

HISTORY NOTES – PART II

21. ANTI CIRCULAR SOCIETY

Sachindra Prasad Bose formed the Anti-Circular Society. He was a fourth-year student of Ripon College Calcutta. R W Carlyle then Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal instructing Magistrates and Collectors to take stern action against the students involved in politics. He formed the Anti-Circular Society. He became his secretary and Krishna Kumar Mitra became its president.

22. SARDA ACT

Har Bilas Sarada (1867-1955) was an academic, judge and politician. He was elected a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly in January 1924. He represented Ajmer-Merwara area. He was given Rai Sahib and Dewan Bahadur titles by the British.

He introduced the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929. The Act fixed the age of marriage for girls at 14 years and boys at 18 years. The Act is popularly known as the Sarada Act.

23. THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

The Servants of India Society was formed in 1905 by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. He left Deccan Education Society and formed this society. The objective was to promote social and human development. The society worked to promote education, sanitation, health care and fight the social evils of untouchability and discrimination, alcoholism, poverty and oppression of women. The society kept distance from political activities and organizations like Indian National Congress.

The society is still active and run many schools for boys and girls in tribal areas. It also run an orphanage in Odisha.

24. PERIYAR E V RAMASAMY

He was a social activist and politician. He started the Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam. He is known as the “Father of modern Tamil Nadu”. he wrote many books- Why Were Women Enslaved? Periyar on Buddhism. He joined the INC in 1919 but left in 1925. He felt INC is for only Brahmins. In 1939 he became the head of the Justice Party, and in 1944 he changed its name to Dravidar Kazhagam.

The party later split with one group led by C N Annadurai forming Dravida Munetra Kazhagam in 1949.

He opposed the exploitation and marginalization of the non-Brahmin Dravidian people of South India.

He joined Congress party in 1919 but left it in 1925. He felt irritated by discrimination and indifference.

The Self-Respect Movement was dedicated to the goal of giving non-brahmins a sense of pride based on their Dravidian past.

25. THE KESARI AND MAHRATTA

In 1880, Bal Gangadhar Tilak founded two daily newspapers, the Marathi Kesari and Mahratta published in English. The objective was to arouse political consciousness in the general population.

On April 30, 1908 two Bengali Youths Prafulla Chaki and Kudiram Bose threw a

bomb on a carriage at Muzaffarpur in an attempt to kill District Judge Douglass Kenford. But the bomb killed some woman travelling in the carriage. Chaki committed suicide when caught. Bose was tried and hanged. Tilak in his paper defended the revolutionaries and called for self-rule. The British Govt. arrested him for sedition. He was convicted and deported to Mandalay, Burma. He was imprisoned from 1908 to 1914.

26. REGULATING ACT OF 1773

East India Company was in financial difficulties in 1773. The Company asked the assistance from the British Government. The British Government enacted the Regulating Act in 1773. The act was to control the activities of the company. This act was the stepping stone for the rule of British in India.

27. PITT'S INDIA ACT OF 1784

The East India Company Act 1784, also known as Pitt's Act was intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773.

Pitt was the British Prime Minister. The Act provided for the appointment of a Board of Control and provided for a joint government of British India by the Company and the Crown with the government holding the ultimate authority.

28. CHARTER ACT OF 1813

The East India Company Act 1813, also known as the Charter Act 1813 was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. The Act renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company to continue the Company's rule in India. However the Company's commercial monopoly was restricted to tea and opium trade and the trade with China.

This restriction was to increase the British powers in India. The Act expressly asserted the Crown's sovereignty over British India.

The Act permitted Christian missionaries to propagate English and preach their religion.

CHARTER ACT OF 1833

This Act was also intended to provide for an extension of the royal charter granted to the East India Company. This Act extended the charter by 20 years. It re-designated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India. Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India. Governor-General's Government was called the "Government of India. British East India Company became purely administrative body.

29. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1858

The Government of India Act 1858 was passed by Parliament of UK on 2 August 1858. The Act was to transfer of functions and powers from the British East India Company to British Crown. All property and assets of the Company were transferred to the Crown. The Act was the end of the Company Rule in India. India was to be governed in the Queen's name. The Queen's Principal Secretary of State received the powers and ties of the Company's Directors.

A council of 15 members was appointed to assist the Secretary of State for India. The Crown was empowered to appoint a Governor-General and Governors of the Presidencies.

An All India Civil Service was created.

30. INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1861

The Act was passed by Parliament of UK.

The Act transformed the India's Executive Council into a Cabinet. The Cabinet had 6 Members.

Each Member was given the responsibility of one Department. HOME, REVENUE, MILITARY LAW, FINANCE, and PUBLIC WORKS.

The Military Commander-in-Chief was the extraordinary member. The Viceroy could overrule the Council.

31. PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The Permanent Settlement was an agreement between the East India Company and Bengali Landlords.

The revenue from the land was fixed.

It was made part of Legislation enacted known as Cornwallis Code. The Cornwallis Code of 1793 divided the East India Company's service personnel into three branches: Revenue, Judicial, and Commercial. Revenues were collected by Zamindars. They were local Indians who were treated as Land Owners. This community supported the British Authority. The Permanent Settlement was introduced first in Bengal and Bihar, and then in the south districts of Madras and Varanasi.

However, the Bengali peasantry became pitiable over the years due to famines. The Zamindars forced the locals to cultivate cash crops Ex. Cotton, Indigo, Jute etc. Opium plantation was directly managed by the Company.

32. EKA MOVEMENT

Eka Movement (Unity Movement) was a peasant movement in 1921 which started in HARDOI, BAHRAICH, and SITAPUR. It was an offshoot of Non-Cooperation Movement.

It was started by Madari Pasi.

The Congress Leaders and Khilafat movement leaders supported the Eka Movement.

The main reason for the movement was high rent, which was generally higher than 50% of recorded rent in some areas. Oppression by THIKADHARS who were entrusted to collect rent was also one of the reasons for the movement. The Eka meetings were marked by a ritual. A hole was dug in the ground and filled with water. The hole with water represented Ganga. The peasants will take vowed that they would pay only recorded rent but pay in time, would refuse forced labour, would give no help to criminals and abide by the decisions of Panchayat. Also, that they will pay revenue without receipt and would remain united under any circumstances.

33. ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) is the oldest trade union federations in India. It is not affiliated to any political party. AITUC had the membership of 2,677,979 in 2002. It was founded on 31st October 1920. It was founded by Lala Lajpat Rai, Joseph Baptista, N. M Joshi Diwan Chaman Lall and others. AITUC is a founder member of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

34. PEIKA REBELLION (PAIKA BIDROHA)

This was an armed rebellion against the British East India Company's rule in Odisha in 1817.

The Paikas served as warriors and did the job of policing during peacetime.

The East India Company conquer Odisha in 1803. The Raja of Khurda was dethroned. With this the prestige and power of Peika was also lowered. British decided not to keep Peikas in British Army. They were treated as common Ryots and

were forced to pay revenue and other taxes. Their free lands Jagirs were taken over by British. The British wanted to completely destroy the Peikas. Thus, Peikas were alienated by the British regime.

The Paikas rose in rebellion under their leader Bakshi Jagabandhu.

The rebellion quickly spread across most of Odisha. The uprising was ruthlessly put down by the company's forces. British declared martial law in the Khurda territory. The rebels were awarded sentences of death, transportation and long-term imprisonment.

In October 2017, Government of India recognizes peika revolt as first war of independence earlier it was Revolt of 1857.

35. THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The first English settlement in the Presidency known as Western Presidency started in 1618 at Surat. The East India Company established a factory protected by a charter obtained from the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. In 1661 Bombay was ceded to the Kingdom of England as part of dowry in marriage of Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to King Charles II.

In 1668 Bombay was transferred to the East India Company for an annual payment of 10 Ponds.

In 1687, Bombay was made the headquarters of the East India Company's possessions in India.

Naoroji Furdoonji, a Parsi reformer founded the Bombay Association on 26th of August 1852. It was the first political organization in Bombay Presidency. Its purpose was to vent public grievances to the British. Various member were Sir Jamshedji Jejibhai, Jagannath Shankarshet, Naoroji Fursungi, Dr. Bhau Daji Lad, Dadabhai Naoroji and Vinayak Shankarshet. Sir Jamshedji Jejibhai was the first president of the organization.

Jagannath Shankarshet was the elected Chairman.

36. HOME RULE LEAGUE MOVEMENT

The Indian Home Rule movement was a movement in British India on the lines of Irish home Rule movement and other home rule movements. The IRISH HOME RULE MOVEMENT: was a movement that campaigned for self-government or home rule for Ireland within the UK of Great Britain and Ireland. It was the dominant political movement of Irish nationalism from 1870 to the end of World War I.

In India the movement lasted around two years between 1916-1918. However, it set the stage for the Movement for Independence.

Indian Home rule Movement was under the leadership of Annie Besant and some contribution of B G Tilak. The movement restricted to the educated English speaking upper class Indians.

In 1921 All India Home Rule League changed its name to Swarajya Sabha. The Flag of Home Rule had Union Jack of the British Empire. The Flag had Ursa major. It also had a Crescent and a 7- Pointed Star.

37. MORLEY MINTO REFORM 1909

The Councils Act 1909 also known as Morley-Minto Reforms was an Act Passed by Parliament of the United Kingdom. Through this Act there was an attempt to appease Indian by increase in the involvement of Indians in the governance of British India.

The main reform was the reservation of seats for Muslims and in which only Muslims would be polled.

The Muslim League was formed in 1906 by an elite aiming to promote Muslim Interests and prevent Hindu dominance over Muslims through a Parliamentary system.

38. ANUSHILAN SAMITI

Anushilan Samiti was a Bengali Indian Organization that existed in the early 20th century. The organization arose from a conglomeration of local groups and Gyms in Bengal in 1902. The group suggested revolutionary violence as the means for ending British rule in India. *There were two groups:*

- Dhaka Anushilan Samiti centered in Dhaka
- Jugantar Group centered at Calcutta.

They involved in bombings, assassinations and politically motivated violence. The organization was led by Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barindra Ghosh. In 1912 attempt was made to assassinate the Viceroy of India by Rash Behari Bose. There was also Seditious conspiracy during World War I led by Jatindranath Mukherjee.

There was a change in philosophy of the organization to non-violence during 1920s to 1930s.

In 1930s the organization was involved in Kakori conspiracy and the raid on Chittagong armory.

British founded special branch of Calcutta Police to monitor the activities of the Organization.

39. BARRAH DACOITY

The dacoity was committed at the residence of the Zamindar of Barrah. It was under the Nawabganj police station in the district of Dhaka. Dacoity was done in broad daylight by a group of revolutionaries.

The dacoity was organized by Pulin Behari Das. He was an Indian revolutionary and the founder-president of the Dhaka Anushilan Samiti.

The fund was used for buying arms and ammunition.

After the trial Pulin was awarded lifelong imprisonment. He was transferred to Cellular Jail.

40. KHUDAI KHIDMATGARS

Khudai Khidmatgar was a Pashtun non-violent movement against the British Empire by the Pashtun people of the North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) of British India.

Also called Surkh Posh or 'Red Shirts'.

This was originally a social reform organization focusing on education and the elimination of blood feuds. It was known as the Society for reformation of Afghan.

The movement was led by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, known locally as Bacha Khan or Badshah Khan.

The Khudai Khidmatgars strongly opposed the All-India Muslim League's demand for the partition of India.

When the Indian National Congress declared its acceptance of the partition plan without consulting the Khudai Khidmatgar leaders, Bacha Khan, the leader of the Khudai Khidmatgars, felt very sad and told Congress 'You have thrown us to the wolves'

In June 1947, the Khudai Khidmatgars declared Bannu Resolution, demanding that the Pashtuns be given a choice to have an independent state of Pashtunistan composing all Pashtun territories of British India., instead of being made to join Pakistan.

Their demand was rejected by the British.

After the partition, the Khudai Khidmatgars faced a backlash and their movement banned.

41. INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT

The Indian Independence Act 1947 passed by British Government that partitioned British India into two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the Royal Assent on 18th July 1947, and thus Pakistan and India came into being on 15th August.

The legislature representatives of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League and Sikh community came to an agreement with Lord Mountbatten as the 3 June Plan or Mountbatten Plan. This plan was the last plan for independence.

42. LORD LINLITHGOW

Governor General and Viceroy of India (1936-1944)
He had the longest reign as Viceroy of India.

Important Events During his Tenure:

Government of India Act 1935 Part came in 1937
Resignation of Congress Ministers to protest the involvement of Indians in World War II
Start of the World War II (1939)
Resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose and formation of 'Forward Block'
Escape of Subhash Chandra Bose from India
Jinnah's Two Nation Theory
Atlanta Charter
August Offer (1940)
Foundation of Indian National Army
Cripps Mission (1942)
Launch of Quit India Movement
Demand of divide and quit
Bengal Famine 1943

43. AUGUST OFFER

The August Offer was a proposal made by the British Government in 1940. The offer was rejected by the Congress as well as Muslim League.

Why British made the Offer:

The Fall of France in World War II June 1940, left Britain in immediate danger of Nazi occupation. British wanted the help from Indian Army to fight in World War II.

What was Offered:

- The expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians
- The establishment of an advisory war council
- Giving full Weightage to minority opinion
- Recognition of Rights of Indians' to frame their own constitution (after the end of war)

Congress rejected the proposal as Muslim league was assured that constitutional scheme was acceptable to the government without their agreement. Congress felt it is like providing Veto power to the Muslim League.

The Muslim League was not satisfied with LINLITHGOW'S offer as Pakistan was not promised in the offer.

Significant modifications were made to the August Offer in 1942 in the form of Cripps Proposals.

44. CHISHTI ORDER

Sufism has a history in India evolving for over 1000 years. Various leaders of Sufi orders, Tariqa was the process of organized activities to introduce Islam among locals.

Although a number of mystic orders flourished in India the most important among them were Chishti, the Qadiri, the Naqshbandi, the Firdausi orders.

Common Features of Sufism

- Service to poor, render justice, help the destitute
- Develop love and affection for God and his creatures
- Service of humanity
- Some Sufis had liberal attitude towards Hindus

MYSTICISM: Mysticism is the practice of religious ecstasies- religious experiences during alternate states of consciousness. It is attainment of insight in ultimate or hidden truths and to human transformation supported by various practices and experiences.

The Chisti Order is a Sunni Sufi order within the mystic Sufi tradition of Islam. It began in Chisht, a small town near Herat, Afghanistan about 930 AD. The Chishti Order is known for its emphasis on love, tolerance and openness. Chishti shrines in South Asia are open to all faiths and attract great crowds to their festivals.

Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti said, " Never seek any help, charity or favors from anybody except God. Never go to the courts of Kings, but never refuse to bless and help the needy and the poor, the widow and the orphan, if they come to your door."

45. NAQSHBANDI ORDER

The Naqshbandi is a major Sunni spiritual order of Sufism. It got its name from Baha-ud-Din Naqshband Bukhari and traces its spiritual Lineage to the Islamic prophet Muhammad through Abu Bakr, who was father-in-law, companion, and successor of Muhammad.

Within the Sufi tradition, the formation of the Orders did not immediately produce lineages of master and disciple.

Aurangzeb was a member of the Naqshbandi Sufi Order.

46. QADRI ORDER

Qadri , Qadiriyya are members of the Qadiri tariqa (Sufi order). The tariqa got its name from Abdul Qadir Gilani (1077-1166) who was from Gilan. The order relies strongly upon adherence to the fundamentals of Islam. The order, with its many offshoots, is widespread, particularly

In the Arabic-speaking world, and can also be found in Turkey, Indonesia, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Balkans, Russia, Palestine, Israel, China and East and West Africa.

47. FIRDAUSI ORDER

The Firdausi order was introduced in India by Shaikh Badlfaddin in 1315 AD. It reached its peak under Shaikh Sharafuddin.

He gave a new shape to Sufiism by interpreting mystic terms and adopting a middle path.

Firdausi order was centered at Delhi and Bihar Sharif.

