

**COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY**

INDIAN REACTION

HOME-RULE MOVEMENT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



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





Pratik Nayak

Educator- history, art & culture
10 years teaching experience
BE CIVIL, M. PLANNING (CEPT UNIVERSITY)

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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World War- I & Indian National Movement-

Manifestation of Indian Nationalism in different ways govern

Sil...Sil....1st world war ke time par national movement stop ho gya tha kya....

Golu.... Baju mein dekho... INM continue- Ghadar, Home Rule movement along with Gandhij's entry also gave new fillip to national movement

Revolutionary Nationalism- Ghadar Movement

Home Rule Movement

Entry of Gandhi





Home Rule Movement

World War- I & Indian National Movement-

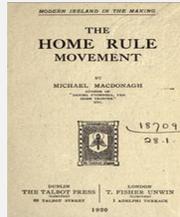
Manifestation of Indian Nationalism in different ways

Revolutionary Nationalism- Ghadar Movement

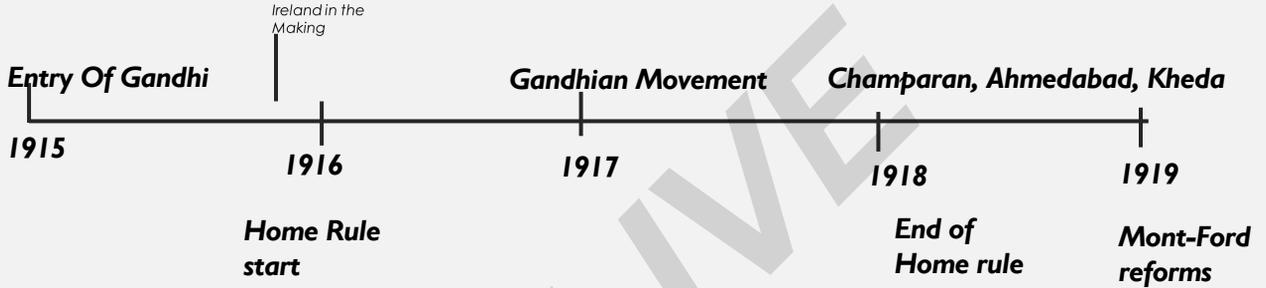
Home Rule Movement

Entry of Gandhi

- Origin
- Why?
- Leaders
- Features
- Outcome



Ireland in the Making



Origin

16 June 1914 →
- Political Vacuum
1907 – mainstream movement had halted

Tilak out of jail → Mandalay
Lala Lajpatrai → USA

Ashram @Auroville ← Aurobindo Pal → Retired

1909- failed reforms
1915- suppression of Ghadar

Itna sannata kyun hai bhai..!
Why so silence ?

- Moderates → W/O any popular support
- Thought of entering congress, but stopped by moderates
- Assured loyalty to the moderates as well as crown
- Some moderates also were unhappy; wanted to reunite
- Simultaneously, Annie Besant started building political movement on the basis of Irish Home Rule.



Include Tilak in congress



Not possible...!



Change of stance by Tilak- Pledged loyalty to British crown
Assisting indirectly during war effort



Home Rule Movement

By 1915 – Annie Besant →

- Newspapers new India & common weal
- Organised public meetings, Theosophical Society
- Created awareness
- By December 1915 – Extremists allowed to join congress
- But the demand for Home Rule wasn't accepted by congress

