

**COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN
INDIAN HISTORY**

INDIAN REACTION

REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM- PHASE 1

GHADAR MOVEMENT

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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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- **Revolutionary Nationalism**

Social Economic Political



Revolutionary Activities

Q. – Focus areas :

- Name of revolutionary
- Institution/organisation
- Conspiracy cases associated
- Book/magazine/publication
- linkages

Q. Causes behind the Activities- why ?

Came up in 2 phases

Phase – I
1900 - 1915

Phase – II
1922 - 1930

Swadeshi Movement



Political Vacuum

Failure of Moderates

Failure of Extremists

Reactionary Policies

- Revolutionary Activities- Within India & Outside also

1. Bombay
2. Bengal
3. N. India
4. Abroad

- Origin on Bombay

- Origin on Bombay
1879

Vashudev Balwant Phadke
Ramoshi peasant revolt

'pampered clerk' in British employment

- joined the Military Finance
rejected his leave application to see his dying mother
Motivation : Lectures by Justice Madhavrao Ranade and Dadabhai Naoroji

- Trigger- Deccan famine between 1870 and 1878

- Phadke, with Waman Prabhakar Bhawe and Laxman Narhar Indapurkar, set up the Poona Native Institution in 1874

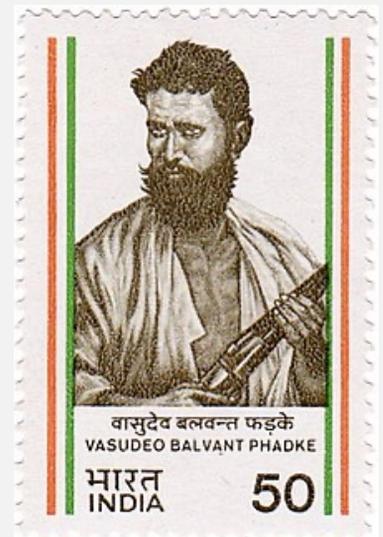
- Aim was swaraj and their strategy was to disrupt government activities, spread mayhem and panic, and embolden thousands of other Indians to take up arms against foreign rule

- Phadke caught in 1879- sent to prison

- Later on sent to Aden (Yemen) tried to escape but caught

- Impact can be seen in later revolutionaries- Chapekar brothers 1897- assassination of Rand

- Also inspired Bankim Chandra Chatterjee to write Anand Math



- By 1880s & 1890s

- Rise of Tilak

- Aggressive writing in press



June
1897

- Rand Murder → Chapekar brothers
- Why?
- Plague in Poone
- Epidemic Declared
- Plague committee → W.C.Rand(ICS)
- Started insulting people
- Chapekar brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna
- ∴ Chapekar brothers killed rand & Ayrest
- Both were hanged
- Vasudev Chapekar along with his friends killed the witness- later on Vasudev Chapekar was also hanged



- Sirdar Balvant Ramchandra Natu and his brother were deported in 1897 without trial for supporting the chapekar brothers

- Tilak – Kesari & Maratha
- Historical writing
- Bhagawat Gita
- Tilak jailed for 18 months

By 1899

- Rise of Vinayak Savarkar & Ganesh Savaekar.
- Establishment of Mitra Mela, Studied @ fergusson college
- Facinated by young Italy → Mazzini → Guirella warfare
- By 1904 Abhinav Bharat



By 1906

- Went to London @ India house
- Fellowship by- Pandit Shyamji Krishna Verma
- Foundation of → Free India society
- Learning Guerilla warfare, bomb making Art.
- Books-Mazzini Charitra, Indian war of Independence (based on 1857)



- Meeting with Gandhi

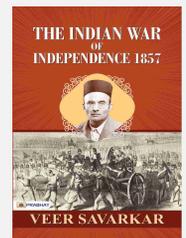
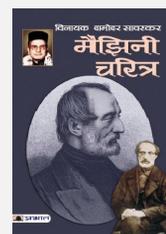
Shyamji → Paris, Geneva



July 1909 - Murder of Curzon wylie → by Madanlal Dhingra

By December 1909

- Shooting Down @ DM Jackson by Anant Kanhere
- DM of Nasik – Jackson insulted Ganesh Savarkar
- ∴ Anant Kanhere shot him
- Pistol sent from London by Vinayak Savarkar
- ∴ Savarkar arrested & Imprisoned → