

**COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN  
INDIAN HISTORY**

# **INDIAN REACTION**

## **RISE OF EXTREMISM SWADESHI MOVEMENT MORELY-MINTO ~~REFORMS~~**

**WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT**



***By- Pratik Nayak  
(PNLIVE)***





## Pratik Nayak

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Worked at govt. Of gujarat

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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## Indian Reaction

### Indian Reaction to British Rule

#### Immediate Reaction

Revolts (In traditional form)

- Who
- Where
- How
- Why
- Outcome / Impact

#### Ideological Reaction

- Making of Organisations
- Development of Education
- Role of press
- Creating awareness among masses
- Hence, modern response

Socia      Economi      Politica



# INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Movement → Q?
- When it happened?
- Where it happened?
- Who were the leaders & level of participation?
- Non Cooperation Movement → Starting Date
- Eg. Bengal or All India aspect
- Eg. Name, Social base



- What was the reason for the movement to be initiated?
- How the programme was conceived?
- Why the movement failed?
- Local grievances, Economic, Other etc.
- Forms of Protest → Strike, non co operation, Any other forms
- Reasons for failure → due to leadership, British suppression, any other

Sil...Sil....ye itne saare movements ko kaise yaad kar sakte hain ?

Golu.... Indian National Movement was a not single movement.... It was combination of multiple movements... upar dekho kya yaad rakhna hain



**The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (2022- GSI, 15 M, 250 words )**

**Q. Evaluate the policies of lord Curzon and their long term implications on the national movement. (2020- GS I, 10m, 150words**

**Q. To what extent did the role of the moderates prepare a base for the wider freedom movement? Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15**

**This Handout will cover topics related to Indian National Movement**  
 : Rise of Extremism  
 : Swadeshi Movement  
 : Indian Councils Act 1909



# Indian Response → Modern

## Indian National Movement (1885-1947)

### I. Indian National Congress

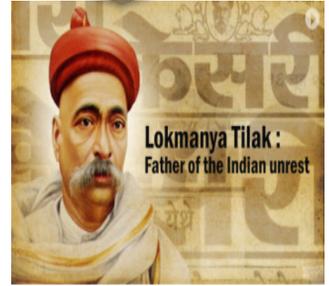
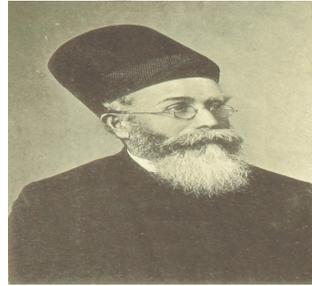
#### I. I. Pre Gandhian Phase

##### I. I. I Moderates

##### I. I. 2 Extremists

Humko thode rights de do mai baap

Swaraj is my birthright



Emergence of new & younger group

Critical of Ideology & old leadership

Angry young man → adopted Swaraj as congress goal

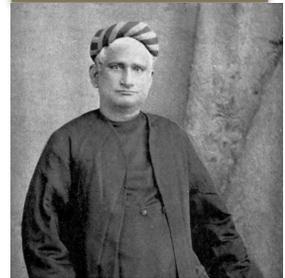
Dissatisfied with the congress working D  
Youth got disillusioned with moderates

English educated Indians- took pride in glorious pasts  
Motivated by social reformers- Swami Vivekananda, Arya Samaj- Dayanand Saraswati

Swaraj through self reliant methods, self help, determination and sacrifice

Rise of Militant Nationalism (Term Militant\* context discussed in class)

Moderates → Place hunting politicians



- Why?

Reasons

### Causes behind the rise of Extremism ?

Recognition of the true Nature of British Rule

**Educated Indians**  
- Poverty  
- Unemployment  
- Famine

**Cultural revivalism & Impact Of westernisation**  
- Role of Dayanand Saraswati & Vivekananda

**International Events**  
- Boer war  
- Russo-japan  
- Ethiopia vs. Italy

**Failure of Moderates**  
- Councils Act  
- Deportation  
- Press Act  
- Sedition  
- Official Secrets Act

- Final blow → Reactionary Policies of Dufferin & Curzon
- Universities Act (1904)
- Official Secrets Act (1904)
- Delhi Durbar (1904)
- Partition of Bengal



**1. Recognition of the True Nature of British Rule**

**economic miseries** All this increased the miseries of Indians

**famines** killed 90 lakh persons between 1896 and 1900

**plague riots** Leaders imprisoned on charges of **sedition**

1904 **Official Secrets Act** curbed freedom of **press**

**Indian Universities Act** ensured greater government control over universities

Moderates created the base-

**Dadabhai Naoroji- Poverty & Unbritish rule in India**

**MG Ranade- Essays on Indian Economics**

**RC Dutt- Economic History of India**

**2. Growth of Confidence and Self-Respect** feeling started that only the masses were capable of making the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom

Number of educated Indians were increasing but they weren't getting any jobs - attention to poverty They got influenced by modern ideas- democracy, nationalism and radicalism Also motivated by revolutionary ideas

The past of India also led to the realisation of Indian glory

**4. Reaction to Increasing Westernisation**

excessive westernisation and sensed colonial designs to submerge the Indian culture

Impact of social reforms- new confidence Dayanand Saraswati- India for Indians Bankima Chatterjee- Vande matram

**5. Dissatisfaction with Achievements of Moderates**

strongly **critical** of the methods of peaceful and constitutional agitation

Failure of councils act 1892

1899- Calcutta corporation act

1904- OSA passed

Hence extremists reacted that moderates failed

Rise of Lala Lajpat Rai & BG Tilak



**6. Reactionary Policies of Curzon**

Curzon's seven-year rule

spoke derogatorily

the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Universities Act etc.

1903- Delhi Durbar  
Partition of Bengal

**7. International Influences**

defeat of the Italian army by Ethiopians (1896)

the Boer wars (1899-1902) where the British faced reverses

Japan's victory over Russia (1905)

demolished myths of European invincibility nationalist movements worldwide—in Ireland, Russia, Egypt, Turkey, Persia and China





**8. Existence of a Militant School of Thought**

**Militant approach to political work**

**Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh; Vishnu Shastri, Chiplunkar and Tilak**

**Swaraj to be the goal of national movement  
For this Direct political action required**

**Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist  
to be always ready for it**

- All wanted swaraj for India
- Ideology guided from Vivekanand, Dayanand Saraswati, Bankim Chandra
- Self reliance, Ready for sacrifice
- India's glorious past
- Emotionally charged nationalism
- Attached to native culture, religion & polity
- Started raising different issues :
- 1893- Age of Consent Bill – minim age 12 years
- Background to Rakmabai case
- Tilak raised this issue that British should not interfere in private life of Indians
- Use of Indian culture- festivals
- Eg. Tilak using Ganapati festivals, Shivaji Festival
- Raising past heroes examples in press
- Eg. Tilak arrested for instigating Nattu brothers by giving examples of Shivaji
- Newspaper- Maharatta & Kesari
- Asked people not to pay land revenue
- Deported to Rangoon
- Except Bipin Chandrapal none were active in congress meetings

**Lala Lajpat Rai**

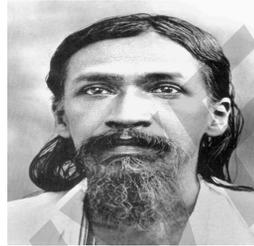


**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**



- New camps for old

- Moderates are like Begging Institutions.



**Aurobindo Ghose**



**Bipin Chandra Pal**

- During Swadeshi Movement they became popular

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| - Boycott & Swadeshi | - National Education                      |
| - Passive Resistance | - Co-operative Movement for self Reliance |

**All these methods were raised in Swadeshi Movement**



# PARTITION OF BENGAL- SWADESHI MOVEMENT (1905-1908)

Government's decision to partition Bengal had been **made public in December 1903**

Partition of Bengal Announced → 20 July 1905

As a result → anti-partition movement started

Hargiz nahin...Bengal nahin tootne denge...Andolan.....!!!

Lord Curzon name hain mera.... I was the one who partitioned Bengal...yaad rakhna



**Background ?**

Benga- consisted of Bengal, Bihar, Odissa & Assam

1874- Assam made Chief Commissioner province

**1903- declaration made regarding "reorganisation"**

Supported by moderates – as they thought it will led to development of odissa & Bihar

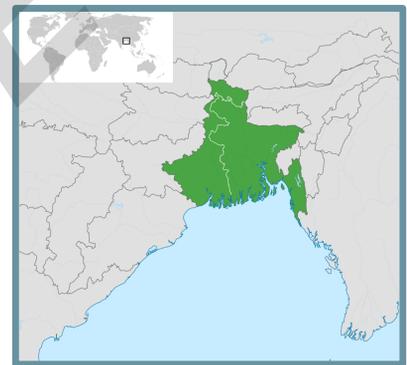
1904- Curzon, Risley & Fraser decided to partition Bengal

population of 78 million too big to be administered  
Administrative view point  
Single provincial governments for different provinces

But what was the Real reason????

