

**Paper Name: Indian National Movement**

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## **UNIT – I**

### **EMERGENCE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM**

Nationalism is a great unifying force. It is a sort of spiritual bond which brings together persons having unity of Language, religion, race, culture etc. It is further strengthened by common economic and political interests. Indian Nationalism is a modern phenomenon. It came into being during the British period Social and Religious movements, Role of Social Reformers, Emergence of educated middle class, Western Education and Thought, Economic exploitation, Emergence of press, Repressive measures of the Britishers were the factors, which promote the emergence Indian Nationalism

## **FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (INC)**

Indian National Congress was established in 1885. The first session was held at Bombay which was presided over by W.C.Banerjee. A.O.Hume, S.N.Banarjee, Pherozhah Mehta, Dadabhai Naoroji, Gopal Kirishna Gokhale and others were the founding members and leaders of INC. Promotion of personal intimacy and friendship among all the more earnest workers in our country's cause in various parts of the Empire was the main objective of INC. Indian National Congress had many phases. The Period between 1885 and 1905, it was a phase of Moderate Nationalist and the period between 1905 and 1919 was a phase of Extremist Nationalist. Gandhian Era Started in 1920. He launched first all India Movement, known as Non - Co - Operation Movement.

### **ROLE OF MODERATE IN INC**

National Movement in India passed through several phases. In its first phase which started from 1885 to 1905 the congress was controlled by moderate Dadabhai Naoroji, S.N.Banerjee, Pherozshah Mehta, Anand Mohan Bose and others were the prominent leaders in Moderate faction. These leaders believes in the combination of liberalism and moderation. They popularized the ideas of Civil liberty,

Democracy etc., They adopted the constitutional means for political change. The age of moderates (1885-1905) was a seed – time in the struggle for freedom. They resorted to prayers, petitions and pleadings. The period of moderate described as the “Seed time of Indian Nationalism”

## **SWADESHI MOVEMENT**

The partition of Bengal (1905) provoked the Swadeshi Movement. This movement was the patriotic protest against Lord Curzon’s imperialistic policies. Number of protest movements were held all over Bengal. Though the Swadeshi Movements were originated in Bengal, it evoked All India Sympathy. It spread beyond Bengal, Punjab and Maharastra. This movement was formally launched on 7 August 1905 when the boycott resolution was passed in a protest meeting held at Calcutta. All sections of people actively participated in this protest movement. The object of Swadeshi Movement was to use Indian made goods and boycott foreign goods.

## **CURZON’S ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT**

Lord Curzon was one of the greatest and most influential viceroy of India. He made reforms in Administration, Education, Finance and Police department. He made many legislation in Lord Revenue, Irrigation, Agriculture, Railways, Taxations, Currency etc., The Indian Penal and Civil Procedure code was revised. He passed Indian Universities Act in 1904. He made partition of Bengal in 1905. He

had the “divide and rule” Policy and thereby creating a rift between the Hindus and the Muslims. The partition of Bengal created anti - partition agitations all over Bengal.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Agarwal, R.C. Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S.Chand and Co., New Delhi, 2010
2. Grover, B.L., Alkah Mehta, A New look at Modern Indian History. S.Chand and Co., New Delhi, 2009.