

MODERN INDIA COMPANION

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# Modern India Reference Companion

Chronology, Acts, Movements, Maps, Historians, and  
Retrieval Practice

**Gaurav Tiwari**

INDIAN HISTORY LIBRARY

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Retrieval Practice

**Gaurav Tiwari**

Indian History Library

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This book is an independently written educational synthesis. Historical claims and interpretations should be read with the source note and selected bibliography at the back of the book.

# Dedication

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For the second reading, when recognition is no longer enough.

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# Preface

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A narrative helps you understand history. Retrieval practice shows whether the understanding can survive without the page in front of you.

This companion gathers the material that would overwhelm the narrative volumes if it remained inside every chapter: the master chronology, acts and plans, office-holders, movements and organizations, maps, historians and schools, high-confusion comparisons, and cumulative questions.

Use it after reading a chapter or part. Rebuild a sequence from memory, compare 2 institutions that share a name but not a function, locate an event, or answer a question before checking the key. Recognition feels fluent. Reconstruction proves what you can carry into an exam or an argument.

The contemporary entries use the same 10 August 2026 evidence cutoff as Volume III.

# How to use this book

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Read the main chapter before opening its companion. On the first pass, follow causation, institutions, and changes in political scale. On the second pass, close the narrative and rebuild the chronology, comparison, or map from memory. Use the answer key only after committing to an answer.

Names and dates are necessary, but they are not the book's organizing principle. Keep asking what changed, what caused it, who carried it, and what survived.



# Appendix A - Master Chronology

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Dates identify the historical act being retrieved: a statute's enactment is separated from its commencement, a proposal from its implementation, and a military or political claim from an agreed event. Historical place-names are paired with present locations where useful.

**1707--1757 - Imperial fragmentation,  
regional states, and European rivalry**

| Date    | Event                                                        | Place                       | People/organization              | Why it matters                                                                     | Related chapter |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1707    | Aurangzeb dies; succession war follows                       | Deccan and north India      | Aurangzeb; Bahadur Shah I        | Opens prolonged succession conflict and accelerates provincial autonomy.           | 2               |
| 1708–16 | Banda Bahadur leads Sikh rebellion                           | Punjab                      | Banda Bahadur; Sikh followers    | Joins religious leadership, agrarian grievance, and challenge to Mughal authority. | 2               |
| 1713    | Balaji Vishwanath becomes peshwa                             | Maharashtra                 | Shahu; Balaji Vishwanath         | Begins ascendancy of hereditary peshwa leadership in Maratha politics.             | 2               |
| 1717    | Farrukhsiyar grants commercial privileges to English Company | Mughal Empire; Bengal       | Farrukhsiyar; East India Company | Later misuse of duty exemptions turns trade privilege into a sovereignty dispute.  | 2, 3, 4         |
| 1720–40 | Baji Rao I serves as peshwa                                  | Malwa, Gujarat, Bundelkhand | Baji Rao I; Maratha chiefs       | Extends Maratha power into north and central India.                                | 2               |
| 1722    | Saadat Khan establishes autonomous Awadh regime              | Awadh, Uttar Pradesh        | Saadat Khan                      | Illustrates a successor state retaining Mughal forms while gaining autonomy.       | 2               |
| 1724    | Nizam-ul-Mulk establishes effective autonomy                 | Hyderabad, Telangana        | Nizam-ul-Mulk                    | Creates the Asaf Jahi state amid weakening imperial control.                       | 2               |

| Date    | Event                                                | Place                      | People/organization                        | Why it matters                                                                | Related chapter |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1737    | Maratha force reaches Delhi region                   | Delhi                      | Baji Rao I                                 | Demonstrates altered military balance between empire and regional power.      | 2               |
| 1739    | Nadir Shah defeats Mughals at Karnal and sacks Delhi | Karnal; Delhi              | Nadir Shah; Muhammad Shah                  | Destroys prestige, removes treasure, and exposes north-western vulnerability. | 2               |
| 1740    | Alivardi Khan takes Bengal                           | Giria, West Bengal         | Alivardi Khan                              | Confirms Bengal succession as a regional political contest.                   | 2, 4            |
| 1741    | Travancore defeats Dutch at Colachel                 | Tamil Nadu coast           | Marthanda Varma; Dutch VOC                 | Indian regional state checks a European company militarily.                   | 2, 3            |
| 1746–48 | First Carnatic War                                   | Chennai and Coromandel     | English and French companies; Dupleix      | European war enters Indian succession and coastal politics.                   | 3               |
| 1748    | Abdali invasions begin; Dal Khalsa organized         | Punjab                     | Ahmad Shah Abdali; Sikh misls              | Afghan intervention and Sikh confederation reshape Punjab.                    | 2               |
| 1749–54 | Second Carnatic War                                  | Arcot, Hyderabad, Carnatic | Dupleix; Clive; Chanda Sahib; Muhammad Ali | Companies intervene directly in Indian succession struggles.                  | 3               |

| Date         | Event                                               | Place                | People/organization                   | Why it matters                                                               | Related chapter |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1751         | Clive captures and defends Arcot                    | Arcot, Tamil Nadu    | Robert Clive                          | Shifts military initiative toward the English Company.                       | 3               |
| 1756         | Siraj-ud-Daulah captures Kolkata                    | Kolkata, West Bengal | Siraj-ud-Daulah; East India Company   | Converts fortification and privilege disputes into war.                      | 4               |
| Jan–Mar 1757 | Company retakes Kolkata and captures Chander-nagore | West Bengal          | Clive; Admiral Watson; French Company | Restores English position and removes a French counterweight before Plassey. | 3, 4            |

## **1757--1857 - Company conquest, colonial institutions, and resistance**

| Date        | Event                                           | Place                    | People/organization                                   | Why it matters                                                                               | Related chapter |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 23 Jun 1757 | Battle of Plassey                               | Palashi, West Bengal     | Siraj-ud-Daulah; Clive; Mir Jafar                     | Conspiracy and battlefield defection give the Company decisive political leverage in Bengal. | 4               |
| 1760        | Battle of Wandiwash                             | Vandavasi, Tamil Nadu    | Eyre Coote; Lally; Bussy                              | Breaks French field power in India during the Third Carnatic War.                            | 3               |
| 22 Oct 1764 | Battle of Buxar                                 | Bihar                    | Hector Munro; Mir Qasim; Shuja-ud-Daula; Shah Alam II | Military victory over a wider coalition underpins fiscal-territorial authority.              | 4               |
| Aug 1765    | Allahabad settlements and imperial diwani grant | Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh | Clive; Shah Alam II; Shuja-ud-Daula                   | Gives Company revenue authority in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.                                | 4, 7, 8         |
| 1765–72     | Dual Government operates                        | Bengal                   | East India Company; Indian deputies                   | Separates decisive fiscal power from formal administrative responsibility.                   | 4               |
| 1767–69     | First Anglo-Mysore War                          | South India              | Haidar Ali; Madras government                         | Mysore demonstrates that Company expansion can still be checked.                             | 5               |
| 1770        | Bengal famine                                   | Bengal                   | Company revenue regime; cultivators                   | Climatic shock combines with revenue pressure and weak relief.                               | 4, 9            |

| Date                         | Event                                                                      | Place                     | People/organization                 | Why it matters                                                                        | Related chapter |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1772                         | Hastings ends Dual Government                                              | Bengal                    | Warren Hastings                     | Company assumes more direct revenue and judicial administration.                      | 4, 7            |
| 1773; institutions from 1774 | Regulating Act enacted; Governor-General's council and Supreme Court begin | London; Kolkata           | British Parliament; Warren Hastings | First parliamentary regulation precedes institutional commencement in 1774.           | 7               |
| 1780                         | Hicky's <i>Bengal Gazette</i> begins publication                           | Kolkata                   | James Augustus Hicky                | Early newspaper criticism creates an important record of colonial public controversy. | 1, 10           |
| 1775–82                      | First Anglo-Maratha War                                                    | Western and central India | Maratha confederacy; Company        | Intervention in peshwa succession ends without decisive Company conquest.             | 5               |
| 1780–84                      | Second Anglo-Mysore War                                                    | South India               | Haidar Ali; Tipu Sultan             | Mysore exploits British alliance failure and wider Anglo-French war.                  | 5               |
| 1781                         | Act of Settlement enacted                                                  | Bengal                    | British Parliament                  | Narrows Supreme Court jurisdiction after institutional conflict.                      | 7               |
| 1784                         | Pitt's India Act enacted                                                   | Britain and India         | Board of Control; Company directors | Establishes dual metropolitan control over Company government.                        | 7               |

| Date       | Event                                                                  | Place                     | People/organization                      | Why it matters                                                                    | Related chapter |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1791–92    | Sanskrit College founded; Treaty of Seringapatam ends Third Mysore War | Varanasi; Mysuru          | Jonathan Duncan; Tipu Sultan; Cornwallis | Education policy and territorial subordination advance in parallel.               | 5, 10           |
| 1793       | Permanent Settlement and Cornwallis Code                               | Bengal and Bihar          | Cornwallis; zamindars                    | Fixes state demand through zamindars and consolidates administrative regulations. | 7, 8            |
| 1798–1801  | Subsidiary alliances imposed on Hyderabad, Mysore, and Awadh           | South and north India     | Wellesley; Indian rulers                 | Converts military protection into control over diplomacy, troops, and territory.  | 6               |
| 4 May 1799 | Srirangapatna falls; Tipu Sultan killed                                | Srirangapatna, Karnataka  | Tipu Sultan; Company alliance            | Ends independent Mysorean challenge and installs controlled Wodeyar rule.         | 5               |
| 1802–05    | Bassein treaty and Second Anglo-Maratha War                            | Western and central India | Baji Rao II; Sindhia; Bhonsle; Wellesley | Treaty dependency precipitates war and fragments Maratha resistance.              | 5, 6            |
| 1813       | Charter Act enacted                                                    | Britain and India         | British Parliament; Company              | Ends Company monopoly over Indian trade and permits greater missionary activity.  | 7, 10           |

| Date                                | Event                                                         | Place                         | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                         | Related chapter |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1817–18                             | Third Anglo-Maratha War                                       | Maharashtra and central India | Peshwa; Holkar; Bhonsle; Company                | Abolishes peshwaship and establishes Company paramountcy over most of India.           | 5, 6            |
| 1820s                               | Ryotwari expands; Mahalwari principle formulated in 1822      | Madras, Bombay, north India   | Thomas Munro; Holt Mackenzie                    | Establishes two major alternatives to Permanent Settlement.                            | 8               |
| 1824–26                             | First Anglo-Burmese War                                       | Northeast India and Burma     | Company; Burmese kingdom                        | Secures Assam-related claims, Arakan, and Tenasserim at heavy cost.                    | 6               |
| 1828                                | Brahmo Sabha founded                                          | Kolkata                       | Rammohun Roy                                    | Institutionalizes monotheistic reform and public criticism of social practice.         | 11              |
| 1829                                | Bengal sati regulation enacted                                | Bengal Presidency             | William Bentinck; reformers; opponents          | Prohibits widow immolation within the presidency through colonial law.                 | 10, 11          |
| 1833; changes implemented from 1834 | Charter Act centralizes legislation and ends Company commerce | India                         | British Parliament; Governor-General in Council | Converts the Company into an administrative body and creates Law Commission machinery. | 7               |

| Date    | Event                                                       | Place                             | People/organization                 | Why it matters                                                                           | Related chapter |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1835    | English Education decision                                  | India                             | Macaulay; Bentinck                  | Directs higher educational spending toward English instruction.                          | 10              |
| 1839–42 | First Anglo-Afghan War                                      | Afghanistan                       | Auckland; Shah Shuja; Afghan forces | Forward intervention collapses, exposing limits of frontier client rule.                 | 6               |
| 1843    | Sindh annexed                                               | Sindh, Pakistan                   | Charles Napier; Talpur amirs        | Treaty escalation and frontier strategy culminate in conquest.                           | 5, 6            |
| 1845–46 | First Anglo-Sikh War                                        | Punjab                            | Khalsa army; Company                | Lahore state loses territory and effective autonomy.                                     | 5               |
| 1848–49 | Second Anglo-Sikh War and Punjab annexation                 | Punjab                            | Dalhousie; Sikh forces              | Extends direct rule to the northwestern frontier.                                        | 5, 6            |
| 1848–56 | Doctrine of Lapse annexations                               | Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and others | Dalhousie; princely rulers          | Turns disputed succession into a systematic annexation device.                           | 6               |
| 1853    | Charter Act enacted; railway and telegraph expansion begins | India                             | British Parliament; Company         | Opens competitive service principle and strengthens communications for rule and markets. | 7, 9            |

| Date        | Event                                               | Place                     | People/organization                  | Why it matters                                                                         | Related chapter |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1854        | Wood's Despatch                                     | India                     | Charles Wood; education departments  | Proposes graded education, universities, grants-in-aid, and teacher training.          | 10              |
| 1855–56     | Santhal Hul                                         | Jharkhand and West Bengal | Sidhu; Kanhu; Santhal communities    | Major Adivasi uprising against moneylenders, landlords, and colonial authority.        | 12              |
| 1856        | Awadh annexed; Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act enacted | Awadh; British India      | Dalhousie; Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar | Annexation deepens sepoy-peasant grievance while social reform proceeds legislatively. | 6, 11, 13       |
| 10 May 1857 | Revolt begins at Meerut and spreads to Delhi        | Uttar Pradesh and Delhi   | Sepoys; Bahadur Shah Zafar           | Military mutiny becomes a broad, regionally varied rebellion.                          | 13              |

## **1858--1905 - Crown rule, reform, economic critique, and organized nationalism**

| Date        | Event                                                                          | Place               | People/organization                    | Why it matters                                                                                        | Related chapter |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1858        | Government of India Act enacted; Crown proclamation issued 1 Nov               | Britain; Allahabad  | British Crown; Queen Victoria; Canning | Statute transfers rule; later proclamation promises religious non-interference and princely security. | 13, 14          |
| 1860–62     | Penal Code commences in 1862 after 1860 enactment; High Courts Act implemented | British India       | Legislative Council; High Courts       | Distinguishes penal enactment from commencement and reorganizes superior judiciary.                   | 14              |
| 1861        | Indian Councils Act and Police Act                                             | British India       | Canning; legislative councils          | Associates selected Indians with legislation while regularizing coercive administration.              | 14              |
| 1866        | East India Association founded                                                 | London              | Dadabhai Naoroji                       | Builds an early forum for Indian political-economic representation in Britain.                        | 16, 17          |
| 1870s–1900s | Nationalist economic historiography develops                                   | India and Britain   | Naoroji; M.G. Ranade; R.C. Dutt        | Uses trade, revenue, and poverty data to challenge imperial claims of improvement.                    | 1, 17           |
| 1873–75     | Satyashodhak Samaj and Arya Samaj founded                                      | Maharashtra; Bombay | Jotirao Phule; Dayanand Saraswati      | Anti-caste and Vedic reform movements create different social programmes.                             | 15              |

| Date     | Event                                                        | Place                  | People/organization                           | Why it matters                                                                   | Related chapter |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1875     | Aligarh college established                                  | Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan                           | Promotes modern education and new Muslim elite politics.                         | 15              |
| 1876–78  | Famine, imperial assemblage, Vernacular Press Act, Arms Act  | India                  | Lytton administration                         | Ceremonial empire coincides with famine controversy and racialized coercive law. | 9, 10, 14       |
| 1878–80  | Second Anglo-Afghan War                                      | Afghanistan            | Lytton; Afghan rulers                         | Forward policy briefly imposes a resident before retreat to buffer strategy.     | 14              |
| 1882     | Hunter Education Commission reports                          | India                  | William Hunter                                | Reviews mass education and encourages provincial and local responsibility.       | 10              |
| 1883     | Ilbert Bill controversy                                      | British India          | Ripon; European associations                  | Racial opposition to Indian judges politicizes educated opinion.                 | 14, 16          |
| Dec 1885 | Indian National Congress founded                             | Mumbai                 | A.O. Hume; W.C. Bonnerjee; early nationalists | Creates a recurring all-India political forum.                                   | 16              |
| 1889–91  | Munda mobilization grows; Age of Consent Act enacted in 1891 | Chotanagpur; India     | Birsa Munda; social reformers and opponents   | Tribal sovereignty and gender reform expose distinct conflicts over authority.   | 12, 15          |

| Date        | Event                                                      | Place                              | People/organization                               | Why it matters                                                                     | Related chapter |
|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1892        | Indian Councils Act enacted                                | British India                      | Parliament; Congress critics                      | Expands councils and indirect representation without responsible government.       | 16              |
| 1893        | Durand Agreement                                           | Afghanistan–British India frontier | Mortimer Durand; Abdur Rahman Khan                | Defines spheres while dividing Pash-tun regions.                                   | 14              |
| 1896–1900   | Plague and famine crises                                   | Western and central India          | Colonial governments; Tilak; affected populations | Coercive plague measures and limited relief deepen political-economic criticism.   | 9, 18           |
| 1899–1900   | Birsa Munda's ulgulan                                      | Jharkhand                          | Birsa Munda                                       | Challenges land alienation, missionaries, landlords, and colonial rule.            | 12              |
| 1903–04     | Younghusband expedition to Tibet; Universities Act enacted | Tibet; India                       | Curzon; Younghusband                              | Strategic coercion and tighter university control typify Curzonian centralization. | 10, 14          |
| 19 Jul 1905 | Bengal partition decision announced                        | Bengal                             | Curzon administration                             | Administrative claim masks a politically divisive territorial design.              | 18              |

## **1905--1919 - Swadeshi, militant politics, war, and constitutional bargaining**

| Date                   | Event                                                     | Place            | People/organization                          | Why it matters                                                               | Related chapter |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 7 Aug 1905             | Boycott resolution adopted at Town Hall                   | Kolkata          | Bengal leaders and associations              | Converts anti-partition protest into economic action.                        | 18              |
| 16 Oct 1905            | Bengal partition commences                                | Bengal           | Swadeshi activists; colonial government      | Mourning, boycott, national education, and indigenous enterprise expand.     | 18              |
| 1906                   | Muslim League founded; Congress uses “swaraj” at Calcutta | Dhaka; Kolkata   | Aga Khan; Nawab Salimullah; Dadabhai Naoroji | Separate Muslim organization and widened Congress goal develop together.     | 18, 29          |
| Dec 1907               | Congress splits at Surat                                  | Surat, Gujarat   | Moderates; Tilak’s group                     | Organizational conflict divides constitutional and militant strategies.      | 18              |
| 1908                   | Muzaffarpur bombing; Tilak imprisoned                     | Bihar; Mumbai    | Khudiram Bose; Prafulla Chaki; Tilak         | Revolutionary action and repression reshape militant nationalism.            | 18, 19          |
| 1909; elections follow | Indian Councils Act enacted                               | British India    | Morley; Minto                                | Expands councils and establishes separate Muslim electorates.                | 18, 29          |
| 1911                   | Bengal partition annulled; capital transfer announced     | Delhi and Bengal | George V; imperial government                | Reverses partition but preserves Bihar-Orissa separation and shifts capital. | 18              |

| Date    | Event                                                 | Place                              | People/organization                         | Why it matters                                                                            | Related chapter |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1912    | Delhi conspiracy attack                               | Delhi                              | Rash Behari Bose; revolutionary network     | Demonstrates inter-regional revolutionary organization.                                   | 19              |
| 1913    | Ghadar Party organized                                | San Francisco and migrant circuits | Har Dayal; Sohan Singh Bhakna               | Links diaspora, print, migration, and planned armed revolt.                               | 19              |
| 1914–18 | First World War                                       | India and global theatres          | British Indian Army; colonial state         | Recruitment, taxes, inflation, repression, and political expectation intensify.           | 19              |
| 1915    | Gandhi returns to India; Defence of India Act enacted | India                              | Gandhi; wartime government                  | A new mass leader arrives as emergency repression expands.                                | 19, 20          |
| 1916    | Home Rule Leagues and Lucknow Pact                    | Maharashtra, Madras, Lucknow       | Tilak; Annie Besant; Congress; League       | Rebuilds open agitation and achieves temporary constitutional cooperation.                | 19              |
| 1917    | Champaran satyagraha; Montagu Declaration             | Bihar; London                      | Gandhi; Raj Kumar Shukla; Edwin Montagu     | Local agrarian intervention coincides with promise of progressive responsible government. | 19, 20          |
| 1918    | Ahmedabad strike and Kheda satyagraha                 | Gujarat                            | Gandhi; Anasuya Sarabhai; Vallabhbhai Patel | Tests mediation, disciplined non-payment, and local organization.                         | 20              |

| Date                        | Event                           | Place            | People/organization              | Why it matters                                                              | Related chapter |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 18 Mar 1919                 | Rowlatt Act enacted             | British India    | Imperial Legislative Council     | Extends emergency-style detention into peacetime despite Indian opposition. | 21              |
| 13 Apr 1919                 | Jallianwala Bagh massacre       | Amritsar, Punjab | Reginald Dyer; unarmed gathering | State violence destroys remaining faith in reformist imperial justice.      | 21              |
| Dec 1919; dyarchy from 1921 | Government of India Act enacted | British India    | Montagu; Chelmsford              | Enactment precedes provincial dyarchy and expanded franchise in 1921.       | 19, 21          |

## **1919--1939 - Gandhian mass politics, constitutional proposals, and social movements**

| Date         | Event                                     | Place               | People/organization                          | Why it matters                                                              | Related chapter |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1919–20      | Khilafat movement expands                 | India               | Ali brothers; ulama; Gandhi                  | Joins pan-Islamic grievance with anti-colonial mass politics.               | 21              |
| Sep–Dec 1920 | Congress adopts Non-Cooperation           | Calcutta and Nagpur | Gandhi; Congress                             | Restructures Congress and authorizes boycott of institutions and honours.   | 21              |
| 1920         | All India Trade Union Congress founded    | Mumbai              | N.M. Joshi; Lala Lajpat Rai                  | Creates national labour coordination.                                       | 26              |
| 1921         | Moplah rebellion                          | Malabar, Kerala     | Mappila peasants; landlords; colonial forces | Agrarian, religious, and anti-state conflict combines with severe violence. | 21              |
| 5 Feb 1922   | Chauri Chaura violence                    | Uttar Pradesh       | Protesters; police; Gandhi                   | Leads Gandhi to suspend mass civil disobedience.                            | 21              |
| 1923         | Swaraj Party formed and contests councils | India               | C.R. Das; Motilal Nehru                      | Pursues obstruction and constitutional exposure from inside legislatures.   | 22              |
| 1924–25      | Vaikom satyagraha                         | Travancore, Kerala  | Anti-caste activists; Congress supporters    | Challenges road exclusion around a temple through sustained protest.        | 15, 22          |

| Date              | Event                                                       | Place                 | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                           | Related chapter |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1925              | RSS founded; Kakori action                                  | Nagpur; Uttar Pradesh | K.B. Hedgewar; HRA revolutionaries              | Hindu volunteer organization and armed republican action take different paths.           | 22, 29          |
| 1927              | Simon Commission appointed; Mahad satyagraha; AISPC founded | India; Maharashtra    | British government; Ambedkar; states' activists | Constitutional exclusion, Dalit equality, and princely-state democracy advance together. | 23, 26          |
| 1928              | Bardoli satyagraha and Nehru Report                         | Gujarat; all-India    | Vallabhbhai Patel; Motilal Nehru Committee      | Agrarian victory accompanies an Indian-authored constitutional proposal.                 | 23, 26          |
| Dec 1929          | Lahore Congress declares Purna Swaraj                       | Lahore                | Jawaharlal Nehru; Congress                      | Complete independence replaces dominion status as immediate national goal.               | 23              |
| 26 Jan 1930       | Independence Day observed                                   | India                 | Congress organizations                          | Turns constitutional objective into coordinated public ritual.                           | 23, 24          |
| 12 Mar–6 Apr 1930 | Dandi March                                                 | Gujarat               | Gandhi; salt satyagrahis                        | Simple tax issue launches nationwide civil disobedience.                                 | 24              |

| Date                                | Event                                                                        | Place         | People/organization                                    | Why it matters                                                                              | Related chapter |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mar 1931                            | Gandhi–Irwin Pact                                                            | Delhi         | Gandhi; Irwin                                          | Suspends movement for negotiated participation at Round Table Conference.                   | 24              |
| 1930–32                             | Round Table Conferences                                                      | London        | British government; Indian delegates; Ambedkar; Gandhi | Debate federalism and minorities without achieving a transfer settlement.                   | 24              |
| Aug–Sep 1932                        | Communal Award and Poona Pact                                                | Britain; Pune | Ramsay MacDonald; Gandhi; Ambedkar                     | Separate electorates for Depressed Classes replaced by reserved seats in joint electorates. | 24, 26          |
| 1934                                | Congress Socialist Party formed; Congress adopts Constituent Assembly demand | India         | Jayaprakash Narayan; Acharya Narendra Deva; Congress   | Left organization and sovereign constitution-making enter national strategy.                | 22, 32          |
| 1935; provincial autonomy from 1937 | Government of India Act enacted                                              | British India | British Parliament                                     | Federal plan remains inoperative; provincial autonomy begins after elections.               | 25              |
| Feb–Jul 1937                        | Elections held and Congress ministries take office                           | Provinces     | Congress; League; regional parties                     | Provincial governance tests reform, coalition, and representation.                          | 25, 29          |

| Date         | Event                                                    | Place                                | People/organization              | Why it matters                                                        | Related chapter |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1936–38      | All India Kisan Sabha grows; major peasant mobilizations | Lucknow, Bihar, Andhra and elsewhere | Sahajanand Saraswati; N.G. Ranga | Agrarian demands gain an all-India organizational framework.          | 26              |
| 1938         | National Planning Committee established                  | India                                | Jawaharlal Nehru; Congress       | Connects independence to state-led economic reconstruction.           | 26, 33          |
| Sep–Nov 1939 | India enters war; Congress ministries resign             | India                                | Viceroy Linlithgow; Congress     | War imposed without Indian consent ends provincial office experiment. | 25, 27, 29      |

## **1939--1947 - War, mass revolt, communal deadlock, and transfer of power**

| Date           | Event                                      | Place             | People/organization               | Why it matters                                                                  | Related chapter |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 22 Dec 1939    | Muslim League observes Day of Deliverance  | India             | Jinnah; Muslim League             | Converts Congress resignation into anti-Congress mobilization.                  | 29              |
| 23 Mar 1940    | Lahore Resolution adopted                  | Lahore            | Muslim League                     | Gives Muslim nationhood a territorial but deliberately ambiguous programme.     | 29              |
| 1940           | R. Palme Dutt publishes <i>India Today</i> | Britain and India | R. Palme Dutt                     | Gives colonialism and nationalism a durable Marxist interpretation.             | 1               |
| Aug 1940       | August Offer                               | Delhi             | Linlithgow; British government    | Promises post-war constitution-making but gives minorities an effective veto.   | 27              |
| Oct 1940–41    | Individual Satyagraha                      | India             | Vinoba Bhave; Nehru; Gandhi       | Asserts speech against war without immediate mass revolt.                       | 27              |
| 16–17 Jan 1941 | Subhas Bose escapes house arrest           | Kolkata           | Subhas Chandra Bose               | Begins external Axis-linked campaign against British rule.                      | 28              |
| Mar–Apr 1942   | Cripps Mission fails                       | Delhi             | Stafford Cripps; Congress; League | Postwar dominion offer and provincial opt-out fail to secure wartime agreement. | 27, 29          |

| Date              | Event                                            | Place                   | People/organization                                  | Why it matters                                                               | Related chapter |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 8 Aug 1942        | Quit India resolution adopted                    | Mumbai                  | Gandhi; Congress                                     | Calls for immediate British withdrawal and mass struggle.                    | 28              |
| Aug 1942 onward   | Leaders arrested; decentralized uprising spreads | India                   | Congress networks; students; peasants; workers       | Repression produces underground and locally improvised resistance.           | 28              |
| 21 Oct 1943       | Provisional Government of Azad Hind proclaimed   | Singapore               | Subhas Bose; INA                                     | Claims sovereign authority and reorganizes external armed struggle.          | 28              |
| Mar–Jul 1944      | INA enters India and retreats from Imphal front  | Manipur and Burma       | INA; Japanese army; Allied forces                    | Campaign reaches Indian territory but collapses logistically and militarily. | 28              |
| Jun–Jul 1945      | Simla Conference fails                           | Shimla                  | Wavell; Congress; League                             | Breaks down over League claim to nominate all Muslim members.                | 29              |
| Aug 1945          | Japan surrenders; Bose reportedly dies           | East and Southeast Asia | Japan; INA; Subhas Bose                              | Ends INA campaign and opens trials that transform public politics.           | 28              |
| Nov 1945–Jan 1946 | INA trials and sentence remission                | Delhi                   | Shah Nawaz Khan; Sehgal; Dhillon; defence committees | Broad solidarity forces government retreat despite convictions.              | 28              |

| Date              | Event                                         | Place                  | People/organization                                 | Why it matters                                                                  | Related chapter |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1945–46           | Central and provincial elections              | British India          | Congress; Muslim League                             | Congress dominates general seats; League dominates reserved Muslim seats.       | 29              |
| 18–23 Feb 1946    | Royal Indian Navy revolt                      | Mumbai and other ports | Naval ratings; workers                              | Military discontent and urban solidarity alarm colonial authorities.            | 28              |
| 16 May 1946       | Cabinet Mission Plan announced                | Delhi                  | Cabinet Mission; Congress; League                   | Attempts unity through weak union, provincial groups, and Constituent Assembly. | 29, 30, 32      |
| 16 Aug 1946       | Direct Action Day and Kolkata killing         | Kolkata                | Muslim League; provincial government; communal mobs | Constitutional deadlock turns into mass violence and retaliation.               | 29, 30          |
| 2 Sep–26 Oct 1946 | Interim Government begins; League later joins | Delhi                  | Nehru; Liaquat Ali Khan                             | Creates shared office without a shared constitutional project.                  | 30              |
| 9 Dec 1946        | Constituent Assembly first meets              | Delhi                  | Rajendra Prasad; Assembly members                   | Constitution-making begins without League participation.                        | 30, 32          |
| 20 Feb 1947       | Attlee announces British withdrawal deadline  | London                 | Clement Attlee                                      | Makes departure unconditional on prior Indian agreement.                        | 30              |

| Date                             | Event                                                    | Place               | People/organization                                      | Why it matters                                                       | Related chapter |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mar 1947                         | Punjab coalition collapses and violence spreads          | Punjab              | Khizr Hayat Tiwana; League; Sikh and Hindu organizations | Administrative breakdown makes territorial partition urgent.         | 29, 30          |
| 3 Jun 1947                       | Partition plan announced                                 | Delhi               | Mountbatten; Congress; League; Sikh leaders              | Establishes procedure for two dominions and divided provinces.       | 30, 31          |
| 18 Jul; commenced<br>15 Aug 1947 | Indian Independence Act enacted and dominions created    | Britain; South Asia | British Parliament                                       | Assent and transfer date are distinct; paramountcy also lapses.      | 30, 31          |
| 14–17 Aug 1947                   | Independence ceremonies; Radcliffe Award published later | India and Pakistan  | New dominion governments; Cyril Radcliffe                | Sovereignty precedes public disclosure of Punjab and Bengal borders. | 30, 31          |

## **1947--1964 - Integration, constitution, development, and the Nehru era**

| Date                 | Event                                                               | Place              | People/organization                                      | Why it matters                                                                        | Related chapter |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aug–Dec 1947         | Punjab violence and mass migration peak                             | India and Pakistan | Refugees; militias; new governments                      | Territorial partition produces a humanitarian and administrative crisis.              | 30, 31          |
| 15 Sep 1947–Feb 1948 | Junagadh accession dispute and plebiscite                           | Gujarat            | Nawab of Junagadh; Indian and Pakistani governments      | Ruler's choice, contiguity, and popular preference collide.                           | 31              |
| 22–27 Oct 1947       | Tribal invasion, Kashmir accession, and Indian airlift              | Jammu and Kashmir  | Hari Singh; Sheikh Abdullah; Indian and Pakistani forces | Opens the first India–Pakistan war and enduring territorial dispute.                  | 30, 31          |
| 29 Nov 1947          | Hyderabad standstill agreement                                      | Hyderabad          | Nizam; Government of India                               | Postpones accession without resolving sovereignty or internal conflict.               | 31              |
| 30 Jan 1948          | Gandhi assassinated                                                 | Delhi              | Mahatma Gandhi; Nathuram Godse                           | Militant communal nationalism kills the leading advocate of interfaith peace.         | 31              |
| 13–17 Sep 1948       | Operation Polo                                                      | Hyderabad          | Indian Army; Nizam; Razakars                             | Ends Hyderabad's separate authority amid overlapping communal and Telangana violence. | 31              |
| 1948                 | A.R. Desai publishes <i>Social Background of Indian Nationalism</i> | India              | A.R. Desai                                               | Relates nationalism's phases to classes and material social change.                   | 1               |

| Date                    | Event                                                             | Place             | People/organization                                | Why it matters                                                                        | Related chapter |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Jan 1949              | Kashmir ceasefire takes effect                                    | Jammu and Kashmir | India; Pakistan; United Nations                    | Freezes territorial division without final settlement.                                | 31, 33          |
| 26 Nov 1949             | Constitution adopted                                              | Delhi             | Constituent Assembly; Ambedkar; Rajendra Prasad    | Completes constitution-making; selected transitional provisions commence immediately. | 32              |
| 24 Jan 1950             | Constitution signed by 284 members                                | Delhi             | Constituent Assembly                               | Signature authenticates the final calligraphed instruments.                           | 32              |
| 25–26 Jan 1950          | Election Commission established; Constitution generally commences | Delhi; India      | Sukumar Sen; Republic of India                     | Institution precedes republican commencement by one day; India becomes a republic.    | 32              |
| 8 Apr 1950              | Nehru–Liaquat Pact                                                | Delhi             | Nehru; Liaquat Ali Khan                            | Seeks minority protection and stabilization of eastern migration.                     | 31              |
| 1950–51                 | Planning Commission created; First Plan launched                  | India             | Nehru government; Planning Commission              | Institutionalizes national economic planning with early agricultural priority.        | 33              |
| 25 Oct 1951–21 Feb 1952 | First general election polling                                    | India             | Election Commission; political parties; electorate | Operationalizes universal adult suffrage at continental scale.                        | 32, 33          |

| Date              | Event                                                                      | Place                             | People/organization                   | Why it matters                                                               | Related chapter |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2 Apr 1952        | First Lok Sabha constituted                                                | Delhi                             | Election Commission; elected members  | Replaces provisional legislative arrangements with an elected chamber.       | 32              |
| Dec 1952–Oct 1953 | Sriramulu dies after fast; Andhra State formed                             | Andhra and Madras regions         | Potti Sriramulu; Telugu movement      | Makes linguistic reorganization unavoidable.                                 | 31, 33          |
| Apr 1954          | Panchsheel agreement                                                       | India, China, Tibet               | Nehru; Zhou Enlai                     | States peaceful-coexistence principles amid unresolved frontier assumptions. | 33              |
| 1 Nov 1954        | French settlements transfer de facto                                       | Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanam | French and Indian governments         | Administrative transfer precedes de jure treaty completion in 1962.          | 31              |
| 1955              | Bandung Conference and Hindu Marriage Act                                  | Indonesia; India                  | Afro-Asian leaders; Parliament        | Non-aligned diplomacy and codified Hindu family-law reform advance together. | 33              |
| 1956              | States Reorganisation Act, Seventh Amendment, Industrial Policy Resolution | India                             | Fazl Ali Commission; Parliament       | Redraws federal units and deepens mixed-economy strategy.                    | 31, 33          |
| 1956–61           | Second Five-Year Plan                                                      | India                             | P.C. Mahalanobis; Planning Commission | Prioritizes heavy industry and capital goods under public leadership.        | 33              |

| Date         | Event                                                 | Place                           | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                | Related chapter |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1957         | Communist ministry elected in Kerala                  | Kerala                          | E.M.S. Namboodiripad; CPI                       | Demonstrates lawful alternation within the constitutional system.             | 33              |
| 1959         | Dalai Lama enters India; Kerala ministry dismissed    | Arunachal route; Kerala         | Dalai Lama; Union government                    | China relations worsen as Article 356 use generates federal controversy.      | 33              |
| 1960         | Maharashtra–Gujarat division; Indus Waters Treaty     | Western India; Indus basin      | Parliament; India; Pakistan; World Bank         | Linguistic accommodation coincides with durable water-sharing settlement.     | 31, 33          |
| Sep–Dec 1961 | First Non-Aligned summit; Portuguese rule ends in Goa | Belgrade; Goa                   | Nehru; non-aligned leaders; Indian armed forces | Strategic autonomy gains a forum while territorial decolonization uses force. | 31, 33          |
| 16 Aug 1962  | French transfer becomes de jure                       | French and Indian jurisdictions | France; India                                   | Treaty ratification completes legal transfer after 1954 administration.       | 31              |
| Oct–Nov 1962 | Sino-Indian War                                       | Himalayan frontier              | Indian and Chinese governments and armies       | Exposes diplomatic, intelligence, and military failure.                       | 33              |
| 1963         | Nagaland becomes a state                              | Northeast India                 | Naga leaders; Union government                  | Uses federal statehood to accommodate a distinct ethnic-insurgent history.    | 33              |

| Date        | Event      | Place | People/organization | Why it matters                                       | Related chapter |
|-------------|------------|-------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 27 May 1964 | Nehru dies | Delhi | Jawaharlal Nehru    | Ends the republic's formative prime-ministerial era. | 33              |

## **1964--1999 - Wars, centralization, Emergency, reform, and coalition politics**

| Date           | Event                                                                | Place                         | People/organization                                | Why it matters                                                                                       | Related chapter |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 9 Jun 1964     | Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes prime minister                           | Delhi                         | Shastri; Congress                                  | Demonstrates man-<br>aged succession<br>after Nehru.                                                 | 34              |
| Aug–Sep 1965   | India–Pakistan War                                                   | Punjab, Kashmir,<br>Rajasthan | Shastri; Ayub Khan;<br>armed forces                | Pakistan’s infiltra-<br>tion fails to trigger<br>a Kashmir uprising;<br>war expands.                 | 34              |
| 1965           | Food Corporation<br>and Agricultural<br>Prices Commission<br>created | India                         | Union government                                   | Builds procurement<br>and minimum-price<br>institutions for food<br>security.                        | 34              |
| 10–11 Jan 1966 | Tashkent Declara-<br>tion; Shastri dies                              | Tashkent                      | Shastri; Ayub Khan;<br>Soviet mediation            | Restores positions<br>and abruptly cre-<br>ates another suc-<br>cession.                             | 34              |
| 24 Jan 1966    | Indira Gandhi be-<br>comes prime minis-<br>ter                       | Delhi                         | Indira Gandhi;<br>Congress                         | Party managers’<br>candidate soon<br>centralizes author-<br>ity independently.                       | 34              |
| 1966–67        | Devaluation and<br>new agricultural<br>strategy                      | India                         | Indira government;<br>agricultural scien-<br>tists | External adjust-<br>ment is politically<br>costly; high-yield<br>strategy raises<br>output unevenly. | 34              |
| Feb–Mar 1967   | Fourth general<br>election                                           | India                         | Congress; opposi-<br>tion parties                  | Congress survives<br>nationally but loses<br>dominance in sev-<br>eral states.                       | 34              |

| Date           | Event                                                      | Place                             | People/organization                                 | Why it matters                                                                     | Related chapter |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Jul–Nov 1969   | Bank nationalization, presidential contest, Congress split | Delhi                             | Indira Gandhi; V.V. Giri; Congress Syndicate        | Popular economic initiative helps create leader-centered Congress (R).             | 34              |
| Mar 1971       | Congress (R) wins general election                         | India                             | Indira Gandhi                                       | “Garibi Hatao” produces a direct leader-electorate mandate.                        | 34              |
| 3–16 Dec 1971  | India–Pakistan War; Bangladesh created                     | Eastern and western fronts; Dhaka | Indian, Pakistani, and Bangladeshi forces           | Refugee and liberation crisis ends with Pakistani eastern surrender.               | 34              |
| 2 Jul 1972     | Simla Agreement                                            | Shimla                            | Indira Gandhi; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto                  | Converts cease-fire line into Line of Control and stresses bilateral negotiation.  | 34              |
| May 1974       | Railway strike and Pokhran nuclear test                    | India; Rajasthan                  | Railway unions; George Fernandes; Indira government | Labour confrontation and strategic assertion reveal different uses of state power. | 34              |
| 12–26 Jun 1975 | Election verdict followed by Emergency proclamation        | Allahabad; Delhi                  | Justice J.M.L. Sinha; Indira Gandhi; President      | Legal-political crisis becomes suspension of democratic freedoms.                  | 34              |
| 1976           | Forty-second Amendment enacted                             | India                             | Parliament under Emergency                          | Strengthens Centre and Parliament while weakening institutional checks.            | 34              |

| Date              | Event                                                                       | Place           | People/organization                                | Why it matters                                                                           | Related chapter |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mar 1977          | Janata wins election; Morarji Desai becomes prime minister                  | India           | Janata Party; electorate                           | Voters remove an authoritarian incumbent and create first non-Congress Union government. | 34              |
| 1978              | Forty-fourth Amendment enacted                                              | India           | Janata government                                  | Reverses important Emergency changes and narrows future emergency grounds.               | 34              |
| Jul 1979–Jan 1980 | Janata falls; Charan Singh's short ministry; Indira returns                 | Delhi           | Morarji Desai; Charan Singh; Indira Gandhi         | Coalition fragmentation restores Congress (I).                                           | 34              |
| 1982–84           | Punjab crisis intensifies; Operation Blue Star                              | Punjab          | Akali Dal; Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale; Indian Army | Political breakdown culminates in military entry into Golden Temple complex.             | 34              |
| 1982–83           | <i>Subaltern Studies</i> begins; Sumit Sarkar's <i>Modern India</i> appears | India           | Ranajit Guha; Sumit Sarkar                         | Reframes popular autonomy while renewing material and ideological analysis.              | 1               |
| 31 Oct–Dec 1984   | Indira assassinated; anti-Sikh violence; Rajiv wins landslide               | Delhi and India | Indira and Rajiv Gandhi; Congress; mobs            | Dynastic succession and communal violence precede 404-seat mandate.                      | 34, 35          |

| Date    | Event                                                      | Place                | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                     | Related chapter |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1985    | Rajiv–Longowal and Assam Accords; anti-defection amendment | Punjab, Assam, India | Rajiv Gandhi; H.S. Longowal; AASU; Parliament   | Negotiated regional settlements accompany regulation of legislative defection.     | 35              |
| 1985–86 | Shah Bano judgment and Muslim Women Act                    | Delhi                | Supreme Court; Parliament; women's groups       | Maintenance rights become entangled with personal law and electoral competition.   | 35              |
| 1986    | Mizoram Accord                                             | Mizoram              | Laldenga; Union government                      | Disarmament, statehood, and elections end a major insurgency.                      | 35              |
| 1987    | Bofors allegations and Indo-Sri Lanka Accord               | India; Sri Lanka     | Rajiv Gandhi; J.R. Jayewardene; IPKF            | Corruption claims and intervention weaken the government.                          | 35              |
| 1988–89 | Voting age reduced to 18; Congress loses majority          | India                | Parliament; National Front                      | Electoral expansion precedes return of coalition-dependent rule.                   | 35              |
| 1989–93 | Major synthetic and postcolonial interpretations published | India                | Bipan Chandra and colleagues; Partha Chatterjee | Popular-nationalist and cultural-sovereignty frameworks reshape historical debate. | 1               |

| Date              | Event                                                        | Place                     | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                   | Related chapter |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Aug–Nov 1990      | Mandal implementation, Rath Yatra, V.P. Singh fall           | India                     | V.P. Singh; L.K. Advani; BJP                    | Caste representation and Hindu-nationalist mobilization restructure competition. | 35              |
| 21 May–Jul 1991   | Rajiv assassinated; Rao government and economic reform begin | Tamil Nadu; Delhi         | LTTE bomber; P.V. Narasimha Rao; Manmohan Singh | Political shock coincides with stabilization and structural liberalization.      | 35              |
| 6 Dec 1992        | Babri Masjid demolished                                      | Ayodhya                   | Kar sevaks; Sangh organizations; governments    | Constitutional failure and communal violence reshape national politics.          | 35              |
| 1992–93           | Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments commence         | India                     | Parliament; panchayats; municipalities          | Constitutionalize elected rural and urban local government.                      | 35              |
| May 1996–Mar 1998 | Vajpayee's 13-day ministry and two United Front governments  | Delhi                     | BJP; Deve Gowda; I.K. Gujral; Congress          | Demonstrates fragmented mandate and outside-support coalitions.                  | 35              |
| May 1998          | Pokhran-II nuclear tests; Pakistan responds                  | Rajasthan and Balochistan | Vajpayee government; Pakistani government       | Open nuclearization alters security and sanctions environment.                   | 35, 36          |
| May–Jul 1999      | Kargil conflict                                              | Ladakh                    | Indian and Pakistani forces                     | Limited war occurs under nuclear conditions across the Line of Control.          | 36              |

| Date     | Event                      | Place | People/organization | Why it matters                                                    | Related chapter |
|----------|----------------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Oct 1999 | NDA wins workable majority | India | Vajpayee; NDA       | Begins a full-term coalition framework after unstable ministries. | 35, 36          |

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## **1999--2019 - Coalition governance, economic change, rights legislation, and BJP ascendancy**

| Date         | Event                                                       | Place                                               | People/organization                                    | Why it matters                                                                      | Related chapter |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1999–2004    | Vajpayee-led NDA completes term                             | India                                               | A.B. Vajpayee; NDA                                     | Establishes coalition durability and advances highways, telecom, and disinvestment. | 36              |
| Dec 1999     | IC-814 hijacking                                            | Kandahar and air route                              | Hijackers; Indian government                           | Hostage crisis ends with release of three imprisoned militants.                     | 36              |
| Dec 2001     | Parliament attacked                                         | Delhi                                               | Armed attackers; security forces                       | Produces India–Pakistan military mobilization and counterterrorism focus.           | 36              |
| Feb–Mar 2002 | Gujarat communal violence                                   | Gujarat                                             | State government; police; Hindu and Muslim communities | Mass violence and accountability disputes reshape national political debate.        | 36              |
| 2003         | Nuclear doctrine published; India–Pakistan ceasefire begins | India–Pakistan strategic sphere and Line of Control | Indian and Pakistani governments                       | Formalizes deterrence posture and creates space for renewed diplomacy.              | 36              |
| May 2004     | UPA forms government                                        | Delhi                                               | Congress; Manmohan Singh; UPA partners                 | Electoral defeat of NDA restores Congress-led coalition rule.                       | 36              |

| Date                                | Event                                                                 | Place                 | People/organization                                 | Why it matters                                                                              | Related chapter |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2005; rural guarantee from Feb 2006 | RTI and rural employment laws enacted; employment guarantee phased in | India                 | Parliament; civil-society campaigns                 | Separates enactment from implementation while expanding transparency and livelihood rights. | 36              |
| 2005                                | Domestic Violence Act enacted; National Rural Health Mission launched | India                 | Parliament; Health Ministry                         | Expands civil protection and rural public-health architecture.                              | 36              |
| 2006                                | Forest Rights Act enacted                                             | India                 | Adivasi and forest-dwelling communities; Parliament | Recognizes individual and community claims after historical dispossession.                  | 36              |
| 2008                                | India–US civil nuclear arrangement advances; Mumbai attacks           | International; Mumbai | UPA government; NSG; attackers                      | Ends nuclear isolation while terrorism tests security institutions.                         | 36              |
| 2009                                | UPA returned with larger Congress tally                               | India                 | Manmohan Singh; Congress                            | Reduces but does not remove coalition dependence.                                           | 36              |
| 2009–10                             | UIDAI created; Right to Education Act enacted and commenced           | India                 | Union government; Parliament                        | Digital identity and elementary-education entitlement become national projects.             | 36              |

| Date          | Event                                                        | Place           | People/organization                             | Why it matters                                                                                 | Related chapter |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 2010–12       | Anti-corruption mobilization and major scandal controversies | Delhi and India | Anna Hazare movement; UPA; investigative bodies | Weakens government legitimacy and expands demand for institutional accountability.             | 36              |
| Dec 2012–2013 | Delhi gang-rape protests and criminal-law amendment          | Delhi and India | Protesters; Justice Verma Committee; Parliament | Gendered violence produces nationwide mobilization and statutory change.                       | 36              |
| 2013          | Food Security, land-acquisition, and Lokpal laws enacted     | India           | Parliament; UPA                                 | Rights-oriented welfare, compensation safeguards, and accountability institutions expand.      | 36              |
| May 2014      | BJP wins 282 seats; India first Modi ministry formed         | India           | Narendra Modi; BJP; NDA                         | Returns single-party Lok Sabha majority after three decades.                                   | 36              |
| 2015          | Planning Commission replaced by NITI Aayog                   | Delhi           | Union government; state governments             | Recasts central planning toward policy coordination and competitive federalism.                | 36              |
| 8 Nov 2016    | High-value banknotes withdrawn                               | India           | Modi government; Reserve Bank                   | Sudden monetary action targets cash, illicit wealth, and formalization but imposes disruption. | 36              |

| Date        | Event                                         | Place                       | People/organization                     | Why it matters                                                                              | Related chapter |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Jul 2017  | Goods and Services Tax commences              | India                       | GST Council; Union and states           | Creates a national indirect-tax system through federal bargaining.                          | 36              |
| 2018        | Supreme Court constitutional-rights judgments | Delhi                       | Supreme Court                           | Privacy-linked, equality, sexuality, and institutional questions reshape public law.        | 36              |
| Feb 2019    | Pulwama attack and Balakot strikes            | Jammu and Kashmir; Pakistan | CRPF; Indian and Pakistani governments  | Terror attack produces overt cross-border air action and election-period security politics. | 36              |
| 23 May 2019 | BJP wins 303 seats                            | India                       | BJP; Narendra Modi; Election Commission | Strengthens single-party majority and opens a period of accelerated central action.         | 36, 37          |

## **2019--10 August 2026 - Constitutional change, pandemic, protest, and coalition return**

| Date                                                  | Event                                                                               | Place                                 | People/organization                     | Why it matters                                                                                          | Related chapter |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 5–6 Aug 2019                                          | Article 370 constitutional orders issued                                            | Jammu and Kashmir                     | President; Parliament; Union government | Changes constitutional application; distinct from territorial reorganization.                           | 37              |
| 31 Oct 2019                                           | J&K Reorganisation Act commences                                                    | Jammu and Kashmir; Ladakh             | Parliament; Union administration        | Creates J&K UT with legislature and Ladakh UT without one.                                              | 31, 37          |
| 9 Nov 2019                                            | Ayodhya title judgment                                                              | Ayodhya                               | Supreme Court; litigants                | Awards disputed site for trust and directs alternate mosque land while condemning illegal acts.         | 37              |
| 12 Dec 2019; commenced 10 Jan 2020; rules 11 Mar 2024 | Citizenship amendment receives assent, commences, and later gains application rules | India                                 | Parliament; President; Home Ministry    | Enactment, statutory commencement, and application procedure are distinct; law is not a nationwide NRC. | 37              |
| Dec 2019–Mar 2020                                     | CAA protests spread                                                                 | Assam, Delhi, universities and cities | Protest coalitions; governments; police | Citizenship, equality, documentation, and migration become mass questions.                              | 37              |
| 25 Mar 2020                                           | Nationwide COVID-19 lockdown begins                                                 | India                                 | Union and state governments             | Containment effort exposes migrant distress and informal-sector vulnerability.                          | 37              |

| Date         | Event                                     | Place                          | People/organization                      | Why it matters                                                                                 | Related chapter |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 15 Jun 2020  | Galwan Valley clash                       | Eastern Ladakh                 | Indian and Chinese forces                | Deadliest bilateral border clash in decades intensifies LAC deployments.                       | 37              |
| Sep 2020     | Three farm laws enacted                   | India                          | Parliament; Union government             | Alters trade, contracts, and stock rules and triggers sustained mobilization.                  | 37              |
| 16 Jan 2021  | National vaccination begins               | India                          | Health Ministry; states; CoWIN           | Launches mass public-health and digital-delivery operation.                                    | 37              |
| Apr–May 2021 | Severe second pandemic wave               | India                          | Health systems; governments; communities | Oxygen and hospital shortages reveal uneven capacity.                                          | 37              |
| 30 Nov 2021  | Farm Laws Repeal Act enacted and enforced | India                          | Parliament; farmers' unions              | Statutory repeal reverses all three 2020 Acts after protest.                                   | 37              |
| 28 May 2023  | New Parliament building inaugurated       | Delhi                          | Union government; Parliament             | Institutional symbolism changes; constitutional powers do not change merely with the building. | 37              |
| 23 Aug 2023  | Chandrayaan-3 soft landing                | Moon; mission control in India | ISRO                                     | Achieves India's first lunar soft landing.                                                     | 37              |

| Date         | Event                                          | Place   | People/organization                                | Why it matters                                                                                                               | Related chapter |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 28 Sep 2023  | Constitution (106th Amendment) receives assent | India   | Parliament; President                              | Creates a women's-reservation framework whose operation still requires notified commencement and census-linked delimitation. | 37              |
| 11 Dec 2023  | Article 370 judgment                           | Delhi   | Supreme Court                                      | Upholds operative outcome, rejects Article 367 device, and leaves statehood question open.                                   | 31, 37          |
| 22 Jan 2024  | Ram temple consecration                        | Ayodhya | Temple trust; political and religious leaders      | Later ceremony remains distinct from the 2019 civil-title holding.                                                           | 37              |
| 15 Feb 2024  | Electoral-bonds scheme invalidated             | Delhi   | Supreme Court; Election Commission; SBI            | Links donation disclosure to voters' information right and rejects unlimited corporate-funding change.                       | 37              |
| Apr–Jun 2024 | Eighteenth Lok Sabha election                  | India   | Election Commission; parties; 97.98 crore electors | BJP falls to 240; coalition support again becomes necessary.                                                                 | 37              |
| 9 Jun 2024   | Third Modi ministry sworn in                   | Delhi   | President; Narendra Modi; NDA                      | Same prime minister begins term on a different parliamentary basis.                                                          | 37              |

| Date          | Event                                                 | Place                   | People/organization                      | Why it matters                                                                                     | Related chapter |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Jul 2024    | BNS, BNSS, and BSA commence                           | India                   | Police, courts, prosecutors              | New penal, procedure, and evidence codes enter force; capacity effects remain gradual.             | 37              |
| 22 Apr 2025   | Pahalgam attack                                       | Jammu and Kashmir       | Civilian victims; attackers              | Precipitates a major India–Pakistan crisis.                                                        | 37              |
| 7–10 May 2025 | Operation Sindoor and military exchanges; halt agreed | India–Pakistan theatres | Indian and Pakistani armed forces; DGMOs | Chronology is established, while target and damage claims require attribution.                     | 37              |
| 4 Jun 2025    | Census 2027 design announced                          | India                   | Home Ministry; Census organization       | Confirms two phases, caste enumeration, and two reference dates.                                   | 37              |
| 2026          | Digital house-listing implementation begins           | India                   | Census field administration              | Operational stage begins without producing population results.                                     | 37              |
| 10 Aug 2026   | Analytical cutoff                                     | India                   | Republic of India                        | J&K statehood, women's-reservation operation, and Census 2027 results remain unfinished at cutoff. | 37              |

# **Appendix B - Acts, Regulations, Commissions, Plans, and Constitutional Proposals**

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This register separates binding law from executive policy, inquiry reports, negotiated pacts and proposals that never took effect. Dates identify enactment, announcement, report or agreement; commencement is stated separately when it differs. “Proposed” means the instrument influenced debate but did not itself become law.

## **Company rule, 1757--1858**

### **Statutes and regulations enacted**

| Instrument        | Date                 | Authority/context                                 | Core provisions                                                                              | Political/economic effect                             | Limitation/trap                                                                          | Chapter |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Diwani grant      | 12 Aug 1765          | Mughal emperor Shah Alam II after Buxar           | Granted Company revenue rights in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa                                   | Gave Company a territorial fiscal base                | A grant, not a British parliamentary statute; Nizamat formally remained separate         | 3       |
| Regulating Act    | 1773; effective 1774 | British Parliament responding to Company crisis   | Governor-General of Bengal and council; Supreme Court at Calcutta; restrictions on servants  | First parliamentary supervision of Company government | Did not create a Governor-General of all India; jurisdictional ambiguity caused conflict | 6       |
| Act of Settlement | 1781                 | British Parliament after executive-court conflict | Limited Supreme Court jurisdiction; protected revenue acts and personal-law adjudication     | Reduced conflict between court and council            | Also called the Declaratory Act; not a land settlement                                   | 6       |
| Pitt's India Act  | 1784                 | British Parliament                                | Board of Control supervised political affairs; Company directors retained commerce/patronage | Created dual control from London                      | "Dual" here concerns British oversight, not Bengal's 1765–72 Dual Government             | 6       |

| Instrument                    | Date | Authority/context                         | Core provisions                                                                       | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                        | Chapter                                                                                          |    |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Cornwallis Code               | 1793 | Governor-General Cornwallis's regulations | Reorganised revenue, civil justice, police and service rules                          | Built a rule-bound colonial bureaucracy                          | A regulatory compilation, not one parliamentary act; higher offices remained racially restricted | 6  |
| Permanent Settlement          | 1793 | Cornwallis government in Bengal           | Fixed Company revenue demand permanently; recognised zamindars as proprietors         | Created saleable landlord rights and stable nominal state demand | Cultivators did not receive ownership; fixed state demand did not mean fixed tenant rent         | 8  |
| Charter Act                   | 1793 | British Parliament                        | Renewed Company privileges for 20 years and strengthened Governor-General's authority | Continued monopoly and central direction                         | Do not confuse with the more transformative 1813 renewal                                         | 6  |
| Wellesley's press regulations | 1799 | Executive wartime regulation              | Pre-censorship and identification requirements                                        | Established security censorship during French wars               | Executive regulation, not the later 1823 licensing regime                                        | 10 |

| Instrument                      | Date | Authority/context                         | Core provisions                                                                                             | Political/economic effect                                            | Limitation/trap                                                                | Chapter  |
|---------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Charter Act                     | 1813 | British Parliament                        | Ended Company trade monopoly except tea and China; permitted missionaries; earmarked ₹ 1 lakh for education | Opened Indian trade and formalised educational responsibility        | Company rule and China/tea monopoly continued                                  | 4, 9, 10 |
| Bengal Sati Regulation XVII     | 1829 | Bentinck's Bengal government              | Declared participation in sati culpable homicide                                                            | Criminalised sati in Bengal Presidency; later extended               | Did not by itself end the practice everywhere; upheld by Privy Council in 1832 | 11       |
| John Adam's press regulations   | 1823 | Acting Governor-General                   | Required licence to operate a press                                                                         | Enabled executive closure and provoked Rammohan Roy's protest        | Licensing, not merely registration                                             | 10       |
| Regulation VII, Mahalwari basis | 1822 | Bengal Presidency/North Western Provinces | Village or estate assessment after survey and rights record                                                 | Established collective revenue responsibility in much of north India | Often misprinted as 1922; implementation was revised in 1833                   | 8        |

| Instrument                                 | Date                        | Authority/context                          | Core provisions                                                                                                                    | Political/economic effect                                           | Limitation/trap                                                                    | Chapter |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Charter Act                                | 1833                        | British Parliament                         | Ended Company commerce; made Governor-General of Bengal Governor-General of India; centralised legislation; created Law Commission | Converted Company into an administrative agency and centralised law | Took effect in 1834; did not introduce open competitive civil-service examinations | 6       |
| Bentinck education resolution              | 7 Mar 1835                  | Executive decision after Macaulay's Minute | Directed educational funds towards English and European learning                                                                   | Marked official Anglicist priority at higher levels                 | Not the complete educational system later designed by Wood's Despatch              | 10      |
| Metcalfe Press Act                         | 1835                        | Governor-General Metcalfe                  | Replaced licensing with declaration of printer and premises                                                                        | Liberalised publication                                             | Accountability remained; not unrestricted press freedom                            | 10      |
| Law Commission and Indian Penal Code draft | Commission 1834; draft 1837 | First Law Commission chaired by Macaulay   | Proposed codified criminal law                                                                                                     | Guided later Penal Code                                             | Draft was not enacted until 1860 under Crown rule                                  | 6       |

| Instrument                     | Date | Authority/context                                               | Core provisions                                                                                             | Political/economic effect                                    | Limitation/trap                                                                                 | Chapter |
|--------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Charter Act                    | 1853 | British Parliament                                              | Separated legislative and executive council functions; opened path to competitive civil-service recruitment | Further centralised legislation and professionalised service | Last Charter Act; Company rule was not renewed for a fixed 20-year term                         | 6       |
| Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act   | 1856 | Company legislature; reform campaign associated with Vidyasagar | Legalised Hindu widow remarriage and addressed inheritance consequences                                     | Removed formal legal prohibition                             | Social acceptance remained limited; remarriage could affect claims to deceased husband's estate | 11      |
| General Service Enlistment Act | 1856 | Company government                                              | Required new Bengal Army recruits to accept overseas service where ordered                                  | Intensified sepoy fears over caste and service               | Applied to new recruits, not retrospectively to every serving sepoy                             | 13      |

**Executive systems, alliances, and doctrines**

| Instrument                 | Date                                              | Authority/context                                       | Core provisions                                                                      | Political/economic effect                                             | Limitation/trap                                                                           | Chapter |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Dual Government in Bengal  | 1765–72                                           | Clive-era Company arrangement                           | Company controlled revenue while nawab's officers nominally administered             | Separated fiscal power from public responsibility                     | Ended by Warren Hastings in 1772                                                          | 3       |
| Subsidiary Alliance system | Developed 1798–1805                               | Governor-General Wellesley                              | Ruler accepted Company troops, paid subsidy/ceded territory and restricted diplomacy | Converted allies into dependent states and expanded strategic control | Not a single statute or uniform treaty; Hyderabad's 1798 alliance was an early major case | 5       |
| Ryotwari system            | Experiments from 1792; major expansion after 1820 | Alexander Read, Thomas Munro and presidency governments | Direct periodic settlement with individual cultivators                               | Removed zamindar intermediary in much of Madras and Bombay            | “Proprietor” remained subject to high revisable revenue and state coercion                | 8       |
| Mahalwari system           | 1822; revised 1833                                | Holt Mackenzie/Merttins Bird framework                  | Revenue settlement with village estate or mahal, periodically revised                | Made village bodies jointly responsible in north and central India    | Not communal ownership in a simple egalitarian sense; assessments were often excessive    | 8       |
| Doctrine of Lapse          | Applied especially 1848–56                        | Dalhousie government                                    | Refused adopted heirs for succession to selected dependent states                    | Enabled annexations including Satara, Jhansi and Nagpur               | Awadh was annexed in 1856 for alleged misgovernment, not lapse                            | 5, 13   |

# **Treaties and pacts**

| Instrument             | Date                       | Authority/context                                    | Core provisions                                                             | Political/economic effect                                    | Limitation/trap                                                    | Chapter |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Treaty of Allahabad    | 1765                       | Company, Shah Alam II and Shuja-ud-Daula after Buxar | Confirmed Diwani and restored Awadh under indemnity/alliance                | Secured Bengal revenues and an Awadh buffer                  | Diwani derived from Mughal grant, not outright annexation          | 3       |
| Treaty of Madras       | 1769                       | Company and Haidar Ali                               | Restored conquests and promised mutual assistance                           | Ended First Anglo-Mysore War                                 | Company failure to aid Mysore later became a grievance             | 5       |
| Treaty of Salbai       | Signed 1782; ratified 1783 | Company and Maratha parties                          | Recognised Madhavrao II, retained Salsette for Company, restored most gains | Ended First Anglo-Maratha War and brought long western peace | Not a decisive British military victory                            | 5       |
| Treaty of Mangalore    | 1784                       | Company and Tipu Sultan                              | Mutual restitution of conquests and prisoners                               | Ended Second Anglo-Mysore War on broadly equal terms         | Distinguish from 1792 Seringapatam settlement                      | 5       |
| Treaty of Seringapatam | 1792                       | Tipu, Company, Hyderabad and Marathas                | Mysore ceded about half its territory and paid indemnity                    | Greatly reduced Mysore                                       | Fourth war and Tipu's death came in 1799                           | 5       |
| Treaty of Bassein      | 1802                       | Company and Peshwa Baji Rao II                       | Subsidiary force and restricted diplomacy                                   | Triggered Second Anglo-Maratha War                           | Signed by Peshwa, not accepted as legitimate by all Maratha chiefs | 5       |

| Instrument                       | Date | Authority/context        | Core provisions                                                       | Political/economic/imitation/trap effect            | Chapter |
|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Treaty of Amritsar               | 1809 | Company and Ranjit Singh | Sutlej boundary limited Sikh expansion eastward                       | Stabilised Company-Sikh frontier                    | 5       |
| Treaties of Lahore and Bhairawal | 1846 | Company and Lahore state | Cessions, indemnity, army limits and British resident/regency control | Reduced Sikh sovereignty after First Anglo-Sikh War | 5       |

## **Reports and proposed measures not themselves enacted**

| Instrument                     | Date        | Authority/context                         | Core provisions                                                               | Political/economic/imitation/trap effect          | Chapter                                                                                |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Macaulay's Minute on Education | 2 Feb 1835  | Member of Governor-General's Council      | Argued for English and European higher learning                               | Influenced Bentinck's binding resolution          | A minute/recommendation, not an act; English demand predated it<br>10                  |
| Wood's Despatch                | 1854        | Court of Directors to Government of India | Departments, graded schools, universities, grants-in-aid and teacher training | Blueprint for colonial educational administration | Executive despatch, not a parliamentary statute; implementation remained unequal<br>10 |
| Inam Commission                | 1852 onward | Bombay/Company inquiry                    | Investigated tax-free land titles                                             | Resumption of many grants increased insecurity    | Commission procedure, not one pan-Indian land act<br>13                                |

## **Crown rule, 1858--1947**

### **Statutes and binding regulations**

| Instrument              | Date                               | Authority/context                                           | Core provisions                                                                                    | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                  | Chapter                                                                                |        |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Government of India Act | 1858; commenced 1 Nov 1858         | British Parliament after Revolt                             | Ended Company rule; Secretary of State and India Council; Crown-appointed Governor-General/Viceroy | Centralised imperial responsibility in the British cabinet | Queen's Proclamation accompanied commencement but was a declaration, not the statute   | 14     |
| Indian Penal Code       | Enacted 1860; commenced 1 Jan 1862 | Imperial Legislative Council; based on Law Commission draft | Codified criminal offences and punishments                                                         | Created uniform criminal law across British India          | Section 124A sedition was inserted in 1870, not part of the original commencement text | 14     |
| Indian Councils Act     | 1861                               | British Parliament                                          | Restored legislative councils; nominated Indians; portfolio system; legislative decentralisation   | Began limited association of Indian elites                 | Nomination, not representative government; executive remained unaccountable            | 14, 16 |
| Indian High Courts Act  | 1861; courts opened 1862           | British Parliament                                          | Replaced Supreme and Sadar courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras                                   | Unified crown and Company judicial hierarchies             | Did not create the Federal Court, which began in 1937                                  | 14     |

| Instrument                          | Date          | Authority/context                                    | Core provisions                                                         | Political/economic effect                                         | Limitation/trap                                                                                                                       | Chapter |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Police Act                          | 1861          | Imperial legislature after Revolt                    | Provincial inspector-general, district superintendents and constabulary | Built centralised coercive police structure                       | Designed for order and executive control, not democratic accountability                                                               | 14      |
| Indian Forest Acts                  | 1865 and 1878 | Imperial legislature and Forest Department expansion | Asserted state control and classified reserved/protected forests        | Restricted customary grazing, shifting cultivation and forest use | 1878 was much more intrusive than 1865; both were later consolidated in 1927                                                          | 12, 26  |
| Press and Registration of Books Act | 1867          | Imperial legislature                                 | Declarations, printer/publisher identification and deposit              | Created permanent print registry                                  | Registration is not the same as pre-censorship; amended framework continued after independence                                        | 10, 14  |
| Section 124A, Indian Penal Code     | 1870          | Imperial legislature                                 | Criminalised attempts to excite disaffection against government         | Principal sedition weapon against nationalists                    | Added ten years after IPC enactment; Supreme Court suspended pending reconsideration in 2022 and the IPC was replaced from 1 Jul 2024 | 10, 18  |

| Instrument                | Date                       | Authority/context                             | Core provisions                                                                     | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                   |                                                                                | Chapter |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Criminal Tribes Act       | 1871                       | Imperial legislature                          | Notified entire communities as “criminal,” imposed registration and surveillance    | Institutionalised hereditary stigma and coercive settlement | Repealed in 1952; denotification did not erase police stigma                   | 12, 14  |
| Indian Evidence Act       | 1872; commenced 1 Sep 1872 | Imperial legislature                          | Codified admissibility and proof rules                                              | Standardised courtroom evidence                             | Procedural code, not a constitutional rights charter; replaced from 1 Jul 2024 | 14      |
| Indian Contract Act       | 1872                       | Imperial legislature                          | Codified general contract principles                                                | Supported commercial legal uniformity                       | Later sale, partnership and other fields received separate statutes            | 14      |
| Dramatic Performances Act | 1876                       | Imperial legislature amid nationalist theatre | Allowed prohibition of scandalous or seditious performances                         | Extended censorship beyond newspapers                       | Colonial central act was repealed in 2018; some state frameworks differed      | 10, 18  |
| Vernacular Press Act      | 1878                       | Lytton government                             | Bonds, forfeiture and magistrate control over Indian-language press; English exempt | Made language-specific repression a nationalist issue       | Repealed in 1882; do not confuse with all-language 1910 securities             | 10, 16  |

| Instrument                       | Date | Authority/context                                             | Core provisions                                                                           | Political/economic effect                 | Limitation/trap                                                                     | Chapter |
|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Indian Arms Act                  | 1878 | Lytton government                                             | Licensing for possession/manufacture of arms with discriminatory exemptions/practice      | Symbolised racial inequality              | Replaced by Arms Act 1959 after independence                                        | 14, 16  |
| Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act | 1879 | Bombay Presidency after Deccan riots                          | Special debt procedures and protection for agriculturists                                 | Recognised rural credit distress          | Did not abolish debt or high revenue; limited region and categories                 | 8, 12   |
| Indian Factory Act               | 1881 | Imperial legislature; factory inquiry and Lancashire pressure | Limited child labour and required basic safety in covered factories                       | Began industrial labour regulation        | Narrow coverage; did not regulate adult male hours or plantation labour             | 9, 14   |
| Bengal Tenancy Act               | 1885 | Bengal government after agrarian inquiry                      | Recorded occupancy rights and regulated some rents                                        | Gave selected tenants legal protection    | Implementation and landlord evasion limited reach                                   | 8, 12   |
| Indian Councils Act              | 1892 | British Parliament                                            | Enlarged councils; indirect nomination/election elements; budget discussion and questions | Expanded public criticism inside councils | No responsible government; "election" was not openly conceded in statutory language | 16, 17  |

| Instrument                              | Date | Authority/context                                 | Core provisions                                                                | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                                   | Chapter                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indian Factory Act                      | 1891 | Imperial legislature                              | Raised child age, limited women/child hours, weekly holiday                    | Broadened labour protection                                                 | Adult male hours remained largely unregulated 9, 14                        |
| Age of Consent Act                      | 1891 | Imperial legislature amid reform-orthodoxy debate | Raised age of consent for girls from 10 to 12, including within marriage       | Made child marriage and colonial social intervention national controversies | Did not establish a general minimum marriage age of 12 15                  |
| Land Acquisition Act                    | 1894 | Imperial legislature                              | Compulsory acquisition for public purpose with compensation                    | Enabled infrastructure and state projects                                   | Colonial public-purpose and compensation model was replaced in 2013 14, 33 |
| Indian Universities Act                 | 1904 | Curzon government after Raleigh Commission        | Tighter affiliation, inspection, senate control; support for teaching/research | Improved oversight while expanding official power                           | Reform and political surveillance coexisted 10, 18                         |
| Indian Official Secrets Act             | 1904 | Curzon government                                 | Penalised unauthorised official information and prohibited areas               | Strengthened secrecy during nationalist growth                              | Replaced by broader Official Secrets Act 1923 18                           |
| Newspapers (Incitement to Offences) Act | 1908 | Swadeshi-era repression                           | Confiscation where publications incited murder or specified offences           | Targeted revolutionary advocacy                                             | Repealed in 1921 10, 18                                                    |

| Instrument                                | Date | Authority/context                 | Core provisions                                                                                           | Political/economic effect                               | Limitation/trap                                                                                  | Chapter |
|-------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Explosive Substances Act                  | 1908 | Revolutionary activity            | Severe penalties for unlawful explosions and possession                                                   | Expanded prosecution of armed networks                  | Distinct from press-control statutes                                                             | 18, 19  |
| Criminal Law Amendment Act                | 1908 | Swadeshi/revolutionary repression | Enacted declaration of associations as unlawful and special procedures                                    | Targeted samitis and underground organisations          | Not the same as later criminal-law amendments bearing similar short title                        | 18, 19  |
| Indian Councils Act, Morley-Minto Reforms | 1909 | British Parliament                | Enlarged councils, indirect elections, separate Muslim electorates; Indian on Viceroy's Executive Council | Institutionalised communal electorates and wider debate | No cabinet responsibility; enacted 1909 and implemented through regulations/elections thereafter | 18, 19  |
| Indian Press Act                          | 1910 | Imperial legislature              | Securities, forfeiture and seizure for broadly objectionable matter                                       | Financially disabled many nationalist papers            | Repealed in 1921                                                                                 | 10, 19  |
| Defence of India Act                      | 1915 | First World War emergency         | Special tribunals, detention and restrictions                                                             | Suppressed Ghadar and wartime revolutionary activity    | Temporary wartime law; influenced later Rowlatt proposals                                        | 19      |

| Instrument                                           | Date                         | Authority/context                              | Core provisions                                                                              | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect      | Chapter                                                                                  |            |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Government of India Act                              | 1919; dyarchy commenced 1921 | British Parliament, Montagu-Chelmsford reforms | Dyarchy in provinces; enlarged legislatures; separate electorates extended; bicameral centre | Increased elections and ministerial experience | Central executive remained unaccountable; reserved subjects limited provincial ministers | 19, 21, 22 |
| Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, Rowlatt Act | Mar 1919                     | Imperial legislature after Sedition Committee  | Continued detention and special procedures beyond wartime                                    | Triggered all-India satyagraha                 | Commonly singular “Rowlatt Act”; one bill passed despite unanimous Indian opposition     | 21         |
| Jallianwala Bagh inquiry/Indemnity Act               | 1920                         | Imperial legislature after Punjab martial law  | Protected many officials from legal proceedings for martial-law acts                         | Deepened sense of denied accountability        | Distinguish statute from Hunter Committee inquiry                                        | 21         |
| Trade Unions Act                                     | 1926; commenced 1 Jun 1927   | Central legislature amid labour growth         | Registration and limited civil/criminal immunities                                           | Legalised stable union organisation            | Registration did not guarantee bargaining rights; substantially amended over time        | 22, 26     |

| Instrument                              | Date                               | Authority/context                                | Core provisions                                                             | Political/economic effect                             | Limitation/trap                                                                                | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Indian Forest Act                       | 1927                               | Central legislature                              | Consolidated forest classification, transit and offence rules               | Continued centralised commercial-conservation regime  | Did not restore customary ownership; post-independence forest rights changed through later law | 12, 26  |
| Public Safety Act/ordinance route       | Bill defeated 1928; ordinance 1929 | Government targeting foreign communist influence | Enabled exclusion/deportation of alleged subversives                        | Circumvented elected defeat                           | The 1928 Public Safety Bill itself was not enacted by the Assembly                             | 22      |
| Trade Disputes Act                      | 1929                               | Central legislature after strike wave            | Restricted strikes in public utility services and created dispute machinery | Curbed militant labour action                         | Not the post-independence Industrial Disputes Act 1947                                         | 22      |
| Child Marriage Restraint Act, Sarda Act | 1929; effective 1 Apr 1930         | Central legislature; Harbilas Sarda initiative   | Set minimum marriage ages at 14 for girls and 18 for boys, later raised     | First all-India statutory restraint on child marriage | Penalised contracting/solemnising rather than automatically voiding every marriage             | 15, 22  |
| Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act     | 1931                               | Civil Disobedience repression                    | Securities, forfeiture and seizure                                          | Restored coercive press controls                      | Different from the repealed 1910 Act                                                           | 10, 24  |
| Reserve Bank of India Act               | 1934; RBI began 1 Apr 1935         | Central legislature                              | Established central bank for currency, credit and reserves                  | Created monetary institution later nationalised       | RBI started before provincial autonomy and was privately owned until 1949                      | 25, 33  |

| Instrument                     | Date                                           | Authority/context                                     | Core provisions                                                                                      | Political/economic effect                                               | Limitation/trap                                                                 | Chapter    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Government of India Act        | 1935; provincial autonomy commenced 1 Apr 1937 | British Parliament after Round Tables and White Paper | Provincial autonomy; proposed federation; three legislative lists; Federal Court; expanded franchise | Enabled 1937 ministries and durable federal-administrative architecture | All-India federation never commenced; central dyarchy provisions never operated | 25, 29, 32 |
| Defence of India Act and Rules | 1939                                           | Second World War emergency                            | Detention, censorship, requisition and economic controls                                             | Equipped wartime repression, including Quit India suppression           | Extraordinary wartime regime, not the 1915 statute                              | 27         |

