

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

FROM SWARAJ TO POORNA SWARAJ- BETWEEN 1922 TO 1930

SWARAJISTS & NO CHANGERS
REVOLUTIONARIES- PHASE 2
SARDAR PATEL & BARDOLI
ANTI SIMON & POORNA SWARAJ

COMMITTEES & GOVERNMENT
REACTION

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



*By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)*





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Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled information/facts/analysis sourced from various sources.

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1922 onwards

Manifestation of Indian Nationalism in different ways
govern

Mainstream Movement had stopped

Gandhi had been Jailed

Congress was going through crises

New movements were taking place

Sil...Sil....What happened post 1922... National Movement stop ho gya kya ?

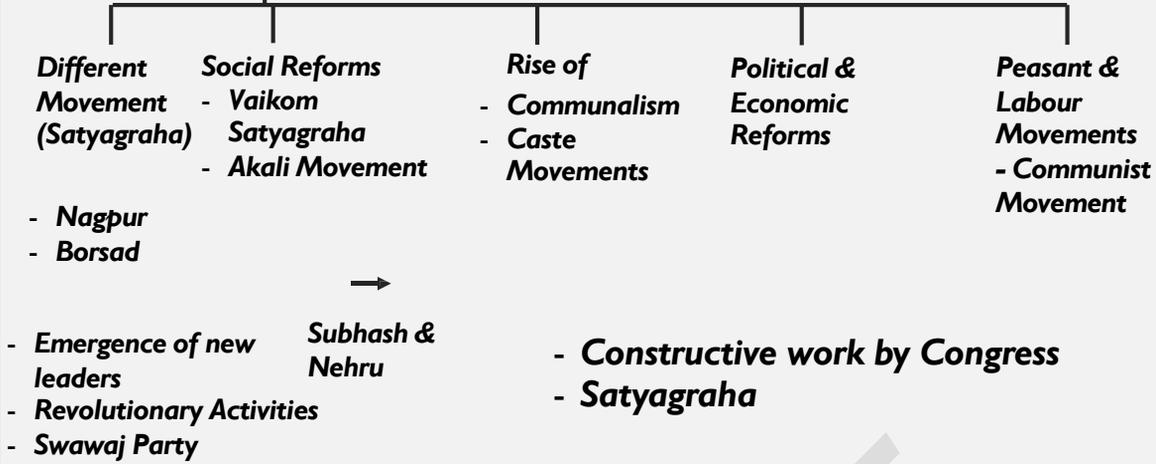
Golu..Kuch bhi puchte ho aap.... Chalo samjhata hoon





PERIOD BETWEEN 1922-1927

Period Between 1922-1927



Swarajist Movement

- Feb 1922 – Ending of NCM
- March 1922 – Gandhi in Jail.
- PM Lloyd George → Polity of Repression
- Section of leaders questioned sudden withdrawal of NCM
- During NCM Boycott took place.

March 1922

Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail

Leadership Vacuum

What to do

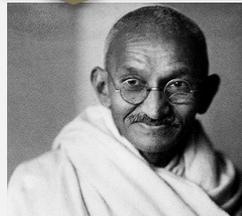
Nationalist leaders issued bewilderment on withdrawal of movement

Congress → 3D

Disintegration, Disorganisation and Demoralisation

- 1. Clash of Ideologies in Congress**
- 2. Resurgence of Revolutionary Nationalism**

Break k baad milta hoon



Origin due to leadership vacuum



Dec 1922 Gaya Session
Congress → 2 Groups

- Wanted Change
- Pro changers
- Participate in council elections.
- Continue Boycott
- No Changers
- Not taking part in Elections

C.R. Das →
Motilal Nehru
Hakim Ajmal Khan
N.C. Kelkar
S.C. Bose

- C.Raja Gopalchari
- Rajendra prasad
- Vallabhbhai Patel
- M.A.Ansari
- J.L.Nehru

- Local Self Government
- Ahmedabad- Vallabhbhai Patel
- Bombay- Vitthalbhai Patel
- Patna- Rajendra Prasad
- Allahabad- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Calcutta- Subhash Bose

Lets enter councils...and bring swaraj...



Swarajists and No Changers

C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan

end to the boycott of legislative councils

Nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies

use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm

to 'end or mend' these councils

Advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the Swarajists

Entering the councils would not negate the non-cooperation programme

Time of political vacuum → council work would serve to enthuse the masses and keep up their morale

Intention was to use the councils as arena of political struggle

Entry of nationalists would deter the Government from stuffing the councils with undesirable elements who may be used to provide legitimacy to government measures

'No-changers'

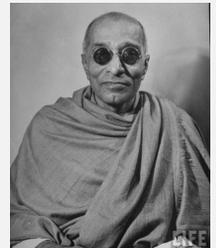
opposed council entry

Advocated ,concentration on constructive work

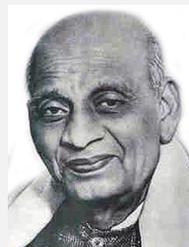
continuation of boycott and noncooperation

Parliamentary work would lead to neglect of constructive work

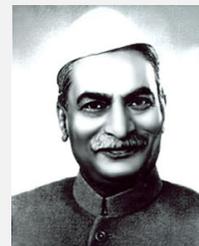
Constructive work would prepare everyone for the next phase of civil disobedience



C. Rajagopalachari



Vallabhbhai Patel



Rajendra Prasad



M.A. Ansari

Swarajists and No Changers

December 1922, Gaya Session

defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending'
C.R Das and Motilal Nehru resigned

formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party

December 1922, Gaya Session

formation of Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party

So, what next? Split like 1907?

Both sides wanted to avoid a 1907 type split and kept in touch with Gandhi who was in jail

realised the significance of putting up a united front

March 1922

Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail

Leadership Vacuum

Clash of Ideologies

Pro Changers vs. No changers

December 1922, Gaya Session

Defeat of Swarajists Proposal

September 1923, Delhi

Compromise between Swarajists & No Changers

September 1923, Delhi

Compromise between Swarajists & No Changers
Swarajists to contest within Congress

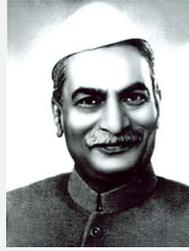
November 1923 elections

Swarajist → Wins 42 out of 141 elected seats
clear majority in the provincial assembly of Central Provinces

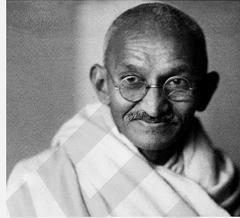
Can't accept your programme...afsos.

Humra Proposal reject kar diya...!

We want congress to accept Swarajist programme



Keep me in the loop...



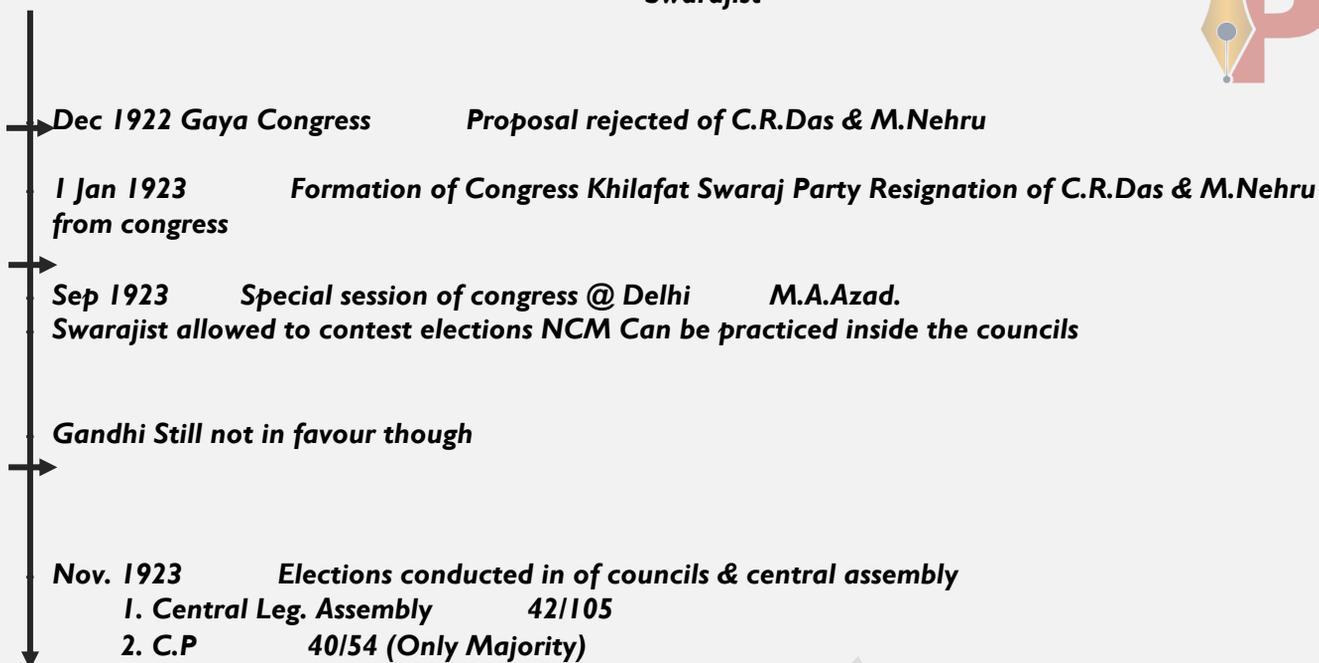
Break k baad milta hoon

Swarajists were allowed to contest elections as a group within the Congress

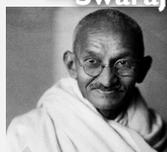
Swarajists → accepted the Congress programme

Q. Gandhi's Attitude towards Swarajists?

Initially opposed to the Swarajist proposal of council entry
Gradually moved towards a reconciliation



Don't support Swarajist



Swaraj Party

Inside Council

Outside Council

- End /End Councils
- Boycott within councils
- not taking part in any committees
- Stopping drain of wealth
- Labour rights
- Getting popular

Dekha mera kamaal



- Gandhi – still against Swarajist in jail
- Feb 1924 Gandhi out of jail due to ill Health
- June 1924 Ahmedabad AICC – Resolution Against Swarajists

- Govt. Will Create split

Started arresting those Swarajist who had soft corner towards revolutionaries

- By Nov. 1924 Joint Statement
- Now Swarajist allowed officially by Gandhi
- Dec. 1924 Belgaum Session.

Q. Swarajists → Work analysis

- Entered leg assembly in Feb. 1924
- 40 members + Joints by other Indian members (Malaviya, Jinnah)
- Formation of nationalist party
- Started work in the assembly?
- Demanded reforms, pol prisoners to be released developing of industries
- Defeating Important policies of the Government.
- Public Speeches

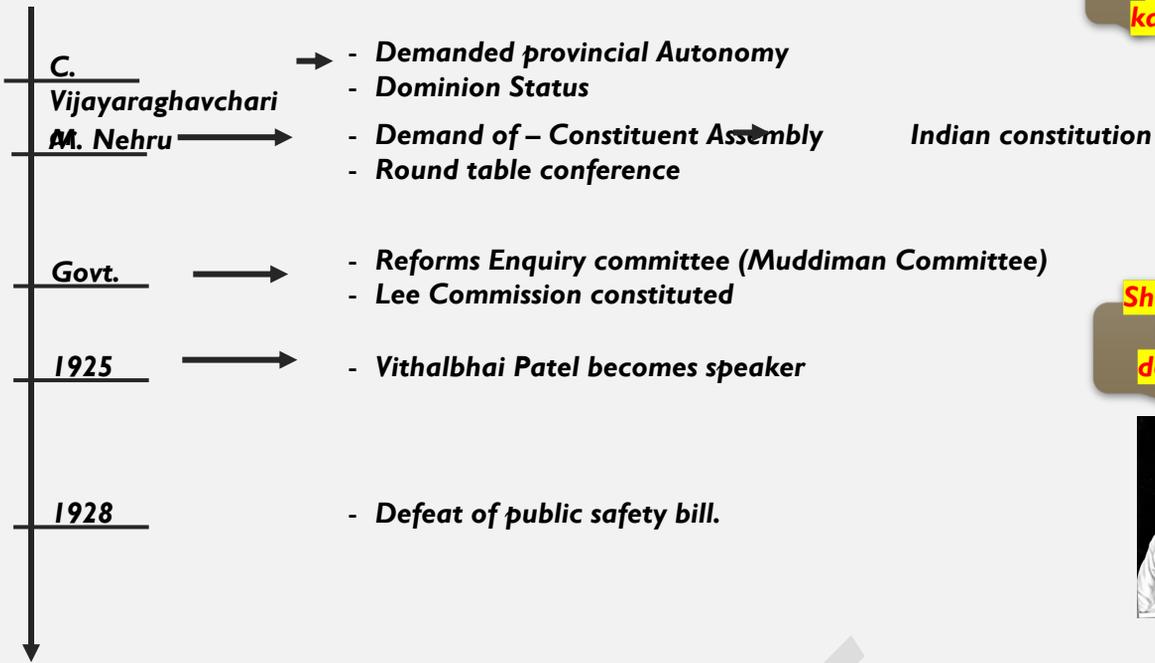
Belgaum Session → Named as Vijaynagar session

only session chaired by Gandhi, Spinning made main activity

helped different factions of Congress come together

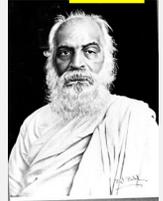
Pampa Sarovar (the well created to supply water to the convention)

Dekha mera kamaal



Indian constitution

Shant baithiye....
Pls maintain decorum of the house



Q. End of Swarajists?

- Office Acceptance – Privileges
- Joining of Different committees
- M.Nehru → Sken Committee.
- V. Patel → Speaker
- Ramaswamy jyengar → Public accounts committee
- Elitist attitude
- Later on death of C.R.Das
- Communalism
- Muslim league vs. Hindu Mahasabha (1925)
- Riots started

Splitting

Responsivist

- Work for reform
- Accept official post
- Hindu Interest
- M.M Malaviya
- Lala Lajpatrai
- N.C. Kelkar
- M.R. Jaykar

Non – Responsivist

- Continue non Cooperation
 - M. Nehru
- Support the Govt.

- Gandhi on 21 day fast (1924)
- Sabarmati compromise
- Next Election – Nov. 1926

Q. Why council entry programme fizzled out?

By 1924

1. Weakening of Swarajists Position → Communal Riots
2. Leadership Vacuum → Death of C.R. Das in 1925
3. Split → Responsivist Vs. Non-responsivist lines

Accused the Non-responsivists like Motilal Nehru of being anti-Hindu

In 1926 elections they failed as a party in disarray, and did not fare well

Responsivists → Group within Swarajists → advocated cooperation with the Government and holding of office wherever possible to protect the Hindu interests



N.C. Kelkar



Madan Mohan Malaviya



Lala Lajpat Rai ji (1865-1928)



Lala Lajpat Rai

Motilal Nehru



1924

Weakening of Swarajists → Communal Riots

- Disintegration of Nationalist Party



1925

Death of Founder → CR Das

Split → Responsivists, Non Responsivists

- Nov. 1926 → Elections
- Heavy losses for the Swarajists

1926, Elections

Fails in elections

Not much Contribution later on except,

1929

Defeat of Public Safety Bill

- By 1927 → Communalism on rise
- Revolutionary Activities
- Different Satyagraha
- Labour Movement
- Change of Govt. In England
- Arrival of Simon

Remerger
of
Swarajist
within
Congress

Q. No Changers-Assesment?

Ashrams sprang up where young, men and women worked, among tribals and lower castes

National schools and colleges were set up

Significant work was done for Hindu-Muslim unity

Removing untouchability, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, and for flood relief

National education benefited the urban lower middle classes and the rich peasants only

Popularisation of khadi was an uphill task

No emphasis was laid on the economic grievances of the landless and agricultural labourers comprising mostly the untouchables



Muddinman Committee

- **Sir Alexander Muddinman → Chairperson**
- **Why Constituted?**
- **Role of Swarajists in the House**
- **Enquire into the issues resulted out of the Government of India Act 1919**

- **Wanted to have Indian Members, but M. Nehru rejected joining it**
- **Other Indian Members joined it → Who ?**
 - **Sir Sivaswami Aiyar**
 - **Dr. R P Paranjape**
 - **Sir Tejbahadur Sapru**
 - **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**

- **Report submitted in the year 1925**
- **Outcome →?**
- **Dyarchy not successful,**
- **Non official Indian members duties were reformed**
- **commended the appointment of a Royal Commission**



Skeen Committee

- **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**
- **enabled 10 Indians to be sent to Sandhurst for training**
- **Debate on Indian Sandhurst, Resolution RE Establishment of a Military College,**
- **Jinnah had pressurised the Commander in Chief in the Assembly in Feb. 1925**

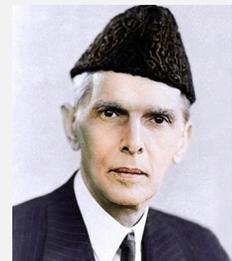
- **Setting up of the Skeen Committee in 1925**

- **Skeen Committee (also known as the Indian Sandhurst Committee) was set up to answer the three most important questions confronting Indianisation in 1925.**
- **Motilal Nehru became part of that committee**

- **How could the supply of Indians for the King's Commission be improved and increased?**
- **Was an Indian Sandhurst desirable and practicable?**
- **If an Indian Sandhurst was set up would it replace the existing arrangement of providing Commissioned Officers to the Indian army ?**

- **Final Establishment of the IMA in 1932 @ Dehradun**

"We have been 150 years under this government. You have deprived the people of India of arms. What have you done"





- The rise of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in National Movement
- From VJ Patel to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

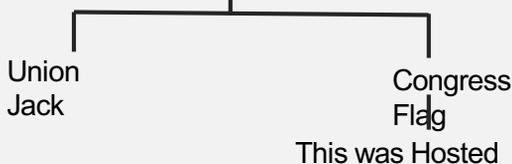
From VJ Patel to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

- Born @ Nadiad, 31 Oct 1875
- Father- Jhaver Bhai, Mother- Ladbai
- Family of 4 Brothers & 1 Sister
- Soma, Narsinh, Vitthal, Vallabh & Dahiben
- Got Married to Zaverba
- 2 child- Dahyabhai & Maniben
- Primary education @ Karamsad- Petlad
- Completed studies at Vadodara
- Joined law services – District Pleader- Godhara
- Wanted to study law in England
- 1905- Sent Brother Vitthalbhai to England
- His family took care of Vitthalbhai's wife
- 1908- brother Vitthalbhai came back- Practise @ Bombay
- 1909- Death of Zaverba (Wife),
- Children sent at Boarding Shool- St. Mary

From VJ Patel to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

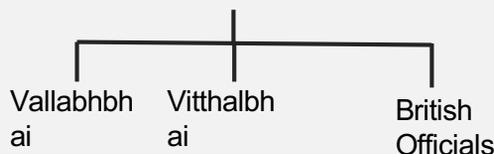
- 1910- Went to England for Studies- Law
- 1913- came back to India- practise at Ahmedabad
- 1915- Entry of Gandhi, but not much contact
- 1916- first time met Gandhi – Gujarat Sabha
- 1917- became corporator in Ahmedabad
- 1918- Kheda Satyagraha
- 1919- Rowlatt Act- Started 'Satyagraha Bulletin'
- 1920's – Took part in NCM
- Gujarat Vidhyapeeth, Tilak Swaraj Fund
- Gave up western clothing
- 1921- headed GPCC
- 1922- Post NCM- Part of No Changers
- 1922-24- 2 Big Satyagrahas
- Borsad Satyagraha
- Nagpur Satyagraha
- 1928- Bardoli Satyagraha- Got the title 'Sardar'

- Nagpur Satyagraha
- Aug. 1922 Started @ Jabalpur by Hakim Ajmal Khan
- Nagarpalika function @ Jabalpur
- Which flag to set up



- March 1923 C. Rajagopalchari, given function @ Jabalpur, congress flag set up
- Circus procession with flag by PT. Sundarlalji
- Jailed for six months

- Impact @ Nagpur Decided to continue flag under sheth Jamnalalji
- Circus with flag @ Civil lines
- Patel asked Mohanlal Pandya to go to Nagpur
- Against Satyagraha writing in the times & statesman
- Arrest of more than 1800 people
- Stopping people from going to Nagpu
- Vallabhbhai Patel reached Nagpur – 22 June
- Started Agitating
- Later on compromise





Borsad Satyagraha

- 1st really successful movement Gandhian Satyagraha @ Rural Gujarat
- Sep 1923 Poll Tax imposed on every adult – “Hediyavera”
- Why? Pay up for police work
- Police → Were suppressing dacoities
- Protest by local people, leadership of Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Not to pay up
- Patel given the title → The King of Borsad



During Borsad Satyagraha against Punitive Tax, 1923

Bardoli Satyagraha

Origin from non co-operation movement

Bardoli Elected to start CDM in Feb. 1922 but Chauri Chaura had stopped it

1922 to 1928 – Constructive work by no changers

Local leaders – Kalyanji Mehta

- Kunvarji Mehta
- Dayalji Desai

Local tribal community – Kaliparaj (Dark People)

- Used as hereditary Labours

Uliparaj (Fair People) – Hali System

Setting up of Ashrams for work Among Kaliparaj

- Kaliparaj renamed as Raniparaj (Forest dwellers)
- Annual Kaliparaj conference
- Exploitation, poverty, discrimination
- January 1926 Local official – Jaykar – 30% increase over existing assessment
- Local protest started, press young India & Navjivan
- Matter in Leg. Council Reduced enhancement to 21.97%
- But still high, local leaders invited Vallabhbhai Patel
- Vallabhbhai Patel Wrote to the Govt. about miscalculations
- Govt. reply

