

INDIAN POLITY DETAILED SYLLABUS

THE ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN INDIA

- The Portuguese in India
- De Almeida
- Albuquerque
- Causes of failure of Portuguese empire in India
- The Dutch in India
- The Danes in India
- The English
- The French
- Anglo-French Rivalry
- First Carnatic War
- Rise of the Hyderabad State
- The Second Carnatic War
- The Third Carnatic War
- Causes of English Success

BRITISH EXPANSION IN INDIA

- Bengal
- Anglo Maratha Wars
- The Subsidiary Alliance System
- Second Phase of British Expansion In India
- The Conquest of Sindh
- Anglo-Sikh Wars
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Annexation of Oudh

ADMINISTRATION BEFORE 1857

- The Dual System
- The Charter Acts
- Judicial System
- Impact of British Administration

ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE BRITISH

- Phase of Mercantilism (1757-1813)

- Phase of Free Trade (1813-1858)
- Phase of Finance Imperialism (1858 onwards)
- Land Revenue Policy
 - Ryotwari
 - Mahalwari
 - Permanent Settlement
- Impact of British Policy on Indian Economy
- Drain of Wealth Theory

IMPACT OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

- Industrialization—Ruin of Artisans and Handicrafts men
- Impoverishment of Peasantry
- Emergence of New Land Relations, Ruin of Old Zamindars
- Stagnation and Deterioration of Agriculture
- Commercialization of Indian Agriculture
- Development of Modern Industry
- Rise of Indian Bourgeoisie
- Economic Drain
- Famine and Poverty
- Nationalist Critique of Colonial Economy
- Abolition of the Dual System

THE REVOLT OF 1857

- Causes of the Revolt
 - Economic Causes
 - Political Causes
 - Administrative Causes
 - Socio -Religious Causes
 - Influence of Outside Events
 - Discontent Among Sepoy's
- Centres and Spread of the Revolt
- Leaders of the Revolt
- Causes of Failure of the Revolt
- Nature and Impact of the Revolt
- Consequences

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AFTER 1857

- Administration - Central, Provincial, Local
- Changes in the Army
- Public Services
- Princely States

- Foreign Policy

DEVELOPMENT OF CIVIL SERVICES

- Indian Civil Services Act, 1861
- Aitchison Committee on Public Services (1886)
- Montford Reforms (1919)
- Lee Commission (1924)
- Government of India Act, 1935

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

- Charter Act of 1813
- Orientalist-Anglicism Controversy
- Efforts of Thomson
- Wood's Dispatch (1854) Hunter Education Commission (1882-83)
- Indian Universities Act, 1904
- Government Resolution on Education Policy–1913
- Sadder University Commission (1917-19)
- Education Under Dyarchy
- Hartog Committee (1929)
- Wardha Scheme of Basic Education (1937)
- Sergeant Plan of Education
- Kothari Education Commission (1964-66)
- Development of Vernacular Education
- Development of Technical Education
- Evaluation of British Policy on Education

DEVELOPMENT OF PRESS

- Different Publications and Journals
- Acts related to Press
 - Vernacular Press Act, 1878
- Struggle by Early Nationalists to Secure Press Freedom ,
- During and After the First World War
- During the Second World War
- After Independence

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORMS

- Factors causing Reforms
- Directions of reforms

- Hindu Reform Movements
- Reform Movements Among Muslims
- Sikh Reform Movement
- Parsi Reform Movement
 - Parsi Religious Reform Association
- Significance of Reform Movements
- Impact of Reform Movements

PERSONALITIES

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Swami Vivekananda
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- Keshab Chandra Sen
- Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Annie Besant–Theosophical Society
- Syed Ahmad Khan
- Baba Dayal Das
- Pandita Ramabai Sarojini Naidu
- Jyotiba Phule
- Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

PEASANT, TRIBAL AND OTHER MOVEMENTS

- Tribal Movements
 - Bhil Uprising
 - Kol Uprising
 - Santhal Rebellion
 - Jaintia and Garo Rebellion
 - Rampa Rebellion
 - Munda Rebellion
 - Khonda Dora Uprisings
 - Tana Bhagat Movement
- Peasant Movements
 - Champaran Satyagraha
 - Kheda Peasant Struggle
 - Bardoli Movement
 - Moplah Rebellion
 - Tebhaga Movement
 - Telangana Movement

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM

- Early Phase Indian National Congress
- The Moderate Congress (1885-1905)
- Opinion Against Economic Exploitation Administrative Reforms Constitutional Reforms : Weaknesses & Evaluation
- The Extremist (1905-1920)
 - Terrorist Movements
 - The Revolutionary Movement
 - Reasons for Failure
 - Revolutionary Activities in Maharashtra
 - Revolutionary Activities in Bengal
 - Revival of Revolutionary Nationalism
 - Surya Sen
 - Revolutionary Activities Outside India
 - The Indian Independence Committee in Berlin
- Differences between the Moderates and the Extremists

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT – I (1905-1918)

- Partition of Bengal (1905)
- Swadeshi Movement
- Muslim League, 1906
- Surat Session of INC, 1907
- Indian Council Act (Morley-Minto Act) 1909
- Ghadar Party, 1913
- Komagata Maru Incident 1914
- The Lucknow Pact (1916)
- Home Rule Movement (1915–1916)
- August Declaration, 1917

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT –II (1918-1929)

- World War I-Reforms and Agitation
- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
- Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918)
- Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- The Government of India Act, 1919
- Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)
- Khilafat Movement
- The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)
- Bardoli Resolution
- Nagpur Session of Congress
- Swaraj Party and its Evaluation
- Muddiman Committee (1924)
- Simon Commission (1927)

- Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)
- Nehru Report (1928)
- Jinnah's Fourteen Points
- Lahore Session, 1929
- Allahabad Address (1930)

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT - III (1930-1947)

- Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1931)
- First Round Table Conference, 1930
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931
- Karachi session of 1931
- Second Round Table Conference, 1931
- Civil Disobedience Movement (Second-Phase)
- Third Round Table Conference (17 November 1932)
- Communal Award
- Poona Pact, 1932
- Government of India Act, 1935
- World War II and Indian Nationalism
- Resignation of Congress Ministers (1939)
- Poona Resolution and Conditional Support to Britain (1941)
- August Offer of 1940
- The Individual Civil Disobedience
- Two-Nation Theory
- Demand for Pakistan (1942)
- Cripps Mission (1942)
- Quit India Movement
- Azad Hind Fauj
- Indian National Army
- N.A. Trials
- I.N. Rebellion
- Rajagopalachari Formula, 1945
- Desai - Liaqat Pact
- Cabinet Mission (1946)
- Wavell Plan
- Jinnah's Direct Action Resolution
- Mountbatten Plan of June 1947
- Indian Independence Act 1947

GOVERNOR GENERALS DURING BRITISH INDIA

- Governor of Bengal (Before 1773)
- Governor Generals of Bengal (1773-1833)
- Governor Generals of India (1832-1858)
- Viceroy and Governor Generals of India (1858-1947)

LIST

- Robert Clive (1754-1767)
- Lord Warren Hastings (1773-1785)
- Lord Cornwallis (1786-1793)
- Sir John Shore (1793-1798)
- Lord Arthur Wellesley (1798-1805)
- Lord George Barlow (1805-1807)
- Lord Minto-I (1807-1813)
- Francis Rawdon Hastings (1813-1823): (Marques of Hastings)
- Lord Amherst (1823-28)
- Lord William Bentinck (1828-1835)
- Sir Charles Metcalfe (1835-1836)
- Lord Auckland (1836-1842)
- Lord Ellenborough (1842-1844)
- Lord Hardinge-I (1844-1848)
- Lord Dalhousie (1848-1856 great imperialist and colonist)
- Lord Canning (1856-1857 and 1858-1862)
- Lord Elgin-I (1862-1863)
- Lord Lawrence (1864-1869)
- Lord Mayo (1869-1872)
- Lord Northbrook (1872-1876)
- Lord Lytton (1876-1880)
- Lord Rippon (1880-1884)
- Lord Dufferin (1884-1888)
- Lord Lansdowne (1888-1894)
- Lord Elgin-II (1894-1905)
- Lord Curzon (1899-1905)
- Lord Minto-II (1905-1910)
- Lord Hardinge-II (1910-1916)
- Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921)
- Lord Reading (1921-1926)
- Lord Irwin (1926-1931)
- Lord Willingdon (1931-1936)
- Lord Linlithgow (1936-1944)
- Lord Wavell (1944-1947)
- Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948)

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

- Regulating Act 1773
- Pitts India Act of 1784
- Charter Act of 1793
- Charter Act of 1813
- Charter Act of 1833

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- Charter Act of 1853
- Government of India Act 1858
- The Indian Councils Act 1861
- Indian Councils Act 1892
- Indian Councils Act 1909 or Morley - Minto Reforms Government of India Act 1919 or Montague - Chelmsford Reforms
- Government of India Act 1935
- Indian Independence Act, 1947