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— Anil Nagar, Founder & CEO, Adda Education

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English Edition

TNPSC INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

BASED ON LATEST SYLLABUS



- It covers the TNPSC Indian National Movement (INM) Syllabus
- 100% Integrated Compilation of both New and Old School Textbooks
- Includes TNPSC 2025 Exams Previous Year Questions (PYQs)
- Complete Study Notes on Indian National History for all TNPSC Group 1, 2, 2A, and 4 Examinations
- Complex Historical Data Simplified into Easy-to-Understand Notes and Bullet Points

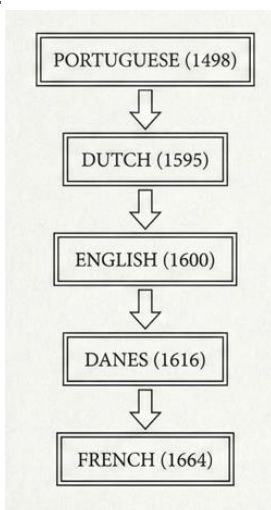
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From the early 16th century, Europeans arrived in India, seeking spices like pepper, cinnamon, and cloves, and establishing maritime trade connections that marked the beginning of their influence in the region. After the Turks captured Constantinople in 1453, closing the land route to India, European nations were compelled to find new sea routes to the East. The Portuguese led the way, followed by the Dutch, English, and French, who competed for trade dominance and established trading posts and colonies. These interactions not only transformed India's economy and society but also laid the foundation for the eventual rise of British colonial rule, opening a new chapter in the country's history.



Background

- British rule in India is usually said to have begun in **1757** after the **Battle of Plassey**, when the **East India Company** defeated the Nawab of Bengal.
- Europeans had arrived in India by the early 16th century.
- Their main aim was to trade spices like pepper, cinnamon, and cloves for European markets.
- They also participated in the Indian Ocean trade network.
- The **Portuguese Empire** controlled Indian Ocean trade through political aggression and strong naval power.
- Portuguese forts at **Daman** and **Diu** helped control shipping in the Arabian Sea.
- Other European nations, especially the **Dutch East India Company** and the **East India Company**, followed the Portuguese model.
- European trading companies continuously engaged with Indian rulers, merchants, and society.

- This process ultimately led to the **British conquest of Bengal in 1757**.



The Economy Agriculture

- India was mainly an agricultural economy, with most people living in rural areas.
- People depended on farming for their livelihood.
- Besides food grains, they grew commercial crops like sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton, and indigo.
- Trade existed between surplus and deficit regions for food grains, ghee, sugar, and other products.
- Food grains were transported by coastal boats.
 - The Tamil region imported grains from Andhra and Bengal.
 - Gujarat exported grains to Malabar in exchange for pepper, cinnamon, and ginger.
- Food grains were also shipped to Dutch settlements in **Sri Lanka** and **Batavia**.

Cotton

- India had a strong manufacturing base, especially known for cotton fabrics.
- Weaving was the second most important economic activity after agriculture, supported by spinning and dyeing.
- Manufacturing (handicrafts) was done in both urban and rural areas:
 - Luxury crafts like metalwork were urban-based.
 - Weaving was mostly rural-based.
- India had the advantage of domestic cotton production.
- Indian craftsmen had specialized knowledge of dyeing, using chemicals like alum for permanent colors.
- The **Coromandel Coast** was famous for painted (kalamkari) fabrics with designs drawn and dyed on cloth.

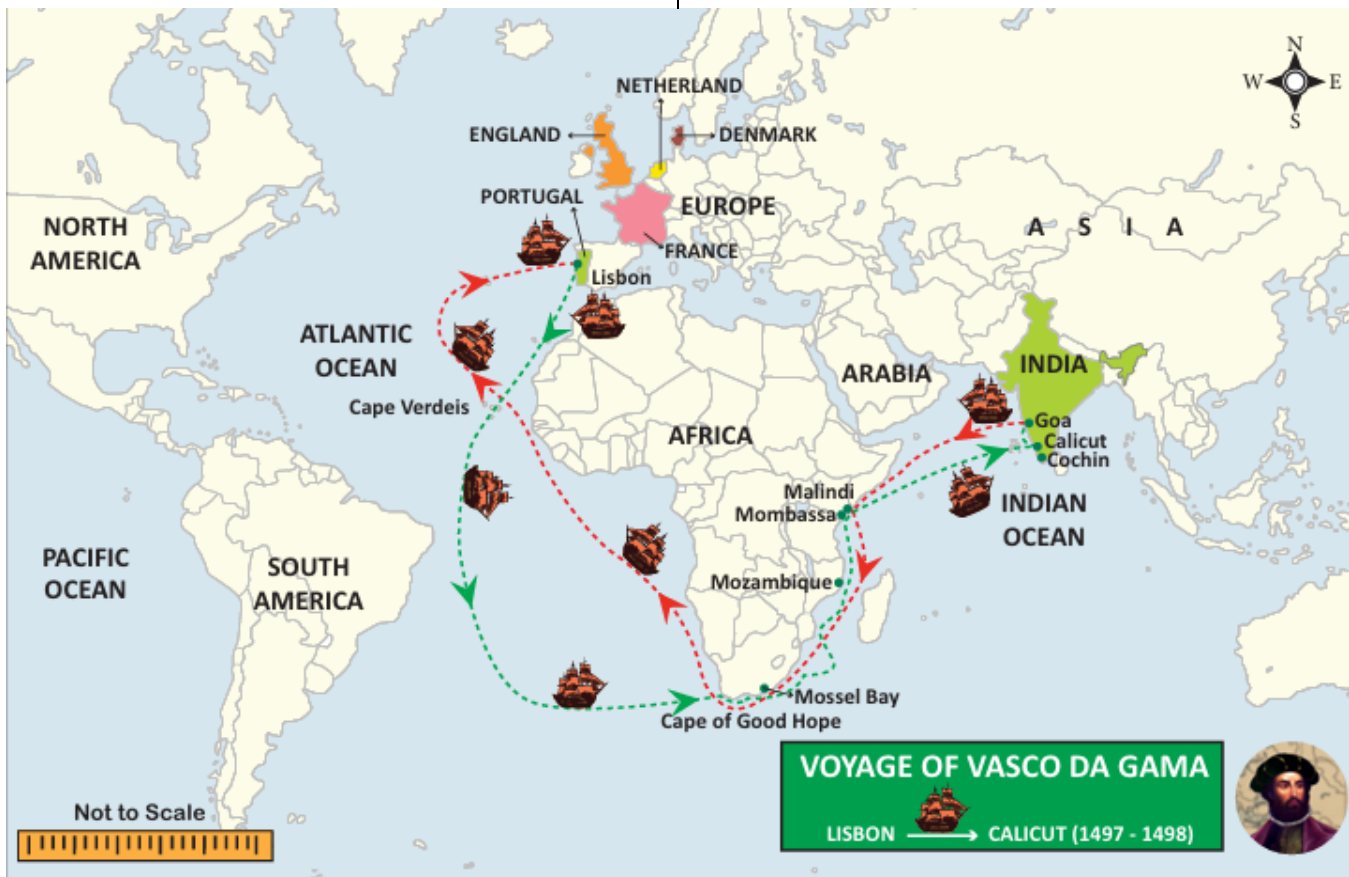
Vasco Da Gama

- Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese sailor.
- In 1498, he reached **Calicut (Kozhikode), India**.
- He was welcomed by **King Zamorin**, the ruler of Calicut.
- He came to India by sailing around the southern tip of Africa and through Mozambique with the help of an Indian pilot.
- In 1500, **Pedro Álvares Cabral** came to India with 13 ships.
- Conflicts started between the Portuguese and King Zamorin.
- Vasco da Gama returned to India in 1501 with 20 ships.
- He set up a **trading centre at Cannanore**.
- The Portuguese also started trading centres (factories) at **Calicut and Cochin**.

- **King Zamorin** attacked the Portuguese at Cochin but was defeated.
- **Cochin became the first capital of the Portuguese East India Company.**
- Vasco da Gama came to India for the third time in 1524.
- He fell ill and died in Cochin in December 1524.



Vasco da Gama



Francisco de Almeida (1505-1509)

- In 1505, Francisco de Almeida was appointed as the first Governor of Portuguese India.
- His aim was to strengthen Portuguese naval power in India.
- His policy was called the **"Blue Water Policy"** (focus on sea power).
- The Portuguese tried to break the Arab monopoly over Indian Ocean trade.
- This affected the trade of Egypt and Turkey.

- The Sultans of Bijapur and Gujarat joined Egypt and Turkey against the Portuguese.
- In a naval battle near Chaul, the combined Muslim fleet defeated the Portuguese fleet.
- Almeida's son was killed in this battle.
- Later, Almeida defeated the combined fleet near Diu in 1509.
- After this victory, the Portuguese became the strongest naval power in Asia.



Afonso de Albuquerque (1509-1515)

- Afonso de Albuquerque was the real founder of Portuguese power in India.
- He captured **Goa** from the Sultan of Bijapur in 1510.
- In 1515, he established Portuguese control over **Ormuz (Hormuz)** in the Persian Gulf.
- He encouraged marriages between Portuguese men and Indian women.
- He maintained friendly relations with the Vijayanagara Empire.