Tilak

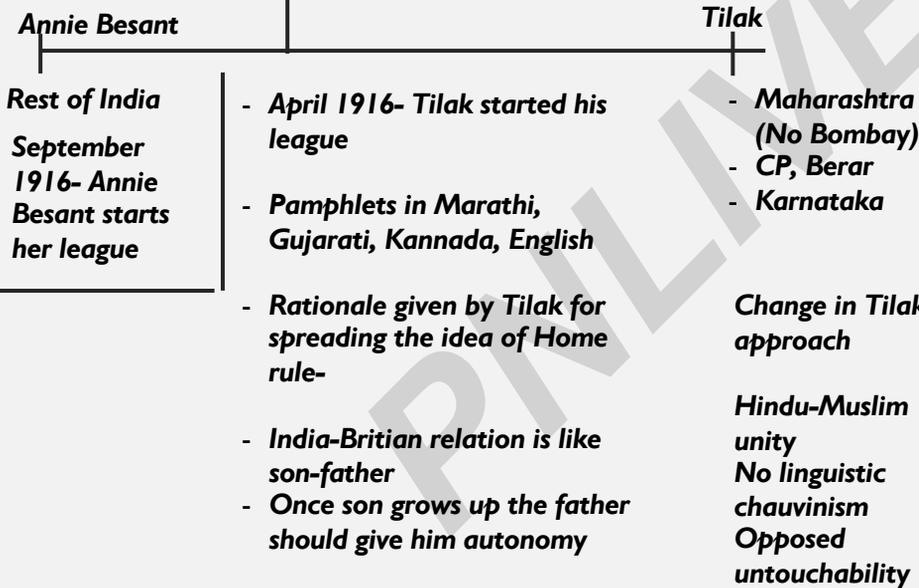
- Was not allowed to join congress
- Started political activity
- Didn't wanted to arouse moderates
- Set up village association in Maharashtra
- By 1915- he joined congress once again along with some extremist leaders

Given timeline of september 1916, that she can start her Home Rule league if congress doesn't starts.....
Tilak free for political Activity.

April 1916

- Tilak's Home Rule league formed
- Belguam → Bombay provincial conference

Demarcation of Areas (Map)



Slogan given by Kaka Baptista

Swaraj is my birthright and I will have it



Tilak's League of Action

- Tour of Maharashtra
- Popularising of demand
- Formation of linguistic states
- Education must for non-Brahmins stressed why Govt. hires more of Brahmins
- Removal of untouchability
- Publishing pamphlets in local languages
- Opening of different branches

- By July 1916
- Tilak Became Popular
- 23 July 1916 → Happy Birthday gift
- Govt. Notice → Show cause Notice ₹ 60000 Bond
- Got defended by Jinnah
- Lost in lower court
- Exonerated by high court
- Gandhi writing in Young India
- By April 1917 19000 members



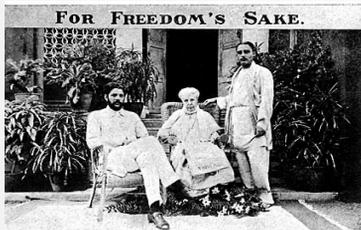


Home Rule Movement

September 1916- Annie Besant starts her league

Rest of India + Bombay city

- Annie Besant's follower
- Started Home Rule groups
- Jamnadas Dwarkadas shankarlal banker, indulal Yagnik → Young India (newspaper)



- 200 Branches opened up
- But no structure, hence less growth of members
- Promoting political education, discussion
- Establishing Libraries Reading
- Organise social works
- More than 3 lakh copies sold of pamphlets
- Moderates also joined – Jawaharlal Nehru, B.chakravarti, J.Banerjee

League- Started @ Adyar

- Formation of Home Rule League
- George Arundale
- Annie Besant
- B.P.Wadia
- Sir S Subramania Aiyer- became hon. President

By December 1916- Home rule became popular- Lucknow Session took place

- By Dec 1916 Lucknow session of Congress
- Home Rule Volunteers → Lucknow
- Trans named as Home Rule express
- Congress special
- Home Rule special
- In this meet- Tilak demanded Congress working committee – to be formed within congress but the moderates turned it down

Q. Significance ?

- After 10 years extremists allowed entry in congress
- More than 1000 delegates attended
- Joint meeting of two leagues
- Muslim league-congress pact
- By Jan 1917 → popularising of Home Rule league

Q. Why the Congress & Muslim league had a pact ?

1909- Morely Minto reforms- separate electorates to Muslims
Congress opposed it out

By 1911- Muslims realised the British policy

Partition of Bengal annulled

1914- world war I- Turkey's position- Indian muslims offended due to khalifa' status

Entry of youth muslim leadership

- Abul Kalam Azad, Ali brothers
- Even congress leadership also suggested to come together
- Hence 1915- Bombay session- both congress & muslim league had session @ Bombay next to each other
- 1916- lucknow pact
- Both will present joint constitutional demands
- Congress will accept demand for separate electorates

Lucnkow Pact ?

