

## **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 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 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 export 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 1905, moderate methods e.g. Press Campaign by Surendranath, CR Das, and constructive work by Tagore in Shantiniketan
  - In October 1905, the Partition of Bengal happened.
  - In August 1905 PC Ray and Surendranath (Moderates) passed the Boycott Resolution.
  - Extremist at its 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.

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

#### **EXTREMISTS: (01:26 PM):**

- Gave call for Civil Disobedience, 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 the gap of no organization of INC under moderates.
  - Jatras for awareness (like Neel Darpan).
  - High use of religion (Prabhat Pheris, Religious Pledges)
  - In Maharashtra Tilak used Ganapati (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.
  - 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.

- d) Only Upper Caste leader.
- e) Use of force versus lower caste and Muslims.
- f) Extremists more focus on capturing the INC (factionalism).

#### **SURAT SPLIT: (01:49 PM):**

- After the Surat Split 1907, the Extremists repressed which rendered the movement leaderless.
- 1908-1911 a Revolutionary Phase as the mass-based politics.
- In 1906, Calcutta Session Four Resolutions Passed (one goal i.e. Swaraj) through Boycott, National Education, and Swadeshi
- 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.
- In 1907, moderates prevented session in Puna/Nagpur (link World History- Hitler legally became the dictator as Nazis with guns shouted "Sign of Die")
- At Surat, fight over the Presidency and readoption of the Calcutta Resolutions.
- Shoes were hurled, and chairs were broken leading to the split, and extremists were expelled.
- In 1907, the Allahabad Convention (Mehta Congress, declared their loyalist to the British Raj) was held (1908 Session in Madras).

#### **REVOLUTIONARIES AND SWADESHI MOVEMENT: (02:20 PM):**

- (Refer to this part from the Handouts).

#### **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.
- 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.
- 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).
- Bentick removed Persian from the course and 1884 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 1887 and argued for the appeasement of Muslims for Political Stability.
- Muslims demanded special status and acted pro-British e.g. Mohammedan Association in 1855 opposed the 1857 Revolt.
- d) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, gave the two-nation theory, and his Mohammedan Anglo College (AMU) in 1875 had a goal of creating Muslim Unity.
- He labeled the INC as a Hindu Organization, and his Mohammedan Educational Congress opposed the INC.
- Post-1883, the Rise of Hindu Revivalism alienated Muslims e.g. Shuddhi Movement and the Cow Protection Movement of Arya Samaj-aggressive after Swami Dayanand Saraswati and cow killing riots in 1893 and not condemned by the INC.

- Therefore decline of Muslims in INC (1886 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.
- g) Simla Deputation, 1906 elite Muslims met Minto and demanded the following:
  - Don't annul the partition.
  - 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), goal was to secure the implementation of the Simla Deputation and promote Muslim interests and loyalty to the British.
- Constitution of Mohsin-ul-Mulk of the Aligarh Movement.
- i) Provincial MLs were established.
- j) In 1908, ML launched the London branch.

#### **MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS (ICA, 1909): (04:16 PM):**

- **Morley-Minto Reform:**
- **1) Reasons:**
  - a) Swadeshi Movement.
  - 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.
- **2) Features:**
  - a) Morley has no intent of giving responsible govt.
  - b) Brought limited Self Government.
  - c) First-time proper indirect elections.
  - 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.
- g) Right to vote with income criteria.
- h) First time an Indian minister in the Viceroy's Council.
- i) Govt. can disqualify politically dangerous candidates.
- 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.
- Supplementary questions were allowed.
- Can pass the resolution but not binding on the govt.
- SP Sinha was the Indian Minister of Law.
- Impact of The Reforms:
  - a) Most short-lived reforms.
  - b) Laid the foundation of the partition.
  - c) Benevolent despotism.
- As better than the 1892 but no responsible govt.

**TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Ghadar Movement, etc.**