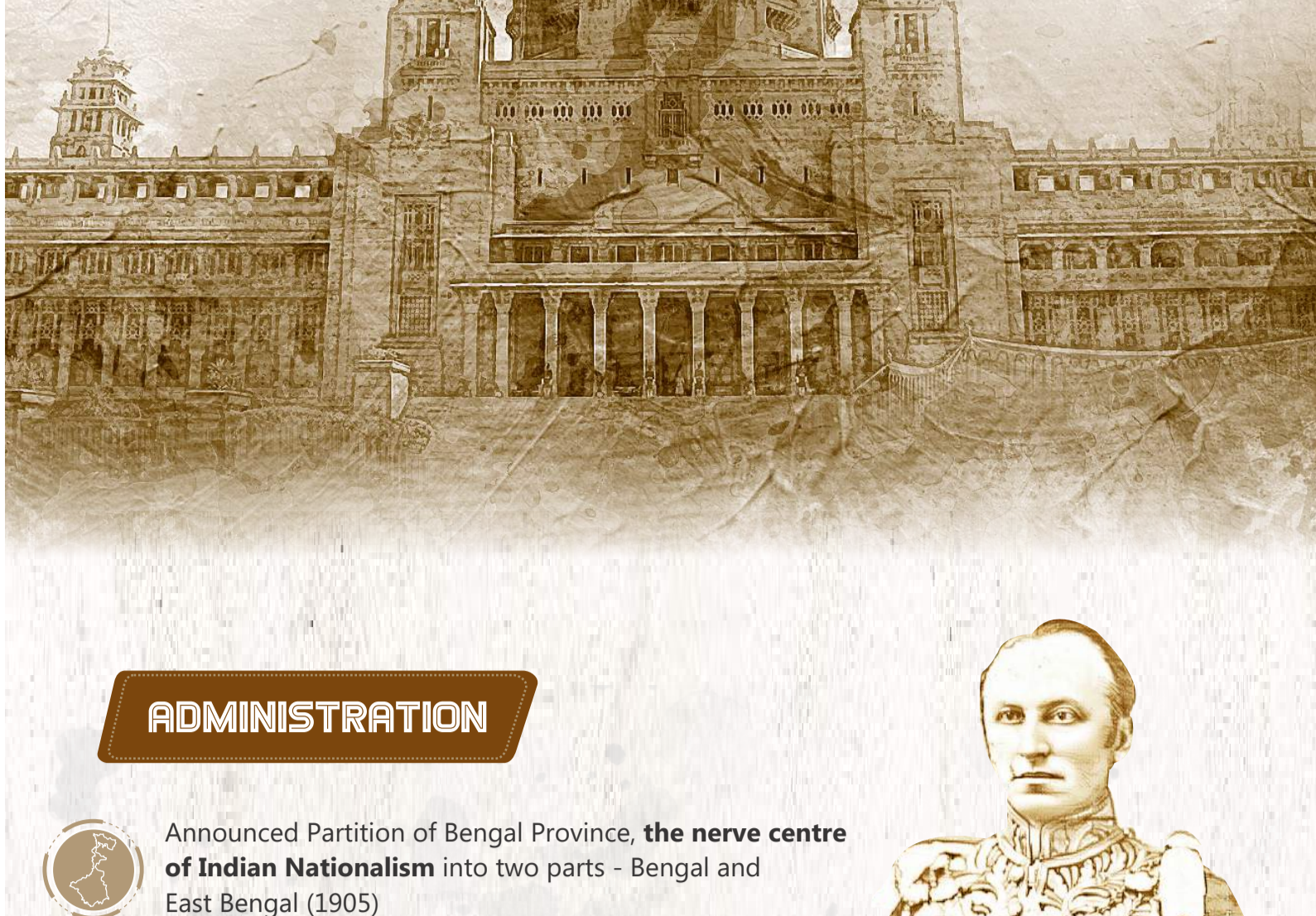


Viceroy of India

1899-1931

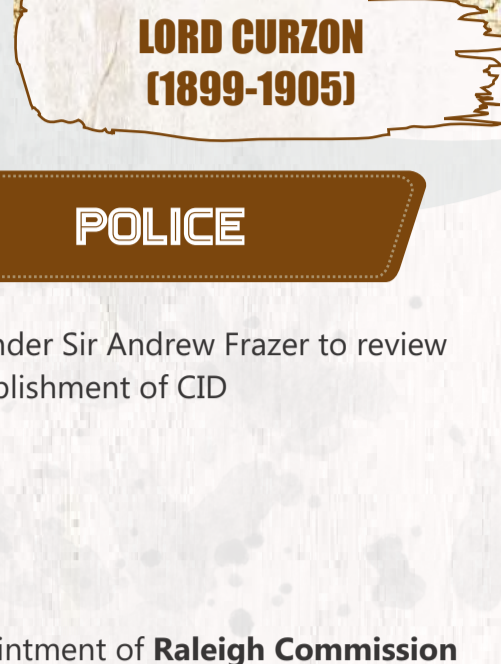


ADMINISTRATION

Announced Partition of Bengal Province, **the nerve centre of Indian Nationalism** into two parts - Bengal and East Bengal (1905)

