



JAMMU & KASHMIR

General Awareness

For All Competitive Exams



INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Arrival of European Powers in India	1
2	18th Century India & British Expansion in India	2
3	British Administration (1757–1857)	5
4	The Revolt of 1857 & Aftermath of Revolt	7
5	The Popular Movement Against British India	10
6	The Socio–religion Movement	12
7	Birth of Nationalism and Indian National Congress	16
8	The National Movement (1905–1919)	19
9	The Gandhian Era & The National Movement (1919–1940)	22
10	Towards Independence (1940 – 1947)	29
11	Revolutionary Activities	32
12	Making of the Indian Constitution	35
13	Features of the Indian Constitution	39
14	Preamble to the Constitution	45
15	States and Union Territories	47
16	Fundamental rights	50
17	Directive Principles of State Policy	55
18	Fundamental Duties	57
19	President & Vice President	58
20	Prime Minister and Council of Ministers	65
21	Parliament	67
22	Judiciary	75
23	Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislature	83

INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
24	Constitution Amendment	89
25	Emergency provisions	93
26	Panchayats and Municipalities	95
27	Non–Constitutional and Constitutional Bodies	102
28	Geographical Location of India	106
29	Structures and Physiography of India	110
30	Drainage System	125
31	Climate and Indian Monsoon	135
32	Wild Life Conservation	140
33	Crops	148
34	Agriculture Sector	151
35	Minerals In India	156
36	Industries in India	158
37	Industry Sector and Service Sector	162
38	The Census of India	167
39	Foreign trade, balance of payments and foreign investment	170
40	International Financial Institution	173
41	World Geography	176

Arrival of European Powers in India



Portuguese

- Vasco da Gama reached Calicut (Kappad, Kerala) on 20 May 1498, guided by Gujarati pilot Abdul Majid.
- Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509), appointed the first Governor and Viceroy of Portuguese India by King Manuel I, built forts at Anjadiva, Cochin, Cannanore, and Kilwa.
- Afonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515), regarded as the real founder of Portuguese power in India, captured Goa (1510) from the Sultan of Bijapur and made it the headquarters of Portuguese rule.
- Nuno da Cunha (1529–1538) shifted the capital from Cochin to Goa (1530) and obtained Bassein and Diu (1534) from Bahadur Shah of Gujarat for military aid against Humayun.

Dutch

- The Dutch East India Company (VOC) was founded in 1602 to trade with the East Indies.
- Cornelis de Houtman was the first Dutchman to reach India.
- In 1605, the Dutch established their first factory at Masulipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) under Admiral Van Hagen, marking the beginning of Dutch commercial activities in India.

English

- On 31 December 1600, Queen Elizabeth I granted a charter to the English East India Company, giving it a 15-year monopoly, later made permanent in 1609.

- Bombay came under Company control in 1662 as part of the dowry to King Charles II after his marriage to Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza, and was later leased to the Company.
- The first English factory in Bengal was established at Hugli in 1651.

French

- The French East India Company (Compagnie des Indes Orientales) was founded in 1664 by Jean-Baptiste Colbert.
- In 1667, the French established their first factory at Surat.
- In 1673, they obtained Chandernagore from Shaista Khan, the Mughal Subahdar of Bengal.
- In 1674, Pondicherry was founded and became the French headquarters in India, with Francois Martin as the first governor.
- The Anglo-French rivalry (1746–1763) was expressed through the Carnatic Wars:
- The arrival of Dupleix as French governor in India in 1742 saw the beginning of Anglo-French conflict (Carnatic wars) resulting in their final defeat in India.

18th Century India & British Expansion in India



Bengal in the Eighteenth Century

- **Siraj-ud-Daula:** His authority clashed with the British, who attempted to fortify Fort William in Calcutta without his permission. In May 1756, Siraj-ud-Daula attacked and captured Calcutta, marking the beginning of direct confrontation between the Bengal Nawab and the British.

Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757)

- **Treaty of Alinagar (9 February 1757):** Restored the Company's trading privileges and permitted fortification of Calcutta.
- Clive secretly allied with Siraj-ud-Daula's traitors—**Mir Jafar (Commander-in-Chief)**, **Rai Durlabh (Minister)**, **Jagat Seth (banker)**, and **Omi Chand**.
- Siraj was defeated, imprisoned, and later killed. **Mir Jafar** was installed as Nawab, and the British gained effective control over Bengal's trade and commerce.

Battle of Buxar (22 October 1764)

- Combined forces of **Mir Qasim** (deposed Nawab of Bengal), **Shuja-ud-Daulah** (Nawab of Awadh), and **Shah Alam II** (Mughal Emperor—popularly known as 'Ali Gauhar') faced the East India Company led by **Major Hector Munro**.

Treaty of Allahabad (1765)

- **Shuja-ud-Daula** agreed to: Surrender **Allahabad and Kara** to Emperor Shah Alam II; Pay **₹50 lakh** as war indemnity; Restore **Balwant Singh, Zamindar of Banaras**, to his estate.
- **Shah Alam II** agreed to: Reside at **Allahabad**; Issue a **farman granting the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa** to the EIC in return for an annual payment of **₹26 lakh**.

Mysore

- In 1755, **Hyder Ali** was appointed Faujdar of Dindigul under Nanjaraja.

War	Opponents/Course	Result
1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767–1769)	Hyder Ali vs. British, Marathas, and Nizam of Hyderabad.	Treaty of Madras (1769) – all territorial conquests were restored, and a defensive alliance was established.
2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780–1784)	Hyder Ali vs. British, Marathas	Treaty of Mangalore (1784) – territories captured during the war were returned, marking one of the last equal treaties between an Indian ruler (Tipu) and the British (Warren Hastings).

3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1790–1792)	The British allied with the Marathas and Nizam to counter Tipu's growing influence.	Treaty of Seringapatam (1792) – Tipu ceded half of his dominions, paid a heavy indemnity, and sent his sons as hostages to Lord Cornwallis to secure compliance.
4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799)	Lord Wellesley , Governor-General of Bengal, led a decisive campaign. Tipu fortified Srirangapatnam and mobilized his forces but was killed defending his capital.	Mysore was annexed; portions of territory were distributed to the Nizam and Marathas, while the Wodeyar dynasty was restored as a subsidiary ally.

- Following Hyder Ali death in **1782**, **Tipu Sultan**, known as the “Tiger of Mysore,” assumed leadership and successfully continued the fight.

Marathas

- After the **Third Battle of Panipat (14 January 1761)**, where the Marathas were defeated by **Ahmad Shah Abdali**, centralized authority in the Maratha Empire collapsed.

War	Opponents/Course	Result
1st Anglo-Maratha War (1775–1782)	The Marathas consolidated their forces under the Treaty of Purandar (1776) , rallying against British influence.	The British were defeated; the Treaty of Salbai (1782) restored Madhavrao II and ensured 20 years of relative peace.
2nd Anglo-Maratha War (1803–1805)	Conflicts escalated as Sindhia and Bhonsle resisted the treaty and engaged the British militarily.	British forces emerged victorious, and the Marathas lost key territories including Delhi and Agra . The remaining Maratha states were forced into subsidiary alliances , diminishing their autonomy.
3rd Anglo-Maratha War (1817–1818)	The Peshwa received support from rulers of Nagpur and Indore , but major battles at Koregaon, Ashti, and Mahidpur led to decisive British victories.	The Marathas were thoroughly defeated; the Peshwa was deposed and pensioned at Bithoor , and large portions of Maratha territories were annexed.

Punjab

Ranjit Singh was a farsighted diplomat who recognized the growing influence of the **British East India Company**.

Treaty of Friendship / Treaty of Amritsar (25 April 1809)

- Signed between **Ranjit Singh** and **Lord Henry Hardinge** under guidance of **Lord Minto**.

- Established the **Sutlej River** as the boundary between British and Sikh territories.

Tripartite Treaty (1838)

- Signed between **Ranjit Singh**, **Shah Shuja (Afghanistan)**, and **Lord Auckland**.

Anglo-Sikh Wars

<u>War</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
First Anglo-Sikh War (1845–1846)	Lahore fell to the British; the Treaty of Lahore (1846) ceded forts, territories, and the Jullundur Doab to the Company, reduced the Sikh army, and placed a British Resident at Lahore.
Second Anglo-Sikh War (1848–1849)	British decisively defeated the Sikhs. Punjab was annexed on March 29, 1849 by Lord Dalhousie . Maharaja Dalip Singh was pensioned and sent to England, and the Kohinoor diamond was taken by the British as a gift for Queen Victoria.

Awadh

- Awadh was established in the early 18th century by **Saadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk**, who was appointed as the **Governor of Awadh in 1722**.
- Safdar Jung signed an agreement with the **Marathas against Ahmad Shah Abdali**, which involved payment of 50 lakhs and the grant of **Chauth** over Punjab, Sindh, and the Doab, along with the Subahdari of Ajmer and Agra. However, this agreement soon collapsed when the Peshwa shifted allegiance to Safdar Jung's opponents in Delhi.
- After Safdar Jung's death, his son **Shuja-ud-Daula** became the ruler of Awadh and later the **Wazir of Delhi**.

- Lord **Dalhousie** observed that Awadh, weakened by maladministration, debt, and British influence, would eventually **"fall like a cherry"** into Company control. By the mid-19th century, the **British Resident** had become the de facto authority in the state.
- **Annexation of Awadh (1856)**: Finally, in **1856**, Lord Dalhousie deposed **Wajid Ali Shah** on the grounds of misgovernance and formally annexed Awadh. The exile of its ruler was described as **"the life has gone out of the body"**, a move that fueled widespread resentment and played a key role in sparking the **Revolt of 1857**.

British Administration (1757–1857)



Land Revenue Systems

1. Permanent Settlement / Zamindari System (1793)

- ✓ **Introduced** by Cornwallis in 1793
- ✓ **What was it:** A 10-year (decennial) settlement made with Zamindars, who were the absolute owners of lands for which the East India company gave them permanent rights to collect land revenue.
- ✓ **Presidency:** Mainly applied to Bihar and Bengal.
- ✓ Zamindars were having three types of right over land
 - **Alienable:** As per the right the Zamindari could be transferred from incapable to capable ones if they did not meet the revenue collection target.
 - **Rentable:** The Zamindari could be outsourced to comparatively smaller Zamindars.
 - **Heritable:** With the death of Zamindars it would be automatically transferred either to the siblings or to the descendants.

2. Ryotwari System

- ✓ **Introduced by:** Thomas Munro and Captain Reed in Madras in 1826.
- ✓ **What was it:** This was a direct settlement made between colonial government and the "ryots" (the peasants)
- ✓ **Presidency:** Madras, Bombay and Assam.

3. Mahalwari System

- ✓ **Introduced by:** Lord Makenji and Further Revised by William Bentick in 1833.
- ✓ **What was it:** Out sourcing of revenue collection work to village community. Technically the tax collector was the "head man" of the village.
- ✓ **Presidency:** Gangetic valley, north west provinces, Parts of central India, Punjab.

Constitutional, Administrative, and Judicial Developments in India (1773 – 1853)