Khuda

- Peasants Oath

Prabhu Hindu-Muslim Unity

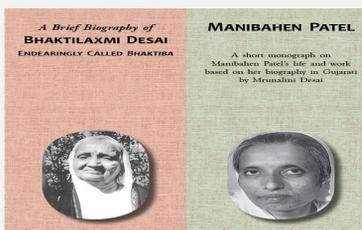
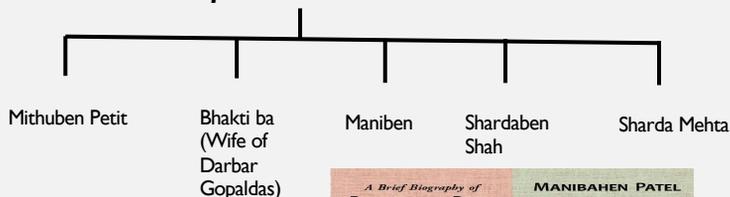
- VallabhBhai Patel Asked to lead campaign
- Already – Nagpur, Kheda, Borsad
- Withholding of revenue
- Toured Bardoli, given title of sardar by local women (Bhikiben)
- Social influence – No one should pay
- Division of tallaqa in to 13 Chavni Camps
- Satyagraha patrika, Publishing pictures of Jabti
- Mobilisation of Women



- Resigning of K.M.Munshi & Lalji Naranji
- Shifting of Gandhi to Bardoli
- Formation of Land League
- Entry of Bombay youth league
- Merging of communist + peasant movement
- Govt. → Enquiry conducted by broom field (Judicial officer) Maxwell

(Revenue officer)

- Revenue increase unjustified
- Enhancement Reduced to 6.03 %





Vaikom Satyagraha – Social Reforms Movement

- **Origin – Till 1917** **Congress – No social Reform.**
- **From 1917 onwards** **Social Reforms eradicating untouchability in all forms**
- **By 1923** **Strategy**
- **Depressed classes**
- **Untouchability**
- **Theendal – sistance pollution**
- **Ezhavas & Pulayas**
- **Kakinada Session** **Eradication of untouchability**
- **Educate & development of opinion among hindus**
- **Avarnas (Those without caste)**
- **Already reforms by**
- **Shri Narayan Guru**
- **TK Madhuvan**

- **Beginning at Vaikom village in Travancore**
- **Roads initially not allowed to be used by Ezhavas & Pulayas**
- **Savarnas & Avarnas – came to gether, march 1924**
- **Govt. & Temple authorities came to set up barricades**
- **Leadership** **KP Kesava Menon**
- **Impact – all India – Akali Jatha Participation** **Leadership – Periyar**
- **Arrested by the Royal officials**
- **March 1925** **Gandhi begun tour of Kerala**
- **Compromise** - **Closed Roads open for the avarnas but Sankethan (inside Premises) of temple**
- **Gandhi** **I will not visit any temple in Kerala**
- **Again by 1931** **A new movement will start up**
- **Guruvayur Satyagraha** **led by K. Kelappan**
- **For Avarnas**

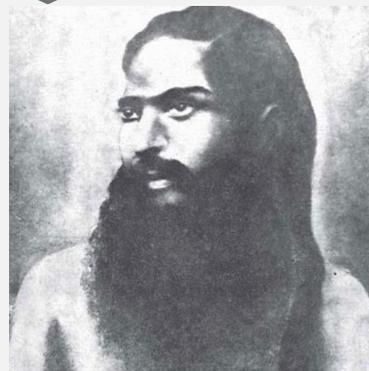


- **During This Period-**
- **Baba Saheb Ambedkar also started Mahar satyagraha & depreseed classes Movement**
- **Also During this period- Periyar- Started the Self Respect Movement in Madras**

- **Tribal & Peasant Movements**

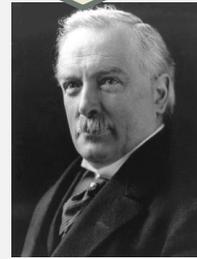
- **I. Rampa Rebellion (Aug. 1922 – May 1924)**
- **Leader Alluri Sitarama Raju**
- **Issues – old laws, Forest issues, Money leaders**
- **Role of loyal tehsildar** **Road construction with unpaid Labour**
- **Raju, outside but became popular among masses**
- **Got inspired by non cooperation movement, Flag Satyagraha**
- **Started guerilla warfare**

Revolt....



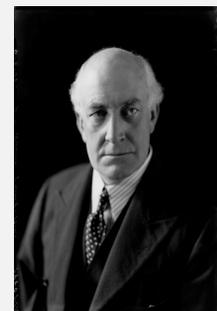
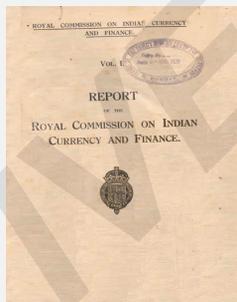
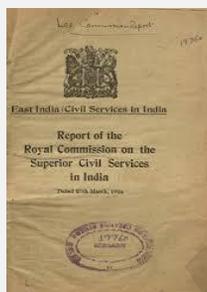


ICS is the Steel Frame of the Country



- Political & Economic Changes.
- August 1922 Lloyd George Steel frame speech
- By 1924 – Royal commission (Lee Commission)
- 1926 – Skeen Committee aka- Indian Sandhurst committee of the army & the Indian civil services- 50% Indianisation
- 1926 – Hilton-Young committee
- 1927 □ Butler committee
- GD Birla & Purshottamdas Thakurdas – Establishment of FICCI
- Ambedkar □ Bring Financial Reforms in India

- By 1928 □ Impact of the Great Depression
- Hence emergence of labour and peasant movment



- 1920- establishment of Chamber of Princes (as per GOI Act, 1919)
- 1920's- rise of Praja Mandals (Peoples conferences)
- Princley states wanted to change relations with British government
- Hence, Chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler relationship between the paramount power and the Princes of Princely States
- Establishment of Butler Committee



- By 1928- The Revolutionary Nationalism also saw the resurgence (Phase 2)
- This period also saw the rise of labaaour and peasant movements
- Communists movement also propped up in the 1920s
- Also during this plase Simon Commission came to India- hence starting of Anti-Simon Protests started
- All of this leading to Poorna Swaraj resolution at Lahore (1929)



REVOLUTIONARY

Revolutionary Activities Phase - II

Phase-II
1920s

All had taken part In N.C.M

Q.Nature of Questions asked in prelims?

Fact Based

Name of a revolutionary leader

Organisation

Event related to it →

Conspiracy cases

Area of work → India, Abroad

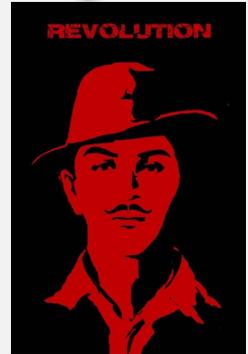
Publication → Book, newspaper, magazine etc.

Why – Reasons?