Established **Archaeological Survey of India** to restore India's cultural heritage, Department of Commerce and Industry, Agricultural banks

Passed the **Cooperative Credit Societies Act 1904**



LORD CURZON (1899-1905)

POLICE

Appointment of **Police Commission** (1902) under Sir Andrew Frazer to review Police Administration, recommended the establishment of CID

EDUCATION

Emphasis on **Technical Education**, established Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa

Appointment of **Raleigh Commission (1902)** to suggest improvement into the prospects of Universities and passing of Indian Universities Act (1904)



ADMINISTRATION

His period is witnessed as **"Era of Great Political Unrest"** in India

Partition of Bengal was formally enforced on **October 16, 1905**, the day was observed as a **Day of National Mourning** throughout Bengal

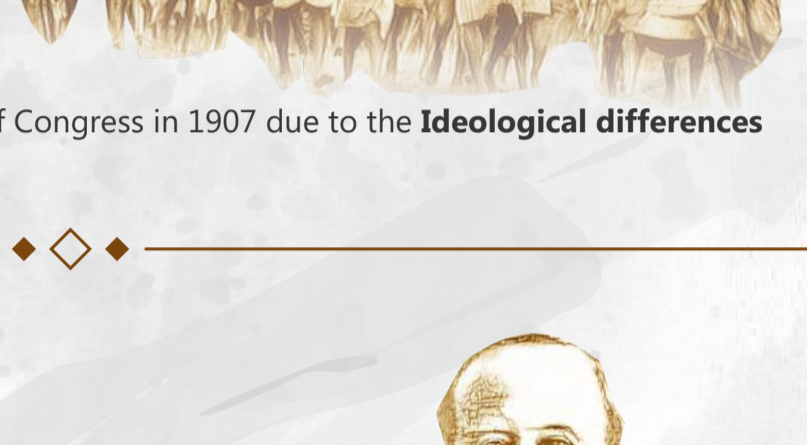
Morley-Minto Reforms 1909, popular for its 'Divide & Rule Policy' provided for Separate Electorate to Muslims

NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Anti-Partition & Swadeshi Movement to prevent unjust partition of Bengal through **Boycott of Foreign Goods**

Foundation of **Muslim League** (1906) to safeguard the rights of **Indian Muslims**. It will cause the partition of British India in 1947 and demand for a **Separate Muslim Nation**

Split in Congress at Surat Session of Congress in 1907 due to the **Ideological differences** between Moderate-Extremist



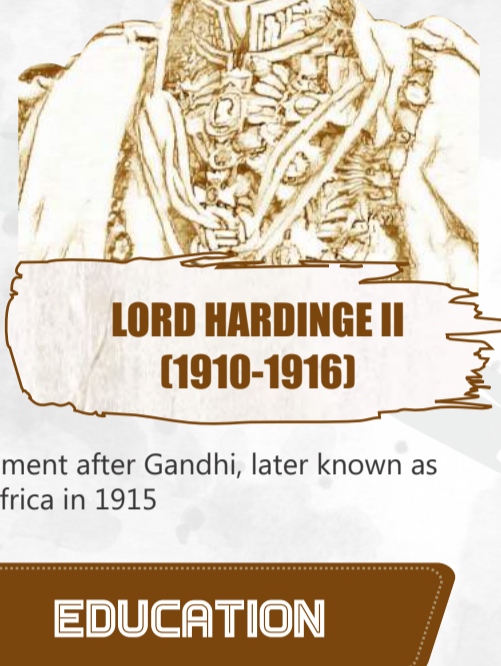
MAJOR EVENTS

Annulment of Partition of Bengal in 1911 to curb the menace of revolutionary activities. **Delhi** became the new capital in 1912

3rd Delhi Durbar to celebrate the coronation of King George V in 1911

Tough time for British Government due to **First World War** broke out in 1914

Advent of **Gandhian Era** in National Freedom Movement after Gandhi, later known as father of the Nation, returned to India from South Africa in 1915



LORD HARDINGE II (1910-1916)

EDUCATION

Establishment of **Benaras Hindu University 1916** by Madan Mohan Malavaya after his rigorous efforts



ADMINISTRATION

Passed **Government of India Act 1919** that brought some constitutional reforms on the lines of **Montague's August Declaration 1917**. It introduced **"Diarchy" or Dual System** of administration in India and sought to increase the participation of Indians in Administration. It is popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu, the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India). Indian Nationalist criticised it as "it didn't meet their expectations"

Passed **The Rowlatt Act 1919** that is criticised as **"Black Act"** due to its provision of "Imprisonment without Trial"

S.P. Sinha was appointed as the Governor of Bihar, **First Indian to become Governor**

NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

First time a concrete proposal of **Self-Government** was placed before the Government through **Home Rule Leagues Movement** started by Annie Besant in 1916. The movement also united Moderates & Extremists, Congress and Muslim League

Lucknow Pact 1916 - Congress accepted Muslim League's position on **Separate Electorate**

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919) the most tragic incident in our history, took place on **13th April 1919**. General Dyer, the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab, fired indiscriminately at the unarmed crowd resulting into the deaths of more than thousands innocent including children. They were protesting against Rowlatt Act in a public garden at Amritsar. After this brutal incident, Indians completely lost their faith in the British system of justice

The beginning of **Satyagraha Movements** under the leadership of **Gandhiji** e.g. Champaran Satyagraha in Bihar, Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat

Launch of **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)** by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. It was a peaceful and non-violent protest against the British government to attain Swaraj through boycott of British goods & services; schools & government jobs

EDUCATION

Foundation of **Women's University at Pune** (1916)

Saddler's Commission (1917) to reform educational policy

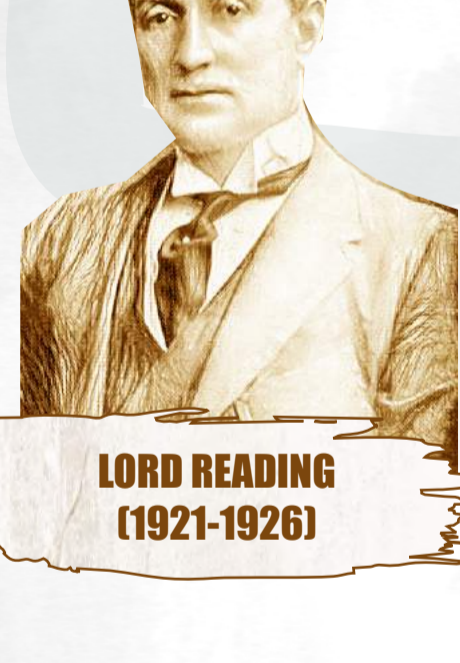
CIVIL SERVICE

Montford Reforms recommended more Indians to be employed into Civil Services

ADMINISTRATION

Rowlatt Act was repealed

Visit of Prince of Wales to India in 1921



LORD READING (1921-1926)

NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Outbreak of **Moplah Rebellion**, a communal riot by Muslim peasants, in Kerala (1921)

Chauri Chaura Incident (February 5, 1922) of burning down a police station at Gorakhpur prompted withdrawal of **Non-Cooperation Movement** started by Gandhiji

Formation of **Communist Party (1921)** by M.N. Roy, **Swaraj Party** by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru (1922)

Communal Riots in Multan, Amritsar, Delhi, Aligarh, Arvi and Calcutta; murder of Swami Shradhanand, a great leader of the Arya Samajists in communal orgy

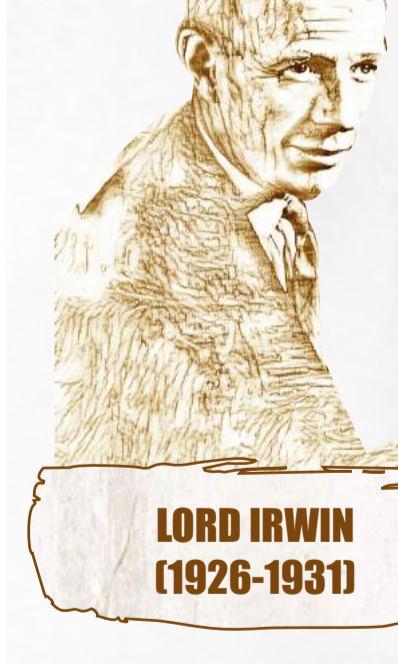
Kakori Train Robbery on 9 August 1925, for plundering British treasury for revolutionary acts

CIVIL SERVICES

Decision to hold **Simultaneous Examination** for the ICS both in Delhi and London with effect from 1923

EDUCATION

Vishwabharati University, founded by the first non-European Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, started functioning in 1921. Later it was declared a Central University in 1951



NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Known for **Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931** - A compromise between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin to withdraw civil disobedience movement before Second Round Table Conference in return to withdrawal of prosecutions against Satyagrahis

Murder of Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police of Lahore, to avenge the killing of Lalaji; **bomb blast** in the assembly hall of Delhi

Consequently unexpected hanging of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev under **Lahore Conspiracy Case** in 1931, death of Azad in police encounter

Nehru Report - First Indian effort to draft constitutional scheme for India (1928). Prepared by a committee headed by Pt. Motilal Nehru, its prominent features were- **Dominion Status for India, Fundamental Rights** for Indians etc

Purna Swaraj Resolution passed at Lahore session of the Congress (1929), celebrated **26th January 1930** as the First Independence Day

Dandi March (March 12, 1930) by Gandhiji to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement against the salt tax imposed by the British government in India

In response to the inadequacy of the Simon Report, the British government summoned **three Round Table Conferences** in London to discuss the **Future of India**

I. First Round Table Conference (1930)

Congress did not participate. Other national leaders like **Tej Bahadur Sapru, Jayakar, Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Dr Ambedkar** attended

British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald proposed **Federal Government** in India under the control of the British government

Jinnah demanded **Separate Electorate** for the **Muslims** and Ambedkar for the **Backward Classes**

No Substantial Results at the end of the conference, proved **Unsuccessful**

