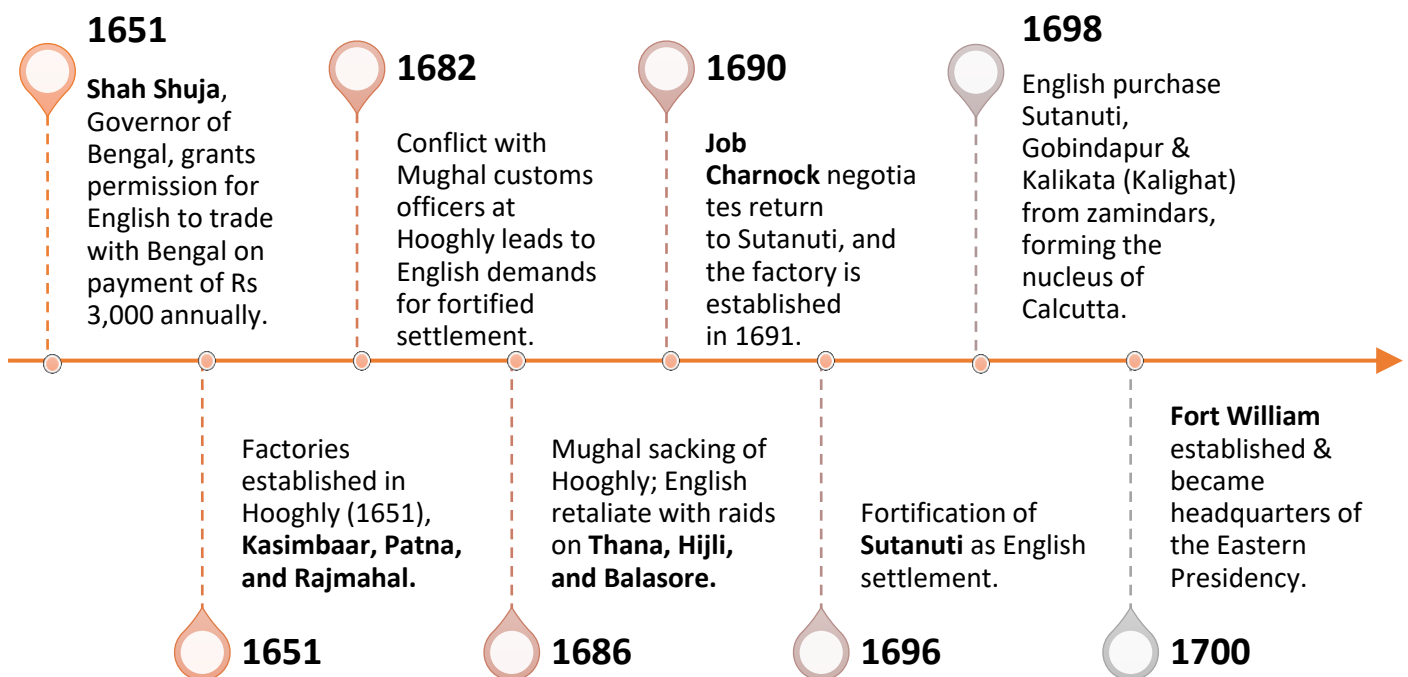


- **1662:** Bombay gifted to King Charles II as dowry from the Portuguese.
- **1668:** Bombay given to the East India Company for a nominal annual payment.
- **1687:** Shift of Western Presidency from Surat to Bombay.
- 1632: Golden Farman from Sultan of Golconda grants the Company the privilege of trading freely.
- **1639:** Permission granted to build **Fort St. George** at Madras (later replacing Masulipatnam as southern headquarters).
- **1633:** English factories established at Hariharpur (Mahanadi Delta) and Balasore (Odisha).

Q. The place of English East India Company settlement in Madras was known as [NDA & NA-II, 2018]

- (a.) Fort William **(b.) Fort St. George**
(c.) Elphinstone Circle (d.) Marble Palace

Foothold in Bengal



The College of Fort William was established by which one of the following Governor-Generals? [CDS-II, 2018]

- (a.) Warren Hastings (b.) Lord Cornwallis
(c.) **Richard Wellesley** (d.) William Bentinck

Farrukh Siyar's Farman's:

1715: John Surman's mission to Farrukhsiyar yields important farmans giving privileges in Bengal, Gujarat, and Hyderabad.

- **Bengal Privileges:** Exemption from additional customs duties; permission to issue **dastaks** for transportation of goods.
- **Hyderabad:** Retention of duty-free trade privileges.
- **Surat:** Exemption from all duties on an annual payment of 10,000 rupees.

Merging of two companies 1688

- After the **English Revolution**, a rival company forms, which fails to gain traction.
- **1708:** Two English companies merge to form the 'United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies'. This company became the dominant power in India and continued to establish British political control

French:

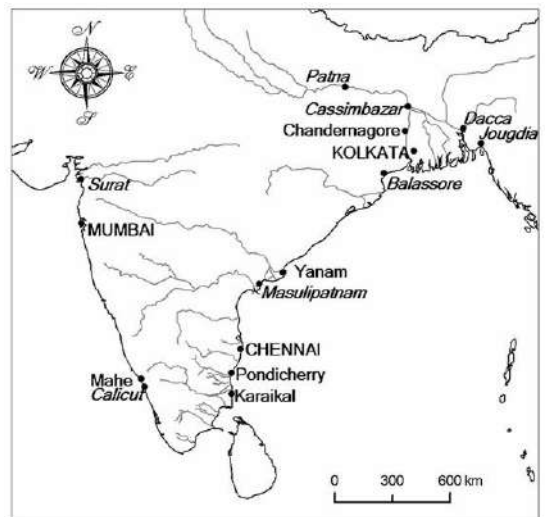
Established in 1664 by Jean-Baptiste Colbert under Louis XIV, granted a 50-year monopoly over trade in Indian and Pacific Oceans.

Early Expeditions:

- **1667:** Francois Caron set up the **first French factory in Surat**.
- **1669: Masulipatnam factory** founded by Mercara under Sultan of Golconda's permission.
- **1673:** Township established at **Chandernagore (Bengal)** with permission from **Shaista Khan**.
- **1674:** Settlement established in Pondicherry by **Francois Martin**, becoming the nerve center of French operations.

Trading Centres in India

- Major settlements: **Pondicherry, Mahe, Karaikal, Balasore, Qasim Bazar.**



The Anglo-French Struggle for Supremacy: the Carnatic Wars

Carnatic War	Cause	Course	Result	Significance
First Carnatic War (1740–48)	Extension of Anglo-French conflict in Europe (Austrian War of Succession).	1746: French seized Madras; English sought Nawab Anwar-ud-din's help. Battle of St. Thome (1746): French defeated Nawab's large army.	Treaty of Aix-La-Chapelle (1748): Madras returned to British.	Importance of naval supremacy and disciplined forces in India.
Second Carnatic War (1749–54)	Rivalry over succession in Hyderabad and Carnatic. French backed Muzaffar Jang & Chanda Sahib; British supported Nasir Jang & Anwar-ud-din.	Battle of Ambur (1749): French-backed forces killed Anwar-ud-din. 1751: Robert Clive captured Arcot. 1752: Chanda Sahib executed.	Treaty between Godeheu & British: Non-interference in native disputes.	Europeans began influencing Indian politics significantly.
Third Carnatic War (1758–63)	Extension of the Seven Years' War in Europe.	1758: French captured Fort St. David & Vizianagaram. Battle of Wandiwash (1760): British defeated French under General Lally. 1761: Pondicherry fell to British.	Treaty of Paris (1763): French retained trading posts but lost political ambitions.	British became supreme European power in India.

DANES:

- The Danish East India Company was established in 1616 and, in 1620, they founded a factory at **Tranquebar near Tanjore**, on the eastern coast of India.
- Their principal settlement was at Serampore near Calcutta. The Danish factories, which were not important at any time, were sold to the British government in 1845.
- The Danes are better known for their missionary activities than for commerce.

