



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Modern History (आधुनिक इतिहास)

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Class- 11
Viceroy of India
(भारत के वायसराय) Part-3

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Shubham Gupta Sir



Lord Chelmsford : 1916-1921

1. Home Rule League Movement and Lucknow Pact: 1916

- In 1916, 'Home Rule League' was established in India by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Pune) and Annie Besant (Madras)
- Lucknow Pact (1916) → Ambika Charan Majumdar (between Congress and Muslim League)

2. Gandhiji's early Satyagrahas : 1917-1918

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917): To free indigo farmers in Bihar from the 'Tinkathia system'.
- Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918): This was Gandhiji's first hunger strike in India.
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918): It was the first full-fledged peasant movement.

3. Government of India Act (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) – 1919

- August Declaration (1917): Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, announced the gradual establishment of responsible government in India.
- Dyarchy' in the provinces
- For the first time in India, women received the right to vote (in a limited capacity)

4. Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre: 1919

- Rowlatt Act → Sir Sidney Rowlatt in March 1919
- No lawyer, no appeal, no argument
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919): Led by Brigadier General Reginald Dyer.

5. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement) : 1919-1920

- Khilafat Movement: Led by the Ali Brothers — Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali.
- Non-Cooperation Movement (1 August 1920): Launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

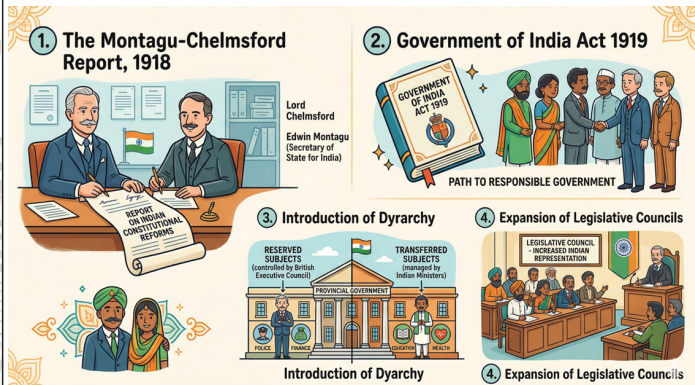


6. Education and other major events

- Saddler Commission (1917): Appointed to study the problems of Calcutta University.
- First Women's University (1916): Established in Pune through the efforts of Dhondo Keshav Karve.
- First Indian: Sir S.P. Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Bihar and Orissa.

7. The Third Afghan War took place during his tenure.

- 8. In October 1920, Manabendra Nath Roy (M.N. Roy) formed the Communist Party of India (Tashkent group).



Lord Reading: 1921-1926

- 1. On 5 February 1922, the Chauri-Chaura incident took place in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

- Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)
- Judge Broomfield sentenced him to 6 years of rigorous imprisonment

2. Founding of the Swaraj Party (1923) → by Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru in Allahabad

3. Kakori Train Action (9 August 1925)

- Hindustan Republican Association' (HRA) → looted the '8 Down Train' going from Saharanpur to Lucknow
- Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri were hanged by the British government

4. Arrival of the Prince of Wales (1921) → boycotted across the country with black flags and a nationwide strike

5. Moplah Rebellion (1921) → by Muslim peasants on the Malabar coast of Kerala

6. Repeal of the Rowlatt Act (1919) and the Press Act (1910)

- Based on the recommendations of the Tej Bahadur Sapru Committee

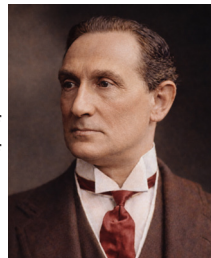
7. 23 December 1926 → Assassination of 'Swami Shraddhanand', prominent leader of Arya Samaj and great educationist.

8. Lee Commission - 1923:

- Civil Services examination in India began in Allahabad from 1922
- Formation of the Public Service Commission

9. Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (1925) → founded in Nagpur by Dr. K.B. Hedgewar

10. Communist Party of India (1925) → by M.N. Roy



Lord Irwin

1. Simon Commission and the death of Lala Lajpat Rai (1927-1928)

- The 'Simon Commission' was formed in November 1927 to review the Act of 1919.
- All 7 of its members were British, so it was also called the 'White Commission'.
- On 3 February 1928, when the Commission arrived in Mumbai, it was met across the country with black flags and "Simon Go Back" slogans.
- 17 November 1928 → Death of Sher-e-Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai in Lahore.
- Every blow of the baton on my body will prove to be a nail in the coffin of the British Empire.
- On 7 December 1928, Bhagat Singh, Shivaram Rajguru and Chandrashekhar Azad shot and killed British police officer John P. Saunders in Lahore

2. Nehru Report (1928) and Jinnah's 14-Point Demands (1929)

3. Diwali Declaration (31 October 1929): The ultimate political goal of the British government for India is to grant Dominion Status.

4. Revolutionary Activities (1928-1930)

- Saunders' Murder (1928): To avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad and Rajguru shot and killed police officer Saunders in Lahore
- Assembly Bomb Case (1929): On 8 April 1929, Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi in protest against the Public Safety Bill and Trade Dispute Bill



- Martyrdom of Jatin Das (1929): The great revolutionary Jatin Das was martyred after a historic 63-day hunger strike in Lahore jail demanding equal rights for political prisoners.
- Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930): In Bengal, revolutionaries led by 'Master Da' Surya Sen captured the British armoury at Chittagong.
- The great revolutionaries of the Indian freedom struggle, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru, were hanged at 7:33 PM on 23 March 1931 in Lahore Central Jail.

5. Lahore Session and 'Purna Swaraj' (1929)

- In December 1929, the Lahore Session of Congress was held under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru (on the banks of the Ravi river)
- Resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence).
- It was declared that the first Independence Day would be celebrated across the country on 26 January 1930.

6. Civil Disobedience Movement and Dandi March (1930)

- On 12 March 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started the historic 'Dandi March' from Sabarmati Ashram with his 78 followers
- On 6 April 1930, upon reaching Dandi (on the coast of Gujarat), Gandhiji symbolically broke the salt law and launched the Civil Disobedience Movement across the country.
- Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on 5 May 1930

7. First Round Table Conference (1930)

- The first Round Table Conference was held in London from November 1930 to January 1931
- The Indian National Congress completely boycotted it, due to which the conference failed
- Delhi Pact (5 March 1931) → between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin

8. Lord Irwin was the first person to reside in Viceroy's House (present Rashtrapati Bhavan)

- The construction of this grand building took 17 years
- Its formal inauguration took place in 1931
- Its chief architects were Sir Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker
- It incorporates Mughal, Rajput and European architectural styles

9. Lord Wellington: 1931-1936

1. Second (RTC) → From 7 September to 1 December 1931.
 - Mahatma Gandhi → The sole representative of the Congress
 - January 1932 → After the failure, Gandhiji resumed the Civil Disobedience Movement again.



2. Communal Award (16 August 1932) → Announced by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.
 - Provision for separate electorates for the Dalit classes.
 - Poona Pact (September 1932) → An agreement between Gandhiji and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, achieved through the efforts of Madan Mohan Malaviya and other leaders.

3. Third Round Table Conference (November–December 1932)

4. Founding of Congress Socialist Party (1934) → Acharya Narendra Dev and Jayaprakash Narayan

5. All India Kisan Sabha (1936) → Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, Lucknow

6. Government of India Act 1935

- Dyarchy abolished in provinces
- Introduction of Dyarchy at the Centre
- All India Federation
- Separation of Burma on 1 April 1937 → Sir Archibald Cochrane appointed as Governor
- Establishment of the Reserve Bank of India (1 April 1935)

7. 1932 → Establishment of Indian Military Academy in Dehradun

8. Lord Wellington (Governor of Bombay) attended the 1915 Indian National Congress session in Bombay

- Presided over by → Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha

Lord Linlithgow : 1936-1943

1. The longest tenure of any Viceroy in India (approximately 8 years)

- The longest tenure (Bengal): Warren Hastings (13 years)
- Lord Dalhousie (1848–1856)