Muslims to be given 1/3rd rep in government
System of weightage as per population in provinces
Communal veto- bill not be introduced if 3/4th members of that community opposes it

Const reforms-
Separation of power
50% Indian rep in legislative councils
Direct elections

Impact of this pact – both +ve and -ve
+ve impact- communal unity witnessed
No fear of majority dominating over minority
Impact in further INM- Non-cooperation movement

-ve impact :
No unity of masses, only political union
Congress accepted separate electorates- muslims seen as separate political identity
Muslims given rep. more than the population
Communal veto provision issue
Other communities also given separate electorates
Ultimately- communalism- separatism - Two-Nation theory



Home Rule Movement

- Govt. Reaction
- Banning of students
- Suppression
- June 1917 → Besant, wadia & Arundale arrested
- Renouncing of Knighthood
- S. Subramania Aiyar.
- Tilak → Passive Resistance
- Gandhi → collection of signature by
- S. Banker & Jamnadas Dwarkadas → 1000 Signatures
- By August 1917
- Release of Annie Besant
- Dec-1917 → Becomes the president of congress on Tilak's insistence
- Public Reaction

I will arrest everyone



Aaj se...sir.. Ka title nahi



leaders Joining Home Rule

M.M. Malaviya

M.A. Jinnah
Tej Bahadur Saprú

S.N. Banerjee
Motilal Nehru

August 1917-
Montague declaration -



Ab mein kya karu...!



No more andolan....



Passive Resistance Chalu rakho



By 1918 → Diffusing for Home Rule
Why

Moderates

- Pacified by the reforms talks
- Didn't attend congress sessions
- July 1918 reforms published

Tilak

- Wanted to continue with passive resistance
- Later on went to England for a legal case
- Valentine Chirol book Indian unrest
- Termed Tilak as the father of Indian Unrest

Annie Besant

- Left W/O support
- Leaders less

League Renamed as Swaraj Sabha

Q. Impact of Home Rule ?

Positives

1. Established link between the town ↔ the country
2. Shifting of movement
Initially, Only Educated classes were participating
Now, masses were participating
3. This mass of people → got trained for Gandhian style of politics
4. Lucknow Pact

In 1919- Government of India Act was passed

Q. Impact of Agitation?

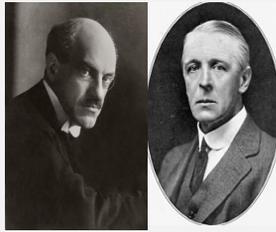
- Backbone
- Rural – Urban linkage
- Organisation
- Self Govt.
- Entry of Gandhi facilitated
- Lucknow Pact-1916



Government of India Act of 1919

Reasons – Circumstances ?

1. Previous so-called reforms
 Last Political reforms-
 In the year 1909
 Morley- Minto Reforms
 Disillusionment
 People not happy
 Not real representation



Reasons – Circumstances ?

2. Rise of Indian Nationalism
 Background of World War-I
 India helped Britain with men, money & material
 High expectations
 Britain demanded 1 million pound as war fund-
 Realesd to give Indian representation

Separate electorates

Revolutionary nationalism
 Passing of the Seditious Meetings Act
 Press Act
 Defence of India Act

3. Lucknow Pact- 1916
 Congress-Muslim league
 Muslims coming to mainstream
 Lucknow Pact- 1916- came up with joint scheme

4. Other developments
 Gopal Krishna Gokhale- after his death- 1917
 Publication of his documents
 demanding self government

Reasons – Circumstances ?

Immediate reason-

1916 onwards- Home Rule Movement-
 Arrest of Annie Besant in 1917

Round table scheme- group
 formed by british
 Lionel Curtis & Williams Duke-
 They felt that extension of elected majorities without
 power/responsibilities would
 create permanent opposition

20 August 1917- Montague Declaration- the policy of His Majesty's government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire

They gave the idea of "dyarchy"

Immediate reason-

November 1917- Montague visited India
 Discussed with viceroy
 Chelmsford & Indian leaders

Report on Indian
 Constitutional Reforms
Aka Mont-Ford Reforms- July 1918

Based on this- the
 Government of India Act 1919
 was passed

Bill drafted earlier- final bill
 was given royal assent in
 December 1919

Overall Conclusion-

Carrot & Stick Policy

Home Rule movement on
 Peak

August 1917- Lord
 Montague's Statement

July 1918- Announcement
 of Constitutional reforms

Passing of the Government
 of India Act, 1919

Indian Reaction to this reforms ?

August 1918- Bombay Special
 Session- Hasan Imam presided

Congress- Inadequate,
 unsatisfactory and disappointing

Indian Reaction to this reforms ?

Moderate leadership-
 SN Banerjee
 Indian Liberal Federation
 New party

Supported the Mont-ford report

Government Of India Act Of 1919



Provisions of the Act :

1. preamble- based on the Montague declaration

Changes in India

India to be part of the British empire
Responsible government is possible through
progressive reforms only

Changes in England

How to do that ?
Increasing association of Indians in every branch of
administration
Gradual development of self-governing institutions

Popular control- in local government
Provincial governments to be independent of
Government of India

Changes in England

Office of the Secretary of State for
India
Established in 1858-
Paid from the Indian exchequer
Even earlier- 1793 act also had this
provisions
In the form of Home Charges

Now the salary was not paid from
the Indian exchequer

Provisions of the Act :

Some functions given to the
High Commissioner for India

Agent of the Governor General
of India

Hence power of S-o-S
curtailed

It was to be paid by the British
Exchequer

Changes in India

Central Government

1. Central Executive
2. Central Legislature
3. Role of the Governor General

Changes ?

Provisions of the Act :

Provincial Government

1. Provincial Executive
2. Provincial Legislature
(Council)

Spheres of the government-
Demarcation of lists
Central lists
Provincial lists



Central Government

Changes in India

1. Central Executive

No significant change
Governor General of India- chief executive authority

Responsible to the British Parliament through
Secretary of State

Indian legislature ?

No role
Hence- unrepresentative government

Central Executive

Increase in Indian representation ?
(really)

Provisions of the Act :

Executive Council-
3 members out of 8 would be Indians

5 would be English origin members

Indian members-

Reality ?
Allotted portfolios like

Law
Education

Labour
Health
Industry

2. Central Legislature

Till now- Central assembly had only one house
But this act Introduced Bicameral legislature

Provisions of the Act :

Bicameral legislature
Two houses
Indian Legislative Assembly
Council of State

2. Central Legislature

Lower House- Indian Legislative Assembly – 3 years term
Total members- 145
Nominated- 42
Elected- 104

Provisions of the Act :

How to elect members ?
1909- Morely Minto- Indirect elections

1919- Mont-ford- Direct Elections

Communal electorates- 32 (32 Muslims+ 2 Sikhs)
52 General
20 Special- (7 landlords, 9 Europeans, 4 Indian
Commercial communities

Extension of Communal electorates
Seats distribution on the basis of
importance and not population
Eg., Bombay had more seats than madras

2. Central Legislature

Council of State- Upper House – 5 years term

Total 60 members
26 nominated by Governor General
34 elected- 1st time majority*

Provisions of the Act :

Direct elections-1st time

Supplementary questions allowed-
discussions taking place

But- Separate electorates extended to this
also

20- general
10 muslims
3 Europeans
1 sikh

Members called honorable
Women not allowed

Franchise restricted to elite classes

Government of India Act of 1919



Central Government

Role of the Governor General-
Given veto power over the legislatures

2 types

Can refuse to give assent to bills passed by the legislatures – overriding powers

Can also certify that bill was essential for safety, tranquility or interests of the British India
Hence even can pass a bill refused by the legislature

Provisions of the Act :

Ultimate interpretation –

It led to the responsive government but not a responsible government at centre

GGI+Council was not responsible to the legislature
They were irremovable

Some members became part of the committees- PAC-
Mr. Iyengar

Hence need to give response to the members

Provincial Government

1. Provincial Executive
2. Provincial Legislature (Council)

Aim- decentralisation and devolution of powers

Provinces given some freedom from central control
Powers of provinces defined in 'devolution rules'

Spheres of the government-
Demarcation of lists
Central lists
Provincial lists

Legislative Devolution
Creation of 2 lists

Central list

Foreign Affairs, Political Relations, Defence, Communications, Post and Telegraph, Public Debt, Tariff and Customs, Patents, Currency,

Provincial list

Local Self Government, Public Health and Sanitation, Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Land Revenue Administration, Forests, Water Supply, Famine Relief, Law and Order,

Provincial subjects

Transferred

Reserved

Provincial Executive- ? Dyarchy ?