Nuno da Cunha (1529-1538)

- Nuno da Cunha moved the Portuguese capital from **Cochin to Goa in 1530**.
- In 1534, he got Bassein from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat.
- In 1537, the Portuguese captured Diu.
- Later, they captured Daman and Salsette (1559).
- In the 16th century, the Portuguese controlled:
 - Goa, Daman, Diu, Salsette, Bassein, Chaul and Bombay (west coast)
 - Hooghly (Bengal coast)
 - Santhome (Madras coast)
- They earned good profits from trade.
- They **introduced tobacco cultivation in India**.
- Christianity spread in some coastal regions due to Portuguese influence.
- The **first printing press in India was set up at Goa in 1556**.
- A book on Indian medicinal plants was printed at Goa in 1563.
- In the **17th century, Portuguese power declined because of the Dutch**.

- By **1739, they were left only with Goa, Diu and Daman**.



Trade System

- European arrival was the first major **external disruption** to the Indian Ocean trade system.
- Their main aim was to **secure spices directly for Europe**.
- Previously, spices moved through **Persian Gulf ports to the Mediterranean** by land routes.
- Asian markets had little demand for European goods, except for **gold and silver**.
- **Indian textiles** were highly demanded in Southeast Asia.
- **Cloth from the Coromandel Coast** became a key item for spice trade.
- This demand led the **Dutch and English** to establish trading centers on India's east coast.

Consolidation of the Portuguese Trade

- The Portuguese stopped yearly expeditions and appointed **viceroy**s to govern their Indian territories.
- The first Viceroy, **Francisco de Almeida**, followed the **Blue Water Policy**, focusing on naval power rather than expanding settlements.
- Almeida defeated the fleets of the **Zamorin** and the **Sultan of Egypt**, and built forts at **Cochin** and **Kannur**.
- **Afonso de Albuquerque** is considered the real founder of the Portuguese Empire in India.
- Albuquerque captured **Goa** in 1510, encouraged intermarriage, and expanded control by conquering **Malacca** and **Ormuz**.
- **Nuno da Cunha** captured **Bassein** (1534) and **Diu** (1537); **Daman** was taken in 1559.
- Portuguese control in **Ceylon** increased after building a fort in **Colombo**.
- During **António de Noronha's** period (1571), Akbar visited **Cambay**, marking first contact with the Mughals.
- In 1580, **Philip II annexed Portugal**; later, the Dutch defeated the Portuguese in **Ceylon** and **Malabar**.
- After these defeats, the Portuguese focused more on **Brazil** than on protecting their Indian settlements.

British Expansionary Policies

- After the **Battle of Plassey (1757)**, the **British East India Company** began expanding its power in India.
- The Company introduced the **Dual Government system**, where Indian rulers remained in name but the real power was with the Company.
- Though the Company claimed to act as **Diwan (revenue collector)**, in practice it exercised full authority over administration.
- **Lord Wellesley** strengthened British control through the **Subsidiary Alliance system**, making alliances with states like **Hyderabad, Poona, and Mysore**.
- Later, **Lord Dalhousie** introduced the **Doctrine of Lapse**, which allowed the British to annex states without a natural heir.
- These policies greatly increased **British territory and influence over Indian princely states**.

The Subsidiary Alliance - 1798

- The Subsidiary Alliance was a system introduced by **Lord Wellesley** to bring Indian princely states under British control.
- The state joining it was called a **protected state**, and the British became the **paramount power**.



Wellesley

Main Features

- Indian ruler had to **disband his own army** and accept **British troops**.
- A **British Resident** stayed in the ruler's capital to supervise affairs.
- The ruler had to **pay money or give territory** to maintain the British army.
- **All non-English Europeans** (like French officers) were removed from the state.
- The ruler could **not make foreign relations** without British permission.
- The British promised to **protect the state from external attacks and internal problems**.

Advantages for the British

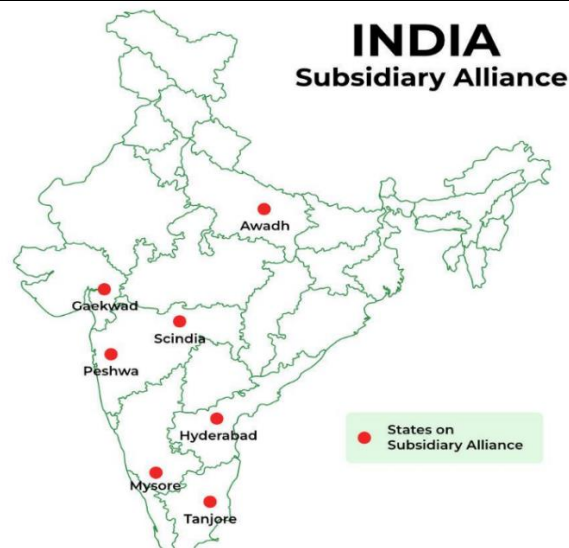
- The British kept a **large army paid for by Indian rulers**.
- **French influence in Indian states ended**.
- The British controlled the **foreign policy of princely states**.
- It helped make the British the **paramount power in India** and expand their empire.

Defects / Effects on Princely States

- Indian rulers became **weak and dependent on the British**.
- Many rulers became **oppressive and irresponsible**.
- Protected by British power, they **neglected and exploited their subjects**.

Note

The first Indian state to accept the Subsidiary Alliance was **Hyderabad** in **1798**. After this, several other states also joined the system. These included **Tanjore (1799)**, **Awadh (1801)**, **Peshwa (1802)**, **Bhonsle (1803)**, **Gwalior (1804)**, **Indore (1817)**, and later **Jaipur, Udaipur, and Jodhpur** in **1818**.

**Doctrine of Lapse - 1848**

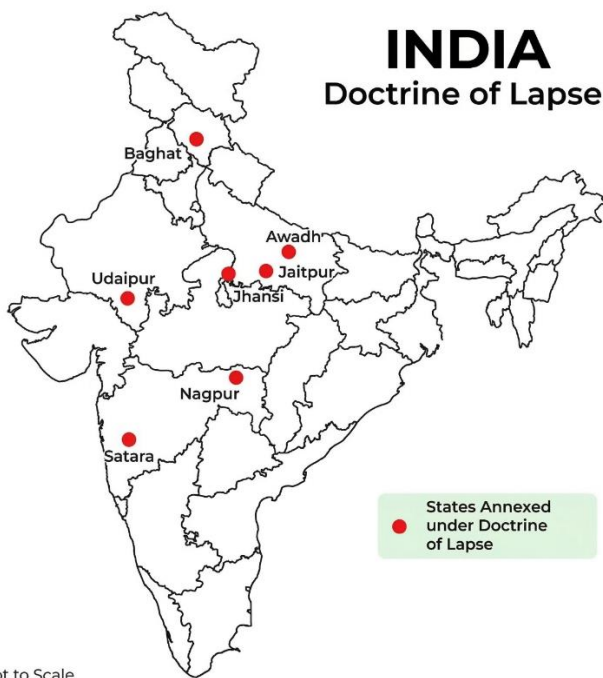
Dalhousie

- In **Hindu tradition**, a ruler without a natural son could **adopt a son**, and the adopted son had the **right to inherit property and the throne**.
- Before **Lord Dalhousie**, Indian rulers usually **took permission from the British East India Company** for adoption.
- Dalhousie declared that the **British (paramount power)** could **refuse to recognize adopted heirs** of princely states.
- If a ruler **died without a natural heir**, the state would **"lapse" and be annexed by the British**. This policy was called the **Doctrine of Lapse**.

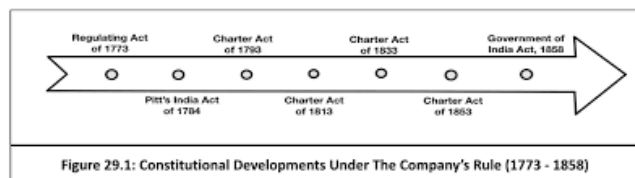
STATES ANNEXED UNDER DOCTRINE OF LAPSE

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Satara in 1848. | 2. Jaipur in 1849. |
| 3. Sambalpur in 1849. | 4. Baghat in 1850. |
| 5. Udaipur in 1852. | 6. Jhansi in 1853. |
| 7. Nagpur in 1854. | |

- The Doctrine of Lapse helped the British **expand their territories in India**.
- The policy was **abolished in 1858** when the **British Crown** took direct control of India.



Constitutional and Administrative Reforms



Regulating Act of 1773

- First law by the British Parliament to control the **East India Company** in India.

- Marked the **beginning of British government control** over Company rule.
- The **Governor of Bengal** became the **Governor-General of Bengal**.
- **Warren Hastings** became the **first Governor-General of Bengal**.
- **Bombay and Madras Presidencies** were made subordinate to Bengal.
- A **Council of 4 members** was created to help the Governor-General.
- **Decisions were taken by majority vote**, so the Governor-General could be overruled.
- Company servants were **not allowed to do private trade or accept gifts/bribes**.
- A **Supreme Court of Calcutta** was established in 1774 with **1 Chief Justice and 3 judges**.
- The Court of Directors had to **report revenue, civil, and military affairs** to the British government.
- Directors' term was **4 years**, with **¼ retiring every year**.
- Tried to **reduce corruption and improve administration** in Company rule.