## **Executive declarations and administrative resolutions**

| Instrument                             | Date                                    | Authority/context                            | Core provisions                                                                                                   | Political/economic effect                                        | Limitation/trap                                                                         | Chapter |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Queen Victoria's Proclamation          | 1 Nov 1858                              | Crown transfer ceremony at Allahabad         | Promised religious non-interference, equal legal treatment and respect for princes                                | Recast imperial legitimacy after Revolt                          | Declaration of policy, not enforceable equality; racial exclusion persisted             | 14      |
| Ripon local self-government resolution | 1882                                    | Viceroy's executive policy                   | Expanded elected non-official participation in municipal/district boards                                          | Training ground for local politics                               | Fiscal and official control remained strong                                             | 14, 16  |
| Ilbert Bill and compromise             | Introduced 1883; amended law 1884       | Ripon government and European opposition     | Original bill allowed senior Indian judges to try Europeans; compromise added jury safeguards sought by Europeans | Exposed organised racial privilege and energised Indian politics | The original equality proposal was not enacted intact                                   | 14, 16  |
| Partition of Bengal order              | Announced 19 Jul; effective 16 Oct 1905 | Curzon government's executive reorganisation | Created Eastern Bengal and Assam and enlarged western Bengal with Bihar-Orissa                                    | Triggered Swadeshi and boycott                                   | Administrative order, not parliamentary act; annulled in 1911 with a new provincial map | 18      |

| Instrument                                  | Date        | Authority/context                     | Core provisions                                                                                       | Political/economic effect                                     | Limitation/trap                                                                  | Chapter |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Annulment and capital-transfer announcement | 12 Dec 1911 | Delhi Durbar/Crown executive decision | Reunited Bengali-speaking Bengal, created Bihar-Orissa and Assam arrangements, moved capital to Delhi | Met anti-partition demand while altering imperial geography   | Capital shift and provincial changes meant no return to the exact pre-1905 order | 18      |
| Education resolution                        | 1913        | Government of India                   | Accepted broader state responsibility and primary expansion                                           | Marked movement beyond filtration                             | Rejected immediate universal compulsory schooling                                | 10      |
| Montagu Declaration                         | 20 Aug 1917 | Secretary of State for India          | Promised progressive realisation of responsible government within empire                              | Made responsible government an official goal                  | No timetable or immediate responsibility; implemented only partially in 1919 Act | 19      |
| August Offer                                | 8 Aug 1940  | Viceroy Linlithgow during war         | Postwar constitution body, dominion objective, expanded executive and minority assurance              | Strengthened minority veto and prompted Individual Satyagraha | No immediate responsible government; an offer, not an act                        | 27      |

|             |          |                                 |                                                                        |                                 |                                                                  |    |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Wavell Plan | Jun 1945 | Viceroy before Simla Conference | Reconstituted Executive Council with Indian members and parity formula | Attempted interim power-sharing | Failed at Simla over League claim to nominate all Muslim members | 29 |
|-------------|----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|

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## **Committees and commissions: reports, not statutes**

| Instrument                            | Date      | Authority/context                      | Core provisions                                                                      | Political/economic/ideological effect     | Limitation/trap                                                        | Chapter |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Hunter Education Commission           | 1882      | Government education inquiry           | Vernacular primary education, local bodies, literary/vocational secondary streams    | Redirected attention to primary schooling | Recommendations lacked adequate finance                                | 10      |
| Aitchison Commission                  | 1886–87   | Public services inquiry                | Classified imperial/provincial/subsidiary services and considered Indian recruitment | Reorganised <del>services</del>           | Did not establish full racial equality or simultaneous ICS examination | 14, 16  |
| Welby Commission                      | 1895–1900 | Royal Commission on Indian expenditure | Examined allocation of imperial costs and Home Charges                               | Publicised nationalist fiscal evidence    | Did not end drain or give India budget sovereignty                     | 17      |
| Raleigh Commission                    | 1902      | Curzon's university inquiry            | Recommended stronger supervision, teaching and research                              | Led to 1904 Universities Act              | Report itself had no binding force                                     | 10      |
| Decentralization Commission           | 1907–09   | Royal Commission                       | Recommended stronger local/provincial administration                                 | Informed decentralisation debate          | Executive and fiscal centralisation persisted                          | 14      |
| Sedition Committee, Rowlatt Committee | 1918      | Justice Sidney Rowlatt chair           | Investigated revolutionary conspiracies and proposed emergency powers                | Led to Rowlatt legislation                | Committee report is distinct from the 1919 Act                         | 19, 21  |

| Instrument                         | Date    | Authority/context                                | Core provisions                                                                  | Political/economic effect                            | Limitation/trap                                                                        | Chapter |
|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Hunter Disorders Inquiry Committee | 1919–20 | Government inquiry into Punjab                   | Investigated disturbances and official force                                     | Criticised Dyer; exposed British-Indian disagreement | Did not criminally prosecute Dyer or fully address wider martial-law regime            | 21      |
| Sadler Commission                  | 1917–19 | Calcutta University inquiry                      | Twelve-year school, intermediate stage, three-year degree, teaching universities | Influenced university-school structure               | Wider recommendations exceeded its Calcutta title but required separate implementation | 10      |
| Lee Commission                     | 1923–24 | Superior civil services inquiry                  | Recommended increasing Indian share and Public Service Commission                | Accelerated service Indianisation                    | Protected European recruitment during transition                                       | 14, 22  |
| Butler Committee                   | 1927–29 | Indian States Committee                          | Examined Crown-princely relations and paramountcy                                | Preserved direct Crown relationship with princes     | Rejected automatic transfer of paramountcy to a future Indian government               | 25, 31  |
| Hartog Committee                   | 1929    | Auxiliary education committee of Simon framework | Quality, retention, four-year primary course and reduced wastage                 | Shifted focus from rapid expansion to consolidation  | Quality argument could justify delaying mass access                                    | 10      |

| Instrument                                                 | Date                        | Authority/context                   | Core provisions                                                             | Political/economic/ideological effect                        | Limitation/trap                                                                | Chapter |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Royal Commission on Labour, Whitley Commission             | 1929–31                     | Labour conditions inquiry           | Investigated wages, hours, housing, women/children and industrial relations | Documented industrial exploitation and encouraged regulation | Recommendations were gradual and did not establish collective bargaining power | 22, 26  |
| Simon Commission                                           | Appointed 1927; report 1930 | Statutory commission under 1919 Act | Reviewed constitution; proposed provincial autonomy and federal development | Boycott unified nationalists; fed later reforms              | All-British membership; report did not itself enact 1935 system                | 23      |
| Indian Statutory Commission/Joint Select Committee process | 1930–34                     | British constitutional review       | Round Tables, White Paper and parliamentary scrutiny                        | Produced 1935 Act framework                                  | Multi-stage process; no single conference document was law                     | 23, 25  |
| Sapru Committee                                            | 1944–45                     | Non-party constitutional inquiry    | Proposed Union, minority safeguards and parity compromises                  | Influenced late constitutional debate                        | Private committee; proposals were not enacted                                  | 29      |

## **National movement: programmes, pacts, plans, and constitutional proposals**

These instruments shaped political claims but were not imperial statutes unless a later law expressly adopted them.

### **Congress and movement programmes**

| Instrument                                                            | Date             | Authority/context                              | Core provisions                                                                                       | Political/economic/ideological effect                      | Limitation/trap                                                           | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Congress swaraj, swadeshi, boycott and national education resolutions | Dec 1906         | Calcutta Congress under Naoroji                | Four-part programme with deliberately broad meanings                                                  | Temporarily united Moderates and militants                 | Congress resolutions, not binding law; scope of boycott remained disputed | 18      |
| Congress-League Lucknow Pact                                          | Dec 1916         | Joint constitutional agreement                 | Expanded elected majorities and accepted separate electorates/weightage                               | Achieved temporary Congress-League unity                   | Congress concession institutionalised communal representation             | 19      |
| Calcutta and Nagpur Non-Cooperation resolutions                       | Sep and Dec 1920 | Special and annual Congress sessions           | Boycott for Punjab/Khilafat/swaraj; linguistic committees, four-anna membership and Working Committee | Converted Congress into continuous mass organisation       | Political programme, not a constitutional amendment                       | 21      |
| Bardoli resolution                                                    | 12 Feb 1922      | Congress Working Committee after Chauri Chaura | Suspended mass civil disobedience and emphasised constructive work                                    | Ended immediate Non-Cooperation escalation                 | Suspension decision, not state repression or a pact                       | 21      |
| Swarajist manifesto                                                   | Oct 1923         | Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party               | Council entry, obstruction and self-government demand                                                 | Turned legislatures into arenas of anti-imperial criticism | Did not accept office under dyarchy as its original aim                   | 22      |

| Instrument                              | Date                           | Authority/context                                   | Core provisions                                                                 | Political/economic effect                              | Limitation/trap                                                         | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Madras Congress resolution              | Dec 1927                       | Congress response to Simon Commission               | Boycott commission and assert national constitution-making                      | Prepared all-parties drafting effort                   | Not the Nehru Report itself                                             | 23      |
| Independence for India League programme | 1928                           | Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Bose and left nationalists | Complete independence rather than dominion status                               | Pressured Congress towards purna swaraj                | Organisational platform, not state instrument                           | 23      |
| Lahore Congress resolution              | Dec 1929                       | Congress under Jawaharlal Nehru                     | Purna swaraj; boycott councils; civil disobedience authorisation                | Made complete independence official Congress goal      | 26 January 1930 observance did not itself create legal independence     | 23, 24  |
| Gandhi's eleven demands                 | Jan 1930                       | Ultimatum before Civil Disobedience                 | Salt, revenue, exchange, military spending, textile and civil-liberty demands   | Connected swaraj to material grievances                | Negotiating demands, not enacted package                                | 24      |
| Karachi Resolution                      | Mar 1931                       | Congress after Gandhi-Irwin Pact                    | Fundamental rights, labour protections, secular equality and economic programme | Linked political freedom to social democracy           | Congress commitment, not directly enforceable law                       | 24, 32  |
| Wardha basic-education scheme           | 1937; Zakir Husain report 1938 | Congress education conference/committee             | Free craft-centred education through mother tongue                              | Proposed nationalist alternative to colonial schooling | Limited implementation; not the later constitutional right to education | 10, 25  |

| Instrument                      | Date                                   | Authority/context                       | Core provisions                                                 | Political/economic effect                                         | Limitation/trap                                                            | Chapter |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| National Planning Committee     | Established 1938; reports during 1940s | Congress under Subhas Bose; Nehru chair | Surveyed industry, agriculture, labour and national development | Prepared intellectual basis for postwar planning                  | Committee vision, not a Five-Year Plan                                     | 25, 33  |
| Individual Satyagraha programme | 1940–41                                | Gandhi/Congress after August Offer      | Selected anti-war speech and voluntary arrest                   | Asserted free expression without mass revolt                      | Movement plan, not constitutional proposal                                 | 27      |
| Quit India resolution           | 8 Aug 1942                             | AICC at Bombay                          | Immediate British withdrawal and mass non-violent struggle      | Made independence immediate and triggered decentralised rebellion | Leaders were arrested before planned direction; not an invitation to Japan | 27      |

## **Negotiated pacts and settlements**

| Instrument              | Date        | Authority/context                                         | Core provisions                                                                                                                | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect      |                                                                      | Chapter |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Gandhi-Irwin Pact       | 5 Mar 1931  | Congress and Viceroy before Second Round Table Conference | Suspended Civil Disobedience; released many non-violent prisoners; permitted limited salt making; Congress attended conference | Recognised Congress as negotiating party       | Did not commute Bhagat Singh's sentence or concede independence      | 24      |
| Poona Pact              | 24 Sep 1932 | Ambedkar and caste-Hindu leaders under Gandhi's fast      | Replaced separate Dalit electorates with reserved seats in joint electorates; increased seat number                            | Structured later legislative reservation       | Agreement under extreme moral pressure; distinct from Communal Award | 24, 26  |
| Rajagopalachari Formula | 1944        | C. Rajagopalachari proposal for Gandhi-Jinnah talks       | League support for independence; post-war plebiscite in contiguous Muslim-majority districts; common agreements                | Opened direct discussion of Pakistan principle | Rejected by Jinnah; never enacted                                    | 29      |
| Gandhi-Jinnah talks     | Sep 1944    | Bilateral political negotiation                           | Debated timing, unit and sovereignty of Pakistan                                                                               | Clarified irreconcilable positions             | Talks produced no pact                                               | 29      |

| Instrument                  | Date | Authority/context                    | Core provisions                                                    | Political/economic effect      | Limitation/trap                                              | Chapter |
|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Desai-Liaquat understanding | 1945 | Bhulabhai Desai and Liaquat Ali Khan | Proposed equal Congress-League representation in interim executive | Anticipated parity discussions | Unratified and disputed by party leadership; not implemented | 29      |

## **Constitutional reports, offers, and proposed schemes not enacted as proposed**

| Instrument                 | Date        | Authority/context                                                                 | Core provisions                                                                                                 | Political/economic effect                           | Limitation/trap                                                                   | Chapter |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Commonwealth of India Bill | 1925        | Annie Besant and Indian constitutional advocates; introduced privately in Britain | Proposed dominion-style self-government                                                                         | Prefigured Indian-authored constitutional proposals | Private bill; not enacted                                                         | 23      |
| Nehru Report               | Aug 1928    | All Parties Conference committee chaired by Motilal Nehru                         | Dominion status, parliamentary federation, joint electorates with reservations, rights                          | First major Indian-authored constitutional design   | Rejected by sections including League factions and younger independence advocates | 23      |
| Jinnah's Fourteen Points   | Mar 1929    | Muslim League response to Nehru Report                                            | Federal residuary provincial power, separate electorates, one-third Muslim centre representation and safeguards | Became benchmark of Muslim constitutional claims    | Political demands, not legislation                                                | 23, 29  |
| Communal Award             | 16 Aug 1932 | British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald                                           | Allocated communal electorates and representation, including separate Depressed Classes electorate              | Intensified representation conflict                 | Executive award; Dalit provision replaced by Poona Pact compromise                | 24      |

| Instrument           | Date         | Authority/context           | Core provisions                                                                                  | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                              |                                                                                | Chapter    |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| August Offer         | 1940         | British wartime proposal    | Postwar body, dominion objective and minority assurance                                          | League gained veto-like leverage                                       | No immediate power; rejected by Congress                                       | 27, 29     |
| Cripps proposals     | Mar–Apr 1942 | British War Cabinet mission | Postwar dominion, constituent body, provincial non-accession and treaty; British wartime defence | Formally conceded right to leave Commonwealth and constitution-making  | Rejected; never commenced; province option was not a fully defined Pakistan    | 27, 29     |
| C.R. Formula         | 1944         | Rajagopalachari             | Conditional plebiscite-based partition after independence                                        | Sought Congress-League bridge                                          | No agreement and no statutory force                                            | 29         |
| Wavell Plan          | Jun 1945     | Viceroy                     | Indianised executive with caste-Hindu/Muslim parity                                              | Led to Simla Conference                                                | Failed over League monopoly claim                                              | 29         |
| Cabinet Mission Plan | 16 May 1946  | British Cabinet Mission     | Union for defence, foreign affairs and communications; provincial groups; constituent assembly   | Avoided sovereign Pakistan while preserving weak centre/group autonomy | Congress and League interpreted grouping differently; long-term plan collapsed | 29, 30, 32 |

| Instrument                                    | Date        | Authority/context                                 | Core provisions                                                                         | Political/economic effect                       | Limitation/trap                                                                     | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Cabinet Mission's interim-government proposal | 16 Jun 1946 | Mission during deadlock                           | Proposed representative interim executive                                               | Led indirectly to interim government            | Distinct from 16 May constitutional plan                                            | 29, 30  |
| Attlee statement                              | 20 Feb 1947 | British prime minister                            | Transfer power by June 1948; Mountbatten appointed                                      | Set terminal deadline and intensified decisions | Deadline was later advanced to August 1947                                          | 30      |
| Mountbatten Plan                              | 3 Jun 1947  | Viceroy and British government with major parties | Partition of British India; Punjab/Bengal votes; referendums; transfer to two dominions | Became political basis of Independence Act      | Plan was not itself the statute; princely states were not automatically partitioned | 30, 31  |

## **Economic and educational plans before independence**

| Instrument    | Date    | Authority/context                               | Core provisions                                                                              | Political/economic effect                         | Limitation/trap                                                                   | Chapter |
|---------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Bombay Plan   | 1944–45 | Leading Indian industrialists                   | Large state-guided investment, infrastructure and social expenditure with private enterprise | Demonstrated business support for planning        | Private plan; not socialist abolition of private capital and not adopted verbatim | 33      |
| People's Plan | 1944    | M.N. Roy and Indian Federation of Labour milieu | Agriculture-first nationalisation and mass consumption                                       | Alternative left planning vision                  | Not a government plan                                                             | 33      |
| Gandhian Plan | 1944    | Shriman Narayan Agarwal                         | Decentralised village industry and limited heavy industrialism                               | Preserved Gandhian development alternative        | Not adopted as national planning framework                                        | 33      |
| Sargent Plan  | 1944    | Central Advisory Board of Education             | Universal free compulsory education for ages 6–14, staged system and teacher training        | Comprehensive late-colonial educational blueprint | Forty-year horizon and wartime finance made it unrealised                         | 10, 33  |

# **Independent India, 1947--10 August 2026**

## **Constitutional and statutory instruments**

| Instrument                       | Date                                              | Authority/context                  | Core provisions                                                                                             | Political/economic effect                                            | Limitation/trap                                                                                   | Chapter |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Indian Independence Act          | Enacted 18 Jul 1947; commenced 15 Aug 1947        | British Parliament                 | Created two dominions, ended British suzerainty and legislative control, empowered constituent legislatures | Legal transfer of power and Partition                                | 18 July is enactment; 15 August is commencement; princely integration required separate accession | 30, 31  |
| Constitution of India            | Adopted 26 Nov 1949; mainly commenced 26 Jan 1950 | Constituent Assembly               | Parliamentary federal republic, rights, directive principles, judiciary, universal franchise                | Established sovereign democratic constitutional order                | Citizenship/elections; transitional articles partly commenced on 26 Nov 1949                      | 32      |
| Representation of the People Act | 1950                                              | Parliament                         | Electoral rolls, seat allocation and constituency framework                                                 | Operationalised universal adult franchise                            | Distinguish from 1951 Act governing conduct of elections                                          | 32      |
| Representation of the People Act | 1951                                              | Parliament                         | Election conduct, qualifications, corrupt practices and disputes                                            | Legal basis of competitive elections                                 | Election Commission derives constitutional authority chiefly from Article 324                     | 32, 34  |
| Constitution First Amendment     | 1951                                              | Parliament after rights litigation | Reasonable speech restrictions, Articles 15(4), 31A/31B and Ninth Schedule                                  | Protected land reform and affirmative action; narrowed rights review | Ninth Schedule laws were not made permanently immune from basic-structure review                  | 32, 33  |

| Instrument                                      | Date                                                 | Authority/context                    | Core provisions                                                                                            | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                                   | Chapter                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Citizenship Act                                 | 1955                                                 | Parliament under Articles 5–11       | Citizenship by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and territorial incorporation; loss provisions | Created continuing citizenship code after constitutional commencement rules | Amended repeatedly, including 1986, 2003, 2005 and 2019; rules depend on the applicable date 32, 37 |
| Hindu Marriage Act                              | 1955                                                 | Parliament; Hindu law reform         | Monogamy, divorce and marriage regulation                                                                  | Expanded women's marital rights                                             | One of four acts; not a uniform civil code 33                                                       |
| Untouchability (Offences) Act                   | 1955; renamed Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976 | Parliament under Article 17          | Penalised enforcement of untouchability disabilities                                                       | Gave criminal form to constitutional abolition                              | Enforcement remained weak; distinct from SC/ST Atrocities Act 1989 33, 35                           |
| Hindu Succession Act                            | 1956                                                 | Parliament                           | Codified inheritance for legally defined Hindu communities                                                 | Expanded women's property rights                                            | Original coparcenary inequality was substantially corrected only by 2005 amendment 33               |
| States Reorganisation Act and Seventh Amendment | 1956; effective 1 Nov 1956                           | Parliament after Fazl Ali Commission | Redrew states, abolished Part A/B/C categories and revised federal provisions                              | Made language a principal basis of federal accommodation                    | Not every later linguistic demand was settled in 1956 33                                            |

| Instrument                                                                 | Date                                             | Authority/context                       | Core provisions                                                                              | Political/economic effect                                       | Limitation/trap                                                                              | Chapter        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Arms Act                                                                   | 1959                                             | Parliament                              | Replaced colonial 1878 licensing law                                                         | Modernised arms regulation                                      | Did not create an unrestricted right to bear arms                                            | 33             |
| Official Languages Act                                                     | 1963; amended 1967                               | Parliament under Article 343 transition | Continued English with Hindi for Union official purposes                                     | Reassured non-Hindi regions                                     | Hindi is an official language of Union, not constitutionally declared sole national language | 33             |
| Punjab Reorganisation Act                                                  | 1966; effective 1 Nov                            | Parliament after linguistic movement    | Created Haryana; transferred hill areas; Chandigarh became Union Territory                   | Reorganised Punjabi-Hindi federal geography                     | Chandigarh and river-water disputes persisted                                                | 34             |
| Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act                                       | 1967                                             | Parliament                              | Prohibited unlawful associations and secession-related activity; later expanded to terrorism | Became central national-security statute after later amendments | Original 1967 scope was narrower than post-2004 terrorism provisions                         | 34, 35, 36, 37 |
| Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance/Act | Ordinance 19 Jul 1969; Act 1970 after litigation | Indira government/Parliament            | Nationalised 14 major banks                                                                  | Expanded state control, branches and priority lending           | First 1969 act was struck down; revised 1970 statute sustained policy                        | 34             |

| Instrument                           | Date                                | Authority/context                                  | Core provisions                                                                                | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                      |                                                                                | Chapter |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Constitution Twenty-Fourth Amendment | 1971                                | Parliament after Golaknath                         | Affirmed parliamentary power to amend any constitutional part; presidential assent mandatory   | Set stage for basic-structure adjudication                     | Kesavananda in 1973 upheld amendment power but imposed basic-structure limit   | 34      |
| Constitution Twenty-Sixth Amendment  | 1971                                | Parliament                                         | Ended recognition of princes and privy purses                                                  | Completed formal republican equality                           | Followed failed 1970 constitutional vote and court dispute                     | 31, 34  |
| Maintenance of Internal Security Act | 1971                                | Parliament                                         | Preventive detention and search powers                                                         | Major Emergency detention instrument                           | Repealed in 1978; not the National Security Act 1980                           | 34      |
| Internal Emergency proclamation      | 25–26 Jun 1975; revoked 21 Mar 1977 | President under then Article 352 on cabinet advice | Declared emergency for “internal disturbance,” enabling rights suspension and centralised rule | Converted political-legal crisis into authoritarian government | Proclamation, not an amendment; a separate external Emergency already existed  | 34      |
| Constitution Thirty-Ninth Amendment  | 1975                                | Emergency-era Parliament                           | Sought special forum/immunity for election disputes of top office-holders                      | Protected prime ministerial position                           | Election-immunity clause was struck down in <i>Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain</i> | 34      |

| Instrument                          | Date | Authority/context        | Core provisions                                                                                            | Political/economic effect                                | Limitation/trap                                                                                 | Chapter |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Constitution Forty-Second Amendment | 1976 | Emergency-era Parliament | Expanded central/parliamentary power, Fundamental Duties, Preamble terms, curtailed review                 | Deepened Emergency constitutional centralisation         | Not every clause remains; 43rd/44th amendments and judgments reversed major parts               | 34      |
| Constitution Forty-Fourth Amendment | 1978 | Janata Parliament        | Replaced internal disturbance with armed rebellion; protected Articles 20–21; tightened Emergency approval | Principal constitutional safeguard after Emergency       | Did not restore the pre-1971 right-to-property status; property became Article 300A legal right | 34      |
| National Security Act               | 1980 | Parliament               | Preventive detention for security/public order and essential supplies                                      | Restored peacetime detention framework after MISA repeal | Different statute from Emergency-era MISA                                                       | 34      |
| Constitution Fifty-Second Amendment | 1985 | Parliament               | Tenth Schedule disqualification for defection                                                              | Reduced individual floor-crossing                        | Speaker adjudication and merger rules generated litigation; strengthened party leadership       | 35      |

| Instrument                                                           | Date                        | Authority/context                                          | Core provisions                                                                        | Political/economic/ideological effect                      | Limitation/trap                                                                                       | Chapter    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act                   | 1986                        | Parliament after Shah Bano controversy                     | Regulated provision for divorced Muslim women                                          | Became symbol of personal-law and gender politics          | Supreme Court interpretation later read fair provision broadly; not triple-talaq statute              | 35         |
| Environment (Protection) Act                                         | 1986                        | Parliament after Bhopal disaster and Stockholm commitments | Broad Union powers over pollution, hazardous substances and standards                  | Became umbrella environmental statute                      | Framework depends heavily on delegated rules and enforcement                                          | 35, 36     |
| Constitution Sixty-First Amendment                                   | 1988; effective 28 Mar 1989 | Parliament                                                 | Reduced voting age from 21 to 18                                                       | Expanded youth electorate                                  | Amendment year and first use in national election should not be conflated                             | 35         |
| Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act | 1989; effective 1990        | Parliament                                                 | Special offences, courts and relief against caste/tribal atrocities                    | Strengthened substantive equality enforcement              | Distinct from 1955 civil-rights law                                                                   | 35         |
| Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act                           | 1991                        | Parliament amid temple-mosque mobilisation                 | Froze religious character of places as on 15 Aug 1947 and barred conversion litigation | Sought to prevent proliferating historical-title conflicts | Expressly excluded the Ayodhya dispute; constitutional challenges remained pending through the period | 35, 36, 37 |

| Instrument                                    | Date                                | Authority/context                     | Core provisions                                                             | Political/economic effect                     | Limitation/trap                                                      | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Constitution Seventy-Third Amendment          | Enacted 1992; effective 24 Apr 1993 | Parliament                            | Constitutionalised rural local bodies, reservations and five-year elections | Deepened democratic decentralisation          | State devolution of funds/functions/officials remains uneven         | 35      |
| Constitution Seventy-Fourth Amendment         | Enacted 1992; effective 1 Jun 1993  | Parliament                            | Constitutionalised urban local bodies and planning committees               | Expanded elected urban governance             | Municipal fiscal autonomy remains limited                            | 35      |
| Protection of Human Rights Act                | 1993                                | Parliament                            | Created NHRC and state commissions                                          | Institutionalised rights monitoring           | Recommendations are generally not equivalent to binding court orders | 35      |
| Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act | 1996                                | Parliament                            | Extended self-government with Gram Sabha powers in Fifth Schedule areas     | Recognised Adivasi community authority        | Implementation and alignment of state/mining laws remain uneven      | 35      |
| Constitution Eighty-Sixth Amendment           | 2002                                | Parliament                            | Inserted Article 21A for education ages 6–14 and revised duties/directives  | Made elementary education a fundamental right | Operational statute followed in 2009/2010                            | 36      |
| Prevention of Terrorism Act                   | 2002                                | Parliament after 2001 security crisis | Special terrorism offences, detention and evidentiary rules                 | Strengthened central counter-terrorism power  | Repealed in 2004; pending cases continued under saving provisions    | 36      |

| Instrument                                                                                | Date                                           | Authority/context | Core provisions                                                                            | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                      |                                                                                                    | Chapter |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act                                           | 2003; operational rules 2004                   | Parliament        | Fiscal-deficit and transparency framework                                                  | Constrained and disclosed Union fiscal policy                  | Targets have been amended/suspended during shocks                                                  | 36      |
| Right to Information Act                                                                  | 2005; fully effective 12 Oct 2005              | Parliament        | Citizen access, information commissions and proactive disclosure                           | Expanded administrative transparency                           | Exemptions, vacancies and later service-rule changes affect enforcement                            | 36      |
| Disaster Management Act                                                                   | 2005                                           | Parliament        | National, state and district authorities and emergency coordination powers                 | Provided nationwide legal machinery later used during COVID-19 | Disaster framework is not a substitute for ordinary legislative scrutiny                           | 36, 37  |
| Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act                                    | Enacted 2005; phased guarantee from 2 Feb 2006 | Parliament        | Demand-based rural household employment guarantee, social audit and unemployment allowance | Created rights-based rural safety net                          | One hundred days is per rural household, not per adult; implementation is demand/finance dependent | 36      |
| Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act | 2006; rules 2008                               | Parliament        | Individual/community forest rights and Gram Sabha process                                  | Corrected historical exclusion from forest tenure              | Evidence/rejection procedures and conservation conflict remain contested                           | 36      |

| Instrument                                                                                           | Date                       | Authority/context                             | Core provisions                                                                                 | Political/economic effect                         | Limitation/trap                                                                       | Chapter |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act                                               | 2009; effective 1 Apr 2010 | Parliament                                    | Operationalised Article 21A, school norms and access duties                                     | Universalised legal elementary-school entitlement | Covers ages 6–14, not all childhood education                                         | 36      |
| National Food Security Act                                                                           | 2013                       | Parliament                                    | Statutory subsidised grain entitlements, maternity benefit and meal schemes                     | Converted food programmes into legal entitlements | Coverage uses centrally determined population shares and depends on delivery systems  | 36      |
| Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act | 2013; effective 1 Jan 2014 | Parliament                                    | Compensation multiples, social-impact assessment, consent in specified cases and rehabilitation | Replaced 1894 acquisition law                     | State amendments and exemptions vary; consent is not universal for every acquisition  | 36      |
| Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act                                                                            | 2013; effective 2014       | Parliament after anti-corruption mobilisation | Created Union Lokpal and required state Lokayukta arrangements                                  | Added high-level anti-corruption institution      | First Lokpal appointments came in 2019; jurisdiction does not replace courts/agencies | 36      |

| Instrument                                   | Date                           | Authority/context                 | Core provisions                                                                                                         | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect        | Chapter                                                                                 |    |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act            | 2014; appointed day 2 Jun 2014 | Parliament                        | Created Telangana and residual Andhra Pradesh; divided institutions/assets and made Hyderabad a temporary joint capital | Fulfilled long statehood movement                | Allocation and capital questions persisted; enactment preceded appointed-day operation  | 36 |
| Constitution One Hundred and First Amendment | 2016; GST launched 1 Jul 2017  | Parliament and state ratification | Concurrent GST powers, GST Council and compensation framework                                                           | Created national indirect-tax system             | Amendment date and tax commencement differ; petroleum/alcohol treatment is exceptional  | 36 |
| Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code               | 2016                           | Parliament                        | Time-bound corporate insolvency and creditor process                                                                    | Consolidated fragmented insolvency regime        | Deadlines are often extended by litigation; recovery is not guaranteed                  | 36 |
| Aadhaar Act                                  | 2016                           | Parliament as a Money Bill        | Statutory identity, authentication and subsidy framework                                                                | Enabled large-scale digital welfare verification | Supreme Court restricted mandatory private use; Money Bill route remained controversial | 36 |

| Instrument                                                            | Date                                      | Authority/context                                           | Core provisions                                                                                  | Political/economic effect                                    | Limitation/trap                                                                                           | Chapter |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Constitution One Hundred and Third Amendment                          | 2019                                      | Parliament                                                  | Up to 10% EWS reservation outside existing SC/ST/OBC categories                                  | Added economic-criteria reservation                          | Supreme Court upheld it in 2022; it does not alter SC/ST/OBC quotas directly                              | 36, 37  |
| Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order and Declaration | 5–6 Aug 2019                              | President/Parliament recommendation during President's Rule | Applied all constitutional provisions and made Article 370 inoperative through Article 367 route | Ended special constitutional arrangement                     | Supreme Court upheld the action on 11 Dec 2023 while directing statehood restoration as early as possible | 37      |
| Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act                                  | Enacted 9 Aug 2019; effective 31 Oct 2019 | Parliament                                                  | Divided state into Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh                            | First conversion of a state into Union Territories           | Enactment and commencement differ; statehood question remained separate                                   | 37      |
| Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act                   | 2019                                      | Parliament                                                  | Voided instantaneous triple talaq and criminalised pronouncement                                 | Changed Muslim marriage law after Supreme Court invalidation | Concerns talaq-e-biddat, not every form of Muslim divorce                                                 | 37      |

| Instrument                  | Date                                                        | Authority/context                              | Core provisions                                                                                                             | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                                              | Chapter                                                                                                                      |    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Citizenship (Amendment) Act | 12 Dec 2019; rules notified 11 Mar 2024                     | Parliament and Union executive                 | Eased citizenship route for specified non-Muslim migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan entering by 31 Dec 2014 | Triggered constitutional-equality and nationwide protest                               | Enactment did not make procedures operational until 2024 rules; excludes Muslims and does not itself create an all-India NRC | 37 |
| Four labour codes           | Code on Wages 2019; three codes 2020; effective 21 Nov 2025 | Parliament and Union commencement notification | Consolidated 29 central labour laws across wages, industrial relations, social security, and occupational safety/conditions | Recast labour regulation and extended statutory categories including gig/platform work | Enactment preceded nationwide commencement by five to six years; implementation rules and enforcement remain decisive        | 37 |
| Three central farm laws     | Enacted Sep 2020                                            | Parliament                                     | Expanded trade outside APMC mandis, contract farming framework and stock-limit changes                                      | Triggered sustained farmer protest                                                     | Repealed by Farm Laws Repeal Act on 30 Nov 2021; no longer operative                                                         | 37 |

| Instrument                                                                                 | Date                                          | Authority/context | Core provisions                                                         | Political/economic effect                                           | Limitation/trap                                                                                      | Chapter |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Constitution One Hundred and Sixth Amendment, women's reservation                          | 2023                                          | Parliament        | One-third reservation in Lok Sabha, state assemblies and Delhi assembly | Created constitutional commitment to legislative gender reservation | Operation awaits post-amendment census publication and delimitation; was not immediately implemented | 37      |
| Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam | Enacted Dec 2023; mainly effective 1 Jul 2024 | Parliament        | Replaced IPC, CrPC and Evidence Act with new criminal codes             | Recodified offences, procedure and evidence                         | Enactment and commencement differ; pre-commencement cases retain transitional rules                  | 37      |

