

I:RISE OF NATIONLISM
Dr. P.SURESH, Ph.D.,

CAUSES

- Rise of Political Unification (Administrative Unity)
- Development in the means of communication and transform (Introduction of railway and telecommunication)
- Impact of western education (1854, Woods Dispatch)
- Re-discovery of India's glorious past.
- Socio-Religious reform movement (Brahama Samaj-1828, Arya Samaj- 1875, Theosophical Society-1875, Ramakrishna Mission-1897)
- Growth of Vernacular literature (Vernacular Press Act, 1878).
- Press and Newspapers ('Sambad Kaimiudi' in Bengali and 'Mirat-ul-Akhbar' in Persian-The 'Amritbazar patrika', 'Hindu Patriot', 'Indian Mirror', 'Bengalee'. 'Sanjivani', 'Sudharani', in Bengali; the 'Maratha'; 'Kesari', 'Native Opinion', 'Indu Prakash in Maharashtra'; 'The Hindu', 'Kerala Patrika', 'Andhra Prakashika' in Madras; 'Akhbar-i-Am', 'Koh-i-Noor in Punjab)
- Economic Exploitation of British.
- Illbert Bill Controversy (1883).
- Birth of Indian National Congress-1885

II: FOUNDATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, 1885

Foundation & Pre-political organization

- Indian National Congress was formed on 28th December, 1885 by A.O.Hume.
- The first Congress session was held at Gokuldas Tejpal College, Bombay and W.C. Banerjee was elected as its President, A.O. Hume was General Secretary.
- 72, members were attended the first session.
- 9 resolutions were passed.

Pre-Political Organization.

- Land Holder's Society- Bombay, 1837
- The British Indian Association- Calcutta, 1843
- The Madras Native Association- Madras, 1852
- The Deccan Association, 1852, Poona
- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha-1870
- Indian Association- Calcutta, 1876
- Madras Mahajana Sabha, 1884

Objectives of Indian National Congress during Moderate's period.

- The promotion of personal intimacy and friendship amongst the countrymen
- To relish the opinions of educated classes on day to day problems.
- To remove the prejudices relating to race, creed or provinces.
- National unity
- Future course of action in the public interest.
- To fulfill Indian demands through the following method.
- PPP- petition, prayer and protest.

III: MODERATES- SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Demands of Moderates (1885 to 1907)

- Enlargement of Governor General's Council with more Indian representation.
- Reduction in Salt Tax.
- Reduction in Defence budget.
- Revival of Indian textile industry.
- Replacement of English officers by Indian officials.
- Freedom for press
- Reduction of Burden of tax and rent on land.
- Protections of peasants from the oppression of land lords.
- Competitive exams to be held in India.
- To safeguard the interests on Indian living in abroad.
- Separation of Judiciary from Executive.
- Setting up of rural bank.
- Inclusion of Indians in high post.
- Setting up of more military colleges in India.

Early Nationalist Leaders

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Pheroz Shah Mehta
- Badruddin Tyabji
- Ramesh Chandra Dutta
- Surendra Nath Banerjee
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Anand Mohan Bose.
- Moti Lal Ghosh.
- Anand Mohan Bose.
- Madan Mohan Malaviya
- G. Subramanya Iyer.

SWADESHI MOVEMENT

1. This was a comprehensive movement that lasted 6 years.
2. Although this was regarded as a cultural movement celebrating the rich harvest of history- the rich traditions like folk music, paintings, the culture of Bengal was highlighted. But very soon, it got integrated with the political upheavals that followed after the partition of Bengal. Krishna Kumar Mitra, in his newspaper, 'Sanjivani' highlighted the prospects of national education and 'Economic Swadeshi'.
3. Very soon, this movement started gaining momentum with the help of the entire Bengali middle-class intelligentsia.
4. After the partition of Bengal, the Swadeshi movement got a big boost, because of the integration of the boycott movement with the Swadeshi movement.
5. Tilak called this movement "Bahishkar *Yoga*" and most of the Bengali intelligentsia that was initially not in favour of the boycott movement got integrated with the Swadeshi movement.

- 6. This was primary learning for the national movement. According to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Lala Lajpat Rai, it was training in ‘self-determination’, ‘self-help’, and ‘self-reliance’.
- 7. In fact, the Swadeshi movement can be called as a nursery of the further course that the Indian National Movement was to take. The programmes and ideas that were practised during the Swadeshi movement became the hallmark of the Gandhian movement as well.
- 8. Surendranath Bannerjee said that it is a ‘protectionist movement’. And that it ‘generates the material prosperity of the masses’.
- 9. Very soon, the Swadeshi movement spread to different parts of India, like Bihar, U.P., C.P., Bombay and Madras.
- 10. Radicalism also became a part of the Swadeshi movement after the partition of Bengal. After the partition of Bengal, industrial strikes became the hallmark of the Swadeshi movement.
- 11. There were strikes carried out in various cotton and jute factories of Bengal. Railway workers also went on strike. The Burnpur mill also went on strike.
- 12. But, the context of the anti-partition movement made it a very aggressive movement.
- Problems with the Swadeshi Movement
 - 1. But the problem with the Swadeshi movement was that it was not properly directed and it failed to unite the Hindus and Muslims because of the work of Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and the establishment of the Muslim league.
 - 2. The demand of separate electorates became an issue to seek political mileage for the Muslims. Thus, the Swadeshi movement lacked having a large mass-base. The grievances of the peasants were not at all taken into consideration- such as lack of uniformity of the land revenue system, rights of the tenants, prevention of land grabbing, were not taken up by the Swadeshi movement, and thus the peasants did not become a part of the Swadeshi movement.
 - 3. But, overall, the period of 1903-1908, the partition of Bengal served as a catalyst for the Swadeshi Movement.
- Context of various Scholars:
 - 1. Surendranath Bannerjee said that it is a ‘protectionist movement’. And that it ‘generates the material prosperity of the masses’.
 - 2. R.C. Majumdar opined that the Swadeshi Movement brought the realm of the national movement from ‘theory to absolute practicality’.
 - 3. Sumit Sarkar, a modern historian, said that one of the remarkable features of the Swadeshi movement was to ‘shape the life of the people’ which directed till 1947.
- Note:
 - 1. The Swadeshi Movement anticipated the movements which were later started by Gandhi.
 - 2. The Non-cooperation movement, the Civil Disobedience movement which was labelled as a ‘constructive boycott’, had its genesis in the Swadeshi movement itself.
 - 3. Even G.K. Gokhale who had firm opposition to the ideas of boycott accepted the programmes of Swadeshi in the Swadeshi Movement.

IV: THE EXTREMISTS

Causes of the Rise of Extremism

- Policies of Lord Curzon who treated Congress as a seditious organization.
- Partition of Bengal (1905)
- Russo-Japanese war 1905
- Russian Revolution- 1907.
- Anti-peoples policy of the British Government
- Method of Moderate leaders agitation.
- Economic exploitation of British.
- Rise of leaders like Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurabindo Ghosh and Lala Lajpat Rai.

Difference between Moderates and Extremists

Believed in loyalty of the English.	British rule in India was a curse and they did not believe in the loyalty of the English.
Adopted constitutional methods	Extremists were convinced that constitutional agitation will lead them nowhere.
Believed in reasoned and emotional appeals, irresistible statements of facts.	Believed in the policy of passive resistance
Believed in a policy of conciliation and compromise.	Did not bother about the petty concessions. Swaraj was the final remedy.
Depended for their success on the goodwill and sympathy of the Englishmen	They believed that the people of India were the masters of their own destiny and not any foreign power.
They would get what they asked for without any sufferings.	The solvation of India was not possible without sufferings and self sacrifices.
