

Modern Indian History Class 26

28th December, 2023 at 1:00 PM

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (01:09 PM):

SWADESHI MOVEMENT: (01:10 PM):

- 1) Curzon ⁹⁹⁰⁵~~1905~~: Calcutta Municipal Corporation Amendment Act, 1899.
 - This amendment reduced elected seats.
- 2) Indian Universities Act, 1904.
 - This act brought universities under control as believed, universities were becoming sedition factories (*recall Education Reforms).
- 3) Indian Official Secrets ^{Amendment} Act, 1904.
 - This reduced the Freedom of the Press.
- 4) October 1905 Partition of Bengal.
 - To create East Bengal and Assam (EBA) as new Muslim-majority provinces.
 - British justification for partition was better administration.
 - Own Civil Service Cadre for Assam.
 - Better administration of Assam, Bengal Railways.
 - Cheaper exist for Assam Tea Gardens via Chittagong Port.
 - The best administration decision is a linguistic reorganization.
 - The goal of the British was to divide & rule and weaken INM by the following:
 - a) Hurting Bengali unity.
 - b) Bengalis were equal to a minority in West Bengal and Hindus became a minority in EBA, therefore the Bengali UC leaders weekend in the EBA.
 - c) **Appeasement** of the elite Muslims via EBA, to counter Hindu Nationalism.
- Events:
 - In 1903, the Partition Plan was published.
 - In ¹⁹⁰³⁻1905, moderates methods e.g. Press Campaign by Surendranath, **CR Das**, and constructive work by Tagore in Shantiniketan 1901 ^(Chitranjan)
 - In October 1905, the Partition of Bengal happened.
 - In August 1905 PC Ray and Surendranath (Moderates) passed the Boycott Resolution. ^(i.e. moderates already knew that we are going to fail that's why they Boycott 2 months before partition. so, this is an outlier bz Boycott is not the way of moderates.)
 - Extremist ^{added} ~~at it~~ goal of Swaraj and took movement out of Bengal.
 - In April 1906, the Barisal Conference (Surendranath and Aurobindo) distributed badges of Bande Mataram, police repressed this.

Appeasement refers to the policy or action of satisfying the demands or grievances of an opposing party

Since Hindus were doing Ganpati and Shivaji festival so Britishers convinced Muslims to not to join these festivals.

- (* Bankim in 1882 in Anandmath gave the concept of Bharatmata and composed Bande Mataram.)

EXTREMISTS: (01:26 PM):

- Non- Cooperation, and violent agitation against repression and continued constructive works for awareness and mass mobilization.
- National Education:
 - 1) Bengal National College (Aurobindo as principal).
 - 2) Bengal Technical Institute.
 - 3) National Council of Education (NCERT).
- Swadeshi Enterprises:
 - TISCO by Jamshed Tata.
 - Bombay Swadeshi stores by Tilak.
 - Indian National Bank by Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Method Of Agitation:
 - Picketing of liquor shops and shops selling British goods.
 - Participation of women in agitation.
 - For mobilizing masses and awareness through the formation of Samitis which did constructive work(CW) eg Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of AK Dutt in Barisal did the CW in Muslim areas. (*Samitis filled gap of no organization of INC under moderates.)
 - Samitis filled the gap of no organization of INC under moderates. (*means theatre)
 - Jatras for awareness (like Neel Darpan).
 - High use of religion (Prabhat Pheris, Religious Pledges)
 - In Maharashtra Tilak used Ganpati (1893) and Shivaji (1896) festivals.
 - CR Das, Liaqat Hussain, and Bipin Chandra Pal led the Worker's Strike (to hurt supply from the British factories).
 - Result:
 - a) Failure of the mass movement. (* Reason is people were poor)
 - b) The Boycott failed as:
 - a) Costly Swadeshi goods and fewer Swadeshi institutions.
 - b) Jatras depicted Muslims and the British as partners and the Muslim League (1906) and Ulemas discouraged the Muslims.
 - c) Hindu religious symbolism. (* this also discouraged Muslims)

- d) Only Upper Caste leader.
and social Boycott
- e) Use of force ^{versus} lower caste and Muslims. (*i.e. extremists started forcing poor people to buy costly swadeshi goods.)
- f) Extremists more focus on capturing the INC (factionalism).