## **Executive economic policies and national plans**

| Instrument                      | Date        | Authority/context            | Core provisions                                                    | Political/economic effect                      | Limitation/trap                                                           | Chapter |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Industrial Policy Resolution    | 1948        | Union government             | Mixed economy with state regulation and strategic public role      | Set initial post-colonial industrial direction | Policy resolution, not nationalisation statute                            | 33      |
| Planning Commission resolution  | 15 Mar 1950 | Union cabinet                | Non-constitutional planning body chaired by prime minister         | Coordinated national plans and allocations     | Executive body, not created by Parliament; replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015 | 33, 36  |
| First Five-Year Plan            | 1951–56     | Planning Commission          | Agriculture, irrigation, rehabilitation and stability              | Supported recovery and public investment       | Good harvests contributed; plan targets were not statutory commands       | 33      |
| Community Development Programme | 2 Oct 1952  | Union-state rural initiative | Block-level integrated rural development                           | Expanded rural administration                  | Became bureaucratic and elite-captured without elected control            | 33      |
| Second Five-Year Plan           | 1956–61     | Mahalanobis strategy         | Heavy industry, capital goods and public sector                    | Built industrial capacity                      | Capital intensity, foreign exchange and agricultural constraints          | 33      |
| Industrial Policy Resolution    | 1956        | Union government             | Expanded industries reserved for state and licensed private sector | Defined commanding-heights mixed economy       | Not identical to later bank nationalisation or total socialism            | 33      |

| Instrument                                                  | Date                | Authority/context                            | Core provisions                                                                  | Political/economic effect                                     | Limitation/trap                                                                  | Chapter |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Third Five-Year Plan                                        | 1961–66             | Planning Commission                          | Self-sustaining growth, agriculture and industry                                 | Interrupted by wars, drought and inflation                    | Followed by annual plans, 1966–69, not an immediate Fourth Plan                  | 33, 34  |
| New Agricultural Strategy/High-Yielding Varieties Programme | 1966 onward         | Union/state governments and research network | Seeds, irrigation, fertiliser, credit, procurement and prices                    | Raised food output and reduced import dependence              | Not seed alone; early regional/class concentration and ecological costs          | 34      |
| Garibi Hatao programme                                      | 1971                | Congress/Indira electoral-economic platform  | Poverty removal through state intervention and redistributive symbolism          | Built direct populist mandate                                 | Slogan/platform, not one statute or time-bound scheme                            | 34      |
| Twenty-Point Programme                                      | 1975; revised later | Emergency executive programme                | Prices, land, debt, housing and production measures                              | Combined welfare claims with authoritarian rule               | Do not confuse with Sanjay Gandhi's informal Five-Point Programme                | 34      |
| New Economic Policy                                         | Announced Jul 1991  | Rao government; balance-of-payments crisis   | Devaluation, industrial delicensing, trade opening, tax and public-sector reform | Shifted from licence-based control towards market integration | Reform was phased and cumulative, not a single act or complete end of state role | 35      |

| Instrument                                           | Date                                 | Authority/context                                          | Core provisions                                                                                         | Political/economic effect                                                                 | Limitation/trap                                                                                                 | Chapter |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme framework | 2005–06                              | UPA rights-based welfare policy                            | Legal employment guarantee and social audit                                                             | Deepened rural social protection                                                          | Statutory details belong to MGN-REGA entry, not plan rhetoric                                                   | 36      |
| NITI Aayog resolution                                | 1 Jan 2015                           | Union cabinet                                              | Replaced Planning Commission with cooperative-federal policy think tank                                 | Ended central Five-Year Plan allocation model                                             | Executive institution without Planning Commission's fund-allocation role                                        | 36      |
| Demonetisation notification                          | 8 Nov 2016                           | Union government under RBI Act framework                   | Withdrew legal-tender status of existing ₹500 and ₹1,000 notes subject to exchange/deposit arrangements | Produced rapid remonetisation, formalisation claims and a major cash shock                | Executive monetary action, not a constitutional amendment; Supreme Court upheld decision process by 4:1 in 2023 | 36      |
| Goods and Services Tax rollout                       | 1 Jul 2017                           | Union and states through GST Council                       | Destination-based indirect taxation                                                                     | Integrated major domestic indirect taxes                                                  | Constitutional amendment occurred in 2016; rollout is a separate date                                           | 36      |
| Nationwide COVID-19 lockdown order                   | Issued 24 Mar; effective 25 Mar 2020 | National Disaster Management Authority/Union Home Ministry | Restricted movement and activity nationally to contain pandemic                                         | Bought public-health preparation time but caused severe livelihood and migrant disruption | Executive disaster order, not a new Act; later phases used changing guidelines                                  | 37      |

| Instrument                | Date        | Authority/context | Core provisions                                                                      | Political/economic effect                | Limitation/trap                                                                 | Chapter |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| National Education Policy | 29 Jul 2020 | Union cabinet     | 5+3+3+4 structure, multidisciplinary higher education, language and vocational goals | Set long-term education reform direction | Policy, not self-executing statute; implementation varies by Union/state action | 37      |

## **Committees and commissions: recommendations, not law**

| Instrument                                            | Date    | Authority/context                                    | Core provisions                                                                | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect  | Chapter                                                            |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Dhar Commission                                       | 1948    | Constituent Assembly/government inquiry on provinces | Preferred administrative convenience over language as sole basis               | Delayed linguistic reorganisation          | Report did not itself draw boundaries                              | 32, 33 |
| JVP Committee                                         | 1948–49 | Nehru, Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya for Congress   | Advised postponing linguistic states except with compelling agreement          | Reinforced post-Partition caution          | Political committee, not judicial commission                       | 33     |
| States Reorganisation Commission, Fazl Ali Commission | 1953–55 | Union government                                     | Recommended boundaries using language plus viability, administration and unity | Led to 1956 reorganisation                 | Parliament modified recommendations; report was not binding        | 33     |
| Balwant Rai Mehta Committee                           | 1957    | Review of Community Development                      | Three-tier Panchayati Raj with block as key level                              | Inspired state systems from 1959           | Constitutional status came only in 1993                            | 33     |
| Kothari Education Commission                          | 1964–66 | Union education inquiry                              | Common school system, 10+2+3, science, work experience and 6% spending goal    | Shaped 1968 education policy and structure | Recommendations were unevenly implemented                          | 33, 34 |
| Shah Commission                                       | 1977–78 | Janata inquiry into Emergency                        | Investigated detention, censorship, sterilisation and abuse of authority       | Documented authoritarian misuse            | Inquiry findings did not automatically create criminal convictions | 34     |

| Instrument                                                    | Date                                                               | Authority/context                     | Core provisions                                                                    | Political/economic effect                        | Limitation/trap                                                           | Chapter |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mandal Commission                                             | Appointed 1979; report 1980; central implementation announced 1990 | Second Backward Classes Commission    | Identified OBCs and recommended 27% central-service reservation plus measures      | Reshaped caste representation and party politics | Report date, implementation date and 1992 Supreme Court conditions differ | 35      |
| Sarkaria Commission                                           | 1983–88                                                            | Union-state relations inquiry         | Cooperative federalism, restrained Article 356 and consultation                    | Became major federal reference                   | Recommendations were advisory and selectively adopted                     | 35      |
| National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution | 2000–02                                                            | Vajpayee government                   | Reviewed institutions while retaining basic structure                              | Generated reform proposals                       | No new constitution and no automatic amendment                            | 36      |
| Sachar Committee                                              | 2005–06                                                            | Prime Minister's High Level Committee | Documented socioeconomic and educational status of Muslims                         | Reoriented minority-development debate           | Diagnostic report, not reservation statute                                | 36      |
| Second Administrative Reforms Commission                      | 2005–09                                                            | Union government                      | Reports on ethics, public order, e-governance, local government and administration | Broad governance reform agenda                   | Numerous recommendations remained partial                                 | 36      |

| Instrument                                     | Date    | Authority/context                       | Core provisions                                                           | Political/economic/imitation/trap effect          |                                                                                                           | Chapter |
|------------------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Punchhi Commission                             | 2007–10 | Centre-state relations inquiry          | Recommended clearer emergency, governor and federal coordination norms    | Updated Sarkaria-era federal analysis             | Advisory report without whole-sale enactment                                                              | 36      |
| Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee on Telangana | 2010    | Union government                        | Assessed options from unity to statehood                                  | Informed political debate before 2014 bifurcation | Did not itself create Telangana                                                                           | 36      |
| High-Level Committee on simultaneous elections | 2023–24 | Union government, Ram Nath Kovind chair | Recommended phased simultaneous Lok Sabha/state and later local elections | Led to constitutional amendment proposals         | Committee report and introduced bills are not implemented simultaneous elections as of their introduction | 37      |

## **Interstate accords, federal settlements, and international agreements**

| Instrument                 | Date        | Authority/context                                     | Core provisions                                                   | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect  | Chapter                                                                                        |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Instrument of Accession    | 1947–49     | Rulers and Dominion of India under 1935 Act framework | Acceded generally on defence, external affairs and communications | Legal basis for princely-state accession   | Accession was not the same as later merger, democratisation or territorial integration<br>31   |
| Standstill Agreements      | 1947        | Dominions and princely states                         | Continued existing administrative arrangements temporarily        | Prevented immediate service disruption     | Did not determine final sovereignty; Hyderabad's agreement did not bar later integration<br>31 |
| Delhi Agreement on Kashmir | 1952        | Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah governments                 | Addressed citizenship, flag, headship and Union jurisdiction      | Defined autonomy-integration balance       | Political agreement later altered by constitutional orders and conflict<br>31, 33              |
| Liaquat-Nehru Pact         | 8 Apr 1950  | India and Pakistan                                    | Minority protection, return/property mechanisms and commissions   | Sought to curb migration and communal fear | Did not settle Kashmir or eliminate minority insecurity<br>31, 33                              |
| Panchsheel Agreement       | 29 Apr 1954 | India and China on Tibet-region trade                 | Five principles of peaceful coexistence                           | Symbol of Asian cooperation                | Did not demarcate border; agreement lapsed in 1962 context<br>33                               |

| Instrument                                            | Date        | Authority/context                           | Core provisions                                                                | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect                        | Chapter                                                                                |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Indus Waters Treaty                                   | 19 Sep 1960 | India, Pakistan and World Bank              | Eastern rivers mainly India; western rivers mainly Pakistan; transition works  | Durable water-sharing frame-work                                 | Did not resolve Kashmir; water allocation is more complex than ownership of every drop | 33     |
| Tashkent Decla-ration                                 | 10 Jan 1966 | India and Pak-istan under So-viet mediation | Withdrawal to prewar positions and restoration of relations                    | Ended 1965-war confrontation                                     | No Kashmir set-tlement; Shastri died hours later                                       | 34     |
| Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with USSR | 9 Aug 1971  | India and Soviet Union                      | Consultation, peace and coop-eration clauses                                   | Strategic reas-surance during Bangladesh cri-sis                 | Not a formal Warsaw Pact-style military alliance                                       | 34     |
| Simla Agree-ment                                      | 2 Jul 1972  | Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto       | Bilateral set-tlement, troop withdrawal and Line of Control                    | Established post-1971 conflict-management framework              | Did not settle Kashmir perma-nently                                                    | 34     |
| Assam Accord                                          | 15 Aug 1985 | Union, Assam movement lead-ers and state    | Citizenship cut-off of 24 Mar 1971, detec-tion/deportation and safeguards      | Ended major phase of agita-tion and shaped citizenship poli-tics | Implementation remained con-tested; distinct from 2019 CAA criteria                    | 35, 37 |
| Punjab Accord, Rajiv-Longowal Accord                  | 24 Jul 1985 | Union and Akali leadership                  | Chandigarh transfer timetable, water tribunal, com-pensation and normalisation | Attempted polit-ical settlement after violence                   | Many clauses delayed or unim-plemented; Longowal was assassinated                      | 35     |

| Instrument                                      | Date                                           | Authority/context                                              | Core provisions                                                              | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect        | Chapter                                                      |    |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Mizoram Accord                                  | 30 Jun 1986                                    | Union, Mizoram government and Mizo National Front              | Insurgent disarmament, statehood and constitutional integration              | One of India's most durable peace settlements    | Statehood followed in 1987; accord and statute dates differ  | 35 |
| Indo-Sri Lanka Accord                           | 29 Jul 1987                                    | Rajiv Gandhi and J.R. Jayewardene                              | Devolution, merger arrangement and Indian Peace Keeping Force                | Inserted India directly into Sri Lankan conflict | IPKF war and Tamil opposition undermined intended settlement | 35 |
| Lahore Declaration                              | 21 Feb 1999                                    | Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif                                      | Nuclear-risk reduction, dialogue and peaceful commitments                    | Offered post-test confidence-building            | Kargil conflict followed within months                       | 36 |
| India-US Civil Nuclear Initiative/123 Agreement | Political accord 2005; agreement approved 2008 | India, United States, IAEA and Nuclear Suppliers Group process | Separated civilian/military facilities and enabled civilian nuclear commerce | Ended much of India's nuclear isolation          | Multi-stage diplomatic arrangement, not one 2005 statute     | 36 |

## **Major plans or proposals not implemented as originally framed**

| Instrument                                             | Date                                  | Authority/context                                                    | Core provisions                                                          | Political/economic/limitation/trap effect         | Chapter                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bombay reorganisation proposals                        | 1950s                                 | Competing Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat movements/commissions | Rival bilingual-city and linguistic-state designs                        | Led to 1960 Maharashtra-Gujarat settlement        | Movement proposals were not statutes until Parliament acted 33                        |
| Anandpur Sahib Resolution                              | 1973; elaborated 1978                 | Shiromani Akali Dal                                                  | Federal autonomy, Sikh concerns and socioeconomic demands                | Became central to Punjab negotiation              | Not identical to a sovereign Khalsitan demand and never enacted as a package 34       |
| National Front implementation of Mandal recommendation | Announced 7 Aug 1990                  | V.P. Singh government                                                | 27% OBC reservation in central services                                  | Triggered social-justice realignment and protest  | Executive memorandum was modified after Indra Sawhney, including creamy-layer rule 35 |
| Women's Reservation Bills before 2023                  | First introduced 1996; repeated later | Successive governments                                               | Proposed one-third Lok Sabha/state assembly reservation                  | Kept descriptive representation on agenda         | Earlier bills lapsed; do not treat them as the enacted 106th Amendment 35, 36, 37     |
| National Advisory Council rights proposals             | 2004–14                               | UPA-era advisory body                                                | Helped shape information, employment, food and forest-rights initiatives | Linked civil-society drafting to welfare statutes | Advisory body; Parliament enacted separate laws 36                                    |

| Instrument                                 | Date                | Authority/context                           | Core provisions                                                            | Political/economic effect                          | Limitation/trap                                                                                    | Chapter |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Three farm laws                            | 2020–21             | Union agricultural-market reform package    | New trade, contract and stock-exchange frameworks                          | Produced year-long mobilisation and federal debate | Repealed in 2021; proposals cannot be cited as current law on 10 Aug 2026                          | 37      |
| Simultaneous-election constitutional bills | Introduced Dec 2024 | Union government following Kovind committee | Proposed synchronized Lok Sabha/state terms through constitutional changes | Opened formal parliamentary process                | Introduction is not enactment or commencement; do not describe simultaneous elections as operative | 37      |

## Fast classification rules

| If an exam asks about...                      | Retrieve it as...                                     | Typical trap                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| An Act or constitutional amendment            | Binding law after required enactment and commencement | Confusing introduction, assent and commencement dates |
| A proclamation, resolution or executive order | Executive action under an existing legal power        | Treating it as a parliamentary statute                |
| A commission or committee                     | Investigation and recommendation                      | Assuming every recommendation was accepted            |
| A pact, accord or treaty                      | Negotiated commitment between identified parties      | Confusing agreement with later implementing law       |
| A plan or policy                              | Allocation framework or executive direction           | Treating targets as enforceable individual rights     |
| A movement resolution or manifesto            | Political programme                                   | Treating demand as a concession already won           |
| A bill or proposed scheme                     | Unenacted design unless passage is separately shown   | Writing “provided” when it merely proposed            |

# **Appendix C - Office-Holders and Decisive Events**

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An event occurring during a tenure was not necessarily designed or controlled by the office-holder. Use these tables to anchor chronology, then test agency through cabinet, Parliament, Company directors, Indian allies and opponents, provincial governments, movements, courts, and material conditions.

## **Governors-General of Bengal, 1774--1833**

| Office-holder      | Tenure    | Major events                                                                                            | Laws or policies                                                                           | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Chapters |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Warren Hastings    | 1774–1785 | Rohilla War; First Maratha War; Second Mysore War; conflict with the Calcutta Supreme Court and Council | Regulating Act framework; revenue experiments; reorganization of civil and criminal courts | Expanded territorial administration amid unstable oversight; later impeachment exposed disputes over power, corruption, and imperial responsibility. He was Governor-General of Bengal, not yet Governor-General of all India. The 1773 Act created the office, which began operating in 1774. | 5, 7, 8  |
| Charles Cornwallis | 1786–1793 | Third Mysore War                                                                                        | Cornwallis Code; Permanent Settlement, 1793; service, police, and judicial reorganization  | Sought a rule-bound state and reduced some private corruption, but racial exclusion hardened and the revenue settlement privileged zamindars while exposing cultivators to landlord power.                                                                                                     | 5, 7, 8  |

| Office-holder                                  | Tenure    | Major events                                                                       | Laws or policies                                                         | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                | Chapters |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| John Shore                                     | 1793–1798 | Khanda and regional power shifts                                                   | General preference for non-intervention                                  | Relative restraint did not remove Company influence or fiscal interests; “non-intervention” was a strategy, not absence of empire. | 5–7      |
| Richard Wellesley                              | 1798–1805 | Fourth Mysore War; Second Maratha War; expansion of Hyderabad and Awadh dependence | Subsidiary Alliance system; Fort William College                         | Rapid expansion made Indian states militarily and diplomatically subordinate, at high fiscal and political cost.                   | 5, 6     |
| Charles Cornwallis                             | 1805      | Returned during debate over overextension; died soon after arrival                 | Attempted retrenchment                                                   | The brief second tenure had little time to redirect the system.                                                                    | 5, 6     |
| George Barlow, acting                          | 1805–1807 | Vellore Mutiny, 1806                                                               | Retrenchment and non-intervention                                        | Fiscal restraint coexisted with military and administrative tensions; acting status matters.                                       | 6, 7, 12 |
| Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, Lord Minto I | 1807–1813 | Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit Singh, 1809; measures against French influence      | External-security diplomacy; Charter Act 1813 transition at tenure’s end | Frontier diplomacy constrained conflict with the Sikh kingdom while imperial strategic concerns continued to expand.               | 5–7      |

| Office-holder                                 | Tenure                                                                                | Major events                                                                       | Laws or policies                                                                                                              | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                        | Chapters  |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Francis Rawdon-Hastings, Marquess of Hastings | 1813–1823                                                                             | Anglo-Nepal War; Third Maratha War; Pindari campaigns; Company paramountcy widened | Support for freer press under John Adam's later reversal; territorial and political consolidation                             | Defeat of Maratha power transformed the Company into the dominant sub-continental authority; conquest still depended on Indian allies, finance, and armies.                | 5, 6, 10  |
| William Amherst                               | 1823–1828                                                                             | First Anglo-Burmese War; Barrackpore mutiny, 1824                                  | Expansion into Assam and adjacent territories after Yandabo                                                                   | The Burmese war brought strategic gains but severe human and fiscal costs.                                                                                                 | 6, 12     |
| William Bentinck                              | 1828–1833 as Governor-General of Bengal; 1833–1835 as first Governor-General of India | Administrative retrenchment; reform controversies                                  | Abolition of sati, 1829; suppression campaigns against thuggee; English-education decision, 1835; Charter Act 1833 transition | Associated with utilitarian reform and centralization, but measures arose through Indian reform advocacy, colonial power, fiscal goals, and contested social intervention. | 7, 10, 11 |

## **Governors-General of India, 1833--1858**

| Office-holder                 | Tenure    | Major events                                                           | Laws or policies                                                                                   | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                           | Chapters  |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| William Bentinck              | 1833–1835 | Completion of the office's all-India transition                        | Charter Act 1833; law codification initiative; Macaulay's education minute and the 1835 resolution | Centralization and legal-educational change widened the colonial state while restricting senior power to Europeans in practice.               | 7, 10, 11 |
| Charles Metcalfe, acting      | 1835–1836 | Press expansion                                                        | Press Act 1835 replaced prior licensing with a declaration and identification regime               | Remembered as a press liberalizer, though publication still carried legal accountability and broader colonial authority remained intact.      | 7, 10     |
| George Eden, Lord Auckland    | 1836–1842 | First Anglo-Afghan War                                                 | Forward intervention in Afghanistan                                                                | The disastrous occupation illustrates how strategic anxiety, faulty assumptions, and logistical vulnerability could defeat imperial planning. | 6         |
| Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough | 1842–1844 | Withdrawal from Afghanistan; conquest of Sindh, 1843; Gwalior campaign | Annexation and military settlement                                                                 | Public celebration of recovered prestige accompanied aggressive expansion and contested legality.                                             | 5, 6      |

| Office-holder                             | Tenure                                                    | Major events                                                                                                                   | Laws or policies                                                                                       | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                                                 | Chapters    |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Henry Hardinge                            | 1844–1848                                                 | First Anglo-Sikh War; Treaty of Lahore; British Resident and military influence in Punjab                                      | Reduced some internal taxes; frontier consolidation                                                    | Avoided immediate annexation but converted Punjab into a heavily constrained state, preparing the conditions for later conflict.                                                                    | 5, 6        |
| James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Lord Dalhousie | 1848–1856                                                 | Second Anglo-Sikh War and Punjab annexation; Second Anglo-Burmese War; annexations including Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, and Awadh | Doctrine of Lapse; railways, telegraph, postal reform; Public Works Department; education dispatch era | Infrastructure and administrative centralization served communication and commerce but also military control. Annexation, dispossession, and Awadh's 1856 takeover deepened grievances before 1857. | 5–7, 10, 13 |
| Charles Canning                           | 1856–1858 as Governor-General; 1858–1862 as first Viceroy | Revolt of 1857; transfer from Company to Crown                                                                                 | Universities founded, 1857; Government of India Act 1858; Queen's Proclamation                         | Combined severe counterinsurgency with a later policy of conciliation toward princes and landed elites.                                                                                             | 10, 13, 14  |

## **Viceroy of India, 1858--1947**

| Office-holder                  | Tenure    | Major events                                                                | Laws or policies                                                       | Balanced assessment                                                                                                    | Chapters |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Charles Canning                | 1858–1862 | Reconstruction after 1857                                                   | Indian Councils Act 1861; Indian Penal Code 1860; High Courts Act 1861 | Crown rule broadened consultation narrowly while reinforcing executive and racial authority.                           | 14       |
| James Bruce, Lord Elgin I      | 1862–1863 | Wahabi-related frontier concern; brief tenure                               | Continued post-1857 consolidation                                      | Died in office; limited tenure cautions against attaching broad policy phases to every viceroy.                        | 14       |
| John Lawrence                  | 1864–1869 | Bhutan War; severe Odisha famine, 1866                                      | Frontier “masterly inactivity”; public works and famine administration | Frontier caution contrasts with inadequate famine relief, revealing uneven state capacity and priorities.              | 9, 14    |
| Richard Bourke, Lord Mayo      | 1869–1872 | Financial decentralization; first systematic all-India census attempt, 1872 | Provincial financial arrangements; statistical surveys; Mayo College   | Administrative development co-existed with imperial hierarchy; assassinated at the Andamans.                           | 14       |
| Thomas Baring, Lord Northbrook | 1872–1876 | Bihar famine relief, 1873–74; Afghan-policy disagreement                    | Relief imports and administrative restraint                            | More active famine response prevented a major mortality crisis, though imperial fiscal orthodoxy remained influential. | 9, 14    |

| Office-holder                                      | Tenure    | Major events                                                             | Laws or policies                                                                                                      | Balanced assessment                                                                                                          | Chapters      |
|----------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Robert Bulwer-Lytton                               | 1876–1880 | Great Famine; Delhi Imperial Assemblage; Second Afghan War               | Vernacular Press Act and Arms Act, 1878                                                                               | Assertive imperial display, press restriction, war, and limited famine policy made the tenure a major nationalist grievance. | 9, 10, 14, 16 |
| George Robinson, Lord Ripon                        | 1880–1884 | Local-government expansion; Ilbert Bill controversy                      | Repeal of Vernacular Press Act; Factory Act 1881; local self-government resolution, 1882; Hunter Education Commission | Liberal measures widened limited participation; white opposition to the Ilbert Bill exposed the racial boundary of equality. | 10, 14–16     |
| Frederick Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Lord Dufferin | 1884–1888 | Third Burmese War and annexation; Indian National Congress founded, 1885 | Tenancy measures and frontier expansion                                                                               | Congress formation occurred during, not because of, his tenure; official attitudes shifted from observation to suspicion.    | 6, 16         |
| Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, Lord Lansdowne            | 1888–1894 | Durand Line agreement; frontier and princely-state politics              | Indian Councils Act 1892; Factory Act 1891; Age of Consent Act 1891                                                   | Council reform modestly enlarged discussion but retained indirect, restricted representation.                                | 10, 14–16     |

| Office-holder                                   | Tenure    | Major events                                                                                  | Laws or policies                                                                                     | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                          | Chapters   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Victor Bruce, Lord Elgin II                     | 1894–1899 | Plague, famine, frontier uprising                                                             | Epidemic and famine administration                                                                   | Coercive plague measures and distress intensified alienation and militant politics in western India.                                         | 9, 16, 19  |
| George Curzon                                   | 1899–1905 | Famine; university and police inquiries; Tibet expedition; Bengal partition announced in 1905 | Indian Universities Act 1904; Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904; administrative centralization | Energetic administration and conservation coexisted with racial arrogance, centralization, and Bengal's partition, which catalyzed Swadeshi. | 10, 14, 18 |
| Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, Lord Minto II | 1905–1910 | Swadeshi repression; Muslim deputation; Muslim League formation                               | Indian Councils Act 1909 and separate electorates                                                    | Enlarged councils while institutionalizing communal electoral categories and retaining executive supremacy.                                  | 18, 19     |
| Charles Hardinge, Lord Hardinge II              | 1910–1916 | Bengal partition annulled; capital transferred to Delhi; First World War began; Ghadar crisis | Delhi Durbar decisions, 1911; wartime emergency measures                                             | Annulment did not restore the pre-1905 map; wartime loyalty demands and repression reshaped nationalism.                                     | 18, 19     |

| Office-holder                           | Tenure    | Major events                                                                                              | Laws or policies                                                       | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                  | Chapters |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Frederic Thesiger, Lord Chelmsford      | 1916–1921 | Lucknow Pact; Home Rule; Montagu declaration; Rowlatt agitation; Jallianwala Bagh; Non-Cooperation opened | Government of India Act 1919; Rowlatt Act 1919                         | Constitutional devolution was overshadowed by emergency coercion and the Punjab catastrophe.                                         | 19, 21   |
| Rufus Isaacs, Lord Reading              | 1921–1926 | Non-Cooperation withdrawal; Moplah aftermath; Swarajist council politics; Kakori case                     | Repressive and conciliatory responses; council operation under dyarchy | The state combined negotiation, prosecution, and institutional containment while nationalist strategies diversified.                 | 21, 22   |
| Edward Wood, Lord Irwin                 | 1926–1931 | Simon boycott; Lahore Congress; Salt March; Civil Disobedience                                            | Irwin Declaration, 1929; Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931                       | Recognition of dominion status as an eventual goal did not meet the independence demand; the pact created a truce, not a settlement. | 23, 24   |
| Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Lord Willingdon | 1931–1936 | Civil Disobedience resumed and suppressed; Communal Award; Poona Pact; constitutional deliberations       | Government of India Act 1935                                           | Mass detention and coercion accompanied constitutional redesign; provincial autonomy remained bounded by safeguards.                 | 24, 25   |

| Office-holder                | Tenure                                                               | Major events                                                                                                                                                     | Laws or policies                                          | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                           | Chapters |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Victor Hope, Lord Linlithgow | 1936–1943                                                            | 1937 elections and ministries; India entered World War II without Indian consent; Congress resignations; August Offer; Individual Satyagraha; Cripps; Quit India | Wartime emergency rule; August Offer 1940                 | The longest viceroyalty combined provincial constitutionalism with increasingly centralized wartime coercion and the 1942 crisis.                                             | 25–27    |
| Archibald Wavell             | 1943–1947                                                            | Bengal famine aftermath; Wavell Plan and Simla Conference; elections; Cabinet Mission; Interim Government; Direct Action violence                                | Executive Council proposal; transfer negotiations         | Sought an interim political settlement but parity, representation, provincial interests, and Congress-League conflict defeated successive arrangements.                       | 29, 30   |
| Louis Mountbatten            | March–August 1947 as Viceroy; Governor-General of India to June 1948 | 3 June Plan; Partition; transfer of power; princely-state accession crisis                                                                                       | Indian Independence Act implemented; Boundary Commissions | Accelerated transfer amid political deadlock and collapsing security. Speed limited administrative preparation and intensified the human vulnerability surrounding Partition. | 30, 31   |

## **Prime Ministers of India, 1947--10 August 2026**

| Prime minister           | Tenure                                 | Major events                                                                                                                    | Laws or policies                                                                                                             | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                                                 | Chapters |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Jawaharlal Nehru         | 15 August 1947–27 May 1964             | Refugee rehabilitation; integration and linguistic re-organization; first three general elections; wars with Pakistan and China | Parliamentary-democratic consolidation; planning and mixed economy; scientific institutions; non-alignment; Hindu-law reform | Helped institutionalize electoral democracy and developmental state capacity, while land reform, social equality, Kashmir, defence preparedness, and centralized planning produced uneven outcomes. | 31–33    |
| Gulzarilal Nanda, acting | 27 May–9 June 1964; 11–24 January 1966 | Two leadership transitions                                                                                                      | Caretaker continuity                                                                                                         | Acting tenures ensured constitutional continuity; do not count them as full electoral mandates.                                                                                                     | 34       |
| Lal Bahadur Shastri      | 9 June 1964–11 January 1966            | Food crisis; 1965 India-Pakistan War; Tashkent                                                                                  | Agricultural strategy shifted toward high-yielding technology; “Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan”                                        | Brief tenure joined military leadership with agricultural urgency; Green Revolution outcomes depended on later institutions, regions, and inputs.                                                   | 34       |

| Prime minister | Tenure                              | Major events                                                                    | Laws or policies                                                                                        | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                    | Chapters |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Indira Gandhi  | 24 January 1966–<br>24 March 1977   | Congress split; Bangladesh war, 1971; Pokhran test, 1974; Emergency, 1975–77    | Bank nationalization; abolition of privy purses; constitutional centralization and Emergency amendments | Combined electoral-populist transformation and strategic success with personalization of power and the suspension of civil liberties during Emergency. | 34       |
| Morarji Desai  | 24 March 1977–28<br>July 1979       | First non-Congress Union government; Emergency accountability                   | Forty-fourth Amendment process; institutional restoration                                               | Demonstrated democratic alternation and reversed Emergency-era changes, but factional conflict weakened the coalition.                                 | 34       |
| Charan Singh   | 28 July 1979–14<br>January 1980     | Minority government and rapid election                                          | Agrarian political emphasis                                                                             | Held office without facing Parliament for a confidence vote; the tenure illustrates coalition fragility.                                               | 34       |
| Indira Gandhi  | 14 January 1980–<br>31 October 1984 | Return of Congress; Assam and Punjab crises; Operation Blue Star; assassination | Centralized crisis management; regional accords remained incomplete                                     | Restored central authority but escalating Punjab conflict and coercive choices ended in grave violence.                                                | 34       |

| Prime minister      | Tenure                           | Major events                                                                               | Laws or policies                                                                                | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                             | Chapters |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Rajiv Gandhi        | 31 October 1984–2 December 1989  | 1984 election; Assam and Punjab accords; Sri Lanka intervention; Bofors controversy        | Anti-defection law; voting age reduced to 18; technology and telecom initiatives                | Modernization and a huge mandate co-existed with uneven conflict resolution, communal-policy controversy, and corruption allegations.           | 35       |
| V. P. Singh         | 2 December 1989–10 November 1990 | Mandal implementation; Ayodhya mobilization intensified                                    | Office Memorandum implementing OBC reservation in central services                              | Social-justice expansion transformed politics, while coalition dependence and communal polarization shortened the government.                   | 35       |
| Chandra Shekhar     | 10 November 1990–21 June 1991    | Balance-of-payments emergency; Gulf War effects                                            | Emergency financing and gold-related measures                                                   | A minority government managed acute crisis but lacked a durable mandate for structural policy.                                                  | 35       |
| P. V. Narasimha Rao | 21 June 1991–16 May 1996         | Economic crisis and reform; Babri Masjid demolition, 1992; coalition-management transition | Liberalization, industrial delicensing, trade and financial reform; local-government amendments | Redirected political economy under severe constraint, but reform distribution, communal violence, and accountability remain central criticisms. | 35       |

| Prime minister       | Tenure                      | Major events                                                                             | Laws or policies                                                                 | Balanced assessment                                                                                                               | Chapters |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Atal Bihari Vajpayee | 16 May–1 June 1996          | Thirteen-day government                                                                  | Attempted coalition formation                                                    | Resigned before the confidence vote when a majority was unavailable.                                                              | 35       |
| H. D. Deve Gowda     | 1 June 1996–21 April 1997   | United Front coalition                                                                   | Continued economic reform and federal coalition governance                       | Regional-party influence widened, but external support made the ministry vulnerable.                                              | 35       |
| I. K. Gujral         | 21 April 1997–19 March 1998 | Coalition diplomacy                                                                      | Gujral Doctrine toward neighbours                                                | Regional diplomacy emphasized non-reciprocal goodwill, while coalition withdrawal ended the ministry.                             | 35       |
| Atal Bihari Vajpayee | 19 March 1998–22 May 2004   | Nuclear tests; Lahore initiative; Kargil War; Parliament attack; coalition consolidation | Telecom and infrastructure reforms; National Highways Development; disinvestment | Combined durable coalition management and infrastructure change with nuclear risk, communal violence, and uneven social outcomes. | 36       |

| Prime minister | Tenure                     | Major events                                                                                            | Laws or policies                                                                                                                                                                 | Balanced assessment                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Chapters |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Manmohan Singh | 22 May 2004–26 May 2014    | High growth then slowdown; global financial crisis; civil nuclear agreement; anti-corruption movement   | Right to Information; rural employment guarantee; Forest Rights Act; education and food security rights; Aadhaar launch                                                          | Rights-based welfare and global integration expanded, but inflation, policy paralysis claims, corruption scandals, and implementation gaps weakened the second term.                                                                                                                        | 36       |
| Narendra Modi  | 26 May 2014–10 August 2026 | Elections of 2014, 2019, and 2024; pandemic; border and security crises; major infrastructure expansion | GST; Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code; demonetization; welfare digitization; 2019 J&K reorganization; CAA; farm laws and repeal; new criminal codes; women's reservation amendment | Strong central leadership, welfare delivery, infrastructure, and digital capacity coexist with contested federalism, civil-liberty and minority-rights debates, employment concerns, implementation shocks, and intensified party dominance. Current tenure/status is dated 10 August 2026. | 36, 37   |

## Tenure traps

- **Office title:** Warren Hastings and Cornwallis were Governors-General of Bengal; Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India under the 1833 framework; Canning became the first Viceroy after the 1858 transfer.
- **Act versus office-holder:** Parliament enacted Charter and Government of India Acts. A Governor-General administered under them but did not personally legislate the British statute.
- **Event versus agency:** Congress, the League, provincial actors, social movements, wars, famines, courts, and global shocks cannot be reduced to the office-holder whose dates overlap them.
- **Acting prime minister:** Gulzarilal Nanda's two caretaker tenures preserved continuity but were not separate electoral administrations.
- **Independence versus republic:** Nehru headed an independent Dominion from 1947 and a republic from 1950; the political transfer and constitutional commencement are distinct milestones.

# Appendix D - Movements, Organizations, Press, and Political Language

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**The categories overlap.** A movement may use several organizations and newspapers; one organization may change objectives and methods over time. Memorize the founding context, social base, method, and turning point rather than a name alone.

## Movement matrix

| Movement or episode      | Date                   | Region                                       | Leadership and constituency                                           | Objective and method                                                  | Outcome and common confusion                                                                             |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sanyasi-Fakir resistance | c. 1760s–1800          | Bengal                                       | Itinerant religious groups, peasants, dispossessed elements           | Armed resistance amid revenue pressure, famine, and restrictions      | A long cluster of conflicts, not one centrally commanded nationalist war.                                |
| Chuar uprisings          | c. 1766–72 and 1798–99 | Jungle Mahals, Bengal Presidency             | Bhumij and other forest communities, dispossessed zamindars and paiks | Resist revenue pressure, land loss and disruption of forest authority | “Chuar” was a stigmatizing colonial label; several risings occurred rather than one continuous movement. |
| Paika rebellion          | 1817                   | Odisha                                       | Bakshi Jagabandhu; paikas, peasants, local chiefs                     | Resist revenue and political displacement                             | Broad regional rising; not accurately described as the first all-India independence war.                 |
| Faraizi movement         | c. 1818–60s            | Eastern Bengal                               | Haji Shariatullah, Dudu Miyan; mainly Muslim cultivators and artisans | Religious purification joined resistance to landlord exactions        | Religious and agrarian dimensions overlapped; not identical with Titu Mir’s movement.                    |
| Wahabi movement in India | 1820s–70s              | Patna network, Bengal, northwestern frontier | Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi and later networks of preachers and supporters   | Islamic renewal; sections resisted Sikh and then British power        | A dispersed religious-political network, not a single centrally controlled “Wahabi rebellion.”           |

| Movement or episode   | Date    | Region                                    | Leadership and constituency                                               | Objective and method                                                          | Outcome and common confusion                                                                     |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kol uprising          | 1831–32 | Chotanagpur                               | Ho, Munda, Oraon and allied communities                                   | Attack outsider landlords, moneylenders, and colonial authority               | Combined land, authority, and ethnic-frontier conflict.                                          |
| Santhal Hul           | 1855–56 | Rajmahal Hills and adjoining Bengal-Bihar | Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand, Bhairav; Santhal cultivators                         | Mass armed rising against mahajans, zamindars, police, and state              | Preceded 1857 and led to administrative reorganization; not merely an anti-moneylender riot.     |
| Revolt of 1857        | 1857–58 | North and central India, unevenly         | Sepoys, deposed rulers, taluqdars, peasants, artisans; regional leaders   | Military revolt joined civil rebellion and restoration projects               | Neither only a sepoy mutiny nor a uniform national war; coalition and purpose varied regionally. |
| Indigo revolt         | 1859–60 | Bengal                                    | Indigo cultivators, village leaders, sections of press and intelligentsia | Refuse coercive indigo cultivation; petitions and collective resistance       | Indigo Commission confirmed abuses; distinct from later Champaran tinkathia struggle.            |
| Pabna agrarian unrest | 1873–76 | Eastern Bengal                            | Tenant leagues and cultivators                                            | Legal organization, rent strikes, and resistance to landlord exactions        | Mostly disciplined and legal; helped shape Bengal tenancy reform.                                |
| Deccan riots          | 1875    | Western India                             | Indebted cultivators                                                      | Attack moneylenders' records and property rather than indiscriminate violence | Debt and credit crisis, not a direct zamindar struggle; led toward relief legislation.           |

| Movement or episode  | Date                                    | Region                                      | Leadership and constituency                                         | Objective and method                                                                                  | Outcome and common confusion                                                                                           |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Munda Ulgulan        | 1899–1900                               | Chotanagpur                                 | Birsa Munda; Munda communities                                      | Restore land and moral-political order; resist dikus and state                                        | Religious, agrarian, and political dimensions overlapped; later tenancy protection did not restore full autonomy.      |
| Mappila rebellions   | nineteenth century; major uprising 1921 | Malabar                                     | Muslim tenant cultivators, religious figures and local leaders      | Challenge landlord power and colonial authority through recurrent local risings                       | The 1921 rebellion combined agrarian, anti-colonial and communal violence; it cannot be reduced to only one dimension. |
| Swadeshi and boycott | 1905–08, with longer afterlife          | Bengal and other urban centres              | Congress factions, students, workers, women, samitis, entrepreneurs | Reverse Bengal partition through boycott, indigenous production, national education, and mobilization | Expanded political repertoire but remained uneven; Swadeshi meant building alternatives as well as refusing goods.     |
| Ghadar movement      | 1913–17                                 | North America, Punjab, transnational routes | Ghadar Party activists, migrant workers, returning soldiers         | Armed overthrow through wartime uprising and military revolt                                          | The February 1915 plan was penetrated and suppressed; overseas networks remained influential.                          |

| Movement or episode   | Date    | Region                                               | Leadership and constituency                                        | Objective and method                                                              | Outcome and common confusion                                                                      |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Home Rule movement    | 1916–18 | Maharashtra, Madras Presidency, all-India propaganda | Tilak and Annie Besant's separate leagues; educated middle classes | Agitate legally for self-government through branches, lectures, and print         | Two leagues cooperated but were not one organization; helped reunite nationalist politics.        |
| Champaran satyagraha  | 1917    | Bihar                                                | Gandhi, Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, local peasants        | Inquiry and non-violent pressure against indigo obligations                       | Established Gandhi's Indian method; not a revenue-remission campaign.                             |
| Ahmedabad mill strike | 1918    | Gujarat                                              | Gandhi, Anasuya Sarabhai; textile workers                          | Wage demand through strike, pledge, arbitration pressure                          | Labour dispute, distinct from nearby agrarian Kheda.                                              |
| Kheda satyagraha      | 1918    | Gujarat                                              | Gandhi, Vallabhbhai Patel, local cultivators                       | Withhold revenue where crop failure justified suspension                          | Outcome was limited and negotiated; not a complete cancellation for every cultivator.             |
| Rowlatt Satyagraha    | 1919    | All-India with uneven local forms                    | Gandhi and local committees; urban publics                         | Hartal and nonviolent protest against detention powers                            | Violence and repression exposed organizational limits; preceded Non-Cooperation.                  |
| Khilafat movement     | 1919–24 | All India                                            | Ali brothers, ulema, Muslim political networks, Gandhi alliance    | Defend Ottoman caliphate and pressure Britain through boycott and Non-Cooperation | Joined anti-colonial unity temporarily; ended through Turkish abolition and political divergence. |

| Movement or episode            | Date    | Region                           | Leadership and constituency                                                       | Objective and method                                                                              | Outcome and common confusion                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-Cooperation movement       | 1920–22 | All India, regionally translated | Gandhi, Congress, Khilafat leaders; students, lawyers, traders, peasants, workers | Boycott schools, courts, councils, titles, and foreign cloth                                      | Suspended after Chauri Chaura; withdrawal remains a strategic debate, not proof that mobilization was insignificant. |
| Akali/Gurdwara reform movement | 1920–25 | Punjab                           | Akali Dal, SGPC, Sikh volunteers                                                  | Remove corrupt mahants and secure representative control of gurdwaras through disciplined protest | Led to the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925; distinct from the Singh Sabha's earlier religious-educational reform.           |
| Eka movement                   | 1921–22 | Awadh, United Provinces          | Madari Pasi and local peasant leaders; tenants                                    | Demand recorded rents and resist illegal cesses and eviction                                      | Began amid Non-Cooperation but developed autonomous leadership and methods.                                          |
| Bardoli satyagraha             | 1928    | Gujarat                          | Vallabhbhai Patel; organized peasants                                             | Resist enhanced land revenue through disciplined non-payment                                      | Inquiry and revision followed; a localized success built on strong organization.                                     |
| HSRA revolutionary phase       | 1928–31 | North India                      | Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, B. K. Dutt and comrades      | Socialist republican revolution through propaganda by deed, organization and political trials     | Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was the 1928 reorganization of the HRA, not a wholly unrelated body.      |

| Movement or episode                            | Date      | Region                                               | Leadership and constituency                                                      | Objective and method                                                                             | Outcome and common confusion                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Chittagong armoury raid and aftermath          | 1930–34   | Chittagong, Bengal                                   | Surya Sen, Kalpana Dutt, Pritilata Waddadar and Indian Republican Army group     | Seize armouries, interrupt communications and proclaim revolutionary authority                   | Occurred during Civil Disobedience but followed an independent armed-revolutionary strategy.       |
| Civil Disobedience movement                    | 1930–34   | All India                                            | Gandhi and Congress; women, peasants, traders, frontier activists                | Break salt and other laws, refuse taxes selectively, boycott, create parallel legitimacy         | Included truce and renewed repression; broader than the Salt March but uneven by class and region. |
| Temple-entry and anti-untouchability campaigns | 1920s–40s | Kerala, western and southern India, all-India reform | Dalit activists, Gandhians, non-Brahman leaders, local reformers                 | Challenge exclusion from roads, temples, schools, and civic equality                             | Gandhi's Harijan work and Ambedkarite rights politics differed in analysis and remedy.             |
| Individual Satyagraha                          | 1940–41   | Selected sites across India                          | Vinoba Bhave first; chosen Congress volunteers                                   | Affirm speech against war participation without launching immediate mass revolt                  | Limited anti-war protest; not an early phase of Quit India violence.                               |
| Quit India movement                            | 1942–44   | All India, strongest in several districts            | Congress call; decentralized students, peasants, workers, underground organizers | Immediate British withdrawal; strikes, sabotage, underground communication, parallel governments | Leadership was arrested immediately; later action was decentralized and sometimes violent.         |

| Movement or episode        | Date      | Region                                | Leadership and constituency                                                            | Objective and method                                                                      | Outcome and common confusion                                                                                            |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| INA campaigns and trials   | 1943–46   | Southeast Asia, Burma front, Red Fort | Subhas Bose; INA soldiers; later defence committees and mass supporters                | Fight British power militarily; after defeat, turn trials into anti-colonial mobilization | First INA under Mohan Singh preceded Bose's re-organization; battlefield defeat and political effect must be separated. |
| Royal Indian Navy uprising | Feb 1946  | Bombay and other naval centres        | Naval ratings; solidarity from workers and publics                                     | Protest racial abuse, conditions, and colonial authority                                  | Rapidly ended after political appeals; important sign of disaffection but not the single cause of withdrawal.           |
| Tebhaga movement           | 1946–47   | Bengal                                | Kisan Sabha; sharecroppers                                                             | Demand two-thirds share for cultivators and storage in their own granaries                | Agrarian-class movement amid communal and Partition crisis.                                                             |
| Telangana armed struggle   | 1946–51   | Hyderabad state, especially Telangana | Communist organizers; peasants and rural labourers                                     | Resist landlord coercion and Nizam's order; pursue agrarian change                        | Continued after Hyderabad's 1948 integration; distinct from the 2014 creation of Telangana state.                       |
| Praja Mandal movements     | 1920s–40s | Princely states                       | State peoples' organizations, local activists and All India States Peoples' Conference | Secure civil liberties, representative government and responsible ministries              | No single synchronized movement; conditions and relations with Congress varied by state.                                |

| Movement or episode                | Date    | Region                                                                  | Leadership and constituency                                           | Objective and method                                                             | Outcome and common confusion                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| JP movement                        | 1974–75 | Bihar, then national                                                    | Jayaprakash Narayan; students, opposition groups                      | “Total Revolution,” anti-corruption mobilization, institutional change           | Helped unify opposition before Emergency; included ideologically diverse participants.                                             |
| Anti-Emergency democratic movement | 1975–77 | India                                                                   | Opposition leaders, civil-liberty networks, underground activists     | Restore elections, press, and personal liberty                                   | Electoral defeat of Congress in 1977 demonstrated alternation; resistance operated under censorship and detention.                 |
| Anti-CAA protests                  | 2019–20 | Assam, Delhi, universities, cities                                      | Regional groups, students, women-led occupations, civil organizations | Contest citizenship classification and feared documentary exclusion              | Assam emphasized migration regardless of religion; other sites emphasized secular equality. CAA and a nationwide NRC are distinct. |
| Farmers’ movement                  | 2020–21 | Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi borders, wider solidarity | Samyukta Kisan Morcha and constituent unions                          | Repeal three central farm laws through encampment, negotiation, and mass protest | Parliament repealed the statutes in November 2021; MSP, debt, and ecological issues remained.                                      |

# Organization matrix

| Organization               | Founded | Region or base         | Key figures and constituency                                           | Objective and method                                            | Outcome or confusion                                                                    |
|----------------------------|---------|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brahmo Samaj               | 1828    | Bengal                 | Rammohun Roy; later Debendranath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen         | Monotheistic worship and social-religious reform                | Multiple later branches; not identical with every Bengal reform initiative.             |
| Tattvabodhini Sabha        | 1839    | Bengal                 | Debendranath Tagore and Bengal intellectuals                           | Study, ethical-monotheistic reform and vernacular dissemination | Helped revive Brahmo activity; its journal was the <i>Tattvabodhini Patrika</i> .       |
| Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha | 1851    | Bombay                 | Naoroji Furdunji, Dadabhai Naoroji, S. S. Bengalee and Parsi reformers | Reform Zoroastrian practice, education and social custom        | Parsi reform association; its name is sometimes misspelled "Mazdayasan."                |
| Darul Uloom Deoband        | 1866    | Deoband, Uttar Pradesh | Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi, Rashid Ahmad Gangohi; ulama and students     | Community-supported Islamic scholarly education                 | Used modern organization while preserving a curriculum distinct from Aligarh modernism. |
| Prarthana Samaj            | 1867    | Bombay Presidency      | Atmaram Pandurang, M. G. Ranade, R. G. Bhandarkar                      | Religious and social reform through association and education   | Influenced by Brahmo ideas but rooted in western India.                                 |

| Organization           | Founded                          | Region or base                                  | Key figures and constituency                                    | Objective and method                                                               | Outcome or confusion                                                                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| East India Association | 1866                             | London, later branches in India                 | Dadabhai Naoroji; Indian and British public figures             | Present Indian political-economic questions to British opinion                     | A London advocacy organization, distinct from the Indian Association founded in Bengal in 1876. |
| Poona Sarvajanik Sabha | 1870                             | Pune and Bombay Presidency                      | M. G. Ranade, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi and later Gokhale            | Represent public grievances and investigate administration and agrarian conditions | Correct founding year is 1870, not 1867.                                                        |
| Satyashodhak Samaj     | 1873                             | Maharashtra                                     | Jyotirao and Savitribai Phule; non-Brahman and oppressed groups | Attack caste hierarchy; education, alternative ritual, social equality             | More radical anti-caste program than generic elite social reform.                               |
| Singh Sabha movement   | 1873 at Amritsar; 1879 at Lahore | Punjab                                          | Sikh reformers, educators and later Tat Khalsa leadership       | Gurmukhi print, education and Sikh religious reform                                | Two major founding centres; later standardization should not erase diverse Sikh practice.       |
| Arya Samaj             | 1875                             | Bombay origin; strong in Punjab and north India | Dayanand Saraswati; reform and educational networks             | Vedic reform, shudhi, education, social discipline                                 | Reformist and revivalist tendencies coexisted.                                                  |
| Theosophical Society   | 1875; Indian headquarters 1882   | New York origin; Adyar, Madras                  | Helena Blavatsky, Henry Steel Olcott, later Annie Besant        | Comparative religion, cultural revival, education and later political activity     | Founded outside India; Adyar became headquarters in 1882.                                       |

| Organization                             | Founded                   | Region or base            | Key figures and constituency                                 | Objective and method                                                               | Outcome or confusion                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental school/college | School 1875; college 1877 | Aligarh                   | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and Muslim educational elites            | Modern higher education and social advancement                                     | Became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920; do not conflate school founding with college inauguration. |
| Indian Association                       | 1876                      | Bengal                    | Surendranath Banerjea, Ananda Mohan Bose                     | Wider political association and all-India campaigns                                | Important predecessor and contributor to early national politics.                                    |
| Indian National Congress                 | 1885                      | All India                 | Diverse leaders and changing constituencies                  | Constitutional agitation, later mass anti-colonial struggle and electoral politics | Methods, leadership, and social base changed repeatedly; never internally uniform.                   |
| Madras Mahajana Sabha                    | 1884                      | Madras Presidency         | M. V. V. Narayana Murthi, G. Subramania Iyer, P. Anandachari | Provincial political coordination and constitutional agitation                     | Major southern predecessor of Congress.                                                              |
| Bombay Presidency Association            | 1885                      | Bombay Presidency         | Pherozeshah Mehta, K. T. Telang, Badruddin Tyabji            | Coordinate political representation in western India                               | Formed shortly before the first Congress; distinct from the older Bombay Association of 1852.        |
| Ramakrishna Mission                      | 1897                      | Bengal with wider network | Swami Vivekananda                                            | Religious service, education, relief, spiritual teaching                           | Distinguish Ramakrishna's circle, the Math, and the Mission's institutional work.                    |

| Organization              | Founded | Region or base                 | Key figures and constituency                                             | Objective and method                                                | Outcome or confusion                                                                                          |
|---------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SNDP Yogam                | 1903    | Travancore and Kerala          | Narayana Guru, Dr Palpu, Kumaran Asan; Ezhava constituency               | Education, organization, dignity and access against caste exclusion | Combined universalist teaching with community advancement.                                                    |
| Anushilan Samiti          | c. 1902 | Bengal                         | Multiple local leaders and youth networks                                | Physical culture and revolutionary action                           | Not a single permanently centralized body; overlapped and divided with other samitis.                         |
| Jugantar network          | 1906    | Bengal                         | Barindra Kumar Ghose, Bhupendranath Datta and later decentralized groups | Armed revolutionary organization and propaganda                     | Related to the <i>Jugantar</i> newspaper and Anushilan currents, but organizational boundaries shifted.       |
| Abhinav Bharat            | 1904    | Maharashtra and overseas links | V. D. Savarkar, Ganesh Savarkar                                          | Secret revolutionary organization                                   | Connected domestic and London activism; distinct from later organizations using similar nationalist language. |
| India House               | 1905    | London                         | Shyamji Krishna Varma; Indian students and revolutionary nationalists    | Hostel, political discussion and overseas anti-colonial networking  | An institution and network, not the same as <i>The Indian Sociologist</i> .                                   |
| Servants of India Society | 1905    | Pune, all-India service        | Gopal Krishna Gokhale                                                    | Train full-time public workers for education and reform             | Moderate institution-building, not a revolutionary society.                                                   |

| Organization            | Founded                           | Region or base                                       | Key figures and constituency                                    | Objective and method                                           | Outcome or confusion                                                                        |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All-India Muslim League | 1906                              | Dacca founding; later all India                      | Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah, later Jinnah and provincial leaders | Muslim political representation; later Pakistan demand         | Objectives changed substantially; 1906 formation must not be read through 1940 alone.       |
| Ghadar Party            | 1913                              | San Francisco and migrant networks                   | Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Kartar Singh Sarabha         | Secular republican armed revolt and propaganda                 | Diasporic origin; not confined to Punjab despite strong Punjabi base.                       |
| Home Rule Leagues       | 1916                              | Tilak's western/central zone; Besant's wider network | Tilak and Annie Besant                                          | Constitutional self-government through propaganda and branches | Two separate leagues, not one jointly founded association.                                  |
| Hindu Mahasabha         | 1915 organizational consolidation | North and west India, varied provincial bases        | Madan Mohan Malaviya, later V. D. Savarkar and others           | Hindu political consolidation and representation               | Leadership and policy changed; not interchangeable with the RSS or every Hindu social body. |
| Justice Party           | 1916                              | Madras Presidency                                    | Non-Brahman elites and associations                             | Representation, education, jobs, and provincial power          | Electoral non-Brahman politics; later Self-Respect politics was related but distinct.       |

| Organization                     | Founded                                                    | Region or base                  | Key figures and constituency                                               | Objective and method                                                  | Outcome or confusion                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Women's Indian Association       | 1917                                                       | Adyar, Madras; later all India  | Annie Besant, Margaret Cousins, Dorothy Jinarajadasa and Indian colleagues | Women's education, social reform, suffrage and political rights       | Early all-India women's platform; not identical with the AIWC.                                                            |
| Communist Party of India         | 1920s; Kanpur conference 1925 as key organizational marker | All India with regional centres | M. N. Roy-associated international origins; S. A. Dange and others         | Socialist revolution, labour and peasant organization                 | Founding date varies by whether Tashkent 1920 or Kanpur 1925 is emphasized; state this convention.                        |
| Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh      | 1925                                                       | Nagpur origin; later national   | K. B. Hedgewar; cadre network                                              | Hindu social consolidation through disciplined volunteer organization | Cultural organization with growing political influence; distinct institution from the later Bharatiya Jana Sangh and BJP. |
| Hindustan Republican Association | 1924                                                       | North India                     | Ram Prasad Bismil, Sachindranath Sanyal, Ashfaqulla Khan and others        | Armed republican revolution                                           | Reorganized as HSRA in 1928 with an explicit socialist name and program.                                                  |
| Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha      | 1924                                                       | Bombay Presidency               | B. R. Ambedkar; excluded-caste students and activists                      | Education, representation and socio-economic advancement              | Preceded Ambedkar's later Independent Labour Party and Scheduled Castes Federation.                                       |

| Organization                            | Founded | Region or base            | Key figures and constituency                                                    | Objective and method                                                        | Outcome or confusion                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All India Trade Union Congress          | 1920    | All India labour network  | Lala Lajpat Rai first president; nationalist, socialist, and communist currents | Coordinate labour organization and political demands                        | Experienced ideological splits; no single current permanently controlled all labour.         |
| Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association    | 1920    | Ahmedabad, Gujarat        | Anasuya Sarabhai, Gandhi and labour organizers                                  | Arbitration, welfare and union organization among textile workers           | Gandhian labour institution; distinct from the temporary Ahmedabad strike committee of 1918. |
| Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee | 1920    | Punjab                    | Elected Sikh representatives and Akali reformers                                | Administer major gurdwaras and represent reform claims                      | Acronym is <b>SGPC</b> ; legal authority was consolidated by the Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925.   |
| Shiromani Akali Dal                     | 1920    | Punjab                    | Akali organizers and Sikh political workers                                     | Coordinate gurdwara reform and Sikh political representation                | Party and SGPC were closely linked but are distinct institutions.                            |
| Swaraj Party                            | 1923    | Congress-linked all India | C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru                                                        | Enter councils to obstruct and expose colonial government                   | Council entry was a tactic within anti-colonial politics, not acceptance of dyarchy.         |
| Self-Respect Movement                   | 1925    | Tamil region              | E. V. Ramasamy Periyar; non-Brahman and anti-caste constituencies               | Destroy caste hierarchy, priestly authority, patriarchy, and imposed ritual | Related to but not identical with the earlier Justice Party.                                 |

| Organization                                           | Founded | Region or base               | Key figures and constituency                                                             | Objective and method                                                 | Outcome or confusion                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| All India States Peoples' Conference                   | 1927    | Princely states              | Balwantrai Mehta and varied Praja Mandal leaders; later Congress links                   | Responsible government and civil rights in princely states           | British Indian constitutional reforms did not automatically apply inside princely states. |
| All India Women's Conference                           | 1927    | All India                    | Margaret Cousins, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Muthulakshmi Reddy and many regional leaders | Women's education, legal reform, suffrage and citizenship            | Began around education and expanded; leadership was diverse and changed over time.        |
| Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry | 1927    | All India business network   | G. D. Birla, Purshotamdas Thakurdas and regional chambers                                | Coordinate Indian business policy and economic nationalism           | Acronym is <b>FICCI</b> ; business interests were never perfectly uniform.                |
| Khudai Khidmatgar                                      | 1929    | North-West Frontier Province | Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; Pashtun volunteers                                              | Nonviolent discipline, social reform, and anti-colonial mobilization | "Red Shirts"; Islamic-Pashtun setting did not prevent alliance with Congress nonviolence. |
| Congress Socialist Party                               | 1934    | Congress network             | Acharya Narendra Dev, Jayaprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia                             | Socialist program within the Congress and mass organization          | A caucus within Congress initially, not the Communist Party.                              |
| All India Kisan Sabha                                  | 1936    | All India agrarian network   | Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, N. G. Ranga and left currents                                | Tenant, rent, debt, land, and peasant rights                         | Provincial sabhas and local demands varied widely.                                        |

| Organization                          | Founded                            | Region or base                       | Key figures and constituency                                   | Objective and method                                      | Outcome or confusion                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Forward Bloc                          | 1939                               | Congress break-away national network | Subhas Chandra Bose                                            | Consolidate left and militant anti-imperialist forces     | Formed after Bose's conflict with Congress high command; distinct from the INA.                |
| All India Scheduled Castes Federation | 1942                               | All India                            | B. R. Ambedkar and Dalit political organizers                  | Independent Scheduled Caste representation and safeguards | Distinct from Congress-sponsored Dalit bodies and Ambedkar's earlier Independent Labour Party. |
| Indian National Army                  | 1942 first phase; reorganized 1943 | Southeast Asia                       | Mohan Singh first; Subhas Bose later; Indian POWs and diaspora | Armed struggle against British rule with Japanese support | First and second phases must be separated; Azad Hind government was proclaimed in 1943.        |
| Samyukta Kisan Morcha                 | 2020 coalition                     | India, strong north-western base     | Multiple farmer unions                                         | Coordinate opposition to farm laws                        | Coalition, not a single permanent union or political party.                                    |

## **Newspapers, journals, and political print**

| Publication                 | Founder or editor                                                     | Language and place                            | Political role                                               | Common confusion                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Sambad Kaumudi</i>       | Rammohun Roy                                                          | Bengali, Calcutta                             | Reform, public reasoning, campaign against sati              | Distinguish from Roy's Persian <i>Mirat-ul-Akhbar</i> .                                                                          |
| <i>Mirat-ul-Akhbar</i>      | Rammohun Roy                                                          | Persian, Calcutta                             | Commentary and press-freedom protest                         | Ceased in protest after the 1823 press regulations.                                                                              |
| <i>Hindu Patriot</i>        | Girish Chandra Ghosh, founder; Harish Chandra Mukherjee, major editor | English, Calcutta                             | Publicized indigo abuses and political issues                | Founding and the editor most associated with indigo advocacy are different attributions.                                         |
| <i>Amrita Bazar Patrika</i> | Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh                                   | Bengali, then bilingual, then English; Bengal | Nationalist criticism and press resistance                   | Became English-language in 1878 during the Vernacular Press Act crisis; avoid the oversimplified "overnight translation" legend. |
| <i>Rast Goftar</i>          | Dadabhai Naoroji                                                      | Gujarati, Bombay                              | Parsi social reform and public debate                        | Title means "truth teller"; distinct from Naoroji's later economic-nationalist organizations.                                    |
| <i>Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq</i>     | Sir Syed Ahmad Khan                                                   | Urdu, Aligarh                                 | Muslim social and educational reform                         | Journal of the Aligarh movement, not the same publication as the <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> .                              |
| <i>Kesari / Mahratta</i>    | Bal Gangadhar Tilak                                                   | Marathi / English, Pune                       | Assertive nationalism, public festivals, political education | Two publications for different linguistic publics.                                                                               |

| Publication                   | Founder or editor                                                         | Language and place               | Political role                                                 | Common confusion                                                                                   |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>The Hindu</i>              | G. Subramania Iyer and colleagues                                         | English, Madras                  | Public affairs and nationalist criticism                       | Institutional authorship extended beyond one founder.                                              |
| <i>Swadesamitran</i>          | G. Subramania Iyer                                                        | Tamil, Madras                    | Tamil political journalism and nationalist debate              | Distinct from the English-language <i>The Hindu</i> .                                              |
| <i>Bengalee</i>               | Surendranath Banerjea                                                     | English, Calcutta                | Moderate nationalist opinion                                   | Not Bankimchandra's Bengali literary periodical <i>Bangadarshan</i> .                              |
| <i>Bande Mataram</i>          | Aurobindo Ghose prominently associated; Bipin Chandra Pal founding editor | English, Calcutta                | Swadeshi-era militant nationalist argument                     | Publication title should not be confused with the song or slogan.                                  |
| <i>Jugantar</i>               | Bhupendranath Datta, Barindra Kumar Ghose and revolutionary associates    | Bengali, Calcutta                | Revolutionary nationalist propaganda                           | The newspaper and the wider Jugantar revolutionary network overlapped but were not identical.      |
| <i>The Indian Sociologist</i> | Shyamji Krishna Varma                                                     | English, London and later Europe | India House-linked anticolonial argument                       | Overseas publication subjected to British restriction; distinct from the India House organization. |
| <i>Young India</i>            | Associated most strongly with Gandhi in India                             | English                          | Non-Cooperation, constructive work, ethical-political argument | Gandhi did not originate every publication with this title; specify his journalistic phase.        |
| <i>Navjivan</i>               | Gandhi                                                                    | Gujarati, later Hindi editions   | Mass political education and constructive program              | Different audience and language from <i>Young India</i> .                                          |

| Publication                          | Founder or editor                                       | Language and place                     | Political role                                              | Common confusion                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Harijan</i>                       | Gandhi and associates                                   | English with related language journals | Anti-untouchability, constructive work, public commentary   | “Harijan” is a historical Gandhian term now widely considered inappropriate; use Dalit in present exposition where suitable. |
| <i>Al-Hilal</i> / <i>Al-Balagh</i>   | Abul Kalam Azad                                         | Urdu, Calcutta                         | Anti-imperial and pan-Islamic political argument            | <i>Al-Balagh</i> followed restrictions on <i>Al-Hilal</i> .                                                                  |
| <i>New India</i> / <i>Commonweal</i> | Annie Besant                                            | English, Madras                        | Home Rule propaganda and political debate                   | Newspapers supported the movement but were not themselves the Home Rule League.                                              |
| <i>Ghadar</i>                        | Ghadar Party                                            | Multiple languages, San Francisco      | Revolutionary propaganda for soldiers and migrants          | Publication and organization shared the name; circulation was transnational.                                                 |
| <i>Pratap</i>                        | Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi                                | Hindi, Kanpur                          | Nationalist, labour, peasant, and communal-harmony advocacy | Editor’s activism extended beyond print.                                                                                     |
| <i>Mooknayak</i>                     | Initiated by B. R. Ambedkar; P. N. Bhatkar first editor | Marathi, Bombay                        | Dalit rights, representation, and social critique           | Initiator and named editor were not the same; do not merge with <i>Bahishkrit Bharat</i> .                                   |
| <i>Bahishkrit Bharat</i>             | B. R. Ambedkar                                          | Marathi                                | Anti-caste organization and political education             | Later than <i>Mooknayak</i> and tied to a developing institutional movement.                                                 |

| Publication            | Founder or editor                                                | Language and place | Political role                                 | Common confusion                                                         |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>National Herald</i> | Founded by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1938; Congress-associated editors | English, Lucknow   | Anti-colonial and Congress-oriented journalism | Founding association does not mean Nehru wrote every editorial position. |

## Slogans, declarations, and memorable political language

| Phrase or document        | Associated figure or organization                                                       | Context                                                    | Meaning and trap                                                                                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "Swaraj is my birthright" | Bal Gangadhar Tilak                                                                     | Assertive nationalist and Home Rule politics               | Captures claim to self-government; exact wording and occasion are often repeated through later memory. |
| "Vande Mataram"           | Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay; Swadeshi adoption                                          | Song in <i>Anandamath</i> , later nationalist mobilization | Powerful national symbol; later religious interpretation and inclusion remained contested.             |
| "Inquilab Zindabad"       | Earlier coined by Hasrat Mohani; popularized by Bhagat Singh and revolutionary politics | 1920s revolutionary and socialist mobilization             | Do not attribute coinage solely to Bhagat Singh.                                                       |
| "Sarfarooshi ki tamanna"  | Bismil Azimabadi's poem; popularized by Ram Prasad Bismil and revolutionaries           | HRA/HSRA martyr tradition                                  | Authorship and popular association are different.                                                      |
| "Do or Die"               | Gandhi                                                                                  | Quit India address, 8 August 1942                          | Immediate determination under nonviolent intent; later decentralized action varied.                    |

| Phrase or document     | Associated figure or organization                                            | Context                                            | Meaning and trap                                                                                   |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "Delhi Chalo"          | Subhas Bose and INA                                                          | Azad Hind/INA mobilization                         | Military-political destination and rallying cry; not a Congress movement slogan.                   |
| "Simon Go Back"        | Simon Commission boycott movement                                            | Nationwide protests from 1928                      | Collective anti-commission slogan; competing later claims make single-person coinage uncertain.    |
| "Jai Hind"             | INA-associated salutation, strongly linked to Abid Hasan and Bose's movement | Wartime nationalist usage, later national greeting | Avoid a simplistic single-inventor claim without qualification.                                    |
| "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan" | Lal Bahadur Shastri                                                          | 1965 war and food crisis                           | Links national defence and agricultural production.                                                |
| "Garibi Hatao"         | Indira Gandhi and Congress                                                   | 1971 election                                      | Populist redistributive promise; slogan does not by itself measure poverty outcomes.               |
| "Total Revolution"     | Jayaprakash Narayan                                                          | 1974–75 movement                                   | Broad moral, social, political, and institutional transformation, not merely a change of ministry. |

| Phrase or document       | Associated figure or organization | Context                                                      | Meaning and trap                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Queen's Proclamation     | British Crown                     | 1858 transfer                                                | Promised religious non-interference, equal eligibility, treaty respect, and clemency within limits; practice retained racial hierarchy. |
| Purna Swaraj declaration | Indian National Congress          | Lahore session 1929; Independence Day pledge 26 January 1930 | Complete independence, distinct from dominion status.                                                                                   |
| Karachi Resolution       | Congress                          | 1931                                                         | Fundamental rights and national economic program; political commitment, not enacted constitutional law.                                 |
| Lahore Resolution        | Muslim League                     | 1940                                                         | Called for territorially grouped autonomous and sovereign units in Muslim-majority zones; later Pakistan meanings evolved.              |
| "Tryst with Destiny"     | Jawaharlal Nehru                  | Constituent Assembly address, midnight 14–15 August 1947     | Marks transfer of sovereignty; does not encompass Partition's simultaneous human cost.                                                  |

| Phrase or document    | Associated figure or organization      | Context                       | Meaning and trap                                                                                               |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Objectives Resolution | Jawaharlal Nehru, Constituent Assembly | Introduced 1946, adopted 1947 | Foundational statement of sovereignty, democracy, justice, and federal union; later reflected in the Preamble. |

## Retrieval method

For any named movement or body, reconstruct six fields: **date, place, social base, objective, method, and turning point**. For a publication or slogan, add **language/audience** and distinguish the origin from later popular association. This prevents name recognition from masquerading as usable recall.

# Appendix F - Historians, Works, and Interpretive Schools

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Historical interpretation is an argument about evidence, causation, scale, and emphasis. Use the matrix to identify what an approach reveals, then state what it may understate. A historian can contribute to more than one approach, and a label never substitutes for reading the actual claim.