Bengal- base for Indian Nationalism  
Moderates & Extremist leadership based in Bengal  
Nationalistic Education  
British wanted to exploit Hindu-Muslim fault line

Muslims to be given representation  
Joining with assam  
Dhaka as capital



Dividing the Bengalis

But How???

**1. on the basis of language**

reducing the Bengali speakers to a minority in West- Bengal

Bengali → 17 million

Hindi+Odiya → 37 million  
Total – 54 million

Eastern Bengal and Assam' with a population of 31 million ( comprising of Chittagong, Dacca, Rajshahi divisions, Hill Tippera (Tripura), Malda and Assam)

How → By joining Hindi speaking areas into bengal

**2. on the basis of religion**

western half was to be a Hindu majority area

eastern half was to be a Muslim majority area

**Q. What was the Reaction ?**



**Starting of Anti-Partition Campaign**

By Moderates

**Surendranath Banerjee, K.K. Mitra and Prithwishchandra Ray**

methods adopted petitions

public meetings

memoranda, and propaganda through pamphlets and newspapers such as

- Hitabadi (Dwijendranath Tagore),
- Sanjibani (KK Mitra) and
- Bengalee (SN Banerjee)

Other leaders- Narendra Kumar sen

**Hum protest karengey**



Government announced partition of Bengal in July 1905

British Government had anticipated-

- Lawyers
- Traders
- Clerical Indians
- Zamindars would only protest

Moderates had a mild approach  
Still believed that in British fairness & justice  
Their prayer will be heard

**7 August 1905**

passage of Boycott Resolution

massive meeting held in the Calcutta Town hall

formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement

Q. Did the movement spread to other parts of the country??

Ans. Partially Yes, but where and are any leaders associated with it.

- Poona and Bombay under Tilak
- Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh
- Delhi under Syed Haider Raza
- Madras under Chidambaram Pillai

16 October- 1905- partition of Bengal took place- observed as a day of mourning through out Bengal

people fasted, bathed in the Ganga  
walked barefoot in processions singing Bande Mataram

People tied rakhis on each other's hands as a symbol of unity

Surendranath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose addressed huge gatherings- rs 50000 collected

Moderates- took the issue in Benares Congress 1905  
Gokhale presided- but mild resolution was passed

1906- transition of Swadeshi Movement @ Calcutta Congress  
Dada Bhai Naoroji presided over congress  
But resolutions- National education, boycott, Swadeshi, swaraj was passed

1906-07- ideological rift between the moderates & extremists emerged :

Moderates only wanted to confine the movement in Bengal

But extremist wanted to take it all India  
They also wanted the continue it with passive resistance- in the form of non cooperation

But this led to crises at Surat- Dec 1907  
End of Swadeshi Movement

**Swadeshi Movement-**

**1905-1906 Under the Moderate leadership**

**1906-07 Extremist way of movement**



Course of Movement- 1905 onwards  
meeting in 1905

Condemn the partition of Bengal and the  
reactionary policies of Curzon  
Support the anti-partition and Swadeshi  
Movement of Bengal

technique adopted by new leaders(extremists)  
& the outcome?

Extremists also demanded unification Bengal  
Swaraj now became as national goal

This also gave rise to Revolutionary  
Nationalism (Phase I)

2. Public meetings and processions

3. Corps of volunteers or 'samitis'  
Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini  
Kumar Dutta- Bairasa!

Magic lantern lectures Swadeshi songs  
Physical and moral training to their  
members  
social work during famines and epidemics  
training in swadeshi crafts and  
arbitration courts

6. use of traditional popular  
festivals and, melas

theatre forms used for this-  
Jatras , Rabindra Sangeet

Tilak's Ganapati and Shivaji festivals

Abidnranath Tagore- Bengal School of  
Paintings- Bharat Mata  
Also established Indian Society of Oriental  
Art