SURAT SPLIT: (01:49 PM): [?] (*ultimately INC split in 1907 which is known as Surat Split and after that extremists were thrown out of INC and Britishers put them in jail.)

- After the Surat Split 1907, the Extremists repressed which rendered the movement leaderless. (* Since extremists were now not part of any organization which represent India so now Britishers can arrest them.)
- 1908-1911 a Revolutionary Phase as the mass-based politics. failed (* i.e. ki ab leaders toh rhe nhi toh bss ab mro ya maaro)
- In 1906, Calcutta Session Four Resolutions Passed (one goal i.e. Swaraj) through three methods Boycott, National Education, and Swadeshi (* session was organized by extremists)
- Bengal partition was condemned in these resolutions.
- Tilak established the Nationalistic Party to change the INC from within (pattern in Modern Indian history- either change the INC from within or strongly oppose the INC).
- In 1906, Morley's Budget speech hinted at Council Reforms. (*DnR; Moderates- "Love u Morley")
- In 1907, moderates prevented session in Puna/Nagpur (link World History- Hitler legally became the dictator as Nazis with guns shouted "Sign ^{or} of Die")
- At Surat, fight over the Presidency and readoption of the Calcutta Resolutions. (session held at Surat bx there were no WEMC so to spread awareness.)
- Shoes were hurled, and chairs were broken leading to the split, and extremists were expelled.
- In ¹⁹⁰⁸ ~~1907~~, the Allahabad Convention (Mehta Congress, declared their loyalist to the British Raj) was held (1908 Session in Madras). (* Convention not equal to full session of all members.)
@ (* so here INC says we are loyal to British raj.)

REVOLUTIONARIES ~~AND~~ SWADESHI MOVEMENT: (02:20 PM):

- and Repression of Extremists.
(Refer to this part from the Handouts).

of 0511
OVERALL IMPACT **SWADESHI**: (03:17 PM):

- Impact of the Swadeshi Movement:
 - a) Laid the foundation for mass politics, Workers movement, and Revolutionary Activities
 - b) Nationalistic symbols eg Bande Mataram developed.
 - c) New methods to be used in the later phases of the NM. (* i.e. we got new methods that we can use later.)
 - d) Awareness among the masses through Drain Theory.
 - e) Boycotts became a major tool in the INM.
 - To convince the poor to buy a costlier Swadeshi (explained via Drain Theory).
 - f) INM shifted from the moderates to the extremist phase (not INC).
 - However, in 1911 Delhi became the capital therefore declining the importance of Bengal in the INM.
 - Muslim League 1906, led to the organized beginning of Communal Politics.
- **Muslim Politics: (03:25 PM):**
 - a) Census 1881 stated that Muslims were 20% of the total population. + Muslim majority province were Punjab and Bengal.
 - b) Census is equal to divide and rule tool as:
 - It led to a consciousness of being a separate homogenous religious group.
 - Govt. published reports on education employment poverty-religion wise now relative deprivation among the Muslims.
 - c) Fewer Muslims participated because of costly education, the desire to preserve Persian, and the control of Ulemas (religious teachers). WEMC
 - Bentick removed Persian from the course and 1835 1844 made English compulsory for the govt. job.
 - Low utility of middle-class jobs for the Muslim landlords.
 - Hunter's book Indian Musalmaans was written in 1871 1887 and argued for the appeasement of Muslims for Political Stability. (DnR)
 - Muslims demanded special status and acted pro-British e.g. **Mohammedan Association in 1855 opposed the 1857 Revolt.**
 - d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, 1817-98 gave the two-nation theory, and his Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (AMU) in 1875 had a goal of creating Muslim Unity.
 - He labeled the INC as a Hindu Organization, and his Mohammedan Educational Congress 1886 opposed the INC.
 - Post-1883, the Rise of Hindu Revivalism alienated Muslims e.g. Shuddhi Movement and the Cow Protection Movement of Arya Samaj 1875-aggressive after Swami Dayanand Saraswati and cow killing riots in 1893 and not condemned by the INC.

- Therefore decline of Muslims in INC (1886^{INC} rule- won't pick up the social issue)
- Hindu-Urdu controversy (1880-1900), therefore now Hindi of Hindus and Urdu of Muslims (MM Malviya successfully got official language status for Hindi like Urdu in UP)
- e) The policy of Divide and rule in 1897 through reservation in the govt. jobs for Muslims.
- In 1905, the EBA was created to appease the elite Muslims.
- f) Hindu symbolism led to fewer Muslims in the **Swadeshi Movement**.⁰⁵¹¹
- g) Simla Deputation, 1906 elite Muslims met Minto and demanded the following:
 - Don't ^(mita dena) **annul** the partition.⁰⁵¹⁰
 - Reservation as per percentage in the population in the ILC/PLCs, Govt. jobs.
 - Separate electorates (equal to only Muslims to have the Right to Vote in seats reserved for the Muslims).
- h) The Muslim League (ML)¹⁹⁰⁶ goal was to secure the implementation of the Simla Deputation and promote Muslim interests and loyalty to the British.
- ^{by} **Constitution of Mohsin-ul-Mulk of the Aligarh Movement.**¹⁹⁰⁷⁻⁰⁹
- i) **Provincial MLs were established.** (*1920: MG setup Provincial INC i.e. for 13 years ML spreaded venom and moderates of INC were silent)
- j) In 1908, ML launched the London branch. - influenced ICA 1909

⁰⁵¹⁰ **MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS** (ICA, 1909): (04:16 PM): (*Hallmark: It brought limited self government)

- **Morley-Minto Reform:**
- **1) Reasons:**
 - a) **Swadeshi Movement.** ⁰⁵¹¹
 - b) **Extremists and revolutionaries pressure.**
 - c) **Divide and rule** [@] ~~at the rate of~~ moderates vs. **Extremists** also between Hindus and Muslims.
 - d) **Morley was liberal.** (*but not as liberal as they won't DnR)
- **2) Features:**
 - a) **Morley has no intent of giving** **responsible govt.** ^(i.e. democracy) by ICA 1909. (*i.e. not that liberal)
 - b) **Brought limited Self Government.**
 - c) **First-time proper indirect elections.** ^(in ICA 1892 in the name of indirect election selection was there.)
 - d) **No elected majority but first time in the PLCs non-officers majority but most non-officers were nominated.**
 - e) **First-time separate electorates in ILCs/PLCs and local bodies.**

- ✓ f) Reservation greater than the percentage of the population for Muslims in elected seats. (* Notice DnR)
- g) Right to vote with income criteria. Executive
- h) First time ^{one} Indian minister in the Viceroy's Council. ↑
- @Powers i) Govt. can disqualify politically dangerous candidates. (*1892-Selection, 1909-rejection.)
- The powers of the Viceroy were as it is.
- Legislatures first time can vote on individual items in the Budget, but not the whole budget. (*1892: Budget discussion but no voting)
- Supplementary questions were allowed. (*1892: No Supplementary question)
- Can pass the resolution but not binding on the govt. Satyendra Prasad
- SP Sinha was the Indian Minister of Law.
- Impact of The Reforms: 31yr 17yr 10yr 16yr 15yr
- a) Most short-lived reforms. (* 1861-1892-1909-1919-1935-1950)
- b) Laid the foundation of the partition.
- c) Benevolent despotism. (*i.e. better than 1892 but no responsible govt.)
- As better than the 1892 but no responsible govt.

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Ghadar Movement, etc.