



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class-10
Viceroy of India
(भारत के वायसराय) Part-2

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Shubham Gupta Sir



Lord Dufferin (1884-1888 AD)

- 28 December 1885** → Establishment of Indian National Congress
 - An organization representing only a microscopic minority
- Third Anglo-Burmese War: 1885-1886**
 - Complete annexation of Burma into the British
- 1886** → A Public Service Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Aitchison
- Panjdeh Incident - 1885
- Establishment of Allahabad University → 23 September, 1887

Lord Lansdowne : 1888-1894

- Second Factory Act - 1891**
 - Women → 11 hours
 - Children aged 7 to 14 years → 7 hours per day
 - Provision of Sunday holiday was made
- Indian Councils Act - 1892**
 - Indirect Election
 - Debate on the budget (without voting or supplementary questions)
 - Civil services were divided into three categories
 - Imperial
 - Provincial
 - Subordinate
- Age of Consent Act 1891**
 - Parsi social reformer Behramji Malabari
 - Minimum age of marriage for girls → 12 years
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak → Opposition

Lord Elgin II: 1894-1899 AD

- Statement** → We have conquered India by the sword, and by the sword we shall hold it.
- Severe famine and the Lyall Commission:** 1896-1897
- Plague in Bombay and the assassination by the Chapekar brothers (1896-97)
 - On 22 June 1897, the Chapekar brothers (Damodar Hari Chapekar and Balkrishna Hari Chapekar) shot dead Rand and his associate Lieutenant Ayerst.
 - The first political assassination of modern India
- 1 May 1897** → Swami Vivekananda established the 'Ramakrishna Mission' at Belur, near Calcutta
- Munda Rebellion (Ulgulan or the Great Tumult, 1899)
 - Chotanagpur region (present-day Jharkhand)
 - Great freedom fighter Birsa Munda

Lord Curzon : 1899-1905

- Partition of Bengal - 16 October 1905**
 - East Bengal and Assam → Dhaka (Lieutenant Governor: Bampfylde Fuller)
 - West Bengal (Bengal, Bihar, Orissa) → Calcutta (Lieutenant Governor: Andrew Fraser)
 - Swadeshi and Boycott Movement



2. Educational reforms and the Universities Act: 1904

- 1902 → Sir Thomas Raleigh Commission
- Indian Universities Act 1904 → Government control

3. Formation of important commissions

- Police Commission (1902) → Sir Andrew Fraser → CID (Criminal Investigation Department)
- Famine Commission (1900) → Sir Antony MacDonnell

4. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act: 1904

- Archaeological Survey of India
- John Marshall → Director General
- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) was originally established in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham.

5. Tibet Expedition (1904) → Colonel Younghusband

- The Congress is counting its last hours, and one of my greatest desires while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise.

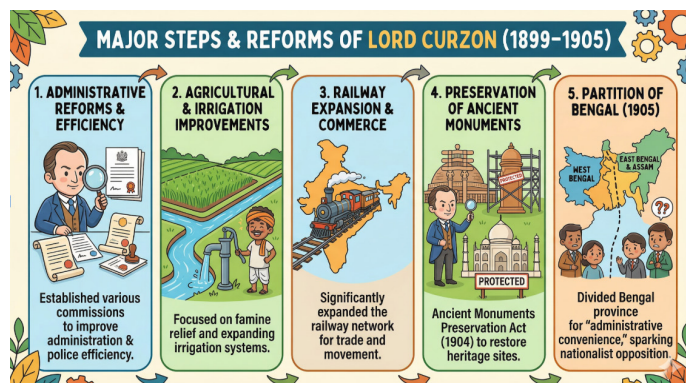
7. Kitchener examination for military training

8. Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta (1921) → "Brainchild" of Curzon + Architect → Sir William Emerson

- Sir Colin Moncrieff → Irrigation Commission
- Thomas Robertson Commission (1901) → Railway Board

Reduced the number of elected Indian in the Calcutta Municipal Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI - New Delhi)

- 1905: Established at Pusa (Bihar)
- 1934: Devastating earthquake
- 1936: Shifted to New Delhi



Lord Minto II : 1905-1910

- 1906 → Nawab Salimullah of Dacca and Aga Khan → Establishment of the Muslim League at Dacca
- 1907 → Surat Split of the Congress (Presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh)
 - Surat Split of Congress (Presided by: Rash Behari Ghosh)
 - Moderates (Naram Dal) and Extremists (Garam Dal).
- 1908 → Bal Gangadhar Tilak was tried for sedition for writing articles in his newspaper 'Kesari' supporting revolutionary activities and was sentenced to 6 years of rigorous imprisonment → Mandalay Jail, Myanmar
- Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were arrested and deported.
- Morley-Minto Reforms / Indian Councils Act (1909)
 - Separate Electorates for Muslims
 - Lord Minto → "Father of Communal Electorates"
 - First Indian (Law Member) in the Executive Council of the Governor-General → Satyendra Prasanna Sinha
- Peak of revolutionary activities**
 - Muzaffarpur Bomb Case : 1908
 - Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb at the carriage of British Judge Kingsford.



