

## **Modern Indian History Class 29**

**9th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM**

**THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:09 AM):**

**ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA: (09:12 AM):**

- Started by Mahatma Gandhi and not by the INC.
- February 1919 by ILC (Imperial Legislative Council) not passed by CLA.
- Equal to two bills by Sk Rowlatt, led to the continuation of the emergency powers of the Defense of India Act, of 1915 (which is applicable for WWI).
- British anxious about the rising Communism after the Russian Revolution of 1917.
- This was a breach of promise from the Montague Statement.
- Action:
  - a) MG gave a call for nationwide non-violent strikes, therefore the first mass strike, an All India Movement, was the start of mass politics.
  - b) MG was arrested and widespread violence in Punjab.
  - c) Under LG, O'Dwyer, and General Dyer applied Martial Law in Punjab.
  - d) 13th April 1919, by Jallianwala Bagh massacre by Dyer.
  - e) Due to violence Gandhi withdrew movement.
- Result:
  - a) High participation in the urban areas by youth, etc., and low participation in the rural areas (movement must be well organized for success in faraway rural areas)
  - b) MG realized that the control of INC for controlling the mass movement additionally Indians needed training in Satyagraha.

**KHILAFAT MOVEMENT & NON-CO-OPERATION: (10:04 AM):**

- Reasons:
  - a) Anger due to war and inflation.
  - b) Spanish Flu.
  - c) Rowlatt Act.
  - d) Jallianwala Bagh.
  - e) Dissatisfactory govt. of India.
  - f) Khilafat Issue due to the harsh Treaty of Sevres, which was a breach of promise to the Muslims.

- In 1919 Khilafat Committee of Md. Ali and Shaukat Ali demanded the revision of the Treaty of Sevres, so the dignity of the Khalifa was maintained and Arabs were not to be under non-Muslims.
- Requested Mahatma Gandhi to take the leadership and in 1920 Khilafat Committee launched the Khilafat Movement by giving a call for a boycott of titles, civil services, the army (Non-cooperation), and non-tax campaign (Civil Disobedience).
- Mahatma Gandhi saw the opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity and therefore convinced the INC to launch the Non-Cooperation Movement e.g. convinced leaders in CR Das who otherwise wanted to achieve it through councils (1919 Adjournment Motion).
- Tilak stopped supporting religious goals and Bipin Chandra Pal resigned due to indifferences with Mahatma Gandhi.
- Besant, Jinnah also resigned as opposed to extra-constitutional methods (NC, CDM).
- Special Calcutta Session, 1920: INC launched the NCM.
- Goals: Swaraj and resolution of Punjab and Khilafat wrongs.
- INC decided to Non-cooperation for one year and if Swaraj was not achieved then the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
- a) Decided that in the first phase of one year of the NC (boycott).
- Leave titles and rewards.
- Boycott councils, courts, and educational institutions.
- Boycott the British goods.
- b) Use Panchayats, Swadeshi, and Khadi.
- c) Picketing of liquor shops and anti-untouchability campaigns and Hindu-Muslim unity (Shift from the 1886 rule of not picking the social issues).
- Nagpur Session was organized.

**NAGPUR SESSION: (10:50 AM):**

- a) INC was taken over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- b) INC is now equal to Swaraj by peaceful means instead of constitutional means (link failure of extremists in Surat 1907).
- Therefore, the INC method equal to non-violent extra-constitutional mass struggle which is like Satyagraha.
- c) Congress Working Committee (CWC) of 15 members was established so the movement continued even if the top leaders were arrested.
- d) Provincial Congress Committees (PCCs) established on the linguistic lines (\* link the Tilak's demand @HRL i.e. linguistic reorganization of the provinces).
- e) 4 annas fees for the INC membership (1 anna = 1/16 rupees) to facilitate the masses to take membership of the INC.
- f) INC to use and promote Hindi as far as possible.
- Therefore, MG made the INC made mass organization from an elite organization.
- g) The second phase of the CDM has a No Tax Campaign (Civil disobedience), and resignation from Govt. services (equal to NC but much stronger than any CD).
- Events:
  - a) Tilak Swaraj Fund by Mahatma Gandhi (org. requires money), it was oversubscribed (1 crore rupees collected).
  - b) Gandhi-Reading talks because as one year to be over therefore the British feared CDM (MG style of struggle-truce-struggle).
  - The talks failed a Reading wants MG to criticize the pro-violence speech of the Ali Brothers (with this move MG defeated the Divide and Rule).
  - c) The visit of the Prince of Wales in 1921 led to nationwide strikes by Worker classes, but violence against Parsees, Christians, and landlords who supported the visit.
  - Therefore, MG decided on no All India CDM and the CDM only in Bardoli vis no-tax campaign (feared the repeat of 1919 violence).

#### **CHAURI-CHAURA (1922): (11:19 AM):**

- a) 22 policemen were burned alive after the police shot 3 Satyagrahis.
- b) MG withdrew NCM (movement by the masses; NC by INC was to continue).
- c) MG suspended the CDM and NCM was withdrawn.
- After the Chaura-Chauri incident, 19 protesters were hanged to death.
- Bardoli Resolution:
- Training in constructive work must be before the next movement.
- Results (negative):
  - 1) Participation:
    - a) Low participation by worker class @boycott of institutions (as personal loss of money and initially MG= Rural leader).
    - b) Low capitalist participation (e.g. importer).
    - c) Expensive khadi.
    - d) Not enough National Educational institutes (like the Swadeshi Movement).
  - 2) Anti-untouchability priority by MG, INC was dominated by the upper class (like the negative of moderates)
  - 3) Movement turned violent.
  - 4) Communal violence due to high religiosity and the role of Ulemas in mobilizing the Muslims (e.g. Mopla Revolt in Malabar in 1921 and communal violence across India- 1922-24).
  - Therefore, Hindu-Muslim unity was temporary (Tilak was correct).
  - 5) Revolutionaries had joined the NCM but were highly disappointed by its withdrawal (recall post-1857 class: Ferozi by Alluri Sitaramaraju).
  - 6) The Khilafat Movement ended when the Turks ended the Caliphate with the Secular Republic in 1924 under Ataturk.
- Results (Positives):
  - 1) The Rowlatt Act was repealed.
  - 2) INC in the North West Frontier Provinces(NFWP) became a popular party. Chief commissioner province/UT from Punjab in 1901 full province in 1932.
  - 3) Strong participation in the worker's class e.g. J.M Sengupta led strikes in Assam and during the Prince of Wales visit in 1921 (Worker class: initiation @Swadeshi, Education @HRLs).
  - 4) Even revolutionaries joined and strong peasants participated and the movement organized by the peasants in the NCM.

- INC leaders raised ryots issues and vice-versa.
- Tribal participation by violating Forest Laws in Andhra Pradesh (Aaluri Sitaram Raju).
- 5) Untouchability became first time an issue of mainstream politics.
- Great show of H-M Unity (except in Malabar).
- 6) Economic boycott that the British imports halved.
- 7) Council boycott only 5% voted in the 1920 elections to CLA.
- 8) CR Das left legal practice which was an inspiration.
- 9) Anti-liquor campaign was also successful and also led to the participation of the women.
- 10) New regions participated like Gujrat, Sindh, NWFP, South India, UP, etc.
- 11) Strong regional leadership of Bose, Patel emerged.
- Peasants Movements.
- In Akali Movement, the Akalis supported the NCM from 1921 leading to the rise of nationalism in Punjab.

#### **AKALI MOVEMENT: (12:19 PM):**

- For control of the Gurudawaras from Udasi Mahants.
- Mahants honoured the Dyer.
- British given control of the Golden Temple but not the treasury of the GT.
- 1920, SGPC was set up for the GT's management.
- Akali Dal was established to get control of other Gurudwaras.
- 1921, Nankana Tragedy: Mahants' private army killed hundreds of the Akalis.
- Akalis came in support of the NCM.
- Keys affair: Moderate Kharak Singh led the campaign for the keys of the GT treasury.
- British accepted as wanted to apply DnR @moderate and extremist Akalis.

**TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Continuation of the same topic (Akalis).**