Abindra Nath Tagore- Painting  
Bengali Folk Music  
Thakukumar Jhuli

Rajnikant Sen, Dwijendra Lal, Mukund  
Das- in Music & Poetry

Impact on Science- Indian Science  
Congress- JC Bose

What forms of boycott?

boycott foreign goods

call for passive resistance

boycott of government schools and  
colleges

government service, courts, legislative councils,  
municipalities, government titles

Extremists tried → transform movement into a mass  
struggle and gave the slogan of India's independence  
from foreign rule

1. Boycott of foreign goods

What goods were included in this boycott?

foreign cloth

boycott of foreign made salt or sugar

refusal by priests to ritualise marriages involving  
exchange of foreign goods

refusal by washer men to wash foreign clothes

Picketing of shops

4. Emphasis given to self-reliance or 'atma shakti

Reassertion of national dignity, honour  
and confidence and social and  
economic regeneration of the villages

social reform, self help- Construtive work

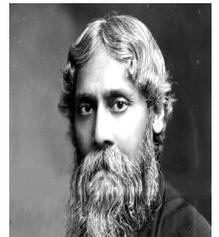
Swadeshi economy- Industries

Eg. Calcutta Potteries, Bange Laxmi Mills

Banking & Insurance companies

PC Ray- Bengal Chemicals

Atma-  
Shakti



Ganpati  
Bappa.... Jai  
Shivaji....



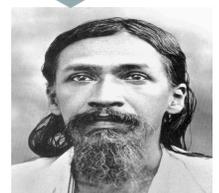
5. Programme of swadeshi or national education  
Bengal National College → Aurbindo Ghose

Bengal Institute of Technology

Sarath Chandra → National Council of  
Education was set up to organize a system of  
education—literary, scientific and technical—on  
national lines and under national control

Boycott of Carlyle Circular

I established a  
college





What was the technique adopted by new leaders & the outcome?

9. Mass participation

Students  
Women

Expansion of social base → sections of the zamindars, lower middle classes

Peasant participation limited – why so ?

Worker Class Participation-  
Railway Union, Jute Mill,

Ashwini Coomar Banerji-

Muslims participation ?  
Simla Conference- October 1906

Dec 1906- Formation of Muslim League - Nawab Samilluah of Dhaka & Aga Khan

All these leading to communal riots

Liakat Hussain,  
Abdul Rasul,  
Maniruzzan joined the revolutionaries

By December 1907- All India Spread of the Movement created a rift between the Moderates & Extremists - ? in support of Bengal's unity agitation were organized in many parts of the country

But, not much impact

Rather it created conflict between the Ideologies of the extremists & the moderates

Till 1908 the movement continued but was over by its end.

In between due to ideological & methodical conflict between the moderates & the extremists some events took place

Resulted into spilt of congress @ Surat in 1907 & Government repression- ultimately the end of Swadeshi

December , 1905 at the Benares session  
Moderate-Extremist differences

Two Issues were there →

Method of protest

Presidential Post

relatively mild resolution condemning the partition of Bengal

supporting the swadeshi and boycott programme in Bengal was passed

Tilak-Pal alliance

December , 1905 at the Benares session

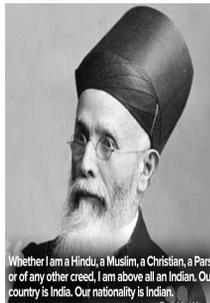
All India spread karo Swadeshi andolan ko...



wanted to extend the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement to regions outside Bengal

include all forms of associations (such as government service, law courts, legislative councils, etc.)

Nahin...pehle focus on Bengal



not in favour of extending the movement beyond Bengal

totally opposed to boycott of councils and similar associations

2<sup>nd</sup> Issue was of Presidential Post

The goal of congress ins India shild be governed in the Interests of the Indians themselves



Gopal Krishna Gokhale became the president



December, 1906 at the Calcutta session

Ab president hamara hoga



wanted either Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president

I'm the grand old man of India



Whether I am a Hindu, a Muslim, a Christian, a Parsi or of any other creed, I am above all an Indian. Our country is India. Our nationality is Indian.

Solution → Dadabhai Naoroji presides over the meet

Haaha...Abhi time hain president k liye...



proposed the name of Dadabhai Naoroji

At the Calcutta session, the president of congress came from the moderate leadership but the extremists were able to pass the resolutions in their favour

Q.Resolution@Calcutta Session?

