

Partition of Bengal

(26) What was the reason behind the partition of Bengal in 1905?

⇒ The Partition of Bengal took place on 16th October 1905. It separated the large Muslim eastern areas ~~to~~ from the large Hindu western area. The Eastern Province consisted of ^{area} - East Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Chittagong, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Malda, with ~~was~~ Muslim majority and Bengalis. Hindi and Oriya speaking Hindu majority lived in the Western Province - West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa.

The reason behind the partition is discussed below-

Administrative reason:

It was the main reason behind the partition. The Bengal Presidency was too big in size and population for a ~~government~~ governor to manage. So if the vast province was ~~de~~ divided into two parts it would be easier for ~~each~~ two governors to manage and control their province.

Economic reason:

- ② At that time Calcutta was the center of the business in East India. For this reason Calcutta was improving day by day. On the other hand East Bengal was deprived and under-developed. So it was thought that the partition would improve the condition of East Bengal.

⑩ Chittagong was the center of foreign trade in East Bengal but as Calcutta was the center of trade, Chittagong couldn't flourish. So, the partition could bring glory to Chittagong.

Social reason:

In the British period, the Hindus were privileged, on the other hand the muslim were tortured in many ways. So, the partition could bring justice to the muslim.

Religious cause:

The maximum hindu people ~~lived~~ lived in the western part, on the other hand, the majority number of muslims lived on the eastern part. So, ~~the partition~~ partitioning Bengal made sense.

Although these were shown as the official reason for parting Bengal, the actual and ~~evil~~ wicked reason was -

- ① To weaken the National movement.
- ② To establish the policy of 'Divide and rule'
- ③ Lord Curzon's strategy to demonstrate the meaninglessness of the political leaders.
- ④ Bengal was a hub of creating national awakening, which posed a ~~greater~~ threat to the rulers and the British. So parting Bengal would weaken the solidarity of Bengal. Bengal

Q27) ~~Q27~~ what was the aftermath/
result of the Partition of
Bengal in 1905?

⇒ The result of the Partition of
Bengal is discussed below-

- ① The muslim people supported the decision and were hopeful for development in the region. Lower cast hindus were also happy with the decision.
- ② Eastern Bengal and Assam province would cover 1,06,540 sq mile.
- ③ Dhaka became the capital.
- ④ Communication system and security developed immensely.
- ⑤ Dhaka became the capital.

- ④ Important buildings, High Court, Secretariate^{was} constructed in Dhaka.
- ④ New jobs and service opportunities opened up.
- ④ Economic condition of Bengal developed.
- ④ Much development was made in the education sector.
- ④ All India Muslim League was formed in 1906.

② Why was the partition of Bengal reversed in 1911 and what was the ~~the~~ result of it?

⇒ The partition of Bengal was annulled by ~~La~~ Lord Hardinge in 1911. It was done in response to the Swadeshi movement's riot in protest against the policy.

The reason why PoB was reversed:

① There was a widespread of political unrest in the provinces after Curzon announced the partition in 1905. Many people in Bengal regarded this partition as an insult to their motherland, and there was a huge cry for unity in Bengal.

② The general people saw through the wicked 'divide and ~~the~~ rule' policy of the British authority, and protested against it.

- ⑩ The chief ~~was~~ aim of this partition was to create a rift between the two communities and hampering the unity and nationalism in the country.
- ⑩ The Swadeshi movement started as a result of the partition, which lasted for 6 years.
- ⑩ The Boycott movement created a national struggle, people started boycotting British goods which had flooded the Indian market. This resulted in dropping the imports of British goods, thus ~~ruining~~ ruined British trades.
- ⑩ ~~Increasing~~ and protests ^{had} increased and violence had spread to most parts of India. People were attacking British officials and their Indian associates.

- ⑩ The British actions against the protesters proved to be ineffective. Imprisonment of leaders, activists sent into exile, Morley-Minto reforms of 1909, nothing could pacify Indians.

The authorities, not being able to end the protest, reversed the partition in 1911. King George announced that the eastern Bengal would be assimilated into the Bengal Presidency. Districts where Bengali was spoken was unified. Assam, Bihar and Orissa were separated.

The aftermath of the annulment:

- ⑩ In 1911, the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi.
- ⑩ Lord Hardinge promised a new

university at Dacca in 1912.

- ④ Bengali Muslim were angry and disappointed.
- ④ Despite the annulment, the partition did create a communal divide among the Hindus and Muslims of Bengal.
- ④ New provinces were created based on linguistic lines rather than religious lines.