- Bolshevik Revolution (1917)
- Dictatorship of proletariat
- Political vacuum after N.C.M → of Old groupings – Anushilan Samiti –
- Rise of trade unionism
- ∴ Revolutionary Activities

It is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill the ideas. Great empires crumbled, while the ideas survived

North India (Punjab - Up) Bengal



Why sudden increase in revolutionary activities?

1. Spread of Marxism and Socialist Ideas
Inspired by the soviet revolution (1917)

Upsurge of working class, trade unionism after the War

Rise of Communist & Socialist groups

The rise of a left wing, within the congress

Questioned → emphasis on non-violence

Not attracted to the parliamentary work of the Swarajists & also of No- Changers

Journals , Novels, Books → memoirs and articles extolling the self-sacrifice of revolutionaries

Bandi Jiwan by Sachin Sanyal and by Sharatchandra Chatterjee

Q. What is the fundamental difference between Revolutionaries of Phase I & Phase II ??

Both advocated radical solutions for economic, political and social ills of the country

Phase II Revolutionary →

Nationalism + Anti-imperialism + Social Justice

Also raised the question of internal class oppression by capitalists and landlords

North India

- Under leadership of Ramprasad Bismil (Photo)
- Had attended the Gaya Session
- Didn't liked the sudden withdrawal of NCM
- Drafted New party constitution
- "Yellow Paper Constitution"
- 1st meeting @ Kanpur – October 1924
- Joining of other leaders

- Formation of the Hindustan
Republication Association

Ramprasad Bismil

Sachin Sanyal

Jogesh Chatterjee



Contemporary- The Communist movement also came up

Pewhwar, Kanpur & Meerut Conspiracy



Revolutionary Activities Phase - II

HRA Programme

- Overthrowing of the British Rule
- Armed rebellion
- Establish Federal republic of the united states of India.
 - Govt. elected on the basis of Adult Franchise
- Nationalisation of properties
- Organising peasant & labour Agitation
- Publishing The Revolutionary
- Sachin Sanyal – Abolition of all systems which make the exploitation of man by man possible
- But Q. Revolt
- Needs Money
- ∴ Kakori Robbery (9 Aug 1925)

Punjab-UP-Bihar

Kakori Robbery (9th August 1925)

Revolutionaries, led by Ram Prasad Bismil looted, the British treasure from a train at Kakori near Lucknow



- 10 men taking part @ stopping train near Lucknow.
- Govt. Suppression – Capturing & Arresting Conspirators.

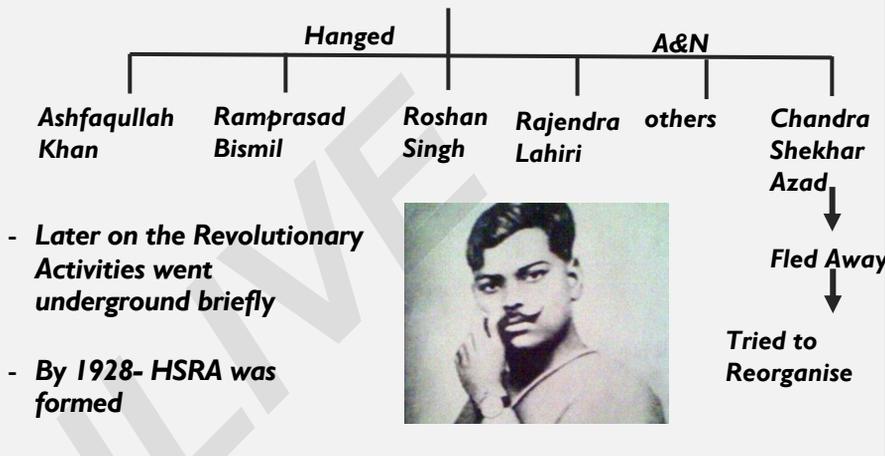
By 1926 → Pather Dabi was written

Pather Dabi (The Right of Way; or Demands of the Road)

written by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay

Secret society named Pather Dabi whose goal is to free India from British rule

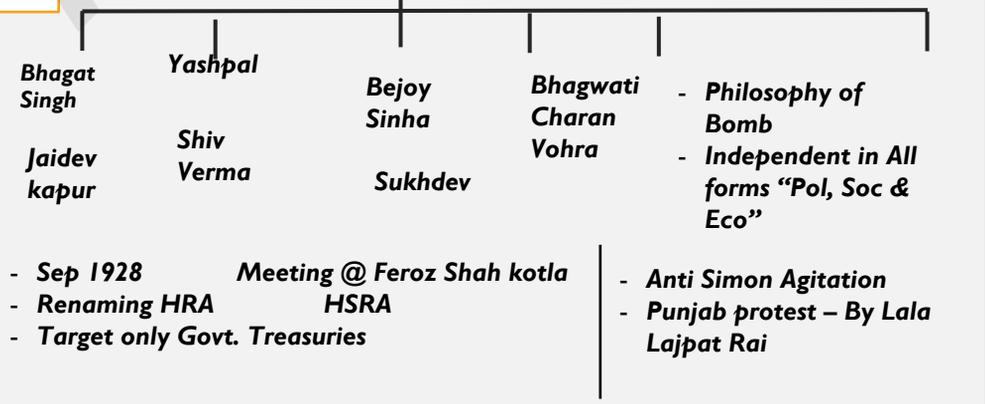
leader of the organization is Sabyasachi Mallick



Formation of Hindustan socialist republic association

- Leadership Chandra Shekhar Azad
- Young Revolutionaries

Work under a collective leadership and adopted socialism as its official goal



Revolutionary Activities Phase - II

Q. The Legend of Bhagat Singh ?

- 1907 → Birth @ Lyallpur
- Father- Kishan Singh, Mother- Vidyavati
- 1907- Revolutionary Phase-I in Punjab
- Father, Uncle- Ajit & Swaran Singh just released from Jail
- Family followed- Arya Samaj
- 1910- 15- Ajit Singh fled away to Europe
- Bhagat Singh educated at DAV
- By 1915- Father-Uncle followed the Ghadar movement
- Defence of India Act
- 1919- Jalianwala bagh massacre
- Visited the site- deep impact



- 1921- Nanakana Sahib Tragedy
- Helped the protestors
- 1922- Calling off of NCM
- Didn't liked it- disillusioned with the Gandhian method
- 1923- Joined Lahore College
- Debate, discussion, won essay competition
- 1925-26- Formed Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha – inspired by Young Italy- Mazzini
- 1927- got arrested on conspiracy charge by the Police
- Released on a bond- Rs 60000
- Started writing in Kriti, Veer Arjun News Paper
- Pseudo name- Balwant, Ranjit, Vidrohi

Q. The Legend of Bhagat Singh ?

- 1928- Anti-Simon Agitation
- Formation of HSRA
- Oct 1928- Lathi Charge in Punjab- Lahore
- Nov 1928- Death of Lala Lajpat Rai-
- Dec 1928- Killing of Saunders & Chahan Singh
- Escaped to Lucknow, came back to Lahore



- Anti Simon agitation @ Lahore
- Sher-E-Punjab Leader Lala Lajpat Rai
- Lathi Charge
- Death of Lala
- Assassination of Saunders (instead of James scott) By Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev & Rajguru
- Escaped & Underground – Helped by wife of Vohra -Durgabhabhi
- Poster put up by HSRA – Justifying murder
- Wanted revolution by masses.
- Reign of terror by Authorities
- ∴ New Agenda.....