2. Elections and World War II (1937–1939)

- "First Provincial Elections (1937) → Elections were held in 11 provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935. In these, the Congress formed its government in 8 provinces.
- 1 September, 1939 → World War II → India was involved in the war without any consultation.
- Resignation and protest of Congress ministries → 'Neither a brother, nor a penny.'
- The Muslim League observed 'Deliverance Day' on 22 December 1939.



3. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected President of Congress at the Tripuri session and then resigned

- On 1 May 1939, Subhas Chandra Bose founded a new party named Forward Bloc

4. Lahore Session and the demand for 'Pakistan' (March 1940)

- Draft of the resolution → Sikandar Hayat Khan
- Presented by Fazlul Haq
- Supported by Khaliquzzaman

5. August Offer (8 August 1940)

- For the first time, granting 'Dominion Status' to India and formation of a Constituent Assembly was accepted
- Individual Satyagraha (October 1940) → First Satyagrahi Vinoba Bhave and second Satyagrahi Jawaharlal Nehru

6. Cripps Mission (March 1942) → Led by Sir Stafford Cripps.

- Gandhiji → 'A post-dated cheque on a crashing (or failing) bank'

7. Quit India Movement (8 August 1942) → Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay (August Kranti Maidan)

- Operation Zero Hour' → All major leaders were arrested
- The Great Bengal Famine (1943)

Lord Wavell : 1944-1947

1. C. Rajagopalachari Formula (1944) → To break the constitutional deadlock between Congress and Muslim League

2. Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference (1945):

- 25 June 1945 → The Congress delegation at the Shimla Conference was led by Abul Kalam Azad. Gandhi ji did not attend the conference, though he was present in Shimla
- 14 July 1945 → Announcement of the failure of the conference

3. End of World War II (1945)

4. Trial of Indian National Army (1945–46) → Treason trial of P.K. Sahgal, Shah Nawaz Khan and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon at Red Fort

5. Royal Indian Navy Mutiny (February 1946) → Sailors of the ship 'HMIS Talwar' in Bombay mutinied against poor food and racial discrimination.

6. Process of Transfer of Power and Communal Tension

- Labour Party government under Clement Attlee formed in 1945 → General elections in India
- December 1945 → Congress got sufficient majority in the Central Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislatures

7. Cabinet Mission (March 1946) → Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A. V. Alexander

- Demand for Pakistan rejected
- Proposed a weak Centre

8. Other Facts

- Direct Action Day (16 August 1946) → Muslim League
- Communal riots in Calcutta (Kolkata) and Noakhali → "Great Calcutta Killings"
- September 1946 → An Interim Government was formed under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- First meeting of the Constituent Assembly (9 December 1946): The first session was held under the temporary chairmanship of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
- 20 February 1947 → Prime Minister Lord Clement Attlee (Labour Party) announced in the House of Commons that sovereignty would be transferred to Indians by June 1948.

Lord Mountbatten (24 March 1947 to June 1948)

1. Last Viceroy of British India and first Governor-General of independent India
2. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari became the first and last Indian Governor-General of independent India

3. Mountbatten Plan / 3 June Plan

- A framework was laid out to divide India into two independent Dominions — 'India' and 'Pakistan'
4. Indian Independence Act 1947
 - Presented by Attlee on 4 July 1947
 - Approved on 18 July 1947
 - British sovereignty ended on 15 August 1947
 - Radcliffe Commission (Radcliffe Boundary Commission): Demarcation of the boundary between India and Pakistan.
 5. October 1947 → Accession of Kashmir to India and war
 - After the invasion by Pakistani tribal forces in October 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession with India on 26 October 1947
 6. 30 January 1948 → Assassination of Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi by Nathuram Godse
 7. The task of integrating more than 560 princely states in India was carried out by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon