



SHORT NOTES FROM THE MODERN INDIAN HISTORY BY SPECTRUM  
SPECIALLY FOR PRELIMS REVISION

TOPIC- PEASANTS MOVEMENT-1857-1947

Peasant Movements—1857-1947 (I)

Indigo Revolt (1859-60)

- Revolt in Bengal
- Forced by the planters to take advance money and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants
- Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district

Tabna Agrarian Leagues

- 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars
- Yusufshahi Pargana in Patna district
- Struggles spread throughout Patna and to other districts of East Bengal.
- The main form of struggle was that of legal resistance. There was very little violence
- In 1885, the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.
- Young Indian intellectuals support-Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, R.C. Dutt and the Indian Association under Surendranath Banerjee.

Deccan Riots

- Heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system
- Peasants found themselves trapped in an endless network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary.
- Money lenders mostly outsiders including Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- In 1874, the growing tension between the moneylenders, and the peasants resulted in a social boycott movement organised by the ryots against the “outsider” moneylenders.
- Spread rapidly to the villages of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara.
- Transformed into agrarian riots with systematic attacks on the moneylender’s houses and shops.
- The Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act was passed in 1879 in order to maintain peace and harmony.

## LATER MOVEMENTS

### The Kisan Sabha Movement

- Taken by the active members of Home Rule League in UP - Gauri Shankar Misra, Indra Narain Dwivedi supported by Madan Mohan Malviya.
- The UP Kisan Sabha, set up in 1918, had established 450 branches in 173 tehsils of the province by mid-1919.
- In the mid-1920, Baba Ramchandra emerged as the leader of peasants in Avadh and led a few hundred tenants from Jaunpur and Pratapgarh districts to Allahabad and apprised Jawaharlal Nehru of the conditions of the peasants.
- Nehru made several visits to the rural areas and developed close contacts with the Kisan Sabha Movement.
- Late 1920 an alternative Awadh Kisan Sabha at Pratapgarh with the efforts of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Mata Badal Pande, Baba Ram Chandra, Dev Narayan Pande, and Kedar Nath bringing under its umbrella over 330 Kisan Sabhas.
- The Sabha exhorted peasants to refuse to till bedakhali land; not to offer har and begar ( forms of unpaid labour), boycott those who did not accept these conditions and to solve their disputes through panchayats.
- In 1921, the nature of peasant movement underwent a marked change with peasants indulging in looting of bazaars, houses, granaries and clashes with the police. The Government easily suppressed these outbreaks of violence & passed the Awadh Rent ( Amendment ) Act which though brought little relief to the tenants.

### Eka Movement

- Towards the end of 1921, peasant discontent surfaced again in the districts of Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur
- Causes-Relating to the extraction of a rent that was generally 50 percent higher than the recorded rent.
- Congress and Khilafat leaders provided the initial thrust to the peasant grievances and the movement grew under the name Eka or unity movement.

- With grass-root leadership not in favour of non- violence taking over the movement, the authorities succeeded in bringing it to an end.
- The Kisan movements were also overshadowed by the Non-Cooperation Movement in UP.

### **Mappila Revolt**

- Muslim tenants inhabiting the surging where most of the landlords were Hindus.
- Particularly encouraged by the demand or the local Congress body for a government legislation regulating tenant- landlord relations.
- Mappila movement merged with the ongoing Khilafat agitation.
- Khilafat-Non-Cooperation Movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings.
- Worse in August 1921 when the arrest of a respected priest leader, Ali Musaliar
- By December 1921, all resistance had come to a stop.

### **Bardoli Satyagraha**

- Surat district had witnessed intense politicisation after the coming of Gandhi on the national political scene.
- Sparked off in January 1926 when the authorities decided to increase the land revenue by 30 per cent.
- In February 1926, Vallabhbhai Patel was called to lead the movement.
- The women of Bardoli gave him the title of “Sardar”.
- Under Patel, the Bardoli peasants resolved to refuse payments of the revised assessment
- Bardoli Satyagraha Patrika was brought out to mobilise public opinion.
- K.M. Munshi and Lalji Naranji resigned from the Bombay Legislative Council in support of the movement.
- Gandhi stand for emergency
- The Civil Disobedience Movement which took the form of no-rent, no-revenue movement in many areas.

### India Kisan Congress Sabha

- Founded in Lucknow in April 1936
- Swami Sahjanand Saraswati as the president and N.G. Ranga as the general secretary.
- Held their sessions in Faizpur in 1936.

### Peasants Activity in Provinces

#### Kerala

- Peasants Mobilised mainly by the congress socialist activists.
- Existence of Karsak Sanghams-Peasants Organisations
- Popular methods-Marching of jaths to the landlords for their acceptance of demands
- Malabar Tenancy Act-1938 (Significant campaign by the peasants)

#### Andhra

- Many provincial ryot associations were active.
- N.G. Ranga had set up the India Peasants' Institute in 1933.
- After 1936, the Congress socialists started organising the peasants.
- At many places, the summer schools of economics and politics were held and addressed by leaders like P.C. Joshi, Ajoy Ghosh and R.D. Bhardwaj.

#### Bihar

- Sahjanand Saraswati was joined by Karyanand Sharma, Yadunandan Sharma, Rahul Sankritayan, Panchartan Sharma, Jamun Karjiti.
- In 1935, the Provincial Kisan Conference adopted the anti-zamindari slogan.
- The Provincial Kisan Sabha developed a rift with the Congress over the **bakasht land** issue because of an unfavorable government resolution which was not acceptable to the sabha.
- The movement ceased to exist by August 1939.

#### Punjab

- Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha, the Kirti Kisan Party, the Congress and the Akalis.
- A new direction to the movement was given by the Punjab Kisan Committee in 1937.

- The main targets of the movement were the landlords of western Punjab who dominated the unionist ministry.
- The immediate issues taken up were resettlement of land revenue in Amritsar and Lahore and increase in water rates in canal colonies of Multan and Montgomery where feudal levies were being demanded by the private contractors.
- Mainly concentrated in Jullundur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Lyallpur and Shekhupura.

### **DURING THE WAR**

- The AIKS was split on communist and non-communist lines and many veteran leaders like Sahianand, Indulal Yagnik and N.G. Ranga left the sabha.
- But the Kisan Sabha continued to work among the people and helped outstandingly during the famine of 1943.

### **POST-WAR PHASE**

#### **Tebhaga Movement**

- an independence campaign initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha
- The Flood Commission recommendations of tebhaga two-third share to the bargardars, the share croppers also known as bagehasi or adhyar, instead of the one-half share.
- The central slogan was “nij khamare dhan tolo” which means sharecroppers taking the paddy to their own threshing floor and not to the jotedar’s house, as before, so as to enforce tebhaga.
- The storm centre of the movement was north Bengal, principally among Rajbanshis, a low caste of tribal origin.
- Muslims also participated in large numbers.
- The movement dissipated soon, because of the League, ministry’s sop of the Bargardari Bill, an intensified repression, the popularisation of the Hindu Mahasabha’s agitation for a separate Bengal and renewed riots in Calcutta which ended the prospects of sympathetic support from the urban sections.

#### **Telangana Movement**

- Biggest peasant guerrilla war of modern Indian history.
- The princely state of Hyderabad under Asajahi Nizams
- Combination of religious-linguistic domination.

- Total lack of political and civil liberties, grossest forms of forced exploitation by desh mukhs, jagirdars, doras i.e. Landlords in forms of forced labour i.e. Vethi and illegal exactions.
- Wartime exactions, abuse of rationing, excessive rent and vethi.
- July 1946 -deshmukh's thug murdered a village militant in jangaon taluq of nalgonda.
- Spread to warrangal and kharnmam.
- The peasants organised themselves into village sanghams, and attacked using lathis, stone slings and chilli powder.
- Faced brutal repression.
- Greatest intensity between august 1947 and september 1948.
- The peasants brought about a rout of the razaqars, the nizam's storm troopers.
- The telangana movement had many positive achievements to its credit.
- Vethi and forced labour disappeared, agricultural wages were raised, illegally seized lands were restored, steps were taken to fix ceilings and redistribute lands, measures to improve irrigation and fight cholera.
- An improvement in the condition of women.
- The autocratic-feudal regime of india's biggest princely state
- The formation of andhra pradesh on linguistic lines.

THANKS FOR READING

IN NEXT PART WE WILL COVER NATIONAL MOVEMENT, RELIGIOUS & SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENTS, REVOLT OF 1857 & MISC. CHAPTERS LIKE CIVIL REBELLIONS, TRIBAL UPRISINGS, EDUCATION, INDIAN PRESS, ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ETC.

WE WILL TRY TO COMPLETE IN 2-3 PARTS OF THE WHOLE SPECTRUM BOOK.



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PART-II

TOPIC- NATIONAL MOVEMENT-1919-1939

NATIONAL MOVEMENT 1919-1939

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Policy OF Carrot and Stick

- Here Carrot represented by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- And Stick represented by the Rowlatt Act

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform and Government of India Act, 1919:

In 1918, Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, produced their scheme of constitutional reforms. These reforms, popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, led to the enactment of **Government of India Act of 1919** Silent features of the act are as follows:

- The Council of Secretary of State was to comprise 8-to-12 people, three of them Indian
- **Dyarchy System** was introduced as the provincial level. Under this system, Subjects of Administration were divided into two groups; 1. Reserved subjects and 2. Transferred subjects. Reserved subjects were under the direct control of Governors, while transferred subjects were under ministers responsible to the legislature.
- The Central Legislature was to consist of two houses: the Council of State or Upper House and the Legislative Assembly or Lowered House. Both the Houses had equal legislative powers.
- Sikhs, Anglo-Indians, Christians and Europeans were also given the right to separate electorates.
- Provincial legislatures were to be unicameral.
- The legislature had virtually no control over the Governor General and his Executive Council
- The right to vote was severely restricted
- Part of the expenses of the office of the Secretary of State was to be met by the British government.

Government of India Act of 1919

- On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

### Features of the Act

1. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.
2. It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'—a term derived from the Greek word di-arche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
3. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
4. It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the commander-in-chief) were to be Indian.
5. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
6. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
7. It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
8. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public

Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants<sup>8</sup>.

9. It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets. 10. It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force

### The Rowlatt Act

- Passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. The Indian members did not support the Act, but it was passed; nevertheless. The Act gave enormous powers to the government to repress political activities. It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.
- On 6th April, 1919; Gandhiji launched a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act. The call of strike on 6th April got huge response. People came out in support in various cities, shops were shut down and workers in railway workshops went on strike.
- The British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. Several local leaders were arrested. Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi.

### Indians in South Africa consisted of three categories—

- the indentured Inalan labour, mainly from had migrated to South Africa after 1890 to work on sugar plantations;
- the merchants—mostly Meman Muslims who had followed the labourers; and
- the ex-indentured labourers who had settled down witeir children in South Africa after the expiry of their contracts.

### Phase of Passive Resistance or Satyagraha (1906-1914)

- Satyagraha against Registration Certificates, Campaign against Restrictions on Indian Migration, Setting up of Tolstoy Farm, Campaign against Poll Tax and Invalidation of Indian Marriages

### Champan Satyagraha: 1<sup>st</sup> Civil Disobedience

- Gandhiji's first great experiment in *Satyagraha* came in 1917, in Champan, in Bihar.

- European planters had involved the cultivators of Champaran in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their holdings (known as the *tinkathia* system).
- Gandhiji had won his first battle of civil disobedience in India.

#### Ahmedabad Mill Strike : 1<sup>st</sup> Hunger Strike

- The next scene of Gandhiji's activity was in 1918 at Ahmedabad where an agitation had been going on between the labourers and the owners of a cotton textile mill for an increase of pay.
- The workers to go on strike and to demand 35% increase in wages.
- Gandhiji himself went on a "fast unto death" to strengthen the workers resolved to continue the strike.
- The strike was withdrawn and retrieval later awarded the 35% increase that the workers had demanded.
- Ambalal Sarabhai's sister, **Anasuya Behn**, was one of the main lieutenants of Gandhiji in this struggle in which her brother and Gandhiji's friend was one of the main advisories.

#### Kheda Satyagraha: 1<sup>st</sup> Non-Cooperation

- In 1918, Gandhiji learned that the peasants of Kheda district in Gujarat were in extreme distress due to the failure of crops, and that their appeals for the remission of land revenue were being ignored by the government.
- As the crops were less than one fourth of the normal yield, the peasants were entitled under the revenue code to a total remission of the land revenue.
- Gandhiji organised **Satyagraha** and asked the cultivators not to pay land revenue till their demand for remission was met.
- The struggle was withdrawn, when the government issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay.
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was one of the many young persons who became Gandhiji's follower during the Kheda peasant struggle.

#### JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919)

- Baisakhi day

- To protest against the arrest of their leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyaal.
- General Dyer order
- The incident was followed by uncivilised brutalities on the inhabitants of Amritsar.
- Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood in protest.
- Gandhi by atmosphere of violence and withdrew the movement on April 18, 1919.

### Khilafat Movement

- During the World War I Turkey fought against Britain as an ally of Germany. So, after Turkey's defeat, the abolition of Khilafat was proposed. The proposal wounded the feelings of Indian Muslims. They organized a protest movement under the leadership of Khilafat leaders.
- **The Khilafat movement:** A deputation was given by the Khilafatists to the Viceroy whose reply was disappointing. Another deputation met Lloyd George in London experienced the same disappointment.
- **Launching the movement:** The 'Khilafat Day' was observed on 17 October 1919. Soon, the movement on an all-India scale was launched on an imposing scale. The Central Khilafat Committee organized an all-India general strike on 1 August 1920. The movement gathered momentum as many Pirs and Mullahs supported it.
- Gandhiji returned to the Viceroy the award of Kaisar-e-Hind which had been awarded by the British government for his war service. At the special session of the Congress held in Calcutta (now Kolkata) in September 1920, a resolution in favor of non-cooperation was passed.
- **The end of the movement:** In September 1921, the Ali brothers was arrested. Gandhiji suspended the non-cooperation movement after the Chauri Chaura incident. He was arrested in 1922. A few months after his arrest, the Caliph or the Sultan of Turkey was deposed of his power due to a revolution led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha.
- Later on, Turkey moved towards becoming a secular state and the Khilafat issue lost its importance.

### Importance of Khilafat Movement

- **Opportunity for the Muslim leadership:** Some feel that the movement provided an opportunity for the Muslim leaders to take interest in the national affairs. They began to believe that the nation was equally concerned with problems affecting the Muslims.
- **Impact on urban Muslims:** The Khilafat movement brought the urban Muslims into national movement. There was nothing wrong, in principle, that a national movement should support a cause which affected a section of the community.
- **Element of anti-imperialism:** There was an element of anti-imperialism in both the national and Khilafat movements. These movements could have been used as common platform to fight against imperialism.

### Non-cooperation Movement

- **Non-cooperation** movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 to drive the British out of the country.
- Non-cooperation movement was nothing but a declaration of peaceful; and non-violent war against the atrocities of the British government which had gone back on its words.
- The Non-cooperation Movement meant active refusal to abide by the laws and regulations passed by the government.
- An appeal was made to all the Indians to surrender their titles and to boycott the law courts, the educational institutions and the election of the legislatures.
- It was thought in the beginning that this would be enough to emphasis upon the government the need for greater reforms and more amenities in the administration of the country.
- However, it was planned that, in case, it did not succeed in bringing down the Government; the payment of taxes would be refused.
- The Congress also declared that it would not be satisfied with anything less than Swarajya. Thus, for the first time the Congress had taken a revolutionary step. An organization which was wedded to constitutional means had now adopted a revolutionary policy and was

even ready to work for a self rule disconnecting all relations from the government of England in case it was not granted by them willingly.

**Gandhiji** launched the non-cooperation movement with three clear objectives in view.

1. Remedy of the Punjab wrong and demand punishment for Gen. R. Dyer.
2. To bring about an amicable solution of Khilafat question.
3. Fulfillment of the demand of Swaraj.

The Indian National congress outlined a seven-item programme of non-cooperation.

1. Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
2. Refusal to attend government official and non-official functions.
3. Boycott of government and government-aided schools and colleges.
4. Boycott of British courts.
5. Refusal of all classes to offer themselves for service in Mesopotamia.
6. Boycott of elections to provincial and central assembly.
7. Boycott of British goods.

The constructive programme consisted of:

1. To set up national education institutions.
2. Promotion of Swadeshi industry, particularly weaving and hand-spinning industry.
3. Abolition of untouchability that was prevalent in the Hindu society.
4. Hindu-Muslim unity.
5. To raise a fund of a crore of rupees after the name of Tilak.
6. Panchayats were to be established for setting disputes.
7. To observe strict non-violence.

Gandhiji assured the nation that if the programme was fully implemented, Swaraj would be achieved within the year.

### Hunter Commission

The Hunter Commission was formed in 1882 under the leadership of Sir William Hunter during the period of Lord Ripon. The following were mentioned in the report of that commission in 1884:

- Schools and colleges will be subsidized by the Governments.
- All Government restrictions will be lifted from schools and colleges.
- The responsibility of primary education will be entrusted with municipality and the district boards.
- Special attention will be given to higher education.
- In 1902, Lord Curzon formed the Raleigh Commission under the leadership of Sir Thomas Raleigh. This was also known as 'Indian University Commission'. Sir Gurudas Banerjee and Sued Hussain Bilgrami, the two Indians were the members of this commission.
- The University Act was passed in 1904 A.D. A commission was formed in 1917 A.D. under the guidance of Sir Michael Sadler. This is also known as the 'Calcutta University Commission'.

### Lucknow Pact

- **Lucknow Pact** refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reach an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country, besides safeguarding basic Muslim demands.
- After the unpopular partition of Bengal, Jinnah approached the League to make it more popular among the Muslim masses. Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of this pact. Due to the reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the Congress and the League, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave him the title of "*the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity*".

The Lucknow Pact also established cordial relations between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress – the "hot faction" garam dal led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and the moderates or the "soft faction", the naram dal led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

- Surendranath Banerjee founded the Indian National Liberal Federation

### **Chauri Chaura incident**

- The **Chauri Chaura incident** occurred at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, British India on 4 February 1922, when a large group of protesters participating in the Non-cooperation movement turned violent, leading to police opening fire.
- In retaliation the demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station, killing all of its occupants.
- The incident led to the deaths of three civilians and 22 or 23 policemen.
- The Indian National Congress halted the Non-cooperation Movement on the national level as a direct result of this incident.

### **Important session of Congress**

Year	Residents	Venue
1885	W.C. Bannerjee	Bombay
1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta
1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras
1888	George Yule	Allahabad
1889	Sir William Wedderburn	Bombay
1890	Pherozshah Mehta	Calcutta
1891	P. Ananda Charlu	Nagpur
1892	W.C. Bannerjee	Allahabad

1893	Dadabhai Naoroji	Lahore
1894	Alfred Webb	Madras
1895	S.N. Banerjea	Poona
1896	Rahimtulla M Sayani	Calcutta
1897	C. Sankaran nair	Amravati
1898	Ananda Mohan Bose	Madras
1899	R.C Dutt	Lucknow
1900	N.G. Chandavarkar	Lahore
1901	D.E. Wacha	Calcutta
1902	Hasan Imam, S.N Bonerjea	Bombay, Ahmedabad
1903	Lal Mohan Ghose	Madras
1904	Sir Henry Cotton	Bombay
1905	G.K Gokhale	Benaras
1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta
1907	Dr Rash Behari Ghosh(suspended)	Surat
1908	Dr Rash Behari Ghost	Madras
1909	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya	Lahore
1910	Sir William Wedderburn	Allahabad
1911	Pandit B.N Dar	Calcutta
1912	R.N. Mudholkar	Bankipore
1913	Nawab Syed Mohammed Bahadur	Karachi
1914	Bhupendra Nath Basu	Madras

1915	Lord Satyendra Prasad Singha	Bombay
1916	Ambica Charan Majumdar	Lucknow
1917	Dr. Annie Besant	Calcutta
1918	Hassan Imam (special session)	-
1918	Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya	Delhi
1919	Motilal Nehru	Amritsar
1920	Lala Lajpat Rai (suspended) C.Vijayraghavachariar (annual)	Calcutta Nagpur
1921	C.R Das (in prison) Hakim Ajmal Khan(acting)	Ahmedabad
1922	Desbhandu Chittaranjan Das	Gaya
1923	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (suspended) Muaulana Mohammad Ali(annual)	Kakinada
1924	Mahatma Ghandi	Belgaum
1925	Mrs Sarojini naida	Cawnpore
1926	S. Srinivasa Iyengar	Guwahati
1927	Dr. M A Ansari	Madras
1928	Pandit Motilal Nehur	Calcutta
1929	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lahore
1930	(no session) but Independence Day Pledge was adopted on 26th January 1930.	-
1931	Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel	Karachi
1932	R. Amritlal (session was banned)	-

1933	Mrs. J. M Sen Gupta(session was banned)	Calcutta
1934	Dr Rajendra Prasad(continued again for 1935)	Bombay
1936	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow
1937	Jawaharlal Nehru	Faizpur
1938	S.C Bose	Haripur
1939	S.C Bose(re-elected for 1939)	Tripuri
1940	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Ramgarh
1941-45	(No session caused by arrest and Jailing)	-
1946	Acharya J. B kripalani	Merrut
1948	B. Pattabhi Sitamayya	Jaipur

**Vithalbhai Patel was elected speaker of Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.**

**Communist Party in India**

- - 1920-Tashkent
  - M.N.Roy/Abani Mukherji
  - M.N.Roy-1<sup>st</sup> to be Elected
  - Kanpur-1925 Formalised the foundation of CPI

All Bengal Students Conference

By Jawaharlal Nehru-1928

**All India Trade Union Congress**

- Founded-1920
- Lala Lajpat Rai-1<sup>st</sup> Prez
- Dewan Chaman Lal-1<sup>st</sup> General Sect.
- Tilak also moving Spirits

- 1923-1<sup>st</sup> May Day was celebrated in Madras

### Hindustan Republican Association

- Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was a revolutionary organisation, also known as Hindustan Socialist Republican Army established in 1928 at Feroz Shah Kotla New Delhi by Chandrasekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and others.
- Previously it was known as Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) whose written constitution and published manifesto titled The Revolutionary was produced as a witness in the Kakori conspiracy case of 1925.
- Likewise the Hindustan Republican Association, HSRA. was also a revolutionary organisation which worked more dangerously from 1928 to 1931 in the Indian subcontinent to uproot the British Raj from the country through armed struggle.
- The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place a Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.
- The most important "action" of the HRA was the Kakori robbery.
- HRA's main organ Revolutionary had proposed nationalisation of railways and other means of transport and of heavy industries such as ship building and steel.
- **Started On** :1924 at United Provinces,Punjab,Deccan Provinces(Maharashtra),Bengal
- **Ended On** :1931

Yugantar, Anushilan groups and later Chittagong Revolt Group under Surya Sen—in Bengal

- Novels and books such as Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal and Maher Dabi by Sharatchandra Chatterjee (a Government ban only enhanced its popularity).
- Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt were asked to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 8, 1929 against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill aimed at curtailing civil liberties of citizens in general and workers in particular.

### Chittagong group

- Among the new "Revolt Groups", the most active and famous was the Chittagong group under Surya Sen.
- Chittagong Armoury Raid (April 1930) Surya Sen had participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement and had become a teacher in the national school in Chittagong.
- Surya Sen decided to organise an armed rebellion along with his associates—Anant Singh, Gariesh Ghosh and Lokenath Baul to show that it was possible to challenge the armed might of the mighty British Empire.

- Bhagat Singh helped establish the **Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha** (1926) as an open wing of revolutionaries to carry out political work among the youth, peasants and workers, and it was to open branches in villages.
- Bhagat and Sukhdev also organised the Lahore Students' Union for open, legal work among students.

### Women Revolutionaries

- Prominent women revolutionaries in Bengal during this phase included Pritilata Waddedar, who died conducting a raid; Kalpana Dutt who was arrested and tried along with Surya Sen and given a life sentence; Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chandheri, school girls of Comilla, who shot dead the district magistrate. (December 1931); and Bina Das who fired point blank at the Governor while receiving her degree at the convocation (February 1932).

### GROWTH OF COMMUNALISM

Characteristic Features of Indian Communalism

Communalism is basically an ideology which evolved through three broad stages in India—

- **Communal Nationalism**: the notion that since a group or a section of people belong to a particular religious community, their secular interests are the same, i.e., even those matters which have got nothing to do with religion affect all or them equally.
- **Liberal Communalism**: the notion that since two religious communities have different religious interests, they have different interests in the secular sphere also (i.e., in economic, political and cultural spheres).
- **Extreme Communalism**: the notion that not only different religious communities have different interests, but these interests are also incompatible i.e., two communities cannot co-exist because the interests of one community come into conflict with those of the other.

### Whhabi Movement in India – Bengal

- The centre of the Wahhabi movement in Bengal was Narkelbaria, a village bordering on the thanas of Basirhat and Kalinga in the district of Barasat.
- Wahabi Movement under Syed Mir Nisar Ali
- Syed Mir Nisar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was the leader of the Wahabi Movement in India. He was born on 26th January, 1782 in the village of Chandpur, close to Narkelbaria.
- During his pilgrimage to Mecca he came into contact with the Wahhabis and made the acquaintance of Sayyid Ahmed Khan of Rai Bareilly. Upon his return from Mecca, Titu Mir collected a large body of followers who were mostly Muslim peasants and weavers. Around Narkelbaria his main task was that of a religious reformer.
- The Wahhabi movement was a political struggle and a fight for prestige.

