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HISTORY - HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1857 TO 1947 CE – DSC 251



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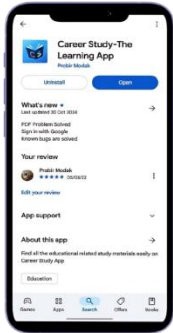
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At Career Study, we believe in creating opportunities, fostering growth, and inspiring success—one student at a time.

ABOUT THE FOUNDER:

Probir Modak, the founder of Career Study, is an educator and entrepreneur from Silcoorie Camp and currently residing in Silchar, Kathal Road, Probir brings over 8 years of teaching experience and a deep passion for empowering students. His journey began at Assam University, Silchar.



Probir's achievements are deeply rooted in the unwavering support of his family, especially his mother (MAA), whose encouragement and guidance have been pivotal in his journey. Armed with a Master's degree in Economics from Assam University, Silchar.

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SEMESTER – IV**HISDSC251T****HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1857 TO 1947 CE****Full Marks = 100 [ESE (70) CCA (30)]**

Unit I

1. Factors responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalism.
2. Growth of political associations before 1885
3. Circumstances leading to the foundation of the Indian National Congress
4. Activities of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905.

Unit II

1. Partition of Bengal 1905 and Swadeshi Movement.
2. Idea and Formation of Muslim League: Demands and Early Programs
3. Home Rule Movement
4. Revolutionary activities: Bengal & Maharashtra

Unit III

1. Emergence of Gandhi: Regional Movements, Rowlatt Satyagraha
2. Non-Cooperation Movement
3. Swaraj Party: Objectives and activities
4. Simon Commission and Nehru Report.

Unit IV

1. Civil Disobedience Movement
2. Working Class and Trade Union Movement (1920-1935)
3. Tripuri Crisis: Issues and Ideas of Subhash Chandra Bose
4. Quit India Movement.

Unit V

1. Netaji and Indian National Army
2. Revolt of Royal Indian Navy
3. Cabinet Mission
4. Constituent Assembly
5. Circumstances leading to Partition of India.



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UNIT – I

THEORY

Growth of Indian Nationalism and the Indian National Congress

1. Factors Responsible for the Growth of Indian Nationalism

The rise of **Indian nationalism** in the 19th century was a result of various socio-political, economic, and cultural factors. It was not a sudden event but a gradual awakening among Indians against British rule. The following factors contributed to its growth:

1.1. Political and Administrative Unity

- The British established **political unity** by bringing the entire Indian subcontinent under one administration.
- **Introduction of a uniform legal and judicial system** under British law created a sense of common identity among Indians.
- The **Indian Civil Service (ICS)** and other administrative structures helped in linking different regions, fostering a sense of a single nation.
- Development of **modern communication systems**, such as **railways, telegraph, and postal services**, helped Indians connect with one another and discuss national issues.

1.2. Economic Exploitation and Drain of Wealth

- British **economic policies destroyed India's traditional economy**, leading to unemployment, poverty, and economic hardships.
- **Heavy land revenue policies**, such as the **Permanent Settlement (1793)** and **Ryotwari System**, forced Indian peasants into debt.
- **Decline of Indian industries**—British goods were promoted, while Indian handicrafts and textiles were systematically destroyed.
- **Dadabhai Naoroji's 'Drain of Wealth' theory** (1867) showed how British policies resulted in the continuous outflow of India's wealth to Britain.
- British policies favored British traders, leading to the **deindustrialization of India** and increasing economic disparity.

1.3. Role of Socio-Religious Reform Movements

- The **Brahmo Samaj (Raja Ram Mohan Roy)**, **Arya Samaj (Swami Dayanand Saraswati)**, and the **Prarthana Samaj** worked towards social reforms and created national consciousness.
- These reformers **challenged superstitions, caste discrimination, and untouchability** while advocating for women's rights, widow remarriage, and education.
- The **spread of rational and scientific thinking** made Indians aware of the need for **self-rule and national dignity**.
- **Religious and social reforms encouraged national pride** by reviving the rich history and cultural traditions of India.

1.4. Impact of Western Education and Political Ideas



- **The introduction of English education** (Macaulay's Minute, 1835) exposed Indians to liberal and democratic values.
- Thinkers like **Rousseau, Voltaire, and John Stuart Mill** inspired educated Indians to demand constitutional and political rights.
- The **formation of an educated middle class** consisting of **lawyers, teachers, journalists, and professionals** played a key role in shaping nationalist movements.
- **Exposure to democratic institutions in England** made Indians realize the lack of similar institutions in India and demand political reforms.

1.5. Role of the Press and Literature

- Newspapers and journals played a crucial role in **spreading nationalist consciousness** and uniting Indians.
- Some notable nationalist newspapers included:
 - **The Hindu** (Chennai)
 - **Kesari** (Bal Gangadhar Tilak)
 - **Amrit Bazar Patrika** (Bengal)
 - **The Bengalee** (Surendranath Banerjee)
- **Vernacular newspapers** informed people about British atrocities and spread nationalist ideas among the masses.
- Nationalist writers and poets, such as **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (Anandamath, 1882), Rabindranath Tagore, and Subramania Bharati**, instilled a sense of patriotism through their writings.

2. Growth of Political Associations before 1885

Before the formation of the **Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885**, several political organizations were established to raise the voice of Indians against British rule. These associations were **mostly led by educated Indians** and played an essential role in the early nationalist movement.

2.1. Landholders' Society (1838)

- Established in **Calcutta** by **Dwarkanath Tagore and Prasanna Kumar Tagore**.
- Mainly focused on protecting the interests of zamindars and landowners.

2.2. British Indian Association (1851)

- Formed in **Calcutta** by **Debendranath Tagore and Radhakanta Deb**.
- Demanded **judicial, administrative, and economic reforms** from the British government.

2.3. Bombay Association (1852)

- Founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji, Jagannath Shankarshet, and Naoroji Furdonji**.
- First political association in **Bombay Presidency**.

2.4. Madras Native Association (1852)



- Established in **Madras** to represent the interests of the local people.

2.5. East India Association (1866)

- Founded in **London** by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- Worked towards informing the British people about Indian grievances.

2.6. Indian Association (1876)

- Established in **Calcutta** by **Surendranath Banerjee**.
- Advocated for **political rights and the expansion of the Indian Civil Services for Indians**.

These early associations **lacked mass support** and were dominated by educated elites. However, they **prepared the ground for the formation of the Indian National Congress**.

3. Circumstances Leading to the Foundation of the Indian National Congress (INC)

The formation of the **Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885** was a major milestone in India's nationalist movement. Several factors contributed to its establishment:

3.1. Need for an Organized National Movement

- Various **political associations** existed, but they were **regional and unorganized**.
- There was a growing need for a **single, united platform to represent Indian aspirations**.

3.2. Role of A.O. Hume

- **Allan Octavian Hume**, a retired British civil servant, played a key role in founding the INC.
- He believed that a **united Indian political body** would allow Indians to express their grievances peacefully.

3.3. Discontent with British Policies

- Indians were frustrated with **economic hardships, racial discrimination, and the exclusion from high administrative posts**.
- The **Vernacular Press Act (1878)** and the **Ilbert Bill controversy (1883–84)** further increased nationalist sentiments.

3.4. Increasing Political Awareness

- The **spread of Western education, the press, and reform movements** made Indians more politically aware.
- Leaders like **Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Feroz Shah Mehta** pushed for the creation of a national organization.

Thus, the **Indian National Congress was founded on 28 December 1885 in Bombay**, with **W.C. Bonnerjee** as its first president.

4. Activities of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905

The early phase of the INC (1885–1905) is known as the **Moderate Phase**, as the leaders followed a **constitutional and peaceful approach**.

4.1. Demands of the INC

- More representation of Indians in administration.
- Reduction in military expenditure and taxation.
- Protection of Indian industries.

4.2. Important Sessions

- **First session (1885, Bombay)** – W.C. Bonnerjee as President.
- **1886 session (Calcutta)** – Demanded **Indianization of services**.
- **1892** – Supported the **Indian Councils Act**, which allowed limited Indian representation in governance.

4.3. Limitations of the INC (Moderate Phase)

- The Congress relied **too much on petitions and appeals** to the British government.
- It had **limited mass support**, as it was dominated by the educated elite.

By **1905**, the nationalist movement gained momentum, leading to the **Partition of Bengal (1905)** and the rise of **extremist leaders** like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai.

ONE MARK:

1. Who is known as the 'Grand Old Man of India'?
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
2. Which theory was proposed by Dadabhai Naoroji to explain British economic exploitation of India?
 - Drain of Wealth Theory
3. Which year was the Indian National Congress (INC) founded?
 - 1885
4. Who was the first president of the Indian National Congress?
 - W.C. Bonnerjee
5. Who founded the East India Association in 1866?
 - Dadabhai Naoroji
6. What was the main demand of the Indian Association (1876)?
 - Expansion of Indian Civil Services and political rights for Indians
7. Which social reformer founded the Arya Samaj?
 - Swami Dayanand Saraswati
8. What was the main objective of the Brahmo Samaj?



- Social reform and abolition of caste discrimination
9. Who started the newspaper 'Kesari'?
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
10. Which act restricted the freedom of the Indian press in 1878?
- Vernacular Press Act
11. Who played a key role in the foundation of the INC along with Indian leaders?
- A.O. Hume
12. Which event in 1905 gave rise to the Swadeshi Movement?
- Partition of Bengal
13. Name one major political association formed before 1885.
- British Indian Association (1851)
14. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Nationalism'?
- Surendranath Banerjee
15. What was the main aim of the Landholders' Society (1838)?
- Protection of Zamindari interests
16. Which year did the first session of the INC take place?
- 1885
17. Which session of the INC was presided over by Dadabhai Naoroji?
- 1886 Calcutta Session
18. What was the main political demand of early nationalists?
- Indian representation in government
19. Which social reformer promoted women's education in India?
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
20. What was the approach followed by early INC leaders between 1885-1905?
- Moderate (Constitutional) approach

TWO MARK:

1. Factors Responsible for the Growth of Indian Nationalism

1. What was the impact of British rule on the rise of Indian nationalism?
 - British policies led to economic exploitation, racial discrimination, and political subjugation, which created resentment among Indians and fueled nationalism.
2. How did Western education contribute to Indian nationalism?



- Western education introduced ideas of democracy, liberty, and equality, inspiring educated Indians to demand self-rule.
- 3. **What role did the Vernacular Press play in Indian nationalism?**
 - Newspapers like *Kesari*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and *The Hindu* spread nationalist ideas and exposed British injustices.
- 4. **How did the socio-religious reform movements help in the growth of nationalism?**
 - Movements like the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj fought against caste discrimination and social evils, fostering a sense of unity among Indians.
- 5. **What economic factors contributed to the rise of nationalism in India?**
 - British economic policies led to poverty, unemployment, and the destruction of Indian industries, creating widespread discontent.
- 6. **How did the role of Indian intellectuals contribute to nationalism?**
 - Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt, and Surendranath Banerjee criticized British policies and demanded self-rule.
- 7. **What was the impact of the Revolt of 1857 on Indian nationalism?**
 - The revolt created a sense of unity among Indians against British rule and inspired future nationalist movements.
- 8. **How did racial discrimination by the British promote Indian nationalism?**
 - The British treated Indians as inferior, denied them high government jobs, and restricted their rights, leading to widespread resentment.
- 9. **What was the impact of the Ilbert Bill controversy on Indian nationalism?**
 - The opposition by British officials to the Ilbert Bill (1883), which sought to give Indian judges authority over Europeans, exposed British racism and united Indians against discrimination.
- 10. **How did the development of transport and communication help Indian nationalism?**
 - Railways, telegraphs, and postal services helped Indians connect and exchange ideas, strengthening the nationalist movement.

2. Growth of Political Associations before 1885

- 11. **Which was the first political organization in India?**
 - The Landholders' Society (1838) was the first political organization, mainly representing landlords' interests.
- 12. **What was the British Indian Association, and when was it formed?**
 - Formed in **1851**, it represented Indian landlords and zamindars, demanding reforms from the British government.
- 13. **What was the aim of the East India Association?**



- Founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji in 1866**, it aimed to create awareness about India's economic exploitation in Britain.

14. Who founded the Indian Association, and what was its objective?

- Surendranath Banerjee founded it in **1876** to demand political reforms and oppose British policies.

15. What was the role of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in nationalism?

- Established in **1870** by M.G. Ranade, it promoted economic self-reliance and political awareness.

16. What was the Madras Mahajan Sabha?

- Founded in **1884**, it was a political group that worked for Indian self-government.

17. Which organization first demanded Indian representation in the British Parliament?

- The East India Association (1866) demanded Indian representation in the British Parliament.

18. What was the impact of these early political associations?

- They raised political awareness, demanded reforms, and set the stage for the formation of the Indian National Congress.

19. Why was the Indian Association considered a significant political body?

- It actively opposed unjust British policies and played a key role in uniting nationalists before the formation of the INC.

20. What was the main demand of the Bombay Presidency Association?

- It demanded political representation for Indians in government.

3. Circumstances Leading to the Foundation of the Indian National Congress

21. Who is considered the founder of the Indian National Congress (INC)?

- Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, founded the INC in **1885**.

22. What was the immediate reason for the formation of the INC?

- The need for a **united political platform** for Indians to demand reforms led to its formation.

23. What was the first political meeting that led to the INC's formation?

- The **1883 Indian National Conference** in Kolkata, organized by Surendranath Banerjee, was a precursor to the INC.

24. How did Lord Dufferin view the formation of the INC?

- He supported it, believing it would allow Indians to express grievances in a controlled manner.

25. What was the safety valve theory regarding the INC's formation?

- Some historians believe the British allowed INC's formation to **prevent an armed revolution**, acting as a "safety valve" for Indian discontent.

26. What was the contribution of Surendranath Banerjee in the formation of the INC?

- He mobilized nationalist sentiments through his **lectures, writings, and political movements**.

27. What were the objectives of the INC at the time of its foundation?

- Promotion of **national unity, political awareness, and constitutional reforms**.

28. What was the reaction of the British government to the formation of the INC?

- Initially, the British welcomed it, but later, they feared it would encourage **anti-British sentiments**.

4. Activities of the Indian National Congress (1885–1905)

29. What was the political approach of the INC between 1885-1905?

- The INC followed a **moderate approach**, focusing on petitions, resolutions, and dialogue with the British.

30. Name two early leaders of the Indian National Congress.

- **Dadabhai Naoroji and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the factors responsible for the growth of Indian Nationalism.

Introduction

The rise of Indian nationalism was a result of multiple factors, including British policies, socio-economic changes, and the influence of Western education. Nationalism in India developed gradually and gained momentum in the late 19th century, eventually leading to the struggle for independence.

1. Impact of British Rule

The British exploited India economically, politically, and socially. Their discriminatory policies led to poverty, high taxation, and unemployment. Indian industries suffered under British economic policies, which prioritized the growth of British industries while destroying indigenous craftsmanship. The drain of wealth, as pointed out by Dadabhai Naoroji in his book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, caused widespread economic distress, increasing resentment against colonial rule.

2. Role of Western Education

The introduction of English education in India created a new class of educated Indians who were exposed to modern political ideas like democracy, liberty, and equality. Thinkers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Vivekananda emphasized the need for self-rule. Western ideas encouraged Indians to challenge British authority and demand their rights.

3. Socio-Religious Reform Movements

Reform movements like the Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, and Prarthana Samaj played a key role in promoting nationalism. These movements aimed to eliminate social evils like caste discrimination, untouchability, and child marriage. By uniting different sections of society and instilling self-respect, these movements created a sense of national consciousness.

4. Vernacular Press and Literature

Newspapers and magazines such as *Kesari* (Bal Gangadhar Tilak), *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and *The Hindu* played an important role in spreading nationalist ideas. They criticized British policies and inspired people to unite for their rights. Literature, in the form of patriotic poems and novels, also contributed to the rise of nationalism.

5. Growth of Political Consciousness

The establishment of various political organizations before 1885, like the East India Association, Indian Association, and Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, helped in developing nationalist sentiments. These organizations raised demands for Indian representation in government, setting the stage for future nationalist movements.

6. Racial Discrimination by the British

The British administration discriminated against Indians in jobs, education, and social status. The **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883)** exposed the racial bias of the British, as Europeans strongly opposed the idea of Indian judges trying British citizens. This further fueled resentment and nationalistic feelings among Indians.

Conclusion

The rise of Indian nationalism was not due to a single reason but rather a combination of economic exploitation, Western education, press, political consciousness, and racial discrimination. These factors together created a strong foundation for India's independence movement.

2. Describe the growth of political associations before 1885.

Introduction

Before the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885, several political organizations emerged in India. These organizations played a crucial role in creating political awareness and demanding reforms from the British government.

1. Landholders' Society (1838)

The first political association in India, the Landholders' Society, was formed in 1838. It mainly represented the interests of landlords and zamindars and worked to protect their rights against British policies.

2. British Indian Association (1851)

The British Indian Association was established in 1851 in Kolkata by wealthy Indian zamindars and elites. It demanded constitutional reforms and Indian representation in the administration. However, it primarily served the interests of the upper class.

3. East India Association (1866)

Founded by **Dadabhai Naoroji** in London, the East India Association worked to create awareness about India's economic exploitation in Britain. It advocated for administrative reforms and Indian representation in the British Parliament.

4. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)

Established by **M.G. Ranade**, this organization aimed to educate people about their rights and create political awareness. It also promoted economic self-reliance among Indians.

5. Indian Association (1876)

Founded by **Surendranath Banerjee** in Kolkata, the Indian Association worked towards uniting Indians for self-rule. It protested against unjust British policies and was one of the most active political organizations before the Indian National Congress.

6. Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)

The Madras Mahajan Sabha was established in 1884 to address the grievances of Indians and demand political reforms. It was one of the major political bodies in South India.

Conclusion

These early political organizations played a crucial role in laying the foundation for the Indian National Congress. They helped in developing political consciousness and creating a sense of unity among Indians against British rule.

3. Discuss the circumstances leading to the foundation of the Indian National Congress.

Introduction

The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 as a platform for Indians to voice their demands for self-rule and political rights. Its formation was influenced by several factors.

1. Need for a National Political Platform

By the late 19th century, various regional political organizations had emerged, but there was no national-level organization to represent all Indians. The need for a unified platform led to the formation of the INC.

2. Role of A.O. Hume

Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British civil servant, played a key role in establishing the INC. He believed that a political platform for Indians would act as a "safety valve" to prevent revolutionary uprisings against British rule.

3. British Policies and Growing Discontent

The economic exploitation, racial discrimination, and denial of political rights to Indians created resentment. The Ilbert Bill controversy further exposed British racial bias, increasing demands for Indian representation in governance.

4. Influence of Western Education

Educated Indians, inspired by Western democratic ideals, began demanding political reforms and self-governance. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale played a crucial role in spreading political awareness.

5. Precursor Movements

The **Indian National Conference (1883)** in Kolkata, organized by Surendranath Banerjee, brought together various political leaders. This acted as a precursor to the formation of the INC.

Conclusion

The formation of the INC was a turning point in Indian history. It marked the beginning of organized nationalist movements, which eventually led to India's independence.

4. Analyze the activities of the Indian National Congress (1885-1905).

Introduction

Between 1885 and 1905, the Indian National Congress followed a **moderate approach**. It focused on petitions, negotiations, and constitutional methods to demand reforms from the British government.

1. Early Leadership and Sessions

The first session of the INC was held in **Bombay in 1885**, presided over by **W.C. Bonnerjee**. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Surendranath Banerjee played a significant role in shaping the INC.

2. Demands of the Congress

- Indian representation in the government
- Reduction of military expenditure
- Protection of Indian industries
- Civil service reforms

3. Methods of the Moderates

The moderates followed constitutional methods such as petitions, speeches, and meetings to put forward their demands. They believed in **gradual reforms** rather than direct confrontation.

4. Achievements and Limitations

While the INC succeeded in raising awareness, it failed to gain significant concessions from the British government. This led to the rise of extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Conclusion

The early phase of the INC laid the foundation for the later, more aggressive nationalist movements. It marked the beginning of a **structured freedom struggle** in India.

5. Examine the role of Western education in the growth of Indian nationalism.

Introduction

The introduction of Western education in India by the British was a major factor in the rise of Indian nationalism. Though the British aimed to create a class of educated Indians who would assist in colonial administration, the spread of modern education had the unintended consequence of awakening national consciousness. Western education exposed Indians to democratic ideals, political awareness, and the idea of self-governance, which played a crucial role in the national movement.

1. Introduction of Western Education

The British introduced English education in India through the **Charter Act of 1813** and later through **Macaulay's Minute on Education (1835)**, which promoted English as the medium of instruction. The establishment of universities in **Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras in 1857** further expanded access to Western learning.

2. Spread of Modern Political Ideas

Western education introduced Indians to the works of political philosophers like John Locke, Rousseau, and Montesquieu. These thinkers emphasized **liberty, equality, democracy, and self-rule**. Inspired by these ideas, educated Indians began questioning British rule and advocating for political reforms.

3. Emergence of an Educated Middle Class

A new class of educated Indians emerged, comprising lawyers, teachers, journalists, and professionals. This middle class played a crucial role in organizing political movements. Leaders like **Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Banerjee, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale** were products of this education system and became pioneers of Indian nationalism.

4. Role of Newspapers and Literature

Educated Indians used newspapers and books to spread nationalist ideas. Newspapers like **The Hindu, Kesari, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and The Bengali** exposed British economic exploitation and injustice. Books like Dadabhai Naoroji's *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* explained the concept of the "drain of wealth," fueling nationalist sentiments.

5. Demand for Constitutional Reforms

Western education also encouraged Indians to demand **constitutional rights and self-governance**. Organizations like the **Indian Association (1876)** and the **Indian National Congress (1885)** were formed by educated leaders to push for reforms.

6. Limitations of Western Education

While Western education helped unite Indians, it also created divisions between the English-educated elite and the rural masses, who remained largely untouched by modern education. The British had hoped that Western education would create loyal subjects, but instead, it fostered a sense of nationalism.

Conclusion

Western education played a vital role in awakening national consciousness in India. It provided Indians with the intellectual tools to challenge British rule and laid the foundation for the **freedom movement**.

6. Discuss the role of early political associations in the rise of Indian nationalism.

Introduction

Before the formation of the **Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885**, several **political associations** were established in different parts of India. These associations played a crucial role in spreading political awareness, voicing grievances, and preparing the ground for the nationalist movement.

1. Landholders' Society (1838)



- One of the earliest political organizations, founded in **Calcutta**.
- Represented the interests of **zamindars and landlords**.
- Worked to protect their economic and political rights under British rule.

2. British Indian Association (1851)

- Established in **Calcutta** by wealthy Indians.
- Focused on **constitutional reforms and Indian representation** in government.
- Acted as a **bridge between Indians and the British**.

3. East India Association (1866)

- Founded in **London** by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- Aimed to **inform British people about India's economic problems**.
- First Indian organization to take issues to the **British Parliament**.

4. Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)

- Founded by **M.G. Ranade** to **educate people about their rights**.
- Promoted **self-governance and economic independence**.
- Acted as a forum for discussing **political and social reforms**.

5. Indian Association (1876)

- Founded by **Surendranath Banerjee** in Kolkata.
- Worked towards **uniting Indians** for self-rule.
- Protested against **racial discrimination** and **unjust British policies**.
- Organized the **first-ever All-India Conference in 1883**, which paved the way for the INC.

6. Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884)

- Established in **Madras** to promote nationalist ideas in South India.
- Demanded **political rights and representation** for Indians.

Conclusion

These early political associations **played a key role** in shaping Indian nationalism by organizing protests, educating people, and advocating for reforms. They created the **foundation for the Indian National Congress**, which later became the leading force in the struggle for independence.

7. Analyze the impact of the Ilbert Bill Controversy on Indian nationalism.

Introduction

The **Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883-1884)** was a major political incident that exposed the **racial discrimination of British rule**. It created **deep resentment among Indians** and became a turning point in the growth of nationalism.

1. What was the Ilbert Bill?



- Proposed by **Viceroy Lord Ripon** in 1883.
- Aimed to allow **Indian judges** to try British and European offenders in India.
- It sought to end **racial discrimination in the judiciary**.

2. Opposition by British Officials and Planters

- British planters and officials in India strongly opposed the bill.
- They **refused to accept Indian judges** having authority over Europeans.
- Launched protests and a campaign in the British press against the bill.

3. Modifications and Weakening of the Bill

- Due to British protests, the bill was **modified** to allow European criminals to request a jury trial with a majority of European jurors.
- This **weakened the original intent** of the bill and highlighted the racial bias of the British government.

4. Indian Reaction and Growth of Nationalism

- The controversy **angered educated Indians**, who saw it as proof that the British considered them **racially inferior**.
- Led to growing **resentment against British rule**.
- Strengthened demands for **self-rule and equal rights**.

5. Role in the Formation of the Indian National Congress

- The **Ilbert Bill controversy** was a key factor in the establishment of the **Indian National Congress in 1885**.
- It showed the need for a **unified political platform** to fight against racial discrimination.

6. Strengthening of Nationalist Movements

- Indian leaders like **Surendranath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and Dadabhai Naoroji** used the controversy to **mobilize public opinion**.
- Newspapers and public speeches played a crucial role in **spreading nationalist ideas**.

Conclusion

The Ilbert Bill controversy **exposed the racial prejudices of the British government** and strengthened the Indian demand for equality and self-rule. It acted as a **catalyst for Indian nationalism** and led to the rise of a **more organized political movement** in India.

UNIT – II

THEORY:

Nationalist Movements and Revolutionary Activities (1905–1920)

1. Partition of Bengal (1905) and the Swadeshi Movement

Introduction

The Partition of Bengal in **1905** was a **political strategy** by the British to weaken Indian nationalism by dividing Bengal along religious lines. This led to widespread protests and the birth of the **Swadeshi Movement**, which marked a significant phase in India's struggle for freedom.

Partition of Bengal – Causes and Implementation

- Lord **Curzon**, the then **Viceroy of India**, announced the partition on **16 October 1905**.
- The official reason given was that Bengal was **too large to be administered efficiently**.
- However, the real motive was **to weaken Hindu-Muslim unity** and curb nationalism.
- Bengal was divided into:
 - **Western Bengal** (Hindu-majority)
 - **Eastern Bengal & Assam** (Muslim-majority)

Indian Reaction and the Birth of the Swadeshi Movement

- The partition was met with **widespread protests and boycotts**.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** and other leaders promoted **Raksha Bandhan**, symbolizing Hindu-Muslim unity.
- The **Swadeshi Movement** was launched, encouraging people to **boycott British goods** and promote Indian-made products.

Features of the Swadeshi Movement

1. **Boycott of British Goods** – People stopped using British textiles, salt, sugar, and other imported goods.
2. **Promotion of Swadeshi Industries** – Indigenous industries, handlooms, and khadi production increased.
3. **Education and Culture** – Nationalist schools, like the **National Council of Education (1906)**, were established.
4. **Political Awakening** – Mass participation of students, women, and common people strengthened the movement.

Impact and Aftermath

- The movement spread across India and **laid the foundation for future nationalist struggles**.
- It marked the rise of **extremist leaders** like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai**.



- The partition was **annulled in 1911**, but by then, the nationalist movement had gained momentum.

2. Idea and Formation of the Muslim League: Demands and Early Programs

Introduction

The **All India Muslim League** was founded in **1906** as a political organization representing the interests of Muslims in India. It later played a key role in the demand for **Pakistan**.

Causes of Formation

- **Partition of Bengal (1905)** created religious divisions, and some Muslim leaders supported it.
- **British "Divide and Rule" Policy** encouraged Muslims to form a separate organization.
- **Fear of Hindu Domination** – Some Muslim leaders believed Congress only represented Hindu interests.
- **Simla Deputation (1906)** – A group of Muslim leaders met **Lord Minto** to demand separate representation for Muslims.

Formation of the Muslim League (1906)

- Founded in **Dacca (Dhaka)** on **30 December 1906**.
- Key leaders: **Nawab Salimullah, Aga Khan, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- Aimed to protect **Muslim political rights and loyalty to the British**.

Early Programs and Demands

1. **Separate Electorates** – Muslims should vote separately from Hindus in elections.
2. **Protection of Muslim Rights** – Preservation of their **culture, language, and religion**.
3. **Support for British Rule** – Muslims initially remained loyal to the British and opposed the **Congress movement**.
4. **Demand for Greater Autonomy** – Later, the League shifted towards demanding **self-rule** for Muslims.

Impact of the Muslim League

- **Strengthened communal divisions** in Indian politics.
- Eventually **demanding a separate Muslim nation** in the **1940s**.
- Created a **parallel political force** challenging the Indian National Congress.

3. Home Rule Movement (1916–1918)

Introduction



The **Home Rule Movement** was launched by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** and **Annie Besant** in **1916** to demand **self-governance within the British Empire**. Inspired by Ireland's Home Rule Movement, it marked a significant step towards complete independence.

Causes of the Movement

- **Failure of Congress's Moderate Politics** – The INC's earlier approach of appealing to the British had **failed to bring major reforms**.
- **Growing Nationalism** – The **Swadeshi Movement** and **Partition of Bengal** increased nationalist sentiments.
- **World War I (1914–1918)** – Britain needed India's support, making it an ideal time to demand reforms.

Formation of Home Rule Leagues

- **Tilak's Home Rule League (April 1916)** – Operated mainly in **Maharashtra and Karnataka**.
- **Annie Besant's Home Rule League (September 1916)** – Focused on **Madras, Bombay, and North India**.

Objectives of the Movement

1. **Demand for Self-Governance** – Indians should have control over their internal affairs.
2. **Mass Mobilization** – Spread nationalist ideas through **newspapers, pamphlets, and public meetings**.
3. **Unite Different Political Groups** – Brought **Congress moderates and extremists together**.

Impact and Decline

- The movement **pressured the British** to introduce the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)**.
- However, it **declined** after **Tilak left for England (1918)** and **Annie Besant joined Congress**.
- It **laid the foundation for Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)**.

4. Revolutionary Activities in Bengal and Maharashtra

Introduction

While mainstream political movements used petitions and boycotts, some groups adopted **violent methods** to overthrow British rule. Revolutionary activities were particularly strong in **Bengal and Maharashtra**.

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

- **Anushilan Samiti (1902)** and **Jugantar Group (1906)** led secret revolutionary actions.
- **Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki (1908)** attempted to kill a British magistrate but failed.
- **Alipore Bomb Case (1908)** – Aurobindo Ghosh and Barindra Ghosh were arrested for conspiring against the British.



- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)** – Led by **Surya Sen**, revolutionaries attacked British armories in Chittagong.

Revolutionary Activities in Maharashtra

- Led by **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** and his **Abhinav Bharat Society (1904)**.
- **Jackson Murder Case (1909)** – Freedom fighter **Anant Kanhere** killed a British officer in Nasik.
- **Savarkar's Role** – He wrote "**The First War of Indian Independence**" and was sentenced to life imprisonment in **Andaman's Cellular Jail**.

Impact of Revolutionary Activities

- Increased **fear among British officials** and led to **repressive laws** like the **Rowlatt Act (1919)**.
- Inspired **future generations** of freedom fighters, including **Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad**.
- Helped in **spreading nationalist sentiments** across India.

ONE MARK:

1. **When was Bengal partitioned by the British government?**
 - 16 October 1905
2. **Who was the Viceroy of India responsible for the Partition of Bengal?**
 - Lord Curzon
3. **Which movement emerged as a response to the Partition of Bengal?**
 - Swadeshi Movement
4. **Which famous Bengali poet composed patriotic songs during the Swadeshi Movement?**
 - Rabindranath Tagore
5. **What was the primary aim of the Swadeshi Movement?**
 - Boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian products
6. **When was the Partition of Bengal annulled?**
 - 1911
7. **Where and when was the All India Muslim League founded?**
 - Dacca (Dhaka), 30 December 1906
8. **Who is considered the chief architect of the Muslim League?**
 - Aga Khan
9. **What was the main demand of the Muslim League in its early years?**
 - Separate electorates for Muslims



10. Which important event led to the formation of the Muslim League?
 - Simla Deputation (1906)
11. Who started the Home Rule League in Maharashtra?
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
12. Who founded the Home Rule League in Madras?
 - Annie Besant
13. What was the main objective of the Home Rule Movement?
 - Self-governance for India under British rule
14. What was the famous slogan of Bal Gangadhar Tilak during the Home Rule Movement?
 - "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!"
15. Who led the Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930?
 - Surya Sen
16. Which secret revolutionary society was founded by Aurobindo Ghosh in Bengal?
 - Anushilan Samiti
17. Which revolutionary was hanged for attempting to assassinate a British judge in 1908?
 - Khudiram Bose
18. Which book, written by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, described the 1857 Revolt as the First War of Independence?
 - "The First War of Indian Independence"
19. Which law was passed in 1919 to suppress revolutionary activities in India?
 - Rowlatt Act
20. Which two political groups united during the Lucknow Pact of 1916?
 - Indian National Congress and Muslim League

TWO MARK:

1. Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905?

The British government, under Lord Curzon, partitioned Bengal on **16 October 1905**, citing administrative efficiency. However, the real motive was **to weaken the growing nationalist movement by dividing Hindus and Muslims**. The eastern part had a Muslim majority, while the western part had a Hindu majority, leading to religious tensions.

2. What was the Swadeshi Movement?

The **Swadeshi Movement (1905-1911)** emerged as a response to the Partition of Bengal. It emphasized **boycotting British goods and promoting Indian-made products**. People burned British clothes, promoted khadi, and encouraged indigenous industries. It also had **social, cultural, and political** dimensions.

3. How did the Swadeshi Movement impact Indian industries?

The Swadeshi Movement promoted **self-reliance in industries**. Many Swadeshi textile mills, soap factories, and banks were established. Notable examples include **Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works** and **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company**, which challenged British monopolies.

4. How did Rabindranath Tagore contribute to the Swadeshi Movement?

Rabindranath Tagore composed **patriotic songs**, including “Amar Sonar Bangla,” which later became **Bangladesh’s national anthem**. He also promoted **Raksha Bandhan**, urging Hindus and Muslims to unite against British rule.

5. Why was the Partition of Bengal annulled?

Due to massive protests and the failure of British policies to divide Hindus and Muslims, the British government annulled the partition in **1911**. However, the capital of British India was shifted from **Calcutta to Delhi** to appease Muslims.

6. When and where was the Muslim League formed?

The **All India Muslim League** was founded on **30 December 1906** in **Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh)**. It aimed to **protect Muslim interests and demand separate representation in elections**.

7. What were the initial demands of the Muslim League?

The Muslim League initially demanded **separate electorates, protection of Muslim culture, and political safeguards** under British rule. It did not initially demand independence but focused on Muslim political representation.

8. What was the significance of the Simla Deputation (1906)?

A group of Muslim leaders, led by Aga Khan, met Lord Minto in **Simla in 1906** to demand **separate electorates for Muslims**. This event directly led to the formation of the **Muslim League**.

9. How did the Muslim League and Congress unite in the Lucknow Pact (1916)?

In 1916, Congress and the Muslim League signed the **Lucknow Pact**, agreeing on **self-government and separate electorates for Muslims**. It was the first time both groups cooperated, strengthening the national movement.

10. Who started the Home Rule Movement, and when?

The **Home Rule Movement** was launched in **1916** by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** in **Maharashtra** and **Annie Besant** in **Madras**. It demanded **self-rule within the British Empire** and gained widespread public support.

11. What was Tilak’s contribution to the Home Rule Movement?

Tilak popularized the slogan “**Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!**” He used newspapers like **Kesari** and **Maratha** to spread the movement and mobilized youth in Maharashtra.

12. How did Annie Besant contribute to the Home Rule Movement?

Annie Besant started the **Home Rule League in 1916**, publishing nationalist newspapers like **New India** and **Commonweal**. She also inspired students and women to participate in the freedom movement.

13. Why did the British government suppress the Home Rule Movement?

The British saw the movement as a threat and arrested leaders like **Annie Besant in 1917**. After her release, the movement lost momentum, and by **1919**, it had weakened.

14. What were the main objectives of the Home Rule Movement?

The Home Rule Movement demanded **self-governance for India** within the British Empire, equal rights for Indians, and administrative reforms.

15. What was the impact of the Home Rule Movement?

The movement influenced **Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)**, increased political awareness, and strengthened the demand for Swaraj.

16. What was the role of Bengal in revolutionary activities?

Bengal was the center of many revolutionary activities. Groups like **Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar** carried out attacks against British officials, including **the attempt to assassinate Kingsford by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in 1908**.

17. What was the role of Maharashtra in revolutionary activities?

In Maharashtra, **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar** and **Chapekar brothers** were prominent revolutionaries. Savarkar's book "**The First War of Indian Independence**" inspired many young radicals.

18. Who was Khudiram Bose, and what was his role in revolutionary activities?

Khudiram Bose was a young revolutionary who, along with Prafulla Chaki, attempted to **kill Judge Kingsford** in 1908. He was caught and hanged at the age of 18.

19. What was the Alipore Bomb Case (1908)?

The **Alipore Bomb Case** was a trial in which **Aurobindo Ghosh** and other revolutionaries were accused of planning attacks against British officials. Aurobindo was later acquitted.

20. What was the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)?

In **1930**, **Surya Sen (Master Da)** and his group attacked the **Chittagong Armoury** to seize weapons and overthrow British rule. Although unsuccessful, it inspired future revolutionary movements.

21. What was the impact of revolutionary activities on the freedom movement?

Though British forces suppressed many revolutionary groups, their **martyrdom inspired future movements**, and their sacrifices fueled nationalist sentiments.

22. What was the British response to revolutionary activities?

The British introduced **repressive laws** like the **Rowlatt Act (1919)** to curb revolutionary activities. Many revolutionaries were arrested, tortured, or executed.

23. What was the impact of the Partition of Bengal on Indian politics?

The partition **intensified Hindu-Muslim tensions** but also **united Indians against the British**, leading to mass protests and the Swadeshi Movement.

24. How did the Swadeshi Movement influence Mahatma Gandhi?

Gandhi was influenced by the Swadeshi Movement's **self-reliance and boycott strategy**, which he later used in the **Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements**.

25. What was the role of students in the Swadeshi Movement?

Students **boycotted British schools and colleges** and participated in protests. Nationalist leaders like **Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal** encouraged student activism.

26. How did the British divide Hindus and Muslims after the Partition of Bengal?

The British used "**Divide and Rule**" policy, promoting Muslim separatism and encouraging the formation of the **Muslim League in 1906** to counter the growing nationalist movement.

27. What was the main difference between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League?

The **Congress** represented all Indians and sought **self-rule**, while the **Muslim League** focused on protecting **Muslim political rights** and later demanded Pakistan.

28. What was the significance of Tilak's newspaper "Kesari"?

"**Kesari**" was a Marathi newspaper started by Tilak to **spread nationalist ideas, criticize British rule, and inspire young revolutionaries**.

29. How did the Swadeshi Movement promote national education?

Many **Indian schools and colleges** were established, such as **the National Council of Education in Bengal**, to replace British-controlled institutions.

30. What were the major challenges faced by the Swadeshi Movement?

The movement faced **repression by the British**, internal divisions, and **lack of long-term organization**, leading to its decline by 1911.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the Partition of Bengal (1905) and its impact on the Indian National Movement.

Introduction

The Partition of Bengal in **1905** was one of the most controversial decisions taken by the British government in India. Implemented by **Lord Curzon**, the partition aimed to divide Bengal into **two provinces – East Bengal and Assam, and West Bengal**. While the official reason was **administrative efficiency**, the real motive was to **weaken the growing nationalist movement by dividing Hindus and Muslims**. This move led to widespread protests and became a turning point in India's freedom struggle.

Reasons for the Partition

The British government justified the partition on administrative grounds, stating that **Bengal was too large to be efficiently governed**. However, the real reasons were more political:

1. **Divide and Rule Policy** – The British aimed to **weaken Hindu-Muslim unity** by creating a separate Muslim-majority province in the East.



2. **Suppressing the Nationalist Movement** – Bengal was the center of political activities, and its leaders, such as **Surendranath Banerjee**, were actively opposing British rule. The partition was a tactic to weaken their influence.
3. **Appeasing the Muslims** – By creating a separate Muslim-majority province, the British hoped to **gain Muslim support** and counter the growing influence of the Indian National Congress.

Immediate Reaction and the Swadeshi Movement

The partition led to massive opposition across Bengal. People took to the streets, holding protests, boycotting British goods, and promoting Swadeshi (indigenous) products. The **Swadeshi Movement (1905-1911)** emerged as a direct response to the partition. Its key features were:

- **Boycott of British Goods** – People refused to buy British textiles, sugar, salt, and other products.
- **Promotion of Swadeshi Industries** – Many Indian-owned businesses and industries, such as **Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works**, were established.
- **National Education Movement** – Nationalist leaders set up Indian-run schools and colleges, such as the **National Council of Education**.
- **Cultural and Literary Awakening** – Poets like **Rabindranath Tagore** wrote patriotic songs, including “Amar Sonar Bangla,” which later became **Bangladesh’s national anthem**.

British Response and the Annulment of the Partition

The British government initially used **repression** to suppress the protests, **arresting leaders and banning nationalist publications**. However, the movement gained momentum, and due to sustained resistance, the British **annulled the partition in 1911**. To appease Muslims, they **shifted the capital of British India from Calcutta to Delhi**.

Impact on the National Movement

1. **Growth of Mass Nationalism** – For the first time, people from all sections of society participated in a nationalist movement.
2. **Rise of Extremists** – Leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai** promoted aggressive methods to achieve Swaraj (self-rule).
3. **Muslim League Formation** – The British encouraged Muslims to form the **All India Muslim League in 1906**, further dividing the national movement.
4. **Influence on Future Movements** – The Swadeshi and Boycott movements later inspired **Gandhi’s Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements**.

Conclusion

The Partition of Bengal was a key moment in India’s struggle for independence. Although it was reversed in **1911**, it left a lasting impact by uniting Indians against British rule. The Swadeshi Movement strengthened economic nationalism, and the division created by the partition played a crucial role in shaping future political developments in India.

2. Explain the origin and objectives of the All India Muslim League.

Introduction

The **All India Muslim League** was founded on **30 December 1906** in **Dacca (now Dhaka, Bangladesh)**. It was established by Muslim leaders such as **Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah, and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk** with the aim of **protecting Muslim political rights** under British rule. Although initially moderate, the League later demanded a separate Muslim state, leading to the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Factors Leading to the Formation of the Muslim League

1. **British "Divide and Rule" Policy** – The British saw Hindus and Muslims as two separate communities and encouraged their differences.
2. **Partition of Bengal (1905)** – The British presented the partition as a **favor to Muslims**, deepening religious divisions.
3. **Simla Deputation (1906)** – A group of Muslim leaders met **Lord Minto in Simla**, demanding **separate electorates** for Muslims, which led to the formation of the League.
4. **Congress-Muslim Differences** – The **Indian National Congress**, despite its claims of representing all Indians, was dominated by Hindus, leading many Muslims to feel **politically excluded**.

Objectives of the Muslim League

1. **Protection of Muslim Interests** – The League aimed to safeguard the **political and cultural rights of Muslims**.
2. **Loyalty to the British** – Initially, the League sought **cooperation with the British government**, rather than outright opposition.
3. **Demand for Separate Electorates** – The League wanted Muslims to **vote separately** from Hindus to maintain their political identity.
4. **Muslim Representation in Government** – The League demanded more **Muslim officials in administration and education**.

Early Activities of the Muslim League

- Supported the **Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)**, which granted **separate electorates** to Muslims.
- Opposed the **Swadeshi Movement**, as many Muslims viewed it as a Hindu-dominated campaign.
- Entered into an alliance with the Congress in the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**, demanding self-government.

Conclusion

Initially formed to protect Muslim rights, the Muslim League played a crucial role in **demanding Pakistan in 1940**. The **divide between Hindus and Muslims**, encouraged by British policies, led to the eventual partition of India in 1947.

3. Discuss the Home Rule Movement in India: Its Causes, Objectives, and Impact.

Introduction

The **Home Rule Movement (1916-1918)** was a significant phase in India's freedom struggle, initiated by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant**. The movement aimed to achieve **self-governance**

(Swaraj) within the British Empire. It played a crucial role in reviving nationalist sentiments and paved the way for future mass movements.

Causes of the Home Rule Movement

Several factors led to the rise of the Home Rule Movement:

1. **Failure of Moderate Politics** – The **Congress moderates** had failed to secure political rights through constitutional means.
2. **Discontent with British Rule** – The economic policies of the British led to **poverty, high taxes, and food shortages**, increasing unrest among Indians.
3. **World War I (1914-1918)** – The British needed India's support in the war but made no political concessions, leading to widespread dissatisfaction.
4. **Success of Irish Home Rule** – The Irish struggle for self-government inspired Indian nationalists.
5. **Tilak's Return to Politics** – After his imprisonment, **Tilak** re-entered politics in 1916 and revived nationalist movements with the slogan "**Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.**"

Objectives of the Home Rule Movement

- To demand **self-governance** for India under British rule.
- To create **political awareness** among Indians.
- To unite **Hindus and Muslims** in the nationalist struggle.
- To prepare the ground for **mass movements** against British rule.

Activities of the Movement

The movement was led by two organizations:

1. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Home Rule League (April 1916)** – Active in **Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Central Provinces.**
2. **Annie Besant's Home Rule League (September 1916)** – Active in **Madras, Bombay, and other parts of India.**

The movement used **pamphlets, newspapers, and public meetings** to spread its message. Both leagues had thousands of members, and their efforts **pressured the British government to introduce political reforms.**

Impact of the Home Rule Movement

- Led to the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**, an agreement between the **Congress and the Muslim League.**
- Forced the British to announce **Montagu's Declaration (1917)**, promising **gradual self-governance.**
- Increased nationalist enthusiasm and set the stage for **Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).**
- Though it declined after **Annie Besant was arrested** and **Tilak left for England**, it was a major milestone in India's freedom struggle.

Conclusion

The Home Rule Movement **united Indians and revived nationalist politics**. Though it did not achieve immediate self-rule, it played a crucial role in shaping India's independence movement.

4. Describe the revolutionary activities in Bengal and Maharashtra.

Introduction

While moderate leaders pursued constitutional reforms, **revolutionary groups in Bengal and Maharashtra** believed in **armed resistance** against British rule. They carried out assassinations, bombings, and attacks on government institutions, significantly contributing to India's freedom struggle.

Revolutionary Activities in Bengal

1. **Anushilan Samiti (1902)** – Founded by **Pramatha Mitra, Barindra Kumar Ghosh, and Jatindranath Mukherjee**, it trained young revolutionaries in arms and combat.
2. **Jugantar Group (1906)** – A more militant offshoot of Anushilan Samiti, led by **Aurobindo Ghosh and Bhupendranath Datta**.
3. **Alipore Bomb Case (1908)** – The group planned to kill a British judge, but the attack failed. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested but later acquitted.
4. **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930)** – Led by **Surya Sen**, revolutionaries attacked British armories in Chittagong, aiming to overthrow British rule. Though it failed, it inspired future armed struggles.

Revolutionary Activities in Maharashtra

1. **Chapekar Brothers (1897)** – **Damodar and Bal Krishna Chapekar** assassinated British officer **W.C. Rand** for his oppressive policies during the plague in Pune.
2. **Abhinav Bharat Society (1904)** – Founded by **Vinayak Damodar Savarkar**, it promoted armed revolution and smuggled weapons into India.
3. **Kakori Conspiracy (1925)** – A group led by **Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, and Chandrasekhar Azad** looted a British train carrying government funds.
4. **Assassination of Saunders (1928)** – **Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev** killed British officer J.P. Saunders to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai's death.

Impact of Revolutionary Movements

- Inspired young Indians to join **anti-British resistance**.
- Forced the British to introduce **repressive laws like the Rowlatt Act (1919)**.
- Influenced later movements, including **Gandhi's Quit India Movement (1942)**.
- Created a sense of fear among British officials and strengthened the demand for independence.

Conclusion

Though British repression suppressed revolutionary movements, they played a crucial role in India's freedom struggle. Their bravery and sacrifice continue to inspire Indians today.



5. Explain the significance of the Swadeshi Movement in India's freedom struggle.

Introduction

The **Swadeshi Movement (1905-1911)** was launched as a response to the **Partition of Bengal (1905)**. It emphasized **self-reliance, boycott of British goods, and promotion of Indian industries**.

Key Features of the Swadeshi Movement

1. **Boycott of British Goods** – Indians stopped purchasing British products, causing economic losses to British industries.
2. **Revival of Indigenous Industries** – Indian entrepreneurs established businesses like **Bengal Chemicals and Tata Iron and Steel**.
3. **National Education** – Institutions like the **National Council of Education (1906)** were formed to promote Indian knowledge systems.
4. **Mass Participation** – Women, students, and workers actively took part in the movement.

Leaders of the Movement

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** – Encouraged people to take pride in Swadeshi goods.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** – Promoted Swadeshi through newspapers and speeches.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** – Popularized Swadeshi in Punjab.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** – Encouraged unity through literature and songs.

Impact of the Swadeshi Movement

- Strengthened Indian industries and self-reliance.
- Inspired future movements like **Gandhi's Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements**.
- Forced the British to **annul the Partition of Bengal (1911)**.

Conclusion

The Swadeshi Movement marked the beginning of **economic nationalism** in India. Though it was suppressed, its ideas influenced later struggles, leading to India's eventual independence.

UNIT – III

THEORY:

1. Emergence of Gandhi: Regional Movements & Rowlatt Satyagraha

Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in **1915**, bringing with him the philosophy of **Satyagraha (truth and non-violent resistance)**. Before launching a nationwide struggle, he tested his methods in **three regional movements**, which shaped his leadership in India.

Gandhi's Early Regional Movements

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917) – Bihar

- First movement led by Gandhi in India.
- Farmers were forced to grow **indigo** under the **Tinkathia system**, which caused financial distress.
- Gandhi, along with **Rajendra Prasad** and others, led protests.
- Result: The British abolished the system and introduced fair policies.

2. Kheda Satyagraha (1918) – Gujarat

- Farmers suffered due to **crop failure** but were still forced to pay heavy land revenue.
- Gandhi and **Sardar Patel** demanded tax suspension.
- Result: The British temporarily waived taxes.

3. Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) – Gujarat

- Cotton mill workers protested for **better wages**.
- Gandhi used **fasting and negotiation** as weapons.
- Result: Workers received a **35% wage increase**.

These movements demonstrated the effectiveness of **Satyagraha and mass mobilization**, making Gandhi the most influential nationalist leader.

Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919)

The **Rowlatt Act** (1919) was a repressive law that allowed the British to **arrest Indians without trial**. Gandhi opposed this act and launched **Satyagraha** to protest against it.

Key Events of Rowlatt Satyagraha

- **Hartal (6 April 1919)** – A mass strike was observed across India.
- **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)** – British General **Reginald Dyer** ordered troops to fire on an unarmed crowd in Amritsar, killing over **1,000 people**.
- **Aftermath** – Gandhi withdrew the movement, realizing the need for better discipline.



The massacre shocked the nation and **intensified anti-British sentiments**, leading to future mass movements.

2. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

Causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement

1. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)** – British brutality angered Indians.
2. **Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)** – Muslims protested the **disrespect to the Ottoman Caliph** by the British. Gandhi allied with them.
3. **Economic Exploitation** – British policies led to **poverty and unemployment**.
4. **Failure of Constitutional Reforms** – The **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)** did not satisfy Indian aspirations.

Gandhi's Call for Non-Cooperation

At the **Nagpur Session (1920)**, the Indian National Congress (INC) adopted the movement, encouraging:

- **Boycott of British goods, schools, courts, and titles**
- **Promotion of Swadeshi industries**
- **Non-payment of taxes**

Spread of the Movement

- **Students and teachers** left British schools.
- **Lawyers like C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru** stopped practicing.
- **Charkha (spinning wheel)** became a symbol of self-reliance.

Chauri Chaura Incident (1922) and Withdrawal

- On **5 February 1922**, in **Chauri Chaura (U.P.)**, angry protesters burned a police station, killing 22 policemen.
- Gandhi, believing in **non-violence**, **called off the movement**.

Impact of the Movement

- **British rule was shaken**, and they realized India's resistance was growing.
 - Many leaders, including Gandhi, were **arrested**.
 - The movement **failed to achieve immediate independence** but set the foundation for future struggles.
-

3. Swaraj Party: Objectives and Activities

After the Non-Cooperation Movement ended, some Congress leaders wanted to **contest elections** rather than boycotting them. This led to the formation of the **Swaraj Party** in **1923**.

Formation of the Swaraj Party (1923)



- Founded by **C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru**.
- Aimed to **enter legislative councils** to oppose British rule from within.

Objectives of the Swaraj Party

1. **End British policies** from inside the government.
2. **Demand self-governance (Swaraj)**.
3. **Block unfair British laws** by opposing them in the legislature.

Activities of the Swaraj Party

- **Won many seats in the 1923 elections** and created pressure on British policies.
- Opposed **repressive laws and budget proposals** in councils.
- Pressured the British to introduce **constitutional reforms**.

Decline of the Swaraj Party

- Internal disagreements weakened the party.
- The **death of C.R. Das (1925)** was a major setback.
- The **rise of mass movements** like the Civil Disobedience Movement reduced its influence.

Despite its decline, the Swaraj Party showed the effectiveness of **political resistance within British institutions**.

4. Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Simon Commission (1927)

- The **British government sent a commission** under **John Simon** to review India's political situation.
- **All members were British**, angering Indians.
- Indians protested with the slogan **“Simon Go Back!”**
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** was injured in a protest and later died.

Nehru Report (1928)

Since the British ignored Indian demands, Indian leaders drafted their own **constitutional proposal**, called the **Nehru Report**, led by **Motilal Nehru**.

Main Provisions of the Nehru Report

1. **India should be given Dominion Status** (self-governing like Canada).
2. **Fundamental rights** like free speech and equality.
3. **A secular government** (no special status for any religion).

Significance of the Nehru Report

- First **Indian attempt to draft a constitution**.



- Showed unity among Indian leaders in demanding self-rule.
- **British rejection led to the demand for complete independence in 1929.**

ONE MARK:

1 What was the significance of the Rowlatt Act of 1919?

The Rowlatt Act of 1919, also known as the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, empowered the British government to arrest and detain individuals without trial. This act was widely opposed as it suppressed civil liberties, leading to nationwide protests and Gandhi's Rowlatt Satyagraha.

2 Why did Mahatma Gandhi launch the Rowlatt Satyagraha?

Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act, which allowed the British to detain individuals without trial. He urged people to follow nonviolent resistance, leading to widespread strikes and demonstrations across India.

3 What was the impact of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on the Indian freedom movement?

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre of April 13, 1919, where British troops under General Dyer fired on unarmed civilians, intensified anti-British sentiment in India. It led to a loss of trust in British rule and strengthened the demand for self-rule, pushing Gandhi to adopt a more active role in the independence struggle.

4 What were the main causes of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) was caused by British repression, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the Rowlatt Act, and the injustice towards the Khilafat Movement. Gandhi urged Indians to boycott British institutions, goods, and services to resist colonial rule.

5 What were the main objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The main objectives of the movement were to attain Swaraj (self-rule) through peaceful noncompliance, boycott British goods and services, promote Khadi and indigenous industries, and encourage Indians to resign from government services.

6 What role did the Khilafat Movement play in India's freedom struggle?

The Khilafat Movement (1919–1924) was launched by Indian Muslims to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Caliphate by the British. Gandhi supported it, seeing Hindu-Muslim unity as vital for independence, and merged it with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

7 What was the impact of the Chauri Chaura incident on the Non-Cooperation Movement?

The Chauri Chaura incident (1922), where a violent mob set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen, led Gandhi to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement, emphasizing his commitment to nonviolence. This decision disappointed many Congress leaders and led to the formation of the Swaraj Party.

8 Who founded the Swaraj Party and why?

The Swaraj Party was founded by C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru in 1923 after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Its objective was to enter legislative councils and oppose British policies from within, while still working for Indian self-rule.

9 What were the main objectives of the Swaraj Party?

The Swaraj Party aimed to contest elections, obstruct colonial administration, oppose unjust laws, and demand constitutional reforms while working within the government framework.

10 What was the Simon Commission, and why was it opposed?

The Simon Commission (1927) was a British committee formed to suggest constitutional reforms for

India. It was opposed because it lacked any Indian representation, leading to nationwide protests with the slogan "Simon Go Back!"

11 What was the significance of the Nehru Report (1928)?

The Nehru Report, led by Motilal Nehru, proposed a dominion status for India, fundamental rights, and a parliamentary system. It was rejected by the British and radical Congress leaders who later demanded complete independence.

12 How did the death of Lala Lajpat Rai impact the freedom movement?

Lala Lajpat Rai died after being injured during a protest against the Simon Commission in 1928. His death angered Indian revolutionaries, leading to Bhagat Singh and his associates killing British officer J.P. Saunders in retaliation.

13 What was the Lahore Session of 1929?

The Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress in December 1929, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, passed the historic Purna Swaraj resolution, demanding complete independence and declaring January 26, 1930, as Independence Day.

14 Why was the demand for Purna Swaraj made?

The demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) was made because the British rejected the Nehru Report, failed to grant dominion status, and continued their repressive policies, making Congress shift from limited self-rule to full independence.

15 How did the revolutionary activities in Bengal impact the freedom struggle?

Bengal witnessed several revolutionary activities, such as the assassination attempts on British officials and bombings. Organizations like Anushilan Samiti and Jugantar played a crucial role in spreading nationalist sentiments and inspiring future revolutionaries.

16 What was the role of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA)?

The HSRA, founded in 1928, was a revolutionary group that believed in armed struggle against British rule. Members like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, and Rajguru carried out significant actions like the assembly bomb attack in 1929.

17 What was Gandhi's role in the Ahmedabad Mill Strike?

In 1918, Gandhi led the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, demanding higher wages for textile workers. His method of hunger strike and peaceful protest resulted in a successful negotiation, reinforcing his reputation as a leader of the masses.

18 What was the significance of the Kheda Satyagraha?

The Kheda Satyagraha (1918) was led by Gandhi to support farmers against unjust tax collection by the British. Due to mass resistance and non-payment of taxes, the government was forced to grant concessions, proving the effectiveness of Satyagraha.

19 How did the All India Muslim League react to the Nehru Report?

The Muslim League, led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, opposed the Nehru Report because it did not accept separate electorates for Muslims. Jinnah later introduced his Fourteen Points in 1929 as an alternative constitutional proposal.

20 What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, and why was it important?

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931) was an agreement between Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin, where the British agreed to release political prisoners and allow peaceful protests in exchange for Gandhi suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement.

21 What was the role of women in the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Women actively participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement by boycotting foreign goods, joining

protests, and spreading nationalist messages. Leaders like Sarojini Naidu played a key role in mobilizing women.

22 How did the Khilafat Movement strengthen Hindu-Muslim unity?

The Khilafat Movement was supported by Gandhi and the Congress, bringing Hindus and Muslims together in a common struggle against British rule. However, this unity weakened after the movement ended in 1924.

23 Why did Gandhi choose salt as a symbol of resistance?

Gandhi chose salt as a symbol of resistance because it was essential for all, and the British monopoly over salt production was an economic injustice. The Salt March (1930) became a powerful act of civil disobedience.

24 What were the main tactics of the revolutionary groups in Bengal?

Revolutionary groups in Bengal used bombings, assassinations, and secret societies to fight British rule. Leaders like Surya Sen organized daring actions, including the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930).

25 What was the impact of the Simon Commission protests?

The protests against the Simon Commission led to widespread political awareness, violent crackdowns, and the strengthening of nationalist demands for complete independence.

26 How did the British react to the Nehru Report?

The British rejected the Nehru Report's demand for dominion status and refused constitutional reforms, leading to increased radicalization within Congress.

27 What was the significance of the Karachi Resolution (1931)?

The Karachi Resolution affirmed fundamental rights, economic justice, and equal opportunities for all citizens, laying the foundation for future constitutional development in India.

28 How did the Swaraj Party function in the legislative councils?

The Swaraj Party obstructed British policies, exposed government inefficiencies, and promoted nationalist interests within the councils.

29 What was the role of youth in the freedom movement?

Youth played an important role through student protests, revolutionary activities, and participation in movements like the Civil Disobedience Movement.

30 Why did some leaders oppose the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Some leaders felt the movement was too radical and would alienate moderates, while others were concerned about its economic impact.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Emergence of Gandhi: Regional Movements and Rowlatt Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi's emergence as a national leader was shaped by his early experiences in South Africa and his involvement in various regional movements in India. Gandhi first applied his principles of Satyagraha (truth and nonviolence) in local struggles before leading mass movements. Some of his significant regional contributions include the Champaran Satyagraha (1917), where he fought for indigo farmers' rights against oppressive British landlords, and the Kheda Satyagraha (1918), where he demanded tax relief for famine-affected peasants. In the Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918), he successfully mediated a wage dispute, showcasing his ability to resolve conflicts through nonviolent means.

The Rowlatt Act (1919), passed by the British government, gave authorities the power to detain individuals without trial, which was seen as a betrayal after Indian support in World War I. Gandhi called for a nationwide Satyagraha against this oppressive law, marking his first large-scale political movement in India. The protests turned violent in some places, notably leading to the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, where British troops under General Dyer killed hundreds of unarmed civilians. This massacre intensified Indian anger against British rule and strengthened Gandhi's resolve to adopt nonviolent resistance as a tool for independence. The Rowlatt Satyagraha laid the foundation for subsequent mass movements, establishing Gandhi as the central figure in India's struggle for freedom.

2. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922)

The Non-Cooperation Movement, launched by Gandhi in 1920, was a direct response to British repression, including the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the unjust treatment of the Khilafat Movement. The movement aimed to achieve self-rule (Swaraj) by urging Indians to withdraw from British institutions, reject foreign goods, resign from government jobs, and boycott British schools and courts. Gandhi believed that if Indians refused to cooperate with British rule, the colonial administration would collapse.

The movement witnessed massive participation from all sections of society, including peasants, students, traders, and women. The impact was significant, as Indian textiles and Khadi gained prominence, while British imports declined. However, the movement faced setbacks due to violent incidents, particularly the Chauri Chaura incident (1922), where protesters set fire to a police station, killing 22 officers. Gandhi, deeply committed to nonviolence, withdrew the movement, leading to disappointment among many leaders. Despite its abrupt end, the Non-Cooperation Movement was a turning point in India's struggle for independence, as it mobilized millions and instilled a sense of national unity and self-reliance.

3. Swaraj Party: Objectives and Activities

After the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, many leaders within the Indian National Congress were divided on future strategies. While some, including Gandhi, preferred continued nonviolent resistance, others, led by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru, believed that participating in legislative councils could help challenge British policies from within. This led to the formation of the Swaraj Party in 1923, with the objective of contesting elections under the British administration to expose and oppose colonial rule.

The Swaraj Party sought to block unjust laws, reduce government expenditure, and advocate for Indian self-rule. It won several seats in the 1923 elections and actively opposed British policies in the legislative councils. However, the party faced internal divisions and challenges, especially after the death of C.R. Das in 1925. While it did not achieve complete independence, the Swaraj Party played a crucial role in keeping the nationalist spirit alive during a period of relative inactivity in the freedom struggle. Its participation in governance provided a platform for voicing Indian demands and paved the way for future constitutional reforms.

4. Simon Commission and Nehru Report (1927–1928)

The Simon Commission was appointed by the British government in 1927 to suggest constitutional reforms for India. However, it was met with strong opposition because it did not include any Indian representatives. Indian leaders, including those from Congress and the Muslim League, protested

against the commission, leading to widespread demonstrations. The slogan “Simon Go Back” echoed across the country, and police repression, including the fatal assault on Lala Lajpat Rai, intensified nationalist sentiments.

In response to British unwillingness to grant self-governance, the Indian National Congress appointed a committee under Motilal Nehru to draft a constitutional framework for India. The Nehru Report (1928) recommended dominion status for India, fundamental rights, a secular government, and responsible governance. However, it failed to satisfy all political groups, particularly the Muslim League, which demanded separate electorates. The British rejection of the Nehru Report further alienated Indian leaders and led to the demand for complete independence (Purna Swaraj) at the Lahore Session in 1929. These events marked a shift towards a more assertive nationalist movement, culminating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

5. The Lahore Session of 1929 and the Demand for Purna Swaraj

The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, held its annual session in Lahore in December 1929. This session was significant as it officially declared Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) as the goal of the freedom movement, rejecting the idea of dominion status under British rule. The resolution was adopted due to British refusal to accept the Nehru Report’s recommendations and growing dissatisfaction with colonial exploitation.

On January 26, 1930, the first Independence Day was observed across India, marking a new phase in the freedom struggle. The Lahore Session also paved the way for the Civil Disobedience Movement, starting with the Salt Satyagraha. Gandhi’s strategy of mass nonviolent resistance gained momentum, with millions participating in boycotts, protests, and strikes. The demand for Purna Swaraj intensified nationalist sentiments, uniting Indians in their struggle against British rule and eventually leading to the Quit India Movement and India’s independence in 1947.

6. The Impact of the Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh Massacre on Indian Nationalism

The Rowlatt Act of 1919, passed by the British government, gave the colonial authorities sweeping powers to suppress nationalist activities. This act, also known as the “Black Act,” allowed the government to arrest individuals without trial and curtail civil liberties. It was widely opposed by Indian leaders, as it violated fundamental rights and was seen as an attempt to silence the growing nationalist movement.

Mahatma Gandhi, along with other leaders, launched a nationwide protest against the act, leading to the Rowlatt Satyagraha. However, the protests turned violent in some regions, leading to harsh crackdowns by the British. The most horrific event during this period was the Jallianwala Bagh massacre on April 13, 1919. General Dyer ordered his troops to fire on a peaceful gathering in Amritsar, killing hundreds of unarmed civilians, including women and children.

The massacre sent shockwaves across India and strengthened the demand for independence. It marked a turning point in the freedom struggle, as moderate leaders lost faith in British promises, and the demand for complete independence gained momentum. The event also led to a surge in revolutionary activities, as many nationalists, including Bhagat Singh, were deeply influenced by the brutality of British rule. Gandhi, in response, launched the Non-Cooperation Movement, aiming to weaken British control through mass civil disobedience.

The Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh massacre intensified nationalist sentiments, increased public participation in the freedom struggle, and exposed the true nature of British oppression, making them crucial events in India’s fight for independence.



7. Causes, Course, and Impact of the Non-Cooperation Movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement, launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, was one of the most significant mass movements against British rule. Several factors contributed to its initiation, including the betrayal of Indian expectations after World War I, the passage of the Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and British policies against the Khilafat Movement.

The movement urged Indians to boycott British goods, educational institutions, courts, and legislative councils. People were encouraged to use Swadeshi (indigenous) products, promote Khadi, and refuse to pay taxes. The movement saw enthusiastic participation from different sections of society, including students, traders, peasants, and women. Many prominent leaders, such as C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru, supported the movement, making it a nationwide struggle.

However, the movement faced several challenges. The biggest setback came with the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922, where a violent mob set fire to a police station, killing 22 officers. Gandhi, committed to nonviolence, called off the movement, leading to disappointment among many nationalists.

Despite its abrupt end, the Non-Cooperation Movement had far-reaching consequences. It united Indians across different regions and social backgrounds, created a sense of national identity, and demonstrated the power of mass resistance. It also marked the beginning of Gandhi's dominance in Indian politics, setting the stage for future movements like Civil Disobedience and Quit India.

8. Objectives and Achievements of the Swaraj Party

The withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 led to differences within the Indian National Congress. While some leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, preferred continued mass agitation, others, led by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru, believed in entering legislative councils to oppose British rule from within. This led to the formation of the Swaraj Party in 1923.

The primary objective of the Swaraj Party was to contest elections and use legislative councils to expose British misrule. The party aimed to obstruct government policies, oppose repressive laws, and push for self-governance. Despite operating within the colonial system, the party intended to weaken British control by creating political pressure.

The Swaraj Party achieved significant success in the 1923 elections, winning several seats in provincial councils. It effectively blocked British legislation, reduced government spending, and opposed colonial economic policies. The party also supported the cause of civil liberties and press freedom. However, after the death of C.R. Das in 1925, the party lost momentum due to internal divisions and the return of Gandhi to active politics.

Although the Swaraj Party did not achieve complete self-rule, it played a crucial role in maintaining political pressure on the British government. It also paved the way for future constitutional reforms and strengthened the nationalist movement by showing the effectiveness of working within the system to resist colonial rule.

UNIT – IV

THEORY:

Civil Disobedience Movement to Quit India Movement

1. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)

The Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) was launched by **Mahatma Gandhi** in 1930 as a direct challenge to British rule, demanding **Purna Swaraj** (Complete Independence). Unlike the Non-Cooperation Movement, this movement actively encouraged Indians to break British laws in a peaceful manner.

Causes of the Movement

- **Failure of Simon Commission (1928):** The commission, meant to suggest constitutional reforms, did not include any Indian members, leading to widespread protests.
- **Nehru Report (1928) Rejection:** The British rejected the Nehru Report's demand for Dominion Status within two years.
- **Economic Crisis:** High taxes, declining agricultural prices, and the Great Depression worsened the situation for common Indians.
- **Salt Tax Issue:** Salt was a basic necessity, and the British imposed a high tax on its production and sale, affecting the poor.

Course of the Movement

- **Dandi March (March 12 – April 6, 1930):** Gandhi, along with 78 followers, marched from **Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi** (Gujarat) and broke the salt law by making salt from seawater.
- **Mass Participation:** Women, students, farmers, and workers participated in boycotting British goods, non-payment of taxes, and picketing liquor shops.
- **Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930):** Led by **Surya Sen**, revolutionaries in Bengal attempted to seize weapons from the British.
- **British Repression:** Thousands, including **Gandhi, Nehru, and Patel**, were arrested. The British used violence to crush protests.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact (March 1931)

- Gandhi agreed to call off the movement in return for the **release of prisoners** and the lifting of repressive laws.
- Gandhi attended the **Second Round Table Conference (1931)** but returned disappointed as the British refused to grant **self-rule**.

Impact of the Movement

- The movement **weakened British control** by uniting Indians against colonial rule.
- It **paved the way for the Government of India Act (1935)**.
- It led to the emergence of **new leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru** who played a major role in future struggles.



2. Working Class and Trade Union Movement (1920-1935)

The early 20th century saw **the rise of workers' movements** due to poor wages, long working hours, and harsh working conditions in industries. The influence of socialist and communist ideologies also played a role in shaping labor protests.

Causes of the Working-Class Movement

- **Industrial Growth:** Rapid industrialization led to **exploitation of workers** by factory owners.
- **Impact of Russian Revolution (1917):** Inspired Indian laborers to demand better rights.
- **Formation of Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1925:** Promoted **trade unionism**.

Key Trade Union Movements

1. **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) - 1920:** Founded by **Lala Lajpat Rai, N.M. Joshi, and B.P. Wadia** to protect workers' rights.
2. **Bombay Textile Strike (1928):** Led by **mill workers**, demanding wage hikes and better working conditions.
3. **Railway Strikes (1930s):** Workers from railway sectors organized strikes against **low wages and harsh treatment**.
4. **Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case (1924):** British authorities arrested **S.A. Dange and Muzaffar Ahmad**, accusing them of promoting communism.

Impact of the Movement

- **Forced the British to introduce labor laws** such as **The Trade Unions Act, 1926**, which legalized trade unions.
- Strengthened **the role of socialism** in Indian politics, influencing leaders like **Subhash Chandra Bose**.
- Encouraged **mass participation of workers** in nationalist movements like **Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement**.

3. Tripuri Crisis and Subhash Chandra Bose (1939)

The **Tripuri Crisis (1939)** was a political struggle within the **Indian National Congress** between **Mahatma Gandhi and Subhash Chandra Bose** over the future direction of India's freedom struggle.

Background

- Bose believed in **radical action against British rule**, while Gandhi preferred **nonviolent resistance**.
- In the **1939 Tripuri session**, Bose was re-elected as Congress President, defeating Gandhi-backed candidate **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**.
- However, due to pressure from Gandhi's supporters, Bose **resigned from Congress** and later formed the **Forward Bloc** to continue his revolutionary activities.

Subhash Chandra Bose's Vision



- Advocated for **armed struggle** against British rule.
- Wanted **international alliances** with Germany and Japan to free India.
- Founded the **Indian National Army (INA)** and gave the famous slogan "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom!**"

Impact of the Crisis

- Exposed **ideological differences** within the Congress.
- Showed growing **frustration among young nationalists** who wanted immediate action against British rule.
- Led to **Bose's exile and the rise of INA**, which played a crucial role in India's independence.

4. Quit India Movement (1942)

The **Quit India Movement (Bharat Chhodo Andolan)** was launched on **August 8, 1942**, during World War II as the final push against British rule.

Causes of the Movement

- **Failure of Cripps Mission (1942):** The British refused to grant immediate independence.
- **Economic Hardship:** Inflation, food shortages, and forced recruitment of Indians in British military created resentment.
- **World War II Impact:** The British used India's resources for the war without Indian consent.

Course of the Movement

- **August 8, 1942:** Gandhi gave the famous slogan "**Do or Die**", urging mass protests.
- **British Repression:** The British **immediately arrested Gandhi, Nehru, Patel, and other leaders**.
- **Mass Protests:** People attacked government buildings, railway stations, and police stations.
- **Parallel Governments:** Established in some regions, such as **Ballia (Uttar Pradesh) and Midnapore (Bengal)**.

British Response

- Used extreme force, including **lathi charges, mass arrests, and firing on protestors**.
- By **1944**, the movement was suppressed, but the British **realized they could no longer rule India**.

Impact of Quit India Movement

- It was **the last major mass movement** before independence.
- **Weakened British control** and strengthened the demand for **complete independence**.
- **Indian National Army (INA) gained support**, as many saw Bose's military approach as an alternative to Gandhi's nonviolence.



- **Set the stage for independence**, as the British realized that governing India was no longer possible.

ONE MARK:

1 Who led the Dandi March in 1930?

→ Mahatma Gandhi.

2 Which law did Gandhi violate during the Dandi March?

→ Salt Law.

3 In which year was the Civil Disobedience Movement launched?

→ 1930.

4 What was the immediate cause of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

→ The British refusal to abolish the Salt Tax.

5 Who was the Viceroy of India during the Civil Disobedience Movement?

→ Lord Irwin.

6 Which agreement led to the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

→ Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931).

7 Who established the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) in 1920?

→ Lala Lajpat Rai.

8 In which year was the Trade Unions Act passed in India?

→ 1926.

9 Which major industrial strike took place in 1928?

→ Bombay Textile Strike.

10 Which famous leader founded the Forward Bloc?

→ Subhash Chandra Bose.

11 Where was the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress held?

→ Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh).

12 Who was the Congress candidate defeated by Subhash Chandra Bose in the 1939 presidential election?

→ Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

13 What was the famous slogan of Subhash Chandra Bose?

→ "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom!"

14 Who was the British Prime Minister during the Quit India Movement?

→ Winston Churchill.

15 When was the Quit India Resolution passed?

→ August 8, 1942.

15 Where was the Quit India Movement resolution adopted?

→ Bombay (Mumbai).

16 What was the slogan given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement?

→ "Do or Die".



17 Which was the first region to establish a parallel government during the Quit India Movement?

→ Ballia (Uttar Pradesh).

18 Which Indian leader was called 'Netaji'?

→ Subhash Chandra Bose.

19 Who was the British Viceroy during the Quit India Movement?

→ Lord Linlithgow.

TWO MARK:

1. What was the Civil Disobedience Movement?

The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 to protest against British rule. It aimed at violating unjust British laws, particularly the Salt Law, by producing salt without government permission. The movement included mass boycotts of foreign goods, refusal to pay taxes, and non-violent protests across India.

2. What was the significance of the Dandi March?

The Dandi March, led by Mahatma Gandhi on March 12, 1930, was a 240-mile journey from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi to break the British Salt Law. It was a symbolic act of defiance against British rule and became a nationwide movement, inspiring millions to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

3. What was the Gandhi-Irwin Pact?

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was an agreement signed in March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and the British Viceroy Lord Irwin. According to the pact, Gandhi agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement, while the British agreed to release political prisoners and allow Indians to make salt near the coast.

4. Why did the Civil Disobedience Movement fail?

The movement faced severe repression from the British government, leading to mass arrests, including that of Gandhi and other leaders. Internal differences among Congress leaders, lack of support from certain communities, and economic hardships led to its decline by 1934.

5. What was the role of women in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Women played a crucial role in the movement, with leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Nehru, and Kasturba Gandhi actively participating in protests and picketing liquor shops. They also joined in the making and selling of salt, contributing to the mass mobilization of Indian society.

6. What was the impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

The movement created widespread national consciousness against British rule, making self-rule a popular demand. It also led to the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and influenced future movements for independence, strengthening the Indian freedom struggle.

7. What was the Working Class Movement of 1920-1935?

The Working Class Movement emerged in response to poor labor conditions, low wages, and British exploitation of workers. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was formed in 1920 to organize labor strikes and protests against British-owned industries and unfair labor laws.

8. How did trade unions contribute to the freedom movement?

Trade unions fought against British-controlled industries by organizing strikes and demanding



better working conditions. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and N.M. Joshi mobilized workers, linking labor issues with the larger national struggle for independence.

9. What was the Bombay Textile Strike of 1928?

The Bombay Textile Strike, led by communist trade union leader S.A. Dange, was a major protest by over 1.5 lakh mill workers against wage cuts and poor working conditions. It was one of the most significant labor movements of the pre-independence era.

10. What was the Tripuri Crisis?

The Tripuri Crisis was a leadership conflict within the Indian National Congress in 1939 when Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected as Congress President against Gandhi's preferred candidate, Pattabhi Sitaramayya. This led to Bose's resignation and the formation of the Forward Bloc.

11. Why did Subhash Chandra Bose resign from Congress in 1939?

Bose resigned due to ideological differences with Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee, who were reluctant to adopt a more aggressive stance against the British during World War II. He later founded the Forward Bloc to continue his struggle for complete independence.

12. What was the significance of the Forward Bloc?

The Forward Bloc, founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939, aimed at uniting anti-British forces and preparing for armed struggle. It played a crucial role in mobilizing radical elements within the independence movement.

13. What was the Quit India Movement?

The Quit India Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942, demanding an immediate end to British rule. It led to mass protests, strikes, and violent clashes across India, with the British arresting thousands of leaders, including Gandhi.

14. What was the importance of the Quit India Resolution?

The Quit India Resolution, passed in Bombay on August 8, 1942, called for complete independence. It marked the most decisive phase of the freedom struggle, as it led to widespread rebellion and British suppression.

15. What was the role of students in the Quit India Movement?

Students played an active role by organizing protests, strikes, and underground resistance. Many left their studies to join the movement, facing brutal repression from the British police.

16. What was Gandhi's 'Do or Die' slogan?

During the Quit India Movement, Gandhi gave the famous slogan "Do or Die," urging Indians to fight for independence with all their might, even if it meant sacrificing their lives.

17. What was the British response to the Quit India Movement?

The British responded with mass arrests, firing on protestors, and harsh repression. Almost all major Congress leaders were jailed, and the movement was suppressed by 1944.

18. How did the Quit India Movement contribute to Indian independence?

The movement demonstrated India's determination for self-rule and weakened British control. It also made the British realize that they could no longer govern India without Indian cooperation.

19. What was the role of underground movements in the Quit India Movement?

Several revolutionaries, like Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali, operated underground



networks, printing pamphlets, sabotaging British infrastructure, and organizing secret meetings to continue resistance.

20. How did the Quit India Movement impact British policies?

The movement showed the British that they could no longer hold India indefinitely. The post-war British government, realizing the growing unrest, initiated steps toward granting India independence.

21. Why was the Quit India Movement considered the last mass movement?

The Quit India Movement was the last nationwide struggle before independence, marking the final push against British rule. It unified people across caste, class, and religion.

22. Who led the Quit India Movement in Eastern India?

In Eastern India, leaders like Matangini Hazra in Bengal and Kanaklata Barua in Assam played a major role, organizing protests and sacrificing their lives for the cause.

23. How did World War II affect the Indian freedom movement?

The war weakened British resources, making it difficult for them to suppress Indian resistance. It also gave Indian leaders an opportunity to press for independence.

24. What was the role of Indian princes during the Quit India Movement?

Some princely states supported the British, while others, like Hyderabad and Travancore, saw internal revolts by people demanding self-rule.

25. What was the Indian National Army (INA), and how was it linked to the Quit India Movement?

Founded by Subhash Chandra Bose, the INA fought against the British alongside Japan during World War II. It gained massive support after the Quit India Movement.

26. Why did the British eventually decide to leave India?

The Quit India Movement, coupled with growing economic difficulties, INA's influence, and global pressure, made British rule unsustainable, leading to their decision to grant independence.

27. What was the role of women in the Quit India Movement?

Women like Aruna Asaf Ali and Usha Mehta actively participated by leading protests, publishing underground newspapers, and organizing resistance against British forces.

28. What were the limitations of the Quit India Movement?

The movement lacked proper organization, faced severe repression, and failed to gain support from some political groups like the Muslim League and princely states.

29. What was the significance of the Naval Mutiny of 1946?

The Naval Mutiny, involving Indian sailors revolting against British officers, showed the discontent within the armed forces and further convinced the British to leave India.

30. How did the Quit India Movement inspire later independence movements?

It demonstrated the power of mass protests and set the stage for negotiations, ultimately leading to India's independence in 1947.

BOARD ANSWER:

1. Discuss the causes, events, and impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The **Civil Disobedience Movement** was a significant phase of India's freedom struggle, launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. It was aimed at challenging British rule by defying unjust laws in a non-violent manner.

Causes of the Civil Disobedience Movement

The primary cause of the movement was the oppressive British policies, including high taxes and economic exploitation. The unjust **Salt Law**, which prohibited Indians from making salt, symbolized British oppression. The failure of constitutional reforms under the Simon Commission and the demand for **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)** further fueled nationalist sentiments.

Major Events of the Civil Disobedience Movement

The movement began with the **Dandi March** on March 12, 1930, where Gandhi and his followers marched 240 miles to break the Salt Law by making salt at Dandi. The movement spread across the country, with mass protests, boycotts of foreign goods, refusal to pay taxes, and picketing of liquor shops. The British responded with severe repression, arresting leaders and using force to suppress protests.

Impact of the Movement

Though the movement was eventually suspended following the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact** in 1931, it had a lasting impact. It mobilized a large section of Indian society, increased political awareness, and strengthened the demand for complete independence. It also forced the British to recognize the strength of Indian nationalism, leading to the **Government of India Act 1935**.

2. What was the Working-Class and Trade Union Movement (1920-1935)? How did it contribute to the Indian freedom struggle?

The Working-Class Movement in India (1920-1935) was a crucial part of the national struggle, aimed at improving labor conditions and resisting British economic policies.

Causes of the Working-Class Movement

The exploitation of Indian workers by British-owned industries led to widespread dissatisfaction. Poor wages, long working hours, and inhumane conditions in factories were major reasons for labor unrest. The **Russian Revolution of 1917** also inspired workers to fight for their rights.

Development of Trade Unions

The first national trade union, **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)**, was founded in 1920 under the leadership of Lala Lajpat Rai and N.M. Joshi. Strikes and protests were organized in major industries like textiles, jute, and railways, demanding fair wages and better working conditions.

Role in the Freedom Struggle

The trade union movement helped in mobilizing industrial workers against British rule. The **Bombay Textile Strike of 1928**, led by communist leader S.A. Dange, and other labor protests weakened British economic control over India. Many labor leaders also aligned with the **Congress and Communist movements**, strengthening the independence struggle.

3. Explain the Tripuri Crisis and its significance in the Indian National Congress.

The **Tripuri Crisis** of 1939 was an important event in the Indian National Congress, leading to a conflict between **Subhash Chandra Bose** and **Mahatma Gandhi** over the future course of the freedom struggle.

Background of the Crisis

During the **1939 Congress session in Tripuri (Madhya Pradesh)**, Subhash Chandra Bose was re-elected as Congress President, defeating Gandhi's candidate, **Pattabhi Sitaramayya**. Bose wanted an aggressive approach towards British rule, while Gandhi and his followers favored negotiations and non-violent resistance.

Issues of the Tripuri Crisis

The crisis arose because Bose believed in **socialist policies, mass mobilization, and direct action against British rule**, while Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee wanted a more moderate approach. This ideological clash led to **Bose's resignation from Congress**.

Significance of the Tripuri Crisis

The crisis marked a major split in the Congress. Bose went on to form the **Forward Bloc**, which later played a key role in India's independence struggle. His approach to armed resistance led him to seek alliances with foreign powers, eventually leading to the formation of the **Indian National Army (INA)**. The crisis also showed the growing divisions within the nationalist movement.

4. What were the causes, events, and impact of the Quit India Movement?

The **Quit India Movement**, launched by Mahatma Gandhi on **August 8, 1942**, was one of the most decisive mass movements against British rule. It aimed at forcing the British to leave India immediately.

Causes of the Quit India Movement

The movement was triggered by the failure of the **Cripps Mission**, which offered only partial self-rule after World War II. The growing discontent due to **economic hardships, British exploitation, and war-time policies** further intensified the demand for immediate independence. Gandhi's famous call for **"Do or Die"** inspired millions to join the struggle.

Major Events of the Movement

The movement led to widespread **strikes, protests, and attacks on government buildings**. The British responded with mass arrests, jailing thousands of leaders, including **Gandhi, Nehru, and Patel**. Underground networks, led by **Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali**, continued the struggle despite British repression.

Impact of the Quit India Movement

Although the movement was crushed by 1944, it showed the British that their control over India was weakening. It marked the **last major mass struggle before independence** and convinced the British to negotiate, leading to India's freedom in 1947.

5. Discuss the role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's freedom struggle.

Subhash Chandra Bose was one of the most dynamic and revolutionary leaders of the Indian freedom movement. Unlike Gandhi's non-violent approach, Bose believed in **armed struggle** to achieve independence.

Early Contributions

Bose was a prominent leader of the **Indian National Congress** and served as its President in **1938 and 1939**. However, due to ideological differences with Gandhi, he resigned and formed the **Forward Bloc** in 1939.

Formation of the Indian National Army (INA)

During World War II, Bose sought support from **Germany and Japan** to fight against British rule. In 1943, he took command of the **Indian National Army (INA)**, which was initially formed by **Rash Behari Bose** in Singapore. He gave the famous slogan "**Give me blood, and I will give you freedom**" and led the INA in military campaigns against the British in **Burma and Northeast India**.

Impact of Bose's Struggle

Though the INA was defeated in 1945, Bose's efforts shook British confidence. The **INA Trials of 1945-46** sparked nationwide protests, forcing the British to rethink their hold on India. Bose's legacy continues to inspire Indians as a symbol of courage and patriotism.

6. Explain the significance of the Dandi March in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

The **Dandi March**, also known as the **Salt Satyagraha**, was a landmark event in India's freedom struggle. It was initiated by **Mahatma Gandhi** on **March 12, 1930**, as the first major act of the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

Causes of the Dandi March

The primary reason for the march was the oppressive **Salt Tax** imposed by the British. Indians were prohibited from making their own salt and had to buy heavily taxed salt from the government. This tax affected the poor the most. Gandhi chose salt as the symbol of protest because it was a basic necessity for all Indians.

Events of the March

Gandhi and **78 followers** started from **Sabarmati Ashram** in Gujarat and marched **240 miles** to the coastal village of **Dandi**, where they **broke the Salt Law** by making salt from seawater on **April 6, 1930**. The march inspired similar protests across the country, with people boycotting British goods, refusing to pay taxes, and picketing foreign shops.

Significance of the Dandi March

The march demonstrated the **power of non-violent resistance** and mobilized millions across India. It drew international attention to British oppression, increasing global support for India's independence movement. Though Gandhi was arrested, the movement continued and forced the British to negotiate, leading to the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931**.

7. What was the role of the Working-Class Movement in India's fight against British rule?

The **Working-Class Movement** in India emerged as an important force in the fight against British exploitation. From 1920 to 1935, workers organized strikes, protests, and unions to demand better wages, working conditions, and independence from British economic control.



Reasons for the Working-Class Movement

- British industries **exploited Indian workers**, paying them **low wages** and subjecting them to **long working hours**.
- The **Russian Revolution (1917)** inspired Indian workers to fight against oppression.
- The **growth of Indian industries** led to increased awareness among workers about their rights.

Development of the Trade Union Movement

- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was founded in **1920** under Lala Lajpat Rai and N.M. Joshi to organize labor protests.
- Strikes were held in major industries like **textiles, jute, and railways**.
- In **1928**, the **Bombay Textile Strike** led by **S.A. Dange** was one of the largest protests.

Impact of the Movement on the Freedom Struggle

- The strikes disrupted British industries, reducing their profits and control over India.
- Many workers **supported nationalist leaders** and joined political movements.
- The movement highlighted **economic exploitation**, making it a key issue in the independence struggle.

The Working-Class Movement played a crucial role in weakening British economic power and strengthening the **nationalist movement**.

8. Describe the events and consequences of the Quit India Movement.

The **Quit India Movement**, launched by **Mahatma Gandhi on August 8, 1942**, was a decisive mass protest demanding **immediate British withdrawal** from India.

Causes of the Quit India Movement

- The **failure of the Cripps Mission (1942)**, which offered only **partial self-rule**, disappointed Indians.
- British policies during **World War II** caused severe **economic hardships**, including **food shortages** and rising prices.
- The belief that the British would **never voluntarily leave India** led to the call for direct action.

Key Events of the Movement

- Gandhi gave the historic **"Do or Die"** speech at the **Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay**.
- Protests erupted across India, with people attacking **government buildings, railways, and communication lines**.
- The British responded by **arresting top Congress leaders**, including **Gandhi, Nehru, and Patel**.
- **Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali** led underground resistance movements.



Consequences of the Movement

- Although the British **brutally suppressed** the movement, it was the final blow to their rule.
- The British realized they could no longer control India, leading to serious negotiations.
- It united people from different backgrounds, preparing the country for **independence in 1947**.

The **Quit India Movement** was the **last major mass movement** before independence and proved to be a turning point in India's freedom struggle.



UNIT – V

THEORY:

1. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army (INA)

Introduction

Netaji **Subhas Chandra Bose** played a significant role in India's independence struggle through **militant nationalism**. He firmly believed that India could not gain independence through non-violence alone. His most notable contribution was the formation of the **Indian National Army (INA)**, which fought against British rule during World War II.

Formation of INA

- The **Indian National Army (INA)** was first formed in **1942** by **Captain Mohan Singh** with the support of **Rash Behari Bose** and the **Japanese army** in Southeast Asia.
- Netaji Bose took command of the INA in **1943** after reaching Japan via Germany and made the famous call "**Dilli Chalo**" (**March to Delhi**).

Objectives and Achievements of INA

- The INA aimed to **liberate India from British rule** with military support from Japan.
- It fought alongside Japanese forces in **Burma (Myanmar)** and captured territories such as **Andaman & Nicobar Islands**.
- Netaji established the **Provisional Government of Free India** in **Singapore** in 1943.
- The INA launched a military campaign against the British but was defeated after Japan's surrender in **1945**.

Legacy of Netaji and INA

- Though the INA did not achieve military victory, it **inspired nationalist sentiments** across India.
- The **INA trials (Red Fort Trials)** of 1945-46 led to nationwide protests and strengthened the demand for independence.

2. Revolt of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) – 1946

Causes of the Revolt

The **Royal Indian Navy Revolt**, also known as the **Naval Uprising of 1946**, was a significant yet lesser-known rebellion against British rule.

- **Discrimination in the Navy:** Indian soldiers were treated as inferior to British officers and given poor food and wages.
- **INA Trials and Nationalist Feelings:** Inspired by the **Indian National Army**, naval officers were angered by the mistreatment of INA soldiers.
- **Economic Hardships:** After World War II, soldiers faced unemployment and poor living conditions.

Course of the Revolt



- The revolt began in **Bombay (Mumbai) on February 18, 1946**, when naval ratings went on strike.
- The revolt spread to **Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, and Visakhapatnam**, with around **78 ships and 20,000 sailors** joining.
- The British **used force to suppress the rebellion**, resulting in casualties.
- Nationalist leaders like **Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi** urged the sailors to surrender to prevent mass bloodshed.

Impact of the Revolt

- The uprising **weakened British control** over Indian armed forces.
- It **accelerated the British decision to leave India** as they feared further mutinies.

3. Cabinet Mission Plan – 1946

Background

By 1946, the British government realized that **India's independence was inevitable**. To ensure a smooth transfer of power, the British sent the **Cabinet Mission**, which included **Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander**.

Objectives of the Cabinet Mission

1. **To discuss India's constitutional framework** and decide the method for granting independence.
2. **To create a united India** while accommodating different political groups, including the **Muslim League** and the **Indian National Congress**.

Main Provisions of the Cabinet Mission Plan

- India would become a **federation of provinces and princely states**.
- The **Central Government** would control **defense, foreign affairs, and communications**, while provinces had autonomy.
- A **Constituent Assembly** would be formed to draft a new constitution.
- **No separate Pakistan** was recommended, but provinces were grouped based on religion (Group A: Hindu-majority, Group B & C: Muslim-majority).

Reactions to the Cabinet Mission

- **Congress accepted the plan** but opposed grouping of provinces.
- **Muslim League initially agreed but later rejected it** and demanded **Pakistan**.
- The **British implemented the plan**, leading to elections for the **Constituent Assembly** in **July 1946**.

4. Constituent Assembly and Framing of the Indian Constitution

Formation of the Constituent Assembly



- The **Constituent Assembly** was formed in **December 1946** under the **Cabinet Mission Plan**.
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the **President** and **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** became the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee**.

Key Features of the Constitution-Making Process

- The **Constituent Assembly** had **299 members**, including **Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, B.R. Ambedkar, and Maulana Azad**.
- The **Objective Resolution**, moved by Nehru, laid the foundation for a **sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic India**.
- The final **Indian Constitution** was adopted on **November 26, 1949**, and came into effect on **January 26, 1950**.

Significance of the Constituent Assembly

- It ensured a **smooth transition from colonial rule to democracy**.
- It laid the foundation for **fundamental rights, equality, and justice**.

5. Circumstances Leading to the Partition of India

Growing Hindu-Muslim Divide

- The demand for Pakistan grew stronger after the **Lahore Resolution (1940)**, where **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** insisted on a separate Muslim state.
- The failure of the **Cabinet Mission Plan** further deepened religious tensions.

Direct Action Day (August 16, 1946)

- The Muslim League called for **'Direct Action'** to achieve Pakistan.
- Riots broke out in **Calcutta, Bihar, Noakhali, and Punjab**, leading to mass violence.

Mountbatten Plan (June 3, 1947)

- **Lord Mountbatten**, the last Viceroy of India, proposed the partition of India into **India and Pakistan**.
- The plan was accepted by **Congress, Muslim League, and Sikh leaders**.
- The **Indian Independence Act (July 1947)** officially divided British India into **two separate nations on August 15, 1947**.

Consequences of Partition

- **Mass Migration:** Around **15 million people** moved between India and Pakistan, leading to **one of the largest human displacements in history**.
- **Communal Riots:** Nearly **1 million people** died in the communal violence.
- **Creation of Pakistan:** Pakistan was formed with **East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan**.

ONE MARK:

- 1 **Who was the founder of the Indian National Army (INA)?**
→ Captain Mohan Singh
- 2 **Who led the INA after its reorganization in 1943?**
→ Subhas Chandra Bose
- 3 **What was the slogan given by Subhas Chandra Bose for INA?**
→ "Dilli Chalo"
- 4 **In which year was the Provisional Government of Free India established by Netaji?**
→ 1943
- 5 **Which islands were renamed by Netaji after INA captured them?**
→ Andaman & Nicobar Islands (renamed as Shaheed and Swaraj Islands)
- 6 **In which year did the Royal Indian Navy Revolt take place?**
→ 1946
- 7 **Which city was the center of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) revolt?**
→ Bombay (Mumbai)
- 8 **What was the main reason behind the Royal Indian Navy revolt?**
→ Discrimination against Indian sailors and poor working conditions
- 9 **Which British mission came to India in 1946 to discuss independence?**
→ Cabinet Mission
- 10 **Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission?**
→ Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander
- 11 **What was the main objective of the Cabinet Mission?**
→ To create a framework for India's independence and constitutional development
- 12 **Who was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly?**
→ Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 13 **Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?**
→ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 14 **On which date was the Indian Constitution adopted?**
→ November 26, 1949
- 15 **Which resolution led to the demand for Pakistan?**
→ Lahore Resolution (1940)
- 16 **What was the date of Direct Action Day?**
→ August 16, 1946
- 17 **Who was the last Viceroy of British India?**
→ Lord Mountbatten
- 18 **Under which plan was India partitioned?**
→ Mountbatten Plan (1947)
- 19 **Which act legally divided India and Pakistan?**
→ Indian Independence Act, 1947

20 On which date did India gain independence?

→ August 15, 1947

TWO MARK:

1 Who was the founder of the Indian National Army (INA) and when was it established?

→ The Indian National Army (INA) was initially founded by Captain Mohan Singh in 1942 in Singapore with the help of the Japanese. It was later reorganized by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1943.

2 What was the role of Subhas Chandra Bose in the INA?

→ Subhas Chandra Bose took over the INA in 1943, reorganized it, and established the Provisional Government of Free India. He led the INA's efforts against British rule with the slogan "Dilli Chalo."

3 What was the slogan given by Subhas Chandra Bose, and what was its significance?

→ Subhas Chandra Bose gave the slogan "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom." It was meant to inspire Indians to sacrifice for the country's independence.

4 What was the main objective of the Indian National Army (INA)?

→ The INA aimed to free India from British rule by military means, with support from Japan. It also sought to instill nationalism among Indians.

5 What were the major campaigns of the INA?

→ The INA participated in campaigns in Burma (Myanmar) and northeast India, fighting battles in Imphal and Kohima against British and Allied forces in 1944.

6 What were the major causes of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Revolt?

→ The RIN revolt of 1946 was triggered by poor working conditions, racial discrimination, and ill-treatment of Indian sailors by British officers.

7 What were the consequences of the Royal Indian Navy Revolt?

→ The revolt spread across India, leading to widespread strikes. Though it was eventually suppressed, it weakened British authority and increased support for Indian independence.

8 Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission of 1946?

→ The Cabinet Mission included Lord Pethick-Lawrence (Secretary of State for India), Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander.

9 What was the purpose of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

→ The mission aimed to discuss the transfer of power and create a constitutional framework for India's independence while preventing the partition of the country.

10 Why did the Cabinet Mission reject the demand for Pakistan?

→ The mission rejected Pakistan because it believed a divided India would be economically and politically unstable. Instead, it proposed a united India with autonomous provinces.

11 What was the main feature of the Cabinet Mission Plan?

→ The plan proposed a three-tier structure: a central government controlling foreign affairs, defense, and communications; provinces with autonomy; and a grouping of provinces based on religious majorities.

12 What was the Constituent Assembly, and when was it formed?

→ The Constituent Assembly was formed in December 1946 to draft the Constitution of India. It was composed of representatives from various provinces and princely states.

13 Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

→ Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly.

14 What was the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly?

→ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and played a crucial role in framing the Indian Constitution.

15 What was the significance of the Lahore Resolution of 1940?

→ The Lahore Resolution, passed by the Muslim League in 1940, formally demanded the creation of a separate nation (Pakistan) for Muslims in India.

16 What was Direct Action Day, and when was it observed?

→ Direct Action Day was observed on August 16, 1946, by the Muslim League to demand the creation of Pakistan. It led to widespread communal violence, particularly in Kolkata.

17 Who was the last Viceroy of India, and what was his role in the partition?

→ Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India. He played a key role in negotiating the partition and ensuring a peaceful transfer of power.

18 What was the Mountbatten Plan?

→ The Mountbatten Plan, announced on June 3, 1947, proposed the partition of India into two independent nations—India and Pakistan—and the transfer of power to them.

19 What was the Indian Independence Act of 1947?

→ The Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament, provided for the partition of India and granted independence to India and Pakistan on August 15, 1947.

20 What were the key provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

→ The Act abolished British rule, divided India into two nations, gave princely states the option to join either country, and established independent governments.

21 What were the causes of the partition of India?

→ The partition was caused by religious tensions, the failure of political agreements, the demand for Pakistan by the Muslim League, and the communal violence of 1946-47.

22 What was the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the partition of India?

→ Gandhi opposed partition and worked to maintain Hindu-Muslim unity. He also tried to stop the communal violence that followed the partition.

23 How did the partition impact India and Pakistan?

→ The partition led to large-scale migration, communal riots, loss of lives, and long-term conflicts between India and Pakistan.

24 Which two regions were most affected by the partition of India?

→ Punjab and Bengal were most affected as they were divided between India and Pakistan.

25 What were the immediate consequences of the partition of India?

→ Millions of people were displaced, communal riots broke out, and tensions between India and Pakistan escalated, leading to wars in later years.

26 What was the role of Sardar Patel in integrating princely states?

→ Sardar Patel used diplomacy and force to integrate over 500 princely states into the Indian Union after independence.

27 What was the Karachi Session of the Muslim League?

→ The Karachi Session (1931) of the Muslim League marked a shift towards demanding complete independence for Muslims, leading to the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

28 What was the impact of the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny on the independence movement?

→ The mutiny weakened British confidence in controlling India and showed widespread discontent among Indian forces, pushing Britain to accelerate independence.

29 What was the relationship between the INA trials and Indian nationalism?

→ The British trials of INA officers led to widespread nationalist protests, uniting Indians across communities and increasing pressure for independence.

30 Why did Britain agree to leave India in 1947?

→ Britain was financially weak after World War II, faced growing nationalist movements, and could no longer control India effectively, leading to their decision to grant independence.

BOARD ANSWER:**1. Discuss the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army (INA) in India's struggle for independence.**

Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most dynamic leaders of the Indian freedom movement. He firmly believed that India's independence could not be achieved solely through non-violent means and sought to secure freedom through armed struggle. His leadership of the Indian National Army (INA) played a crucial role in weakening British rule in India.

Bose initially joined the Indian National Congress but later left due to ideological differences with Mahatma Gandhi. He traveled to Germany and Japan to seek support for India's freedom and reorganized the INA, initially founded by Captain Mohan Singh in 1942. In 1943, he established the Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore and assumed the title of "Netaji."

The INA was composed of Indian prisoners of war captured by the Japanese in Southeast Asia. Bose led the INA in its military campaigns in Burma (Myanmar) and Northeast India. The INA participated in the battles of Imphal and Kohima in 1944, aiming to march towards Delhi. His famous slogans—"Give me blood, and I will give you freedom" and "Dilli Chalo"—inspired many Indians to join the struggle.

Although the INA's military campaign failed due to Japanese defeat in World War II, its impact on Indian nationalism was immense. The INA trials in 1945-46, where British authorities tried INA officers for treason, ignited widespread protests across India. The movement forced the British government to reconsider its position in India, ultimately leading to independence in 1947.

Bose's contributions remain an integral part of India's freedom struggle. His vision of a militarily strong and economically independent India continues to inspire generations.

2. What were the causes and consequences of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946?

The Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946 was a major uprising by Indian sailors against British rule. It was one of the most significant revolts in India's history, highlighting the growing discontent among Indian armed forces against colonial rule.

Causes of the RIN Mutiny:



1. **Poor Working Conditions:** Indian sailors faced harsh living conditions, racial discrimination, and low wages compared to British officers.
2. **Racial Discrimination:** Indian sailors were treated unfairly and denied equal rights in the navy. They were forced to eat low-quality food and live in unhygienic conditions.
3. **INA Trials Influence:** The trials of Indian National Army officers in 1945-46 created a wave of nationalism among Indians, including navy personnel.
4. **Delayed Independence:** The lack of a clear roadmap for independence angered many Indians, leading to frustration within the armed forces.

Consequences of the RIN Mutiny:

1. **Nationalist Uprising:** The mutiny spread to Mumbai, Karachi, and other cities. The British government had to use force to suppress the rebellion.
2. **Political Response:** The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League distanced themselves from the mutiny, fearing British repression. However, the Communist Party of India supported the revolt.
3. **Weakened British Control:** The mutiny exposed the British government's declining control over Indian forces, further pushing them towards granting independence.
4. **Impact on Partition:** The mutiny demonstrated the need for a clear plan for India's future governance, influencing discussions around the partition.

The RIN Mutiny was an important event that signaled the final collapse of British rule in India. It reinforced the idea that the British could no longer rely on Indian forces to maintain their colonial rule.

3. Explain the Cabinet Mission Plan and its significance in India's independence.

The British government sent the Cabinet Mission to India in 1946 to discuss the transfer of power. The mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander. It aimed to prevent the partition of India while granting independence.

Key Features of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

1. **Three-Tier Structure:** The plan proposed a central government handling foreign affairs, defense, and communication, with provinces enjoying autonomy.
2. **Grouping of Provinces:** India would be divided into three groups—Group A (Hindu-majority provinces), Group B (Muslim-majority northwest provinces), and Group C (Muslim-majority Bengal and Assam).
3. **No Immediate Partition:** The plan rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan but gave provinces the option to secede later.
4. **Constituent Assembly Formation:** A Constituent Assembly would be formed to draft India's Constitution, with equal representation from Hindus and Muslims.

Significance of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

1. **Prevented Immediate Partition:** The plan initially sought to keep India united, avoiding direct partition.



2. **Led to Independence Talks:** It created a framework for the transfer of power and paved the way for India's independence.
3. **Rise of Communal Tensions:** The rejection of Pakistan angered the Muslim League, leading to Direct Action Day (1946) and communal riots.
4. **Failure of Implementation:** Due to disagreements between the Congress and Muslim League, the plan ultimately failed, leading to the partition of India in 1947.

Despite its failure, the Cabinet Mission Plan was a crucial step in India's path to independence, influencing the final decisions regarding partition and governance.

4. Analyze the role of the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly of India was formed in December 1946 to draft the Constitution of independent India. It played a crucial role in shaping India's future as a democratic republic.

Composition of the Constituent Assembly:

1. **Elected Representatives:** The Assembly had 389 members, including representatives from British Indian provinces and princely states.
2. **Leadership:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

Role of the Constituent Assembly:

1. **Drafting the Constitution:** The Assembly framed a comprehensive Constitution based on principles of democracy, secularism, and social justice.
2. **Ensuring Fundamental Rights:** The Assembly guaranteed rights such as freedom of speech, religion, and equality for all citizens.
3. **Defining the Federal Structure:** It established a strong central government while ensuring autonomy for states.
4. **Debates and Discussions:** The Assembly held extensive debates on governance, minority rights, and socio-economic policies.

The Constitution was finally adopted on **November 26, 1949**, and came into effect on **January 26, 1950**, marking India's transition into a sovereign republic.

5. What were the causes and effects of the partition of India in 1947?

The partition of India was one of the most tragic events in Indian history. It led to the creation of two nations, India and Pakistan, and resulted in massive communal violence.

Causes of Partition:

1. **Rise of Communalism:** The Hindu-Muslim divide grew due to political and social tensions.
2. **Two-Nation Theory:** The Muslim League, led by Jinnah, argued that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations and could not coexist.
3. **Failure of Political Agreements:** The failure of the Cripps Mission (1942) and Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) intensified communal tensions.



4. **Direct Action Day (1946):** The Muslim League's call for Direct Action led to riots and killings, worsening Hindu-Muslim relations.

Effects of Partition:

1. **Mass Migration:** Millions of Hindus and Muslims were forced to migrate, leading to loss of lives and property.
2. **Communal Violence:** Widespread riots and massacres occurred in Punjab and Bengal.
3. **Creation of Pakistan:** Pakistan was formed as a separate nation on **August 14, 1947**, while India gained independence on **August 15, 1947**.
4. **Kashmir Conflict:** Disputes over Kashmir led to the first Indo-Pak war in 1947-48.

The partition left deep scars in the history of India and Pakistan, leading to ongoing conflicts and shaping the subcontinent's political landscape.

6. Discuss the contributions of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose towards India's independence.

Subhas Chandra Bose, popularly known as Netaji, was a revolutionary leader whose contributions to India's independence remain unparalleled. Unlike Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated non-violence, Bose believed that armed struggle was necessary to overthrow British rule. His leadership of the **Indian National Army (INA)** and diplomatic efforts played a crucial role in weakening British control over India.

Early Political Career

Bose was deeply influenced by nationalist ideals and joined the **Indian National Congress (INC)**. He became the **President of Congress in 1938 and 1939**, but ideological differences with Gandhi forced him to resign. He later formed the **Forward Bloc** to unite anti-British forces.

Formation of the Indian National Army (INA)

During World War II, Bose sought foreign assistance to fight the British. He first approached Germany and then moved to Japan. With Japanese support, he reorganized the INA, originally formed by **Captain Mohan Singh**.

The INA aimed to liberate India militarily. Bose famously declared, **"Give me blood, and I will give you freedom!"** The INA fought alongside Japanese forces in **Burma, Manipur, and Nagaland** but was ultimately defeated.

Impact on Indian Independence

1. **INA Trials and Nationalism:** The trials of INA soldiers in 1945-46 created widespread protests in India.
2. **British Realization:** The British realized they could no longer rely on Indian soldiers, which accelerated their departure.
3. **Inspiration for Future Generations:** Bose's vision of a strong, independent India continues to inspire millions.

Although Bose's mysterious disappearance in 1945 remains a mystery, his contributions remain a vital part of India's struggle for independence.

7. Explain the significance of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946.



The **Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946** was one of the last major revolts against British rule. It involved Indian sailors (ratings) who protested against racial discrimination, poor working conditions, and British oppression.

Causes of the RIN Mutiny

1. **Discrimination in the Navy:** Indian sailors were treated unfairly, given lower salaries, and forced to eat substandard food.
2. **Influence of the INA Trials:** The trial of Indian National Army (INA) officers ignited nationalist sentiments among Indians, including the navy personnel.
3. **Political Uncertainty:** With independence approaching, Indian soldiers were frustrated with the lack of clarity about their future.

Events of the Mutiny

- On **February 18, 1946**, about **20,000 Indian sailors** revolted in **Bombay, Karachi, and Vizag**.
- They **hoisted the Indian flag**, took control of British ships, and **raised slogans like "Jai Hind."**
- The British used force to suppress the mutiny, resulting in several deaths.

Consequences of the RIN Mutiny

1. **British Loss of Control:** The mutiny proved that Britain could no longer control the Indian armed forces.
2. **Impact on Independence:** The British realized they had to leave India as unrest was growing.
3. **Lack of Political Support:** The Indian National Congress and the Muslim League did not fully support the mutiny, fearing British retaliation.

The RIN Mutiny was an important moment in India's struggle for freedom. Though it was suppressed, it played a role in pushing the British towards granting independence.

8. Analyze the role of the Cabinet Mission in shaping India's independence.

The **Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)** was a British initiative to discuss India's independence and prevent partition. It was led by **Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps, and A.V. Alexander**.

Objectives of the Cabinet Mission

1. **Avoid Partition:** The British wanted to keep India united and avoid religious conflicts.
2. **Transfer Power Peacefully:** The British aimed to create a framework for Indian self-rule.
3. **Satisfy Both Congress and the Muslim League:** The mission tried to offer a plan that both parties would accept.

Proposals of the Cabinet Mission Plan

1. **Three-Tier Government:** India would have a central government with limited powers, while provinces would enjoy autonomy.



2. **Grouping of Provinces:** Provinces would be divided into **three groups** based on religious majority.
3. **Constituent Assembly:** A body would be formed to draft the Indian Constitution.
4. **No Immediate Partition:** The idea of Pakistan was rejected, but provinces could secede later.

Reactions to the Plan

- **Congress:** Accepted the plan but opposed groupings.
- **Muslim League:** Initially accepted it but later demanded Pakistan.

Consequences of the Cabinet Mission

1. **Failure to Prevent Partition:** Disagreements between the Congress and the Muslim League led to the division of India.
2. **Creation of the Constituent Assembly:** Despite its failure, the mission helped shape India's future governance.
3. **Formation of Pakistan:** The failure of the plan led to the demand for a separate Muslim state, resulting in partition in 1947.

The Cabinet Mission was a turning point in India's independence movement. Though it failed to keep India united, it played a crucial role in framing the country's future political structure.





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