Amending Act of 1781

- Passed to **remove defects of the Regulating Act of 1773**. Also called the **Act of Settlement (1781)**.
- Clearly **defined powers of the Supreme Court of Calcutta and the Governor-General's Council**.
- **Restricted the jurisdiction** of the Supreme Court to avoid conflicts with the government.
- Supreme Court's authority **limited to British subjects** in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.
- **Governor-General and Council members** were **not answerable to the court for official acts**.
- **Revenue matters of the East India Company** were kept **outside the Supreme Court's jurisdiction**.
- Court had to follow **personal laws**:
 - **Hindu law for Hindus**
 - **Muslim law for Muslims**
- **Provincial courts of the Company** were recognized, and the Supreme Court could not interfere with them.
- **Appeals from provincial courts** could go to the **Governor-General in Council**, not the Supreme Court.

Pitt's India Act 1784

- Passed to **correct the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773**. Introduced **Dual Control** in India.
- **Board of Control** was created to supervise political affairs.
- The Board of Control had **6 members**, including the **British Secretary of State and Chancellor of the Exchequer**.
- The **Court of Directors** continued managing **commercial and administrative work**.

Indian National Movement (1885 to 1905)

Introduction

The Indian National Movement was a prolonged struggle by Indians to end British colonial rule and achieve independence.

It began with early resistance movements such as the Revolt of 1857 and culminated in India's Independence in 1947.

The movement evolved through different phases, reflecting changing political strategies and mass participation.

The formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 marked the beginning of organized political nationalism.

Background for the Formation of INC

The idea of forming a national political organisation in India developed gradually during the late 19th century. Between **1875 and 1885**, many agitations took place against British policies. These protests revealed the need for a united political organisation to represent Indian interests.

Early Political Agitations

Several movements and protests occurred before the formation of the INC:

- **1875** – Indian textile industry demanded **cotton import duties** to protect Indian industries.
- **1877** – Demands were raised for **Indianisation of government services**.
- **1878** – Protests against the **Vernacular Press Act**.
- **1883** – Agitation in support of the **Ilbert Bill**.

However, these protests were **sporadic and not well coordinated**, which highlighted the need for a national political platform.

Role of A.O. Hume

- In **December 1884**, **Allan Octavian Hume**, a retired British ICS officer, organised a meeting at the **Theosophical Society in Madras**. During this meeting, the idea of forming an all-India political organisation was discussed. This led to the creation of the **Indian National Congress**.
- Early leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee adopted constitutional methods, petitions, and dialogue with the British government.
- The Moderate Phase (1885–1905) focused on legislative reforms, economic justice, and greater Indian participation in administration.

- The Extremist Phase (1905–1919), led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal, emphasized Swaraj, Swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods, and assertive nationalism.
- The Gandhian Era (1919–1947) transformed the struggle into a mass movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Progenitors and the "Safety Valve" Debate



A.O. Hume

- Allan Octavian Hume (A.O. Hume): A retired British ICS officer who served as the General Secretary of the INC for its first 22 years.
- The Circular (1883): Hume addressed an open letter to graduates of Calcutta University, urging them to act as "the salt of the land" and form a national body.
- The Safety Valve Theory: Proposed by William Wedderburn (Hume's biographer) and later utilized by extremist leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai. It suggests that the British government (under Viceroy Lord Dufferin) encouraged the INC to act as a peaceful outlet for rising Indian anger to prevent a repeat of the 1857 Revolt.
- Lord Dufferin: The Viceroy (1884–1888). Initially, he was neutral and hosted a garden party for delegates in 1886. However, by 1888, he turned hostile, famously dismissing the Congress as representing only a "microscopic minority" of the Indian population.
- Venue Shift: Originally scheduled for Poona (hosted by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha). A severe outbreak of Cholera forced the organizers to move the venue to Bombay.
- The Meeting: Held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College from December 28th to 31st, 1885.
- Attendance (The 72 Braves):
 - 72 delegates participated.
 - Madras Presidency sent 22 delegates (The second largest contingent after Bombay's 38).
 - Bengal sent 3 delegates (low due to a concurrent Indian Association meeting in Calcutta).
 - N.W. Provinces & Oudh sent 7, and Punjab sent 2.



W.C. Bonnerjee

Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee (W.C. Bonnerjee): The first President. A prominent Bengali barrister, he set the tone for the Moderate era by expressing loyalty to the British Crown while demanding legislative reforms.

The Madras Presidency Leadership

The delegates from Madras were among the most intellectually influential.

- G. Subramania Iyer: He had the honor of moving the very first resolution in the history of the Congress. He was a pioneer in journalism, founding *The Hindu* (1878) to counter British propaganda.
- P. Anandacharlu: A key legal mind who later became the President of the 1891 Nagpur Session.
- M. Viraraghavachariar: The organizing brain behind the Madras Mahajana Sabha, who ensured a strong southern representation at the Bombay session.

The Nine Resolutions of 1885

- The first session was not just a meeting but a legislative agenda. They passed nine specific resolutions:
- Royal Commission: Demanded a commission to inquire into the working of the Indian administration.
- Abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State: They viewed this London-based council as an obstacle to reform.
- Legislative Reform: Expansion of Central and Provincial Legislative Councils with more elected Indian members.
- Simultaneous Examinations: Demanded that the ICS exams be held in England and India simultaneously to allow more Indians to enter the services.
- Military Expenditure: Protested against the rising costs of the military (especially after the annexation of Upper Burma).
- Customs Duties: Protested the abolition of import duties on Manchester cotton (which hurt Indian weavers).
- Extension of the Permanent Settlement: Suggested extending land revenue reforms to other parts of India.
- License Tax: Opposed the unfair license tax system.
- Next Meeting: Decided that the next session would be held in Calcutta in 1886.

Socio-Political Atmosphere

Religious Diversity: Of the 72 delegates, the majority were Hindus, but there were also Parsis and Muslims. This laid the foundation for the Congress's secular identity.

Professional Background: Most delegates were lawyers, journalists, or teachers—the "new middle class" created by Western education.

Language: The proceedings were conducted primarily in English, reflecting the unifying role of the language among the educated elite from different regions.

Detail	Fact
Father of Congress	A.O. Hume
First President	W.C. Bonnerjee
First Secretary	A.O. Hume
First Resolution Mover	G. Subramania Iyer
Total Attendees	72
Viceroy in 1885	Lord Dufferin
Theme of 1885	Loyalty to Crown + Constitutional Reform
Safety Valve Book	A.O. Hume (explained in Wedderburn biography)
Pre-Congress Body (TN)	Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884)

Indian National Union: Hume's original organization name.

- Dadabhai Naoroji: The person who suggested the name "Congress."
- Theosophy Connection: Hume was at Adyar for the convention when the 1884 meeting happened.
- General Secretary: A.O. Hume held this post for 21 years but never became the President.
- Burma Annexation: The specific geopolitical event in 1885 that triggered the military expenditure protest in the first session.

SECOND SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (1886)

The **second session of the Indian National Congress** was held in **Calcutta**, which was the capital of British India at that time.

Important details of the session

Venue: Calcutta

Date: December 27 – 30, 1886

President: Dadabhai Naoroji

Number of Delegates: 434

The large participation reflected the growing interest of the educated middle class in political activities and national issues.

Reduction of Military Expenditure

The Congress also demanded that the British government **reduce military expenditure**, which was placing a heavy financial burden on Indian revenues.

Aitchison Commission (Public Service Commission) - 1886

Due to increasing criticism from Indian leaders regarding the civil service system, the British government appointed the **Public Service Commission in 1886** under the chairmanship of **Sir Charles Aitchison**.

Recommendations of the Commission

The commission proposed the creation of **three categories of civil services**:

- **Imperial Civil Service** – higher administrative posts mainly controlled by the British
- **Provincial Civil Service** – administrative posts within provinces
- **Subordinate Civil Service** – lower administrative posts

Although this reform introduced some structural changes, it **did not satisfy the Indian leaders** because the demand for **simultaneous examinations in India and England** was rejected.

Formation of Standing Committees

Another important development of 1886 was the formation of **Standing Congress Committees in different regions**.

These committees were created to ensure that the Congress would function as a **permanent political organization throughout the year**, rather than meeting only once annually.

The committees were responsible for:

- monitoring political developments in their regions
- mobilizing public opinion
- preparing resolutions for future Congress sessions

Thus, the year **1886 truly became the year of consolidation for the Indian National Movement**.

Feature	Detailed Fact
Session Number	Second Session
Venue	Calcutta
President	Dadabhai Naoroji (First Parsi/Non-Hindu President)
Total Attendees	434 Delegates (Major jump from 72)
Key Event	Merger of Surendranath Banerjee's National Conference
Commission	Aitchison Commission (Public Services) appointed
British Stance	Lord Dufferin's Garden Party (Last year of cordiality)
Theme	Transition from Political Loyalty to Economic Critique

The Milestone Madras Session (1887)

Introduction: Expansion of Congress to South India

The early leaders of the Congress, particularly A.O. Hume, wanted to counter the British claim that the Congress represented only the educated elite of Bengal and Bombay.

- This step strengthened the organizational structure of the Congress.

Emergence of Economic Nationalism

- The 1886 session marked an important shift in the nationalist movement. Until then, the Congress mainly focused on **administrative reforms and political representation**.
- However, leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji** began to emphasize the **economic exploitation of India by British rule**.

Naoroji argued that a large portion of India's wealth was being transferred to Britain through various channels such as:

- salaries of British officials
- profits of British companies
- military expenditure
- pensions paid to British officers
- This process was described as the **"Drain of Wealth."**
- This idea later became known as the **Drain Theory**, which played a major role in developing **economic nationalism in India**.