### Shuddhi Movement

- Shuddhi Movement was started by Arya Samaj in earlier part of 20th century to bring back the people who transformed their religion to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism. The literal meaning of *Shuddhi* is purification but Arya Samajis didn't aim at literal meaning rather they meant reconversion by the term.
- There was vast difference in the scriptural authorities of these religions as Islam and Christianity claimed divine authority for their Koran and Bible respectively while Vedas of

Hinduism didn't put up such claims. Founder of Arya Samaj, Dayananda then strived to give the Vedas the similar degree of supernatural authority.

- This process of reconverting Hindus from Islam and Christianity was accompanied by a Sanghathan movement.

- Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals and anti-cow slaughter campaigns created much suspicion.
- Aurobindo's vision, of an Aryanised world, Swadeshi Movement with elements like dips in the Ganga and revolutionary terrorism with oath-taking before goddesses were hardly likely to enthuse Muslims into these campaigns in a big way.

### Hindu Mahasabha

- It was a Hindu nationalist organization that was originally founded in 1915 to counter the Muslim League and the INC.
- In 1910, the leading Hindus of the Allahabad decided to organize an All India Hindu Conference.
- It was first established in Amritsar in the Punjab before 1914, and became active during the 1920s under the leadership of Pandit Mohan Malaviya (1861-1946) and Lala Lajpat Rai (1865-1928).
- The Hindu Mahasabha established in Punjab campaigned for social reform and for the reconversion of Hindus from Islam. The Hindu Mahasabha established its headquarter at Haridwar and used to organize the Akhil Bhartiya Hindu conference at Haridwar on the occasion of important Hindu fairs.
- Hindu Mahasabha was organized with the aim to remove the social abuses in the Hindu society. The removal of child marriage, casteism, untouchability etc was the principal concerns of the Hindu Mahasabha.

### The Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS)

- Founded in 1925 by Dr. K. B. Hedgewar from Nagpur, with an aim to unite Hindus. He was the one who took the RSS to a considerable network across India.
- M. S. Golwarkar was then nominated as a successor to Mr Hedgewar in 1940, who held the charge for 33 years. The nationalistic ideology of the RSS made it popular throughout India.
- Main objective of the RSS is to safeguard the holy and moral traditions of India. According to them Hinduism is not just the religion but a way of living. As per critics, political party BJP is strongly influenced by RSS.
- Reviving Hindu tradition is the major goal of the RSS. Moreover the core ideology of the RSS is based on Hindutva, a kind of Hindu Nationalism and supports the philosophy Ekam Sat Viprah Bahudha Vadanti Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (Truth is One, Sages Call it by Many Names. The Whole Universe is one Family). Initially only upper caste Brahmins were part of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh but with time the RSS has had many Dalit and members from middle caste. Many of these are now holding key positions in the Sangh.

### Shimla Deputation

On 20<sup>th</sup> July 1906 John Morley the Secretary of State for Indian affairs, speaking on the Indian budget in the British parliament, announced that the Government wanted to increase the number of seats for the legislative councils and also their powers.

The Simla deputation was unique, because for the first time Muslims were anxious to take their share in the political activities as a separate identity. Another purpose of the delegation was to get a silent permission form the Government to make a political platform for the representation of Muslims, and also was to take the Government into confidence. The demand of separate electorates, which were presented through the deputation, was the foundation of all future constitutional amendments for India. The inevitable consequence of deputation was the partition of Indian and the emergence of Pakistan.

## All-India Muslim League

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- The **All-India Muslim League** (popularised as **Muslim League**) was a political party established during the early years of the 20th century in the British Indian Empire.
- Its strong advocacy for the establishment of a separate Muslim-majority nation-state, Pakistan, successfully led to the partition of India in 1947 by the British Empire.
- The party arose out of a literary movement begun at The Aligarh Muslim University in which Syed Ahmad Khan was a central figure.
- Sir Syed had founded, in 1886, the Muhammadan Educational Conference, but a self-imposed ban prevented it from discussing politics. At its December 1906 conference in Dhaka, attended by 3,000 delegates, the conference removed the ban and adopted a resolution to form an All Indian Muslim League political party.<sup>1</sup>
- Its original political goal was to define and advance the Indian Muslim's civil rights and to provide protection to the upper and gentry class of Indian Muslims. From 1906–30s, the party worked on its organizational structure, its credibility in Muslim communities all over the British Indian Empire, and lacked as a mass organisation but represented the landed and commercial Muslim interests of the United Provinces (today's Uttar Pradesh).
- Following in the 1930s, the idea of a separate nation-state and influential philosopher Sir Iqbal's vision of uniting the four provinces in North-West British India further supported the rational of two-nation theory. Constitutional struggle of Jinnah and political struggle of founding fathers, the Muslim League played a decisive role in World War II in the 1940s and as the driving force behind the division of India along religious lines and the creation of Pakistan as a Muslim state in 1947.
- The events leading the World War II, the Congress effective protest against the United Kingdom unilaterally involving India in the war without consulting with the Indian people; the Muslim League went on to support the British war efforts, and later agitated against the Congress with the cry of "Islam in Danger".

- Separate Electorates were awarded under Morley Minto Reforms-1909
- Punjab Hindu Sabha-1909, Founded by U.N.Mukherji & Lal Chand
- 14 points were laid down by Jinnah in 1928
- 1932 Communal Award accepted all Muslim communal demands

Communal Award:

- On 17 August 1932 came that infamous “Communal Award” of Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister.
- By it Muslims, Sikhs and the Hindu scheduled castes were to vote separately.
- Actually this step was taken to destroy the national unity. Gandhiji strongly opposed it.
- He went on to fast till death in the prison. Ultimately, caste Hindus and the scheduled caste Hindus were united by the “Pact of Poona” in 1932 under the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar.
- Meanwhile it was clear to both Gandhiji and the other leaders that the Civil Disobedience Movement was losing its force. So in 1935 Gandhiji called off the movement.

Simon Commission

- **Background:** Indian nationalists had declared the constitutional reforms of 1919 as inadequate. They had been demanding for an early reconsideration of the constitutional question.
- **Formation of Simon Commission:** So, the British government appointed the Simon Commission in 1927 for enquiry into the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Mont-Ford Reforms).
- **No Indian Member:** The commission headed by Sir John Simon, had no Indian member. It was a shock to India.

**Boycott of Simon Commission**

The response in India was immediate and unanimous.

- **Congress decision to boycott Simon Commission:** At the Madras session in 1927, the Congress decided to boycott the Commission. The ground was that it had been appointed without any Indian. Indians were not thought fit to be included in the Commission.
- **Call for boycott supported by other parties:** Resentment and suspicion were not confined to the Congress circles alone. The call for boycott of the Commission was supported by the

Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League. Muhammad Ali Jinnah said, 'Jalianwalabag was a physical butcher. The Simon Commission is the butchery of our soul'.

- **Boycott turned into popular movement:** The action began as soon as Simon and other members of the Commission landed at Bombay on 3 February 1928. That day, complete strike was observed in all the major cities and towns. People participated in processing and black flag demonstration. The popular slogan 'Go back Simon' was raised everywhere.
- **Police action:** The police dealt with the protesters severely. Lathi-charges were frequent. In Lahore, Lal Lajpat Rai was hit on the chest and ultimately died a few days after the incident. Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Panth were not spared. In Lucknow, they were beaten by the police.

### Nehru Report

- The Britishers claimed that the Indians were not included in the Simon Commission on account of discord among the various groups in India. The Secretary of State, Lord Birkenhead challenged the Indian leaders to draft a constitution to which all parties would agree. An all parties' conference was held in May, 1928 which appointed a committee to draft a constitutional scheme.
- The committee was headed by Moti Lal Nehru and its report came to be known as the Nehru Report. Its other members were Subhash Chander Bose, Sir Ali Iman, Sir Tej Bhadur Sapru, G.R. Pradhan, M.S. Aney, Shuab Qureshi and Sardar Mangal Singh.
- The report was placed in the annual session of the Congress held at Lucknow on 10th August, 1928 where it was adopted unanimously. The report favoured dominion status in which India would be a federation of linguistic provinces.
- As regards the communal problem, the report recommended joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities. Moreover, it emphasised the necessity of giving much autonomy to the provinces. Powers to be divided between the centre and provinces was on the basis of federal structure.
- The report, however, failed to be passed as Muhammad Ali Jinnah put forth his fourteen point demands and the Hindu Mahasabha also had reservations.

- The Congress accepted the report only under pressure from Gandhiji. The younger members led by Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru felt that acceptance of dominion status was a step from complete independence demanded at Madras in 1927.

### Delhi Proposals

- In December 1927, a large number of Muslim leaders had met at Delhi at the Muslim League session and evolved four proposals for Muslim demands to be incorporated in the draft constitution.
- These proposals, which were accepted by the Madras session of the Congress (December 1927), came to be known as the '**Delhi Proposals**'. These were:
  1. Joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
  2. One-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
  3. Representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
  4. Formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.

### Civil Disobedience Movement

**Introduction:** The Civil disobedience movement was an important part of Indian freedom movement. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi against certain laws and commands of the ruling British Government.

**Who started the Civil disobedience movement?** In India, the Civil disobedience movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi.

**Why Gandhi started Civil disobedience movement?** In March 1930, Gandhiji wrote in the newspaper, Young India, that he might suspend his civil disobedience or law-breaking movement if the government accepted his eleven-point demands. But Lord Irwin's government did not respond. So, Gandhiji started the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**When was Civil disobedience movement started?** It was started with Dandi March (also Salt march, Salt satyagraha) by Mahatma Gandhi on 12th March, 1930. On 12 March, 1930 he along with his 78 followers began a march from the Sabarmati Ashram to “Dandi” on the Gujarat coast. It was a distance of 200 miles. At Dandi a few days later they violated the salt laws by making salt from seawater. Thus, began the civil disobedience Movement.

### Lahore Session of INC-1929

Following are some of the main points:

1. It was the day when the tricolor was unfurled for the first time by nationalists.
2. A pledge was taken that January 26 will be celebrated as the “Independence Day” every year.
3. The people would unceasingly strive for the establishment of a Sovereign Democratic Republic of India.
4. It was held under the Presidentship of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.  
(which showed the growing strengths of Leftists in the congress)
5. The signs of the imminent Civil Disobedience Movement were visible in this Congress session only.
6. A new interpretation of ‘Swaraj’ was accepted, which now meant ‘complete independence’.
7. The Congress decided not to participate in the Round Table Conference.
8. The Nehru Report was declared to be null and void in the Lahore Congress.

### Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)

- The Dandi March aroused great enthusiasm among the people. Everywhere the people began to break the law by selling banned political pamphlets, by showing defiance of section 144 and by withholding rents.
- Gandhiji called upon the women to begin spinning. In response to his call women took to spinning they also started picketing at the door of Government offices and foreign-goods shops.
- This participation of the women was a new thing in the freedom struggle.

- The movement was very tense in Bengal and the north-west. Sarojini Naidu came to the forefront during this movement.
- In the north-west (Peshawar) the most famous leader was Abdul Gaffar Khan, knick-named as "Frontier Gandhi". Started 1<sup>st</sup> Push to Political Monthly Pukhton.
- Voluntary Brigade Khudai Khidmatgars', popularly known as the 'Red-Shirts', who were pledged to the freedom struggle and non-violence.

### First Round Table Conference (November 1930 – January 1931)

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- The Round Table Conference was opened officially by Lord Irwin on November 12, 1930 at London and chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald.
- The three British political parties were represented by sixteen delegates. There were fifty-seven political leaders from British India and sixteen delegates from the princely states. In total 89 delegates from India attended the Conference.
- However, the Indian National Congress, along with Indian business leaders, kept away from the conference. Many of them were in jail for their participation in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The idea of an All-India Federation was moved to the centre of discussion by Tej Bahadur Sapru. All the groups attending the conference supported this concept. The princely states agreed to the proposed federation provided that their internal sovereignty was guaranteed. The Muslim League also supported the federation as it had always been opposed to a strong Centre. The British agreed that representative government should be introduced on provincial level.
- Other important discussions were the responsibility of the executive to the legislature and a separate electorate for the so-called Untouchables as demanded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

### Second Round Table Conference (September – December 1931)

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- The Congress had boycotted the first conference was requested to come to a settlement by Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

- A settlement between Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Lord Irwin known as the Gandhi–Irwin Pact was reached and Gandhi was appointed as the sole representative of the Congress to the second Round Table Conference. By this time, there was a coalition Government in Britain with a Conservative majority.