- ◆ Prafulla Chaki committed suicide and Khudiram Bose was hanged at just 18 years of age.
- Alipore Conspiracy Case (1908): Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Kumar Ghosh were arrested with illegal weapons.
- Assassination in London (1909): Madan Lal Dhingra shot and killed Curzon Wylie, the political aide to the Secretary of State for India, in London.
- Nashik Conspiracy (1909) : Anant Laxman Kanhere, a member of the 'Abhinav Bharat' organization, shot and killed Jackson, the District Magistrate of Nashik

प्रमुख ऐतिहासिक घटनाएँ | IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

- 1) 1906 → टाका के नवब सलीमउल्लाह और आगा खान → टाका में मुस्लिम लीग की स्थापना
1) 1906 → Nawab of Dhaka Salimullah and Aga Khan → Establishment of the Muslim League in Dhaka.
- 2) 1907 → कांग्रेस का सूत विभाजन (अध्यक्षता: रासबिहारी घोष)
○ नरम दल (Moderates) और गरम दल (Extremists) |
○ Moderates (नरम दल) and Extremists (गरम दल).
- 3) 1908 में बाल गंगाधर तिलक को अपने समाचार पत्र 'केसरी' में क्रांतिकारी गतिविधियों का समर्थन करने वाले लेख लिखने के आरोप में राजद्रोह का मुकदमा चलाने के वॉ की कठोर सजा → म्यांमार की मंडले जेल (Mandalay Jail)
3) In 1908, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was tried for sedition and given a 6-year rigorous imprisonment sentence for writing articles supporting revolutionary activities in his newspaper 'Kesari' → Mandalay Jail in Myanmar (Burma).
- 4) लाला लाजपत राय और अजित सिंह को गिरफ्तार कर निर्वासित कर दिया गया।
4) Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were arrested and deported.
- 5) मॉर्ले-मिंटो सुधार / भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम (Morley-Minto Reforms - 1909)
○ मुसलमानों के लिए पृथक निर्वाचन मंडल (Separate Electorate)
○ लॉर्ड मिंटो → 'सांघटनिक निर्वाचन का जनक' (Father of Communal Electorate)
○ गवर्नर-जनरल की कार्यकारी परिषद में प्रथम भारतीय (विशिष्ट सदस्य) → सत्येंद्र प्रसाद सिन्हा
○ Separate Electorate for Muslims.
○ Lord Minto → "Father of Communal Electorate".
○ First Indian (Law Member) in the Governor-General's Executive Council → Satyendra Prasanna Sinha.

Class Slide - Historical Events Early 20th Century India

6. THE CLIMAX OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

क्रान्तिकारी गतिविधियों का चरम

1. MUZAFFARPUR BOMB CASE (1908)
○ Self-sacrificed revolutionaries
○ Prafulla Chaki
○ Hanged at 18 / युवाओं के सेना
2. ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE (1908)
○ Secret meeting
○ Barindra Kumar Ghosh
○ ILLEGAL WEAPONS
3. ASSASSINATION IN
○ Madan Lal Dhingra
○ मदन लाल धिंग्रा
○ Curzon Wylie
○ करजन विली
○ Significant expanded railway network
○ अभिनव भारत
4. NASHIK CONSPIRACY (1909)
○ Anant Laxman Kanhere
○ अनंत लखमन कान्हेरे
○ District Magistrate
○ जख्खरन

PART 6

Lord Hardinge II 1910-1916

1. Delhi Durbar and Annulment of Partition of Bengal, 1911
 - 12 December 1911 → Arrival of Emperor George V and Queen Mary in India
 - The annulment of the Partition of Bengal
 - 1 April 1912 → Transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi
 - Bomb Attack on Lord Hardinge (23 December 1912) → Rash Behari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal were responsible for the bomb attack on Lord Hardinge.

2. Beginning of World War I (1914)
3. Return of Mahatma Gandhi to India (9 January 1915)
4. 1913 → Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali — becoming the first Indian and the first Asian to receive the honor.
5. Gopal Krishna Gokhale introduced a Bill in 1911 with the aim of making primary education compulsory and free.
 - Successfully implemented in the Baroda princely state (under Sayajirao Gaekwad III)
6. Feroz Shah Mehta → "Bombay Chronicle"
7. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi → "Pratap"
8. Ghadar Party (1913): → Founded by Lala Hardayal and Sohan Bhakna in San Francisco, USA
9. Banaras Hindu University (1916):
 - Establishment of the Hindu Mahasabha (1915): → Founded at Haridwar through the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya.
 - Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya: → Played a key role in its establishment.
 - Lord Hardinge II: → Became the first Chancellor.



MAJOR EVENTS UNDER LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY (1911-1916)

लॉर्ड हार्डिंग के वायसरॉय काल की प्रमुख घटनाएँ

1. DELHI DURBAR & BENGAL ANNULMENT (1911)
दिल्ली दरबार और बंगाल विभाजन रद्द (1911)
ARRIVAL OF KING-EMPEROR GEORGE V & QUEEN MARY (12 DEC 1911)
ANNULMENT OF BENGAL PARTITION ANNOUNCED (12 DEC 1911)
CAPITAL TRANSFERRED (1 APR 1912)
BOMB ATTACK ON LORD HARDINGE (23 DEC 1912)
2. START OF WORLD WAR I (1914)
प्रथम विश्व युद्ध की शुरुआत (1914)
3. GANDHI'S RETURN TO INDIA (1915)
महात्मा गांधी की भारत वापसी (9 JAN 1915)
4. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL (1911)
गोखले का शिक्षा विधेयक (1911)
"COMPULSORY & FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL" PRESENTED (by Gokhale)
Successfully implemented in Baroda State (under Sayajirao Gaekwad III)
5. KEY NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS
प्रमुख समाचार पत्र प्रकाशन
FOUNDER: FERROZ SHAH MEHTA (फिरोजशाह मेहता)
FOUNDER: GANESH SHANKAR VIDYARTH (गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी)
6. LORD HARDINGE & BHU (1916)
लॉर्ड हार्डिंग और बीएचयू (1916)
APPOINTED CHANCELLOR OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (1916)
सुप्रसिद्ध विद्वान नियुक्त किए गए

PART 6