Significance of the 1886 Congress Session

The **1886 Calcutta session** was a major milestone in the growth of the Indian National Movement.

Its importance lies in several aspects:

- It **expanded the Congress into a national organization** with wider participation.
- It **unified various political groups**, particularly through the merger of the Indian National Conference.
- It strengthened the **organizational structure of the Congress** through the formation of committees.
- It introduced the **economic critique of British rule**, especially through the ideas of Dadabhai Naoroji.
- It marked the beginning of a **more organized and systematic nationalist movement**.

Therefore, the 1887 session was deliberately organized in Madras to involve political leaders from the southern provinces.

This step helped to:

Expand the geographical reach of the Congress

Integrate South India into the nationalist movement
Strengthen the national character of the organization
The Madras session proved that the Congress was not a regional body but a pan-Indian political platform.

Venue and Organization

The third session of the INC was held in Madras (present-day Chennai).

Venue

The session took place at Mackay's Garden, located in the Thousand Lights area of Madras.

A large pandal (tent) was constructed to accommodate delegates and visitors. The pandal was capable of seating more than 3,000 people, indicating the increasing popularity and scale of the Congress sessions.

Local Organizer

The session was organized by the Madras Mahajana Sabha (MMS).

The Madras Mahajana Sabha, founded in 1884, was one of the earliest political organizations in South India and played a crucial role in spreading political awareness in the Madras Presidency.

Presidency of Badruddin Tyabji

The 1887 Madras session was presided over by Badruddin Tyabji, a famous lawyer and political leader from Bombay. First Muslim President

Badruddin Tyabji became the first Muslim President of the Indian National Congress.

His election was extremely significant because it demonstrated that the Congress was a secular and inclusive organization.

Message of Communal Harmony

In his presidential speech, Tyabji addressed concerns among Muslims regarding participation in the Congress.

He clearly stated that:

There was nothing in the objectives of the Congress that could harm the interests of any religious or social community.

He encouraged Muslims to actively participate in the nationalist movement.

Political Significance

His presidency helped to counter the British policy of "Divide and Rule," which attempted to portray the Congress as a Hindu organization.

Growth in Participation

The Madras session saw a major increase in participation.

- 1885 Bombay Session: 72 delegates
- 1886 Calcutta Session: 434 delegates
- 1887 Madras Session: 607 delegates

This steady increase reflected the rapid growth of political awareness among Indians.

Representation from Madras Presidency

- Out of the 607 delegates, about 362 delegates came from the Madras Presidency.
- This demonstrated the strong political consciousness in the Tamil and Telugu regions.

Social Background of Delegates

The delegates represented different sections of society, including:

- Lawyers
- Merchants
- Teachers
- Journalists
- Landholders
- Religious leaders

Thus, the Congress was slowly expanding beyond the urban educated elite.

Role of Tamil Nadu Leaders

The success of the Madras session was largely due to the efforts of several prominent leaders from the Madras Presidency.

Sir S. Subramania Iyer

He served as the Chairman of the Reception Committee and was one of the leading political figures in Madras.

P. Anandacharlu

He worked as the Secretary of the Reception Committee.

Later, he became the President of the 1891 INC Session held at Nagpur.

G. Subramania Iyer



G. Subramaniam

He was the founder of The Hindu newspaper.

He played an important role in drafting resolutions and spreading Congress ideas through the press.

M. Viraraghavachariar

He was an important organizer who ensured that delegates from different parts of India were properly accommodated and welcomed.

Institutional Reform: Subjects Committee

One of the most important administrative innovations introduced during the Madras session was the formal establishment of the Subjects Committee.

Purpose of the Subjects Committee

- The committee was responsible for:
- Discussing important political issues
- Drafting resolutions
- Finalizing proposals before presenting them to the general assembly

Indian National Movement (1919 to 1947)

1920 - The Transition to Mass Action

Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (August 1, 1920)

On the very day the Non-Cooperation Movement was set to launch, India lost one of its greatest veteran leaders.

- **The Loss: Bal Gangadhar Tilak** passed away in Bombay.
- **Tilak Swaraj Fund:** To honor his memory and finance the movement, Gandhi launched the "Tilak Swaraj Fund" with a target of **Rs. 1 Crore**. The nation responded with such fervor that the target was exceeded within months.
- **Symbolism:** The passing of the "Father of Indian Unrest" signaled a symbolic "passing of the torch" to Mahatma Gandhi.

The Khilafat Connection and Hindu-Muslim Unity

1920 saw the complete merger of the Khilafat grievance with the National struggle.

- **May 1920:** The terms of the **Treaty of Sevres** (harsh terms against Turkey) were published, outraging Indian Muslims.
 - **June 1920:** An all-party conference in Allahabad approved a program of boycott and non-cooperation.
- Gandhi's Leadership: The Khilafat Conference, on the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, decided to start the Non-Cooperation Movement from 31 August 1920. Earlier, an All-Party Meeting at Allahabad decided to boycott government educational institutions and law courts
- **Special Session: Calcutta (September 1920)**
 - **President: Lala Lajpat Rai.**
 - **Objective:** To seek formal approval from the Congress for the Non-Cooperation program.
 - **Outcome:** Despite opposition from veterans like C.R. Das and Bipin Chandra Pal (who were skeptical about the boycott of councils), Gandhi's resolution was passed. The Congress officially adopted **Non-Cooperation** as its tool for attaining **Swaraj**.
 - The **Khilafat grievances** were redressed.
 - The **Punjab wrongs (Jallianwala Bagh issue)** were addressed.

Annual Session: Nagpur (December 1920)

- **President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar** (from Salem, Tamil Nadu).
- **The Structural Rebirth:** The Congress constitution was completely rewritten:

1. **Goal Shift:** The goal changed from "Self-government within the Empire" to "**Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means.**"
 2. **Linguistic Provinces:** Congress established **Provincial Congress Committees** on a linguistic basis (this led to the formation of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee).
 3. **Grassroots Reach:** Membership was opened to anyone paying **4 annas** per year, turning the INC into a mass-based party.
- **Resolution:** C.R. Das, who had opposed the movement in September, moved the main resolution for Non-Cooperation in Nagpur.

Significance

- The **Non-Cooperation Movement transformed the Indian National Congress into a true national organisation.**
- It brought **peasants, workers and middle classes into the freedom struggle.**
- Gandhi emerged as the **undisputed leader of the Indian national movement.**

Launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM)

The movement focused on the "Triple Boycott" and "Constructive Program":

- **Surrender of Titles:** Gandhi surrendered his **Kaiser-i-Hind** medal.
- **Boycott of Schools/Colleges:** Thousands of students left government-aided institutions. National institutions like **Kashi Vidyapeeth**, **Gujarat Vidyapeeth**, and **Jamia Millia Islamia** were founded.
- **Boycott of Courts:** Prominent lawyers like Motilal Nehru, C.R. Das, and **Rajaji** gave up their lucrative practices.
- **Boycott of Foreign Cloth:** Foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires, and the use of **Khadi** became a symbol of nationalism.

Impact of Gandhi's Leadership

Growth of National Education

- During the **Non-Cooperation Movement**, thousands of **national schools and colleges (Vidyapeethas)** were established as alternatives to **government educational institutions.**
- Many **students left government schools and colleges** to join these national institutions.

Arrest of Leaders

- The **Ali brothers (Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali)** were arrested and imprisoned on charges of **sedition**.
- The government arrested many activists and used **repressive measures** to suppress the movement.

Boycott of the Prince of Wales (1921)

- The visit of the **Prince of Wales to India in 1921** was widely **boycotted**.
- The British government expected loyal support, but the visit instead faced **mass protests and strikes**.

Participation of Workers and Peasants

- **Workers and peasants across India participated in strikes and protests.**
- Gandhi promised that **Swaraj (self-rule) could be achieved within one year** if the movement continued peacefully.

Participation in South India

- The movement was very strong in **South India**.
Examples:
 - In **Andhra**, peasants refused to pay taxes to the **zamindars**.
 - In **Chirala–Perala**, the entire population **vacated the town and refused to pay taxes**.
 - Many **village officials resigned their posts**.
In **Tamil Nadu**, the movement was led by:
 - **C. Rajagopalachari**
 - **S. Satyamurthi**
 - **Periyar E.V. Ramasamy**
- In **Kerala**, peasants organised **anti-jenmi (landlord) struggles**.

Government Reaction

- The British government **arrested thousands of workers and activists**.
- Despite repression, the movement spread widely among **peasants and lower classes** in many provinces such as **UP, Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa**.

Formation of AITUC (October 31, 1920)

1920 saw the birth of the organized labor movement in India.

- **The Body: All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was established in Bombay.
- **First President: Lala Lajpat Rai**.
- **Significance:** It bridged the gap between the industrial working class and the national movement.

The 1920 Elections & Justice Party

While the Congress boycotted the first elections held under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act (1919), Tamil Nadu saw a major political shift.

- **The Elections:** The **Justice Party** (South Indian Liberal Federation) participated in the elections.
- **Victory:** They won a majority (63 out of 98 elected seats) in the Madras Legislative Council.

- **First Ministry: A. Subbarayulu Reddiar** became the first Chief Minister (Premier) of the Madras Presidency in December 1920.
- **Significance:** This marked the beginning of a decade of non-Brahmin governance in the South, focusing on communal reservation and social justice.