At which one of the following places did the Danes establish their settlement in India? [NDA-I - 2023]

- (a.) Chinsura (b.) Karaikal
(c.) Mahe (d.) **Tranquebar**

Wars of expansion of East India Company

The Anglo-Mysore Wars was a series of **four military confrontations** in India between the **British and the rulers of Mysore**

WAR : GOVERNOR	REASON	IMPACT	TREATY
First Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) Harry Verelst (Bengal Governor)	Hyder Ali built a strong army and annexed many regions in the South including Bidnur, Canara, Sera, Malabar and Sunda.	The conquered territories were restored to each other It was also agreed that they would help each other in case of a foreign attack	Treaty of Madras
Second-Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84) Warren Hastings	The Marathas attacked Mysore in 1771. But the British refused to honour the Treaty of Madras and did not give support to Hyder Ali.	Hyder Ali forged an alliance with the Nizam and the Marathas and defeated the British forces in Arcot.	Treaty of Mangalore
Third-Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) Cornwallis	Tipu declared war on Travancore in 1789. Travancore was a friendly state of the British. Also question of French support of Tipu was a reason.	Tipu had to cede half of his kingdom to the English including the areas of Malabar, Dindigul, Coorg and Baramahal.	Treaty of Seringapatam
Fourth-Anglo-Mysore War (1799) Wellesley	Tipu refused to accept the Subsidiary Alliance of Lord Wellesley. Tipu aligned with the French which the British saw as a threat.	Mysore entered into a Subsidiary Alliance with the British and a British resident was placed at the Mysore Court.	Subsidiary alliance

Q. Chronologically arrange the following treaties/conventions signed between the Marathas and the British (starting with the earliest): [CDS-I, 2021]

1. Treaty of Salbai
2. Treaty of Purandar
3. Convention of Wadgaon
4. Treaty of Surat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a.) **4-2-3-1**
(b.) 4-3-2-1
(c.) 1-3-2-4
(d.) 1-2-3-4

ANGLO MARATHA WAR

There were three Anglo-Maratha wars (or Maratha Wars) fought between the late 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century between the British and the Marathas

WAR	REASON	IMPACT	TREATY
First Anglo-Maratha War (1775 – 1782) WARREN HASTINGS	British's increasing intervention in Maratha internal and external matters, Rivalry for power between Madhav Rao and Raghunath Rao, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rejection of treaty of Surat. Breaking treaty of Purandar. 	The East India Company held Salsette and Bassein. The Marathas also gave it a guarantee that they would get their Deccan holdings back from Hyder Ali of Mysore. In addition, the Marathas swore not to give the French any other provinces.	Treaty of wadgaon and treaty of Salbai.
Second Anglo-Maratha War [1803-05] WELLESLEY	Murder of brother of yashvant rao by bajirao 2 created internal rift. He fought with Holkar and after defeat took British help and signed treaty of bassein	Marathas lost and they have to surrender lots of property to EIC	Treaty of Rajpurghat.
Third Anglo-Maratha War [1817-19] LORD HASTINGS	conflict between PINDARIS AND BRITISH, Maratha attacked British during their struggle with Pindaris.	Battle of kikri , battle of sitabuldi , Battle of mahidpur	British Paramountcy

Doctrine:

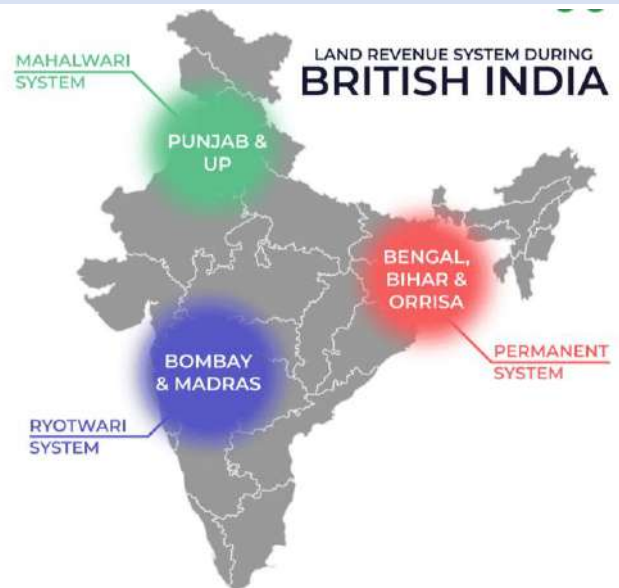
Doctrine	Proponent	Objective	Key features	Impact
Ring Fence Policy	Warren Hastings	Defend British territories and trade interests.	Created buffer zones with friendly states (e.g., Awadh, Rohilkhand). States paid for British protection.	Laid the groundwork for British intervention in Indian states.
Subsidiary Alliance	Lord Wellesley	Expand British influence over Indian states.	States disbanded armies; hosted British troops; prohibited alliances without British approval.	Politically subjugated states, strengthened British control.
Doctrine of Lapse	Lord Dalhousie	Annex states without a male heir.	Refused to recognize adopted heirs. Annexed Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, etc.	Sparked resentment, contributed to the Revolt of 1857.
Doctrine of Proud Reserve	Lord Lytton	Maintain British superiority over Indians.	Racial superiority emphasized; British officials avoided close interaction with Indians.	Widened the racial divide; fueled anti-British sentiment.
Doctrine of Masterly Inactivity	John Lawrence	Avoid unnecessary involvement in Afghanistan.	Advocated neutrality and non-aggression but ensured strong internal defenses.	Prevented costly wars; later replaced by interventionist policies.

Land Revenue System

Land revenue was one of the major sources of income for Britishers in India.

The Zamindari System

- The zamindari system was introduced by **Lord Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement**
- It fixed the land rights of the members in **perpetuity** without any provision for rent or occupancy right for actual cultivators.
- Under the Zamindari system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries known as **Zamindars**.
- The share of the government in the total land revenue collected by the zamindars was kept at **10/11th**, with the remainder going to zamindars.
- The system was most prevalent in West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, UP, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.



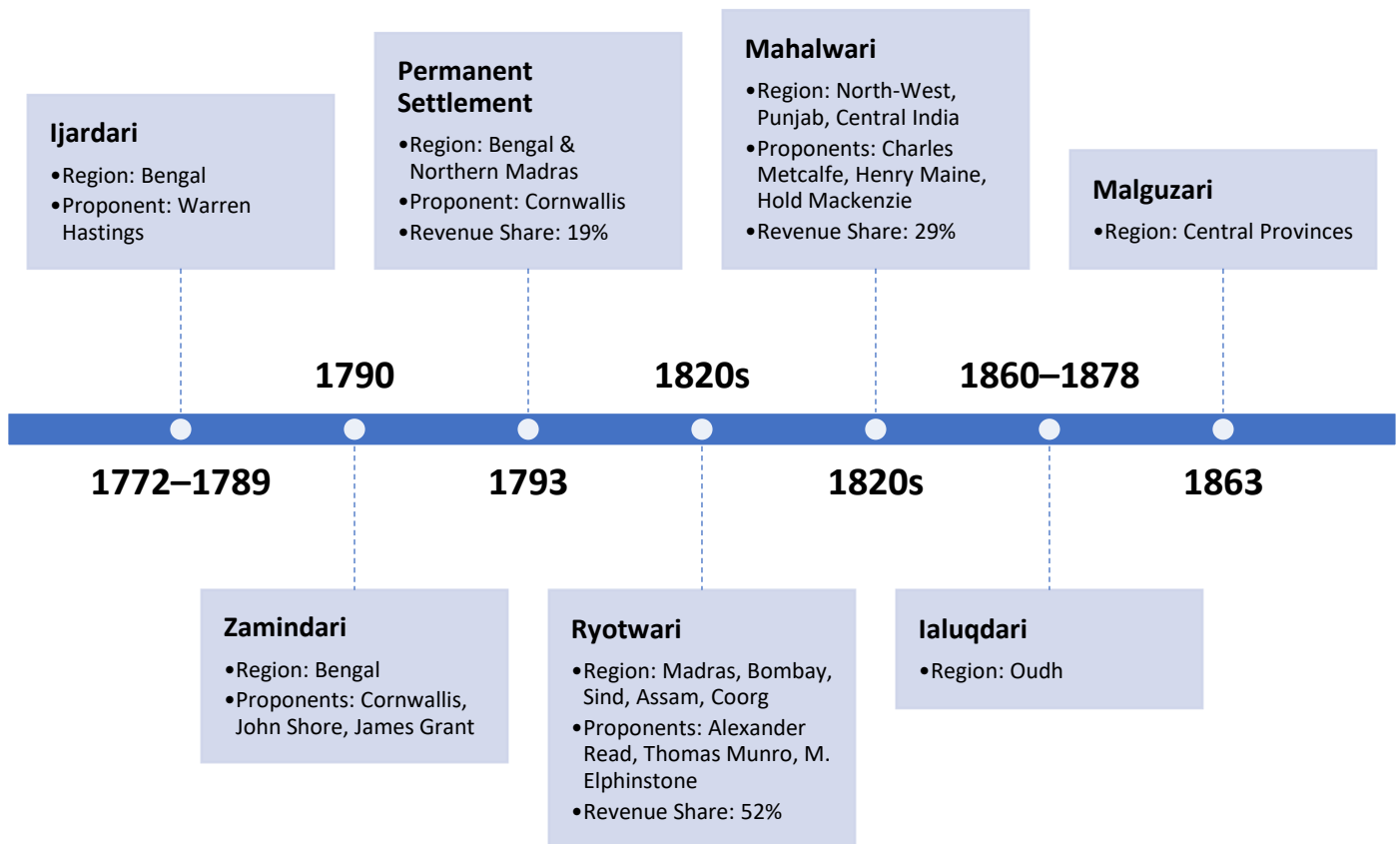
<p>The Ryotwari System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system that came to be known as the Ryotwari System, was devised by Captain Alexander Read and Sir Thomas Munro at the end of the 18th century and introduced by the latter when he was governor of Madras Presidency (1819–26). • Under this system , the land revenue was paid by the farmers directly to the state. • In this system, the Individual cultivator called Ryot had full rights regarding sale, transfer, and leasing of the land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ryots could not be evicted from their land as long as they paid the rent. <p>It was prevalent in most of south India, and was first introduced in Tamil Nadu. later extended to Maharashtra, Berar, East Punjab, Coorg and Assam.</p>
<p>The Mahalwari System</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Company officials were convinced that the system of revenue had to be changed again. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The revenues cannot be fixed permanently at such a time when the Company needs more money. • In 1822, Englishman Holt Mackenzie devised a new system known as the Mahalwari System in the North Western Provinces of the Bengal Presidency (most of this area is now in Uttar Pradesh). • Under the system, the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the village headmen on behalf of the whole village (and not the zamindar). • The entire village was converted into one bigger unit called ‘Mahal’ and was treated as one unit for the payment of land revenue. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The revenue under the Mahalwari system was to be revised periodically and not fixed permanently. • The system was popularised by Lord William Bentick in Agra and Awadh and was later extended to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.