Provincial lists divided into two parts-

Transferred Subjects
Reserved Subjects

Objective :

To give representation to people
But issue of political backwardness and administrative inexperience
Hence the Dyarchy

Reserved list :

Governor + Executive council

who were the councillors ?
Nominated by the governor
Not responsible to the leg.
4 in numbers

Dyarchy ?

Reserved lists :

Land Revenue
Police, Justice
Printing Press, Pension
Irrigation & Waterways
Electricity, Mines
Factories

Transferred list :

Governor & Ministers
Administered the subjects

Governor was having the last word

Dyarchy ?

Transferred lists :

Local self government
Health
Education (selective)
Agriculture (limited)
Public works
Libraries
Cooperatives
Veterinary , fisheries
Industries- weights & measures
Religious & Charitable endowments
Public entertainments



Provincial Government- Dyarchy ?

Role of the Governor ?

Link between the two parts

Executive councillors

Ministers

Instrument of Instructions-
documents

Special responsibilities of the
governor-

Application of the Act- Provinces

Bengal

Madras

Bombay

UP

Punjab

Bihar

Odissa

CP

Assam

Later on to Burma & NWFP- 1923

Provincial Legislature- Council

Why introduced-
Responsible Government

Unicameral legislature
Called as Legislative
Council

Members- Direct election

Separate electorates in
provinces also
Sikhs- Punjab
Non Brahmins- South
(*Justice party)

Special Constituencies-
Universities, landlords,
Chambers of voters

Size of the council-
Varied from province to
province

3 years duration of the
council
Council can be dissolved by
the Governor of the
province

Voters criteria

Residency, property rights
Tax payers-
Receipt of military
pension

Narrow franchise
Hardly 5% of the people
had voting rights

**Members in
Legislative Council ?**

Governors Executive
Council
Elected members of
the Council
Nominated Members

Issue ?

Central control over provincial
legislation continued
Any provincial law passed had to be
sent to the GGI – can veto
After GGI's veto- the copy was sent to
Secretary of State- he can also veto

Where was responsible government –
centre ?

Extension of separate electorates –
towards communalism

Special power of the governors- hence
no responsible government
Dyarchy- failed system.



Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Interference in reserved and transferred subjects

How come division of administration works

How to compartmentalise the lists – cant have watertight arrangements

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Interference in reserved and transferred subjects

Eg. Agriculture- Land Revenue, Irrigation

Education- European & Anglo Indian

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Control by the Reserved list over Transfer list

Finance- Reserved subject
Industry- transferred subject
Reserved departments got the funding

While others didn't got anything

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Issue between the Bureaucracy and Ministers

Indian Civil Services officials Appointed by the Secretary of State

No responsibility with the ministers

Direct access to the Governor
Privilege and elitist attitude
Remained defiant
Ministers had no control

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Role of Ministers ?

No important portfolio given
Appointed by the governors
Dismissed by the governors

Seen more as advisors

Made to serve two masters-
Governor
Legislature

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Role of Ministers ?

Weak position

Governor had overriding powers
No joint responsibility of minister

They were selected on individual basis

Issue – Dyarchy – Failed System ?

Congress reaction- didn't accepted it

Hence the ministers came from smaller political organisations
They feared no confidence motion
Couldn't work for the people

It only required minister to flatter the government

Overall Indians unhappy

This was seen as a lollipop

Significance of the GoI 1919 Act ?

After 10 years- guaranteed future reforms
Mentioned as a part of statutory acts
Indians included in development of self government institutions
Establishment of a public service commission

Indians can rule and administer- myth broken

Indians trained in parliamentary system
Transition zone for future reforms



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