Impact on the Youth and National Pride

The NCM in 1920 provided the first opportunity for the youth to participate directly in the struggle.

- **Picketing:** Women, for the first time, came out in large numbers to picket shops selling foreign cloth and liquor.
- **Swaraj in One Year:** Gandhi's promise of attaining **"Swaraj within one year"** if the program was followed strictly created an atmosphere of unparalleled optimism and energy.

Feature	Detailed Fact
INC 1920 President (Nagpur)	C. Vijayaraghavachariar (Salem, TN)
INC 1920 President (Special)	Lala Lajpat Rai
Major Movement Launched	Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM)
Labor Milestone	Formation of AITUC (President: Lala Lajpat Rai)
TN CM 1920	A. Subbarayulu Reddiar (Justice Party)
Major Loss (Aug 1)	Death of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Key Fund	Tilak Swaraj Fund (Target: 1 Crore)
Viceroy	Lord Chelmsford

1921 – A Nation in Ferment

The Visit of the Prince of Wales (November 17, 1921)

The British government organized a tour for the **Prince of Wales** (later Edward VIII) to bolster loyalty and demonstrate that the Raj still commanded respect.

- **The Response:** The Congress called for a total boycott of the royal visit.
- **The Event:** On the day he landed in Bombay (November 17), the city observed a complete **Hartal**. Similar strikes and empty streets followed in every city he visited.
- **Significance:** The visual of the future King driving through deserted streets provided a stark message regarding the total lack of popular support for British rule.

The Moplah Rebellion (August 1921)

A major and tragic conflict broke out in the **Malabar region** of the Madras Presidency (present-day Kerala).

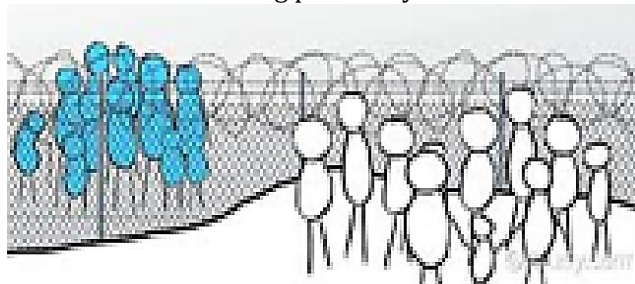
- **The Context:** Muslim tenants (Moplahs/Mappilas) rose against Hindu landlords (Jenmis) and the British administration.

Introduction

- Before British rule, **Mughals and their agents** governed large parts of India.
- **Muslims enjoyed privileges** as co-religionists of rulers: sovereigns, landlords, generals, officials.
- **Persian** was the official and court language.
- British replaced Mughal administration and introduced **English education** by mid-19th century.
- **1857 Rebellion** marked the end of the old ruling Muslim elite.
- After the revolt, Muslims **lost land, jobs, and opportunities**, falling into **poverty**.
- Muslims initially **hated British rule** and resented **Hindus competing** in colonial avenues.
- British used the **Muslim middle class** to **counterbalance Congress** and serve their own interests.
- Three strands of nationalism emerged: **Indian nationalism, Hindu nationalism, Muslim nationalism**.

What is Communalism?

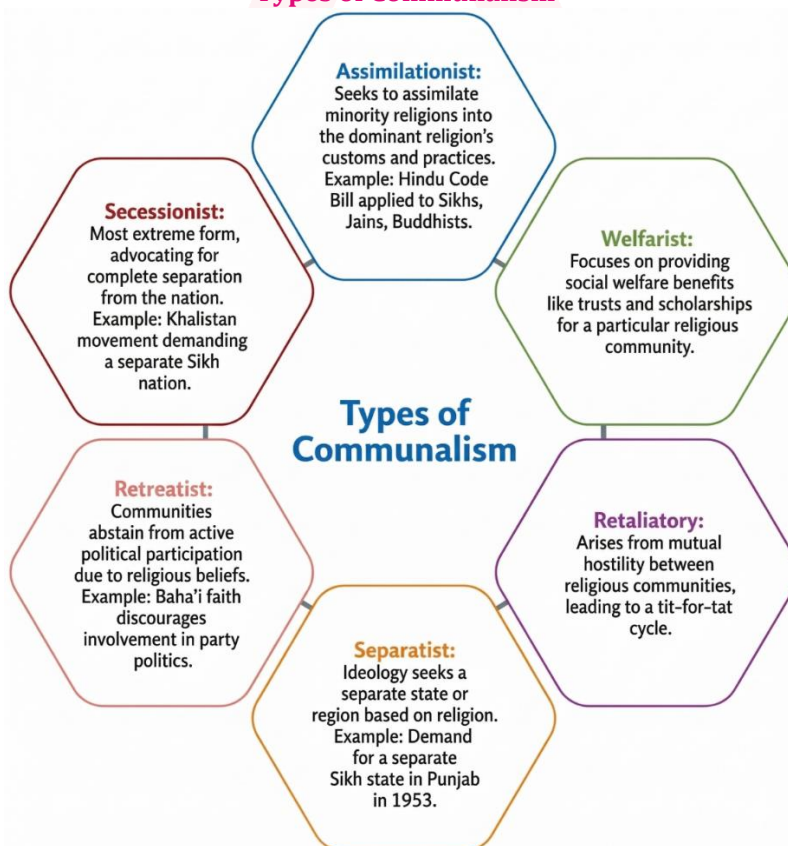
- **Communalism** arises when **religious identities** are used for **political mobilization**.
- It creates **divisions in society** and an **“us vs. them” mentality**.
- Communities begin to see **each other as adversaries** rather than coexisting peacefully.



Note:

T.K. Oommen's definition: Communalism is the transformation of religious distinctions into political antagonisms, fostering the idea that **“We alone are right”** and **“Others are outsiders or enemies.”**

Types of Communalism



Origin and Growth of Communalism in British India Hindu Revivalism

- Some early nationalists believed **Indian nationalism should have a Hindu foundation**.
- **Hindu revivalism** expressed itself politically through the **Arya Samaj (founded 1875)**.
- Arya Samaj **emphasized the superior qualities of Hinduism**.
- **Annie Besant** supported Hindu nationalist ideas.
- She promoted **revival, strengthening, and uplifting of ancient religions**.
- Resulted in **self-respect, pride in the past, belief in the future, and patriotic spirit**.

Rise of Muslim Consciousness

- **Aligarh Movement** led by **Syed Ahmed Khan** helped articulate Muslim identity and political awareness.
- British support for **Aligarh College** encouraged the growth of a **Muslim national party and political ideology**.
- **Wahabis** aimed to **purify Islam** and remove superstitions, revitalizing religious life.
- **Khilafat movement** and other grassroots activism **politicized Muslims** further.
- **Bengal government's 1870s order** to replace **Urdu with Hindi** and **Perso-Arabic script with Nagri** caused anxiety among Muslim professionals.
- Muslim consciousness grew as a **reaction to cultural, political, and social changes** under British rule.

Divide and Rule Policy of the British

- British aimed to **prevent the formation of a unified Indian identity**.
- Policy used: **"Divide and Rule"** (Divide et Impera).
- Purpose: **to stop consolidation and unity among Indians**.
- British **supported communal ideologies** to maintain control.
- Communal politics gave **legitimacy and prestige** despite causing governance challenges like riots.



Elphinstone

Moves of the Congress

- Many Congress members had links with **Hindu organizations** like Arya Samaj.

- **Congress leadership remained secular** despite individual affiliations.
- In the **3rd Congress session**, a proposal to make **cow killing a penal offence** was **rejected**.
- Congress adopted the rule: **any resolution affecting a particular community would not be considered** if opposed by its delegates, even if they were in the minority.

Role of Syed Ahmed Khan

- **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**, founder of the **Aligarh Movement**, was **initially supportive** of Congress.
- Later, he believed that in a **Hindu-majority India**, Muslims would be **politically helpless**.
- Some Muslims supported Congress, e.g., **Badruddin Tyabji, Rahmatullah Sayani, Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur, A. Rasul**, but most **north Indian Muslims aligned with the British**.
- **Representative institutions and open competition** for government posts caused **Muslim apprehension**.
- Sir Syed and followers preferred **collaboration with the British** to secure **better opportunities** for Muslims.
- The **founding of Congress (1885)** aimed to **bridge Hindu-Muslim divide** and present **common grievances** to the British.
- Muslim leaders like **Sir Syed and Syed Ameer Ali** portrayed Congress as **primarily Hindu**.
- In the first Congress session, out of **72 delegates, only 2 were Muslims**.
- Muslim leaders opposed Congress fearing **unfavourable British reaction** against their community.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Communalism in Local Body Elections

- **Democratic politics** unintentionally **encouraged communal tendencies**.
- **Local administrative bodies (1880s)** became a platform for **communal politics**.
- **Municipal councillors** had **patronage powers**, used to **build political bases**.
- Competition for **control of municipal boards** between Hindus and Muslims **communalized local politics**.

- Attempts like **Rajaji's compromise formula**, the **Wavell Plan**, and the **Simla Conference** failed to resolve the political deadlock.
- Meanwhile, the **Royal Indian Navy revolted**, accelerating the British decision to transfer power.
- Mountbatten** was appointed **governor-general** to oversee independence and the **partition of India and Pakistan**.