The second session opened on September 7, 1931. There were three major differences between the first and second Round Table Conferences. By the second:

- *Congress Representation* — The Gandhi-Irwin Pact opened the way for Congress participation in this conference. Mahatma Gandhi was invited from India and attended as the sole official Congress representative accompanied by Sarojini Naidu and also Madan Mohan Malaviya, Ghanshyam Das Birla, Muhammad Iqbal, Sir Mirza Ismail (Diwan of Mysore), S.K. Dutta and Sir Syed Ali Imam. Gandhi claimed that the Congress alone represented political India; that the Untouchables were Hindus and should not be treated as a “minority”; and that there should be no separate electorates or special safeguards for Muslims or other minorities. These claims were rejected by the other Indian participants. According to this pact, Gandhi was asked to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and if he did so the prisoners of the British government would be freed excepting the criminal prisoners, i.e. those who had killed British officials. He returned to India, disappointed with the results and empty-handed.
- *National Government*— two weeks earlier the Labour government in London had fallen. Ramsay MacDonald now headed a National Government dominated by the Conservative Party.
- *Financial Crisis* – During the conference, Britain went off the Gold Standard further distracting the National Government.

### Third Round Table Conference (November – December 1932)

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- The third and last session assembled on November 17, 1932. Only forty-six delegates attended since most of the main political figures of India were not present. The Labour Party from Britain and the Indian National Congress refused to attend.
- From September 1931 until March 1933, under the supervision of the Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, the proposed reforms took the form reflected in the Government of India Act 1935.

### Gandhi-Irwin Pact:

- The Government had called a round Table conference in 1930 in London. The congress did not join it. In order to make sure that the congress would participate in the second conference, Lord Irwin made a pact with Gandhiji in 1931.
- In this “Gandhi-Irwin Pact” the Government agreed to let off all political prisoners and to cancel the oppressive laws.
- The Second Round Table Conference was a failure from India’s point of view.
- Gandhiji’s demand for full self-government was rejected.

### Poona Pact

- The **Poona Pact** refers to an agreement between Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi signed on 24 September 1932 at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune (now in Maharashtra), India. It was signed by Pt Madan Mohan Malviya and B.R. Ambedkar and some Dalit leaders to break the fast unto death undertaken by Gandhi in Yerwada prison to annul the Macdonald Award giving separate electorates to Dalits for electing members of state legislative assemblies in British India.
- To draft a new Constitution involving self-rule for the native Indians, the British invited leaders of different parties in the Round Table Conferences in 1930-32. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend the first and last but attended the second of the Conferences. The concept of separate electorates for the Untouchables was raised by Ambedkar. Similar provisions were already available for other minorities, including Muslims, Christians, Anglo-Indians and Sikhs. The British government agreed with Ambedkar's contention, and British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's Communal Award to the depressed classes was to be incorporated into the constitution in the governance of British India.
- Gandhi strongly opposed the Communal Award on the grounds that it would disintegrate Hindu society. He began an indefinite hunger strike at Yerwada Central Jail from 20 September 1932 to protest against this Award. A compromise was reached on 24 September 1932.

- The text uses the term "Depressed Classes" to denote Untouchables who were later called Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under India Act 1935, and the later Indian Constitution of 1950.

Nehru's Vision:

- Abolition of Capitalism
- Establishment of Socialism

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

Provincial Part of the Act:-Introduction of Provincial Autonomy:

- The provincial part of the Act basically followed the recommendations of the Simon Commission.
- In the provinces Diarchy was abolished. There was no Reserve Subjects and no Executive Council in the provinces. The Council of Ministers was to administer all the provincial subjects except in certain matters like law and orders etc. for which the government had special responsibilities.

Federal Part of the Act:-All India Federation:

Division of Federal Subjects:

- The scheme of federation and the provincial autonomy necessitated proper division of subjects between the centre and the provinces.
- The division under 1919 Act was revised and the 1935 Act contained three lists i.e. (1)Federal, (2)Provincial(3) Concurrent Legislative Lists.

Introduction of Dyarchy at the Centre:

Protection of Minorities:

Bicameral Legislature:

Establishment of a Federal Court, Federal Railway Authority and Reserve Bank:

Communal and Separate Electorate and Reservations:

Supremacy of the British Parliament:

Burma Separation from India:

Abolition of the Indian Council of the Secretary of State:

Reorganisation of Provinces and Creation of Two New Provinces:

- Sindh was separated from Bombay
- Bihar and Orissa was split into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa

THANKS FOR READING



SHORT NOTES FROM THE MODERN INDIAN HISTORY BY SPECTRUM  
SPECIALLY FOR PRELIMS REVISION

PART-III  
**IAS ABHIYAN**

TOPIC- NATIONAL MOVEMENT-1905-1918

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- ❖ National Movement 1905-1918
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- ❖ Lucknow Session (1916)
- ❖ Morley-Minto Reforms
- ❖ Komagata Maru Incident

IAS ABHIYAN

### Moderates Vs Extremists

- British Rule : Loyalty Vs Hatredness
- Techniques : Petitions Vs Boycott
- Demands : Council Reforms Vs Swaraj
- Role of Masses : Neglected Vs Full Support
- Social Base : Zamindars and Upper Middle Class Vs Educated Middle and Lower Class
- Ideological Inspiration : Western Thought Vs Indian History, Art and Culture

### National Movement 1905-1918

- Factors that led to Growth of Militant Nationalism
  - Recognition of True Nature of British Rule
    - Indian Councils Act – Criticized
    - Number of Indian Members in the Calcutta Corporation reduced
    - Official Secrets Act
    - Indian Universities Act
  - Growth of Confidence and Self Respect
  - Growth of Education
  - International Influences
    - Rise of Japan
    - Defeat of Russia at hands of Japan (1905)
    - Reverses Suffered by British in the Boer Wars(1899-1902)
    - Nationalist Movements in Russia, Ireland etc
  - Reaction to Increasing Westernization
  - Dissatisfaction with the Moderates
  - Reactionary Policies of Curzon
    - Official Secrets Act
    - Indian Universities Act
  - Militant School of Thought

### Swadeshi and Boycott Movement

- Partition of Bengal (Decision was made public in 1903)
  - Official Reason
  - Actual Reason
    - Division based on Language
    - Division based on Religion

**Anti-Partition Campaign Under Moderates (1903-1905)**

- Led by Surendranath Banerjee, K.K Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray
- Idea of Boycott was first suggested by K.K Mitra in Sanjeevani Magazine
- Important Newspapers Hitabadi (Dwijendranath Tagore) , Sanjeevani and Bengalee (Surendranath Banerjee)
- Public Meetings and Memoranda

**Announcement (July 1905)**

- Formal Boycott resolution passed on Aug 7, 1905 in a meeting held at Calcutta Townhall
- Boycott of Manchester Cloth and Liverpool Salt
- Partition came into Force on October 16 1905
- Day of Mourning – Fasting, Bathing in Ganga , Singing of Bande Mataram, Tied Rakhis
- Spread of Movement to other parts of India : Punjab (Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh), Bombay ( Bal Gangadhar Tilak), Madras (Chidambaram Pillai) , Delhi (Syed Hyder Raza)

**Congress Stand on the Partition**

- **Benaras Session (1905) under G.K. Gokhale**
  - Condemned the Partition of Bengal
  - Support Anti-Partition and Boycott Programme in Bengal
  - Views of the Extremists- Enlarge the Boycott Movement to Political Mass Struggle and Movement to become National
- **Congress Session (1906) led by Dada Bhai Naoroji**
  - Extremists wanted Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai to be President of INC , but Dada Bhai Naoroji elected
  - Goal of INC was Swaraj
- **Surat Split (1907)**
  - Extremists wanted 1907 session to be held at Nagpur and Tilak to be its President
  - But Session held at Surat by the Moderates since it would exclude Tilak from Presidency since a leader from host province could not become Session Leader
  - Rash Behari Ghosh elected as President

**Extremist Programme (1906)**

- Boycott of Govt Schools and Colleges, Govt Services, Legislative Councils, Municipalities and Govt Titles

**New Forms of Struggle**

- Boycott of Foreign Goods
- Public Meetings and Processions
- **Volunteer Corps**
  - Swadesh Bandhab Samithi ( Ashwini Kumar Dutta) : Political Consciousness through lectures, Songs ,Physical Training etc
  - Swadeshi Samaj ( Rabindranath Tagore)
  - Dawn Society ( Satish Chandra Mukherjee)
- Use of Traditional Festivals and Melas
- Emphasis on Self Reliance and Atma Shakti
- Programme of National Education
  - Bengal National College (Aurobindo – Principal)
  - National Council of Education
  - Bengal Institute of Technology
  - Funds raised to send Students to Japan for Advanced Learning
- Swadeshi or Indigenous Enterprises
  - Acharya P.C Roy- Bengal Chemicals Factory
  - Lala Harkishan Lal – Punjab National Bank
- Impact on Culture
  - Rabindranath Tagore’s Amar Sonar Bangla
  - Paintings of Abindranath Tagore
  - Nandlal Bose – First recipient of Scholarship offered by Indian School of Oriental Art

**Annulment of partition in 1911**

**Why did Swadeshi Movement come to an End in 1908?**

- Surat Split
- Severe Government Repression
- Difficult to Sustain a Mass Movement for long time
- Leaderless
- Failed to create a new direction to new techniques

### Assessment

- Participation on an Unprecedented Scale
- All major trends of National Movement Witnessed- Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionary Terrorism and Gandhian Constructive Work
- Novel Forms of Struggle emerged
- Problems with Ideology of Extremists
- No Consensus on Swaraj
- Politically Progressive but social Reactionaries
  - Tilak's Opposition to Age of Consent Bill(1891)
  - Tilak's Shivaji and Ganapati Festivals kept the Minorities away from the Movement
  - B.C Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh – Hindu Nation and Hindu Interests
  - Unhealthy relationship between Politics and Religion

### Government Strategy

- Policy of Divide and Rule
- Policy of Carrot and Stick
- Repression- Conciliation- Suppression
  - Morley Minto Reforms (1909)
  - Seditious Meetings Act, 1907
  - Indian Newspaper(Incitement to Offence) Act, 1908
  - Indian Press Act, 1910

### Revolutionary Terrorism

- By- product of Militant Nationalism

### Agenda:

- Not Possible to Carry out Violent Mass Revolution
- Focus on Individual heroic Action such as Assassination of Unpopular British Officials, Swadeshi Dacoities for raising Money
- Strike terror in the hearts of British
- Remove the fear of authority from the minds of the People and arouse patriotic feelings
- Followed the Ideology of Russian Nihilists and Irish nationalists

### Bengal

- Atmonatti Sabha- Bipin Bihari Ganguly

- Midnapore Society – Sarla Ghosal (Edited Bharati magazine)
- Anushilan Samithi – Promotha Mitter
- Yugantar – Barindra Kumar Ghosh and Bhupendranath Dutta
  - Made an attempt to assassinate West Bengal Lt. Governor Fuller
- Prafulla Chakki and Khudiram Bose made an attempt to kill judge Kingsford
- Alipore Conspiracy case – Aurobindo and Barindra Kumar Ghosh tried in a court of law (Narain Das, who turned approver was shot dead in prison)
- Barrack dacoity organised by Dacca Anushilan under Pulin Das
- Rashbehari Bose and Sachin Sanyal staged a Bomb Attack on Viceroy Hardinge in Delhi
- Hemachandra Kanungo went abroad for training for Bomb Making

### Maharashtra

- Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- Tilak
  - Ganapati and Shivaji Festivals
  - *Kesari* (Marathi) and *Maharatta* (English)
- Chapekar Brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna murdered plague commissioner of Poona, Lt. Rand and one Lt. Ayerst
- Savarkar Brothers organized a Secret Society Mitra Mela which merged with Abhinav Bharat (inspired by Mazzini's Young Italy)
- Punjab
- Lala Lajpat Rai ( *Punjabee* )
- Ajit Singh (Anjuman-i-Mohisban-i-watan and *Bharat Mata*)

### Abroad

- Indian Home Rule Society in London
  - Founded by Shyamji Krishna Verma
  - Scholarship Scheme to bring radical youths from India
  - Savarkar and Lala Hardyal became Members
  - Brought out a Journal , *The Sociologist*
  - Madan Lal Dhingra killed Indian bureaucrat Curzon-Wyllie
- Paris and Geneva
  - Madam Bhikaji Cama and Sardar Singh Rana started Paris India Society
  - Madam Cama Started newspaper *Bande Mataram*

- Berlin
  - Veerendranath Chattopadhyay started *Madan's Talvar*

### Response

- Moderates supported the War as matter of Duty
- Extremists too supported hoping the British would repay India's loyalty
- Revolutionaries sensed an opportunity

### Revolutionary Activity during First World War

#### Ghadar Party

- Based at San Francisco in USA. Founded by Lala Hardyal and Sohan Singh Bakhna
- Consisted of Ex-Soldiers and Peasants from Punjab who had migrated to USA and Canada in Search for better Employment Opportunities

#### Main Agenda:

- Publish Revolutionary Material in Ghadar Newspaper
- Launch Revolutionary Activity in India and other British Colonies
- Organize assassination of Unpopular British Officials
- Procure arms
- Enraged by Komagata Maru Incident (1914)
- Ghadar party Fixed Feb 21, 1915 for carrying out all India Revolt. **Kartar Singh Saraba and Raghubar Dayal Gupta** left to India to carry out Revolt.
- Cracked down on Ghadar party through Defence of India Rules

#### Berlin

- Zimmerman plan with the help of Germans

#### Kabul

- Raja Mahendra Pratap, Barkatullah and Obeidullah Siddhi set up Provisional Indian Government

#### Mutiny in Singapore

- Jamadar Chisti Khan
- Jamadar Abdul Gani
- Subedar Daud Khan

#### Revolutionary Activity in India

- Jatin Mukherjee (Bagha Jain) Planned disruption of railway lines, seizure of Fort William and landing of German Arms

### Home Rule League Movement

- Started by Annie Besant and Tilak in 1916
- Programme
  - Propagate the Idea of Home Rule as Self- Government
  - Inspired from Irish Home League
  - Public Meetings, Organizing reading rooms etc
  - Important points
  - Annie Besant's *New India* and *CommonWeal*
  - Launched without the Full support of Congress
  - Tilak's league
    - Restricted to Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Provinces
  - Besant's league
    - Covered the Rest of India
    - Supported by Arundale and Wadia
  - Home rule league joined by Motilal and Jawahar Lal Nehru, Bhulabhai Desai, C.R Das, Jinnah, Lala lajpat rai etc
  - Gandhi who had come to India on Jan 9, 1915 did not join Home Rule League
  - Anglo-Indians, Muslims and Non-Brahmins from the South did not join as they felt Home Rule would mean rule of Hindus
  - On arrest of Annie Besant, Sir Subramaniam Aiyar gave up his knighthood

### Lucknow Session (1916)

- Readmission of Extremists to Congress. Session was presided by Ambika Charan Majumdar
- Reasons:
  - Death of two moderates Gokhale and Pherozshah Mehta
  - Split led to Political Inactivity
  - Efforts of Annie Besant and Tilak
  - Lucknow Pact between Congress and Muslim League
  - Government to declare self Government at the earliest
  - Expansion of legislative Councils so that elected members get majority
  - Half of Viceroy's executive Council to be Indians

### **Reason**

- Britain's refusal to help Turkey in the Balkan Wars

- Annulment of Partition
- Refusal of British to set up University at Aligarh with powers to affiliate Colleges around India
- Younger Muslim League members- Nationalist

### 1909 Indian Councils Act or Minto-Morely Reforms

#### Governor General from 1894-1910

- Lord Elgin 1894-1899
- Lord Curzon 1899-1905
- Lord Minto 1905-1910

#### Increased representation to the Indians in Council

- The size of the Legislative Councils was enlarged by according more representation to the various classes of persons and bodies.
- In the case of Governor General Council the total membership was raised from 16 to 60.
- The maximum number of members of the Provincial Council of **Bengal, Bombay and Madras** was raised from 20 to 50 members and for U.P from 15 to 50 members.
- The Central Legislative Council was to consist of 37 official and 23 non-officials.
- Out of 37 officials, 28 were to be nominated by the Governor General and the rest were to be *ex-officio*.
- The *ex-officio* members were to be the Governor General, and 8 council members.
- Out of 23 non-official members, 5 were to be nominated by the Governor General and the rest were to be elected.
- The majority of the members were to be non-officials in the Presidencies i.e. (35+15). Some of the non-officials were to be nominated by the Governor.
- In view of the Government of India was the territorial representation was not suited to the people of India.
- Instead of territorial representation they introduced separate electorates for the different communities and classes in the presidencies.

- In the provinces, the **University Senates, landlords, District Boards and Municipalities and Chambers of Commerce** were to elect members.

#### **Ex-officio members ( Governor General and Council)**

- who by virtue of office held by them in the government were to be given membership.

#### **Nominated officials I.C.S officers**

- The Governor General was empowered to nominate civil servants as members.

#### **Nominated non-officials**

- The Governor General was empowered to nominate certain persons from public life who did not hold any office under the Government.

#### **The Elected members**

- Those who were elected on basis of elections, namely, members of Chambers of Commerce, Municipalities, District Boards and landlord class etc.

#### **Enlargement of the functions of legislative councils**

- The Act gave powers to the members to move resolutions relating to loan to local bodies, additional grants and new tax proposals, but on certain matters no right to discussion was made available.
- The members were also empowered to discuss and move resolutions relating to matter of public interest.
- The President could disallow any resolution or a part of a resolution without giving any reason.

#### **Changes in the electoral system**

- There were three types of electorates

**General Electorates:** Consisting of non-officials members either of Provincial legislative Councils or of Municipal and District Boards.

**Class Electorates:** Consisting of landlords and Mohammedans.

**Special Electorates:** Consisting of Presidency Corporations, Universities, Chamber of Commerce and trade and business interests.

One Indian was to be appointed to the viceroy's executive council (**Satyendra Sinha was the first to be appointed in 1909.**)

**Komagata Maru Incident**

- The importance of this event lies in the fact that it created an explosive situation in the Punjab.
- Komagata Maru was the name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Singapore to Vancouver.
- They were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty.
- It was generally believed that the Canadian authorities were influenced by the British Government.
- The ship finally anchored at Calcutta in September 1914.
- The inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train.
- In the ensuing with the police at Budge Budge near Calcutta, 22 persons died.

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PART-IV  
**IAS ABHIYAN**

TOPIC- RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL REFORMS

CONTENTS

- ❖ SOCIAL EVILS IN INDIA
- ❖ FIGHT FOR BETTERMENT OF WOMEN
- ❖ BRAHMO SAMAJ (1828)
- ❖ RAMAKRISHNA MOVEMENT (1897)
- ❖ ARYA SAMAJ (1875)
- ❖ ALIGARH MOVEMENT
- ❖ DEOBAND MOVEMENT
- ❖ THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
- ❖ PARSI REFORM MOVEMENTS
- ❖ SATYASHODAK SAMAJ
- ❖ SIKH REFORM MOVEMENTS
- ❖ AHMADIYA MOVEMENT
- ❖ FARAIZI MOVEMENT
- ❖ TITU MIR'S MOVEMENT
- ❖ WAHABI/WALLIULLAH MOVEMENT
- ❖ INDIAN SERIAL CONFERENCE
- ❖ TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT
- ❖ ARAVIPPURAM MOVEMENT
- ❖ SELF-RESPECT MOVEMENT
- ❖ VOKKALIGA SANGHA
- ❖ JUSTICE MOVEMENT
- ❖ RADHASWAMI MOVEMENT
- ❖ BHARAT DHARMA
- ❖ SEVA SADAN
- ❖ DEVA SAMAJ
- ❖ DHARMA SABHA
- ❖ SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE
- ❖ THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY
- ❖ YOUNG BENGAL MOVEMENT AND HENRY VIVIAN DEROZIO (1809-31)
- ❖ PRARTHANA SAMAJ

### Social Evils in India

- Discrimination against women such as Sati, Purdah system, Ban on Widow Remarriage
- Attempts to kill female Infants
- Idolatry and Polytheism
- Untouchability
- Western Impact
- British Culture was superior to Indian Culture due to spirit of Scientific enquiry and Reform
- Introduced Rationalism, Humanism and progressive Ideas
- Impact on Indians
  - English Educated Indians started blindly aping western Culture
  - Reformists – Synthesis of Indian and Western Culture
  - Revivalists – Against western Culture and believed in superiority of India's past Culture and called for its revival

### Fight for Betterment of Women

- Abolition of Sati (1829)
- Widow Remarriage Act (1856)
- Ban on Female infanticide through 1795 and 1804 regulations
- Regulation to compulsorily register births in 1870
- Ban on Child Marriage
  - **Native Marriage Act (1872)**
    - Forbid the marriage of girls below the age of 14
    - Was applicable only to Inter Caste Marriages
  - **Age of Consent Act (1891)**
    - Efforts of B M Malabari
    - Prohibited marriage of girls below the age of 12
  - **Sharda Act (1930)**
    - Marriageable age for girls increased to 14 and for boys to 18
- **Vishnu Shastra Pandit** Founded Widow Remarriage Association
- **Karsondas Mulji** Started Satya Prakash in Gujarati to promote Widow Remarriage

### D.K Karve

- Opened Widow's Home in Poona

- Married a Widow and was secretary of Widow Remarriage Association
- Started Indian Women's University at Bombay

### Veersalingam Pantalu

- " Ishwarchandra VidyaSagar of South"
- Founder of Madras Hindu Association
- Advocated Widow Remarriage in Madras

### Brahmo Samaj (1828)

- Reform Movement Initiated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- **Main Agenda:**
  - Preached Monotheism
  - Campaign against Idolatry, Polytheism, meaningless rituals and customs
  - Against Sati
  - Criticized Caste System
  - Campaign against Polygamy, Degraded state of widows
  - Demanded right of inheritance for women
  - Challenged the authority of Vedas
  - Belief in principles of Rationalism
- ❖ After 1878, the disgusted followers of Keshub set up a new organisation, the Sadharan Brahma Samaj.
- ❖ Keshub Chandra Sen was dismissed from the office of acharya in 1865.
- ❖ Keshub and his followers founded the Brahma Samaj of India in 1866, while Debendranath Tagore's Samaj came to be known as the Adi Brahma Samaj.
- ❖ Maharishi Debendranath Tagore (1817-1905), father of Rabindranath Tagore also joined the Samaj in 1842.
- ❖ Tagore headed the Tattvabodhini Sabha (founded in 1839) which, alongwith its organ Tattvabodhini Pat fika in Bengali, was devoted to the systematic study of India's past with a rational outlook and to the propagation of Roy's ideas.

### Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- *Gift to Monotheists*
- Translated vedas and Upanishads to prove that Sacred Hindu texts support Monotheism

- *Precepts of Jesus*
- Newspaper : *Mirat-ul- Akbar*
- Believed that Vedanta is based on reason and if reason demands, departure from vedas is justified.
- In 1814, he set up Atmiya Sabha in Calcutta to campaign against idolatry, caste rigidities, meaningless rituals and other social ills.
- In 1825, he set up Vedanta College where Indian and Western subjects were taught
- In 1817, he helped David Hare to set up Hindu College

#### **Debendranath Tagore**

- Joined Brahma Samaj in 1842
- Earlier associated with Tatvabodhini Sabha

#### **Keshub Chandra Sen**

- Joined Braho samaj in 1858
- Differences of Opinion with Debendranath tagore which led to split in Brahma Samaj
- Founded Brahma samaj of India
- Brahma Samaj under Debendranath Tagore came to be known as Adi Brahma Samaj
- Further split in Brahma Samaj of India in 1878
- Ananda Mohan Bose and Shivnath Shastri founded sadharan Brahma Samaj

#### **Ramakrishna Movement (1897)**

- Founded by Vivekanand based on teachings of Ramakrishna Pramhansa, a priest at Dakshineswar temple near Calcutta
- **Agenda :**
  - Reform of Indian Society
  - Doctrine of Service of Mankind
  - Recognizes the utility and value of image worship
  - Believed in Fundamental oneness of all religions

#### **Arya Samaj (1875)**

- **Revivalist Movement started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
- Swami Shradhanand started the Gurukul at Hardwar in 1902 to impart education in the traditional framework.

- **Agenda :**
  - Casteless and Classless Society
  - United India
  - India free from Foreign rule
  - Aryan religion common to all people
  - “ Back to Vedas” ( Search for the answers to reform the Indian society in the Vedas)
  - Discarded scriptures after vedas since they perpetuated social evils such as Idolotary, polytheism, superstitions etc
- **Dayanand Saraswati**
  - Received Eduaction on Vedanta from a blind teacher, Swami Virajananda in Mathura
  - Published *Satya Prakash*
  - *Organised Gaurakshini Sabhas and Shuddhi Movement.*
  - He gave the slogan "Back to the Vedas".

#### Aligarh Movement

- Muslim reform movement Started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Harmonize teachings of Islam with western Education
- Opened Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh
- Agenda:
  - Promotion of Western Education among Indian Muslims
  - Put an end to Social evils in the Muslim Community
  - Called upon the Muslims to be pro-government to win favors
- Newspaper : Tahdid-ul-Akhlaq

#### Deoband Movement

- Muslim revival movement started by Mohd Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi in 1866
- Issued a fatwa against Aligarh Movement for adoption of western Education

#### Theosophical Society

- Started by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in US to study Indian vedas and Culture in 1875
- In India, it was headed by Annie Besant.