1. The goal of the Indian National Congress was defined as Swarajya or self-government like the United Kingdom or the colonies

2. Swadeshi, 3. Boycott and 4. National education

Victory for Extremist way of action- these 4 resolutions will led to surat split

Gave a call for wide passive resistance and boycott  
Thought that the people had been aroused and the battle for freedom had begun

Extremists wanted the 1907 session to be held in Nagpur

Tilak or Lajpat Rai as the president

Moderates wanted the session at Surat in order to exclude Tilak from the presidency. (Role of Pheroz Shah Mehta)

Both sides adopted rigid positions, leaving no room for compromise

From December 1906 to 1907- Swadeshi Movement became popular & extremists social base also increased

Government started discussing council reform with moderates to break up the movement

Haaha... I will take the session to Surat



Nagpur mein session karo...aur president bhi hamara

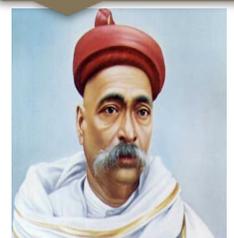


Abey Chappal kisne marra be.....

I am the President...

26 December 1907, Surat Session

Ab nahi chalega aisa....



Extremists decided to object duly elected president 'Ras Behari Ghose'



26 December 1907, Surat Session

Shoe was thrown on stage, passing by Ras behari ghose & SN Banerjee  
Session was marred with violence, with abuses thrown on each other  
Congress was broken up into two pieces

What next?

**Surat Split**

Extremists were thrown out of the party by the Moderates – but Formed Extremist Party led by Tilak but part of INC  
Moderates were left with no popular base or support

1908- Madras Session : INC changed its constitution  
Delegates were to be elected only by congress committee & associations afflicted to congress- to keep moderates out

Government launched a massive attack on the Extremists

- Already vande matram slogan prohibited
- Press act enacted
- 1907- Lala Lajpat Rai & Ajit Singh deported to Rangoon
- AK Dutta, Krishna Kumar Mitra arrested
- Tilak arrested in 1908- sent to Mandaylay
- V Chidambarai pillai arrested in Madras
- Aurobindo Ghos tried in Alipore (Muzzafarpur) conspiracy case
- Bipan Chandra Pal also retired from extreme politics

5. largely remained confined to the upper and middle classes- issue of **Social Base**

6. difficult to sustain a mass-based movement at a high pitch for too long

7. Non-cooperation and passive resistance remained mere ideas

Government launched a massive attack on the Extremists/Revolutionaries

- Enacting of different laws
- Seditious meeting Act, 1907
- Indian Newspapers (Incitement to offences Act) 1908
- Criminal Law Amendmwnnt Act 1908
- Indian Press Act 1910

**Q. Reasons for the failure of the movement?**

1. severe government repression
2. movement failed to create an effective organisation or a party structure. rendered leaderless with most of the leaders either arrested or deported by 1908
3. Internal squabbles among leaders, magnified by the Surat split

Leadership Crisis →

By 1908 Tilak in Jail due to sedition charges

Aurobindo retiring from active politics → towards spiritualism

Lala Lajpatrai → Going to UK, USA for further study

4. did not know how to tap the newly released energy or how to find new forms to give expression to popular resentment

**Q. Assessment? Positives**

1. Turning point in modern Indian history- "Swaraj"

"leap forward" students, women, some sections of urban and rural population— participated

All forms & ideologies encompassed

2. not confined to the political action only  
It encompassed art, literature, science and industry

3. Undermined the hegemony of colonial ideas and institutions

4. Partition → Annuled in 1911, shows the impact  
Delhi was the made the Capital

**Negatives- Social Base**

1. Most of the upper and middle class Muslims stayed away  
Nawab Salimullah of Dacca → Muslim League

There were certain Positives & limitations of the Extremists action also.

PS- Bengal partition of annuled in 1911 but Odissa & Bihar continued to be separate provinces



**Q. Assessment of Extremist actions ?**

- 1. Ideology and its functioning → lacked consistency
- 2. different perceptions of their goal → Swaraj  
Tilak → Swaraj meant some sort of self-government  
Aurobindo → Swaraj meant complete independence from foreign rule
- 3. revivalist and obscurantist undertones attached to their thoughts  
Tilak's opposition to the Age of Consent Bill projected him as orthodox leader
- 4. Organising of Ganapati and Shivaji festivals as national festivals  
Glorification of Ancient Past, ideas of Nationalism- Shivaji , Rana Pratap seen as National heroes → Muslims stayed away.

**PS- Tilak, were in favour of Hindu-Muslim unity and the Swadeshi Movement largely remained secular. But the unintended Hindu-tinge was picked up by the British to poison the minds of the Muslims**  
**Reaction by Muslim League- Communal Riots**

**Overall role of Extremists ?**

raised patriotism from a level of 'academic pastime' to one of 'service and sacrifice for the country'  
Extremists demanded social equality and political emancipation as their birth right

Birth of Revolutionary Nationalism was an outcome of Extremist action & Swadeshi Movement



	<u>Moderates</u>	<u>Extremists</u>
<b>Point</b>		
<b>Social base</b>	Zamindars & Urban	Rural & lower class
<b>Ideology</b>	Western thought liberty	Indian history, Culture
<b>Believed</b>	British are here for India's good stayed loyal towards the British	Rejected british thought of goodness British Crown was unworthy of claiming Indian loyalty
<b>Demanded</b>	Constitutional reforms	Swaraj
<b>Methods</b>	3 P Prayers, Petition, Passing resolution	Extra constitutional Boycott, passive resistance



**Post Surat Split- Swadeshi →**

1. **Government's Lollipop → Morely Minto Reforms**
2. **Increase in Revolutionary Activities**

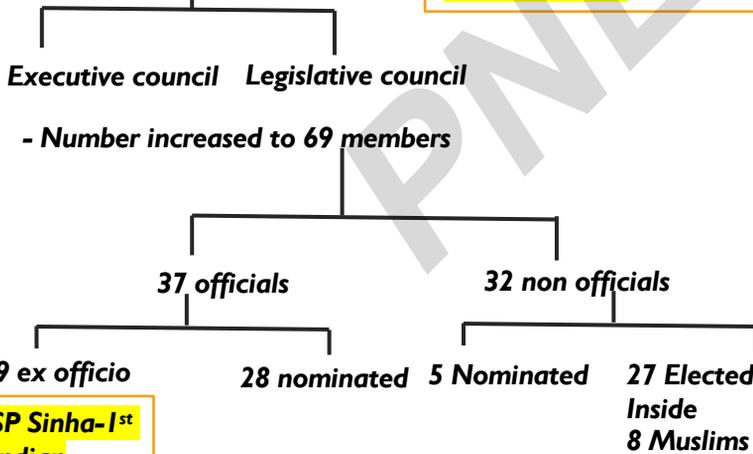


- Why?
- Nationalism
- Moderates, Extremists
- Swadeshi Movement
- Revolutionary Activities
- Political changes in England
  - Liberal Party → Bengal partition was a blunder
- Rise of Muslims league → Simla deputation
  - Political representation
- Also Gopal Krishna Gokhale → went to England, demand for self governance of colonies
- By 1907, in secretary of state's council, the reforms started
- Indians appointed in the Secretary of State-1907
- KC Gupta & SH Bilgrami joined Morley in his India Council

- Carrot & Stick Policy
- Conciliation with Moderates
- Repression of Revolutionaries & Extremists
- Divide & Rule
- Partition of Bengal annulled-1911
- Bihar & odissa continued as separate provinces to suppress nationalism
- Shifting of capital

**Governor Generals Councils**

**1909- Indian Councils Act also known as Morley-Minto Reforms**



Non official members → elections started

Most of them were elected indirectly

Muslims elected directly, system of weightage- more seats given than the total population

Separate electorates- muslims to be elected by muslim voters only  
Allowed to compete on other seats.

Provincial councils consisted of-  
Law holders  
Muslim landholder  
Chamber of commerce

**Significance of this Councils- act ?**

Members allowed to discuss- move resolutions

Resolutions were more of recommendatory in nature

Discussions restricted on : Expenditures on railways, interest on debt, Foreign policy  
No responsibility & responsible government

Communal Electorates- led to separatism  
Hindu-Muslims seen as two different communities not having anything common

**Prominent members of Central Council :**

- |                    |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>GK Gokhale</b>  | <b>D. Wacha</b>    | <b>MA Jinnah</b>         |
| <b>SN Banerjee</b> | <b>MM Malaviya</b> | <b>Tej Bahadur Sapru</b> |

**Please remember, in granting separate electorates we are showing the dragons' teeth and harvest will be bitter- Morley wrote to Minto**





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