Individual Satyagraha

- Unlike previous mass movements, Gandhi decided on **Individual Satyagraha** so that the fight against **fascism** would not be hampered.
- Satyagrahis were handpicked** by Gandhi, and their protest was limited to asserting **freedom of speech against participation in the war**.
- Each chosen satyagrahi had to **inform the District Magistrate** of the date, time, and place of the protest.
- At the appointed place, the satyagrahi would declare: "It is wrong to help the British War effort with men or money. The only worthy effort is to resist all war efforts with non-violent resistance" and offer themselves for **arrest**.
- The programme began on **October 17, 1940**, with **Vinobha Bhave** offering Satyagraha near his **Paunar Ashram in Maharashtra**.

- Gandhi **suspended the Satyagraha in December 1940**, revived it in January 1941 with some changes, and it was eventually **withdrawn in August 1941**.



Paunar Ashram in Maharashtra

Introduction

- Partition divided the provinces of **Bengal and Punjab** between India and Pakistan.
- Migration occurred based on religion:
 - **Hindus** moved from East Bengal to West Bengal; **Muslims** moved from Bihar/West Bengal to East Bengal.
 - In Punjab, **Hindus and Sikhs** moved to East Punjab; **Muslims** to West Punjab.
- Boundaries were determined primarily by **religious majority** in villages, along with **rivers, roads, and mountains**.
- Religious minorities were allowed to **stay in their villages**, even if surrounded by the opposite majority.

- Sikhs in Punjab sought to remain with **India**, adding complexity to boundary decisions.
- British fast-tracked independence:
 - **February 20, 1947**: PM Atlee announced withdrawal by June 30, 1948.
 - **March 22, 1947**: Mountbatten became Viceroy.
 - **June 3, 1947**: Withdrawal advanced to **August 15, 1947**.
- Power was transferred to **two dominion governments**, India and Pakistan, following the **Mountbatten Plan**.
- Congress, including **Gandhi**, reluctantly accepted partition due to widespread **communal violence**.
- Partition's aftermath saw deep communal divisions and culminated in **Gandhi's assassination on January 30, 1948**.



India before and after 1947

Consequences of Partition**Challenges of Free India**

- Addressing the consequences of **partition** and communal violence.
- Drafting a **Constitution** reflecting the aspirations of the freedom struggle.
- **Merger of over 500 princely states** of varying sizes.
- Managing **linguistic diversity** while building a unified nation-state.
- Formulating a **foreign policy** based on democracy, sovereignty, and fraternity.

Partition Process

- The **Muslim League** demanded a separate nation since 1940.
- **Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)** advanced the date of British withdrawal to **August 15, 1947**.
- **Sir Cyril Radcliffe**, unfamiliar with India, drew the borders in Punjab and Bengal using the 1941 census, contiguity, and religious considerations.
- Radcliffe Award (August 9, 1947) divided:
 - **West Punjab → Pakistan** (11.85 million Muslims, 1/4 non-Muslims)

- **East Punjab → India** (4.37 million Muslims, over 1/3 of population)
- **West Bengal → India** (Muslims 25%)
- **East Bengal → Pakistan** (later Bangladesh, 29% Hindus)



Sir Cyril Radcliffe

Migration and Violence

- Massive migration occurred due to fear and communal riots:
 - **4.5 million** Hindus and Sikhs moved from West Pakistan to India.
 - **5.5 million** Muslims moved from India to Pakistan.
- Refugees faced extreme violence; trains were attacked, with estimated deaths between **200,000–500,000**.
- About **15 million people displaced**.
- Properties left behind were often seized by incoming communities.

Aftermath and Rehabilitation

- The **Delhi Pact (April 8, 1950)** between Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan aimed to protect minorities but largely failed.
- India worked on **rehabilitating refugees**, providing them vocational training and support.
- Partition left deep **trauma and communal scars**, reflected in literature and memory.
- The Constituent Assembly had to ensure India's **Constitution** would be **secular, democratic, and republican**, contrasting Pakistan's Islamic Republic model.

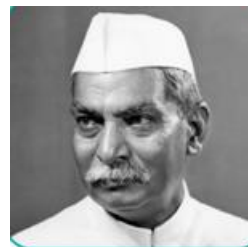


Movement of Refugees

Making of Indian Constitution

- The **Indian National Congress** formally demanded in **1934** that **Indians** should draft their **own constitution**, rejecting the British **White Paper**.
- **Gandhi** emphasized in **1922** that **swaraj** must arise from the **wishes of the people** through **freely chosen representatives**, not as a gift from the **British Parliament**.

- **Elections to Provincial Assemblies** were held in **August 1946** under the **1935 Act**; these assemblies elected members to the **Central Assembly**, forming the **Constituent Assembly**.
- **Voting rights** were limited to **property owners**; **universal adult franchise** was not yet implemented.
- The **Muslim League** dominated **Muslim-majority constituencies**, while the **Congress** won elsewhere. The League stayed away from the **constitution-making process**, demanding a **separate nation**.
- The **Constituent Assembly** had **224 seats**, dominated by **Congress** but including **communists, socialists**, and other smaller parties.
- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** was elected from **Bombay** and appointed **chairman of the drafting committee**. Leading **constitutional lawyers** were included.
- The **Constitution** aimed to reflect **freedom struggle ideals**, guaranteeing **Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, universal adult franchise**, an **autonomous election commission**, and **independent judiciary**.
- The Assembly drew ideas from **world constitutions** but adapted them to **India's context** rather than copying.
- The Assembly first convened on **December 9, 1946**, with **Rajendra Prasad** as **chairman**.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** introduced the **Objectives Resolution** on **December 13, 1946**, laying down the **guiding principles** for the Constitution.
- The **Objectives Resolution** influenced the **Preamble, Fundamental Rights**, and **Directive Principles**, formally adopted on **November 26, 1949**.



Rajendra Prasad

Integration of Princely States

- The **adoption of the Constitution** on **November 26, 1949** marked the start of a **new experiment** for independent India.
- A major challenge was the **integration of Indian States (Princely States)** into the Indian Union.
- By **August 15, 1947**, all princely states except **Kashmir, Junagadh, and Hyderabad** had signed the **Instrument of Accession**, accepting India's authority over **Defence, External Affairs, and Communications**.

- The movement was led by the Shiromani Akali Dal through **non-violent agitation**.
- The issue became **communal**:
 - **Sikh groups** supported it
 - Many **Hindu groups** opposed it
- The **States Reorganisation Commission** rejected the demand, saying:
 - **Punjabi was similar to Hindi**
 - The demand looked like a **religion-based (Sikh) state**
- This was seen as **discrimination against Sikhs**, since other **languages got states**.
- After a long struggle, in **1966**:
 - **Punjab** became a **Punjabi-speaking (Sikh-majority) state**
 - **Haryana** was created as a **Hindi-speaking state**
 - Some **hilly areas** were given to Himachal Pradesh

Integration of Tribals in India

- **Tribals** lived across India, mainly in **hilly and forested areas**, often in **relative isolation**.
- They had their own **distinct culture, languages, and ways of life**.
- They made up about **6.9% of the population** and were **minorities** in most states except the **Northeast**.
- During **colonialism**, their **isolation was reduced**, leading to **exploitation**.
- Tribals were forced into **agricultural labor**, and their **access to forests for food, fuel, cattle feed, and handicraft raw materials** was restricted.
- This caused **poverty, indebtedness, and loss of land**.
- They faced **exploitation by middlemen**, and **oppression by police, forest officials, and other authorities**.
- These conditions led to **tribal uprisings** in the **19th and 20th centuries**, such as:
 - **Santhal Uprising**
 - **Munda Rebellion** led by Birsa Munda

Difficulties in Tribal Integration

- **Primitive way of life** among tribals.
- **Economic and social backwardness**.
- **Low literacy levels**.

- **Outdated system of production**.
- **Absence of formal value systems**.
- **Sparse physical infrastructure** in tribal areas.
- **Demographic challenges** in tribal regions.
- These issues made it necessary to have a **systematic process for the development of tribals and tribal areas**.

Theories of Integration

- **Indian tribal society** is **diverse** and **closely linked to forests and nature**, forming the **core of the poor** in India.
- Integration of tribals is **complex**, needing a balance between **development** and **preservation of their culture and rights**.

Isolation Theory

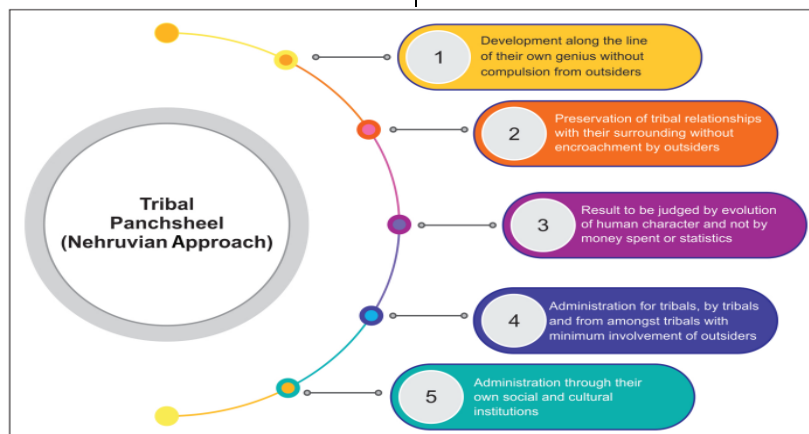
- Tribals are **kept segregated** from mainstream society.
- Their **culture and way of life** remain **undisturbed**.
- Problem: They continue to face **poverty, poor health, and low education**.

Assimilation Theory

- Tribals are **quickly integrated** into mainstream society.
- Benefits: Better **health, education, and economic development**.
- Problem: **Loss of social and cultural identity, land dispossession**, and risk of **perpetual poverty**.
- Both theories show that tribal integration requires a **careful, balanced approach**.

Tribal Panchsheel

- The **Tribal Panchsheel** was Jawaharlal Nehru's **approach to tribal integration**.
- It aimed to **balance Isolation and Assimilation theories**.
- Focus was on **social and economic development to empower tribals** gradually.
- The approach emphasized **gradual integration** of tribals into **mainstream Indian society**.
- It laid down **five fundamental principles** (Tribal Panchsheel) for **tribal development**.



Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)

- The **Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)** was the **biggest triumph** of Jawaharlal Nehru's **non-committal foreign policy**.
- Key partners in establishing NAM included:
 - Gamal Abdel Nasser (Egypt)
 - Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana)
 - Ahmed Sukarno (Indonesia)
 - Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia)
- NAM united **newly independent and formerly colonized states**, initially dismissed by both **Eastern and Western blocs**.

- Under Nehru's leadership, NAM **achieved several successes**, promoting friendship and alliances based on **common issues**, not **political or economic dogmas**.
- Nehru wanted **Asian nations** to be the **main determinants of their political fate**, free from **Western influence**.
- His belief in **world brotherhood** was shown by retaining India's **Commonwealth membership**.
- Nehru faced **criticism in India** for supporting the **Commonwealth**, especially after the **complexities of Partition** following independence.



Evolution of Socio-Economic order

- At **independence (1947)**, India's **economy was fragile** and faced **high poverty**.
- About **80% of the population** lived in **rural areas**, relying on **agriculture** for livelihood.
- **Craft-based occupations** had declined during **British rule**, leaving **skilled artisans unemployed**.

- **Agriculture** was **overcrowded**, and **per capita income** from farming was **very low**.
- Agricultural relations were **semi-feudal**, with **peasants exploited by landowners**.
- The **industrial sector** existed but was **small**, dominated by **Tata Iron and Steel**.

B.R.Ambedkar(1891-1956)

- **Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar** was born on **14 April 1891** at **Mhow** in the **Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh)**.
- He was born in the **Mahar community**, which was considered an **"untouchable" caste** in the Hindu social system.
- His father was **Ramji Maloji Sakpal**, who served in the **British Indian Army**.
- Ambedkar was popularly known as **Babasaheb Ambedkar**.
- He was one of the **most educated Indians of his time**.
- He studied at **Elphinstone College, Bombay** and graduated in **1912**.
- With the help of a scholarship from **Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad III of Baroda**, he went to the **United States for higher studies**.
- At **Columbia University**, he obtained a **Master's degree and Ph.D. in Economics**.
- Later he studied at the **London School of Economics (LSE)** and received a **D.Sc. in Economics**.
- He also studied law at **Gray's Inn in London** and became a **Barrister-at-Law**.
- Ambedkar was the **first person from his community to pass the matriculation examination**.
- In **1916**, he presented a research paper titled **"Castes in India: Their Mechanism, Genesis and Development."**
- The paper was later published in the **Indian Antiquary journal**.
- Ambedkar emerged as a **major leader of the oppressed classes in the 1920s**.
- In **1920**, he started the Marathi journal **"Mooknayak" (Leader of the Voiceless)**.
- In **1924**, he founded the **Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha** in Bombay.
- The motto of this organization was **"Educate, Agitate, and Organize."**

- In **1927**, he started another journal called **"Bahishkrit Bharat."**
- Ambedkar launched the **Mahad Satyagraha in 1927** to secure the right of untouchables to draw water from the **Chavdar Tank in Mahad**.
- During this movement he **burnt the Manusmriti on 25 December 1927** as a protest against caste discrimination.
- In **1930**, he led the **Kalaram Temple Satyagraha in Nasik** demanding temple entry for untouchables.
- Ambedkar demanded **separate electorates for the Depressed Classes** to ensure political representation.
- He presented these demands before the **Simon Commission, All Parties Conference and Round Table Conferences**.
- Ambedkar participated in **all three Round Table Conferences (1930, 1931, 1932) in London**.
- In **1932**, British Prime Minister **Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award**, granting separate electorates to the Depressed Classes.
- **Mahatma Gandhi opposed separate electorates for untouchables** and started a **fast unto death in Yeravada Jail**.
- Due to pressure from national leaders, **Ambedkar and Gandhi signed the Poona Pact on 24 September 1932**.
- Under the **Poona Pact**, separate electorates were abolished.
- Instead, **reserved seats were provided for the Depressed Classes in legislatures**.
- The number of reserved seats increased from **71 to 148 in provincial legislatures**.
- In **1936**, Ambedkar founded the **Independent Labour Party**.
- In **1942**, he established the **Scheduled Castes Federation**.
- From **1942 to 1946**, Ambedkar served as **Labour Member in the Viceroy's Executive Council**.
- During this period he introduced important **labour reforms including the 8-hour workday**.
- After independence, Ambedkar became the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution on 29 August 1947**.
- He played a key role in framing the **Indian Constitution** and is known as the **"Architect of the Indian Constitution."**

- Ambedkar described **Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies)** as the **"Heart and Soul of the Constitution."**
- After independence he served as the **first Law Minister of India in Jawaharlal Nehru's Cabinet.**
- He introduced the **Hindu Code Bill** to provide equal rights for women in matters of **inheritance, marriage and divorce.**
- Due to strong opposition to the bill, **Ambedkar resigned from the Cabinet in 1951.**
- Ambedkar wrote many important books and speeches on social justice and caste.
- His famous works include **"Annihilation of Caste," "Who Were the Shudras?," "The Untouchables," and "The Buddha and His Dhamma."**
- Disillusioned with caste discrimination in Hinduism, Ambedkar decided to **convert to Buddhism.**
- On **14 October 1956**, he converted to **Navayana Buddhism at Nagpur (Deekshabhoomi).**
- Nearly **500,000 followers converted to Buddhism along with him.**
- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar died on **6 December 1956 in Delhi.**
- In **1990**, he was awarded the **Bharat Ratna posthumously.**
- Today Ambedkar is remembered as a **champion of social justice, equality, and constitutional democracy in India.**

Bhagat Singh(1907-1931)



Bhagat Singh

- **Bhagat Singh** was born on **28 September 1907 at Banga village in Lyallpur district (now in Pakistan).**
- His father was **Kishan Singh** and his mother was **Vidyavati.**
- He was born into a **family of freedom fighters**; his uncle **Ajit Singh** was a well-known revolutionary.
- The **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)** deeply influenced Bhagat Singh when he was young.
- At the age of **12**, he visited Jallianwala Bagh and collected **blood-soaked soil as a symbol of resistance.**
- Bhagat Singh initially supported the **Non-Cooperation Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi.**
- He became disappointed after **Gandhi withdrew the movement following the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.**
- Bhagat Singh believed that **revolutionary action was necessary to overthrow British rule.**

- In **1926**, he founded the **Naujawan Bharat Sabha**, a youth organization to mobilize peasants, workers, and students.
- The organization aimed to **spread revolutionary ideas among young Indians.**
- In **September 1928**, the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** was reorganized at **Feroz Shah Kotla in Delhi.**
- The organization was renamed **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).**
- The word **"Socialist"** was added to reflect the influence of **socialist and Marxist ideas.**
- **Chandrashekhar Azad** became the main leader of the HSRA.
- In **1928**, the **Simon Commission** arrived in India and faced protests.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** was injured during a **lathi charge by the police in Lahore** while protesting against the Simon Commission.
- He later **died due to the injuries.**
- To avenge his death, **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev planned to kill the responsible officer.**
- On **17 December 1928**, they **assassinated British police officer J.P. Saunders in Lahore.**
- This event became known as the **Lahore Conspiracy Case.**
- After the assassination, Bhagat Singh went **underground to avoid arrest.**
- On **8 April 1929**, Bhagat Singh and **Batukeshwar Dutt** threw **two harmless smoke bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi.**
- The bombing was done to **protest against the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill.**
- The bombs were thrown into **empty benches to avoid casualties.**
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt shouted the slogan **"Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live the Revolution).**
- They threw **leaflets explaining their revolutionary ideas.**
- Instead of escaping, they **voluntarily surrendered to the police.**
- They wanted to **use the court as a platform to spread revolutionary ideology.**
- During imprisonment, Bhagat Singh and his comrades began a **historic hunger strike in jail.**
- They demanded **equal treatment for Indian prisoners and European prisoners.**
- They also demanded the status of **political prisoners.**
- **Jatin Das**, one of the revolutionaries, **died after a 63-day hunger strike.**
- His death created **mass protests and national sympathy for the revolutionaries.**

TNPSC 2025

Previous Year Questions

1. Identify the person who uttered that, "Nothing can be done without shedding of blood. Japan was prepared to sacrifice 20,000 men and gained a victory over Russia. If 15 crores of Indians do the same, 'Swaraj will be obtained'."

"இரத்தம் சிந்தாமல் எதையும் செய்ய முடியாது. ஜப்பான் 20,000 வீரர்களை தியாகம் செய்ய தயாராக இருந்தது. ரஷ்யாவை வென்றது. 15 கோடி இந்தியர்கள் இதைச் செய்தால், "சுயராஜ்யம்" கிடைக்கும் என்று கூறிய நபரை அடையாளம் காணவும்."

