

Modern Indian History Class 27

29th December, 2023 at 9:00 AM

THE CLASS STARTED WITH A REFRESHER SESSION: (09:01 AM):

GHADAR MOVEMENT: (09:21 AM):

- **Ghadar Movement: (1913):**
- **By NRIs and Bengal Revolutionaries.**
- **Goal: Repeat the 1857 revolt.**
- **Method:**
 - **1) Press campaign in the US/Canada by Ghadar Magazine of Lala Hardayal in the US to arouse Nationalism among the NRIs and the Komagatamaru incident in 1914 and World War I 1914.**
 - **2) Both events triggered an opportunity. NRIs came to India and RB Bose contacted Sepoys and Bagha Jatin got arms from Germany.**
- **Result:**
 - **a) Failed because Udasi Sikh Mahants were pro-British and asked the masses to not join, as well as the poor response from the sepoys (effect of Peel Commission).**
 - **b) Since the 1861 Police Act, the British administration focused on intelligence.**
 - **c) The defense of India was equal to an Emergency via this the British repressed the Ghadriles.**
 - **d) This movement failed but it aroused awareness and nationalism (*notice the colonial mentality of those who criticize the celebration of Pravasi Bhartiye Diwas or Indian Diaspora Day).**

HOME RULE LEAGUES (1916-1918): (10:04 AM):

- **Started by Tilak and Annie Besant, not by INC.**
- **Methods:**
 - **a) Education on Home Rule/Swaraj within Empire (not NC, CD).**
 - **b) To revive the INM, Tilak wanted extremist entry into the INC and to prevent British repression.**
- **Therefore, declared Swaraj is equal to SG within, not Purna Swaraj.**
- **Violence has hurt the progress of INM.**
- **To support the British War effort and I am loyal to the Crown.**
- **c) In 1914 Besant joined the INC, she was inspired by the Irish Home Rule Movement and headed the Theosophical Society in Madras.**
- **d) Tried the reentry of the extremists in the INC.**

- e) 1915 Bombay Session that the reentry decision (as Mehta died) actual reentry in 1916 Lucknow Session.
- f) But INC did not agree to Home Rule Leagues.
- g) In April 1916, Tilak established the Indian Home Rule League.
- h) In September 1916, Besant established the All India Home Rule League both cooperated but not as one league to prevent friction among the followers.
- i) Tilak also demanded education in the vernacular (link Woods Despatch and Hunter Commission, Western education contributed to modern nationalism).
- j) Linguistics reorganization of the provinces (for good governance and improvement in the functioning of the INC govt. that is better organization of masses in future movements and less factionalism for party posts, and tickets).
- Demanded self govt. not because the British were equal to Christians but because the Indian National interests opposed the colonial interests.
- Therefore, less use of Hindu nationalism by Tilak.
- 'If God tolerates untouchability then won't recognize him as God'. (God Ganpati was worshipped by both LC/UC, therefore the Ganpati Festival).
- Impact of the Movement:
 - a) HRLs promoted INC in villages, to make INC party of the masses.
 - b) In 1917, Besant was arrested with the following results:
 - Energized movement.
 - Even moderates joined.
 - S.Iyer gave up his Knighthood.
 - Mahatma Gandhi began the signature campaign.
 - Besant released, made INC President @1917 Calcutta Session.
 - Divide and rule: Montague's statement of 1917, will give Swaraj gradually.
 - Passive resistance (NC and CD) programs were suggested by the extremists but Besant finally sided with moderates therefore HRLs were defunct and education was not converted into action.
 - By 1917-18 the HRLs were repressed, and extremists failed for the second time to take over the INC.
 - Positives: 60,000 members joined.
 - Gujrat, Sindh, UP, Bihar, and South India were now participants of the INM.
 - Prepared leadership for the future e.g. Nehru joined, All India HRLs.
 - Therefore, HRL goes rural and an organization network is created for future INM.

- Permanently decreased the moderates.
- Hindu-Muslim unity was exemplified in this movement.

LUCKNOW PACT: (11:39 AM):

- 1) Between INC 1885 and Muslim League 1906.
- 2) The first time joined the demand for constitutional reforms.
- 3) Separate electorates continuation.
- 4) Expand the councils with an elected majority (1909: only non-officers majority @PLCs)
- 5) At least 50% of Indians were in the Viceroy's Executive Councils (UAF in Britain in 1928).
- Self govt. at an early date i.e. Equal Status with other self-governing dominions of the empire. (in prelims correct option will be, dominion status, else dominion status is clearly demanded by the Nehru Report in August 1928).
- 6) Noticed first four points were less than self-governance therefore immediate SG was not equal to the demand of LP 1916.
- Negative: Major landmark @Two Nations Theory.
- Positive: INC/ML unity created pressure on the Montague Statement of 1918 and the GoI Act of 1919.
- This unity was used by Mahatma Gandhi in Non-cooperation and Civil disobedience.

MUSLIM LEAGUE VERSUS BRITISH: (11:55 AM):

- 1911, annulment of the Bengal partition.
- In 1911, Itlay took over Libya of the Ottoman Empire whose political head was equal to the Khalifa (religious head of Muslims) and the British didn't help.
- In 1912, the first Balkan War (M, S, G Bulldog attacked Turkey).
- Montenegro, Serbia, Greece, and Bulgaria, annexed the Ottoman territory in the Balkan.
- World War I: Ottoman vs. Britain.
- In 1917, the Belfour Declaration stated the will to create Israel.
- In 1920, the Treaty of Severus with the Ottoman was harsh therefore a breach of promise to the Indian Muslims.
- Arabs of the Ottoman colonized France-Syria.
- Greece got the Turk areas like Syrna and Eastern Thrace.
- Montague's statement of 1917/August Declaration:
 - Henceforth, British policy in India is to be a gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible govt. in India within the British Empire. (we will give Swaraj gradually).
 - Reason: LP 1916, HRL 1918, revolutionaries (1912-15), the Ghadar movement, and WWI propaganda of democracy versus absolute monarchy.
 - Therefore pressure for SG even in colonies

TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS: Government Act of India. 1919, etc.