- She laid the foundation of the Central Hindu College in Benaras in 1898 where both Hindu religion and western scientific subjects were taught.
- The college became the nucleus for the formation of Benaras Hindu University in 1916

### Parsi Reform Movements

- Rahnumai Mazdayasnam Sabha ( Religious Reform Association) founded in 1851
  - Naoroji Furdonji, Dada Bhai Naoroji, SS Bengalee
  - Newspaper : Rast Goftar

### Satyashodak Samaj

- Started by Jyotiba Phule
- Published Sarvajanic Satyadharma and Gulamgin
- Organised the depressed classes against Brahmanical Domination

### Sikh Reform Movements

Movement was founded at Amritsar in 1873 with a two-fold objective—

(i) to make available modern western education to the Sikhs, and

(ii) to counter the proselytising activities of Christian missionaries as well as Hindu revivalists.

- For the first objective, a network of Khalsa schools was established by the Sabha throughout Punjab.
- The Akali movement was an offshoot of the Singh Sabha Movement.
- It aimed at liberating the Sikh gurudwaras from the control of corrupt Udasi Mahants who were a loyalist and reactionary lot, enjoying government patronage.
- The Government tried its repressive policies against the nonviolent non-cooperation satyagraha launched by the Akalis in 1921, but had to bow before popular demands and passed the Sikh Gurudwaras Act in 1922 (amended in 1925) which gave the control of gurudwaras to the Sikh masses to be administered through Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) as the apex body.
- The Akali Movement was a regional movement but not a communal one.
- The Akali leaders played a notable role in the national liberation struggle though some dissenting voices were heard occasionally.

### Ahmadiya Movement

- This movement was founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889.
- It was based on liberal principles.
- It described itself as the standard-bearer of Mohammedan Renaissance, and based itself, like the Brahma Samaj, on the principles of universal religion of all humanity, opposing jihad (sacred war against non-Muslims).
- The movement spread western liberal education among the Indian Muslims.
- However, the Ahmadiya Movement, like Baha'ism which flourished in the West Asian countries, suffered from mysticism.

#### Faraizi Movement

- Islamic pillars of faith, was founded by Haji Shariat-Allah.
- Its scene of action was East Bengal, and it aimed at the eradication of social innovations current among the Muslims of the region.
- Under the leadership of Haji's son, Dudu Mian, the movement became revolutionary from 1840 onwards.
- The movement survived merely as a religious movement without political overtones after the death of Dudu Mian in 1862.

#### Titu Mir's Movement

- Mir Nithar Ali, popularly known as Titu Mir, was a disciple of Sayyid Ahmed Raebarehvi, the founder of the Wahabi Movement.
- Titu Mir organized the Muslim peasants of Bengal against the Hindu landlords and the British indigo planters.
- The movement was not as militant as the British records made it out to be.

#### Wahabi/Walliullah Movement

- Shah Waliullah (1702-62) inspired this essentially revivalist response to western influences.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Muslim leader of the 18th century to organize Muslims around the two-fold ideals of this movement:
  - (i) desirability of harmony among the four schools of Muslim jurisprudence which had divided the Indian Muslims (he sought to integrate the best elements of the four schools);

(ii) recognition of the role of individual conscience in religion where conflicting interpretations were derived from the Quran and the Hadis.

- The teachings of Waliullah were further popularised by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmed Bareilvi who also gave them a political perspective.
- India was considered to be dar-ul-Harb (land of the kafirs) and it needed to be converted to dar-ullIslam (land of Islam).
- Initially the movement was directed at Sikhs in Punjab but after the British annexation of Punjab (1849), the movement was directed against the British.

#### Indian Serial Conference

- Founded by M.G. Ranade and Raghunath Rao,
- Met annually from its first session in Madras in 1887 at the same time and venue as the Indian National Congress.
- Focussed attention on the social issues of importance;
- It could be called the social reform cell of the Indian National Congress,
- Advocated inter-caste marriages, opposed polygamy and kulinism.
- It launched the "Pledge Movement" to inspire people to take a pledge against child marriage.

#### Temple Entry Movement

- Reformers and intellectuals like Sri Narayana Guru, N. Kumaran Asan, T.K. Madhavan etc.
- In 1924, Vaikom Satyagraha led by K.P. Kesava, was launched in Kerala demanding the throwing open of Hindu temples and roads to the untouchables.
- The satyagraha was reinforced by jathas from Punjab and Madurai.
- Gandhi undertook a tour of Kerala in support of the movement.
- Again in 1931 when the Civil Disobedience Movement was suspended, temple entry movement was organized in Kerala.
- Inspired by K. Kelappan, poet Subramaniam Tirurnambu (the 'singing sword of Kerala') led a group of sixteen volunteers to Guruvayur.
- Leaders like P. Krishna Pillai and A.K. Gopalan were among the satyagrahis.
- Similar step was taken by the C. Rajagopalachari administration in Madras in 1938.

#### Aravippuram Movement

- Occasion of Sivarathri in 1888, Sri Narayana Guru, despite belonging to a lower caste, installed an idol of Siva at Aravippuram in Kerala in his effort to show that the consecration of a god's image was not a monopoly of the brahmins.
- On the wall of the temple he got inscribed the words, "Devoid of dividing walls of caste or race, or hatred of rival faith, we all live here in brotherhood."
- The event inspired several socio-religious reform movements in the South, especially the Temple Entry Movement.

#### Self-Respect Movement

- This movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamiyar, a Balija Naidu, in the mid-1920s.
- The movement aimed at nothing short of a rejection of the brahmanical religion and culture which Naicker felt was the prime instrument of exploitation of the lower castes.

#### Vokkaliga Sangha

- an anti-brahmin movement in 1905 in Mysore.

#### Justice Movement

- This movement in Madras Presidency was started by C.N. Mudaliar, T.M. Nair and P. Tyagaraja to secure jobs and representation for the non-brahmins in the legislature.
- In 1917, Madras Presidency Association was formed which demanded separate representation for the lower castes in the legislature.

#### Radhaswami Movement

- Tulsi Ram, a banker from Agra, also known as Shiv DayalSaheb, founded this movement in 1861.
- They consider all religions to be true.
- While the sect has no belief in temples, shrines and sacred places, it considers as necessary duties, works of faith and charity, service and prayer.

#### Bharat Dharma

- Mahamandala An all-India organisation of the orthodox educated Hindus, it stood for a defence of orthodox Hinduism against the teachings of the Arya Samaj, the Theosophists, and the Ramakrishna Mission.

- Other organisations created to defend orthodox Hinduism were the Sanatana Dharma Sabha (1895), the Dharma Maha Parishad in South India, and Dharma Mahamandali in Bengal.
- These organisations combined in 1902 to form the single organization of Bharat Dharma Mahamandala, with headquarters at Varanasi.
- Sought to introduce proper management of Hindu religious institutions, open Hindu educational institutions, etc.
- Pandit Madan -Mohan Malaviya was a prominent figure in this movement.

#### **Seva Sadan**

- A Parsi social reformer, M. Malabari, founded the Seva Sadan in 1885.
- The organization specialised in taking care of use women who were exploited and then discarded by society.
- It catered to all castes and women with education, medical and welfare services.

#### **Deva Samaj**

- Founded in 1887 at Lahore by Shiv Narain Agnihotri,
- this sect emphasised of the soul, the supremacy of the guru, and the need for good action.
- It called for an ideal social behaviour such as not accepting bribes, avoiding intoxicants and non-vegetarian and keeping away from violent actions.
- Its teachings were corn fed.

#### **Dharma Sabha**

- Radhakant Deb founded this sabha in 1830.
- An orthodox society, it stood for the preservation of the status quo in socio-religious matters, opposing even the abolition of sati.
- However, it favoured western education, even for girls.

#### **Social Service League**

- Gokhale follower Narayan Malhar Joshi founded the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work.
- Joshi also founded the All India Trade Union (1920).

#### **The Servants of India Society**

#### **Gopal Krishna Gokhale**

- The liberal leader of Indian National Congress, founded the Servants of India Society in 1905.

**The aim of the society:**

- to train national missionaries for the service of India;
- to promote, by all constitutional means, the, true interests of the Indian people; and
- to prepare a cadre of selfless workers who were to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit.
- After Gokhale's death (1915), Srinivasa Shastri took over as president.

**Bal Shastri Jambekar**

- One of the pioneers in Bombay, he attacked brahminical orthodoxy and tried to reform popular Hinduism.
- He started the weekly Darpan in 1832, Students' Literary and Scientific Societies Also called the Gyan Prasarak Mandalis.
- One of their aims was to start schools for girls.

**Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**

- The great scholar and reformer
- Ideas were a happy blend of Indian and western thought.
- Believed in high moral values, was a deep humanist and was generous to the poor.
- In 1850, he became the principal of Sanskrit College.
- He was determined to break the priestly monopoly of scriptural knowledge, and for this he opened the Sanskrit College to nonbrahmins.
- Introduced western thought in Sanskrit College to break the self-imposed isolation of Sanskrit learning.
- Also, as an academician, he evolved a new methodology to teach Sanskrit.
- He also devised a new Bengali primer and evolved a new prose style.
- Vidyasagar started a movement in support of widow remarriage which resulted in legalisation of widow remarriage.
- He was also a crusader against child marriage and polygamy.
- He did much for the cause of women's education.
- As government inspector of schools, he helped organize thirtyfive girls' schools many of which he ran at his own

- As secretary of Bethune School (established in 1849), he was one of the pioneers of higher education for women in India.
- The Bethune School, founded in Calcutta, was the first fruit of the powerful movement for women's education that arose in the 1840s and 1850s.

#### Young Bengal Movement and Henry Vivian Derozio (1809-31)

- During the late 1820s and early 1830s emerged a radical, intellectual trend among the youth in Bengal
- Young Anglo-Indian, Henry Vivian Derozio, who taught at the Hindu College from 1826 to 1831, was the leader and inspirer of this progressive trend.
- Derozio was perhaps the first nationalist poet of modern India.

#### Prarthana Samaj

- In 1863, Keshub Chandra Sen helped found the Prarthana Samaj in Bombay.
  - Earlier, the Brahmo ideas spread in Maharashtra where the Paramhansa Sabha was founded in 1849.
  - Here the emphasis was on monotheism, on 'works' rather than on faith.
  - They relied on education and persuasion and not on confrontation with Hindu orthodoxy.
- There was a four-point social agenda also:

(i) disapproval of caste system, (ii) women's education, (iii) widow remarriage, and (iv) raising the age of marriage for both males and females.

- The Prarthana Samaj had as its prominent leaders Mahadeo Govind Ranade (1842-1901), R.G. Bhandarkar (1837-1925) and N.G. Chandavarkar (1855-1923).