## Major interpretive approaches

| Historian or school                 | Work or concept                                                          | Main claim                                                                                                                                       | Best use                                                                                                   | Criticism or limit                                                                                                          | Related topic                                        |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Colonial or imperial historiography | Civilizing mission, order, tutelage, and gradual constitutional progress | British rule allegedly rescued India from stagnation or disorder and prepared it for modern government.                                          | Identifying how empire justified conquest, racial hierarchy, and restricted representation.                | Teleological and Eurocentric; minimizes coercion, extraction, Indian agency, and pre-colonial dynamism.                     | Conquest; governance; education; nationalism         |
| Nationalist historiography          | National awakening and anti-imperial unity                               | Colonial domination produced poverty and political subordination; nationalism represented an expanding struggle for freedom.                     | Recovering anti-colonial agency and linking economic critique with political mobilization.                 | Can smooth over caste, class, gender, regional, and communal conflicts or treat the nation as already unified.              | Drain; Congress; mass movements; independence        |
| Marxist historiography              | Class structure, colonial mode of production, dependent development      | Colonialism reorganized economy and society around imperial needs; class alliances and contradictions shaped nationalism.                        | Connecting land, capital, labour, state power, and the social limits of political coalitions.              | Class categories can become too schematic or understate culture, caste, religion, and political contingency.                | Agrarian change; industry; labour; national movement |
| Cambridge School                    | Locality, patronage, collaboration, competition                          | Indian politics developed through local elite competition, patron-client networks, and bargaining for power, not solely ideological nationalism. | Testing nationalist claims against provincial organization, faction, elections, and intermediary politics. | Can reduce ideas and anti-colonial conviction to competition for office and neglect popular autonomy or imperial structure. | Congress origins; provincial politics; elections     |

| Historian or school     | Work or concept                                               | Main claim                                                                                                                              | Best use                                                                                                | Criticism or limit                                                                                                                  | Related topic                                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Subaltern Studies       | Autonomous domain; dominance without hegemony                 | Elite narratives do not exhaust politics; peasants and other subordinated groups created autonomous idioms and practices of resistance. | Recovering popular initiative and explaining why mass action exceeded elite programs.                   | The elite/subaltern divide can harden; fragmentary evidence complicates recovery; material institutions may receive less attention. | Peasant action; 1857; Gandhian movements          |
| Feminist historiography | Gendered citizenship, household, labour, reform, and violence | Colonialism and nationalism were structured through gender; women acted politically while movements also reproduced patriarchal limits. | Moving beyond lists of prominent women to analyze work, law, domesticity, representation, and violence. | “Women” cannot be treated as one category; caste, class, religion, region, and sexuality alter experience.                          | Reform; labour; nationalism; Partition            |
| Postcolonial approaches | Colonial discourse, derivative nationalism, hybrid modernity  | Colonial categories shaped knowledge and subjecthood; nationalist modernity both contested and inherited colonial forms.                | Analyzing census, law, education, identity, and the conceptual limits of European political categories. | Discursive focus can obscure economic measurement, institutions, and practical political organization.                              | Knowledge; community; nationalism; decolonization |
| New cultural history    | Symbols, ritual, print, public culture, memory                | Politics works through language, performance, imagery, rumor, commemoration, and everyday meaning as well as formal institutions.       | Explaining why flags, songs, martyrs, religious idioms, and public rituals mobilized people.            | Symbolic analysis must remain connected to coercion, resources, organizations, and social location.                                 | Swadeshi; revolutionary politics; communalism     |

| Historian or school              | Work or concept                                                | Main claim                                                                                                                                | Best use                                                                                                      | Criticism or limit                                                                                                            | Related topic                                   |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Regional and revisionist history | Regional state formation, commerce, adaptation                 | The eighteenth century and colonial economy contained regional dynamism, indigenous networks, and selective adaptation alongside decline. | Correcting simple “collapse then rescue” and “total destruction” narratives.                                  | Local success cannot cancel aggregate exploitation, vulnerability, or uneven losses.                                          | Eighteenth century; artisans; business networks |
| Environmental history            | Famine, forest control, irrigation, disease, ecological change | State power, markets, climate, land use, and ecological intervention interacted to redistribute risk and resources.                       | Replacing purely natural or purely political explanations of famine and environmental crisis with mechanisms. | Broad ecological claims require local and quantitative evidence; environmental causation must not erase human responsibility. | Famines; forests; agrarian economy; development |

## **Historians and recurring debates**

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                   | Main claim                                                                                                                             | Best use                                                               | Criticism or limit                                                                                                   | Related topic                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jadunath Sarkar     | Mughal political and military history             | Imperial decline is closely connected to Aurangzeb's policies, prolonged warfare, administrative strain, and failures of later rulers. | Reconstructing court, campaign, and high-political sequence.           | A ruler-centered decline model can understate structural, agrarian, fiscal, commercial, and regional transformation. | Mughal decline                     |
| Irfan Habib         | <i>The Agrarian System of Mughal India</i>        | Jagirdari pressure, surplus extraction, agrarian relations, and fiscal contradiction are central to Mughal political economy.          | Connecting imperial institutions to rural production and crisis.       | A system-level account needs regional qualification and does not alone explain every successor state.                | Mughal economy; eighteenth century |
| M. Athar Ali        | Mughal nobility and the imperial system           | The composition, assignment structure, and politics of the Mughal nobility reveal institutional stress beyond personal failure.        | Testing communal or personality-based explanations of decline.         | Elite administrative evidence provides only part of the wider social and regional picture.                           | Nobility; jagirdari crisis         |
| Muzaffar Alam       | <i>The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India</i> | Imperial weakening involved regionalization of authority and new political formations, not a simple disappearance of governance.       | Explaining successor states as reconfigured Mughal political cultures. | North Indian patterns should not be generalized mechanically across the subcontinent.                                | Awadh; Punjab; regional states     |

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                            | Main claim                                                                                                                          | Best use                                                                                | Criticism or limit                                                                                                       | Related topic                      |
|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| C. A. Bayly         | <i>Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars</i> ; information order    | Indigenous commercial, urban, political, and information networks shaped eighteenth-century state formation and colonial expansion. | Seeing merchants, towns, intermediaries, and knowledge networks as active institutions. | Emphasis on continuity and collaboration can understate violent rupture and colonial asymmetry.                          | Eighteenth century; colonial state |
| Rajat Kanta Ray     | Bazaar economy; Indian business networks                   | Indigenous commercial organization survived and adapted within an imperial division of economic space.                              | Nuancing an undifferentiated decline of Indian enterprise.                              | Adaptation by some groups does not disprove deindustrialization, unequal policy, or aggregate impoverishment.            | Business; colonial economy         |
| Dadabhai Naoroji    | <i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i> ; drain theory | Unrequited transfers through salaries, pensions, remittances, trade, and imperial charges impoverished India.                       | Explaining how economic critique converted imperial finance into nationalist politics.  | Exact drain totals and counterfactual growth require care; the structural argument is stronger than any single estimate. | Economic nationalism               |
| R. C. Dutt          | <i>Economic History of India</i>                           | Revenue pressure, free-trade policy, deindustrialization, and state choices intensified poverty and famine.                         | Linking administrative policy with agrarian distress and industrial change.             | Some causal and quantitative claims require regional and later statistical revision.                                     | Revenue; famine; industry          |

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                                                       | Main claim                                                                                                                                                        | Best use                                                                                  | Criticism or limit                                                                                                            | Related topic                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| M. G. Ranade        | Industrialization and reformist political economy                                     | India needed modern industry, credit, infrastructure, and constructive state action rather than doctrinaire laissez-faire.                                        | Comparing nationalist economic remedies, not only critiques.                              | His moderate social and political position did not fully resolve conflicts of caste, property, and labour.                    | Industrial policy; Moderate nationalism |
| R. P. Dutt          | <i>India Today</i>                                                                    | Indian nationalism reflected class alliances and bourgeois leadership within a colonial economy; mass pressure repeatedly exceeded elite limits.                  | A clear Marxist interpretation of Congress strategy and class compromise.                 | Can impose a pre-determined class script and understate ideological change, contingency, and internal diversity.              | Congress; class; mass movements         |
| Bipan Chandra       | <i>The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India</i> ; colonialism as a system | Nationalist economic critique exposed the structural character of colonialism; the movement built a broad anti-imperialist coalition through changing strategies. | Connecting ideology, organization, phases of struggle, and long-term political education. | The integrative nationalist framework may understate autonomous popular politics and coercive conflicts within the coalition. | Nationalism; strategy; colonial economy |

| Historian or school              | Work or concept                                                              | Main claim                                                                                                                                               | Best use                                                                                  | Criticism or limit                                                                                           | Related topic                          |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Sumit Sarkar                     | <i>The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903–1908; Modern India, 1885–1947</i>   | Nationalism contained elite initiatives, mass participation, social contradiction, and moments of retreat; local material must test national narratives. | Analyzing Swadeshi, Gandhian strategy, class tension, and the limits of unity.            | Phase-based synthesis can still privilege organized politics over less documented everyday action.           | Swadeshi; Gandhian era                 |
| Anil Seal and Cambridge scholars | <i>The Emergence of Indian Nationalism</i>                                   | Competition among educated elites and local patrons shaped political association and Congress growth.                                                    | Studying recruitment, faction, locality, and the practical machinery of early politics.   | Instrumentalism can drain nationalism of ideology and minimize the colonial state's structuring power.       | Early Congress                         |
| Ranajit Guha                     | <i>Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency</i> ; dominance without hegemony | Colonial rule relied heavily on coercive dominance, while peasant insurgency possessed recognizable autonomous forms and consciousness.                  | Reading rebellion through insurgents' categories and actions rather than official labels. | Recovering consciousness from hostile archives is difficult; "autonomy" may obscure interaction with elites. | Peasant resistance; subaltern politics |

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                       | Main claim                                                                                                                                                      | Best use                                                                                 | Criticism or limit                                                                                             | Related topic                    |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Partha Chatterjee   | Nationalist thought; material and spiritual domains   | Anti-colonial nationalism resisted colonial rule while borrowing modern state forms and claiming an inner cultural domain of sovereignty.                       | Examining the conceptual and cultural contradictions of nationalism.                     | The domain distinction may not fit every region, class, gender, or political practice.                         | Nationalism; post-colonial state |
| Dipesh Chakrabarty  | <i>Provincializing Europe</i> ; historical difference | European social-science categories are powerful but incomplete for South Asian historical worlds; modernity is plural and translated.                           | Questioning universal developmental timelines and attending to heterogeneous experience. | Abstract critique requires connection to institutional chronology, material inequality, and measurable change. | Modernity; decolonization        |
| Judith M. Brown     | Gandhi and Congress mobilization                      | Gandhi built an unusually broad coalition through moral authority, organization, symbols, and negotiation, but support remained socially and regionally uneven. | Balancing leadership, strategy, inclusiveness, and limits.                               | Leadership-centered analysis needs supplementation from local histories of appropriation and conflict.         | Gandhi; mass mobilization        |

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                                               | Main claim                                                                                                                                                                       | Best use                                                                                    | Criticism or limit                                                                                  | Related topic                  |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| David Hardiman      | <i>Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat</i> ; subaltern and local Gandhi studies   | Rural groups translated Gandhian politics through local grievances, moral economies, and existing community structures.                                                          | Showing that participation did not mean passive obedience to national leadership.           | Local findings should not automatically stand for every province or movement.                       | Peasants; Gandhian nationalism |
| Amiya Kumar Bagchi  | “Deindustrialization in Gangetic Bihar, 1809–1901”; colonial underdevelopment | Occupational evidence from Bihar supports substantial regional manufacturing decline, while colonial policy and unequal structures restricted autonomous industrial development. | Testing deindustrialization through regional quantitative evidence.                         | Bihar cannot stand for every region; occupational categories and baseline comparisons require care. | Deindustrialization; industry  |
| Tirthankar Roy      | Indian economic history; artisanal adaptation                                 | Markets, skills, ecological constraints, institutions, and regional variation produced both decline and adaptation in craft and industry.                                        | Testing total-collapse accounts and identifying sectoral winners, losers, and continuities. | Revision of extreme decline claims does not negate colonial extraction or mass poverty.             | Crafts; industry; markets      |

| Historian or school     | Work or concept                                      | Main claim                                                                                                                                                                  | Best use                                                                                | Criticism or limit                                                                                                | Related topic              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Rajnarayan Chandavarkar | <i>The Origins of Industrial Capitalism in India</i> | Labour and industrial politics emerged through neighbourhood, migration, jobber, caste, and political networks, not a simple factory-class model.                           | Understanding Bombay labour organization and the social world of industrial capitalism. | Urban-industrial focus covers only part of India's work-force and regional experience.                            | Labour; industry           |
| Ayesha Jalal            | <i>The Sole Spokesman</i>                            | Jinnah's Pakistan demand functioned in part as leverage for a powerful all-India constitutional arrangement; the eventual Partition differed from the bargaining objective. | Explaining negotiation, federal alternatives, and the gap between demand and outcome.   | A high-political bargaining frame can understate popular mobilization, ideology, provincial actors, and violence. | Pakistan demand; Partition |
| Mushirul Hasan          | Muslim politics and the contested nation             | Muslim political opinion remained plural; regional, class, ideological, and institutional differences prevent a single-consensus narrative.                                 | Rejecting the idea that one organization always spoke for all Muslims.                  | Diversity alone does not explain the rapid electoral consolidation behind the League by 1946.                     | Muslim politics; Partition |

| Historian or school | Work or concept                                                                     | Main claim                                                                                                                                      | Best use                                                                                            | Criticism or limit                                                                                                               | Related topic                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gyanendra Pandey    | <i>The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India</i> ; memory of violence | Communal identities and official categories were historically constructed; violence and its memory shape narratives of community and nation.    | Analyzing census, language, rumor, locality, and the silences around Partition violence.            | Discursive and memory analysis must remain tied to organizations, state action, and material conflict.                           | Communalism; Partition              |
| Granville Austin    | <i>The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation</i>                             | The Constitution pursued a “seamless web” of national unity, democracy, and social revolution through negotiated institutional design.          | Understanding Constituent Assembly consensus and the interaction of rights, governance, and reform. | Consensus emphasis can understate exclusions, unresolved federal disputes, and coercive dimensions of state-building.            | Constitution                        |
| Rajni Kothari       | <i>Politics in India</i> ; Congress system                                          | Congress functioned as a dominant but internally competitive umbrella, with factions and opposition influencing politics through and around it. | Explaining early postcolonial party dominance without calling India a one-party state.              | The model weakened as Congress fragmented and regional, caste, ideological, and opposition parties acquired autonomous strength. | Postcolonial politics; party system |

| Historian or school | Work or concept           | Main claim                                                                                                                                                         | Best use                                                                      | Criticism or limit                                                                                     | Related topic     |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Ramachandra Guha    | <i>India After Gandhi</i> | India's democratic survival emerged through recurring conflicts over nationhood, language, caste, economy, and federalism rather than a smooth national consensus. | Building a broad post-1947 narrative with institutional and social plurality. | Wide synthesis must be supplemented by specialized regional, economic, gender, and subaltern research. | Independent India |

## How to write a historiographical answer

1. **Name the question**, not merely the period: for example, whether 1857 had a unified national program.
2. **State two positions accurately** in one sentence each.
3. **Identify the evidence and scale** behind each position: court archive, revenue record, local study, economic series, oral memory, or organizational document.
4. **Test the boundary**: a provincial finding may not describe all India; an aggregate trend may conceal regional variation.
5. **Give a reasoned synthesis** that preserves what each approach explains without pretending every claim is equally strong.

The most defensible answers separate event, interpretation, and judgment. An event can be established while its representativeness, motive, or long-term meaning remains contested.

# Appendix G - High-Confusion Comparisons and Common Traps

Use each row as a two-way retrieval prompt: cover either side, re-construct the distinction, then name one consequence. Similar labels often conceal different authorities, methods, constituencies, or constitutional effects.

## Company expansion and administration

| Pair or set                   | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                | Common trap                                                      | Retrieval hook                                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plassey (1757) / Buxar (1764) | Plassey was a conspiracy-assisted regime change in Bengal; Buxar was a major field victory over the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II. | Calling Plassey the conclusive military conquest of north India. | <b>Plassey opened the treasury; Buxar secured the claim.</b> |

| Pair or set                                       | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Common trap                                                    | Retrieval hook                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Diwani / Nizamat                                  | Diwani meant revenue collection and civil justice; Nizamat covered policing, criminal justice, and executive order. The Company obtained Bengal's Diwani in 1765 while leaving nominal Nizamat responsibilities with the nawab. | Treating Diwani as complete sovereign rule from the first day. | <b>Money with the Company, nominal order with the nawab.</b>                        |
| Bengal Dual Government / Pitt's double government | Bengal's 1765–72 arrangement separated effective fiscal power from nominal administration in India; Pitt's 1784 system divided oversight in Britain between the Court of Directors and Board of Control.                        | Using “dual” and “double” government as synonyms.              | <b>Bengal: Company power, nawab responsibility; Britain: commerce plus control.</b> |

| Pair or set                                 | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Common trap                             | Retrieval hook                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Regulating Act 1773 / Pitt's India Act 1784 | The first asserted parliamentary regulation and created a Governor-General of Bengal and Supreme Court; the second strengthened political supervision through the Board of Control.                                                                                  | Assigning the Board of Control to 1773. | <b>1773 regulates; 1784 supervises.</b>                               |
| Charter Acts 1813 / 1833 / 1853             | 1813 ended most Company trade monopoly; 1833 ended its commercial role and made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India; 1853 separated legislative and executive council work and opened the way toward competitive civil-service recruitment. | Saying one Charter Act did everything.  | <b>1813 trade, 1833 government, 1853 recruitment and legislation.</b> |

| Pair or set                                  | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                        | Common trap                                                                                                                                    | Retrieval hook                                        |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Subsidiary Alliance / Doctrine of Lapse      | The alliance stationed Company troops and restricted external relations while retaining a ruler; lapse annexed a state when the Company rejected an adopted heir's succession.              | Classifying Awadh's 1856 annexation under lapse; it was justified through alleged misgovernment.                                               | <b>Alliance subordinates; lapse annexes.</b>          |
| Permanent / Ryotwari / Mahalwari settlements | Permanent fixed the state demand with zamindars; Ryotwari assessed cultivators individually; Mahalwari assessed a revenue estate or village body, with periodic revision in the latter two. | Assuming Ryotwari removed all intermediaries or mahal always meant a compact village.                                                          | <b>Zamindar, ryot, mahal.</b>                         |
| Orientalists / Anglicists                    | Orientalists supported state patronage of classical Indian learning; Anglicists prioritized Western learning, increasingly through English.                                                 | Reducing the debate to simple respect versus contempt for India; policy also concerned cost, administration, and the intended social audience. | <b>Which learning, which language, whose purpose?</b> |

| Pair or set                            | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                  | Common trap                                                           | Retrieval hook                                                      |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cornwallis Code / Permanent Settlement | The 1793 settlement fixed Bengal revenue relations; the wider Cornwallis administrative changes reorganized services, policing, and courts.                                                           | Treating the entire Cornwallis system as a land-revenue measure.      | <b>Settlement is one fiscal component of a larger state design.</b> |
| Supreme Court / Company adalats        | The Crown-chartered Supreme Court at Calcutta applied English legal authority within a contested jurisdiction; Company civil and criminal courts formed a separate administrative judicial hierarchy. | Imagining one unified judicial system in the late eighteenth century. | <b>Crown court beside Company courts.</b>                           |

## Resistance, reform, and 1857

| Pair or set                                                             | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Common trap                                                                       | Retrieval hook                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Civil rebellion / Adivasi uprising / peasant movement / military mutiny | Categories identify a dominant social base and immediate grievance, but actual movements could overlap through locality, kinship, religion, and anti-state action.                                                            | Forcing every uprising into one pure class or calling all resistance nationalist. | <b>Classify by base, grievance, target, and political language.</b> |
| Santhal Hul / Indigo revolt / Pabna agrarian unrest / Deccan riots      | Santhal resistance attacked an exploitative outsider-state nexus; Indigo cultivators resisted forced cultivation; Pabna tenants organized against landlord exactions; Deccan peasants targeted debt records and moneylenders. | Treating all four as identical anti-zamindar struggles.                           | <b>Land, crop, rent, debt.</b>                                      |

| Pair or set                         | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                          | Common trap                                                                                           | Retrieval hook                                          |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Brahmo Samaj / Arya Samaj           | Brahmo reform developed monotheistic critique and rejected image worship within a modernist religious ethic; Arya Samaj called for a return to Vedic authority and built shuddhi and educational networks.    | Labeling both as uniformly Westernizing or treating their regional bases as identical.                | <b>Brahmo reasoned reform; Arya Vedic regeneration.</b> |
| Aligarh movement / Deoband movement | Aligarh promoted modern education and social advancement among Muslims, especially through the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College; Deoband centered Islamic scholarship and reform through a seminary network. | Assuming one represented all Muslim politics or that religious education implied political passivity. | <b>College modernism / seminary reform.</b>             |

| Pair or set                                          | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                | Common trap                                                     | Retrieval hook                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Prarthana Samaj / Satyashodhak Samaj                 | Prarthana Samaj pursued religious and social reform among western Indian elites; Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj directly challenged Brahmanical dominance and caste oppression.                         | Flattening caste critique into generic social reform.           | <b>Reform society / anti-caste counter-public.</b>                 |
| Sepoy mutiny / civil rebellion / war of independence | Each interpretation highlights a real dimension of 1857: military ignition, broad regional participation, or anti-colonial political meaning. None alone captures the uneven geography and motives. | Treating one historiographical label as a complete description. | <b>Ask who fought, where, for what, and under whose authority.</b> |
| Annexation grievances / military grievances in 1857  | Deposed dynasties, taluqdars, and court dependants faced political and property losses; sepoys faced service, pay, status, and religious anxieties. These converged but were not identical.         | Explaining the uprising only through cartridges.                | <b>Cartridge was a trigger inside a wider crisis.</b>              |

| Pair or set                                   | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Common trap                                              | Retrieval hook                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1857 in Awadh / central India / Delhi / Bihar | Awadh combined sepoy and extensive rural-taluqdar mobilization; central India involved displaced rulers and military forces; Delhi provided a Mughal imperial symbol; Bihar centered Kunwar Singh and regional networks. | Projecting one regional pattern onto the whole uprising. | <b>One rebellion, multiple regional coalitions.</b> |

Nationalism before mass satyagraha

| Pair or set                        | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Common trap                                                                               | Retrieval hook                                            |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Moderate / Extremist politics      | Moderates emphasized petitions, public opinion, constitutional reform, and economic critique; Extremists emphasized boycott, passive resistance, self-reliance, and a more immediate swaraj language. Both operated within an expanding nationalist public sphere. | Treating Moderates as loyalists without critique or Extremists as a single unified party. | <b>Pressure by persuasion / pressure by mobilization.</b> |
| Drain theory / deindustrialization | Drain theory examined an unrequited transfer of resources abroad; deindustrialization concerns the decline or transformation of handicraft production and employment under colonial economic change.                                                               | Using either term as a complete explanation of poverty.                                   | <b>External transfer / internal structural change.</b>    |

| Pair or set                            | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                           | Common trap                                                                     | Retrieval hook                                                |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bengal partition 1905 / annulment 1911 | Partition reorganized Bengal and catalyzed Swadeshi; annulment reunited Bengali-speaking areas while Bihar-Orissa became a province and the imperial capital shifted to Delhi. | Saying 1911 simply restored the pre-1905 arrangement.                           | <b>Annulment plus territorial and capital reorganization.</b> |
| Swadeshi / boycott                     | Swadeshi promoted indigenous production, education, enterprise, and social self-strengthening; boycott withdrew support from foreign goods and colonial institutions.          | Reducing the movement to bonfires of cloth.                                     | <b>Build the alternative / refuse the dependency.</b>         |
| Surat split / Lucknow reunion          | Surat in 1907 formalized a Congress organizational rupture; Lucknow in 1916 reunited Congress factions and produced a Congress-League constitutional agreement.                | Treating the Lucknow Pact as a permanent settlement of communal representation. | <b>Split over method / reunion for leverage.</b>              |

| Pair or set                           | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                        | Common trap                                                   | Retrieval hook                                                    |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ghadar movement / Home Rule leagues   | Ghadar organized overseas revolutionary networks for armed revolt during wartime; Home Rule leagues conducted legal-agitational campaigns for self-government within India. | Equating shared anti-colonial urgency with identical methods. | <b>Insurrectionary diaspora / constitutional mass propaganda.</b> |
| Separate electorates / reserved seats | Separate electorates allowed a community's voters to elect its representatives; reserved seats earmarked representation but could operate within a joint electorate.        | Assuming reservation always means a separate electorate.      | <b>Who may vote / which seat is guaranteed.</b>                   |

## Gandhian movements and competing strategies

| Pair or set                          | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                             | Common trap                                          | Retrieval hook                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Satyagraha / passive resistance      | Satyagraha joined non-violent discipline, truth, self-suffering, mass action, and negotiation; passive resistance can describe tactical non-compliance without the same ethical program.         | Treating nonviolence as mere weakness or inactivity. | <b>Coercive moral-political action without physical violence.</b>     |
| Champaran / Ahmedabad / Kheda        | Champaran addressed indigo cultivators' grievances through inquiry and pressure; Ahmedabad involved a labour wage dispute and strike; Kheda sought revenue suspension amid crop distress.        | Merging all three into one peasant-tax campaign.     | <b>Cultivator inquiry / worker wage / revenue remission.</b>          |
| Rowlatt Satyagraha / Non-Cooperation | The 1919 agitation opposed repressive legislation but revealed organizational weakness and violence; the 1920–22 movement built a broader program of institutional boycott linked with Khilafat. | Dating nationwide Non-Cooperation to 1919.           | <b>Anti-repression protest / sustained withdrawal of cooperation.</b> |

| Pair or set                                       | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Common trap                                             | Retrieval hook                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Non-Cooperation / Civil Disobedience / Quit India | Non-Cooperation withdrew participation from colonial institutions; Civil Disobedience openly violated selected laws, beginning symbolically with salt; Quit India demanded immediate withdrawal during wartime and continued amid leadership arrests and decentralized resistance. | Treating the three as repetitions with different dates. | <b>Withdraw, violate, expel.</b>                                 |
| Chauri Chaura suspension / Gandhi-Irwin Pact      | The 1922 suspension followed lethal violence and Gandhi's judgment about discipline; the 1931 pact was a negotiated truce enabling Congress participation in the Second Round Table Conference.                                                                                    | Calling both unilateral retreats.                       | <b>Ethical-organizational stop / negotiated political pause.</b> |

| Pair or set                             | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                | Common trap                                                                                  | Retrieval hook                                  |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Swarajists / No-Changers                | Swarajists entered legislatures to obstruct and expose colonial rule; No-Changers prioritized constructive work, organization, and boycott outside councils.                        | Assuming council entry meant acceptance of the constitutional order.                         | <b>Wreck from within / rebuild from below.</b>  |
| Hindustan Republican Association / HSRA | The HRA sought a republican revolution; the reorganized HSRA added "Socialist" in 1928 and sharpened its socialist orientation.                                                     | Projecting the later name and ideology backward onto every earlier action.                   | <b>Republican becomes socialist republican.</b> |
| Simon Commission / Nehru Report         | The all-British Simon Commission reviewed constitutional reform; the Indian-authored Nehru Report proposed dominion status, responsible government, and a constitutional framework. | Confusing the Nehru Report with Jawaharlal Nehru's preferred complete independence position. | <b>Official review / Indian counter-draft.</b>  |

| Pair or set                                     | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Common trap                                                                                                                                         | Retrieval hook                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nehru Report / Jinnah's Fourteen Points         | The Nehru Report favored joint electorates with limited reservation; the Fourteen Points defended federal safeguards and Muslim political representation after constitutional disagreement.                                                                                | Reading either as the settled voice of an internally uniform community.                                                                             | <b>Majority-centered compact / minority-safeguard reply.</b> |
| Lahore resolution 1929 / Lahore resolution 1940 | Congress's 1929 session adopted complete independence and authorized civil disobedience; the Muslim League's 1940 resolution sought geographically grouped Muslim-majority zones constituted as "independent states," with their component units autonomous and sovereign. | Referring to "the Lahore Resolution" without year or organization, or silently converting its plural wording into the later final form of Pakistan. | <b>Purna Swaraj / Muslim-majority state demand.</b>          |

| Pair or set                                       | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                             | Common trap                                                  | Retrieval hook                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Gandhi-Irwin Pact / Poona Pact                    | The 1931 agreement was a Congress-government truce; the 1932 agreement between caste-Hindu and Depressed Classes leaders replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in joint electorates. | Describing the Poona Pact as a British-Congress settlement.  | <b>Movement truce / representation compact.</b> |
| Karachi Resolution / Government of India Act 1935 | Karachi in 1931 articulated fundamental rights and a socio-economic program; the 1935 statute created provincial autonomy and proposed an unrealized federation.                                 | Treating Karachi's resolution as enacted constitutional law. | <b>Nationalist promise / imperial statute.</b>  |

|                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                       |                                                                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Individual Satyagraha / Quit India | Individual Satyagraha in 1940–41 offered selected anti-war protest without an immediate mass uprising; Quit India in 1942 called for British withdrawal and produced widespread decentralized resistance. | Merging all wartime Congress protest into Quit India. | <b>Limited speech protest / immediate withdrawal struggle.</b> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|

## Constitutional transfer, Partition, and independence

| Pair or set                     | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                        | Common trap                                 | Retrieval hook                                                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| August Offer / Cripps proposals | The 1940 offer promised postwar constitutional expansion and recognized minority consent; Cripps in 1942 offered dominion status after the war, constitution-making, and a provincial non-accession option. | Saying Cripps offered immediate full power. | <b>Vague postwar enlargement / explicit but deferred dominion framework.</b> |

| Pair or set                         | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                          | Common trap                                                            | Retrieval hook                                          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Wavell Plan / Cabinet Mission Plan  | Wavell proposed reconstituting the Viceroy's Executive Council and tested agreement at Simla; the Cabinet Mission proposed a three-tier union, provincial groups, and a Constituent Assembly. | Treating both as Partition plans.                                      | <b>Executive sharing / constitutional union design.</b> |
| Cabinet Mission grouping / Pakistan | The Mission retained one Indian union for foreign affairs, defence, and communications with provincial groupings; Pakistan meant sovereign separation, though its envisioned form evolved.    | Calling compulsory grouping the same as immediate sovereign Partition. | <b>Weak union with groups / separate sovereignty.</b>   |

| Pair or set                                                           | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Common trap                                                       | Retrieval hook                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Direct Action Day / Great Calcutta Killing / wider Partition violence | Direct Action Day was the League's 16 August 1946 mobilization; Calcutta's violence followed within that charged context; later violence spread through Noakhali, Bihar, Punjab, and other regions with distinct sequences and actors. | Reducing all 1946–47 violence to one city or one-sided causation. | <b>Call, urban massacre, cascading regional violence.</b> |
| Mountbatten Plan / Indian Independence Act                            | The 3 June 1947 plan announced the political procedure for Partition and transfer; the July statute legally created the two Dominions from 15 August 1947.                                                                             | Treating the plan itself as the operative law.                    | <b>Political blueprint / statutory enactment.</b>         |

| Pair or set                      | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Common trap                                                                                                   | Retrieval hook                                                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dominion / re-public             | A Dominion possessed responsible self-government while retaining the British monarch as constitutional head; a republic has a non-hereditary constitutional head chosen under its own Constitution. India was independent in 1947 and became a republic in 1950. | Saying India gained independence only in 1950.                                                                | <b>Power transferred in 1947; republican Constitution operated in 1950.</b> |
| Accession / merger / integration | Accession joined a princely state to the Dominion on specified subjects; merger or covenant re-organized internal sovereignty and administration; integration describes the wider political-territorial process.                                                 | Treating a signed Instrument of Accession as automatically settling every administrative and popular dispute. | <b>Jurisdiction, consolidation, process.</b>                                |

| Pair or set                                  | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Common trap                                          | Retrieval hook                                       |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Constitution adopted / signed / commenced    | The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949; members signed it on 24 January 1950; most provisions commenced on 26 January 1950.                                                                 | Using all three dates interchangeably.               | <b>Adopted, authenticated, operative.</b>            |
| Fundamental Rights / Directive Principles    | Fundamental Rights are judicially enforceable subject to constitutional limits; Directive Principles guide governance but are not directly enforceable in court. Both shape constitutional interpretation and legislation. | Calling Directive Principles legally irrelevant.     | <b>Claim in court / duty in governance.</b>          |
| First Five-Year Plan / Second Five-Year Plan | The First emphasized agriculture, irrigation, rehabilitation, and stability; the Second pursued rapid industrialization with a heavy-industry strategy associated with the Mahalanobis model.                              | Assigning heavy-industry priority to the First Plan. | <b>Fields and stability / machines and capacity.</b> |

| Pair or set                                   | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                           | Common trap                                                                | Retrieval hook                                             |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Linguistic provinces / linguistic nationalism | Reorganizing states by language sought administrative-democratic accommodation within India; linguistic nationalism could range from cultural assertion to demands for autonomy or separation. | Assuming linguistic reorganization necessarily weakened national unity.    | <b>Accommodation can integrate.</b>                        |
| Non-alignment / neutrality                    | Non-alignment preserved independent judgment and opposed bloc subordination; neutrality is a legal or policy posture of non-participation in a particular war.                                 | Defining non-alignment as indifference or equal distance on every issue.   | <b>Autonomy of judgment, not silence.</b>                  |
| Green Revolution / land reform                | The Green Revolution raised output through seeds, irrigation, fertilizer, credit, and procurement; land reform addressed intermediary abolition, tenancy, ceilings, and redistribution.        | Assuming technological growth automatically corrected agrarian inequality. | <b>Productivity package / property and tenancy change.</b> |

| Pair or set                                        | Decisive distinction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Common trap                                                                                 | Retrieval hook                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Nationalization / liberalization                   | Nationalization shifted ownership or control toward the state; liberalization reduced licensing, trade, investment, or price restrictions to expand market allocation. Neither term alone describes the whole mixed economy.                                                                          | Treating 1991 as the sudden creation of markets or earlier policy as total state ownership. | <b>Who owns / who may enter and decide.</b>             |
| Article 370 / Article 35A / J&K Reorganisation Act | Article 370 structured the constitutional relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the Union; Article 35A enabled the former state legislature to define permanent residents and related privileges; the 2019 Act reorganized the state into the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. | Treating the provisions and territorial reorganization as one legal instrument.             | <b>Relationship, resident powers, territorial form.</b> |

## A fast method for unfamiliar comparisons

When two terms seem interchangeable, test six dimensions:

1. **Authority:** who issued, negotiated, or implemented it?
2. **Date and sequence:** was it a proposal, enactment, commencement, suspension, or later revision?
3. **Territory:** where did it operate, and where did it not?
4. **Constituency:** whose interests, votes, labour, land, or status were involved?
5. **Mechanism:** petition, boycott, law-breaking, armed action, election, statute, or administrative order?
6. **Effect:** immediate result, longer structural change, and unresolved limitation?

A good revision answer states the distinction first, adds one overlap, and ends with one consequence. That prevents both false equivalence and artificial separation.

# Appendix H - Integrated Self-Test Bank

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**Each set deliberately crosses periods and question types.** Answer from memory first, then use the keyed response to correct chronology, mechanism, location, comparison, and interpretation.

## Set 1 - State formation, law, and political method

### Questions 1--30

1. Place these in chronological order: Buxar, Plassey, Diwani grant, abolition of Dual Government.
2. Match Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari with their primary assessed unit.
3. Why did the English Company's victory at Wandiwash matter more than the later restoration of French trading posts?
4. Which two offices or bodies created by the Regulating Act began operating in 1774?
5. Identify the present-day states containing Plassey, Buxar, and Srirangapatna.
6. Give one fiscal and one political consequence of the 1765 Diwani grant.
7. Distinguish Subsidiary Alliance from Doctrine of Lapse by mechanism.
8. Why is 1857 better treated as several connected regional rebellions than as one socially uniform uprising?

9. Match Rammohun Roy, Jotirao Phule, and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan with one organization each.
10. Which 1858 instrument transferred rule, and which later declaration stated Crown policy toward religion and princes?
11. Explain how the Ilbert Bill controversy strengthened early nationalism.
12. Put the founding of the Congress, Bengal partition, Surat split, and Lucknow Pact in order.
13. Compare Swadeshi boycott with Non-Cooperation boycott in scope and political setting.
14. Why did separate electorates differ from reserved seats in a joint electorate?
15. Match Champaran, Ahmedabad, and Kheda with indigo cultivators, textile labour, and revenue remission.
16. What changed between the Lahore Congress of 1929 and Independence Day on 26 January 1930?
17. Distinguish the Communal Award from the Poona Pact.
18. Why did provincial autonomy under the 1935 Act remain bounded?
19. Connect the Lahore Resolution, Cabinet Mission Plan, and Mountbatten Plan to three different territorial outcomes.
20. What legal act created the two dominions, and on what date did that creation take effect?
21. Distinguish princely-state accession from merger.
22. Why were Junagadh and Hyderabad not identical integration cases?
23. Separate adoption, signature, and general commencement of the Constitution by date.
24. Name the chairs of the Drafting Committee and the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities.
25. Why was universal adult suffrage a larger democratic leap than the Constituent Assembly's method of election?
26. Match the First, Second, and Third Five-Year Plans with their dominant strategic emphasis.
27. What did the 1967 election change without immediately ending Congress government at the Union level?
28. Distinguish the Forty-second and Forty-fourth Amendments

by political purpose.

29. How did the 2024 Lok Sabha result change the parliamentary basis of the third Modi ministry?
30. As of 10 August 2026, why could no valid Census 2027 population result be stated?

## Answers 1--30

1. **Answer:** Plassey, 1757; Buxar, 1764; Diwani grant, 1765; Dual Government abolished, 1772.
2. **Answer:** Permanent Settlement: zamindar or estate; Ryotwari: individual cultivator holding; Mahalwari: village estate or mahal.
3. **Answer:** Wandiwash destroyed French field capacity; restored posts after 1763 could trade but could not sustain an independent territorial war.
4. **Answer:** The Governor-General of Bengal in Council and the Supreme Court at Kolkata began functioning in 1774.
5. **Answer:** Plassey is in West Bengal, Buxar in Bihar, and Srirangapatna in Karnataka.
6. **Answer:** Bengal revenue financed Company armies and trade; politically, the Company gained decisive authority while initially avoiding full administrative responsibility.
7. **Answer:** Subsidiary Alliance imposed troops and external control by treaty; Lapse annexed a state when the Company rejected an adopted successor.
8. **Answer:** Leadership, social coalitions, objectives, intensity, and outcomes differed across Awadh, Delhi, Bundelkhand, Bihar, Rohilkhand, and other regions.
9. **Answer:** Rammohun Roy: Brahmo Sabha; Phule: Satyashodhak Samaj; Sir Syed: Aligarh educational movement and Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.
10. **Answer:** The Government of India Act, 1858 transferred rule; Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November stated the public policy assurances.
11. **Answer:** European racial opposition exposed the limits of proclaimed equality and united educated Indians around dignity,

judicial authority, and representative politics.

12. **Answer:** Congress founded, 1885; Bengal partition, 1905; Surat split, 1907; Lucknow Pact, 1916.
13. **Answer:** Swadeshi grew from Bengal's partition and stressed indigenous production; Non-Cooperation was all-India and joined institutional boycott to Khilafat and Punjab grievances.
14. **Answer:** Separate electorates restricted voting for a community's representatives to that community; reservation could protect seats while all voters shared one electorate.
15. **Answer:** Champaran: indigo cultivators; Ahmedabad: textile labour; Kheda: land-revenue remission after crop failure.
16. **Answer:** Lahore declared complete independence as the goal; 26 January converted the resolution into coordinated public pledge and observance.
17. **Answer:** The Award granted separate electorates to Depressed Classes; the Pact replaced them with more reserved seats elected through joint electorates.
18. **Answer:** Governors retained discretionary powers, special responsibilities, control over key services, and the ability to reserve or block legislation.
19. **Answer:** Lahore envisaged Muslim-majority territorial units; Cabinet Mission sought a loose united India; Mountbatten provided the procedure for two dominions.
20. **Answer:** The Indian Independence Act received assent on 18 July 1947 and created the dominions from 15 August 1947.
21. **Answer:** Accession transferred specified sovereign subjects to a dominion; merger transferred internal governing authority or absorbed the state into a constitutional unit.
22. **Answer:** Junagadh involved accession to Pakistan, Indian administration, and a plebiscite; Hyderabad sought independence and was incorporated after Operation Polo.
23. **Answer:** Adopted 26 November 1949; signed 24 January 1950; generally commenced 26 January 1950.
24. **Answer:** B.R. Ambedkar chaired Drafting; Vallabhbhai Patel chaired the Advisory Committee.
25. **Answer:** The Assembly was indirectly chosen through limited-franchise legislatures, while adult suffrage made every qual-

ified adult an equal elector regardless of property or education.

