

# Indian History

Important Dates  
and Events

# Important Dates and Events of India

**( 1857- 1885 )**

# Important dates and events of India from 1857 to 1885

## 1857

- 1) 24<sup>th</sup> January, 1857: The University of Calcutta and the University of Bombay was established.
- 2) 29 March, 1857: Mangal Pandey, an Indian Sepoy of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry regiment killed two British Sepoy Hugeson and Baugh at Barrackpore near Calcutta.
- 3) 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1857: The Indian Revellion 1857/ Sepoy mutiny started at Meerut.

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## 1858

- 1) **The Government of India Act, 1858** was enacted in the wake of sepoy mutiny by the British Government.
  - This act ended the authority of **East India Company**
  - It abolished the **Board of Control** and the court of **Director**
  - It converted the designation of the **Governor General of India** to the **viceroy of India**. ( **Lord Canning** became the first Viceroy of India\ He was the **last Governor General of India**.)
  - It created **a new office Secretary of State** for managing Indian administration.

➤ The First Governor General of Bengal: **Warren Hastings** .



➤ The Last Governor General of Bengal and The First Governor General of India: **Lord William Bentinck**.



➤ The Last Governor General of India and the first Viceroy of India: **Lord Canning**.



➤ The Last Viceroy of India and the first Governor General of Free India: **Lord Mountbatten**.



➤ The last Governor General of Free India: **C. Rajagopalachari**.



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## 1859

- Indigo revolt was started at **Chaugacha village** of **Nadia** in **West Bangal** .
- **Bishnucharan Biswas** led the **Indigo revellion**.
- **Dinabandhu Mitra** wrote a play "**Neel Darpan**" on the **Indigo revolt**.

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## 1860

- Indigo revolt was ended. The British Government started a commission to review the causes of Indigo revolt.

## 1861

- Indian Councils Act 1861 was Passed
- Archaeological Survey of India was set up. It was founded by Alexander Cunningham.
- Indian Civil Service Act was passed. | Charles Cornawallis is known as the father of civil service in India.
- Tulsi Ram popularly known as Shiva Dayal Saheb started the Hindu reform movement named Radhaswami Movement.

# Continue

## 1862-63

- Lord Elgin became the viceroy of India.
- Calcutta High Court was established under the High Court Act 1861.

## 1864

- Sir John Lawrence became the viceroy of India.
- Shimla was declared summer capital of British India.



# Continue

## 1866

- Dadabhai Naoroji established East India Association in London.
- Muhammad Qasim Nanotvi and Rashid Ahmad Gangohi started social reform movement among Muslim at Deoband.

## 1867

- Mahadev Gobind Ranade and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang established Parthana Samaj under the guidance of Keshab Chandra Sen.

# continue

## 1869

- Lord Mayo became the Viceroy of India. He introduced financial decentralization in India.

## 1870

- 29 October, 1870: The Indian Reform Association was formed. Keshab Chandra Sen became the President of this association. It presented the secular thoughts of Brahmo Samaj.
- S. H Chiplunkar , G. V Joshi and M. G Ranade formed Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in Poona.
- Mary Carpenter founded National Indian Association in Bristol.

# Continue

## 1872

- Anand Mohan Bose formed a new organisation named Indian Society in London.

## 1873

- Jyotiba Phule formed Satya Shodhak Samaj, an organisation in Maharashtra.
- Pabna rebellion was started. This was peasant rebellion in Yusufhahi Pargana of Pabna of Bengal . It was also known as Pabna Agarian Uprising. The rebellion was led by Shah Chandra Roy and Shambhu Pal.



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**1874**

- The Prince of Wales visited British India.

**1875**

- Decan riots or Maratha Peasants Uprising was started.
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati founded Arya Samaj. Swami Dayananda Saraswati was originally known as Mula Shankar. He wrote Satyarthha Prakash in Hindi and Veda-Bhashya Bhumika ( Partly in Hindi and partly in Sanskrit).

# Continue

- Madam H.P Blavatsky and Col H.S Olcott founded Theosophical Society in New York .
- Shishir Kumar Ghosh formed Indian League in Calcutta.
- Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Aligarh. He founded Aligarh School which was upgraded as Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College and later it became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920.



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## 1876

- Surendra Nath Bannerji and Anand Mohan Bose formed Indian Association in Calcutta.



## 1877

- Lord Lytton held a Durbar at Delhi where Queen Victoria was proclaimed as The Empress of India.

## 1878

- Anand Mohan Bose founded Sadharan Brahma Samaj in Calcutta.
- The Viceroy Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act to regulate Press and repressing seditious writings.



# Continue

## 1879

- Theosophical Society was organised at Adayar, Madras.
- Koya rebellion (tribal rebellion) occurred in Andhra Pradesh and Some districts of Odisha. The rebellion was led by Tomma Sora.

## 1880

- Lord Ripon became the Viceroy of India.



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## 1881

- **Factory Act** was passed.
- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** launched two newspaper named **Marathi** ( in English) and **Kesari** ( In **Maratha**).
- The **Vernacular Press Act** was **repealed** by the **Viceroy Lord Ripon**.



## 1882

- **Kacha Nagas** ( a **tribal rebellion**) was occurred. The rebellion was led by **Sambhuden**.
- **Anandamath**, a **Bengali fiction** written by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay** was published.
- The **British Government** appointed a **commission** under chairmanship of **William Wilson Hunter** to **review the progress** of education in the **country** since the **Wood's Despatch's** of 1854.





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## 1883

- **Ilbert bill** was introduced during the **vicereyship** of **Lord Ripon**.
- **Surendra Nath Bannerji** and **Anand Mohan Bose** formed **India National Conference** in **Calcutta**. This organisation is considered to be the **forerunner** of **Indian National Congress**.



## 1884

- **P. Rangla Naydu**, **V. Raghava-Chari**, **Anand Charlu**, **G.S. Aiyer** formed **Madras Mahajan Sabha**.
- **G. G Agarkar** founded **Deccan Education Society** in **Pune**.
- **Lord Dufferin** became the **viceroys** of **India**.



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1885

- Indian National Congress was formed by Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British Official in India. Allan Octavian Hume is considered to be 'Founder Father of the congress'. The first meeting of INC was held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay with 72 delegates. Lord Dufferin was the Viceroy of India when the INC was formed.
- Ferozshah Mehta, K. T Tailang and Badruddin Tyebji formed Bombay Presidency Association in Bombay.



# Continue

- Behramji M. Malabari founded Seva Sadan in Bombay.

# Indian History

Important Dates  
and Events

# Important Dates and Events of India

**( 1886-1905 )**

# Important dates and events of Indian History from 1886-1905

## 1886

- Indian National Association was formed by Surendra Nath Bannerji and Anand Mohan Bose marched with Indian National Congress.
- The Aitchison commission ( Public Service Commission) was set up under the Chairmanship of Charles Umpherston Aitchison.
- Dadabhai Naoroji became the second and the first Persian President of Indian National Congress in Calcutta. ( The first President of INC in the first meeting in 1885 was Womesh Chandra Bandopadhyay).
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Muhammadan Educational Conference, a socio religious movement in Aligarh.



# Continue

1887

- Badruddin Tayebji became the first muslim President of Indian National Congress at Madras meeting. He was also the first Indian barrister of Indian High court.
- Shiv Narayan Agnihotri founded Deva Samaj at Lahore. It was an organization for the reform of Hindus.
- Mahadev Govind Ranade and Raghunath Rao formed Indian National Social Conference in Bombay.



# Continue

1888



- George Yule became the first British President of Indian National at Allahabad Session.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan formed Indian Patriotic Association, first Anti-Congress Organisation in India.
- Shri Narayan Guru started Aruvippuram Movement, a caste movement at Aruvippuram, Kerala.
- A newspaper/Journal named Sudharak is written by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Lord Landsdowne became the viceroy of India.





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1889

- William Wedderburn became the second British President of Indian National Congress at Bombay session.
- The British Committee of Indian National Congress was established in Britain by INC. William Wedderburn served as the first chairmanship of this committee and William Digby as its secretary. The main purpose of this committee to raise awareness of the Indian issues to the public in Britain.
- Ahmadiyya movement started in Punjab by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. The aim of this movement was to liberalise the tenets of Islam.



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1890

- **Narayan Meghaji Lokhande** established **Bombay Millhand's Association**. ( It was the **first labour organisation of India**). A journal named **Dinabandhu** was published by **Narayan Meghaji Lokhande (1898)**.
- **William Digby** published a new journal 'India'.



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## 1891

- **Bhuyan and Juang**, a tribal revolt was held. The revolt was led by **Ratna Nayak** and **Dharni Nayak**.
- **The Age of Consent Act** which was also known as **Act X of 1891** was enacted in **British India**.
- **Second Factory Act** was passed ( **First in 1881**).
- **Indian National Congress** added the word '**National**' at **Nagpur Session**.

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## 1892

- Viresalingam Pantalu formed Madras Hindu Association in Madras.
- Indian Council Act 1892 was passed. ( First in 1861).

## 1893

- Swami Vivekananda addressed India and Hinduism at International religious Parliament, Chicago in USA.
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak organised Ganesh Festival at Bombay.



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- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental Defence Association.



**1894**

- Maulana Shibli Nomani started Nadwatul Ulama, a muslim socio-religious movement at Lucknow.
- Alfred Webb became the third British President of Indian National Congress at Madras session.
- Lord Elgin-II became the viceroy of India.



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**1895**

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak started Shivaji festival.



**1896**

- Vyayam Mandala, an Indian revolutionary organisations was founded by chapekar brother.
- Vande Mataram was sung first time in Indian National congress' Kolkata Session. It is composed in Sanskrit by Bankim Chandra Chatterji.
- No tax campaign was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak with the help of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in Maharashtra.



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## 1897

- Swami Vivekananda founded Ramkrishna Mission at Belur.
- Chapekar brothers ( Damodar and Balkrishna) murdered Plague commissioners Rand and Amherst at Poona.
- The Battle of Saragarhi was fought between British Raj Sikh and Afghan tribesman.



## 1898

- Anandamohan Bose became the third Bengali President of Indian National Congress at Madras session.
- Central Hindi School was established at Banaras by Annie Besant.



# Continue

## 1899

- **Munda Uprising** took place in **Chotonagpur** region near **Ranchi**. This revolt was also known **Ulgulan**. It was a **tribal rebellion** led by **Birsa Munda**.
- **Lord Curzon** became **the viceroy of India**.
- **The Viceroy Lord Curzon** passed **Indian Coinage Currency Act**.



## 1900

- **Lord Curzon** constituted a **famine commission** under chairmanship of **Anthony Mc Donnell**.





# Continue

## 1901

- Savarkar Brother established an Indian revolutionary organisation named Mitra Mela at Nasik.
- The viceroy Lord Curzon constituted a Economic Committee named Irrigation Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Wolvin Scott Monkinj.
- North-West Frontier province was formed in Punjab.

## 1902

- Pramath nath Mitra formed Anushilan Samiti, an Indian revolutionary Organisation at Midnapur.
- The Viceroy Lord Curzon formed Administrative commission named Fraser Commission under the chairmanship of Fraser.



# Continue

- A socio-religious organisation named Bharat Dharma Mahamandal was organised at Varanasi by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Din Dayal Sharma.
- Bipin Chandra Pal founded English weekly 'New India'.
- The Viceroy Lord Curzon constituted University Commission or Raleigh Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Raleigh to enquire the condition of universities in India. Sir Gurudas Banerjee was an Indian member of this commission.
- Shri Narayan Dharma Paripalana Yogam or SNDP, a Lower Caste movement started in Kerala by Shri Narayan Guru, Dr. palpu and Kumaran Asan.



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## 1903

- **Risley Plan** on the **partition of Bengal** was adopted. This plan announced by **H. H Risley**.

## 1904

- On the **recommendation of Raleigh Commission**, the **Indian University Act** was passed under the **viceroyship of Lord Curzon**.
- **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** formed an Indian revolutionary organisation '**Abhinava Bharata**' at **Poona**.



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- The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed.
- Cooperatives Credit Societies Act was passed.

## 1905

- The Partition of Bengal was occurred under the viceroyship of Lord Curzon.
- The Boycott and the Swadeshi movement was started. These two movements began as an anti-partition agitation in Bengal. The word 'Boycott' was first coined by Surendranath Bandyopadhyay and Swadeshi revolution was drafted by Bipin Chandra Pal.



# Continue

- The Indian National Congress adopted Swadeshi revolution Presidency under the presidency of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale formed The Servants of Indian Society in Bombay.
- Aurobindo Ghosh started a newspaper Vande Mataram.
- Ashwini Kumar Dutta founded Swadesh Bandhav Samiti at Warisal.
- Shyamji Krishna Verma formed India Home Rule Society ( India House) In London.



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- Anand Mohan Bose founded Calcutta Milan Mandir



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# Thank You





# Indian History

Important Dates  
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# Important Dates and Events of Indian History

**(1906-1920)**

# Important dates and events of Indian History from 1906-1920

## 1906

- As a part of Swadeshi movement, a **National Council of Education** was set up and **Aurobindo Ghosh** was appointed as **the first Principal** of this council.
- **Vikram Damodar Savarkar** formed **Abhinava Bharat** in **London**.
- **Indian National Congress** under the Presidency of **Dada Bhai Naoroji** adopted '**Swaraj**' as the **goal** of the Indian people.



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- A secret revolutionary organisation named **Jugantar Party** was formed by **Barindra Kumar Ghosh** and **Bhupendranath Datta**. It was an inner circle within the **Anushilan Samiti**. With the **advice of Aurobindo Ghosh** the weekly ‘**Jugantar**’ was started by this organisation.
- On **31<sup>st</sup> December 1906**, **All India Muslim League** was set up by **Nawab Salimullah** at Dhaka. **Sir Aga Khan** became the first president of the **Muslim League** and **Nawab-Ul-Malik** and **Nawab Muhasan-ul-Malik** became the joint secretary of this league.
- On **11<sup>th</sup> September, 1906**, **Mahatma Gandhi** first used the word ‘**Satyagraha**’ to characterize the **Non-Violence Movement** in **South Africa**.

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## 1907

- The Indian National Congress was divided into two group ( the extremists and the moderates) under the presidency of Rashbihari Ghosh at Surat Session. This event is popularly known as Surat Split. | The extremists were led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Rajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal and the moderates were led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
- Tarak Nath Das founded Indian Independence League in California (USA).

# Continue

- Pulin Bihari Das founded an Indian Revolutionary organisations named Anushilan Samiti at Decca.
- Bharat Mata sociey was founded by Ajit Singh and Amba Prasad.
- Pre Indian Society was founded by Madam Cama ( BhiKaji Rustom Cama).

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1908



- **The Newspaper Act 1908** was passed . This act empowered the Magistrate to confiscate the press and its property. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was convicted **sedition** in this act.
- **Khudiram Bose** and **Prafulla Chaki** attempted assassinate the **District Judge of Muzaffarpur, Douglas Kingsford** but it became unsuccessful. **Prafulla Chaki** shot himself dead and **Khudiram Bose** was arrested and hanged. **Khudiram Bose** was the **first young revolutionary** to be hanged.



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- Aurobindo Ghosh and along with Kanailal Dutta and Satyendra Bose was involved in Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case. However Aurobindo Ghosh was acquitted by Defence lawyer Chittaranjan Das. ( The Public Prosecutor of this case was Ashu Biswas).
- Bombay Millhands Defence Association was formed by Bal Gangadhar Tilak. It was an labour organisation.





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## 1909

- **Indian Councils Act** Popularly known as **Morley Minto Reforms ( 1909)** were introduced during **the viceroyship of Lord Minto**. This reforms approved **separate electorate for Muslims ( Lord Minto is called father of Communal Electorate In India)**.
- **Anant Karkare** murdered **District Magistrate of Nasik Jackson**. This was also known as **Nasik Conspiracy**. **Anant Karkare** was hanged on **19<sup>th</sup> April, 1910**.
- **Madan Lal Dhingra** murdered **Curzon Wylite** in London in **1<sup>st</sup> July, 1909** and He was hanged on **2<sup>nd</sup> April 1910**. **Madan Lal Dhingra** is considered to be **first martyr of outside India**.

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- A labour organization, **Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha** was formed.
- **GK Devadhar** and **Ramabai Ranade** ( wife of **Govind Ranade**) formed **Poona Seva Sadan**, a socio-religious organisation.
- Under the Presidency of **Madan Mohan Malaviya** , the **Indian National congress** adopted **Party constitution** at **Lahore Session**.
- Two revolutionary group of **Bengal Anushilan Samiti** and **Jugantar Pary** were declared **banned**.
- **Punjab Hindu Conference** was formed. It was organised to counter the **influence of Muslim League**. It was renamed as **Sarwadeshik Hindu Sabha** in **1915** and again in **1921** it was renamed as **Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha**.

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## 1910

- A socio-religious movement for Muslim named Ahrar movement founded by Maulana Mohammed Ali and Hakim Ajmal Khan.
- Dhondo Keshav Karve formed a socio-religious organisation, Nishkama Karma Math at Pune.
- The Bharat Stree Mandal, another socio-religious organisation was founded by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani.
- Firoz Shah Mehta started a newspaper named Bombay Chronicle.

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- The Indian Press Act, 1910 was passed.
- Lord Hardinge II became the viceroy of India.
- William Wedderburn became the last British President of Indian National Congress.

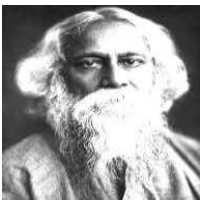


## 1911

- The Partition of Bengal was withdrawn and the Bengal was reunited again by the viceroy Lord Hardinge II.

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- **Social Service League** was formed by **Narayan Malhar Joshi** at **Bombay**.
- **India's capital** was transferred from **Kolkata to Delhi** on **12<sup>th</sup> December, 1911**.
- **Delhi Durbar** was arranged to give honour **George V** as the **King – emperor of India**. And the **decision of transferring Capital of British India** was taken in this Durbar.
- **Jana Gana Mana** was first sung publicly on **27<sup>th</sup> December, 1911** at **Calcutta Session** of Indian National Congress under the **Presidency of Bishan Narayan Dar**. The Song was originally composed as **Bharato Bhagyo Bidhata** in **Bengali** by the famous poet **Rabindra Nath Tagore**. This song was adopted as **National anthem** by the **Constituent Assembly of India** on **24<sup>th</sup> January 1950**.



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1912

- **Ras Behari Bose** organised a team to attempt assassinate the viceroy **Lord Hardinge** when he entered **Delhi** on **23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1912** at the time of **Procession** on the **inauguration of Delhi** as the **new capital of India**. **Viceroy** got some **injury** and his **escort** was killed. Although **Ras Behari Bose** somehow managed to escape but **Amir Chand**, **Awadh Bihari** and **Basant Kumar Biswas** were arrested. This incident was called **Delhi conspiracy**.



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- Abul Kalam Azad started a Urdu newspaper 'Al-Hilal'.

## 1913

- An Indian revolutionary organisation outside India named Ghadar Party was organised by Lala Har Dayal, Sohan Singh Bakhna and Mohammed Barkattulah in USA. The headquarter of Ghadar party was situated at San Francisco, USA. Sohan Singh Bakhna and Lala Har Dayal became the first President and Secretary of the party. This party also started a newspaper named 'Ghadar'.
- Bhils rebellion was started by Bhils tribe . This rebellion was led by Govind Guru.



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- Rabindra Nath Tagore got Nobel Prize in Literature for his book lyrics called 'Gitanjali'.



## 1914

- The Komaghata Maru incident took place.
- A tribal rebellion named Oraons was started. This rebellion was led by Jatra Bhagat.
- Pandit Haridaynath Kunzru formed Seva Samiti at Allahabad.
- Annie Besant started two newspaper 'Commonweal' and 'New India'.
- Lala Hardayal and Virendra Nath Chattopadhyaya formed 'Indian Independence League' at Berlin, Germany.





# Continue

- Mahatma Gandhi awarded 'Keisari-i- Hind' for raising an Indian Ambulance core during Boer War.
- Shimla Accord was occurred on the decision of boundary line of India and Tibet.
- Berlin Committee was formed by Virendra Chattopadhyaya and Raja Mahendra Pratap.

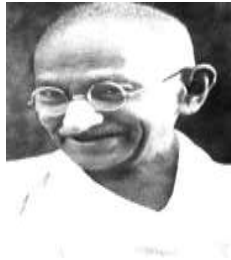
## 1915

- In request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Mahatma Gandhi came back to India on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1915. Because of this incident 9<sup>th</sup> January is also celebrated as Pravasi Bharatiya Divas or NRI Day.



# Continue

- C Natesa Mudaliar, Taravath Madhavan Nair and P. Tyagariaja Chetti started Justice movement at Madras, Tamilnadu. This was a lower caste movement.
- Sabarmati Ashram was founded by Mahatma Gandhi at Ahmedabad on 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1915.
- Raja Mahendra Pratap organised a revolutionary organisation 'Indian Independence League or Government at Kabul.
- Death Sentence was announced for Amir Chand and Basant Kumar Biswas who was involved in Delhi conspiracy.



# Continue

- The Defence of India Act 1915 or also known as the Defence of India Regulations Act , an emergency criminal law was enacted in British India.
- Lahore Conspiracy Case trials began. Ras Behari Bose, Vishnu Ganesh Pingle, Kattar Singh, Jagat Singh and Hanuman Singh were all involved in this trials and Death Sentence was announced for Vishnu Ganesh Pingle, Kattar Singh, Jagat Singh and Hanuman Singh on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1915.

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## 1916

- Lucknow Pact was signed between Indian National Congress and the Indian Muslim League at joint session of both parties in Lucknow. The session is presided by Ambika Charan Majumder.
- The two wings of Congress the moderate and the extremeists became reunited.
- Home Rule Movement was started by Annie Besant, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Banaras Hindu University was established by Madan Mohan Malaviya.



# Continue

- Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey women's University, the first women University was established by Dhondo Keshav Karve.
- Silk letter conspiracy was held against Ubaidullah Sindhi and Mahmud al Hasan.
- Lord Chelmsford became the viceroy of British India.

## 1917

- Champaran Satyagraha movement was started at Bihar. The main issue of this movement was plight of Indigo farmer and teen-Kathia System. Mahatma Gandhi also participated in this movement. This was the first movement against British in which Gandhiji participated for first time. This movement was also considered Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience Movement in India. Mahatma Gandhi gained the title of Mahatma and the nickname of Bapu at this movement. Apart from Gandhiji the other leader of Champaran Satyagraha was Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, J.B Kripalani,

# Continue

Maulana Mazharul Haque, Anugrah Narayan and Mahadev Desai.

- Annie Besant became the first President of Indian National Congress at Calcutta Session. In this session the congress demanded self-government for India.
- Mazdoor Mahajan Sangha was formed by Mahatma Gandhi.
- The women's Indian Association was formed by Mrs Annie Besant at Madras.
- Annie Besant, B.P Wadia and George Orinaldo were arrested. S. Subramania Iyer return his Knighthood in Protest of arresting. He is considered Grand Oldman of South India.



# Continue

1918

- Mahatma Gandhi was also involved in Ahmedabad Textile Mill Strike against mill owner at Ahmedabad. Hunger strike as a weapon was used for the first time by Gandhiji during this strike.
- Another movement led by Gandhiji was Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarata on 2<sup>nd</sup> March. The plight of cotton farmers was the main issue of this movement. Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik was also the leader of this movement.



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- **United Province Kisan Sabha** was formed by **Gauri Shankar Mishra** and **Indra Narayan Dwivedi** in **Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha Uttar Pradesh** was formed by **Indra Narayan Dwivedi** and **Madan Mohan Malaviya** in **Uttar Pradesh**.



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## 1919

- The British Government brought constitutional reforms Government of India Act or also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. This new reform promotes Dyarchy (rule of two).
- The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919' or popularly known as Rowlatt Act was passed. This Act was also called Black Act.
- Gandhiji started his campaign against this bill on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1919. This was called Anti-Rowlatt Satyagraha.



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- On April 13, Baishaki Day Dr. Satyaal and Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested as they protested against the Rowlatt act.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was occurred at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar in Punjab on 13<sup>th</sup> April. General Dyer ordered indiscriminate heavy firing on the crowd and the people who protested Peacefully against the Rowlatt act and the arrest of Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew. In this massacre, 379 persons were died and 1200 people were injured.

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- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood in protest of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- Motilal Nehru started newspaper named 'Independent'.
- Two newspapers named 'Nav Jeevan' and 'Young India' was started by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Khilafat movement was started. The Ali Brothers- Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali launched an anti-British movement.



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## 1920

- Mahatma Gandhi started Non-Cooperation Movement at Calcutta Session of Indian National Congress. This movement was defined as “Swaraj as its ultimate aim”. This was the first movement in the history of India in which both Indian National Congress and Muslim League protested against British imperialism.
- Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ram Chandra organised Awadh Kisan Sabha at Oudh.
- Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar started newspaper ‘Mooknayak’.



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- All India Trade Union Congress by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista. The first president of AITUC was Lala Lajpat Rai and the first Secretary of AITUC was Dewan Charan Lal.
- Second international communist conference held at Tashkent.
- Communist party of India (Marxist) was formed at Tashkent by Abani Mukherjee, M. N Roy and many others.
- Akali Party was formed by Master Tara Singh in Punjab.
- Muhammadan Anglo- Oriental College founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in Aligarh in 1875 was converted into Aligarh Muslim University.



# Indian History

Important Dates  
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# Important Dates and Events of Indian History

**( 1921-1930 )**

# Important dates and events of Indian History from 1921 to 1930

## 1921

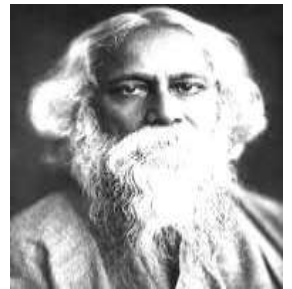
- Sayyid Ali and Sayyid Fazi started Molpah rebellion, a peasant rebellion in Malabar region of Kerala.
- Hanumanthu started a Tribal rebellion named Chenchus rebellion.
- The press committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
- Akali Movement or also called Gurdwara Reform was started in Punjab to bring reform in the gurdwaras in India.
- Daya Ram Sahni started excavation at Harappa of Indus valley site.





# Continue

- Madari Pasi started Eka movement or Unity movement ( Peasant movement).
- The famous slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' was coined by the famous urdu poet, Indian freedom fighter and also the leader of the Indian National Congress Maulana Hasrat Mohani and the slogan was popularized by Bhagat Singh.
- Visva-Bharati university was inaugurated by Rabindra Nath Tagore.



# Continue

## 1922

- on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1922, agitator of Non Cooperation Movement were fired at by the police at Charui- Chaura of Gorakhpur district in Uttarpradesh. In retaliation, the infuriated mob set a police chawki on fire and in this incident 22 policemen were killed.
- on 12<sup>th</sup> February 1922, Mahatma Gandhi decided to call off Non cooperation Movement due to the incident of Chauri-Chaura incident.
- Alluri Sitarama Raju started Koyas/ Rampas rebellion ( Peasant movement) in the North of Godavari.



# Continue

- Bhai Parmanand started Jat Pat Todak Mandal in Lahore against Caste discrimination and untouchability.
- Mohenjadarо was discovered under supervision of R.D Bannerji.

## 1923

- The Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party or also known as Swaraj Party was formed by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru.
- First May Day also known as Labour Day was observed at Madras by the leader of Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan Singaravelu Chettiar.



# Continue

- The Indian National Congress established All India Khadi Board at Delhi Session.
- Indian Disbandment Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Lord Itchcap.

## 1924

- Hindusthan Republican Association/Army (H.R.A), a revolutionary organisation is founded by Chandrasekhar Azad, Ramprasad Bismill and Sachindra Nath Sanyal.
- Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambdekar organised Depressed class Welfare Institute ( Bahishkrit Hitkami Sabha) at Bombay.
- Muddinman Committee has been set up by the British Government under Sir Alexander Muddiman to review the resolution that is framing of an Indian constitution by an Indian Constituent Assembly. This committee also recommended the appointment of Royal Commission.



# Continue

- Royal Commission was constituted under the chairmanship of Lord Lee.
- Mahatma Gandhi became the first time President of Indian National congress in Belgaum ( Karnataka) session.
- Vaikom Satyagraha was started in Travancore, Kerala. This movement was against untouchability and Caste discrimination of Hindu Society in Kerala. It was the first ever movement against apartheid in World. The movement was led by Kizhakke Potta Kesava Menon. The other members were T.K Madhavan and Sree Narayan Guru.
- Peshawar conspiracy case and Kanpur Conspiracy case trials began against them who tried to start Communist movement in India. Nolini Kanta Gupta, Shripad Amrit Dange (S.A Dange), Muzaffar Ali were involved in this trial.



# Continue

- Muhammad Ali Jinnah reorganized Muslim League.

**1925**

- The communist party of India was started at Kanpur on 25 December, 1925. The founding members of this party were M. N Roy, Abani Mukherji, Mohammad Ali and others.
- A train robbery was happened between Kakori and near Lucknow on 9<sup>th</sup> August, 1925. The robbery was led by Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan and Roshan Lal, belonging to Hindusthan Republic Association. Kakori Conspiracy case was charged against them.



# Continue

- Labour Swaraj Party of the congress was established in Bengal by Muzaffar Ahmed.
- E. V Ramaswami Naicker Periyar started Self-Respect Movement at Madras, Tamilnadu.
- Kavalam Narayan Panicker started a newspaper 'Hindusthan Times'.
- Sarojini Naidu became the first Indian women President of Indian National Congress in Kanpur session.
- Chittaranjan Das Passed away.
- Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) was established at Nagpur on 27 September, 1925. It was established by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar and Madhav Sadashiv Golwalkar.



# Continue

- **Dyarchy** was suspended in **Bengal**.

**1926**



- **Bharat Naujawan Sabha** was formed by **Bhagat Singh** and **Chandrasekhar Azad** in **Lahore**.
- The viceroy **Lord Reading** constituted **Sandhurst Committee**, a **Administrative committee** under **Andrews Skeen** to suggest **Indianization** of **Indian army**.
- **Labour-Peasant organization** was organised in **Bengal** under **Muzaffar Ahmed**, **Kazi Najrul Islam**, **Bhupen chakraborty** and **Dharani Goswami**.
- **Lord Irwin** became the **viceroy** of **British India**.





# Continue

1927

- **Simon Commission** was appointed to review the recommendation of **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Act**. This commission was also known as **White Commission**. Total member of this commission was **Seven**. No **Indian member** was included in this commission.
- **Indian Navy Act** was passed.

# Continue

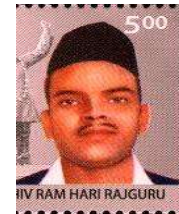
- In **Kakori Conspiracy Case** **Death Sentence** was declared for **Ramprasad Bismil**, **Ashfaqulla Khan** and **Roshan Singh**. **Ramprasad Bismil** was hanged on **19<sup>th</sup> December** at **Gorakhpur jail**. **Roshan Lal** or **Roshan Singh** was hanged on **19<sup>th</sup> December** at **Allahabad jail**. And **Ashfaqulla Khan** was hanged on **19<sup>th</sup> December** at **Faizabad jail**. And **Ashfaqulla Khan** was the **first muslim** who **hanged** due to **conspiracy** against **British**.



# Continue

## 1928

- Finally **Simon commission** reached in **India**.
- **Anti Simon Commission** was organized by **Lala Lajpat Rai**. In Lahore, **Lala Lajpat Rai** was **lathicharged** in **anti-Simon procession** and he was fatally injured and died ( His famous slogan; **Go Back Simon**).
- In **December, 1928** revolutionist from **HSRA** **Bhagat Singh** and an associate **Shivaram Rajguru** shot a **21 year old British Police officer John Saunders** in **Lahore**. But actually they wanted to assassinate **British Police Superintendent James Scott**.



# Continue

- Vallabhbhai Patel started **Bardoli Satyagraha** at **Bardoli, Bombay**. The **women of Bardoli** bestowed the **title of Sardar to Vallabhbhai** Patel and he emerged as the national leader in the struggle for freedom.
- **All parties conference** was called in **Delhi** on **12<sup>th</sup> February, 1928**, attended by **representative of 29 organisations**. The conference was presided by **M.A Ansari** and the conference appointed **a committee** with **Motilal Nehru** as **its chairman**. The purpose of this conference was to consider and determine **the principles of the constitution for India**.



# Continue

- The committee (appointed by all parties conference) presented its report in the 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the all parties conference at Lucknow on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1928. The report was known as Nehru report. (The report was considered first written constitution adopted by the Indian).
- NG Ranga founded Andhra Ryots Association to abolish Zamindari.
- Hindustan Socialist Republican Association/Army (H.S.R.A) was formed by Chandrashekhar Azad at Delhi.
- First All India Youth Congress was set up under presidency of Motilal Nehru of Indian National Congress at Kolkata Session.



# Continue

- The Independence for India League was formed with Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose as its secretaries and S. Srinivasa Iyengar as its president

**1929**

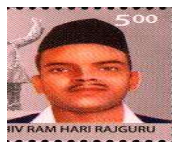


- on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 1929, Jinnah, the leader of Muslim league declared 14 points programme after rejecting Nehru report.
- on 8<sup>th</sup> April, 1929 two revolutionist of HSRA Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw bomb in the Legislative Assembly in order to protest against Trade Dispute Bill.



# Continue

- The second Lahore Conspiracy Case was charged against Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1929.
- on December, 1929, the Indian National Congress in Lahore session under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru passed a resolution declaring 'Poorna Swaraj ( Complete Independence). And on Dec 31, 1929 the newly adopted tricolour flag was unfurled and Jan 26 was fixed as the Independence Day which was announced to be celebrated every year, pleading to the people not to submit to British rule any longer.



# Continue

- Khudai Khidmatgar Movement was started in North West Frontier province by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan.
- Meerut Conspiracy case was charged against 33 CPI Leader S.A Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed, P.C Joshi and also two British Benjamin Francis Bradley and Philip Spratt.
- Jatindra Nath Das also known as Jatin Das, an Indian revolutionary died in Lahore Jail after 63 days hunger strike.
- Hartog Committee was set up to report on further development education especially Primary education.





# Continue

## 1930

- **Civil Disobedience Movement** was started by **Gandhiji** issued on **eleven point ultimatum** to **Lord Irwin**.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> March, 1930**, **Gandhiji** started his **historic march** with his **78 followers** from **Sabarmati Ashram** to **Dandhi** to break **salt law**. The march was completed on **5<sup>th</sup> April, 1930** and Salt law was broken by him. ( Total area covered: **320 Km**).
- During **Dandhi March** a song became famous- '**Raghupati Raghav Raja Ram**' had been sung by **Digambar Vishnu Paluskar**.
- The **First Round Table Conference** was held in **London** on **12<sup>th</sup> November, 1930** to discuss the **Simon Commission**. But the conference was boycotted by the **Indian National Congress**.



# Continue

- Masterda Surya Sen attempted to raid the armoury of Police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency. The others who are involved in this raid are Ganesh Ghosh, Lokenath Bal, Ambika Chakrobarty, Harigopla Bal, Tripura Sen. All members were the members of Indian Republican Army.
- Simon Commission published its report.
- The Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha was led by Rajaji and Sardar Vedarathinam Pillal in South India.



# Indian History

Important Dates  
and Events

# Important Dates and Events of Indian History

**( 1931-1940)**

# Important dates and events of Indian History from 1931-1940

## 1931

- Gandhiji started a talk with the viceroy Irwin on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 1931, which culminated into Delhi Pact of 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1931. The pact is popularly known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- Lord Wellington became the viceroy of the British India.
- Second Round Table Conference was held in 7<sup>th</sup> Sept to 28<sup>th</sup> Dec. The conference was attended by Mahatma Gandhi, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu, Tej Bahadur Sapru and others.



# Continue

- The British Government enacted the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act. This new act empowers the provincial government to suppress the propaganda for the civil Disobedience Movement.
- Resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic policy was taken by the annual session of the congress held at Karachi.
- Gandhiji started 2<sup>nd</sup> Civil disobedience Movement on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1931.
- Death Sentence was declared for three revolutionary of HSRA Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev and they were hanged on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1931.



# Continue

- The Indian National Congress under Presidency of Vallabhbhai Patel adopted Chakra on the centre of National Flag at Karachi session.
- Bihar socialist party was founded by Jai Prakash Narayan, Phulan Prasad Verma.



## 1932

- On 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1932 British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced in the British Parliament the proposal on minority representation known as the communal Award which recommended separate electorate for minority.



# Continue

- Gandhiji started **fasting** against **communal award**. On **25 September, 1932** a pact named **Poona Pact** was signed between **Gandhiji and Ambedkar** in poona. | Important fact: From Gandhiji's side, **Madan Mohan Malaviya** attended the **Poona Pact**.
- On **17<sup>th</sup> November, 1932** **Third Round Table conference** was held in **London**. The congress **boycotted** the conference. | Important Fact. **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar** was the only persons who attended **all three round table**.





# Continue

- All India Harijan Sevak Sangh was organised by Mahatma Gandhi at Pune.
- On 8<sup>th</sup> October, 1932 Indian Air Force was established.

## 1933

- The newspaper named 'Harijan' was started by Mahatma Gandhi.
- The word 'Pakistan' was first coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali.



# Continue

- **Surya Sen** was arrested.
- on **8<sup>th</sup> May, 1933** **Mahatma Gandhi** started **fasting** due to mistreatment of Lower caste.



## 1934

- **Jai Prakash Narayan** formed **Congress Socialist Party** at the **Bombay session of INC**. The other member of this party was **Acharya Narendra Dev, Ram Monahar Lohia** and **Minoo Masani**.
- **Civil disobedience Movement** was withdrawn.
- On **12<sup>th</sup> January, 1934** **Surya Sen** was hanged due to **1930 Chittagong armoury raid**.
- on **July 1934**, the **communist Party of India** was declared unlawful.



# Continue

## 1935

- **Government of India Act 1935** was passed during the term of Viceroy Lord Wellington. This new act provided for a **federal type of constitution** and **Dyarchy** at the **centre**. It also recommended **provincial autonomy**. Under this act India was divided into **11 Provinces**.
- **Whitely Commission**, an **Economic Commission** was constituted under the chairmanship of **Lary Hamand** during the term of **Lord Wellington**.

# Continue

## 1936

- The Indian National Congress under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru supported socialism through democracy at Lucknow. At Lucknow session the Indian National Congress decided to contest provincial election.
- The Indian National Congress under the Presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru demanded constituent Assembly at Faizpur and the Indian National Congress organized first village session at Faizpur.
- The Indian National Congress adopted National Agriculture Policy at Faizpur session.
- All India Kisan Sabha was formed by Sahajanand Saraswati and N.G Ranga.



# Continue

- Madan Mohan Malaviya started a newspaper named “Hindustan”.
- Lord Linlithgow became the viceroy of British India.

## 1937

- First Provincial election was held under 1935 act.
- In provincial election the congress won the election and emerged as the largest political party and formed the governments. The congress won the majority in 8<sup>th</sup> Provinces out of 11 provinces ( Madras, United Provinces ( Present Uttar Pradesh), Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, Assam, Central Province, North West Frontier Province).
- Non Congress Government was formed in three provinces like Bengal by Fazlul Haque, Punjab by Sikandar Hayat Khan and in Sindh provinces by Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and Allah Bakhsh.
- On 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1937 Burma (Myanmar) was separated from India under 1935 act.



# Continue

1938

- The Indian National Congress under Presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose at Haripura ( Gujarat) session declared to cover Purna Swaraj in Princely States also.
- National Planning Committee was formed by the Indian National Congress under the Presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose at Haripura (Gujarat) Session. This committee was formed under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Industrial Disputes Act was introduced in November 1938.



# Continue

## 1939

- The second world war was started on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939.
- The viceroy Linlithgow declared India at war with Germany on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1939.
- Owing to Linlithgow's refusing the demands of congress, the congress ministries resigned on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 1939.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared 'Day of Deliverance' on 22 December, 1939.
- Subhash chandra Bose defeated Patabhi Sitaramaiya in INC Presidency election. But Gandhi's support was for Patabhi Sitaramiya, he did not accept Bose as a presidency.



# Continue

- Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the congress presidency and formed 'Forward Block' in 1939 and that time Rajendra Prasad had taken over the presidency of INC.

## 1940

- On 24<sup>th</sup> March, 1940 the Lahore session of the Muslim League passed Pakistan Resolution, they demanded Separate States and they also rejected Federal scheme introduced by the government of India Act 1935. The pakistan resolution was drafted by Sikander Hayat Khan and proposed by Fazlul Haq.





# Continue

- on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1940 the viceroy Lord Linlithgow brought certain proposals, known as August Offer. This offer was declared to establish Dominion Status in India. But the congress under the presidency of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad rejected this offer.
- On 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1940 The congress Working Committee decided to start individual civil disobedience .
- ❖ Vinoba Bhave was the first Satyagrahi. He was arrested on Oct 21, 1940 for his Satyagrahi. He was followed by many more like Jawaharlal Nehru (2<sup>nd</sup> Satyagrahi) and Vallabhbhai Patel.



# Continue

- Revolutionist Udham Singh murdered Miachel O' Dwyer in London.

# Indian History

Important Dates  
and Events

# Important Dates and Events of Indian History

**( 1941-1947 )**

# Important dates and events of Indian History from 1941-1947

## 1941



- **Subhash Chandra Bose** escaped from India in disguise. First he went to **Kabul** then **Russia** on **28<sup>th</sup> March**. He went to **Germany** on **1<sup>st</sup> April**.
- **Individual Satyagraha Movement** was suspended. Individual Satyagraha Movement was also known as **Dili Chali Satyagraha**.
- On **7<sup>th</sup> August 1941**, the **greatest poet Rabindranath Tagore** passed away.



# Continue

1942

- A mission known as Cripps Mission Sir Stafford Cripps ( member of British war Cabinet) was sent to India with constitutional proposals to seek Indian support for the Second World War. But all the political party rejected its proposals due to some reasons. It ended in failure. Mahatma Gandhi remarked it “A Post-dated Cheque on a crumbling bank”.



# Continue

- on 8<sup>th</sup> August 1942, the Indian National Congress passed a resolution known as 'Quit India' resolution at Gowaliya Tank Bombay. In the resolution Gandhiji asked the British to quit India and gave a call for 'DO or Die'
- On 9<sup>th</sup> August 1942 all prominent leaders like Gandhi, Nehru, Patel were arrested. But the rest members like J.P Lohiya, Aruna Ashaf Ali, Usha Mehta continued the revolutionary struggle named Quit India Movement. Parallel Government was formed in various places at Balia (by Chittu Pandeya), Tamulak at Midnapur District, Bengal ( by Satis Samant), Satra (by Y.B, Chahvan and Nana Patil).



# Continue

- Ras Behari Bose formed Indian National Army (INA) or Azad Hind Fauz on July.
- Indian Independence League was formed by Ras Behari Bose at Bangkok.



## 1943

- Subhash Chandra Bose formed the Provincial Government of free India (Azad Hind Sarkar) on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1943.
- Japanese announced to hand over the administration of Andaman and Nicobar island to Indian National Army (INA). And Subhash Chandra Bose renamed Andaman and Nicobar Island as Sahid and Swaraj.





# Continue

- On 10<sup>th</sup> February 1943, Mahatma Gandhi started 21 days fast in jail. This was his answer to the Government over the violence of the people in the Quit India Movement.
- Subhash Chandra Bose formed Pro-japanese Indian Government at Port Blair.
- Bengal Famine was occurred and Famine Inspection Commission was set up under the chairmanship of John Woodhood during the Viceroyship of Lord Wavell.



## 1944

- C. Rajagopalachari Formula was announced. C. Rajagopalachari in this formula hold talks with Jinnah to bring settlement between the congress and the Muslim League for the attainment of Independence of India. Muslim League demanded Pakistan.



# Continue

## 1945

- Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai under the advice of Gandhiji met Liaquat Ali ( Leader of the Muslim League) and brought proposal for the formation of interim Government at the centre. On 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1945 Liaquat Ali published the list of Agreement.
- On 14<sup>th</sup> July 1945 Lord Wavell brought a new plan called Wavell plan to satisfy Indian. One of the main proposal was that the Executive Council would constituted giving a balanced representation to Muslims and Hindus. The members of the Congress working Committee were released from jails. And a conference of 22 Prominent Indian Leaders called to Shimla to consider Wavell Plan. Both Congress and Muslim League were invited in Simla Conference.



# Continue

- On **Nov 1945**, **INA Trial** was started at the **Red Fort**. The main accuse was **P.K Sehgal, Shah Nawaj Khan** and **Gurubaksh Singh**. The chief defence advocate during the INA Trials was **Bhulabhai Desai**. Other defence lawyers were **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Jawaharlal Nehru, Asaf Ali**.

## 1946

- The **British Prime Minister Lord Attlee** made a **declaration** on **15<sup>th</sup> March, 1946** that **British Cabinet Mission** would visit **India** to take decision on **constitutional reforms** to be introduced in **India**. The Cabinet Mission including **Lord Pathick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps** and **A.V Alexander** visited **India** and the different Political parties but a not a satisfactory solution could not be found.

# Continue

- On 18<sup>th</sup> February 1946, Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Ratings Mutiny was started at Talwar. Vallabhai Patel and Jinnah persuaded them to surrender on 23<sup>th</sup> Feb 1946.
- Royal Air Force Mutiny was started
- The Muslim League launched a 'direct action' campaign on 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1946 an interim Government was formed. Congress members led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru joined it. First, the Muslim League refused to join but on 26<sup>th</sup> October they joined.
- The constituent Assembly first met on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected its President. The Muslim League did not join the Assembly.



# Continue

- **Tebhaga Movement** was started at **Tebhaga, Bengal**. The movement was led by **Bengal Kisan Sabha**. The Movement was against **Zamindara, rich farmers, moneylenders, traders and local bureaucrats**.
- **Telengana Movement** was started at **Hyderabad**. The Movement was led by **Praja Mandal and Communist party of India**. The movement was against **Nizam Officials**.

# Continue

## 1947

- On 20<sup>th</sup> February 1947, in the House of Common The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced British would withdraw from India by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1948. This was known as Attlee's declaration.
- Lord Mountbatten became the 34<sup>th</sup> and the last British Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
- The British Parliament ratified the Mountabatten plan as the 'Independence of India Act 1947'. On 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947. The act provided for the partition of India and the establishment of two dominions (India and Pakistan).



# Continue

- Indian Independence Act was passed on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947.
- Boundary Commission under Chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliff was set up to decide the boundary between India and Pakistan.
- On 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 India celebrated the Independence Day. All states except Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad had signed the Instrument of Accession with India.

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