Act / Year	Key Provisions
Regulating Act, 1773	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governor of Bengal became Governor - General of Bengal (1st: Warren Hastings) with Four-member Council. ➤ Madras and Bombay made subordinate to Bengal. ➤ Council of Four appointed to assist the Governor-General. ➤ Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) established with British judges (1 Chief Justice and 3 Judges).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Company servants prohibited from private trade or accepting gifts/bribes. ➤ Company dividends limited until loans repaid. ➤ Court of Directors to report revenue and administrative affairs to British Government.
Pitt's India Act, 1784	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Separated political and commercial functions of the EIC. ➤ Board of Control (6 members) handled political matters. ➤ Court of Directors managed trade and commercial affairs. ➤ Introduced dual control between British Government and EIC. ➤ Board empowered to supervise Governors, revenues, and civil/military administration. ➤ Term "British possessions in India" first used.
Act of 1786	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governor-General also made Commander-in-Chief. ➤ Empowered to override council decisions when taking personal responsibility. ➤ Later extended to all subsequent Governor-Generals.
Charter Act, 1793	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governor-General granted powers over subordinate presidencies. ➤ Royal approval required for Governor-General, Governors, Commander-in-Chief. ➤ Revenue separated from judiciary; Maal Adalat abolished. ➤ Company allowed to grant trade licenses (privilege/country trade, e.g., opium).
Charter Act, 1813	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trade monopoly abolished except tea and China trade. ➤ Territories remained under Company for 20 more years under Crown sovereignty. ➤ Grant One lakh sum for education. ➤ Christian missionaries allowed to preach. ➤ Englishmen allowed to hold land.
Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Governor-General and local governments could detain persons without trial for state security. ➤ Detention could be indefinite. ➤ No obligation to present evidence in court. ➤ Aimed to suppress conspiracies, rebellions, or threats to Company rule.
Charter Act, 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Company became purely administrative; trade monopoly abolished. ➤ Governor-General of Bengal upgraded to Governor-General of India (1st: William Bentinck). ➤ Madras & Bombay deprived of legislative powers; laws centralized. ➤ Law Commission established (1834) → Indian Penal Code.
Charter Act, 1853	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Company held territories indefinitely until Parliament decision. ➤ Court of Directors reduced to 18 members (6 nominated). ➤ Competitive exams introduced for Civil Services. ➤ Law Member made full member of Council. ➤ Legislative Council expanded (6 additional members including Indians). ➤ Separation of legislative and executive functions initiated.

The Revolt of 1857 & Aftermath of Revolt



- A watershed event in India's struggle against foreign rule. Culmination of a century-long tradition of popular resistance to British domination.

Causes of the Revolt of 1857

- Introduction of the **Enfield rifle** (by Henry Hardinge, governor-general of India (1844-48)) with cartridges allegedly greased with **cow and pig fat**, which had to be bitten off before loading. This offended both Hindu and Muslim sepoys, as it was against their religious beliefs and created fears of deliberate conversion to Christianity.

- Heavy land revenue burden and new land revenue systems that dispossessed cultivators.
- Compulsory service at cantonments and in distant provinces, with sea voyages considered taboo (General Service Enlistment Act 1856).
- Social reforms introduced by the British, including **Abolition of Sati (1829)**, **Abolition of Slavery (1843)**, **Widow Remarriage Act (1856)**, and prohibition of child marriage and female infanticide.
- **Lex Loci Act or Religious Disabilities Act (1850)**: Allowed converts to inherit ancestral property, creating tension with traditional society.

Spread of the Revolt of 1857

Heading	Key Points
Initial Spark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 29 March 1857, Barrackpore, Calcutta: Mutiny of 19th & 34th Native Infantry. ➤ Mangal Pandey, a killed British officers; regiment disbanded, Pandey executed.
Meerut Uprising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ May 1857: 85 sepoys of 3rd Cavalry refused to use greased cartridges → Court-martialled. ➤ 10 May 1857: Sepoys rebelled, killed officers, released fellow sepoys, marched to Delhi with cry "Delhi Chalo".
Delhi Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 12 May 1857: Delhi seized by rebels. ➤ Bahadur Shah II proclaimed Emperor of India, became symbol & center of revolt. ➤ He wrote letters to various chiefs and rulers across the country, urging them to form a confederacy of Indian states to fight against the British. ➤ Revolt spread to Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benaras, Bihar, Jhansi. ➤ Chapatis were used to convey messages about the revolt from village to village.

Kanpur Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 5 June 1857: Rebels captured Kanpur; Nana Sahib proclaimed Peshwa. ➤ Supported by Tantia Tope and Azimullah. ➤ 6 Dec 1857: Recaptured by British under Sir Colin Campbell.
Lucknow Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Led by Begum Hazrat Mahal, declared son Birjis Qadir as Nawab of Awadh. - Supported by sepoys, zamindars, and peasants. ➤ British Residency attacked; Sir Henry Lawrence killed. ➤ Relief by General Outram and Havelock.
Jhansi Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rani Laxmibai joined after British denied her adopted heir. ➤ 4 June 1858: Proclaimed head of Jhansi, fought heroically with Tantia Tope. ➤ Captured Gwalior; died 17 June 1858.
Siege of Delhi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 8 June – 20 Sept 1857: Siege extinguished hopes of restoring Mughal rule. ➤ Delhi recaptured by British on 21 Sept 1857.
Suppression & Aftermath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revolt finally suppressed by 1859. ➤ Lord Canning became last Governor-General & first Viceroy. ➤ Power transferred from East India Company to British Crown.

Note:

- **Vishnubhatt Godse** (Godse Bhatji), the author of *Majha Pravas*, documented the events of 1857–1858 while traveling through central and northern India, recording what he called “The Mutiny of 1857.”

Regional Leaders during the 1857 Revolt

Leader Name	Place of Revolt	Role Played in 1857 Revolt
Bakht Khan	Bareilly, then Delhi	Led soldiers from Bareilly and reached Delhi on 3 July 1857 . Exercised real authority in Delhi through a Court of Soldiers (Hindu & Muslim). Initiated reforms via a Greater Administrative Council and a Special Constitutional Policy .
Nana Saheb	Kanpur	Adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II ; led the revolt in Kanpur and made Bithoor its headquarters. Declared himself Peshwa while acknowledging Bahadur Shah II as Emperor. Disappeared in Nepal by 1859; fate unknown.
Tantia Tope	Kanpur	Key commander under Nana Saheb , who declared himself Peshwa of the Mughal Emperor. Aided Rani Lakshmi Bai in capturing Gwalior . Betrayed by a friend, captured, and hanged in Shivpuri .
Begum Hazrat Mahal	Awadh / Lucknow	Proclaimed her son Birjis Qadir as Nawab of Awadh. Fought alongside Nana Saheb and Tantia Tope . Took asylum in Nepal and died in 1879 . The rebels crowned Birjis Qadir as the "King of Awadh".

Rani Lakshmi Bai	Jhansi	Born in Varanasi; resisted the Doctrine of Lapse and fought for her adopted son's right to the throne. Escaped to Kalpi , joined Tantia Tope , and captured Gwalior . Died fighting on 17 June 1858 at Kotah-ki-Serai .
Kunwar Singh	Arrah, Bihar	Led the revolt in Bihar, combining military and civilian resistance. Captured Azamgarh (March 1858); later fought at Arrah. Died on 26 April 1858 from battle wounds.
Shah Mal	Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh	Mobilized 84 villages (Chaurasi Desh) for the rebellion. Attacked British infrastructure and established a people's court . Killed in July 1857 by English officer Dunlap .
Maulavi Ahmadullah Shah	Faizabad	Served as both spiritual and military leader , establishing his headquarters at Masjid Sarai . Conducted successful attacks against British forces, keeping Faizabad out of British control until his death in 1858 .

Suppression of the Revolt of 1857

- **Delhi** was recaptured by the British on **20 September 1857**.
- **Bahadur Shah Zafar** was captured by the British (1858) and exiled to **Rangoon (present-day Myanmar)**, where he died in **1862**.
- Mughal princes were executed, bringing an **end to the Mughal dynasty** permanently.
- **Lord Canning** made **Allahabad** his emergency headquarters during the revolt.
- **Viscount Palmerston** was the **British Prime Minister** during this period.
- Some Indian rulers, including the **Scindias, Holkars, Rajputs, and the Nizam**, sided with the British.
- Although the revolt failed, it marked the **first major Indian freedom struggle**.

Nature of the Revolt of 1857

- **Sir James Outram**: Claimed it was a **Muslim conspiracy** exploiting Hindu grievances.
- **V.D. Savarkar**: Termed it the **First War of Indian Independence**, a planned nationalist uprising.
- **Dr. R.C. Majumdar**: Argued it was **"Neither the First, nor the National, nor the Freedom Struggle."**
- **Joseph Noel Paton**: Painted *In Memoriam*, dedicated to British women in India during the 1857 mutiny.
- **Thomas Jones Barker**: Painted *The Relief of Lucknow*, based on sketches by a Swedish military artist stationed in India in 1857.