- (a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai/வ.உ. சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை
(b) Subramania Siva/சுப்ரமணிய சிவா
(c) Subramania Bharathi/சுப்ரமணிய பாரதி
(d) Vanchi Aiyar/வாஞ்சி ஐயர்
(e) Answer not known/விடை தெரியவில்லை

2. Assertion [A]: Nehru was against Montagu Chelmsford Report.

Reason [R] : Montague Chelmsford Report provided lower than 5% membership to Indians.

கூற்று [A] : நேரு மாண்டேகு - செம்ஸ்போர்டு அறிக்கையை எதிர்த்தார்.

காரணம் [R] : மாண்டேகு - செம்ஸ்போர்டு அறிக்கை 5% க்கு குறைவான இந்திய பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளித்தது.

- (a) [A] is true but [R] is false/[A] சரி ஆனால் [R] தவறு
(b) Both [A] and [R] are true, and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]/[A] மற்றும் [R] இரண்டும் சரி, மற்றும் [R] [A] க்கான சரியான விளக்கம்
(c) [A] is false, [R] is true/[A] தவறு, [R] சரி
(d) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]/[A] மற்றும் [R] இரண்டும் சரி, ஆனால் [R] [A] க்கான சரியான விளக்கம் அல்ல
(e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

3. Arrange the following events related to K. Kamaraj in their chronological order

கு. காமராசுடன் தொடர்புடைய பின்வரும் நிகழ்வுகளை அவற்றின் காலவரிசைப்படி வரிசைப்படுத்தவும்.

(1) K. Kamaraj was chosen to lead the struggle against Neill statue after the arrest of other frontline leaders. / பிற முன்னணி தலைவர்கள் கைது செய்யப்பட்டதைத் தொடர்ந்து, கு.காமராஜர் போராட்டத்திற்குத் தலைமை தாங்கத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார்

(2) He was arrested for enlisting volunteers for salt satyagraha. / உப்புச் சத்தியாகிரகத்திற்கு தன்னார்வர்களை இணைத்ததற்காக அவர் கைது செய்யப்பட்டார்.

(3) He was arrested at Guntur while he was on his way to Wardha/ அவர் வார்தாவுக்குச் செல்லும் வழியில் குண்டூரில் கைதுச் செய்யப்பட்டார்.

(4) He was accused in an inter provincial conspiracy case known 'Madras conspiracy case' / 'மெட்ராஸ் சதி வழக்கு' என்று அழைக்கப்படும் மாகாணங்களுக்கிடையிலான சதி வழக்கில் அவர் மீது குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டது.

- (a) (1), (2), (4), (3) (b) (1), (3), (2), (4)
(c) (4), (3), (2), (1) (d) (3), (1), (4), (2)
(e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

4. (1) Radhakanta Deb – First president of the British Indian Association/ ராதாகாந்தா தேப் - பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்திய சங்கத்தின் முதல் தலைவர்

(2) Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty – Founder of the Madras Native Association/ கஜிலு லெக்சுமினரசு செட்டி - சென்னை வாசிகள் சங்கம்

(3) Surendranath Banerjee – Founder of the Indian Association/சுரேந்திரநாத் பானர்ஜி - இந்திய சங்கத்தின் நிறுவனர் மேலே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இணைகளில் சரியானது/வை எவை?

Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?

- (a) (1) only/(1) மட்டும் சரி
 (b) (1) and (3) only/(1) மற்றும் (3) மட்டும் சரி
 (c) (2) and (3) only/ (2) மற்றும் (3) மட்டும் சரி
 (d) (1), (2) and (3)/ (1), (2) மற்றும் (3) அனைத்தும் சரி
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

5. Arrange the following in chronological order:

சரியான காலவரிசையில் அமைத்திடுக :

- (1) The Indian National Army Trial
 இந்திய தேசிய இராணுவம் மீதான விசாரணை
 (2) Formation of Indian National Army/ இந்திய தேசிய இராணுவம் தோற்றுவிக்கப்படுதல்
 (3) The Royal Indian Air Force/ இராயல் இந்திய விமானப்படை தோற்றுவிக்கப்படுதல்
 (4) C. Rajagopalachari's Formula/ சி. இராஜகோபால் ஆச்சாரி திட்டம்
 (a) (4), (2), (1), (3) (b) (2), (1), (3), (4)
 (c) (3), (2), (4), (1) (d) (1), (2), (3), (4)
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

6. Reason and Assertion:

Assertion [A]: Besides being a political Leader, Gopal Krishna Gokhale was a great Social Reformer.

Reason [R]: He was one of the founders of the distinguished organisation known as "The Servants of India Society".

காரணம் மற்றும் கூற்று :

கூற்று [A] : அரசியல் தலைவர் என்பதோடு மட்டுமின்றி, கோபால் கிருஷ்ண கோகலே ஒரு சிறந்த சமூகச் சீர்திருத்தவாதி.

காரணம் [R]: இவர் 'இந்திய சமுதாயத்தின் சேவகர்கள்' என்னும் தனித்தன்மை வாய்ந்த அமைப்பை நிறுவியவர்.

- (a) [A] is true but [R] is false/ கூற்று [A] சரி ஆனால் காரணம் [R] தவறு
 (b) [A] is false but [R] is true/ கூற்று [A] தவறு ஆனால் காரணம் [R] சரி
 (c) Both [A] and [R] are true/ இரண்டும் கூற்று [A] மற்றும் காரணம் [R] சரி
 (d) Both [A] and [R] are false/ இரண்டும் கூற்று [A] மற்றும் காரணம் [R] தவறு
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

7. How did the Drain of Wealth theory of the British affect India?

பிரிட்டிஷரின் செல்வச் சுரண்டல் கோட்பாடு இந்தியாவை எவ்வாறு பாதித்தது?

- (i) Poverty and Famine/ ஏழ்மை மற்றும் பஞ்சம்
 (ii) Stagnant Economic Development/ பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியின் தேக்கம்
 (iii) Decreased Tax Burden/ வரிச்சுமை குறைவு
 (a) (i) only/(i) மட்டும்
 (b) (i) and (ii) only/(i) மற்றும் (ii) மட்டும்
 (c) (iii) only/(iii) மட்டும்
 (d) (i) and (iii) only/(i) மற்றும் (iii) மட்டும்
 (e) Answer not known/விடை தெரியவில்லை

8. Arrange the following Events in chronological order

பின்வரும் நிகழ்வுகளைக் கால வரிசைப்படி எடுத்து எழுதுக.

- (1) Rowlatt Act/ ரௌலட் சட்டம்
 (2) The Indian Press Act/ இந்திய பத்திரிகைச் சட்டம்
 (3) The defence of India Act/ இந்திய பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம்
 (4) Khilafat Committee held at Bombay/ கிலாபத் குழு பம்பாயில் நடைபெற்றது
 (a) (3), (1), (4), (2) (b) (4), (3), (2), (1)
 (c) (1), (2), (4), (3) (d) (2), (3), (1), (4)
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

9. When did Subash Chandra Bose form All India Forward Block?

எப்போது அகில இந்திய பார்வர்டு பிளாக்கை சுபாஸ் சந்திர போஷ் தோற்றுவித்தார்?

4. She also started a daily newspaper 'Young India' in 1915./ 1915 இல் 'யங் இந்தியா' என்ற தினசரியையும் துவங்கினார்.

- (a) [1] and [2] only/ [1] மற்றும் [2] சரி
 (b) [1], [2] and [3] only/ [1], [2] மற்றும் [3] சரி
 (c) [1] and [3] only/ [1] மற்றும் [3] சரி
 (d) [4] only/ [4] மட்டும் சரி
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

56. On 24th September 1932, Poona pact was signed between

1932 ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் 24ஆம் தேதி பூனா ஒப்பந்தத்தில் கையொப்பமிட்டவர்கள்.

- (a) Gandhi – Irwin/ காந்தி - இர்வின்
 (b) Gandhi – Jinnah/ காந்தி - ஜின்னா
 (c) Gandhi – Ambedkar/ காந்தி - அம்பேத்கர்
 (d) Gandhi – Ramsay Mac Donald/ காந்தி - ராம்சே மெக்டோனல்ட்
 (e) Answer not known/ விடை தெரியவில்லை

Answer Key

1.	(b)	2.	(b)	3.	(a)	4.	(c)	5.	(c)	6.	(c)	7.	(b)	8.	(d)	9.	(b)	10.	(b)
11.	(c)	12.	(d)	13.	(d)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)	16.	(d)	17.	(c)	18.	(a)	19.	(d)	20.	(b)
21.	(a)	22.	(d)	23.	(c)	24.	(d)	25.	(d)	26.	(b)	27.	(b)	28.	(a)	29.	(a)	30.	(b)
31.	(a)	32.	(a)	33.	(d)	34.	(a)	35.	(c)	36.	(d)	37.	(d)	38.	(a)	39.	(c)	40.	(b)
41.	(c)	42.	(a)	43.	(d)	44.	(c)	45.	(b)	46.	(d)	47.	(a)	48.	(b)	49.	(b)	50.	(c)
51.	(d)	52.	(c)	53.	(b)	54.	(a)	55.	(d)	56.	(c)								