26. **Answer:** First: agriculture and rehabilitation; Second: heavy industry and capital goods; Third: self-reliance with balanced agricultural-industrial growth.
27. **Answer:** Congress retained Union office but lost its earlier dominance in several states, opening durable multi-party competition.
28. **Answer:** The Forty-second centralized and insulated power during Emergency; the Forty-fourth reversed major excesses and strengthened safeguards against future Emergency abuse.
29. **Answer:** BJP won 240 rather than a single-party majority, so the government depended on NDA partners' support in the Lok Sabha.
30. **Answer:** House-listing implementation had begun, but the main March 2027 population reference date and final processing and publication still lay ahead.

## Set 2 - Economy, society, resistance, and evidence

### Questions 31--60

31. Why must the Mughal decline not be described as immediate nationwide anarchy after 1707?
32. Match Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad with Saadat Khan, Murshid Quli Khan, and Nizam-ul-Mulk.
33. What combination of naval, financial, diplomatic, and Indian-alliance advantages helped the English defeat European rivals?
34. Compare Plassey and Buxar as political-military events.
35. Why did the Bengal famine of 1770 reveal an institutional problem as well as a climatic shock?
36. Match Santhal Hul, Ulgulan, and Kol uprising with one present-day core region each.

37. What did commercialization of agriculture change without necessarily increasing cultivator security?
38. Distinguish deindustrialization from the claim that every Indian craft disappeared.
39. Why did railways serve both colonial extraction and later Indian economic-political integration?
40. Match Wood's Despatch, Hunter Commission, and Sadler Commission with their educational focus.
41. Compare Brahmo, Arya, and Aligarh reform without treating any community as homogeneous.
42. Why is sati legislation inadequate as a complete history of women's reform?
43. Which regions formed the principal core and major zones of 1857, and which large areas remained less active?
44. Give one reason the Bengal Army was vulnerable to rebellion in 1857 and one reason other armies were less affected.
45. How did army reorganization after 1857 seek to prevent another coordinated revolt?
46. Match Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, and M.G. Ranade with drain critique, economic history, and industrial-development argument.
47. Why did Moderate politics matter despite limited immediate concessions?
48. What is the strongest balanced judgment on the "safety-valve" explanation of Congress origins?
49. How did the 1905 Bengal partition combine administrative and political motives?
50. Match Anushilan Samiti, Ghadar Party, and Home Rule Leagues with their principal method and arena.
51. Why did the Ghadar attempt fail during the First World War?
52. What did the Lucknow Pact achieve, and what representational problem did it deepen?
53. Compare Gandhi's satyagraha with revolutionary-nationalist armed action as theories of political change.
54. Why did the Rowlatt Act provoke opposition beyond those directly detained?
55. How did Jallianwala Bagh change the political meaning of imperial reform in 1919?

56. Match Awadh Kisan Sabha, Eka, and Bardoli with their primary agrarian grievances.
57. Why did Indian business support nationalism yet often resist labour militancy?
58. What did women's participation add to mass nationalism, and what inequality persisted inside organizations?
59. Compare Punjab and Bengal refugee experiences after Partition.
60. Which historians or approaches redirect Partition history toward gender, memory, documentation, and everyday displacement?

### Answers 31--60

31. **Answer:** Imperial authority weakened unevenly while successor states, regional economies, military powers, and Mughal political forms remained active and adaptive.
32. **Answer:** Awadh: Saadat Khan; Bengal: Murshid Quli Khan; Hyderabad: Nizam-ul-Mulk.
33. **Answer:** Maritime reinforcement, corporate and state credit, Bengal revenue, diplomacy, fortified ports, disciplined forces, and alliances with Indian rulers and financiers.
34. **Answer:** Plassey depended heavily on conspiracy and defection; Buxar was a broader battlefield victory that enabled fiscal and strategic settlement.
35. **Answer:** Revenue pressure, the separation of power from responsibility, market behavior, and weak relief magnified mortality and administrative failure.
36. **Answer:** Santhal Hul: Jharkhand–West Bengal borderlands; Ulgulan: Chotanagpur in Jharkhand; Kol uprising: Chotanagpur plateau.
37. **Answer:** It linked crops and credit to markets and price swings, often increasing debt and risk without guaranteeing better income or tenure.
38. **Answer:** Many crafts contracted or changed under import competition and policy, but regional, luxury, domestic, and adaptive production survived.

39. **Answer:** Lines moved troops and export commodities to ports, yet also lowered travel costs and connected markets, migrants, newspapers, and political organizers.
40. **Answer:** Wood: graded system and universities; Hunter: primary and secondary education; Sadler: Calcutta University and the school-to-university transition.
41. **Answer:** Brahmo promoted monotheistic ethical reform, Arya returned to Vedic authority, and Aligarh emphasized modern Muslim education; each contained internal disputes and limits.
42. **Answer:** Law alone omits women's agency, caste and property relations, regional variation, enforcement, widowhood, education, and debate over colonial intervention.
43. **Answer:** Core areas included Delhi, Awadh, Rohilkhand, Bundelkhand, and parts of Bihar; much of Punjab, Bengal proper, south India, and western India remained limited or loyalist.
44. **Answer:** Bengal Army recruitment and overseas-service, caste, pay, and annexation grievances converged; Madras and Bombay armies had different recruitment and regional ties.
45. **Answer:** It raised European ratios, separated artillery, diversified recruitment, mixed units strategically, and avoided concentrations thought politically dangerous.
46. **Answer:** Naoroji: drain; Dutt: economic history of colonial rule; Ranade: industrialization and state-supported development.
47. **Answer:** Moderates built all-India organization, civil-liberty claims, economic critique, legislative skills, and a political vocabulary later mass movements inherited.
48. **Answer:** Hume's role and official anxieties mattered, but Indian associations, grievances, leadership, and autonomous political development prevent a single official-creation explanation.
49. **Answer:** Bengal's size posed a real problem, but selected boundaries divided Bengali speakers and served the political aim of weakening Kolkata-centered nationalism.
50. **Answer:** Anushilan: secret cells and armed attacks in Bengal;

Ghadar: expatriate propaganda and attempted military revolt;  
Home Rule: open leagues for self-government.

51. **Answer:** Surveillance, informers, premature action, weak arms, poor coordination, limited military response, and repression broke the plan.
52. **Answer:** It reunited Congress factions and produced Congress–League cooperation, but entrenched separate electorates and fixed communal bargaining.
53. **Answer:** Satyagraha sought disciplined mass nonviolence and moral-political pressure; armed revolution sought exemplary attacks, insurrection, or military overthrow.
54. **Answer:** It extended emergency detention and trial restrictions into peacetime, threatening civil liberty and showing reform could coexist with coercion.
55. **Answer:** The massacre and official response discredited faith that constitutional concessions alone signaled accountable or morally reforming empire.
56. **Answer:** Awadh: high rents, cesses, and eviction; Eka: rent and landlord exactions; Bardoli: increased land-revenue assessment.
57. **Answer:** Business opposed imperial discrimination and wanted tariffs and autonomy, but feared strikes, socialism, wage pressure, and property redistribution.
58. **Answer:** Women widened participation, organization, picketing, and citizenship claims; leadership and agendas still reflected class, caste, and patriarchal inequality.
59. **Answer:** Punjab saw rapid, near-total exchange in 1947; Bengal experienced recurrent, class-differentiated migration over many years.
60. **Answer:** Feminist, oral-history, and citizenship approaches associated with Urvashi Butalia, Gyanendra Pandey, Joya Chatterji, and Vazira Zamindar.

## **Set 3 - Constitutional choice, coalition, and conflict**

### **Questions 61--90**

61. Put the Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act, Charter Act of 1833, and Charter Act of 1853 in order and give one institutional change from each.
62. Why did the Supreme Court at Kolkata clash with Company revenue and judicial administration after 1774?
63. Match Wellesley, Dalhousie, and Canning with Subsidiary Alliance, Lapse, and post-1857 princely conciliation.
64. Compare ring-fence, subordinate isolation, and paramountcy as stages of Company relations with Indian states.
65. Why did the Treaty of Bassein precipitate rather than settle Maratha conflict?
66. What did the Treaty of Amritsar, 1809, establish between the Company and Ranjit Singh?
67. Match the First, Second, and Third Anglo-Mysore Wars with their terminating treaties or outcome.
68. How did the 1833 Charter Act separate Company commerce from Company government?
69. Why was the civil-service competition introduced after 1853 still socially exclusionary to Indians?
70. Compare colonial codification with legal equality in practice.
71. What changed in local government under Ripon, and what remained restricted?
72. Distinguish the Indian Councils Acts of 1861, 1892, and 1909 by representative mechanism.
73. Why did the drain theory turn economic data into a nationalist political argument?
74. Match Kesari, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and Al-Hilal with their principal associated editors.
75. What linked plague administration, Tilak's politics, and repression in the late 1890s?
76. Compare the political objectives of the Simla Deputation and the Swadeshi movement.

77. Why did the 1911 annulment of Bengal partition not restore the pre-1905 political order?
78. Put Defence of India Act, Rowlatt Act, and Jallianwala Bagh in causal sequence.
79. What made the Khilafat–Non-Cooperation alliance broad yet internally fragile?
80. Compare council entry by Swarajists with office acceptance by Congress in 1937.
81. Match HSRA, Chittagong group, and Naujawan Bharat Sabha with one leader or activity each.
82. Why did the Simon Commission boycott unite groups that disagreed on a replacement constitution?
83. Distinguish the Nehru Report from Jinnah's Fourteen Points.
84. How did the Salt March connect symbol, lawbreaking, and mass participation?
85. Why were the Round Table Conferences unable to produce an accepted settlement?
86. Compare the August Offer, Cripps proposals, and Cabinet Mission on constitution-making.
87. Why did Congress ministries resign in 1939, and what political opening followed for the League?
88. Match Junagadh, Hyderabad, and Jammu and Kashmir with plebiscite, Operation Polo, and Instrument of Accession under invasion.
89. What is the difference among legal claim, de facto control, and internationally disputed status in Kashmir?
90. Give a balanced judgment on whether princely-state integration was negotiated or coercive.

## Answers 61--90

61. **Answer:** 1773: Governor-General and Supreme Court framework; 1784: Board of Control; 1833: central legislature and end of commerce; 1853: legislative expansion and competitive-service principle.
62. **Answer:** Its royal jurisdiction was unclear and overlapped with revenue officials, personal law, and Company courts; the

1781 settlement narrowed the conflict.

63. **Answer:** Wellesley: Subsidiary Alliance; Dalhousie: Doctrine of Lapse; Canning: princely conciliation and adoption security after 1857.
64. **Answer:** Ring-fence defended Company territory through buffers; subordinate isolation imposed dependence while retaining rulers; paramountcy asserted overriding imperial supremacy.
65. **Answer:** The peshwa accepted British protection and external control, threatening other Maratha chiefs and triggering the Second Anglo-Maratha War.
66. **Answer:** It recognized Ranjit Singh north of the Sutlej while limiting his expansion toward cis-Sutlej states under Company protection.
67. **Answer:** First: Treaty of Madras; Second: Treaty of Mangalore; Third: Treaty of Seringapatam; the Fourth ended with Tipu's death rather than a negotiated treaty.
68. **Answer:** It ended the Company's remaining trade and made it a governing agency under increasingly centralized British supervision.
69. **Answer:** Examinations were held in Britain, required costly English education and travel, and used age and curriculum conditions few Indians could meet.
70. **Answer:** Codes standardized rules, but racial privilege, executive discretion, unequal access, and social hierarchy prevented equal legal experience.
71. **Answer:** Ripon encouraged elected non-official local members and financial responsibility, but franchise, funds, bureaucracy, and official control remained narrow.
72. **Answer:** 1861 used nomination; 1892 widened nomination through recommendation and budget questions; 1909 expanded election and introduced separate Muslim electorates.
73. **Answer:** It argued that salaries, pensions, profits, debt charges, and remittances transferred Indian surplus abroad without equivalent return.
74. **Answer:** *Kesari*: Bal Gangadhar Tilak; *Amrita Bazar Patrika*: Sisir Kumar and Motilal Ghosh; *Al-Hilal*: Abul Kalam Azad.

75. **Answer:** Intrusive plague measures provoked anger; Tilak's press politicized grievance; government used prosecution and imprisonment to curb militant criticism.
76. **Answer:** Simla sought protected Muslim representation through imperial negotiation; Swadeshi mobilized boycott and self-reliance against Bengal partition.
77. **Answer:** Bihar and Orissa were separated, the capital moved to Delhi, new organizations endured, and communal representation had already been institutionalized.
78. **Answer:** Wartime Defence of India powers normalized emergency coercion; Rowlatt extended it into peace; protest met lethal repression at Amritsar.
79. **Answer:** Shared anti-imperial grievance united constituencies, but religious aims, class interests, local conflicts, and expectations of nonviolence differed.
80. **Answer:** Swarajists entered limited councils to obstruct colonial rule; Congress accepted provincial ministries to govern under autonomy while maintaining a sovereignty claim.
81. **Answer:** HSRA: Bhagat Singh and socialist republican action; Chittagong: Surya Sen's armoury raid; Naujawan Bharat Sabha: open youth mobilization in Punjab.
82. **Answer:** An all-British commission offended representative claims, while dominion status, federalism, minority safeguards, and electorates remained disputed among opponents.
83. **Answer:** Nehru Report proposed dominion parliamentary federation and joint electorates; Fourteen Points demanded stronger provincial and Muslim safeguards, including separate electorates.
84. **Answer:** Salt was universal and state-taxed; breaking its law enabled simple, replicable action that linked sovereignty to everyday hardship.
85. **Answer:** Congress participation varied, communal representation remained deadlocked, princes and British interests differed, and the government retained final authority.
86. **Answer:** August Offer promised postwar framing with minority consent; Cripps offered a postwar body and provincial opt-

out; Cabinet Mission designed an immediate indirect Assembly and grouped union.

- 87. **Answer:** Britain declared India at war without consent; resignation defended sovereignty but gave the League space to mobilize against Congress rule.
- 88. **Answer:** Junagadh: plebiscite; Hyderabad: Operation Polo; Jammu and Kashmir: accession signed during tribal invasion.
- 89. **Answer:** Claim is an asserted title, control is actual administration, and dispute means competing claims remain unresolved despite territorial control.
- 90. **Answer:** Most states joined through instruments, guarantees, and covenants, but pressure and exceptional force in Hyderabad and disputed processes elsewhere qualify a purely consensual account.

## **Set 4 - Democracy, development, and federal accommodation**

### **Questions 91--120**

- 91. Why did the Constituent Assembly possess nationalist legitimacy despite indirect election on a limited franchise?
- 92. Match Nehru, Patel, Rajendra Prasad, and B.N. Rau with one constitution-making role each.
- 93. What did the Objectives Resolution contribute that committee reports alone could not?
- 94. Compare Fundamental Rights with Directive Principles by enforceability and purpose.
- 95. Why is India federal even though the Union holds residuary and emergency powers?
- 96. Distinguish parliamentary responsibility from presidential government.
- 97. What electoral problem did candidate symbols solve in 1951–52?
- 98. Why did registering women only as someone's wife or mother create a citizenship problem?

99. Compare Congress vote share and seat share in the first general election.
100. Why did linguistic reorganization tend to accommodate rather than automatically fragment India?
101. Match Andhra, Maharashtra–Gujarat, and Punjab reorganization with 1953, 1960, and 1966.
102. Distinguish French *de facto* transfer in 1954 from *de jure* transfer in 1962.
103. Why did India's mixed economy not mean equal weight for public and private sectors in every industry?
104. Compare the Mahalanobis strategy with the First Plan's priorities.
105. What did the elected communist government in Kerala demonstrate, and why was its 1959 dismissal controversial?
106. Match Panchsheel, Bandung, and Belgrade with bilateral principles, Afro-Asian conference, and first Non-Aligned summit.
107. Why did the 1962 war damage more than India's military position?
108. Compare Shastri's 1965 food strategy with the later Green Revolution's regional effects.
109. What did the 1967 election reveal about the "Congress system"?
110. Why did bank nationalization strengthen Indira Gandhi politically as well as economically?
111. Connect the East Pakistan refugee crisis, Indo-Soviet Treaty, and December 1971 war.
112. What did the Simla Agreement change about the Kashmir ceasefire line?
113. Compare the Allahabad High Court judgment and Emergency proclamation as legal and political events.
114. Why is the 1977 election central to assessing Indian democratic resilience?
115. Match the Assam, Punjab, and Mizoram accords with their central conflict.
116. How did Mandal and the Rath Yatra reorganize political competition along different axes?
117. Why was the 1991 reform programme both a crisis response

and a structural shift?

118. Distinguish the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments by institution.
119. What did the sequence of governments from 1996 to 1999 show about coalition arithmetic?
120. Compare the political bases of the 1999 NDA and 2004 UPA governments.

## Answers 91--120

91. **Answer:** It drew authority from mass nationalism, represented varied regions and groups, deliberated publicly, and created universal suffrage wider than its own electorate.
92. **Answer:** Nehru chaired Union committees; Patel chaired Advisory and Provincial committees; Prasad presided; Rau prepared comparative advice and an integrated draft.
93. **Answer:** It stated popular sovereignty, republicanism, justice, equality, freedom, safeguards, and peace as the Assembly's shared constitutional destination.
94. **Answer:** Rights are judicially enforceable limits and entitlements; Directive Principles are non-justiciable goals directing social and economic governance.
95. **Answer:** Union and state governments derive constitutionally assigned powers rather than ordinary delegation, even though the design deliberately strengthens the Union.
96. **Answer:** In parliamentarism the ministry depends on lower-house confidence and the head of state is normally constitutional; presidential executives have separate electoral tenure.
97. **Answer:** Symbols enabled voters with limited literacy to identify parties and candidates on separate ballot boxes.
98. **Answer:** Equal suffrage required each woman to possess an individual public identity, but strict correction initially excluded millions who followed patriarchal naming custom.
99. **Answer:** Congress won roughly 45 per cent of votes but 364 of 489 seats because first-past-the-post magnified a plurality.
100. **Answer:** It gave language-based identity a constitutional state arena, allowing regional pride and Indian citizenship to

coexist, though minorities within states still faced problems.

101. **Answer:** Andhra: 1953; Maharashtra–Gujarat: 1960; Punjab: 1966.
102. **Answer:** India administered Puducherry and the other settlements from 1954; treaty ratification completed French legal transfer in 1962.
103. **Answer:** The state reserved commanding sectors and directed planning, while private enterprise continued in consumer goods, agriculture, trade, and many industries under regulation.
104. **Answer:** The First Plan prioritized agriculture, irrigation, and stabilization; Mahalanobis emphasized heavy industry and domestic capital-goods capacity.
105. **Answer:** It showed communists could win and govern electorally; dismissal under Article 356 raised questions about Union interference and democratic alternation.
106. **Answer:** Panchsheel: bilateral principles with China; Bandung: Afro-Asian conference; Belgrade: first Non-Aligned summit.
107. **Answer:** It exposed intelligence and planning failures, weakened Nehru's authority, altered defence spending, and damaged assumptions about China policy.
108. **Answer:** Procurement and price institutions supported food strategy; high-yield packages later raised output but favored irrigated regions, larger cultivators, and input-intensive crops unevenly.
109. **Answer:** Congress remained in Union office but state defeats, defections, and opposition coalitions showed one-party dominance could fracture.
110. **Answer:** It expanded state leverage over credit while giving Indira a popular left measure against the Congress Syndicate.
111. **Answer:** Repression produced refugees and strategic pressure; the Soviet treaty reduced external risk; war enabled Bangladesh's liberation and Pakistani eastern surrender.
112. **Answer:** It redesignated the 1949 ceasefire line as the Line of Control and embedded it in a bilateral framework without making it an international boundary.

113. **Answer:** The court invalidated Indira's election on specified practices; the executive then proclaimed Emergency and sharply restricted opposition and liberty.
114. **Answer:** Voters peacefully removed an authoritarian incumbent and transferred power to the first non-Congress Union government.
115. **Answer:** Assam: migration and citizenship; Punjab: autonomy, territory, and militancy; Mizoram: insurgency resolved through disarmament and statehood.
116. **Answer:** Mandal mobilized OBC representation and caste justice; the Rath Yatra mobilized Hindu identity around Ayodhya.
117. **Answer:** A balance-of-payments emergency forced stabilization, while licensing, trade, investment, and public-sector changes created a durable liberalizing framework.
118. **Answer:** The Seventy-third constitutionalized rural panchayats; the Seventy-fourth constitutionalized urban municipalities.
119. **Answer:** Largest-party status was insufficient without allies; outside support and regional parties determined survival until a pre-electoral coalition gained a workable majority.
120. **Answer:** The NDA was a BJP-led pre-electoral coalition with Vajpayee; the UPA was Congress-led and initially relied on Left and regional support around a common programme.

## **Set 5 - Movements, organizations, places, and political language**

### **Questions 121--150**

121. Match Calicut, Surat, Chennai, Mumbai, and Kolkata with the European power or settlement milestone most associated with each before 1700.
122. Why did European companies depend on Indian merchants, financiers, soldiers, and rulers even when gaining territorial power?

123. Match Colachel, Arcot, Wandiwash, and Biderra with the defeated European or Indian rival.
124. What geographical advantage did Bengal revenue give Company expansion beyond Bengal?
125. Compare Mysore, Maratha, and Sikh resistance to Company expansion by political structure.
126. Why did the annexation of Awadh generate grievances among taluqdars, peasants, court dependants, and sepoys simultaneously?
127. Match Paika, Wahabi, Faraizi, and Kuka movements with Odisha, Patna-border networks, Bengal, and Punjab.
128. What common mechanism connected forest regulation, moneylending, land alienation, and many Adivasi uprisings?
129. Match Ramabai, Savitribai Phule, and Begum Rokeya with a major educational or gender intervention.
130. Why should “reform” include anti-caste critique and women’s agency rather than only elite male legislation?
131. Match Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, Indian Association, and Madras Mahajana Sabha with their regional base.
132. What did Congress’s annual sessions achieve before it possessed a mass organization?
133. Compare Lal-Bal-Pal as regional mobilizers rather than as a single identical ideology.
134. Match *Bande Mataram*, *Young India*, *Harijan*, and *Ghadar* with an associated political current.
135. Why were newspapers both organizational instruments and targets of colonial law?
136. Match Komagata Maru, Kakori, Chittagong, and Moirang with their movement context.
137. What distinguished the first INA under Mohan Singh from the reorganized INA under Subhas Bose?
138. Why did the INA trials have greater political impact than the INA’s battlefield outcome?
139. Match Tebhaga, Telangana, and Punnappa-Vayalar with Bengal, Hyderabad state, and Travancore.
140. Compare peasant, worker, Dalit, women’s, business, and princely-state politics by one central demand each.

141. Why can Congress–social movement relations be both cooperative and conflictual?
142. Match Ambedkar, Periyar, and Sahajanand Saraswati with Dalit rights, Self-Respect, and peasant organization.
143. What did the All India States Peoples' Conference seek that Congress in British India alone could not deliver?
144. Match Faridabad, Ulhasnagar, and Lajpat Nagar with refugee rehabilitation.
145. Why did refugee property and documentary claims distribute rehabilitation unequally?
146. Match Chandigarh, Kurnool, and Puducherry with reorganization, Andhra statehood, and French transfer.
147. What is the memory link connecting Galwan, Pahalgam, and the Line of Control?
148. Why must an official military damage claim be attributed rather than written as neutral fact?
149. Match ISRO, Election Commission, Census organization, and Finance Commission with their constitutional or institutional function.
150. What does a place-event matrix add that a chronology alone cannot?

## Answers 121--150

121. **Answer:** Calicut: Vasco da Gama's 1498 arrival; Surat: durable English foothold; Chennai: Fort St George; Mumbai: Portuguese-to-English transfer; Kolkata: three-village English settlement.
122. **Answer:** Companies lacked sufficient local revenue, knowledge, labour, credit, transport, legitimacy, and manpower to operate independently of Indian networks.
123. **Answer:** Colachel: Dutch defeated by Travancore; Arcot: Chanda Sahib's side checked by Clive; Wandiwash: French defeated; Biderra: Dutch expedition defeated.
124. **Answer:** A rich, regular fiscal base paid armies, debt, supplies, and diplomacy, allowing conquest to be financed with Indian revenue.
125. **Answer:** Mysore was centralized under Haidar and Tipu;

Maratha power was confederated; Sikh power consolidated from misls into Ranjit Singh's kingdom.

126. **Answer:** Annexation displaced the court and taluqdars, disturbed tenure and revenue, hurt dependants, and angered Bengal Army recruits with Awadh family ties.
127. **Answer:** Paika: Odisha; Wahabi: Patna and frontier-linked networks; Faraizi: Bengal; Kuka: Punjab.
128. **Answer:** Colonial property and forest rules empowered outsiders and officials, undermining customary access while debt converted vulnerability into dispossession.
129. **Answer:** Ramabai: women's education and critique of high-caste patriarchy; Savitribai: girls' and oppressed-caste schooling; Rokeya: Muslim women's education and feminist writing.
130. **Answer:** Social change emerged through oppressed people's organization, education, print, labour, and resistance, not merely colonial statutes or upper-caste initiative.
131. **Answer:** Poona Sabha: western India; Indian Association: Bengal; Madras Mahajana Sabha: southern India.
132. **Answer:** They created recurring all-India deliberation, trained leadership, coordinated petitions, and made shared grievances visible across provinces.
133. **Answer:** Lajpat Rai mobilized Punjab, Tilak Maharashtra, and B.C. Pal Bengal; they overlapped on swaraj and boycott but differed in constituency and emphasis.
134. **Answer:** *Bande Mataram*: Swadeshi/militant nationalism; *Young India*: Gandhian politics; *Harijan*: anti-untouchability and constructive work; *Ghadar*: expatriate revolution.
135. **Answer:** Print connected dispersed readers, arguments, and campaigns; press restrictions, securities, seizure, and prosecution tried to break that infrastructure.
136. **Answer:** Komagata Maru: racial migration exclusion and Ghadar era; Kakori: HRA; Chittagong: Surya Sen group; Moirang: INA campaign.
137. **Answer:** Mohan Singh organized prisoners in 1942 but clashed with Japanese control; Bose rebuilt political command, provisional government, recruitment, and military symbolism in 1943.

138. **Answer:** Public defence of accused officers united parties, stirred armed-forces discontent, and weakened imperial legitimacy after the military campaign had failed.
139. **Answer:** Tebhaga: Bengal; Telangana: Hyderabad state; Punnapra-Vayalar: Travancore.
140. **Answer:** Peasants: rent or land; workers: wages and organization; Dalits: dignity and representation; women: equal citizenship; business: economic autonomy; state peoples: responsible government.
141. **Answer:** They could unite against colonial power while clashing over property, wages, caste, gender, representation, timing, and control of mobilization.
142. **Answer:** Ambedkar: Dalit rights; Periyar: Self-Respect; Sahanand Saraswati: peasant organization.
143. **Answer:** It coordinated responsible-government and civil-liberty struggles in princely territories not governed directly by British Indian legislatures.
144. **Answer:** Faridabad: planned rehabilitation township; Ulhasnagar: major Sindhi settlement; Lajpat Nagar: Delhi refugee colony.
145. **Answer:** Prior property, caste, class, literacy, connections, gender, and documents shaped access to land, housing, credit, and compensation.
146. **Answer:** Chandigarh: Punjab reorganization and shared capital; Kurnool: first Andhra capital; Puducherry: French de facto and de jure transfer.
147. **Answer:** All require precise frontier geography: Galwan lies on the India–China LAC, Pahalgam in Indian-administered J&K, and the LoC divides Indian- and Pakistani-administered sectors.
148. **Answer:** Belligerents possess strategic incentives and incomplete information; the event may be established while targets, losses, and success remain contested.
149. **Answer:** ISRO: space programme; Election Commission: election control; Census organization: enumeration; Finance Commission: periodic fiscal-distribution recommendations.
150. **Answer:** It retrieves spatial clustering, routes, frontiers, and

regional contrast, showing how the same date or movement operated differently by location.

## **Set 6 - Historiography, comparison, and analytical judgment**

### **Questions 151--180**

151. Contrast colonial, nationalist, Marxist, Cambridge, subaltern, and feminist approaches in one phrase each.
152. Why is James Mill's periodization analytically dangerous?
153. What does C.A. Bayly's work add to explanations of early Indian nationality?
154. Compare R.P. Dutt and A.R. Desai in their Marxist treatment of nationalism.
155. What does Ranajit Guha mean by autonomy of subaltern politics, and what is one criticism?
156. How does feminist historiography change the study of reform and Partition?
157. Why should archival silence be treated as evidence of power rather than proof that nothing happened?
158. Give a contingent, non-civilizational explanation for British conquest.
159. Why is the "orientalist versus anglicist" frame useful but incomplete for education policy?
160. Compare nationalist and subaltern interpretations of 1857.
161. What evidence supports calling 1857 more than a sepoy mutiny, and what limits an all-India national-war label?
162. Why is communalism treated as modern political construction rather than timeless religious hostility?
163. Compare economic nationalism with later swadeshi practice.
164. What is the strongest achievement and strongest limitation of Moderate nationalism?
165. Why did Sumit Sarkar resist a simple heroic narrative of Swadeshi?

166. Compare Cambridge emphasis on patronage with nationalist emphasis on ideology.
167. How can Gandhi be interpreted as both a mass democratizer and a manager of social conflict?
168. What does Judith Brown's emphasis on Gandhian mobilization help explain, and what can it understate?
169. Compare Ambedkar's constitutional strategy with Gandhi's moral-social approach to caste.
170. Why should revolutionary nationalism not be judged only by military success?
171. Give one elite and one popular explanation for the Pakistan demand's growth.
172. Why is Partition best treated as contingent rather than inevitable?
173. Compare high-political and everyday histories of refugee rehabilitation.
174. What does Granville Austin's "seamless web" connect?
175. Give one democratic deficit and one legitimating feature of the Constituent Assembly.
176. Why can a strong Union be read as both integrative and centralizing?
177. Compare "Congress system" and "dominant party" without equating dominance with one-party dictatorship.
178. Why did the Emergency not prove that constitutional democracy had permanently failed?
179. How should economic liberalization be judged beyond a growth-versus-state binary?
180. Give a balanced assessment of Indian democracy from 2019 to 10 August 2026.

## Answers 151--180

151. **Answer:** Colonial: imperial order; nationalist: anti-colonial agency; Marxist: class and political economy; Cambridge: patronage competition; subaltern: autonomous popular politics; feminist: gendered power and experience.
152. **Answer:** Dividing history into Hindu, Muslim, and British eras

makes religion the essence of rule, flattens diversity, and legitimizes colonial modernity.

153. **Answer:** He traces older territorial, moral, informational, and public traditions without assuming either a ready-made nation or purely colonial invention.
154. **Answer:** Dutt emphasized colonial capitalism and bourgeois limits; Desai systematically related nationalist phases and organizations to changing social classes.
155. **Answer:** Popular politics possessed logics not reducible to elite leadership; criticism notes fragmentation, romanticization, and insufficient attention to gender or institutions in some work.
156. **Answer:** It centers women's agency, household coercion, sexuality, honour, property, abduction, recovery, and the gendered boundary between public and private.
157. **Answer:** Institutions preserve officials and literate elites unevenly; absence can result from exclusion, destruction, fear, or categories that made experience unrecordable.
158. **Answer:** Use fiscal-military capacity, naval reinforcement, corporate credit, Bengal revenue, diplomacy, Indian allies, rival fragmentation, and contingent battles.
159. **Answer:** It identifies a real policy dispute but can omit vernacular education, missionary diversity, Indian demand, employment incentives, gender, caste, and local institutions.
160. **Answer:** Nationalist readings stress anti-colonial unity and sacrifice; subaltern readings recover regional popular action, local grievances, and autonomy from elite command.
161. **Answer:** Civil rebellion, peasant action, restored rulers, and urban participation exceed barracks; limited geography, divided aims, and loyalist regions constrain an all-India national label.
162. **Answer:** Census categories, separate electorates, provincial competition, print, class interests, reform, and political choices converted religious identity into mass political antagonism.
163. **Answer:** Economic nationalism diagnosed drain and deindustrialization; Swadeshi translated critique into boycott, in-

digenous enterprise, national education, and consumption politics.

164. **Answer:** Achievement: durable organization and economic-political critique; limitation: narrow social reach and excessive faith in imperial persuasion.
165. **Answer:** He emphasized class and regional limits, internal strategy conflict, coercive boycott episodes, and the gap between mobilization and durable organization.
166. **Answer:** Cambridge analysis highlights local brokers, offices, and factional competition; nationalist analysis emphasizes shared critique, sovereignty, and political education.
167. **Answer:** He widened disciplined participation and moralized politics while restraining violence, class escalation, and movements he believed threatened unity or control.
168. **Answer:** It clarifies organization, brokerage, and strategic limits around Gandhi; it can understate autonomous popular meanings and structural inequality.
169. **Answer:** Ambedkar emphasized rights, representation, law, education, and annihilation of caste; Gandhi emphasized moral reform, atonement, and transformation within Hindu society.
170. **Answer:** It influenced political imagination, sacrifice, repression, youth organization, international networks, INA solidarity, and the legitimacy of colonial coercion.
171. **Answer:** Elite: constitutional safeguards and League strategy; popular: provincial grievances, religious symbolism, patronage, land and class conflict, and mass campaigning.
172. **Answer:** Cabinet Mission alternatives existed, positions changed, provincial politics differed, and choices, violence, British timing, and institutional breakdown shaped the outcome.
173. **Answer:** High politics studies ministries, pacts, and property law; everyday history examines camps, documents, family separation, caste, gender, work, and unequal entitlements.
174. **Answer:** National unity, democratic government, and social revolution through rights, institutions, federalism, and Directive Principles.

175. **Answer:** Deficit: indirect limited-franchise election; legitimacy: nationalist authority, diverse deliberation, public debate, and creation of universal suffrage.
176. **Answer:** It helped integrate territory, plan development, and manage crisis, but emergency powers, governors, fiscal dependence, and boundary authority could weaken state autonomy.
177. **Answer:** Congress predominance organized competition through factions and elections; opposition, constitutional alternation, and voter choice remained, unlike a legally monopolized party state.
178. **Answer:** Courts and institutions were damaged, but voters removed the government in 1977 and later amendments strengthened safeguards.
179. **Answer:** Assess stabilization, competition, productivity, welfare, employment, inequality, regional effects, regulation, public goods, and crisis vulnerability together.
180. **Answer:** Elections, coalition return, protest, repeal, and judicial review showed resilience; civil-liberty, deliberation, federal-consent, disclosure, and administrative-equality disputes showed strain.

## Set 7 - Cumulative synthesis and recent change

### Questions 181--210

181. Build a four-link chain from Bengal revenue to Company territorial expansion.
182. Compare the 1765 Diwani, 1858 Crown transfer, and 1950 republican commencement as three changes in sovereignty.
183. Which common problem links Permanent Settlement, indigo cultivation, Deccan debt, and Bardoli assessment?
184. Trace one institutional line from early press regulation to the constitutional freedom of expression.

185. Compare the political geography of 1857, Swadeshi, Non-Cooperation, and Quit India.
186. Put Congress foundation, first mass Gandhian campaign, provincial ministries, Quit India, and independence in order with dates.
187. Match Moderates, militant nationalists, revolutionaries, Swarajists, and Gandhians with their characteristic primary method.
188. Why did every major all-India movement contain local objectives that could exceed central leadership's programme?
189. Compare separate electorates in 1909, reserved seats after the Poona Pact, and constitutional SC/ST reservation after 1950.
190. What distinguishes a commission report, a political pact, a statute, and a constitutional amendment?
191. Give one example each of a proposal never implemented, an Act implemented later, and an Act later repealed.
192. Why must office-holder chronologies avoid attributing every event during a tenure to personal design?
193. Connect Kargil, the 2001 Parliament attack, Mumbai 2008, Pulwama–Balakot, Galwan, and Pahalgam–Operation Sindoor by security type.
194. What did the 1999 NDA term establish about coalition government?
195. Compare rights-based measures of the UPA period with targeted digital welfare after 2014.
196. Why did demonetization and GST require different constitutional and administrative descriptions?
197. Match RTI, MGNREGA, Forest Rights Act, Right to Education, and Food Security Act with their protected interest.
198. What did the 2014 and 2019 elections change in the party system, and what did 2024 partially reverse?
199. Distinguish the Article 370 presidential orders from the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act.
200. What exactly did the Supreme Court uphold and reject in the December 2023 Article 370 judgment?
201. Distinguish CAA enactment, statutory commencement, application rules, and a nationwide NRC.

202. Why were Assam's anti-CAA concerns partly different from those at Shaheen Bagh?
203. Compare the nationwide lockdown's state-capacity achievement with its migrant-welfare failure.
204. What sequence took the three farm laws from policy to legal termination?
205. Distinguish the 2019 Ayodhya title judgment from the 2024 temple consecration.
206. Why did the 106th Amendment not reserve seats for women in the 2024 Lok Sabha election?
207. What did the electoral-bonds judgment hold about voter information and corporate funding?
208. Match IPC, CrPC, and Evidence Act with BNS, BNSS, and BSA, and state the commencement date of the replacements.
209. What do Chandrayaan-3, CoWIN, digital payments, and Census 2027 reveal about both capacity and risk?
210. Write a three-sentence synthesis linking colonial state formation, mass nationalism, constitutional democracy, and developments through 10 August 2026.

## Answers 181--210

181. **Answer:** Diwani produced Bengal revenue; revenue financed trained armies and credit; armies won territory; territorial revenue then financed further expansion.
182. **Answer:** Diwani gave a company fiscal sovereignty under imperial grant; 1858 transferred Company rule to Crown; 1950 vested republican authority under a Constitution deriving legitimacy from the people.
183. **Answer:** State or commercial demands reshaped agrarian power while cultivators bore unequal risks involving rent, price, credit, coercion, and insecure rights.
184. **Answer:** Licensing and securities provoked press resistance; nationalist newspapers defended public criticism; civil-liberty politics culminated in Article 19(1)(a), subject to constitutional restrictions.
185. **Answer:** 1857 was strongest in north-central regions; Swadeshi

centered on Bengal; Non-Cooperation spread widely through varied local campaigns; Quit India was nationwide but uneven and decentralized.

186. **Answer:** Congress 1885; Non-Cooperation 1920; ministries 1937; Quit India 1942; independence 1947.
187. **Answer:** Moderates: petitions and councils; militants: boycott and passive resistance; revolutionaries: armed clandestine action; Swarajists: obstruction inside councils; Gandhians: mass nonviolent non-cooperation.
188. **Answer:** Participants interpreted national calls through rent, wages, caste, forest, gender, religious, and local-authority conflicts that central programmes could not fully contain.
189. **Answer:** 1909 separated Muslim electorates; Poona retained joint electorates with reserved Dalit seats; the Constitution reserves SC/ST candidates within a universal common electorate.
190. **Answer:** A report recommends, a pact records negotiated political agreement, a statute creates ordinary law, and an amendment changes constitutional text through a special procedure.
191. **Answer:** Unimplemented: 1935 all-India federation; implemented later: 1919 dyarchy from 1921; repealed: the three farm Acts of 2020 in 2021.
192. **Answer:** Cabinets, legislatures, officials, courts, movements, international pressures, and inherited institutions also cause outcomes; tenure establishes context, not sole authorship.
193. **Answer:** Kargil was limited war across the LoC; 2001 and 2008 were major terrorist attacks; Balakot and Sindoor were cross-border retaliation; Galwan was an India–China LAC clash.
194. **Answer:** A pre-electoral alliance with negotiated partners could complete a full Union term despite no single party initially commanding the entire coalition majority.
195. **Answer:** UPA laws framed information, work, forest, education, and food as entitlements; later systems emphasized identified beneficiaries, direct transfer, portability, and digital delivery.

196. **Answer:** Demonetization was an executive-monetary withdrawal with sudden implementation; GST was a constitutional and legislative federal tax reform administered through the GST Council.
197. **Answer:** RTI: information; MGNREGA: rural work; FRA: forest tenure and community rights; RTE: elementary education; NFSA: subsidized food entitlement.
198. **Answer:** BJP gained a single-party majority in 2014 and enlarged it in 2019; in 2024 it remained largest but again depended on coalition partners.
199. **Answer:** The orders altered constitutional application and made Article 370 largely inoperative; the Act divided the former state into J&K and Ladakh Union Territories.
200. **Answer:** The Court upheld the operative constitutional outcome and temporary character of Article 370, but rejected the Article 367 device used to alter Article 370's meaning.
201. **Answer:** Assent came 12 December 2019, commencement 10 January 2020, rules 11 March 2024; none of these steps created a nationwide citizen register.
202. **Answer:** Assam protest emphasized migration and Indigenous-linguistic protection regardless of religion; Shaheen Bagh emphasized religious equality, documents, and secular citizenship.
203. **Answer:** The state imposed uniform restrictions rapidly, but short notice, stopped transport, informal work, and place-tied welfare imposed disproportionate costs on migrants.
204. **Answer:** Parliament enacted them in September 2020; farmers mobilized and courts stayed implementation; government announced withdrawal; Parliament repealed them on 30 November 2021.
205. **Answer:** The judgment allocated civil title, ordered remedies, and condemned illegal acts; consecration was a later religious-political ceremony under the trust arrangement.
206. **Answer:** Article 334A ties operation to delimitation after publication of the first post-amendment census figures; those steps had not occurred by 2024.
207. **Answer:** Anonymous donations violated voters' Article 19(1)(a)

information right, and removal of limits on corporate contributions was arbitrary.

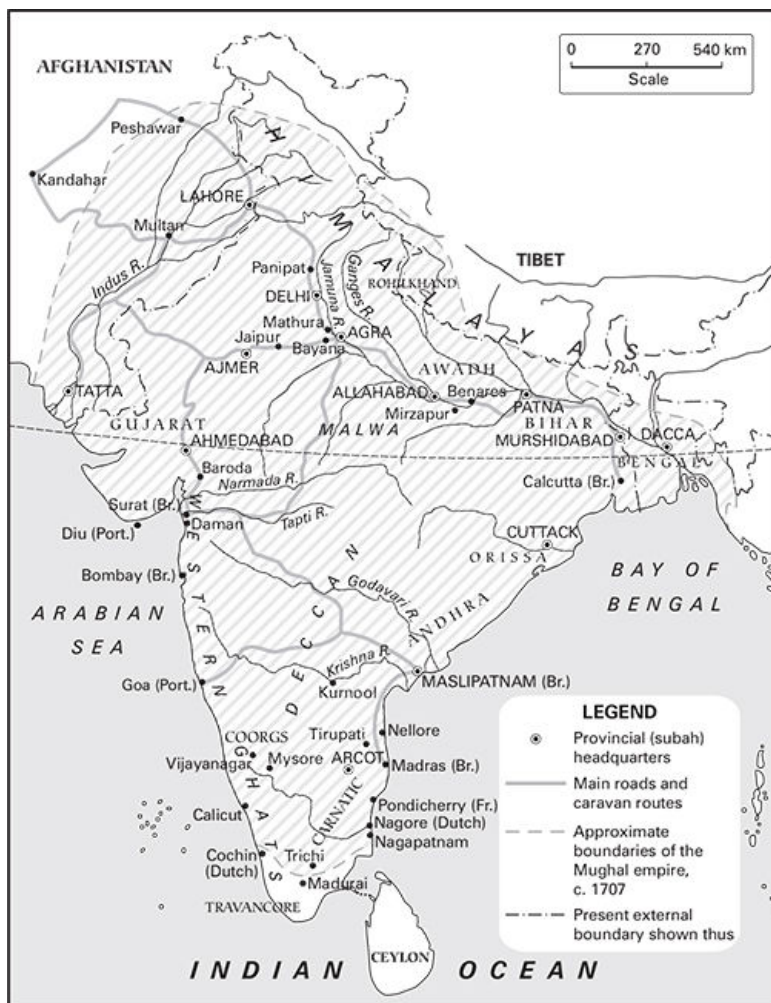
208. **Answer:** IPC became BNS, CrPC became BNSS, and Evidence Act became BSA; the replacements commenced on 1 July 2024 subject to notified details.
209. **Answer:** They show scalable scientific and digital coordination, while also raising exclusion, privacy, cybersecurity, reliability, access, and institutional-dependence risks.
210. **Answer:** Company conquest built a centralized fiscal-military state through Indian revenue and alliances. Mass nationalism transformed economic, social, and political grievances into a claim of popular sovereignty realized through a federal parliamentary Constitution. Through 10 August 2026, elections, welfare, technology, protest, courts, coalition bargaining, and security conflict continued to test how equally that sovereignty operated.

# Modern India: Map and Location Companion

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**Historical maps compress change into a single frame.** Revise each one in the same order: identify the date, locate the dominant power, trace the boundary or network, connect places to events, and note what the map cannot prove. Boundaries are schematic snapshots, not claims about present-day sovereignty.

## MI-M01 - Mughal Empire in 1707



### What to locate first

- Delhi and Agra, the long-standing centres of imperial authority.
- The Deccan conquests of Bijapur and Golconda.
- Bengal, Awadh, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Malwa, and the Punjab as regions whose governors, elites, and military networks became increasingly important after Aurangzeb.

- Maratha centres in the western Deccan and the long distance between the imperial core and southern war zone.

## Historical process

The map captures the empire near its maximum formal extent at Aurangzeb's death, but territorial breadth did not mean uniform control. Long Deccan warfare strained the treasury and military establishment. The jagirdari crisis, court faction, zamindar assertion, regional revenue networks, and weak successions after 1707 altered how power worked. Hyderabad, Bengal, and Awadh emerged as successor states that retained Mughal administrative forms while exercising autonomy. The Marathas, Sikhs, Jats, and Afghan principalities followed different paths and cannot all be treated as Mughal successor provinces.

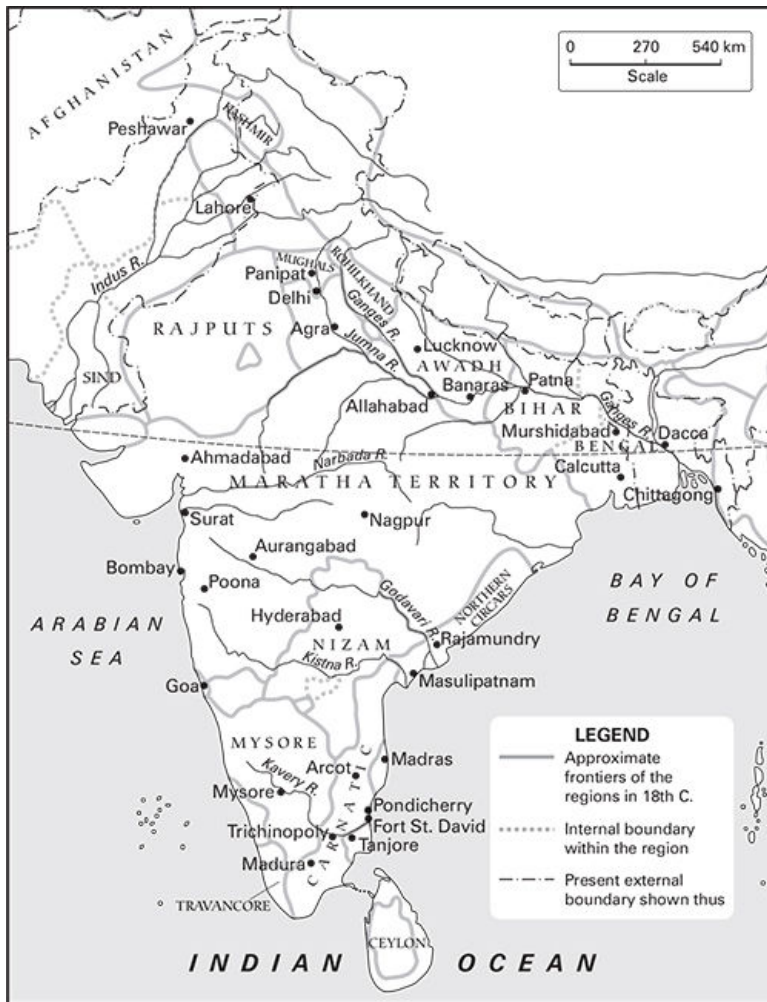
## Boundary caution

Formal sovereignty, tribute, military reach, and effective revenue control did not coincide. Read the frontier as an approximate zone.

## Retrieval prompts

1. Why did maximum territorial extent coexist with institutional strain?
2. Which three successor states grew from Mughal provincial structures?
3. Why is "sudden collapse in 1707" an inadequate explanation?

## MI-M02 - Regional Powers of the Eighteenth Century



### What to locate first

- Bengal, Awadh, and Hyderabad as major successor states.
- Maratha influence across western and central India.
- Mysore in the south, Sikh power in Punjab, and Jat/Rohilla zones in the north.

- Carnatic and the eastern coast, where European companies entered succession disputes.

## Historical process

Eighteenth-century India was a field of political recomposition, not simply an empty space awaiting British conquest. Regional states drew on Mughal revenue practices, bankers, merchants, military entrepreneurs, zamindars, and local lineages. Some protected trade and production; many faced fiscal pressure and succession conflict. The East India Company succeeded gradually by entering these competitive political systems, using Indian allies and credit, and then redirecting Bengal's revenues into further war.

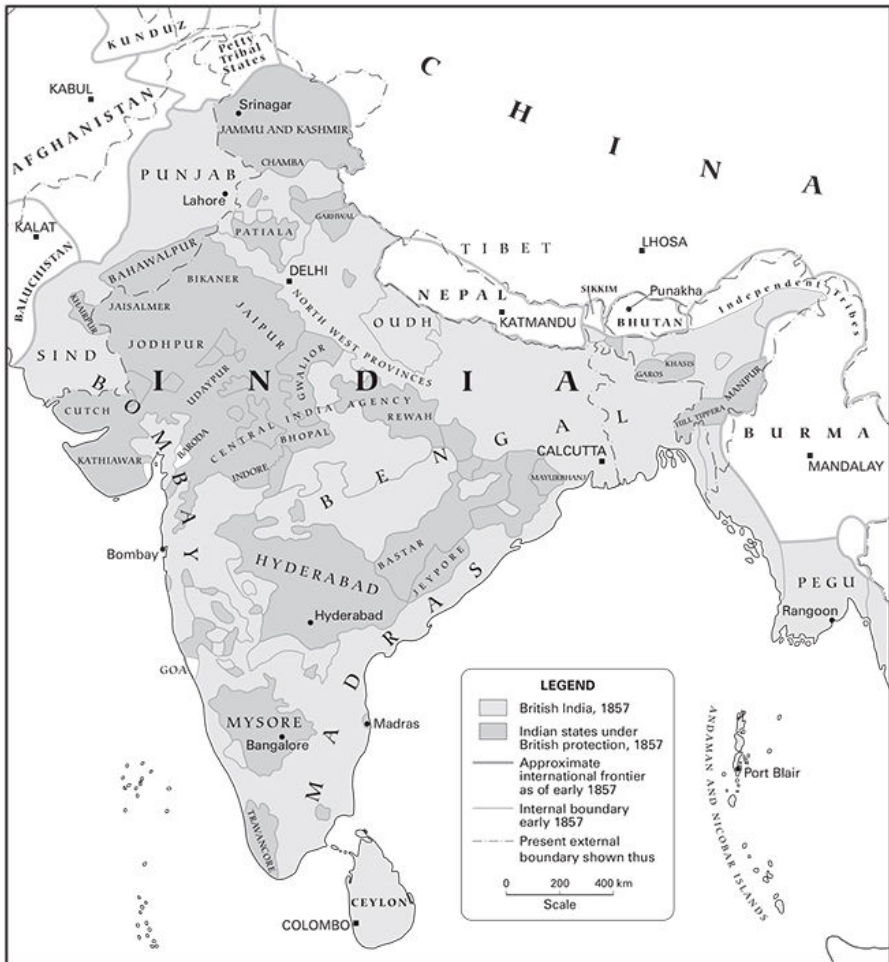
## Boundary caution

**Influence was layered.** Maratha claims to chauth, a ruler's nominal allegiance to the Mughal emperor, and local administrative control could overlap.

## Retrieval prompts

1. How did successor states combine continuity with autonomy?
2. Which powers challenged Company expansion most effectively?
3. Why should political fragmentation not be equated with economic collapse?

## MI-M03 - British Territories in 1857



### What to locate first

- The Bengal, Bombay, and Madras presidencies.
- Awadh, annexed in 1856, and the north Indian belt that became the core of the Revolt.
- Punjab, annexed in 1849, and Sindh, annexed in 1843.
- Major princely states such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Gwalior, and Rajputana states.

## Historical process

By 1857 the Company had combined direct annexation, treaty-based subordination, military conquest, the Subsidiary Alliance, and the Doctrine of Lapse. Directly governed provinces coexisted with princely states under paramountcy. This uneven structure shaped the Revolt: rebellion was strongest in much of north and central India, while several princes, elites, regions, and military groups remained neutral or supported the British.

## Boundary caution

The map distinguishes broad political categories, not the strength of local allegiance. A territory shaded British did not imply popular acceptance or uniform administration.

## Retrieval prompts

1. Which recent annexation became a major centre of revolt?
2. How did direct rule differ from paramountcy?
3. Why was the Revolt geographically uneven?

## MI-M04 - British India and the Princely States, c. 1904



### What to locate first

- Directly administered provinces across the coast, Gangetic plain, Punjab, and Assam.
- Hyderabad, Mysore, Kashmir, Baroda, Gwalior, Travancore, and the dense princely belts of Rajputana and central India.
- The north-western frontier and the imperial connection to Burma.

### Historical process

After 1858, the Crown abandoned routine annexation of loyal princely states and used paramountcy to control defence, ex-

ternal relations, succession, and often internal policy. Princes retained courts and administrations but not full sovereignty. Political mobilization therefore developed under two related but distinct systems: provincial nationalism in British India and Praja Mandal or people's movements in princely India.

### **Boundary caution**

“Princely state” covered enormous variation in size, administration, revenue, and political participation. The category does not imply equal autonomy.

### **Retrieval prompts**

1. Why did the Crown preserve princely states after 1858?
2. What did paramountcy permit the colonial state to control?
3. How did political mobilization differ in princely India?

## MI-M05 - India in 1947



### What to locate first

- The new Dominions of India and Pakistan, including Pakistan's separated western and eastern wings.
- Punjab and Bengal, both divided by the Radcliffe boundary.
- Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagadh as major accession problems.
- Delhi, Punjab, Bengal, and Sindh as central zones of displacement.

## Historical process

Independence created two Dominions and left more than 560 princely states to accede, normally on defence, external affairs, and communications. Partition divided provinces, services, assets, transport systems, armed forces, and communities. Radcliffe's lines were announced after Independence, intensifying uncertainty. Migration and violence were concentrated but not identical in Punjab, Bengal, Delhi, Sindh, and other regions.

## Boundary caution

Kashmir's political status became disputed after accession and war. The map is a historical snapshot, not a present-day boundary authority.

## Retrieval prompts

1. Why were Punjab and Bengal especially vulnerable to violence?
2. Which accession disputes required distinct solutions?
3. How did eastern and western Partition experiences differ?

## MI-M06 - India in 1956



### What to locate first

- Andhra Pradesh, formed after the Andhra movement and expanded in 1956.
- Kerala and Karnataka's predecessor, Mysore State.
- The large bilingual Bombay State before its 1960 division.
- Punjab and the north-east before later reorganizations.

### Historical process

Integration first merged princely territories and provinces into the Union; linguistic reorganization then redrew many internal boundaries. The States Reorganisation Commission reported in 1955, and the 1956 Act reorganized states largely around lan-

guage while weighing administration, security, and economic viability. Reorganization accommodated major demands but did not settle every regional, linguistic, tribal, or ethnic claim.

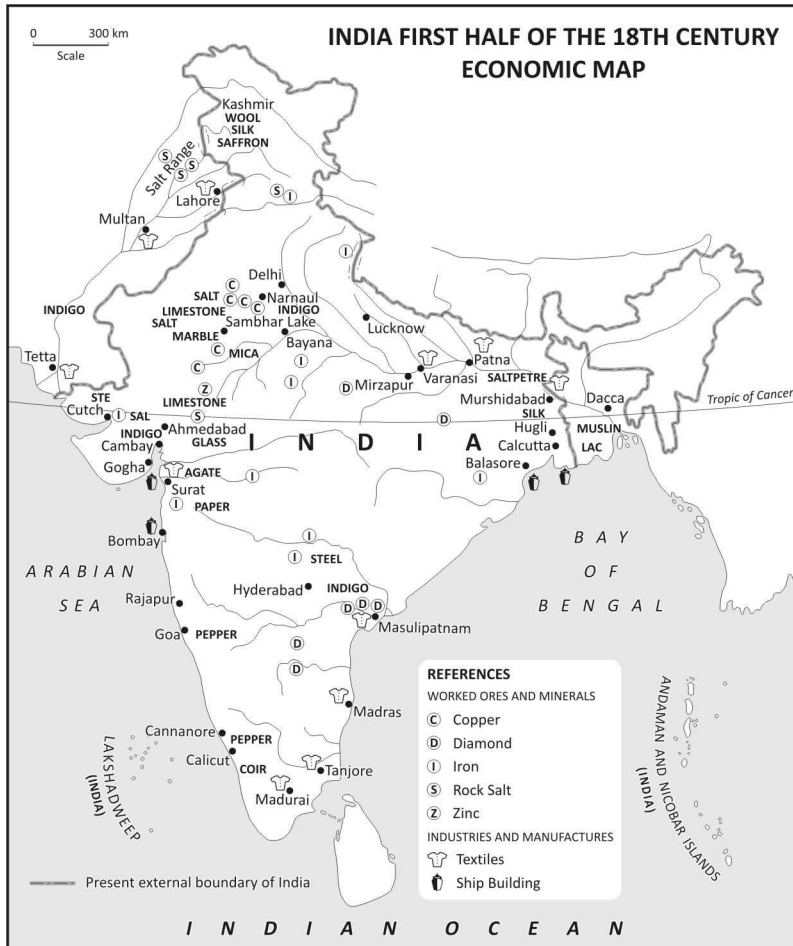
### **Boundary caution**

**This is not the current political map.** Later changes created Maharashtra and Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and other north-eastern states, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Telangana, and the current Union Territories.

### **Retrieval prompts**

1. What competing principles shaped reorganization?
2. Why did 1956 not end demands for new states?
3. Which large 1956 state was divided in 1960?

## MI-M07 - Economic Geography in the First Half of the Eighteenth Century



### What to locate first

- Textile centres in Bengal, Gujarat, the Coromandel Coast, and northern India.
- Ports such as Surat, Masulipatnam, Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay.
- Craft and commercial centres including Dhaka, Murshidabad, Patna, Agra, Lahore, and Ahmedabad.

- Mineral and manufacture symbols rather than political boundaries.

## Historical process

The map counters the idea that eighteenth-century political change produced universal economic paralysis. India remained embedded in Indian Ocean and overland trade, with strong textile, metal, shipbuilding, saltpetre, and handicraft production. Regional wars and changing patronage created disruption, but merchants, bankers, artisans, and revenue networks often adapted. Company political power later changed this relationship by coupling monopoly privilege and taxation with an imperial trading system.

## Boundary caution

Symbols indicate important centres, not complete production totals or equal scale. Absence from the map does not prove economic insignificance.

## Retrieval prompts

1. Which regions dominated textile production?
2. How does the map complicate a simple “eighteenth-century decay” thesis?
3. Why did control of Bengal transform Company expansion?

## MI-M08 - European Factories and Agencies, c. 1705



### What to locate first

- Portuguese Goa, Daman, and Diu.
- Dutch, English, French, and Danish settlements on the western and eastern coasts.
- Surat, Bombay, Madras, Pondicherry, Masulipatnam, Calcutta, and Chandernagore.
- Riverine Bengal factories linked to textile and saltpetre pro-

duction.

## Historical process

European companies entered an existing Asian commercial system through coastal factories, farmans, customs agreements, naval force, and negotiation with Indian rulers. A factory was a trading station and warehouse, not necessarily an industrial production site. The English advantage emerged over time from corporate finance, naval strength, state backing, military organization, diplomacy, and access to territorial revenue. It was not inevitable in 1705.

## Boundary caution

The map shows selected establishments, not the entire Asian trade network or the political power of each company.

## Retrieval prompts

1. What did “factory” mean in Company usage?
2. Which settlements anchored English, French, and Portuguese power?
3. Why was English victory not predetermined in 1705?

## MI-M09 - India in 1765



### What to locate first

- Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha after the Company received the Diwani.
- Awadh as a buffer and treaty-bound state after Buxar.
- Maratha territories and influence in western and central India.
- Mysore and the still-contested south.

### Historical process

Plassey in 1757 installed a dependent nawab and opened Bengal's resources to Company extraction; Buxar in 1764 defeated

the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II. The 1765 Treaty of Allahabad and Diwani grant gave the Company revenue-collection rights in Bengal, Bihar, and Odisha. Under Dual Government, Company revenue power coexisted with nominal nawabi administration, separating authority from responsibility until 1772.

### **Boundary caution**

The Diwani was a fiscal and political breakthrough, not immediate uniform territorial administration across India.

### **Retrieval prompts**

1. Why was Buxar more decisive militarily than Plassey?
2. What did the Diwani transfer?
3. Why was Awadh preserved rather than annexed in 1765?

## MI-M10 - India in 1805



### What to locate first

- Company-controlled Bengal, Madras, and Bombay territories.
- Hyderabad and Awadh under Subsidiary Alliances.
- Mysore after Tipu Sultan's defeat in 1799.
- Maratha territories after the Second Anglo-Maratha War.

### Historical process

Between 1765 and 1805 the Company converted eastern revenues into military expansion. Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance

required rulers to accept British troops, pay or cede territory, restrict diplomacy, and accept a Resident. The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War ended Tipu's rule. The Treaty of Bassein and Second Anglo-Maratha War extended Company influence, though Maratha resistance and political autonomy had not vanished.

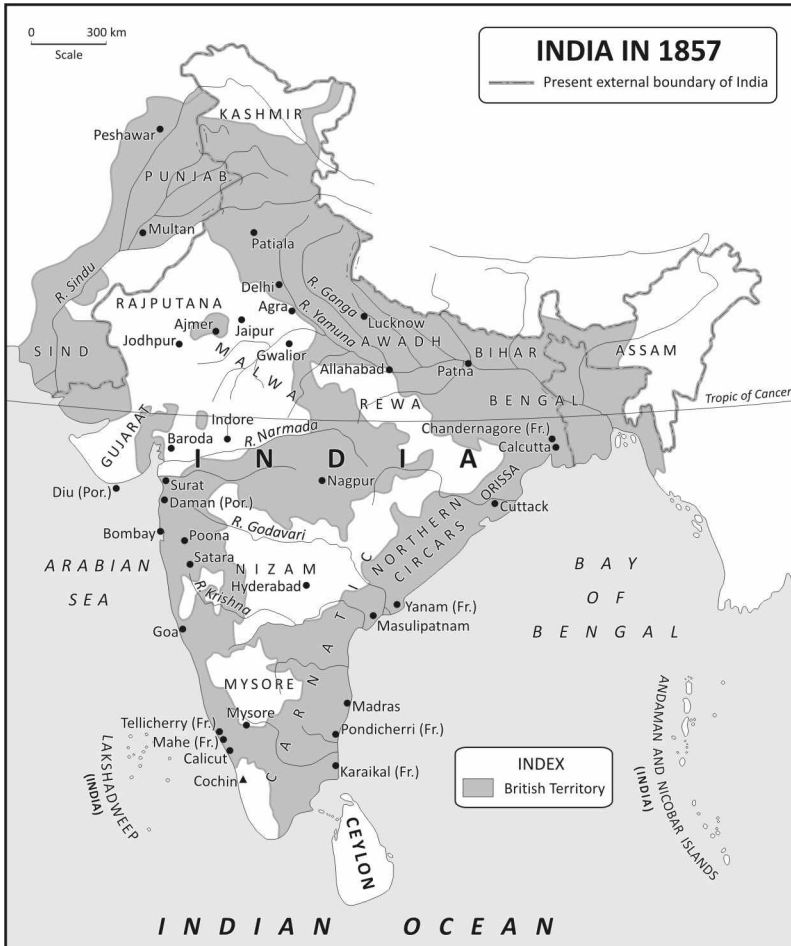
### **Boundary caution**

Treaty subordination, influence, and direct possession were different conditions. A state outside Company colour could still face a British Resident or binding alliance.

### **Retrieval prompts**

1. How did the Subsidiary Alliance reduce sovereignty?
2. Why was the Treaty of Bassein a turning point?
3. What remained unconquered or incompletely subordinated in 1805?

## MI-M11 - India in 1857: Direct and Indirect Rule



### What to locate first

- Direct British territory from Bengal through the north-west and across the presidencies.
- Princely concentrations in Rajputana, central India, Hyderabad, and western India.
- Delhi, Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bareilly, and central Indian revolt centres.

## Historical process

This frame should be read with the revolt geography. Sepoy networks carried rebellion from Meerut to Delhi and across much of the Bengal Army's recruitment zone. Awadh combined military, taluqdar, peasant, and court grievances. Jhansi and central India developed distinct coalitions. Punjab, Bengal proper, most of the south, and many princes did not join on the same scale, allowing the British to concentrate reinforcements.

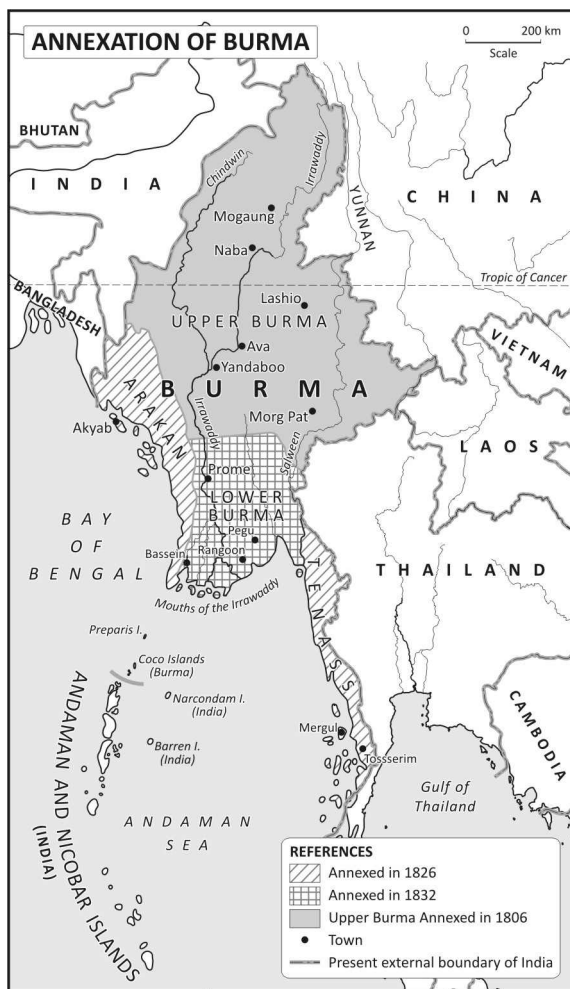
## Boundary caution

Political shading cannot represent internal rebellion, collaboration, neutrality, or changing local control during 1857–58.

## Retrieval prompts

1. Which spatial link joined recruitment patterns to rebellion?
2. Why was Awadh's revolt broader than a barracks mutiny?
3. Which regions and rulers aided British suppression?

## MI-M12 - Annexation of Burma



### What to locate first

- Arakan and Tenasserim, ceded after the First Anglo-Burmese War.
- Lower Burma and Pegu, annexed after the Second War.
- Upper Burma, annexed after the Third War in 1885.
- Assam, Manipur, Cachar, and the route between the Bay of Bengal and the Irrawaddy valley.

## Historical process

The First Anglo-Burmese War ended with the Treaty of Yandabo in 1826 and expanded Company influence on India's eastern frontier. Commercial ambitions and control of the Burmese coast drove the Second War in 1852. Rivalry, trade, and French influence framed the 1885 conquest of Upper Burma. Annexation was followed by prolonged resistance. Burma remained administered as part of British India until separation in 1937 and became independent in 1948.

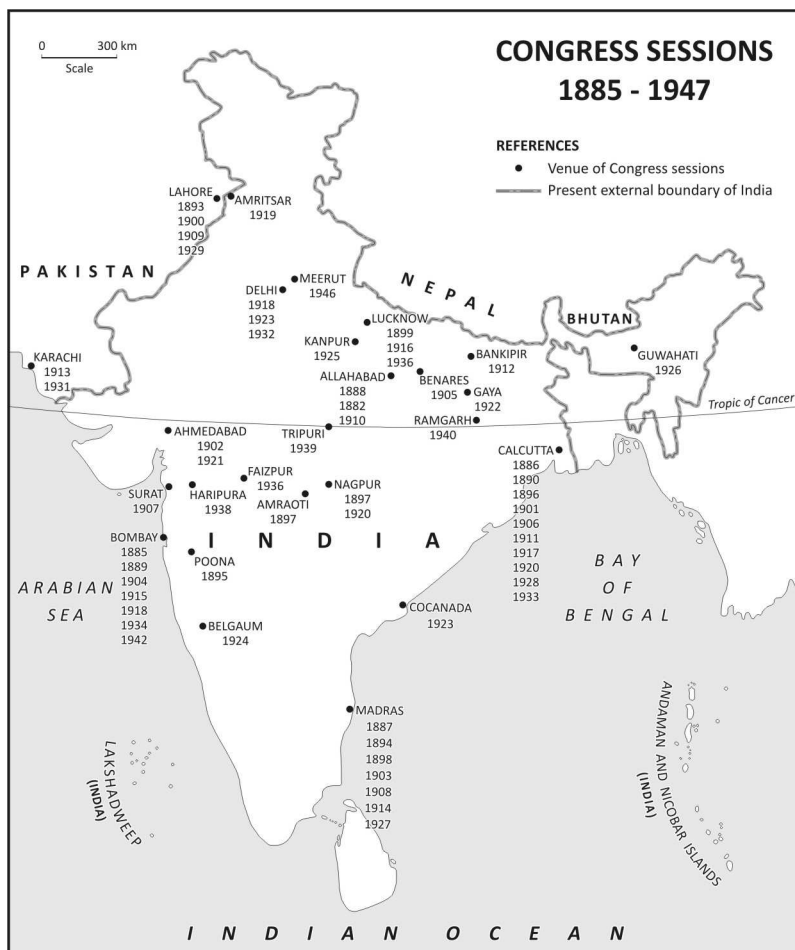
## Boundary caution

The map shows stages of annexation, not the duration or intensity of Burmese resistance.

## Retrieval prompts

1. What did the Treaty of Yandabo change?
2. Which war brought Lower Burma under British control?
3. Why did rapid royal surrender not mean immediate pacification?

## MI-M13 - Congress Sessions, 1885--1947



### What to locate first

- Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad as early recurring centres.
- Surat (1907), Lucknow (1916), Nagpur (1920), Lahore (1929), Karachi (1931), Haripura (1938), Tripuri (1939), and Bombay (1942).
- The widening geographic spread beyond presidency capitals.

Historical process

**Congress sessions marked shifts in organization and strategy.** Surat exposed the Moderate–Extremist split. Lucknow reunited Congress factions and produced the Congress-League Pact. Nagpur reorganized Congress territorially and adopted the Non-Cooperation programme. Lahore declared Purna Swaraj. Karachi paired political freedom with fundamental rights and a socio-economic programme. Haripura and Tripuri revealed tensions around Subhas Chandra Bose. Bombay authorized Quit India in August 1942.

Boundary caution

A session location does not measure movement strength in that region. National mobilization also depended on provincial organizations, local movements, underground networks, and groups outside Congress.

Retrieval prompts

- 1. Match Surat, Lucknow, Nagpur, Lahore, Karachi, and Bombay to their key decisions.
- 2. How did the spatial spread reflect organizational growth?
- 3. Why is a Congress-session map insufficient for the whole national movement?

Rapid place-event crosswalk

| Place           | High-yield association                                                 |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Plassey/Palashi | Conspiracy-backed Company victory, 1757                                |
| Buxar           | Company victory over Mir Qasim, Shuja-ud-Daula, and Shah Alam II, 1764 |

| Place         | High-yield association                                                   |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Srirangapatna | Mysore capital; Tipu Sultan's final defeat, 1799                         |
| Bassein/Vasai | Treaty with Peshwa Baji Rao II, 1802                                     |
| Barrackpore   | Sepoy unrest in 1824 and Mangal Pandey episode in 1857                   |
| Meerut        | Beginning of the open Revolt, 10 May 1857                                |
| Delhi         | Symbolic Mughal centre of the Revolt                                     |
| Lucknow       | Awadh resistance; Congress-League Pact, 1916                             |
| Amritsar      | Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 1919                                          |
| Chauri Chaura | Violent incident followed by withdrawal of Non-Cooperation, 1922         |
| Dandi         | Salt March destination, 1930                                             |
| Karachi       | Congress resolution on fundamental rights and economic policy, 1931      |
| Wardha        | Congress Working Committee decisions; Gandhian constructive institutions |
| Bombay/Mumbai | Congress foundation session, 1885; Quit India resolution, 1942           |
| Lahore        | Purna Swaraj resolution, 1929; Pakistan Resolution, 1940                 |
| Shimla        | Imperial capital and major constitutional conferences                    |
| Noakhali      | Communal violence and Gandhi's peace mission, 1946–47                    |
| Hyderabad     | Major princely-state integration completed through police action, 1948   |
| Junagadh      | Accession dispute and plebiscite, 1947–48                                |
| Kashmir       | Accession, war, and enduring territorial dispute from 1947               |

# Source note

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The Modern India volumes were developed from an integrated revision project drawing on Bipan Chandra's *History of Modern India*, Sekhar Bandyopadhyay's *From Plassey to Partition and After*, and the Spectrum survey *A Brief History of Modern India*. Post-2019 coverage uses an official-source register with an evidence cutoff of 10 August 2026. The present books reorganize and independently edit that research into a continuous narrative and separate source claims from editorial synthesis.

# Selected bibliography

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# About the author

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Gaurav Tiwari is an educator, WordPress developer, and the founder of Gatilab. His teaching work focuses on making difficult material easier to understand without flattening its debates, uncertainties, or consequences.

# Also in the Indian History Library

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