Lahore Conspiracy Case

Saunders' Murder (Lahore, December 1928)

Why Lahore conspiracy case?

Ab jo tera khun na khaula wo khun nahi wo pani hai...jo desh ke kaam na aayi bekar wo jawani hai



Lala Lajpat Rai's death and the Saunders murder

- SIMON Commission visited Lahore on October 30, 1928
- Lala Lajpat Rai led the protest against Simon Commission in a silent non-violent march, but the police responded with violence.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was beaten with lathis at the chest. He later succumbed to his injuries on nov 17,1928. Bhagat Singh, who was an eyewitness to this event, vowed to take revenge



Revolutionary Activities Phase - II

POSTER-AFTER SAUNDERS' MURDER

"Notice"
By Hindustan Socialist Republic Army.
'Bureaucracy Beware'

With the death of J.P. Saunders the assassination of Lala Lajpat Rai has been avenged.

It is a matter of great regret that a respected leader of 30 crores of people was attacked by an ordinary police officer like J.P. Saunders and met with his death at his mean hands. This national insult was a challenge to young men.

Today the world has seen that the people of India are not lifeless; their blood has not become cold. They can lay down their lives for the country's honour. The proof of this has been given by the youth who are depicted and insulted by the leaders of their own country.

'Tyrant Government Beware'

Do not hurt the feelings of the oppressed suffering people of this country. Stop your devilish ways. Despite all your laws preventing us from keeping arms and despite all your watchfulness, people of this country would continue to get pistols and revolvers. Even if these arms are not adequate in numbers for an armed revolution, they would be sufficient for avenging the insult to the country's honour. Even if our own people condemn us and ridicule us and if foreign government subjects us to any amount of repression, we shall all be ever ready to teach a lesson to foreign tyrants who insult our national honour. Despite all opposition and repression, we shall carry forward the call for revolution and even go to the scaffold for being hanged, we shall continue to shout:

"Long Live Revolution!"

We are sorry to have killed a man. But this man was a part of cruel, despicable and unjust system and killing him was a necessity. This man has been killed as an employe of the British Government. This Government is the most oppressive government in the world.

"We are sorry for shedding human blood but it becomes necessary to bathe the alter of Revolution with blood. Our aim is to bring about a revolution which would end all exploitation of man by man.

"Long live Revolution!"

Sd/- Balraj
Commander-in-Chief, HSRA

18th December, 1928.

- 1929- Continued
- Thought of planning Magic lantern shows – life of revolutionaries
- 1929- decided to do something big
- Influenced by Auguste Vaillant, a French anarchist who had bombed the Chamber of Deputies in Paris
- protest against the Public Safety Bill, and the Trade Dispute Act
- Bomb @ central assembly 8th April, 1929
- Throwing of bomb – symbolic
- Not to kill, but to make the deaf hear
- Objective Get arrested – using of court trial room to spread propaganda
- Public safety bill, trade disputes bill – protest against this bills

- 8th April 1929

Bhagat Singh

Batukeshwar Dutt

- Throwing of bomb @ courted arrest.

"It is easy to kill individuals but you cannot kill the ideas. Great empires crumbled, while the ideas survived."

- 15 April 1929, the Lahore bomb factory
- Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, and 21 others were charged with the Saunders murder.



Red Phamplet*

BLAST FOLLOWING SHARP PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS CAUSES INJURY TO MANY!

LEGISLATURE

THOSE INJURED

Among the injured was the Governor, Sir George Sutherland, Finance Minister of Government, Sir John Simon, and several other members of the Executive Council. The Governor, Sir John Simon, and several other members of the Executive Council were injured by the explosion. The Governor, Sir John Simon, and several other members of the Executive Council were injured by the explosion.

GOVERNMENT BENCHES WRECKED

The Government benches were wrecked in the House of Commons. The Government benches were wrecked in the House of Commons.

SIR JOHN SIMON ESCAPES UNHURT

Escaped Unhurt

PHOTO

PHOTO

- During trial police investigation getting know about Saunders murder (Lahore conspiracy)
- Arrest & Trial of other Revolutionaries
- Inqalab Zindabad, Down with imperialism long live proletariat, Safaroshi Ki Tamanna
- During Trial & Jail- Hunger Strike
- lost 14 pounds (6.4 kg) from his original weight of 133 pounds (60 kg)

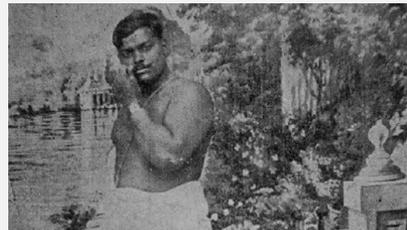
- Protest Inside Jail → Hunger Strike by Jatin Das
- Death of Jatin Das- Mohammad Alam and Gopi Chand Bhargava resigned from the Punjab Legislative Council in protest
- Nehru moved a successful adjournment motion in the Central Assembly

- End of Fasting by Bhagat Singh- resolution of the Congress party, and a request by his father





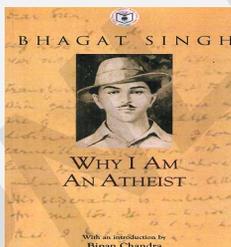
- studying the works of Bakunin, Lenin, Trotsky – all atheist revolutionaries
- May 1930- Ordinance by Vice Roy
- 7 October 1930- Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru (Ajoy Ghosh, Jatindra Nath Sanyal and Des Raj)
- Oct. 1930 Conviction by Judiciary
- Feb 1931 → rejection of the appeal to the Privy Council,
- Madan Mohan Malviya filed a mercy appeal before Irwin



- 5 march 1931- Gandhi- Irwin Pact
- a personal visit on 19 March 1931
- 23 March 1931 → Hanging @ Lahore
- Young India of 29 March 1931
- 30 March 1931- Karachi Congress

Q. Impact & Ideology?

- HRA – Abolition of all system
- The Revolutionary nationalization of economy
 - Labour & Peasant organisations
- R.Bismil Give up pistol, work in open movements
 - Hindu – Muslim unity
- Bhagat Singh – Birth In 1907
- Nephew of Ajit Singh
- Spent time @ Dwarkadas Library
- Setting up of Library, study circles
- Helping others
- Making them read.



End of HSRA- Killing of Chandra Shekhar Azad
27 February 1931,
Alfred Park (renamed Chandrashekhar Azad Park)

Purushottamdas Tandon- Collected Azad's ashes and organised a procession through Allahabad, culminating in a public meeting"

- After arrest even in Jail, transformed into a university
- Discussion based approach
- By 1929 Abandoned belief in heroic action

- Mass movement → Revolution → Justice.
- Working among Peasants youth
- Punjab Navjawan Bharat Sabha
- Fully secular opposed youth belonging social – Religions organisations
 - Joining political organisations
- Also criticized – Lala Lajpat Rai "The Lost Leader"
- Why I Am an Atheist.
- Part of Kriti Kisan Party
- Also wrote in magazine- Kriti





Bengal

- Origin between 1900 to 1915
- 1915 to 1922 Gandhian Movement
- 1922 End of NCM-Political Vacuum
- Swarajist leadership → C.R.Das – all got united
- After death of C.R.Das → split in revolutionaries



- Starting of revolutionary Activities.

Jan. 1924 – Phase – I

- Assassination of Charles Thegart Gopinath Saha.
- Confusion - Mr. Day Was killed
- Govt. suppression arrest of S.C.Bose, GopinathSaha – Hanged.
- Function within Yugantar & AnushilanSamiti
- ∴ Stopping of Activities
- 1926 → Sarath Chandra Pather Dabi



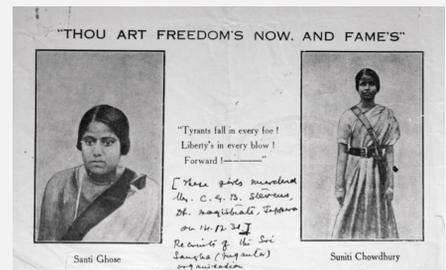
- By 1928 onwards - Revival of Activities
- Leaders - Surya Sen – Masterda
- Took part in NCM
- Arrested – 1926-28



- 1929 – Became member of congress**
- Admirer of Tagore & Kazi Nazrul Islam
- By 1930 - Launching of CDM by Gandhi
- Revolutionary activities started

- Surya – Sen
- Ganesh Ghosh
- Lokenath Baul
- Anant Singh
- Others – 18 April 1930
- Plan - Occupying the Armouries @ Chittagong
- Seizing of Arms
- Destruction of Rail & Telephone lines
- Formation of Indian Republican Army
- Attach on Armoury @ 18 April 1930 @ 10 O'clock
- Under Surya Sen's leadership – Hoisting of national flag
- Running away in Hilly areas of Chittagong
- Impact in different areas of Bengal 1931 - 1934

- Participation of Women
- Pritilata waddedar Died while planting & bomb
- Kalpana Dutia (Joshi) – Imprisoned
- Santi Ghosh, Suniti Chadhary - Shot Dead DM, Comilla district
- Bina Das - Shot @ Governor, Convocation Function



- J.L. Nehru - Charged of Sedition
- Muslim support the revolutionaries
- By Jan. 1934 Surya Sen Arrested & Hanged.



Anti-Simon Protest & The Road To Poorna Swaraj

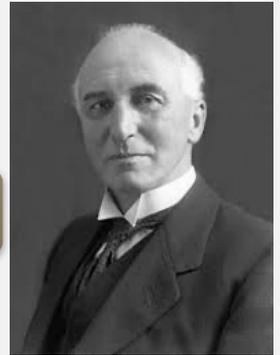
- Origin – Govt. of India Act, 1919 After 10 years statutory commission to be set up.
- But by 8 Nov. 1927 → All white commission for constitutional reforms

Q. Why the British Govt. didn't involved any Indians in the commission ?

- Why elections in England → Conservatives → Ruling Party, Labour → Opposition, getting popular day by day

- ∴ Indian statutory commission John Simon + All white members
- Reaction Boycott in all forms

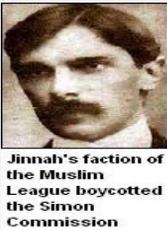
Do you think you can make your own constitution



Liberals
|
Tej Bahadur Sapru

Congress – JL Nehru
- Dec. 1927 – Madras
- Snap Resolution for complete independence as the goal

Muslim League
|
Jinnah
Dec 1927- Delhi Proposals



- Arrival of Simon & Co @ Bombay @ 3 Feb. 1928
- "Simon Go Back" Hartal, Black flag Demonstrations
- Reaction – All party conference @ Bombay, Feb. 1928
- Lord birkenhead (Photo) Himmat Hai Toh, make your own constitution

Q. Why chorus of protest?

Seven-member → All English(White) Statutory Commission to look for constitutional reforms

Congress session in Madras (December 1927) boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form".

Boycott → Congress+ Muslim League + Hindu Mahasabha

black flag demonstrations

'Simon Go Back'

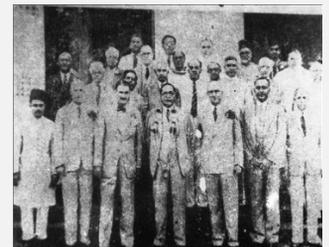
mass rallies
countrywide hartal



- Anti – Simon Agitation
- Simon Visited – Calcutta, Lahore, Vijaywada, Poona, Lucknow
- Bombay – Poona Rail-road protest
- Lucknow Kite protest & ballon protest by Khaliqzaman
- G.B.Pant & Nehru Beaten
- Lahore – Lathi Charge @ Lala Lajpat Rai



- Controversy → Ambedkar
- controversial decision to co-operate with the all-British Simon Commission which was to look into setting up a responsible Indian Government in India





Anti-Simon Protest & The Road To Poorna Swaraj

- Anti – Simon Agitation

Yaad rakhna...I headed the Committee



- All party Conference
- Feb. - Delhi
- May
- August

1928 Nehru Committee

- Motilal Nehru – Chairperson
- Tej Bahadur Sapru- Liberals
- Ali I Mam & Suhaib Qureshi – Muslims
- M.S. Aney & M.R.Jaykar –Hindu Mahasabha
- Mangal Singh – Sikh
- N.M.Joshi – Labour
- G.P.Pradhan – Non Brahmin
- S.C.Bose – Congress
- JL Nehru – Secretary
- Report submitted on 10 Aug. 1928

Nehru Report

Declaration Of Rights

- 19 FR.
- Equality for women
- Unions
- Universal Adult suffrage

Dominion Status

- Allocation of subjects
- Residuary power with center
- Provinces on linguistic basis
- Independent judiciary – supreme court
- After 10 years- communal representation to be reconsidered
- Baluchistan to be created after 10 years
- Sindh to be detached from Bombay only after dominion status was granted and subject to weightage given to hindu minority in Sindh

Joints Electorates

- Seats Reserved for Muslims only in minority areas

Secular State

- Complete dissociation of state from religion

Parliamentary form of Govt.

- Lower House – 500 – 5 Years members
- Upper House – 200 members – 7 Years
- Gov. general to work with A & Advice of central executive council

- 2.Rejection of separate electorates, Joint electorates with seats reserved for minorities

- Q. Will Muslim league accept this??

- Recall, 1916 → Lucknow Pact

- Congress accepted the principle of Separate electorates

No Separate electorates for us...nahi chalega...



Sikh

No muslim majority provinces



Hindu Mahasabha

Meri demands nahi mani na...! Aisa kaise



Muslim League

four proposals for Muslim demands → to be incorporated in the draft constitution

- joint electorates in place of separate electorates with reserved seats for Muslims;
- one-third representation to Muslims in Central Legislative Assembly;
- representation to Muslims in Punjab and Bengal in proportion to their population;
- formation of three new Muslim majority provinces— Sindh, Baluchistan and North-west Frontier Province
- They were turned down by the Nehru committee.....3 demands.....!!!!
- Now Muslim league will not work with congress

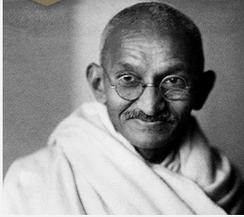
'Delhi Proposals'



Nehru Report

December 1928, Calcutta

We have to give them two years....or one year min,



Gandhi and Motilal Nehru

Dominion status demand not be dropped in haste

Two-year grace period be given to the Government to accept

Late on, period was reduced to one year

constitution based on dominion status by the end of the year??

Ruko... Itni bhi kya jaldi hai



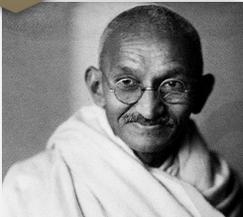
Nothing short of complete Independence.. पूर्ण स्वराज



Congress led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose

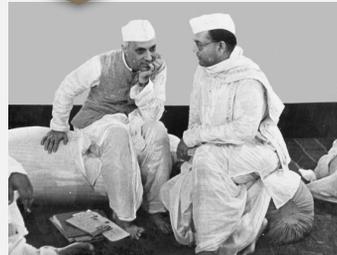
rejected the Congress' modified goal and jointly set up the **Independence for India League**- **Srinivasa Iyengar became the 1st president**

If government does not accept than i'll launch Civil Disobedience to attain पूर्ण स्वराज



launch a Civil Disobedience Movement to attain its goal

What if the government does not accept our Dominion status demand within a year.?



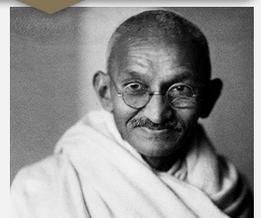
- Period between 1929 & 1930 – The Built up.
- Gandhi cancelled European tour



- Travelling the Country



If government does not accept than i'll launch Civil Disobedience to attain पूर्ण स्वराज



- Constructive work – Khadi, Hindu – Muslim Unity, Untouchability
- Foreign cloth boycott committee
- Bonfire of clothes, Gandhi arrested but allowed to go Burma on return arrest & trial
- Meerut conspiracy – march 1929
- Jinnah's 14 Point- March 1929
- Public safety bill & Assembly bomb case- April 1929



The Fourteen Points

M.A.Jinnah presented his famous fourteen points on March 28, 1929 to the Muslim League Council at their session in Delhi. Since all the Muslims opposed the Nehru Report, these points were to counter the proposals made in the Nehru Report. The points were to recommend the reforms that would defend the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent.

The Fourteen Points

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.
4. In the Central Legislature, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorate as at present, provided it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favor of a joint electorate.
6. Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and the North West Frontier Province.

The Fourteen Points

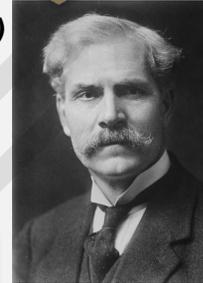
- 7. Full religious liberty, i.e. liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education, shall be guaranteed to all communities.
- 8. No bill or any resolution or any part thereof shall be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three-fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community or in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.
- 9. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
- 10. Reforms should be introduced in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Baluchistan on the same footing as in the other provinces.
- 11. Provision should be made in the constitution giving Muslims an adequate share, along with the other Indians, in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency.
- 12. The constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal laws and Muslim charitable institution and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the state and by local self-governing bodies.
- 13. No cabinet, either central or provincial, should be formed without there being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim ministers.
- 14. No change shall be made in the constitution by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the State's contribution of the Indian Federation.

- **By May 1929 – Situation Tense**
Labour Party Govt. – Ramsay McDonald called Irwin to London

- **Oct. 1929 – Irwin declaration** **Dominion status (implicit in 1919)**
Convey of round table conference after Simon submits its report
- **Nov. 1929 – Delhi Manifesto**
- **23 Dec. 1929** **Irwin – No assurance**
∴ **Stage set up for Confrontation.**

Yeh kya ho raha hai
India mein, please
report to
London....

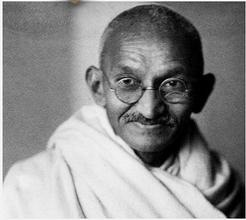
Yes
sir...reporting
...



"It is implicit in the 1917 declaration (Montagu's statement) that the natural issue of India's progress, as contemplated there, is the attainment of dominion status.
I will also convey a Round Table Conference गोलमेज परिषद once my friend John Simon Submits the report... पक्का...कसम से....ab toh andolan band karo...."

Civil Disobedience
karunga mein...
सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन

14 Points



Promised a Round Table Conference when the Simon Commission submitted its report



Muslim League

Viceroy Irwin (October 31, 1929)

November 2, 1929 **"Delhi Manifesto"**

1. RTC only for Dominion
2. Congress Majority in RTC
3. Reconciliation

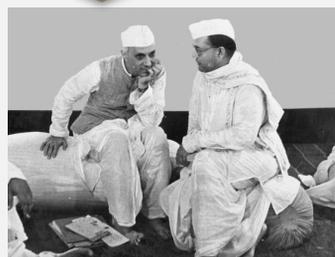
• **Purpose of the Round Table Conference (RTC) should be to formulate a scheme for implementation of the dominion status**

• **Congress should have majority representation**

• **Government should apply policy of conciliation**

Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands

Stage Set for Confrontation



prominent national leaders

"We have now an open conspiracy to free this country from foreign rule and you, comrades, and all our countrymen and countrywomen are invited to join it"

- Lahore Congress
- President – Nehru vs. Patel Gandhi
- 3/18 provincial committees voted in favour of JL Nehru
- But Gandhi Intervention
- JL Nehru made President – Poorna Swaraj
- 31 Dec. 1929 – Banks of river Ravi – Tri colour unfurled
- 26 Jan – Independence pledge all over country



Complete Independence declared as the aim of the Congress

Lahore session of the Congress (December 1929)

RTC to be boycotted

CWC → launch a programme of Civil Disobedience

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन

Including non-payment of taxes and all members of legislatures asked to resign their seats

January 26, 1930 fixed as the first Independence Day, to be celebrated everywhere

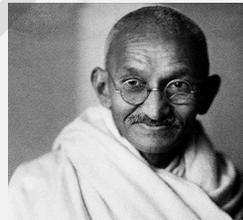
31 January 1930

Gandhi's 11 Point Letter

February 1930 → Bardoli CWC Meeting

12 March 1930 → Dandi March

Aar Paar.....



THE PITTSBURGH PRESS

INDIA DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND

Serious Crisis Arises in Nation's Desire for Self-Government.

NATIVE CONFERENCE WITH VICEROY FAILS

Fight for Freedom Must Take Passive Form, But Violence Is Feared.

News from India shows a serious crisis has arisen in the Indian demand for self-government. A United Press dispatch from Calcutta indicates Mahatma Gandhi, the moderately-inclined leader of the Nationalists, has reached agreement with the extremists of the native Congress and all are agreed on a demand for complete independence.

Q. 11 Point Demand?

General Specific to Peasants & others

Reduce expenditure on Army and civil services by 50 per cent

Reduce rupee-sterling exchange ratio

Introduce Textile Protection

Total prohibition

Reserving Coastal shipping for Indian Co.

Reforms in Criminal Investigation Department (CID)

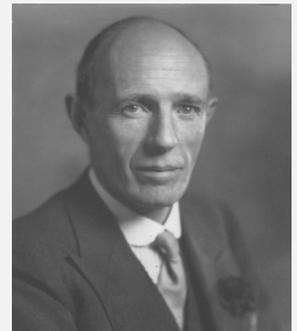
Change Arms Act

Release political prisoners

No positive response forthcoming from the Government

Abolish salt tax and government's salt monopoly

Reduce land revenue by 50 per cent



By February 1930- CWC asks Gandhi to start movement as per his convenience-

12 March- Salt March Started



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