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PART-V

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TOPIC- REVOLT OF 1857, THE STRUGGLE BEGINS, DEVELOPMENT  
OF PRESS, DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION, CIVIL REBELLIONS AND  
TRIBAL UPRISINGS-1757-1900,  
TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS

- ❖ First Major Challenge to British Rule in India
- ❖ Result of Exploitative Colonial Policies of British in India

**Causes Of the Revolt**

◦ **Economic Causes**

- Collapse of Indian Agriculture
- Higher Taxation on the Peasants
- Loss of Support for the Artisans and Handicraftsmen
- Lack of Employment Opportunities
- Zamindars rights taken away

◦ **Political Causes**

- Doctrine of Lapse
- Subsidiary Alliance

◦ **Socio-Religious Causes**

- Activities of Christian Missionaries
- Reforms such as Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage and Education of Women
- Tax on Temples and Mosques
- Religious Disabilities Act

◦ **Influence of Outside Events**

- First Afghan War (1838-42)
- Punjab Wars (1845-49)
- Santhal Rebellion (1855-57)

◦ **Soldiers in the British Army**

- Racial Discrimination in salary and Promotions
- Restrictions on wearing Caste and Sectarian Marks
- Rumours of Conversion by Christian Missionaries
- General Services Enlistment Act
- Discontinuation of Foreign Allowance (Bhatta) when Serving in Sindh and Punjab

### **Beginning and Spread of Revolt**

#### **Trigger for the Revolt**

- Introduction of Enfield Rifle
- Rumours of Mixing Bone Dust in Atta
- Started on May 10 1857 in Meerut and Spread to rest of the North India

#### **Challenges to British Rule before 1857**

- 19<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry at Berhampur (Feb 1857)
- 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry at Barrackpore led by Mangal Pandey (April 1857)
- Timeline of Events
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Native Cavalry at Meerut breaks out in Mutiny on May 10
- March to Delhi and Killed an European Officer Simon Fraser
- On May 12, Bahadur Shah Zafar declared as Emperor of India
- Civilian Population Joins the Soldiers in the Rebellion

#### **Spread of Revolt**

- Delhi – Bahadur Shah (Nominal Head)
- General Bakht Khan ( Headed the Council of Soldiers)
- Kanpur – Nana Saheb (Adopted Son of last Peshwa Baji Rao II) defeated Hugh Wheeler
- Lucknow – Begum Hazrat Mahal declared her Son Birjis Qadir as Nawab

- Bareilly – Khan bahadur
- Bihar - Kunwar Singh defeated William Taylor and Vincent Eyre
- Faizabad – Maulvi Ahmadullah (Defeated Henry Lawrence in the Battle of Chinhat)
- Jhansi – Rani Laxmi Bai
- Gwalior – Tantia Tope
- Meerut – Kadam Singh
- Mathura- Devi Singh
- Allahabad – Liaqat Ali

### **Suppression of Revolt**

#### **Sep 20 1857**

- Delhi captured by John Nicholson
- Lt. Hudson killed the Royal Princes
- Bahadur Shah Exiled to Rangoon
- Sir Colin Campbell Captured Kanpur. Nana Saheb Escaped to Nepal

#### **Jhansi Captured by Hugh Rose**

#### **Benaras- Rebellion was crushed by Colonel Neill**

### **Reasons for Failure of Revolt**

- Not an All India Revolt
  - Eastern, Southern and Western Parts of India not part of Revolt
  - Many Sections of People did not Participate
  - Big Zamindars
  - Money Lenders
  - Indian Rulers

- Educated Indians
- No Central Leadership
- Soldiers were poorly Equipped
- Exceptional Leadership of British Officers

### **Hindu-Muslim Unity Factor**

- Bahadur Shah Zafar Proclaimed as Emperor
- Ban on Slaughter of Cows after the Success of Revolt
- Nana Saheb – Support of Azimullah
- Laxmi Bai – Support of Afghans
- Begum Hazrat Mahal- Support of Maharaja Bal Krishna and Jiya Lal

### **Nature of Revolt**

- Planned War of Indian Independence – V.D.Savarkar
- It began as fight for religion but ended as a war for Independence – S.N.Sen
- First war of Indian Independence is neither First nor war of Independence nor national – R.C.Mujumdar
- Selfish and Unpatriotic Mutiny of Sepoys which had no Central Leadership- John Seeley

### **Consequences of the Revolt**

- Company Rule Abolished
- Direct Responsibility by the British Government (Queen's Proclamation)
- Promise by the British not to annex Indian States
- Policy of Divide and Rule
- Reorganization of British Army

## **THE STRUGGLE BEGINS**

### **Factors that led to Growth of Indian Nationalism**

- Political, Administrative and Economic Unification of Country
- Western Thought and Education
- Role of Press and Literature
- Rediscovery of India's Past
- Socio-Religious Reform Movements
- Rise of Middle Class
- **Reactionary Policies of Lytton**
  - Reduction in Maximum age for ICS Examination from 21 years to 19 years
  - Grand Delhi Durbar when the rest of the country was in Famine
  - Vernacular Press act (1878)
  - Arms Act (1878)

**Political Associations before INC**

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- Bangabasha Prakasika Sabha – Associates of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Zamindari Association
- Bengal British India Society
- British Indian Association
- East Indian Association (Dada Bhai Naoroji)
- Indian League by Sisir Kumar Ghosh
- Indian Association of Calcutta (Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose)
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (MG Ranade)
- Bombay Presidency Association ( Badruddin Tyabji, Pherozshah Mehta, K.T. Kelang)
- Madras Mahajan Sabha (Veeraghavchari, Subramaniam Aiyer, Anandacharalu)

**Pre Congress Campaigns**

- Imposition of Import Duty on Cotton
- Indianisation of Government Services
- Reduction in the Maximum age for ICS
- Repeal of Vernacular Press act (1878) and Arms Act (1878)
- Support of Ilbert Bill
- Right to Join Volunteer Groups
- Campaign in Britain to vote for Pro-India Party

### **INC- Aims and Objectives**

- First Session of INC held in Dec 1885 at Bombay. Founded by A.O Hume and supported by Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose
- Kadambini Ganguly- First Woman Graduate to address Congress Session
- Aims and Objectives:
  - Democratic and Nationalistic Movement
  - Politically Educate People
  - Develop National Unity
  - Present the Demands of the People before the Government
  - Safety Valve Theory
- Lightning Conductor Theory

### **Method of Moderates( 1885-1905)**

INC dominated by Moderates in the Initial Period. Included Dada Bhai Naoroji, Badruddin Tyabji, Surendranath Banerjee ,M.G. Ranade etc

### **Basic Ideology of Moderates**

- Constitutional Agitation
- British Rule in India helpful

- Presented demands to the British through prayers and petitions
- Educate the Masses
- Did not Involve the Common people in the Freedom Struggle

**Contribution of Moderates**

- Nurture and Develop INC
- Awakening of the Masses
- Separated Politics from Religion
- **Drain Theory**
  - Dada Bhai Naoroji (Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India)
  - M G Ranade (Essays in Indian Economics)
  - R C Dutt ( Economic History of India)
- No taxation without Representation
- Indian Councils Act 1892

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- Portugese were the first to bring Printing Press to India
- James Augustus Hickey started the first Newspaper in India, The Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser

**Early Regulations**

- Censorship of Press act, 1799
- Licensing Regulations Act, 1823
- Press Act or Metcalfe Act 1835 (Liberator of Indian Press)
- Licensing Act 1857
- Registration Act 1867 replaced Metcalfe's Act of 1835
- Vernacular Press Act 1878-the gagging Act, In 1883, Surendranath Banerjee became the first Indian journalist to be imprisoned.
- Tilak had been building up anti- imperialist sentiments among the public through Ganapati festivals (started in 1893), Shivaji festivals (started in 1896) and through his newspapers Kesari and Maharatta.
- He was among the first to advocate bringing the lower middle classes, the peasants, artisans and workers into the Congress fold.
- Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931-This Act gave sweeping powers to provincial governments to suppress propaganda for Civil Disobedience Movement.

**DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION**

**Earlier Efforts of British :**

- Calcutta Madrassa – Warren Hastings ( 1781)
- Sanskrit College in Benaras – Jonathan Duncan
- Fort William College set up by Wellesley

- Need for Modern Education
- Enthusiasm of Christian Missionaries to Promote Christianity
- Enlightened Indians thought that Western Education Could remove social evils in our Society
- Regular supply of qualified Indians to British Administration at lower levels
- Charter Act of 1813 Sanctioned 1 lakh rupees annually for the Promotion of Education in India

#### Orientalist Anglicist Debate

##### Lord Macaulay's Minute (1835)

- Favoured the viewpoint of the Anglicists
- Teaching of Western Sciences and Literature through Medium of English
- Mass Education to be neglected
- Indians in blood and Colour but English in tastes, Opinions and Intellect
- Downward Filtration Theory

##### Woods Despatch (1854) : Magna Carta of English Education in India

- Downward Filtration theory to be given up
- Focus on Mass primary Education
- Vernacular Primary Schools , Anglo Vernacular High Schools and College at District Level and Universities at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta
- English as Medium of Instruction for Higher studies and Vernaculars at School level
- Stressed on Female and Vocational Education
- Agriculture Research Institute at Pusa (Bihar) and Engineering Institute at Roorkee started

The Bethune School founded by Bethune at Calcutta (1849) was the first fruit of a powerful movement for education of women which arose in 1840s and 1850s.

**Hunter Education Commission (1882- 83)**

- Transfer of Control of Primary Education to district and municipal Boards
- Secondary Education : 2 Divisions
- Literary – Leading to University
- Vocational – Leading to Employment

**Rayleigh Commission (1904) on Universities- Based on its recommendations, the Indian Universities Act was passed in 1904.**

**Saddler University Commission (1919)**

- Commission was set up to study and report on problems of Calcutta University but its recommendations were applicable more or less to other universities also.
- School Course for 12 years

**Hartog Committee (1929)**

- Emphasis on Primary Education
- Only Deserving students should go to University
- Average Students to be diverted to Vocational Courses after Class VIII

**Wardha Scheme of Education ( Zakir Hussain Committee in 1937)**

- Learning through Activity
- Inclusion of basic handicraft in the Syllabus
- Teaching to be in Hindi upto Class VIII
- Free and Compulsory Primary Education

**Sergeant Plan of Education (1944)-** The Sergeant Plan (Sergeant was the educational advisor to the Government) was worked out by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1944.

**CIVIL REBELLIONS AND TRIBAL UPRISINGS-1757-1900**

**BENGAL AND EASTERN INDIA**

**THE SANYASI REVOLT:**

- The coming of the British brought with it economic hardships symbolized by the massive famine of 1770, and a general callousness on the part of the Company's stooges.
- The restrictions imposed on visits to holy places estranged the Sanyasis.
- The Sanyasis retaliated by organizing raids on the Company's factories and state treasuries. Only after prolonged military action could Warren Hastings contain the raids by the Sanyasis.

**CHUAR UPRISING:**

- Famine, enhanced land revenue demands and economic distress goaded the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen of Midnapore district to take up arms. The uprising lasted from 1766 to 1772 and then, again surfaced between 1795 and 1816.

**HO RISING:**

- The Ho and Munda tribesmen of Chhota Nagpur challenged the Company's forces in 1820–22, then again in 1831, and the area remained disturbed till 1837.

**KOL MUTINY (1831):**

- This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum. The trouble started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen (Mundas) to outsiders like Sikh and Muslim farmers.
- The Kols of Chhota Nagpur resented this and in 1831, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. Only after large-scale military operations could order is restored.

**KANDH UPRISING (1837-56):**

- This covered Ghumsar, China-ki-Medi, Kalahandi and Patna. The Kandhs retaliated under Chakra Bisoi against the British efforts to put an end to the Kandh's practice of human sacrifice (Mariah) first through persuasion and later through force. The Kandhs fought with tangis, a sort of battle axe, bows and arrows and even swords.

**SANTHAL RISING:**

- The Santhals of Rajmahal Hills resented the oppression by revenue officials, police, money-lenders, landlords, in general, by the "outsiders" (whom they called Diku). The Santhals under Sido and Kanhu rose up against their oppressors, declared the end of the Company's rule and asserted themselves independent in 1854.

- It was only in 1856 after extensive military operations that the situation was brought under control. Sido died in 1855, while Kanhu was arrested in 1866. A separate district of Santhal Parganas was created by the Government to pacify the Santhals.

#### **AHOM REVOLT:**

- The British had pledged to withdraw after the First Burma War (1824-26) from Assam. But, after the war, instead of withdrawing, the British attempted to incorporate the Ahom's territories in the Company's dominion.
- This sparked off a rebellion in 1828 under the leadership of Gomdhar Konwar. Finally, the Company decided to follow a conciliatory policy and handed over Upper Assam to Maharaja Purandar Singh Narendra and part of the kingdom was restored to the Assamese King.

#### **KHASI UPRISING:**

- After having occupied the hilly region between Garo and Jaintia Hills, the East India Company wanted to build a road linking the Brahmaputra Valley with Sylhet. For this, a large number of outsiders including Englishmen, Bengalis and the labourers from the plains were brought to these regions.
- The Khasis, Garos, Khamptis and the Singhpas organized themselves under Tirath Singh to drive away the strangers from the plains. The uprising developed into a popular revolt against British rule in the area. By 1833, the superior English military force had suppressed the revolt.

#### **PAGAL PANTHIS:**

- Karam Shah was the founder of the Pagal Panth, a semi-religious sect having influence in the northern districts of Bengal. An activist fervor to the sect was impacted by Tipu, the son and successor of Karam Shah.
- Tipu was motivated by both religious and political motives and took up the cause of the tenants against the oppression of the Zamindars. Tipu captured Sherpur in 1825 and assumed royal power. The insurgents extended their activities to Garo Hills. The area remained disturbed in the 1830s and 1840s.

#### **FARAIZI REVOLT:**

- The Faraizis were the followers of a Muslim sect founded by Haji Shariat–Allah of Faridpur in Eastern Bengal.
- Advocated radical religious, social and political changes.
- Shariat–Allah, son of Dadu Mian (1819–60) organized his followers with an aim to expel the English intruders from Bengal.
- The sect also supported the cause of the tenants against the Zamindars.
- The Faraizi disturbances continued from 1838 to 1857.
- Most of the Faraizis joined the Wahabi ranks.