5

CHAPTER

The Popular Movement Against British India



Movement / Revolt	Year(s) & Region	Leader(s)	Nature / Features
Sanyasi–Fakir Rebellion	1763–1800, Bengal	Local Sanyasis & Fakirs	Revolt against oppressive British revenue policies, famine hardships, and restrictions on holy pilgrimages. Attacked factories and treasuries.
Paharia Revolt	1772–1777, Bengal	Tilka Manjhi	Adivasi uprising against British exploitation; one of the earliest tribal revolts.
Khasi Uprising	1783–1833, Khasi & Jaintia Hills (Assam–Meghalaya)	Tirath Singh, Ganga Singh	Revolt against road construction by British; developed into a widespread tribal movement, suppressed by military action.
Vellore Mutiny	1806, Tamil Nadu	Indian Sepoys	First sepoy mutiny; triggered by cultural and religious interference (dress code, religious symbols).
Barrackpore Revolt	1824, Bengal	Sepoys of 47th Regiment	Refusal to fight in Burma campaign; brutally suppressed.
Ahom Revolt	1828–1830, Assam	Gomdhar Konwar	Revolt after British failed to withdraw post-Burma War; partial restoration of Ahom rule.
Pagal Panthi Uprising	1825–1833, Northern Bengal	Karam Shah (founder), Tipu Shah	Semi-religious movement; fought zamindars' oppression, captured Sherpur in 1825.
Bhil Uprisings	1818–1831, Western India (Khandesh, MP, Gujarat)	Local Bhil leaders	Tribal revolt against famine, revenue oppression, and British interference.
Kol Uprising	1831–1832, Chotanagpur (Jharkhand)	Local Kol chiefs	Revolt against moneylenders, zamindars, and outsiders (dikus).
Khond Uprising	1846–1862, Orissa	Chakra Bisoi	Tribal resistance against British revenue settlements and social interference.

Santhal Rebellion (Hul)	1855–1856, Rajmahal Hills (Jharkhand)	Sidhu & Kanhu Murmu	Large-scale tribal revolt against zamindars, moneylenders, and British. Later, Forest Acts (1878) curtailed tribal rights.
Indigo Revolt (Blue Rebellion)	1859–1860, Bengal; later Bihar (Champaran 1866–68, 1917)	Peasants; Dinabandhu Mitra supported (Nil Darpan)	Peasants resisted forced indigo cultivation; supported by zamindars. Spread to Bihar, with Champaran struggles culminating in Gandhi's 1917 satyagraha.
Pabna Agrarian Unrest	1872–1876, East Bengal (Yusufzahi Paragana)	Ishan Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khudi Mollah	Peasant resistance against zamindars; Agrarian League formed; non-violent agitation led to Bengal Tenancy Act (1885).
Deccan Riots	1875, Pune & Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	Local Peasants	Revolt against moneylenders (sahukars), debt exploitation, and confiscation of lands.
Kuka (Namdhari) Movement	1872, Punjab	Balak Singh (founder), Ram Singh	Sikh socio-religious reform + anti-British uprising; emphasized purity, boycott of British institutions.
Satnami Movement	Early 19th c. (revived in 20th c.), Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas	Anti-caste movement; promoted monotheism, social equality; resisted landlords and British.
Munda Ulgulan (Great Tumult)	1899–1900, Chotanagpur (Jharkhand)	Birsa Munda	Revolt against British forest laws and jagirdars; envisioned <i>Munda Raj</i> ; led to Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908).
Tana Bhagat Movement	1914–1920s, Chotanagpur (Jharkhand)	Jatra Bhagat (Oraon leader)	Tribal socio-religious reform; anti-tax, anti-British; later adopted Gandhian ideas.
Eka Movement	1921, UP (Hardoi, Bahraich, Sitapur)	Local leaders (with Congress support)	Peasants resisted high rents and landlord exploitation.
Moplah (Mappila) Revolt	1921, Malabar (Kerala)	Muslim Peasant Leaders	Peasant revolt against oppressive landlords, high revenue demands, and British rule.
Trade Union Movement	1875 onwards, Bombay & Bengal	N. M. Joshi (AITUC, 1920)	Originated due to poor working conditions; First Factory Act (1881); Trade Union Act (1926) gave unions legal status.
Wahabi Movement	1820s–1870s, Bengal & NW India	Syed Ahmed Barelvi (inspired by Abdul Wahab)	Islamic revivalist movement; aimed at restoring Muslim power and resisting British & Sikh rule.



Brahmo Samaj (1828, Bengal)

- **Founder:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774–1833)
- Known as the **Father of Modern India's Renaissance, Prophet of New India, and India's First Modern Man.**
- In **1815**, founded the **Atmiya Sabha (Association of Friends)** in Calcutta for religious discussions, monotheism, and reform of Hindu society.
- In **1828**, established the **Brahmo Sabha**, which later became famous as the **Brahmo Samaj**.
- **Opposed:** Sati, polygamy, caste discrimination, child marriage, idolatry, purdah, untouchability, and early marriage.
- **Supported:** Widow remarriage, women's education, inter-caste marriage, and upliftment of the depressed classes.
- Played a political role: **Akbar II** sent him as envoy to London in 1831.

Later Developments and Leaders

Debendranath Tagore – (Adi Brahmo samaj) (1817–1905)

- Joined the Samaj in 1843; gave it a **sectarian character** based on the **Upanishads** while rejecting the infallibility of the Vedas.
- Founded the **Tattvabodhini Sabha (1839 - Bengal)** and its journal *Tattvabodhini Patrika* (1843).
- Started *Indian Mirror* (1861), the first English daily, edited by **Keshub Chandra Sen**.
- Known as the **architect of Brahmoism** after Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Adi Brahmo Samaj (1866)

- The original organisation under **Debendranath Tagore** after the split.

Keshub Chandra Sen (1838–1884)

- Formed the **Bharatiya Brahmo Samaj (Brahmo Samaj of India)** in 1866 after a split with Debendranath.

Prarthana Samaj (1867, Bombay/Maharashtra)

- Founded by **Atmaram Pandurang** and **Dadoba Pandurang** in 1867 in Bombay (now Mumbai).
- Influenced by **Keshub Chandra Sen** of the Brahmo Samaj.
- Prominent leaders: **Mahadev Govind Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar, N.G. Chandavarkar, K.T. Telang.**
- Inspired by the **Brahmo Samaj**, it aimed at **religious and social reform** in Maharashtra.

Arya Samaj (1875, Punjab / Bombay)

- **Founder:** Swami Dayananda Saraswati, author of *Satyarth Prakash*, often called the “**Martin Luther of India**”.
- **Slogan:** “**Back to the Vedas.**”
- **Philosophy and Principles:**
 - ✓ Advocated **Vedic monotheism**, rejecting **idolatry, polytheism, and meaningless rituals.**
 - ✓ Promoted access to God for everyone and envisioned a **classless, casteless society** based on Vedic ideals.

- **Social Reforms:**
 - ✓ Opposed **child marriage, caste rigidity, untouchability**, and other social evils.
 - ✓ Encouraged **widow remarriage, inter-caste marriages**, and **gender equality**.
 - ✓ Introduced the **Shuddhi Movement** for reconversion of Hindus to foster unity and resist conversions to other religions.

Ramakrishna Mission (1897, Bengal)

- **Founder:** Swami Vivekananda (born Narendra Nath Dutta), in memory of his guru **Ramakrishna Paramahansa**.
- **Philosophy and Vision:**
 - ✓ Played a pivotal role in the revival of **Hinduism** and propagated **Neo-Vedanta**, Vivekananda's modern interpretation of **Advaita Vedanta**, blending traditional Indian thought with contemporary ideas.
- **Key Contributions:**
 - ✓ Swami Vivekananda delivered his historic speech at the **Parliament of Religions, Chicago, on 11 September 1893**, introducing Hindu philosophy to a global audience.
 - ✓ Promoted education, social reform, and service as a means to build a just and progressive society.

Young Bengal Movement (1820s–1840s)

- **Leader:** Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809–1831), an Anglo-Indian teacher and assistant headmaster at **Hindu College, Calcutta**.
- **Ideals and Philosophy:**
 - ✓ The movement emphasized **liberty, rationalism, and freedom of thought**, challenging religious and social orthodoxy. Derozio's famous motto, "*He who will not reason is a bigot; he who cannot is a fool, and he who does not is a slave*," inspired students to think critically and act courageously.

Servants of India Society (1905, Poona)

- **Founder:** Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- **Objectives and Activities:** Established to promote **selfless social service** and instil a sense of **nationalism among the youth**, the society trained a dedicated cadre of individuals committed to India's welfare.

Movements for Caste and Social Justice

- **Satya Shodhak Samaj (1873, Maharashtra)**
 - ✓ **Founder:** Jyotirao Phule (1827–1890)
 - ✓ Phule authored *Gulamgiri* (1873), one of the first Marathi critiques of the caste system.
 - ✓ **Key Contributions:** Phule established the Samaj to promote **gender, caste, and socio-economic equality**.
- **Justice Party (1916, Madras Presidency)**
 - ✓ **Leaders:** C. Natesa Mudaliar, T.M. Nair, P. Theagaraya Chetty
- **Self-Respect Movement (1925, Tamil Nadu)**
 - ✓ **Leader:** E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
 - ✓ **Focus:** Targeted the upliftment of lower-caste communities, critiqued **Brahmanical orthodoxy**, and promoted **rationalism, widow remarriage, and women's rights**. Introduced the **self-respecting marriage system**, which formalized marriages without Brahmin priests.
- **Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Movement (1903, Kerala)**
 - ✓ **Leader:** Sri Narayana Guru
 - ✓ **Motto:** "**One caste, one religion, one God for mankind.**"

- **Dalit Movements (1920s–1940s)**
 - ✓ **Leader:** B.R. Ambedkar
 - ✓ **Organizations:** Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924), Samata Sainik Dal (1927)
 - ✓ **political rights.** Led the **Kalaram Mandir protest** on 2 March 1930 in Nashik, demanding temple access for Dalits.
- **Stree Shikshan Samstha (1896, Pune)**
 - ✓ **Founder:** Maharshi Dhondo Keshav Karve
 - ✓ **Significance:** First institution for the education and upliftment of widows, established at Hingane.
- **Theosophical Society (1875, US; Adyar, India 1886)**
 - ✓ **Leaders:** Col. H.S. Olcott, Madame H.P. Blavatsky; later Annie Besant
 - ✓ **Headquarters:** Moved from the US to Adyar, Madras in 1886
- **Dev Samaj (1887, Lahore, Punjab)**
 - ✓ **Leader:** Shiv Narayan Agnihotri

Muslim Reform and Revivalist Movements in India

Aligarh Movement (1875, Uttar Pradesh)

- **Leader:** Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- **Key Contributions:** Founded the **Muhammadian Anglo-Oriental College** (later **Aligarh Muslim University**) to promote modern education, rationalism, and reconciliation with Western knowledge. He is also widely regarded as a pioneer of Muslim political thought in colonial India and is sometimes associated with ideas that later influenced the **two-nation theory**.

Wahabi/Walliullah Movement (Early 19th century, Bengal/Northwest India)

- **Leaders:** Shah Waliullah, Shah Abdul Aziz, Syed Ahmad Bareilvi and Muhammad Jafar

Titu Mir's Movement (1831, Bengal)

- **Leader:** Syed Mir Nisar Ali (Titu Mir)

Ahmadiyya Movement (1889, Punjab)

- **Founder:** Mirza Ghulam Ahmad

Parsi Reform

Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Parsi Reform, Bombay)

- **Founders:** Naroji Furdonji, Dadabhai Naoroji, K. R. Cama, S.S. Bengalee
- An influential Anglo-Gujarati newspaper- Rast Goftar (meaning "The Truth Teller") - 1851

Tribal and Popular Religious Movements

Veda Samaj (1864, Madras)

- Founded by **Chembeti Sridharalu Naidu** with influence from **Keshub Chandra Sen**, the Veda Samaj was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj.
- It emphasized **monotheism, social reform, and education**, treating marriage and funeral rituals as **matters of routine rather than religious obligation**.

Paramhansa Mandali (1849, Maharashtra)

- **Founders:** Dadoba Pandurang, Durgaram Mehtaji, and friends
- One of the earliest secret reformist societies, the Mandali promoted belief in **one God, women's emancipation, and widow remarriage**.