48. CHAITANYA MAHAPRABHU

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu 1486-1534, also known as Shri Krishna Chaitanya was a Hindu mystic saint proponent of Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism. He also expounded the Vaishnava school of Bhakti Yoga based on Bhagavata and Bhagavad Gita.

Narasimha (Krishna in mood of anger).

He popularized the chanting of the Hare Krishna mantra and also composed eight devotional prayers in Sanskrit.

His birthday is celebrated as Gaura-purnima.

49. VALLABHACHARYA

Vallabhacharya also known as Vallabha was a Hindu philosopher who founded who founded the Krishna-centered Pushti sect of Vaishnavism in the Braj region of India. Vallabha was born in a Telugu Brahmin Family that had been living in Varanasi. Vallabha spread the Shuddadvita- purely non-dualism philosophy. A Hindu Vaishnava tradition focused on the worship of Krishna. The Shrinathji temple at Nathdwara is the central to the worship by the followers of the sect.

50. VIJAYA NAGAR EMPIRE (Karnata Empire OR Kingdom of Bisnegar)

The Vijayanagar Empire was based in the Deccan Plateau in South India. It was established in 1336 by Harihara and his brother Bukka Raya of Sangama Dynasty.

The Empire resisted Islamic Invasions.

They had a major military defeat in the Battle of Talikota in 1565 by the combined armies of the Deccan sultanates.

The greatest factor was the betrayal of the Vijaynagara Army by two Muslim commanders. Aliya Rama Rao was captured and beheaded.

The Sultanates army plundered Hampi and reduced it into ruins. The empire was named after its capital city of Vijayanagara. Hampi ruins are now a world Heritage Site.

Vijayanagar empire had efficient administration and vigorous overseas trade. They had water management system for irrigation.

51. DEVA RAYA I

Deva Raya I was a king of the Vijayanagara Empire. After Harihara II died there was a dispute between his sons over the throne in which Deva Raya I emerged victor. He was a very capable ruler. He is noted for his military exploits and his support to irrigation works in his kingdom.

He modernized his army by improving the cavalry, employing Turkic archers, procuring horses from Arabia and Persia. The Italian traveler NICOLO CONTI visited Vijayanagara in 1420 AD. He described as "in the city, there are 90,000 men fit to bear arms..... there king is more powerful than all the kings of India."

He also noted that city has grown to a circumference of 60 miles. Deva Raya was the patron of Kannada Literature and architecture. Madhura a noted Jain poet was in his court. Madhura wrote Dharmanathapurana on the life of 15th Jain Tirthankar and a poem in eulogy of Gommateshvara of Shravanabelagola. One of Deva Raya's queen Bhima Devi was a disciple of the Jain guru Abhinava Charukirti Panditacharya. She was devotee of Shantinatha 16th Jain Tirthankara and built a temple at the Mangayi Basti in Shravanbelagola.

52. BAHAMINI KINGDOM

The Bahmani Sultanate was a Muslim state of the Deccan in South India and one of the major medieval Indian Kingdoms. Bahmanid Sultanate was the first independent Muslim Kingdom in South India.

It was founded in 1347

It was established by an Ismaili military general from Badakhshan Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah after revolting against the turkic Delhi Sultanate of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Capitals: Gulbarga (1347-1425) Bidar (1425-1527)

The kingdom later split in to five offshoots that were collectively known as the Deccan sultanates.

The last remnant of the Bahmani sultanate was defeated and destroyed in 1509 by Vijayanagar Empire.

53. MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHALUQ

Muhammad bin Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351. He was the eldest son of Ghiyath al-Din Tughluq, the Turko- Indian founder of the Tughluq dynasty.

He was born in Delhi. His wife was the daughter of the Raja of Divalpur. He died 20 March 1351, at Thatta, Pakistan

Muhammad ascended to Delhi throne upon his father's death in 1325. He was interested in medicine and was skilled in several languages- Persian, Arabic, Turkish and Sanskrit.

Ibn Battuta the famous traveler and jurist from Morocco was a guest at his court and wrote about his suzerainty in his book.

Muhammad contended with 22 rebellions pursuing his policies, consistently and ruthlessly.

He shifted his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad.

Coins minted in Daulatabad around 1333 showed the Daulatabad was the 'second capital'.

54. MALIK MUHAMMAD JAYASI

Malik Muhammad Jayasi was an Indian Sufi Poet and Pir. He wrote in Awadhi language and in Persian Nasta liq script.

His best known work is the epic poem Padmavat.

Padmavat is an epic poem. It relates an allegorical fictional story about the Delhi Sultan Alauddin Khilji's desire for the titular Padmavati, the Queen of Chittor.

ALLEGORY: is a metaphor in which a character, place or event is used, or event is used to deliver a broader message about real-world issues and occurrences. Through allegory the writer makes complex thing in to simple to readers and viewers to comprehend.

55. CABINET MISSION

The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 came to India. It came to discuss the transfer of power from British Government to the Indian leadership. The objective was to preserve India's unity and granting it independence. The Cabinet Mission was formed at the behest of Clement Attlee the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Both Indian National Congress and Muslim League wanted a split.

56. PARTITION OF INDIA

The Partition of India was the division of British India in 1947 which eventually accompanied the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The partition involved the division of three provinces, Assam, Bengal and Punjab based on district wide Hindu and Muslim majorities.

The boundary demarcating India and Pakistan came to be known as the Radcliffe Line.

It also involved the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil service and Railways, and the central treasury, between the two dominions.

The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947.

The partition displaced over 14 million people.

There was large scale violence.

Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and the Maldives were unaffected by the partition.

57. LEGION FREIES INDIEN

(Azad Hind Fauj)

The Legion Freies was conceived on the lines of Azad Hind Fauj. By the end of 1941, Hitler's regime officially recognized his provisional "Free India Government" in exile and agreed to help Netaji to raise an army to fight for his cause. It was to be called "The Free India Legion."

The Legion Freies Indien popularly called the Tiger Legion (after the 'Leaping tiger' symbol on the flag). The first inductees were from Indian POW captured in the North African battlefields of El Mekili and Tobruk in Libya.

The formal proclamation of the formation of this Force was announced by the German Propaganda Ministry in January 1942. By August 1942, Bose's recruitment drive got fully into swing. Approximately two-thirds of the Legion's members were Muslims and one third Hindu and other religion large number of Sikhs were there.

The soldiers of the Free Indian Legion were the first to observe and witness some of the national traditions and practices, which have now become a part of our national legacy. Bose, after founding the Indian National Provisional Government in Berlin, chose the 'Jana Gana Mana' song written by Rabindranath Tagore as the National Anthem. Jana Gana Mana was first performed as the National Anthem of Free India on September 11, 1942 on the occasion of the foundation of Indo-German Society.

Jai Ram Ji ki

Jai Hindustan Ki

Jai Hind (As the national greeting of Azad Hind)

Azad Hind stamps in six different designs were produced in 1943 in Nazi Germany for the Azad Hind.

58. PARISADA HINDU DHARMA INDONESIA

Parisada Hindu Dharma Indonesia is a major reform movement and organization that assisted in the revival of Hinduism in Indonesia. It was started in 1959 by Ida Bagus Mantra and led by Gedong Bagus Oka.

Hinduism became a state sponsored religion along with Buddhism, Islam, Protestantism and Catholicism in 1959. Initially it was known as Paisada Hindu Dharma Bali

59. BHAGAWADGITA-RAHASYA

Shrimadh Bhagvad Gita Rahasya is a book in Marathi written by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1915 while he was in prison at Mandalay, Burma.

60. DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT 1915

The Defence of India Act 1915 also known as Defence of India Regulations Act. It was an emergency criminal law enacted by the Governor General of India in 1915. The objective and intention were to curb the nationalist and revolutionary activities during and the aftermath of the First World War. The Act gave wide powers to Executive like preventive detention, internment without trial, restricting on writing, speech and of movement.

The Act was first used during the First Lahore Conspiracy Trial in the aftermath of the failed Ghadar Conspiracy of 1915. The Act was used to crushing the Ghadar movement in Punjab and the Anushilan Samiti in Bengal. The Act was extended in the form of Rowlatt Act after the end of World War I. The Act was re-enacted during World War II as Defence of India Act 1939.