#### **MUNDA REVOLT:**

- For over three decades, the Munda Sardar of Chhota Nagpur had been struggling against the destruction of their system of common land–holdings by the intrusion of Jagirdars, Thekedars (revenue farmers) and traders–moneylenders. During the last decade of the nineteenth century, the Mundas rose under Birsa Munda in a religious movement or rebellion (Ulgulan) with an agrarian and political content.
- They aimed to establish a Munda rule in the land by killing Thekedars, Jagirdars, Rajas and Hakims. To bring about the liberation, Birsa gathered a force of 6,000 Mundas armed with swords, spears, battle–axes, and bows & arrows. Birsa was, however, captured in 1900 and he died in jail the same year.

#### **Western India**

#### **BHIL UPRISINGS:**

- An aboriginal tribe concentrated around Khandesh, revolted against their new masters, the East India Company, fearing agrarian hardships and the worst under the new regime. One of their leaders was Sewaram.
- The Bhils revolted in 1817-19, and again in 1825, 1836 and 1846.

#### **CUTCH REBELLION:**

- The British interfered in the internal feuds of the Cutch and, in 1819, defeated and deposed the ruler Rao Bharamal in favour of his infant. A British resident governed the areas as the de facto ruler with the help of a regency council.

- The administrative innovations made by the regency council coupled with excessive land assessment caused deep resentment. The news of the British reverses in the Burma War emboldened the chiefs to rise in revolt and demand the restoration of Bharamal. After extensive military operations failed to control the situation, the Company's authorities were compelled to follow a conciliatory policy.

**WAGHERA RISING:**

- A resentment against the alien rule coupled with the exactions of the Gaekwar of Baroda supported by the British Government compelled the Waghera chiefs of Okha Mandal to take up arms. The Wagheras carried out in roads into British territory during 1818-19. A peace treaty was signed in November 1820.

**KOLI RISINGS:**

- The Kolis living in the neighbourhood of Bhils rose up in rebellion against the Company's rule in 1829, 1839 and again during 1844-48. They resented the imposition of Company's rule which brought with it large-scale unemployment for them and the dismantling of their forts.

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**RAMOSI RISINGS:**

- The Ramosis, the hill tribes of the Western Ghats, had not reconciled to British rule and the British pattern of administration. They rose under Chittur Singh in 1822 and plundered the country around Satara. Again, there were eruptions in 1825-26 and the disturbances continued till 1829.
- The disturbance occurred again in 1839 over deposition and banishment of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara, and disturbances erupted in 1840-41 also. Finally, a superior British force restored order in the area.

**SURAT SALT AGITATIONS:**

- A strong anti-British sentiment resulted in attacks by local Surat population on the Europeans in 1844 over the issue of the Government's step to raise the salt duty from 50 Paise to one rupee.

- Faced with a popular movement, the Government withdrew the additional salt levy. And, again in 1848, the Government was forced to withdraw its measure to introduce Bengal Standard Weights and Measures in face of people's determined bid to resort to boycott and passive resistance.

#### **KOLHAPUR AND SAVANTVADI REVOLTS:**

- The Gadkaris were a hereditary military class which was garrisoned in the Maratha forts. These garrisons were disbanded during administrative reorganization in Kolhapur state after 1844. Facing the spectre of unemployment, the Gadkaris rose in revolt and occupied the Samangarh and Bhudargarh forts. Similarly, the simmering discontent caused a revolt in Savantvadi areas.

#### **South India**

#### **REVOLT OF RAJA OF VIZIANAGARAM:**

- The East India Company invited the wrath of the people of Northern Sarkar when, after the acquisition of these territories in 1765, it demanded a tribute of three lakh rupees from the Raja and also asked the Raja to disband his troops.
- The Raja supported by his subjects rose up in revolt. The Raja died in a battle in 1794. Finally, the Company offered the estate to the deceased Raja's son and reduced the demand for presents.

#### **POLIGARS' REVOLT:**

- The Poligars of Dindigal and Malabar rose up against the oppressive land revenue system under the British during 1801–06. Sporadic rising of the Poligars in Madras Presidency continued till 1856.

#### **DIWAN VELU TAMPI'S REVOLT:**

- The East India Company's harsh conditions imposed on the state of Travancore, after both of them agreed to a subsidiary alliance arrangement under Wellesley in 1805, caused deep resentment. The ruler failed to pay the subsidy and fell in arrears.

- The high-handed attitude of the Company compelled the Diwan, Velu Tampi, to rise against the Company, assisted by the Nair battalion. A large military operation had to be undertaken to restore peace.

#### **RAMPA REVOLT:**

- The hill tribesmen of Rampa in coastal Andhra revolted in March 1879 against the depredations of the government-supported Mansabdar and the new restrictive forest regulations. Only after a large military operation could the rebels be defeated in 1880.

#### **North India**

#### **WAHABI MOVEMENT:**

- Essentially an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who was inspired by the teachings of Abdul Wahab (1703-87) of Saudi Arabia and Shah Waliullah of Delhi. Syed Ahmed condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time.
- Syed Ahmed was acclaimed as the desired leader (Imam). A countrywide organization with an elaborate secret code for its working under spiritual vice-regents (Khalifa) was set up, and Sithana in north-western tribal belt was chosen as a base for operations. In India, its important centre was at Patna though it had its missions in Hyderabad, Madras, Bengal, UP and Bombay.
- Since Dar-ul-Harb (the land of Kafirs) was to be converted into Dar-ul-Islam (the land of Islam), a jihad was declared against the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab. After the defeat of the Sikh ruler and incorporation of the Punjab into the East India Company's dominion in 1849, the English dominion in India became the sole target of the Wahabis' attacks.
- Played an important role in spreading anti-British sentiments. A series of military operations by the British in the 1860s on the Wahabi base in Sithana and various court cases of sedition on the Wahabis weakened the Wahabi resistance, although sporadic encounters with the authorities continued into the 1880s and 1890s.

#### **KUKA REVOLT:**

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- Founded in 1840 by Bhagat Jawahar Mai (also called Sian Saheb) in western Punjab. After the British took the Punjab, the movement transformed from a religious purification campaign to a political one.
- Its basic tenets were abolition of caste and similar discriminations among Sikhs, discouraging the eating of meat and taking of alcohol and drugs, and encouraging women to step out of seclusion.
- In 1872, one of their leaders, Ram Singh, was deported to Rangoon.

### **Weaknesses of these Uprisings;**

- These uprisings were massive in totality but were, in fact, localized and isolated.
- They were the result mostly of local grievances.
- The leadership was semi-feudal in character, backward- looking, traditional in outlook and their resistance represented no societal alternative.
- These rebellions were centuries old in form and ideological-cultural content.
- The less recalcitrant of these were pacified through concessions by the authorities.
- On the whole, however, these rebellions were able to establish valuable traditions of local resistance to authoritarianism.

## **TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS**

### **PRE-1918 PHASE**

- The setting up of textiles and jute mills and laying of the railways since 1850 paved the way for that emergence of industrial activity and, in turn, labour movement in India.
- Origin of labour movement in India dated back to 1860.
- The first labour agitation, under the guidance and leadership of Mr. S. S. Bengali,

- started in Bombay in 1875 to protect against the appalling conditions of workers in factories, especially those of women and children and appealed to the authorities to introduce legislation for the amelioration of their working conditions.
- As a result, the first Factory Commission was appointed in Bombay in the year 1875 and the first Factories Act was passed in 1881.
- Mr. N. M. Lokhande may be said to be the founder of organized labour movement in India who founded the first trade union in the country, namely, the Bombay Mill Hands Association (1890).
- This was followed by a series of associations such as the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India (1897), The Printers' Union of Calcutta (1905), The Madras and Calcutta Postal Union (1907), and the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha (1910).
- The broad features of the labour movement during the pre-1918 phase may be subsumed as:
  - The movement was led mostly by the social reformers and philanthropists and not by the workers.
  - There was, in fact, no trade union in existence in the true sense.
  - The labour movement was for the workers rather than by the workers.
- The movement was confined to the revolt against the conditions of child labour and women workers working in various industries under appalling conditions.

### **1918-1924 Phase**

- The era of formation of modern trade unionism in the country. The trade union movement got momentum just after the close of the World War I.
- As a result, Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association (1917), led by Shrimati Ansuyaben Sarabhai; the Madras Labour Union (1918), led by B. P. Wadia; Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta Clerk's Union; and All India Postal and RMS Association were formed.
- The various factors that influenced the growth of trade union movement in India during this phase may be briefly catalogued as follows:

- The wretched conditions of workers on account of spiraling prices of essential commodities during the post World War-I led workers to form trade unions to improve their bargaining power and, in turn, living conditions.
  - The political scenario characterized by the home-rule movement and the martial law in Punjab made the politicians to recognize the workers movement as an asset to their cause. At the same time, workers also needed able guidance and leadership from the politicians to settle their grievances with the employers.
  - The Russian Revolution also swayed the labour movement in India showing a new social order to the common man in the country.
  - The setting up of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1919 also gave a big fillip to the labour movement in India. India becoming a founder-member of the ILO required deputed delegates to the ILO. Mr. N. M. Joshi for the first time was deputed as the representative from India to International Labour Conferences and Sessions. It ignited workers' anxiety to organize. As a result, the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in 1920. By 1924, the trade union movement in India proliferated to the extent of 167 trade unions with a quarter million members.
- This period in the history of trade union movement has been described as the Early Trade Union Period.

### **1925-1934 Phase**

- With increasing hardships of workers, the signs of militant tendencies and revolutionary approach in trade unionism got expression into violent strikes since 1924.
- The moderate section under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. V. V. Giri seceded from the Congress and set up a separate organization named the National Trade Unions Federation (NTUF).
- Another split in AITUC took place in 1931 at its Calcutta session when the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs S. V. Deshpande and B T Randive broke away and formed a separate organization, namely, the All India Red Trade Union Congress Two Years later, the National Federation of Labour was formed to facilitate unity among all the left-wing organizations of labour.

- The AITUF and NFL merged to form the National Trade Union Federation (NTUF).
- Another important feature of this period was the passing of two Acts, namely, the Trade Unions Act 1926 and the Trade Disputes Act, 1929 which also gave a fillip to the growth of trade unionism in India. The former Act provided for voluntary registration and conferred certain rights and privileges upon registered unions in return for obligations. The later Act provided for the settlement of trade unions. This phase of the Indian labour movement may be described as The Period of Left Wing Trade Unionism.

### **1936-1938 Phase**

- The Indian National Congress was in power in seven provinces in 1937. This injected unity in trade unions. As a result, the All India Red Trade Union Congress itself with the AITUC in 1935. After three years in 1938, the National Trade Union Congress (NTUC) also affiliated with the AITUC. Other factors that contributed to the revival of trade unions were increasing awakening among the workers to their rights and change in the managerial attitude towards trade unions.
- In 1938, one of the most developments took place was the enactment of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. An important provision of the Act, inter alia, to accord compulsory recognition of unions by the employers gave a big fillip to the growth of trade unionism in India.

### **1939-1946 Phase**

- Like World War I, the World War II also brought chaos in industrial front of the country. Mass retrenchment witnessed during the post-World War II led to the problem of unemployment. This compelled workers to join unions to secure their jobs. This resulted in big spurt in the membership of registered trade unions from 667 in 1939–40 to 1087 in 1945–46.
- Somuchso workers in the registered trade unions witnessed a phenomenal increase from 18,612 to 38,570 during the same period. The AITUC again split in 1941 when Dr. Aftab Ali, President of the Seamen s Association, Calcutta disaffiliated his union from the Congress and formed a new organization known as the “Indian Federation of Labour”.
- The year 1946 was also marked by two important enactments, namely, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. Both the Acts, through their provisions, contributed to strengthen the trade unionism in the country.

Post-1946 Phase

- Proliferation of trade unions in the pattern of proliferation of political parties has been a distinguishing feature in the trade union history of India during the post-Independence period. In May 1947, the Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) was formed by the nationalists and moderates and was controlled by the Congress Party. Since by then, the AITUC is controlled by the Communists.
- The Congress socialists who stayed in AITUC at the time of the formation of INTUC subsequently formed the Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS) in 1948 under the banner of the Praja Socialist Party. Subsequently, the HMS was split up with a group of socialist and formed a separate association, namely, “Bhartiya Mazdoor Sabha” (BMS) which is now an affiliate of the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP). Years after, the communist party split into various fractions forming the United Trade Union Congress (UTUC) and the Center of Indian Trade Unions (CITU).
- Later again, a group disassociated itself from the UTUC and formed another UTUC – Lenin Sarani. Of late, with the emergence of regional parties since 1960, most of the regional parties have shown its inclination to a trade union wing, thus, adding to the proliferation of trade unions in the country. Thus, it is clear that the origin and growth of trade union movement in India is riddled with fragmented politicization.
- At present, there are 8 central trade union organizations. Of these, four major federations with their national network are:
  - All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
  - Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC)
  - Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS)
  - Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU)