

Paper Name: Indian National Movement

Paper Code : 18MPO35E

Class : MA Second Year

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UNIT – III

GANDHIAN STRUGGLES

Gandhiji returned India in 1915 from S.Africa. He decided to participate in Freedom Movement. He organized first civil disobedience movement at Champaran (Bihar) along with Rajendra Prasad J.B.Kripalani and others. In this movement Gandhiji mobilized Indigo Planters against the Britishers and succeeded. Later he successfully launched Non-Co-Operation Movement (1920-22) Civil Disobedience movement (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942). He followed Non-Violence and Satyagraha principles in all of his struggles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT – 1919

The Government of India Act – 1919 popularly known as Montague – Chelmsford Reforms. The Act introduced important changes in India. The act divided the functions of government into two categories: Central and Provincial subjects. It introduced diarchy system in the Provincial level. The Act provided three categories of

members: elected, nominated officials and nominated non – officials.
The act introduced Bicameral legislature at the centre.

NON – CO – OPERATION MOVEMENT

Mahatma Gandhi launched Non-Cooperation movement in 1920. This movement outlined a sevenitem. Programme of non – co operation.

- (i) Surrender of titles and honorary offices
- (ii) Refusal to attend Government Functions
- (iii) Boycott of Government and Government Aid Schools and Colleges.
- (iv) Boycott of British Courts
- (v) Boycott of election both Central and Provincial level.
- (vi) Boycott of Foreign goods
- (vii) Refused to attend Government durbars.

On the other side people were urged to use Swadeshi Goods. Gandhiji held extensive tour throughout the nation for campaign for the ideals of Non- Co – Operation movement

SWARAJ PARTY

Motilal nNehru and C.R.Das formed Swaraj Party in 1923. The swarajist considered the contesting elections to enter the legislative council with a view to obstructing the foreign rule. The results of the elections held in 1923, encouraged the swarjists. It secured majority in Bengal and Central provinces. In several provinces, they failed to get majority but they formed strong opposition. In Central Legislative Assembly they secured 45 seats out of 145. Vithalbhai Patel became the president of the Central Legislative Assembly. In Madras Province, it emerged as single largest party in 1923 and 1934 elections, After the death of Chittaranjan Das in 1925, the party became declined.

SIMON COMMISSION

Simon Commission was appointed in 1927 under the leadership of Sir John Simon. The exclusion of Indians from the commission which was to discuss Indian problems, was considered by the Indians as outrageous. Hence massive protest movement held through out India. The commission submitted its report in 1930 the main recommendation includes, Abolition of Diarchy and Introduction of Provincial Autonomy, Special powers of the Governors and the Governor – General, Extension of Franchise, Reconstitution of Central Legislature. The outcome

of the Simon Commission Report was, Government of India Act – 1935.

NEHRU REPORT

In 1928, a committee constituted under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru. The main Recommendation of the report as follows:-

- (i) Establishment of full responsible government
- (ii) Formation of provincial autonomy
- (iii) Rejection of communal electorate
- (iv) Nineteen kinds of fundamental rights to be included in the constitution
- (v) The parliament consists of the crown the senate (upper house) and the House of Representatives.

The recommendations of the committee was unanimously accepted by the all party conference held at Lucknow.

LAHORE CONGRESS

In 1929 the Lahore Congress session was held. This session was very significant because, in this session, the resolution of Poorna Swaraj on complete Independence was declared. The INC approved a motion for complete Independence and also the president of congress hoisted the flag of complete freedom on the bank of the river Ravi. The Declaration of Independence was officially promulgated on 26 January 1930. The INC issued a call to the country to celebrate 26th

January as a “Poorna Swaraj day”. In order to perpetuate the memory of 26 January, Our New Constitution was also enforced on this day.

COMMUNISM AND FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Communism in India grew out of the social political and economical circumstances prevailing in India towards the end of first world war and it was inextricably intermingled with the main stream of the nationalist movement. Towards the end of 1920 M.N.Roy and other Indian Communists émigrés at Taskent formed communist party of India. In India on 1st September 1924. The communist in India faced several phases. The first phase it confronted conspiracy trials in the Second phase was period of political wilderness to them. In the third phase the communists period and – imperialist united front. Rajan Plani Dutt and Ben Bradley worked hard towards the front. Many communist leaders like E.M.S.Namboothiripad, P.Sundaraiah, S.A.Dange and others actively participated in National movement.

CAPITALISM AND FREEDOM STRUGGLE

The world war second brought a period of Scarcity and famine condition in the people but a period of good profits to Indian Capitalists. The near stoppage of Industrial imports emits large – scale was requirements created specially favorable circumstances for the growth and consolidation of Indian capitalism. The British

created very low per capita income in India. Dadabhai Naoroji was the first Indian who attempted an estimation of Indian National Income. Indian Traders, Money – Leaders and Bankers had amassed some wealth as partner of English Capitalists. Their role fitted in the British Scheme of Colonial Exploitation.

REFERENCE BOOKS

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