

Indian National Movement (1905-1928)

Partition of Bengal

- The decision to partition Bengal into two parts-East Bengal and West Bengal, was announced by Lord Curzon on 16th October, 1905. Its main objective was to create a divide between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- The British Government said that the existing province of Bengal was divided for administrative convenience. But INC and the nationalists of Bengal firmly opposed it.

The Anti-Partition Movement

- The Anti-Partition movement was initiated on 7th August, 1905. On that day, a massive demonstration against the partition, was organised in the Town Hall in Calcutta.
- Swadeshi and Boycott was the part of this Anti-Partition movement. Public burning of foreign cloths and picketing of shops selling liquor were the common phenomenon.
- An important aspect of Swadeshi Movement was the emphasis on Atmasakti (self-reliance). In accordance with this goal Acharya PC Ray organised his famous Bengal Chemical Swadeshi Store.

- BC Pal and Chidambram Pillai led Vandemataram movement in Madras. Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh played an important role during the movement.

Banaras Session of INC (1905) – Presided by GK Gokhale-First call for Swadeshi.

Meeting of INC at Calcutta 7th August, 1905
Resolution to boycott British goods was adopted.

Muslim League (1906)

- All India Muslim League was set up in 1906, by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (Dhaka). It was a loyalist, communal and conservative political organisation which supported the partition of Bengal.
- It opposed the Swadeshi movement and demanded separate electorate for Muslims.

Demand for Swaraj and Surat Split

- In December, 1906 at Calcutta, the INC under Dadabhai Naoroji adopted 'Swaraj' (Self-government) as the goal of Indian people.
- At the Surat Session of 1907, the Indian National Congress split into two groups-the extremists and the moderates. Extremists were led by Bal, Pal, Lal while the moderates by GK Gokhale.
- Controversy rose over the elected President, Rash Bihari Ghosh, as extremists didn't accept him. Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai to be chosen as the President of INC.

Ghadar Party (1913)

- Ghadar Party was an organisation founded by Punjabi Indians in the United States and Canada with the aim to gain India's independence from the British rule.
- It was founded by Lala Hardayal, Sohan Singh Bakhna and Taraknath Das.

Home Rule Movement (1916)

- After Tilak's release from the jail (served 6 years in Mandalay Jail) in 1914, both Annie Besant and Tilak decided to give new direction to Indian Freedom Movement. Hence, they launched Home Rule Movement in 1916.
- It was started by BG Tilak (April, 1916) at Poona and Annie Besant and S Subramania Iyer at Adyar, near Madras (September, 1916). Tilak's league was to work in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central Province and Berar and Annie Besant's in the rest of India.
- Its main objective was to secure self-government for India.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

It was presided over by Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Two historic developments took place at Lucknow Session of 1916.

- Firstly, the two wings of the Congress (Moderates and Extremists) got reunited.
- Secondly, the Congress and the All India Muslim League sank their old differences and put up a common political demand for representative government and dominion status, before the government. Congress accepted the separate electorates. This led to **Congress League Pact**.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- A committee was appointed, during the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, in 1918 with Justice Rowlatt as its head to make recommendations in order to curb seditious activities in India.
- This act gave unbridled powers to the government to arrest and imprison Indians without trial. This Act was opposed by Gandhiji launching "Rowlatt Satyagraha".

Gandhiji's Return to India

- Gandhiji returned to India in January, 1915. He did not join any political organisation that did not accept the creed of non-violent Satyagraha.
- During 1917 and 1918 he was involved in three struggles.

Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- Ist Civil Disobedience Movement by Gandhiji.
- To look into the problems of Indigo planters (Tinkathia system).

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

First hunger strike of Gandhiji to settle disputes between the mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

First Non-Cooperation Movement by Mahatma Gandhi. Due to failure of crops, the farmers, with Gandhiji, withheld the revenue to get remission based on revenue code.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13th April 1919)

- The arrest of Dr Satyapal and Dr Kitchlu on 10th April 1919 caused serious unrest in Punjab. Three days later on 13th April, 1919 huge mass gathered at Jallianwala Bagh for public meeting. There General O' Dyer ordered indiscriminate firing at the peaceful crowd.
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his Knighthood in protest and Sir Shankaran Nair resigned from Viceroy's Executive Council.
- Hunter Commission was appointed to enquire into it.

Khilafat Movement (1920)

- It was a pan-Islamic, political protest campaign launched by Indian Muslims to influence the British Government to restore the Khalifa (Muslim religious head) in Turkey.
- Ali brothers — Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali launched this movement in 1920.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)

- Congress passed the resolution favouring Non-Cooperation Movement at the Calcutta Session in 1920. It was the first mass based political movement under Gandhiji.
- Refusal to attend government darbars and boycott of British courts by the lawyers.
- Refusal of general public to offer themselves for military and other government jobs and boycott of foreign goods, etc.
- CR Das and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice and Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Civil Service.
- The Prince of Wales visited India during legal practice and Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from the Civil Service.
- The Prince of Wales visited India during this period. But he was greeted with empty streets and black flags, when he arrived (17th November 1921).

Chauri-Chaura Incident (1922)

- The Congress at its Session at Allahabad in December, 1921, decided to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji was appointed as its leader.
- But before it could be launched, a mob of people at Chauri-Chaura (near Gorakhpur) clashed with police and burnt 22 policemen on 5th February, 1922.
- This compelled Gandhiji to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement on 12th February, 1922.

Swaraj Party (1923)

- Motilal Nehru, CR Das and NC Kelkar (called Pro-changers) demanded that the nationalists should end the boycott of the Legislative Councils,

enter them and expose them. But the no-changers like Rajendra Prasad and Rajgopalachari adhered to the Gandhian programme of boycott of legislatures. The pro-changers formed the Swaraj party on 1st January, 1923 contested the elections and embarrassed the government by opposing its measures.

- In the 1923 elections, the Swarajists got a majority in Bengal and Central Province.
- The two sections were reunited in 1930 after the Lahore session.

Simon Commission (1927)

- The British Government appointed the Simon Commission in 1927, under John Simon, to review the political situation in India. It aimed at introducing further reforms and extension of parliamentary democracy.
- At Madras Session in 1927, the INC decided to boycott it because it was “all white” commission and had no Indian member in it.
- The British Government used brutal repression to break the popular opposition. During this, Lala Lajpat Rai was brutally beaten to death in a Lathi charge.

Nehru Committee Report (1928)

- The chief architects of the report were Motilal Nehru (Chairman) and Tej Bahadur Sapru. The committee was constituted to determine the principles of the Constitution before actually drafting it.
- Muslim League opposed it concerning the goal of India-Dominion status or complete independence. Jinnah (leader of Muslim League) rejected the Nehru Report and presented a separate list of demands, called “14 points of Jinnah”.

Practice Exercise

1. Who announced the decision of partition of Bengal?
(a) Lord Minto (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Hardinge (d) Lord Ripon
2. According to British Government, Province of Bengal was divided for
(a) Administrative convenience
(b) Economic convenience
(c) Political convenience
(d) None of the above
3. Bengal was divided into two parts on
(a) 16th October, 1909 (b) 15th October, 1905
(c) 16th October, 1905 (d) 10th October, 1905
4. What was the most important reason for Swadeshi and Boycott Movements?
(a) Lord's Curzon's plan to partition of Bengal
(b) Curzon's plan to cut the effect of popularity of INC
(c) Curzon's plan to control educational system of India
(d) Drainage of wealth from India to England
5. Resolution to boycott British goods was adopted in
(a) Banaras Session of INC
(b) Calcutta Session of INC
(c) Lahore Session of INC
(d) Mumbai Session of INC
6. Lal, Bal, Pal and Aurobindo Ghosh played an important role during which movement?
(a) Swadeshi and Boycott
(b) Home Rule Movement
(c) Champaran Satyagraha
(d) Kheda Satyagraha
7. Who returned his Knighthood in protest against the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
(a) Rabindranath Tagore
(b) Sir Shankaran Nair
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
8. Arrange by correct sequence.
I. Rowlatt Act
II. Gandhi Irwin Pact
III. Morley Minto Reforms
IV. Elbert Bill
Codes
(a) IV-III-I-II (b) IV-II-III-I
(c) IV-III-II-I (d) III-I-II-IV
9. National demand for Swaraj was first spread by
(a) Dadabhai Naoroji
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Annie Besant
10. Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?
(a) Md. Ali Jinnah
(b) Nawab Salimullah
(c) Muhammad Iqbal
(d) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
11. In which Congress session, INC was split into two groups-the extremists and the moderates?
(a) Banaras session (b) Mumbai session
(c) Surat session (d) Lahore session
12. Ghadar Party was founded by Punjabi Indians in
(a) United State (b) India
(c) England (d) Japan
13. Home Rule Movement was started by
(a) Radha Shyamji Verma
(b) Shyamji Krishna Verma
(c) Madam Bhikaji Cama
(d) BG Tilak
14. The two wings of the Congress got united in which INC session?
(a) Lahore session
(b) Lucknow session
(c) Mumbai session
(d) Banaras session

15. Which act was passed to curb Seditious activities in India?

- (a) Pitts India Act
- (b) Charter Act, 1853
- (c) Rowlatt Act
- (d) Charter Act, 1833

16. First Civil Disobedience Act by Gandhiji was in

- (a) Champaran
- (b) Ahmedabad
- (c) Kheda
- (d) Mungar

17. Who was the Viceroy of India during Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?

- (a) Lord Curzon
- (b) Lord Chelmsford
- (c) Lord Bentick
- (d) Lord Minto

18. Which movement paved the way for Hindu-Muslim Unity in India?

- (a) Swadeshi Movement
- (b) Home Rule Movement
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) Non-Cooperation Movement

19. Simon Commission in 1927 was appointed for reviewing

- (a) Economic situation
- (b) Military situation
- (c) Administrative situation
- (d) Political situation

20. Who were the architects of the Nehru Committee Report?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Motilal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (d) Motilal Nehru and Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answers

1	(b)	2	(a)	3	(c)	4	(a)	5	(b)	6	(a)	7	(a)	8	(a)	9	(a)	10	(b)
11	(c)	12	(a)	13	(d)	14	(b)	15	(c)	16	(a)	17	(b)	18	(c)	19	(d)	20	(b)