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People's Resistance Against British Before 1857

<p>Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triggered by the famine of 1770 and harsh British economic policies, led by sanyasis joined by dispossessed zamindars, disbanded soldiers, and the rural poor. Involved raids on Company factories and treasuries; subdued by Warren Hastings after prolonged resistance. Showcased Hindu-Muslim unity in participation; also referred to as the Fakir Rebellion. Key leaders: Majnum Shah, Chirag Ali, Musa Shah, Bhawani Pathak, and Debi Chaudhurani (highlighting women's role). Inspired Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's novels: Anandamath (semi-historical) and Devi Chaudhurani (focused on women's resistance).
<p>Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English took control of Midnapore in 1760; initial harmony between zamindars, talukdars, and ryots. Introduction of the new land revenue system (1772) disrupted relationships, with zamindars siding with ryots against English revenue officials. Regions Affected: Dhalbhum, Manbhumi, Raipur, Panchet, Jhatibuni, Karnagarh, Bagri, and the Jungle Mahals (west and northwest Midnapore). Outcome: Zamindars were dispossessed of their lands by the 1800s. Key Leaders: Damodar Singh and Jagannath Dhal.
<p>Revolt of Moamarias (1769-99)</p>	<p>Revolt by low-caste Moamarias, followers of Aniruddhadeva (1553-1624), against the Ahom kings of Assam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakened the Ahom kingdom, enabling attacks like the Darrang King's revolt (1792), supported by burkandazes (demobilized soldiers). Ahom rulers sought British assistance to suppress the revolts. Key Regions: Bhatiapar (headquarters), Rangpur (now in Bangladesh), and Jorhat. Outcome: Ahom kingdom survived the rebellion but was weakened, leading to a Burmese invasion and eventual British rule.

<p>Civil Uprisings in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich (1781)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warren Hastings planned to raise funds for wars against Marathas and Mysore by involving English officers as izaradars (revenue farmers) in Awadh. • Key Figure: Major Alexander Hannay was appointed izaradar for Gorakhpur and Bahraich in 1778, securing a revenue deal of 22 lakh rupees for one year. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hannay's oppressive revenue demands caused panic among zamindars and cultivators. • In 1781, a zamindari uprising erupted; Hannay's subordinates were killed or besieged by guerrilla forces. • Although suppressed, Hannay was dismissed, and his izaras forcibly removed.
<p>Revolt of Raja of Vizianagaram (1794)</p>	<p>1758 Treaty: English allied with Ananda Gajapatiraju, ruler of Vizianagaram, to oust the French from the Northern Circars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betrayal: English violated the treaty after their success; Ananda Raju died before challenging them. • Demand for Tribute: English demanded 3 lakh rupees and the disbanding of troops from Vizayamaraju, the new Raja of Vizianagaram, leading to revolt. <p>Revolt and Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raja, supported by his subjects, revolted. • English captured the raja in 1793 and ordered his exile with a pension, but he refused. • Raja died in the Battle of Padmanabham (1794) in modern Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. • Aftermath: Vizianagaram came under Company rule. Later, the estate was offered to the raja's son with reduced demands for presents.
<p>Revolt of Dhundia Wagh in Bednur (1799-1800)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhundia Wagh, a local Maratha leader, was converted to Islam by Tipu Sultan and imprisoned for misadventures. • Released after the fall of Seringapatam (1799) during the British conquest of Mysore. <p>Course of Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhundia organized an anti-British force and carved out a small territory. • Defeated by the British in August 1799, he fled to the Maratha region and incited local princes against the British. • Took leadership of the resistance. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed in September 1800 while fighting British forces under Wellesley. • Though unsuccessful, Dhundia became a venerated leader of the masses.
<p>Resistance of Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja (1797; 1800-05)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja, known as Kerala Simham (Lion of Kerala), was the de facto head of Kottayam (Cotiote) in the Malabar region. <p>Early Resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resisted Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, and later the British (1793-1805). <p>Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Third Anglo-Mysore War (1790-92) extended British control over Kottayam, violating a 1790 agreement that recognized Kottayam's independence. • British-appointed Raja Vira Varma imposed high taxes, prompting a peasant resistance under Pazhassi Raja in 1793. <p>Course of Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used guerrilla warfare, leading to a peace treaty in 1797. • Resumed conflict in 1800 over a dispute in Wayanad. • Organized forces of Nairs, Mappilas, and Pathans (demobilized soldiers of Tipu Sultan).

	<p>Outcome: Kerala Varma Pazhassi Raja died in November 1805 in a gunfight at Mavila Todu near the Kerala-Karnataka border.</p>
Civil Rebellion in Awadh (1799)	<p>Wazir Ali Khan, fourth Nawab of Awadh, ascended the throne in 1797 with British support but was replaced by his uncle Saadat Ali Khan II due to strained relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wazir Ali was granted a pension in Benares. <p>Massacre of Benares (January 1799):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wazir Ali killed George Frederik Cherry, a British resident, during a lunch invitation. His guards killed two other Europeans and attacked the Magistrate of Benares. <p>Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wazir Ali raised an army of several thousand men, defeated by General Erskine. Fled to Butwal, later granted asylum by the Raja of Jaipur. <p>Extradition and Surrender:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arthur Wellesley negotiated Wazir Ali's extradition from Jaipur on the condition that he would neither be hanged nor put in fetters. Surrendered in December 1799 and confined to Fort William, Calcutta.
Uprisings in Ganjam and Gumsur (1800, 1835-37)	<p>Strikara Bhanj, zamindar of Gumsur (Ganjam district), refused to pay revenue in 1797 and openly rebelled in 1800.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joined by Jlani Deo (Vizianagar) and Jagannath Deo (Pratapgiri). Jagannath Deo was captured in 1804, and some districts were assigned to Strikara Bhanj. <p>Further Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhananjaya Bhanj, son of Strikara, forced his father to leave in 1807-08 and rebelled. Dhananjaya surrendered in 1815, and Strikara was reinstated in 1819, managing the estate until 1830. <p>Second Revolt (1835-37):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dhananjaya Bhanj, unable to pay arrears, rebelled again in 1835. British forces occupied Gumsur and Kolaida in November 1835. Dhananjaya died in December 1835, but resistance continued under Doora Bisayi.
Uprisings in Palamau (1800-02)	<p>Agrarian landlordism and feudal crises complicated the political situation in Palamau.</p> <p>Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhukhan Singh, a Chero chief, led the rebellion in 1800. Colonel Jones camped in Palamau and Sarguja for two years to suppress the uprising. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhukhan Singh died in 1802, and the rebellion subsided.
Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805)	<p>Centre: Tinneveli (Thirunelveli), Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Sivagiri, Madurai, and North Arcot.</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1781 Agreement: Nawab of Arcot gave control of Tinneveli and Carnatic Provinces to the East India Company, angering the poligars. Poligars, who considered themselves sovereign authorities, resented British control and taxation policies. <p>Phase 1 (1795-1799): Leader: Veerapandiya Kattabomman, poligar of Panjalankurichi, led the revolt. Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defeated Company forces initially but was later betrayed by Ettappan, Raja of Pudukkottai.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kattabomman captured and hanged; close associates Subramania Pillai and Soundara Pandian also executed. • Estates of six rebellious poligars, including Panjalankurichi, confiscated. <p>Phase 2 (1801): Key Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poligars escaped from Palamcotta Fort and recaptured several forts, including Tuticorin. • Oomathurai, brother of Kattabomman, joined Maruthu Pandian's rebellion in Sivaganga. • British suppressed the rebellion in October 1801, razing the fort of Panjalankurichi and expunging its name from records. <p>Phase 3 (1803-1805):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Arcot Revolt: • Revolt broke out after poligars were deprived of their right to collect kaval fees (hereditary village police duties). • Key centres: Chittur, Chandragiri, Yedaragunta, and Charagallu. • Rebellion suppressed by February 1805; many poligars were either sent to Madras or granted a reduced allowance (18% of revenues). <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poligar rebellion spread across South India as a mass movement against British alien rule, seeking independence. • Marked by heavy suppression, confiscation of estates, and integration of Carnatic territories under direct Company rule.
<p>Uprising in Bhiwani (1809)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1809, the Jats of Haryana broke into rebellion. • The Jats fortified themselves in Bhiwani and made a strong resistance. • A brigade of all arms, with a powerful battering ram, was required to suppress the revolt.
<p>Diwan Velu Thampi's Revolt (1808-1809)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resentment over harsh conditions imposed under the subsidiary alliance (1805). • British meddling in Travancore's internal affairs and inability to pay the subsidy arrears. <p>Leader:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Velu Thampi, Prime Minister (Dalawa) of Travancore, led the rebellion with Nair troops. <p>Key Event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kundara Proclamation: Velu Thampi called for armed resistance against the British. <p>Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resulted in a large-scale rebellion. • The Maharaja of Travancore defected to the British side. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Velu Thampi committed suicide to avoid capture. • Rebellion was suppressed through large military operations, and peace was restored.
<p>Disturbances in Bundelkhand (1808-12)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundelkhand, conquered during the Second Anglo-Maratha Wars (1803-05), was placed under the Presidency of Bengal. • Resistance came from Bundela chiefs, fighting from nearly 150 forts. <p>Key Resistances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lakshman Dawa (Killadar of Ajaygarh Fort): • Allowed to retain the fort temporarily (till 1808) but refused to vacate. • Surrendered in February 1809 and was sent to Calcutta. <p>Darya Singh (Killadar of Kalanjar Fort):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolted but was suppressed in January 1812. <p>Gopal Singh (Military Adventurer):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposed the British due to a family dispute. • Eluded British forces for four years, posing the most serious threat. <p>British Response: Adopted a policy of binding hereditary chieftains through Ikarnamahs (contractual obligations) to suppress disturbances.</p>
<p>Parlakimedi Outbreak (1813-34)</p>	<p>On the western border of Ganjam district (now Odisha).</p> <p>Background:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narayan Deo, raja of Parlakimedi, resisted British rule after the Company acquired Ganjam. • Defeated by Colonel Peach in 1768, and his son Gajapathi Deo was made zamindar. <p>Course of Revolt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narayan Deo, supported by his son and brothers, continued the resistance. • The uprising persisted, leading to the appointment of George Russell as commissioner in 1832. <p>Outcome: Russell, with full powers, suppressed the revolt by 1834, pacifying the region.</p>
<p>Kutch Rebellion (1816-1832)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty in 1816 between the British and Maharaja Bharamal II of Kutch, vesting power in the throne. • Power struggle arose between the maharaja and a group of chieftains. <p>Course of Rebellion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1819, Bharamal II raised Arab and African troops to expel the British, supported by local chieftains. • British defeated and deposed Bharamal II, placing his infant son on the throne. • British resident governed Kutch as the de facto ruler with a regency council. <p>Causes of Resentment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative changes and excessive land assessment by the regency council. • News of British reverses in the Burma War emboldened chiefs to demand the restoration of Bharamal II.
<p>Rising at Bareilly (1816)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police tax imposition angered citizens. • Religious undertone added when Mufti Muhammad Aiwaz petitioned the magistrate. <p>Trigger: A woman was injured by the police during tax collection, sparking a bloody conflict between the Mufti's followers and the police.</p> <p>Spread:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armed Muslims from Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, and Rampur joined the rebellion in defense of faith and the Mufti. • In April 1816, insurgents murdered the son of Leycester (judge of Bareilly's provincial court). <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppressed with heavy military deployment, over 300 rebels killed, many wounded or imprisoned. • Root cause identified as general discontent against alien administration rather than specific grievances.

<p>Upsurge in Hathras (1817)</p>	<p>Dayaram, a talukdar in Aligarh, fortified in the Hathras Fort, known as the "second Bharatpur." Cause:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failed to pay progressively high revenues. Committed acts of hostility by harbouring government fugitives. <p>Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In February 1817, the Company attacked Hathras with a large army. Dayaram defended the fort for over 15 days and escaped unharmed. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dayaram later submitted and settled with a pension. Another rebel, Bhagwant Singh, Raja of Mursan, dismantled his fort and submitted to the British.
<p>Paika Rebellion (1817)</p>	<p>Paiks: Traditional landed militia of Odisha, serving as military and police with rent-free land tenures. Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> British conquest of Odisha (1803) and dethronement of Raja of Khurda reduced Paiks' power and prestige. Extortionist land revenue policies, salt taxes, abolition of cowrie currency, and tax payment in silver caused widespread discontent. Bakshi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar's ancestral estate (Killa Rorang) was confiscated in 1814, reducing him to poverty. <p>Course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 1817, Khonds from Gumsur entered Khurda, sparking the revolt. Led by Bakshi Jagabandhu, with support from Mukunda Deva, the last Raja of Khurda & other zamindar, the rebels temporarily forced British forces to retreat. Rebels used guerrilla tactics after British regained Khurda by mid-1817. <p>Outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebellion suppressed by 1818 with brutal repression. Jagabandhu evaded capture, but surrendered in 1825 under negotiated terms (some sources say he was captured and died in 1829). Priests of Puri temple who sheltered Jagabandhu were hanged.
<p>Waghera Rising (1818-1820)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause: Resentment against British-supported exactions by the Gaekwad of Baroda. 1818-19: Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal raided British territories. 1820: A peace treaty was signed in November.
<p>Ahom Revolt (1828)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The British had pledged to withdraw from Assam after the First Burma War (1824-26). But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahoms' territories in the Company's dominion. This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar, an Ahom prince, alongwith compatriots, such as Dhanjoy Bongohain, and Jairam Khargharia Phukan. Assembling near Jorhat, the rebels formally made Gomdhar Konwar the king. Finally, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese king.
<p>Surat Salt Agitations (1840s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1844: Surat population attacked Europeans over the salt duty hike (50 paise to 1 rupee); government withdrew the levy. 1848: People resisted Bengal Standard Weights and Measures with boycott and passive resistance, forcing the government to withdraw the measure.
<p>Kolhapur and Savantvadi Revolts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gadkaris Revolt: Hereditary military class disbanded in Kolhapur (1844); revolted and occupied Samangarh and Bhudargarh forts. Savantvadi Revolts: Discontent led to uprisings in 1830, 1836, and 1838, triggered by British deposition of their ruler and control measures.

Wahabi Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: Islamic revivalist movement inspired by Abdul Wahab (Saudi Arabia) and Shah Waliullah (Delhi). • Founder: Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, advocating a return to pure Islam free from Western influence. <p>Organisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syed Ahmed was acclaimed as Imam. • Operated through secret codes and spiritual vice-regents (Khalifas). • Sithana (north-western tribal belt) served as the operational base; Patna was an important center in India. <p>Spread: Missions in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, and Bombay.</p> <p>Jihad Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially targeted the Sikh kingdom of Punjab. • Post-1849, shifted focus to British rule in India after Punjab's incorporation into the East India Company's dominion.
Kuka Movement	<p>Founded: 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mal (Sian Saheb) in western Punjab.</p> <p>Major Leader: Baba Ram Singh, who founded the Namdhari Sikh sect.</p> <p>Religious Tenets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition of caste discrimination. • Discouraged meat, alcohol, and drugs. • Advocated intermarriages, widow remarriage, and women's emancipation. <p>Political Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overthrow British rule and restore Sikh sovereignty. • Propagated Swadeshi, boycott of British laws, education, and products. <p>Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced ideas of Swadeshi and non-cooperation well before the Indian national movement.

Which one of the following towns was not a centre of the Revolt of 1857? [CDS-II, 2020]

- (a.) Ayodhya (b.) Agra
(c.) Delhi (d.) Kanpur



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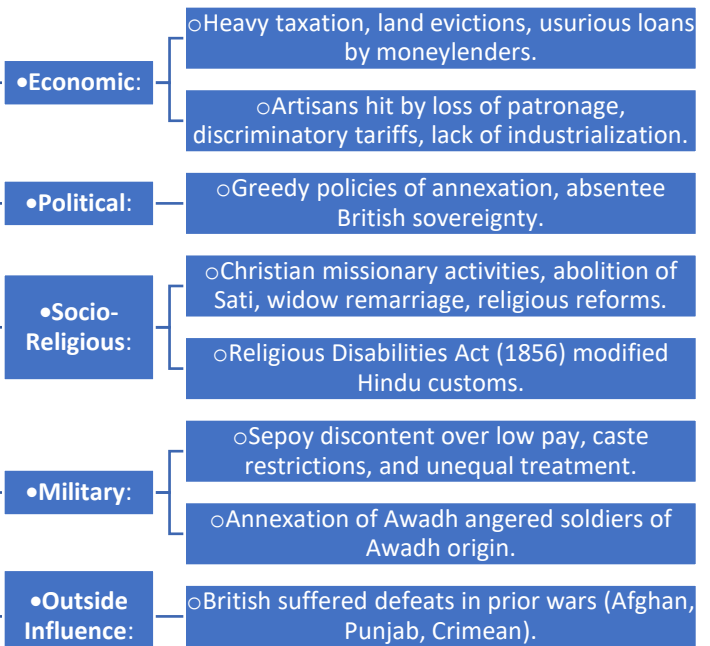


The Revolt of 1857

Beginning and Spread

- **Spark:** Bone dust in atta, Enfield rifle cartridges (beef & pork fats).
- **Key Events:**
 - 29 March 1857: Mangal Pandey's revolt at Barrackpore.
 - 10 May 1857: Meerut revolt—sepoys marched to Delhi.
 - **Symbol:** Lotus & Roti.
 - Bahadur Shah Zafar chosen as symbolic leader.
 - Civilians (peasants, artisans, zamindars) joined the revolt.

Causes of Revolt



Centres of Revolt and Leaders

Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal Leader: Bahadur Shah Zafar <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weakest link in leadership. • Real Commander: General Bakht Khan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved leadership and was given the title "Saheb-e-Alam - Bahadur" by the emperor.
Kanpur (5 June, 1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Nana Saheb (adopted son of Bajirao II, banished from Poona). • Key Figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Azimullah Khan ("<i>Krantidoot</i>", loyal advisor of Nana Saheb). ○ Tantia Tope (<i>Ram Chandra Pandurang</i>, led the battles).
Lucknow (30 May, 1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Begum Hazrat Mahal (Begum of Awadh). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Her son: Birjis Qadir. • Fate: Fled to Nepal after Lucknow was captured by Campbell.
Bareilly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Khan Bahadur Khan (former ruler of Ruhelkhand). • Appointed as Viceroy by Bahadur Shah II.
Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Kunwar Singh (Zamindar of Arrah, deprived of estates).
Faizabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Maulvi Ahmadullah.
Allahabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Maulvi Liyaqat Ali. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Muslim leader who revolted against the British.
Jhansi (June, 1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Rani Laxmibai (<i>Manikarnika</i>). • Refused adoption rights under the Doctrine of Lapse. • Joined by Tantia Tope after the fall of Kanpur. • Captured Gwalior with help of Afghan Guards and Tantia Tope. • Fate: Died in battle (1858); Samadhi in Gwalior. • <i>Hugh Rose:</i> Called her "<i>Sleeping Beauty—the only man among rebels.</i>"
Baghat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader: Shah Mal.

British Resistance

- **Delhi:** Lt. Willoughby, John Nicholson.
- **Kanpur:** Sir Hugh Wheeler, Sir Colin Campbell.
- **Lucknow:** Henry Lawrence, Colin Campbell.
- **Jhansi:** Sir Hugh Rose.
- **Benaras:** Colonel James Neill.

Causes of Failure

- Limited participation (South India, big zamindars absent).
- Poor arms, uncoordinated strategy, no unified ideology.
- Lack of national leadership.

Nature of the Revolt

- **Historians' Views:**
 - R.C. Majumdar: Not a national revolt.
 - V.D. Savarkar: "Indian War of Independence".
 - Eric Stokes: Elitist in character.
 - Marxist View: Struggle of peasants and soldiers.

Consequences

1. **Political:**
 - British Crown took direct control; Company rule abolished.
 - Queen's Proclamation altered governance.
2. **Social:**
 - Racial hatred intensified between British and Indians.
3. **Military:**
 - Policies based on "Divide and Rule".
4. **Administrative:**
 - Expansion and annexation policies ended.
 - British paramountcy formally recognized.

Which one of the following statements about the Revolt of 1857 is correct?[NDA&NA-I,II-2020]

- (a) It was a Revolt carefully organised and planned by the Rajas, Nawabs and Tauqdars
- (b) Rumours and prophecies did not play any role in its outbreak and spread
- (c) The rebel proclamations in 1857 repeatedly appealed to all sections of the population irrespective of their caste and creed.**
- (d) The British succeeded in quickly and easily controlling the rebels

Political Associations Before the Indian National Congress

Association/ Organisation	Year	Founder/ Associates	Objectives/ Significances
Bengal			
Bangabhasha Prakasika Sabha	1836	Associates of Raja Rammohan Roy	Early platform for socio-political discussions.
Zamindari Association (Landholders' Society)	1838	Landlords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safeguard landlords' interests; beginning of organised political activity and constitutional agitation.
Bengal British India Society	1843		Collect and disseminate information on the condition of British India's people; peaceful and lawful means for welfare.
British Indian Association	1851	Merger of Landholders' Society & Bengal British India Society	<p>Petition to British Parliament:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a separate legislature of popular character. Separation of executive and judicial functions. Reduction in salaries of higher officers. Abolition of salt duty, abkari, and stamp duties. <p>Charter Act of 1853 accepted some demands (e.g., adding 6 legislative council members).</p>
East India Association	1866	Dadabhai Naoroji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss Indian issues; influence public opinion in England for Indian welfare. Branches opened in prominent Indian cities later.
Indian League	1875	Sisir Kumar Ghosh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stimulate nationalism and encourage political education.
Indian Association of Calcutta	1876	Surendranath Banerjea & Ananda Mohan Bose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All India Conference (1883): Held in Calcutta, attended by over 100 delegates. Promote political, intellectual, and material advancement; unify Indian people under a common political programme. Protested against reduction of age limit for ICS candidates (1877). Demanded simultaneous ICS exams in England and India. Opposed repressive Arms Act and Vernacular Press Act. Merged with INC in 1886.
Bombay			
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	1867	Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others	Serve as a bridge between the government and the people.
Bombay Presidency Association	1885	Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Telang	Promote the interests of the people in the Bombay Presidency and act as a platform for political dialogue.
Madras			
Madras Mahajan Sabha	1884	M. Viraraghavachari, B. Subramaniya Aiyer, P. Ananda Charlu	Serve as a platform for discussing and addressing public issues in the Madras Presidency.

Indian National Congress (1885)

- **First Session: held at Bombay in 1885. President: W.C. Bannerjee**
- Held at Gokuldas Tejpal College, Bombay--under Moderates-
- Followed **3Ps**-prayers, petition and propaganda.
- **2 fold agenda**-National spirit and Persuasion of BG.

Demands by Moderates

- Additional members in Imperial Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Council to be increased.
- Election element introduced after some members were indirectly elected.
- Budget could be discussed; Questions could be asked.

LIMITATIONS

- Non official had no voice with Official Majority in the council.
- Budget could not be voted upon, amendments could not be made
- No supplementary, No answers to be asked.
- Council met only 13 days a year.

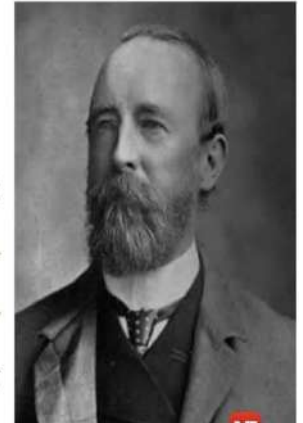
Contributions-

- British rule main-cause of poverty- **Drain Theory**, ICA, 92- more non-official members, discussion on Budget. Protection of civil rights. "**No Taxation Without Representation**"
- **Long term objective**- Democratic Self Govt.
- **Strengths** - most progressive, wide national awakening, trained people in pol. work, social base for more vigorous movement.
- **Weakness**- narrow democratic base, govt. responded negatively, Divide and Rule continued.

FATHER OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

A leading spirit behind the founding of the Indian National Congress, he wanted to provide Indians a **democratic, representational government**

Was **one of the convenors of the first session of the INC** at Bombay in 1885 & served as **GENERAL SECRETARY** for the first 22 years



He was bold in questioning British policies in India

As an administrator, **introduced free open school education** and a juvenile reformatory in Etawah, Uttar Pradesh

Which one of the following is not a political method of the moderates in the National Movements? [CDS-II, 2021]

- (a.) **Overthrow of alien rule** (b.) Constitutional agitation
(c.) Slow, orderly political progress (d.) Mobilisation of public opinion

Era of Moderates (1858-1905)

Important Leaders:

- Prominent Moderates (1885-1905) included Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, and S.N. Banerjee.
- They believed in liberalism and moderate politics, distinguishing them from the neo-nationalists or Extremists of the early 20th century.



Moderate Approach:

- Advocated constitutional agitation within the confines of law for slow and orderly political progress.
- Believed the British wanted to be just but were unaware of Indian conditions.
- Focused on creating public opinion and presenting demands through resolutions, petitions, and meetings.

Two-Pronged Strategy:

- First, create strong public opinion to arouse national consciousness and unite people on political questions.
- Second, persuade the British Government and public opinion in England to introduce reforms in India.

Methods:

- Employed 'prayer and petition' as the primary method.

- Resort to constitutional agitation if petitions failed.

British Committee of INC (1889):

- Established in London, it published a journal called "India."
- Dadabhai Naoroji spearheaded efforts abroad, using his life and resources to campaign for India's case.

London Congress Session Proposal (1892):

- A session of the Indian National Congress was planned in London, but postponed due to British elections in 1891 and was never revived.

Constitutional Reforms and Propaganda in Legislature:**Indian Councils Act (1861):**

- Established the Imperial Legislative Council as an impotent body with no real official power.
- Designed to make official measures appear passed by a representative body.
- From 1862 to 1892, only 45 Indians were nominated, mostly wealthy and loyalist individuals.

Prominent Indian Members (1862–1892):

- Syed Ahmed Khan, Kristodas Pal, V.N. Mandlik, K.L. Nulkar, Rashbehari Ghosh

Indian Councils Act, 1892**1. Increased Membership:**

- Number of members in **Imperial Legislative Councils** and **Provincial Legislative Councils** increased.
- Governor-General could now have **10-16 non-official members** (previously 6-10).

2. Introduction of Representation:

- Non-official members nominated by:
 - Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
 - Universities, municipalities, zamindars, and chambers of commerce.

3. New Legislative Powers:

- **Budget discussion** allowed.
- **Questions could be asked.**

Limitations**1. Majority Control:**

- Officials retained a majority, suppressing non-official influence.

2. Minimal Sessions:

- Imperial Legislative Council met only **13 days/year**.
- Out of 24 members, only **5 were Indians**.

3. Restrictions:

- Budget could not be voted upon or amended.
- Supplementary questions were not permitted, limiting discussions.

Which one of the following was not a demand made by the congress moderates? [CDS-II, 2020]

- (a.) Universal Adult Franchise**
- (b.) Repeal of the Arms Act
- (c.) Extension of Permanent Settlement
- (d.) Higher jobs for Indians in the army



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Era of Militant Nationalism (1905-1909)

Why Militant Nationalism Grew

Indian Councils Act was criticised by nationalists for failing to satisfy their demands, including greater representation and budget control.

1892

Repressive laws were strengthened by adding provisions under IPC Section 156A, amplifying restrictions on freedom of speech and expression.

1898

Official Secrets Act curtailed freedom of the press.

Indian Universities Act introduced to increase government control over universities, describing them as "factories producing political revolutionaries."

1904

Natu brothers deported without trial.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and others imprisoned on charges of sedition under IPC Section 124A.

Number of Indian members in the Calcutta Corporation was reduced.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

- The movement had roots in the **anti-partition movement that started** to oppose Lord Curzon's decision of dividing the province of Bengal.
- The **Anti-Partition Campaign** was **launched by Moderates** to exert pressure on the government to prevent the unjust partition of Bengal from being implemented.
 - The petitions were written to the government, public meetings were held and the ideas were spread through newspapers such as **Hitabadi**, Sanjibani and **Bengalee**.
 - In August 1905, at Calcutta Townhall, a massive meeting was held and the **formal proclamation of the Swadeshi Movement was made**.
 - Although the movement was confined majorly to Bengal, it spread to a few different parts of India:
 - In Poona and Bombay under **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
 - In Punjab under **Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh**
 - In Delhi under **Syed Haider Raza**
 - In Madras under **Chidambaram Pillai**.

Which of the following are true in the context of Swadeshi movement in 1905?[CAPF-2019]

1. Massive demonstrations were held in Bengal
2. Hartal was observed in Calcutta
3. The movement was initiated by the moderates, but was taken over by the revolutionary nationalists at a later stage.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a.) 1, 2 and 3 (b.) 1 and 2 only
(c.) 2 and 3 only (d.) 1 and 3 only

The 'Swadeshi' and 'Boycott' were adopted as methods of struggle for the first time during the: [CSE-2016]

- (a.) **Agitation against the Partition of Bengal.**
(b.) Home Rule Movement.
(c.) Non-Cooperation Movement.
(d.) Visit of the Simon Commission to India.

Which one of the following movements has contributed to a split in the Indian National Congress resulting in the emergence of 'moderates' and 'extremists'? [CSE-2015]

- (a.) **Swadeshi Movement.** (b.) Quit India Movement.
(c.) Non-Cooperation Movement. (d.) Civil Disobedience Movement.

Moderates vs. Extremists

Aspect	Moderates	Extremists
Social Base	Zamindars and upper middle class.	Educated lower and middle class.
Focus	Western liberal thought, European history.	Indian culture, history, and traditions.
Beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faith in British sense of justice. Believed in England's providential mission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believed in self-reliance against domination. Recognized exploitative nature of British rule.
Aim	Constitutional reforms/self-government.	Swaraj (complete self-rule).
Methods	Constitutional methods: Prayers, Petitions, Persuasion.	Extra-constitutional methods: Boycott, Passive Resistance.
Agenda	Economic critique, constitutional and administrative reforms, civil rights.	Swaraj, mass movements, national education, cooperatives, samitis, and relief funds.
Key Leaders	A.O. Hume, W.C. Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.	Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh.

Shimla Deputation (1906): Led by Aga Khan III, met Lord Minto to demand greater political representation for Muslims.

- The Viceroy's support encouraged Muslims to organize, leading to the formation of the **All India Muslim League**.
- The **Indian Muslim League**, established in 1906 in Dhaka, aimed to protect Muslim political rights and played a significant role in → Separate Electorates; Supported NCM & Khiladat Movement; Demand for Pakistan; Independence Negotiations.
- Founding Members:** Khwaja Salimullah, Vikar-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali, Syed Nabiullah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam and Mustafa Chowdhury.

Major Causes of Moderate-Extremist Split (Surat Split, 1907)

1) INC Meet (December 1905, Benaras) [Under Gokhale]

☐ **Moderates:**

- Limit the **Boycott Movement** to Bengal.
- Focus on **foreign cloth and liquor boycott** only.

☐ **Extremists:**

- Expand the movement **nationwide**.
- Include **boycott** of schools, colleges, law courts, legislative councils, and government services.

1) INC Meet (1906, Calcutta) [Under Dadabhai Naoroji]

- Moderates softened due to the **popularity of Extremists**.
- First mention of "**Swaraj**", but it was undefined, leading to **interpretational differences**.

1) INC Meet (1907, Surat) [Under Rashbehari Ghosh]

☐ **Extremists:**

- Proposed session in **Nagpur** with **Tilak as President**.

☐ **Moderates:**

- Moved the session to **Surat** to exclude Tilak.
- Supported **Rashbehari Ghosh** as President.
- Wanted to drop resolutions on **Swadeshi, Boycott, and National Education**.

1) Outcome of Split

- Split lasted until the **1916 Lucknow Session** (merged under **A.C. Majumdar**).
- Conclusions:**
 - Moderates misjudged the government's strategy to **isolate Extremists**.
 - Extremists underestimated the Moderates' role in protecting them from **repression**.

Q. What was the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907? [CSE-2016]

- (a.) Introduction of communalism into Indian politics by Lord Minto.
(b.) Extremists' lack of faith in the capacity of the moderates to negotiate with the British Government.
(c.) Foundation of Muslim League.
(d.) Aurobindo Ghosh's inability to be elected as the President of the Indian National Congress.

Morley-Minto Reforms (Indian Councils Act, 1909)

Introduced by Lord Minto (Viceroy) and John Morley (Secretary of State for India) to placate Moderates and Muslims.

Key Provisions:

- **Elective Principle Recognised:**
 - Non-official members in legislative councils to be elected, though on the basis of **class and community**.
- **Separate Electorates:**
 - Muslims granted separate electorates for elections to the central council, allowing only Muslims to vote for Muslim candidates.
- **Increase in Elected Members:**
 - **Imperial Legislative Council:** Total 69 members (37 officials, 32 non-officials).
 - 27 elected non-officials:
 - 8 reserved for Muslims.
 - 4 for British capitalists.
 - 2 for landlords.
 - 13 under the general electorate.
 - **Provincial Legislative Councils:** Non-official majority introduced, but many non-officials were nominated, maintaining an overall non-elected majority.

Indirect Elections:

- Local bodies elected an electoral college, which elected provincial legislature members, who further elected central legislature members.

Favorable Representation for Muslims:

- Representation exceeded their population strength.
- Lower income qualifications for Muslim voters compared to Hindus.

Powers of Legislatures:

Enlarged to include:

- Passing resolutions (non-binding).
- Asking questions and supplementaries.
- Voting on separate budget items (not the entire budget).

First Indian in Viceroy's Executive Council:

- Satyendra Sinha (1909): First Indian appointed to the viceroy's executive council.

The provision for separate electorate for Muslims was given in: [CDS-I, 2022]

- (a.) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909**
(b.) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919
(c.) Communal Award, 1932
(d.) Government of India Act, 1935

The Ghadr Party

- **Founded:** 1913, San Francisco; led by **Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Saraba**, and others. Members were mainly Punjabi ex-soldiers and peasants seeking independence from British rule.
- **Pre-Ghadr Activities:** Revolutionaries established **Swadesh Sevak Home (Vancouver)** and **United India House (Seattle)** before formally organizing the party.

Aims and Actions:

1. **Goals:**
 - Overthrow British rule via assassinations, anti-imperialist propaganda, and armed revolts.
 - Trigger simultaneous uprisings in British colonies.
2. **Key Events:**
 - **Komagata Maru Incident (1914):** Rejection of Sikh immigrants by Canada led to clashes in Calcutta, fueling unrest in Punjab.
 - **World War I:** Planned revolts in **Ferozepur, Lahore, and Rawalpindi** (February 1915), but foiled by treachery.

British Response:

- **Defence of India Act (1915):** Crushed the movement with mass arrests, executions (45 leaders hanged), and deportations.
- Leaders like **Rashbehari Bose** fled to Japan; **Sachin Sanyal** was exiled.

Evaluation:

- **Achievements:** Fostered **militant nationalism** and secular ideology, inspiring future struggles.
- **Limitations:** Poor preparation, weak leadership, and resource constraints led to failure.

The Ghadr (Ghadar) was a: [CSE-2014]

(a.) Revolutionary association of Indians with headquarters at San Francisco.

(b.) Nationalist organization operating from Singapore.

(c.) Militant organisation with headquarters at Berlin.

(d.) Communist movement for India's freedom with head-quarters at Tashkent.



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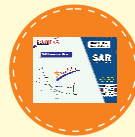
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KFG KALAM FOCUS GROUP**TIME TABLE**

TIMELINE	TESTS	SUBJECT
3-Nov-25	KFG_2601	Polity
5-Nov-25	KFG_2602	Polity
7-Nov-25	KFG_2603	Polity
10-Nov-25	KFG_2604	Polity
12-Nov-25	KFG_2605	Polity
14-Nov-25	KFG_2606	Polity
17-Nov-25	KFG_2607	Economy
19-Nov-25	KFG_2608	Economy
21-Nov-25	KFG_2609	Economy
24-Nov-25	KFG_2610	Economy
26-Nov-25	KFG_2611	Economy
28-Nov-25	KFG_2612	History
1-Dec-25	KFG_2613	History
3-Dec-25	KFG_2614	History
5-Dec-25	KFG_2615	History
8-Dec-25	KFG_2616	History
10-Dec-25	KFG_2617	History
12-Dec-25	KFG_2618	Geography
15-Dec-25	KFG_2619	Geography
17-Dec-25	KFG_2620	Geography
19-Dec-25	KFG_2621	Geography
22-Dec-25	KFG_2622	Geography
24-Dec-25	KFG_2623	Geography
26-Dec-25	KFG_2624	Environment

TIMELINE	TESTS	SUBJECT
29-Dec-25	KFG_2625	Environment
31-Dec-25	KFG_2626	Environment
2-Jan-26	KFG_2627	Environment
5-Jan-26	KFG_2628	Science
7-Jan-26	KFG_2629	Science
9-Jan-26	KFG_2630	Science
12-Jan-26	KFG_2631	Science
14-Jan-26	KFG_2632	Current Affairs
16-Jan-26	KFG_2633	Current Affairs
28-Jan-26	KFG_2634	Polity
30-Jan-26	KFG_2635	Polity
2-Feb-26	KFG_2636	Economy
4-Feb-26	KFG_2637	History
6-Feb-26	KFG_2638	History
9-Feb-26	KFG_2639	History
11-Feb-26	KFG_2640	Geography
13-Feb-26	KFG_2641	Geography
16-Feb-26	KFG_2642	Geography
18-Feb-26	KFG_2643	Environment
20-Feb-26	KFG_2644	Environment
23-Feb-26	KFG_2645	Science
25-Feb-26	KFG_2646	Science
12-Apr-26	KFG_2647	General Studies- I
26-Apr-26	KFG_2648	General Studies- I

Test Timing: Morning: **10:30 AM**  Evening: **05:00 PM****Offline | Online****English Medium****Delhi Center: 57/13, Bada Bazaar Road, Old Rajinder Nagar****Jaipur Center:** Ridhi Sidhi Chauraha, Gopalpura Bypass
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KFG TESTS DETAILED SYLLABUS

Date	Test Code	Subject	Syllabus
Phase - I: Ignition Phase Sectional - Half-Length Tests			
03-Nov-25	KFG_2601	Polity	Preamble & Schedule FR DPSP FD Mixed Rights Other than FR
05-Nov-25	KFG_2602	Polity	President Governor Prime Minister Supreme Court High Court Subordinate Courts
07-Nov-25	KFG_2603	Polity	General and Officers of Parliament Legislative Procedure Procedure in Financial Matters Motions Committees State Legislature
10-Nov-25	KFG_2604	Polity	Local government Relations between the Union and the States (Part 11) Funds (Article 266 - 267) Elections (Part 15, Article 324- 329) and election laws Emergency provisions (Part 18) (Article 352 - 360) Amendment of the Constitution (Part 20) (Article 368)
12-Nov-25	KFG_2605	Polity	Election Commission (Article 324) Finance Commission (Article 280) Comptroller and Audit General of India (Article 148-151) Attorney General of India (Article 76) Other bodies
14-Nov-25	KFG_2606	Polity	Philosophical, Amendment, Judgment Preamble keywords Forms of Government Other Philosophical Important judgments Important amendments
17-Nov-25	KFG_2607	Economy	National income Budget Taxation Five-year plans
19-Nov-25	KFG_2608	Economy	Inflation RBI & Monetary policy
21-Nov-25	KFG_2609	Economy	Banking operations Banking regulations Digital Economy Financial Inclusion
24-Nov-25	KFG_2610	Economy	FDI, FII, Bonds, Disinvestment Tools (Money and Capital market)
26-Nov-25	KFG_2611	Economy	Balance of payment Currency and Foreign exchange Human and Social Development Other basic concepts in Economy

28-Nov-25	KFG_2612	History	Indus valley civilisation Vedic Mauryan and Post Mauryan Gupta and Post Gupta
01-Dec-25	KFG_2613	History	South (including Vijaynagar) Sultanate Mughal Terminologies and Miscellaneous
03-Dec-25	KFG_2614	History	Buddhism Jainism Bhakti/Sufi Schools of philosophy
05-Dec-25	KFG_2615	History	Architecture and sculpture (including temple architecture) Dance Painting Music Festival Literature and Language Martial arts
08-Dec-25	KFG_2616	History	Pre 1857 1857 mutiny and 1858-1905 1905-19 Socio-Religious Peasant movement Labour movement Tribal movement
10-Dec-25	KFG_2617	History	1919-39 1939-47 Personalities - Associated organisation/movement Personalities - Other contributions Major acts Economic Impact Education Princely states Land policies Post - independence
12-Dec-25	KFG_2618	Geography	Earth in Solar system Origin & evolution of earth Geomorphic process Atmosphere Solar radiation
15-Dec-25	KFG_2619	Geography	Atmospheric circulation Water in the atmosphere Water (Oceans) Movement of ocean Climatic regions
17-Dec-25	KFG_2620	Geography	Structure/Physiography Climate Natural Vegetation Soils
19-Dec-25	KFG_2621	Geography	Good practices Crops Propagation techniques Agri - economics GM crops
22-Dec-25	KFG_2622	Geography	Fossil based sources Non-fossil based sources Resource use efficiency Population density, distribution and growth

			Tribes Minerals
24-Dec-25	KFG_2623	Geography	Rivers- origin and tributaries River paths (places, topography etc) Lakes Coast & Islands Hills State position + boundary State characteristics Famous places Seas and their borders Area in News Other Current related world mapping
26-Dec-25	KFG_2624	Environment	Ecology/Biodiversity basics Food chain/web, Cycles Adaptations Patterns/distribution
29-Dec-25	KFG_2625	Environment	Environmental problems and solutions Global issues like Climate change National/local issues including Pollution Solutions to Global issues Solutions to National/local issues including Pollution mitigation Source Threat Remedy/alternate usage Consequences of Environmental hazards
31-Dec-25	KFG_2626	Environment	International/National Initiatives About summit/ conferences Formation/ Parent org Aim/ working Fund Terminology Legislations Rules and regulations Institutions Missions and policies India State of Forest Report (ISFR)
02-Jan-26	KFG_2627	Environment	Species - Flora & Fauna Protected areas and Conservation sites - Basic theory Location Climate Other Current affairs
05-Jan-26	KFG_2628	Science	Physics Chemistry Biology
07-Jan-26	KFG_2629	Science	Space Communications Defence
09-Jan-26	KFG_2630	Science	Diseases Virus/ Bacteria/ Fungi Healthy food/ clean water
12-Jan-26	KFG_2631	Science	Genetic Engineering Recent scientific researches Electronics & IT Futuristic technologies
14-Jan-26	KFG_2632	Current Affairs	CA National initiatives Rural India Agriculture Food Health (including women and child)

			<p>Education Infrastructure DBT and UID Digital India Economy Innovation and intellectual property Skilling and job Insurance and pension Energy Vulnerable sections Consumer rights and Quality assurance Sectors other than above CA International initiatives United Nations World Bank and other banks International Monetary Fund WTO and other trade groupings India and others Asia Outside Asia Nuclear/Weapon related Non- Governmental grouping</p>
16-Jan-26	KFG_2633	Current Affairs	<p>Indian Indices and reports Global Indices and reports GI Tag States specific Others</p>
<p>Phase - II Sectional - Half-Length Tests (Revision Phase)</p>			
28-Jan-26	KFG_2634	Polity	<p>Preamble & Schedule FR DPSP FD Mixed Rights Other than FR President Governor Prime Minister Supreme Court High Court Subordinate Courts Philosophical, Amendment, Judgment Preamble keywords Forms of Government Other Philosophical Important judgments Important amendments</p>
30-Jan-26	KFG_2635	Polity	<p>General and Officers of Parliament Legislative Procedure Procedure in Financial Matters Motions Committees State Legislature Local government Relations between the Union and the States (Part 11) Funds (Article 266 - 267) Elections (Part 15, Article 324- 329) and election laws</p>

			<p>Emergency provisions (Part 18) (Article 352 - 360) Amendment of the Constitution (Part 20) (Article 368) Election Commission (Article 324) Finance Commission (Article 280) Comptroller and Audit General of India (Article 148-151) Attorney General of India (Article 76) Other bodies</p>
02-Feb-26	KFG_2636	Economy	<p>National income Budget Taxation Five-year plans Inflation RBI & Monetary policy Banking operations Banking regulations Digital Economy Financial Inclusion FDI, FII, Bonds, Disinvestment Tools (Money and Capital market) Balance of payment Currency and Foreign exchange Human and Social Development Other basic concepts in Economy</p>
04-Feb-26	KFG_2637	History	<p>Indus valley civilisation Vedic Mauryan and Post Mauryan Gupta and Post Gupta South (including Vijaynagar) Sultanate Mughal Terminologies and Miscellaneous</p>
06-Feb-26	KFG_2638	History	<p>Buddhism Jainism Bhakti/Sufi Schools of philosophy Architecture and sculpture (including temple architecture) Dance Painting Music Festival Literature and Language Martial arts</p>
09-Feb-26	KFG_2639	History	<p>Pre 1857 1857 mutiny and 1858-1905 1905-19 Socio-Religious Peasant movement Labour movement Tribal movement 1919-39 1939-47 Personalities - Associated organisation/movement Personalities - Other contributions Major acts Economic Impact Education Princely states</p>

			Land policies Post - independence
11-Feb-26	KFG_2640	Geography	Earth in Solar system Origin & evolution of earth Geomorphic process Atmosphere Solar radiation Atmospheric circulation Water in the atmosphere Water (Oceans) Movement of ocean Climatic regions Structure/Physiography Climate Natural Vegetations Soils
13-Feb-26	KFG_2641	Geography	Good practices Crops Propagation techniques Agri - economics GM crops Fossil based sources Non-fossil based sources Resource use efficiency Population density, distribution and growth Tribes Minerals
16-Feb-26	KFG_2642	Geography	Rivers- origin and tributaries River paths (places, topography etc) Lakes Coast & Islands Hills State position + boundary State characteristics Famous places Seas and their borders Area in News Other Current related world mapping
18-Feb-26	KFG_2643	Environment	Ecology/Biodiversity basics Food chain/web, Cycles Adaptations Patterns/distribution Environmental problems and solutions Global issues like Climate change National/local issues including Pollution Solutions to Global issues Solutions to National/local issues including Pollution mitigation Source Threat Remedy/alternate usage Consequences of Environmental hazards
20-Feb-26	KFG_2644	Environment	International/National Initiatives About summit/ conferences Formation/ Parent org Aim/ working Fund Terminology Legislations Rules and regulations Institutions

			Missions and policies India State of Forest Report (ISFR) Species - Flora & Fauna Protected areas and Conservation sites - Basic theory Location Climate Other Current affairs
23-Feb-26	KFG_2645	Science	Physics Chemistry Biology Space Communications Defence
25-Feb-26	KFG_2646	Science	Diseases Virus/ Bacteria/ Fungi Healthy food/ clean water Genetic Engineering Recent scientific researches Electronics & IT Futuristic technologies
Phase - III Full Syllabus- Full Lengths Tests [Include UPSC questions (Oct 2025 – Mar 2026)]			
12-Apr-26	KFG_2647	General Studies- I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current events of national and international importance. • History of India and Indian National Movement. • Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World. • Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc. • Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc. • General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization. • General Science.
26-Apr-26	KFG_2648	General Studies- I	



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I am Abhishek Vashishtha, I have secured AIR 14 in CSE 2024. Kalam IAS played an important role in my UPSC journey. I practiced PYQs at Kalam IAS, which helped me understand the exam pattern and improved my answer writing skill.

The face-to-face evaluation of my answers was very helpful. Interview video analysis by Rajendra Chaudhary Sir was very useful. The detailed feedback provided to me by him helped me a lot.

Thank you Kalam IAS for being a constant support during my journey.

Abhishek
 Abhishek Vashishtha
 UPSC CSE Rank 14.

Devansh M. Dwivedi, AIR-228 [CSE 2024]

Hello everyone,
 I am Devansh Mohan Dwivedi AIR 228 (UPSC CSE 2024). Kalam IAS's programmes like RLP+ and PYQ module with face to face evaluations was very helpful during mains preparation. whole team was very helpful and kind.

Kudos to the team.
 Devansh Mohan Dwivedi
 AIR 228 (CSE 2024).

Sarthak Singh, AIR-393 [CSE 2024]

Hello aspirants,
 I am Sarthak Singh AIR 393 UPSC CSE 2024. Kalam IAS's mains PYQ courses were very beneficial in mains marks improvement from my previous attempts. Specially, Pratibimb and face to face evaluations ensure specific pointers for improvement are provided. Additionally, content books like Essay MIB and Ethics MIB are very useful in preparation. I wish you all the best!

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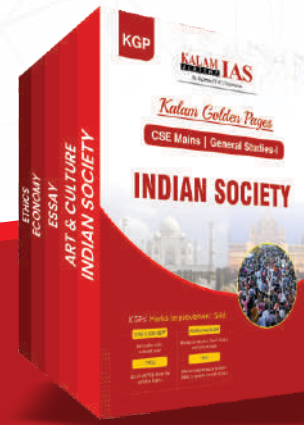
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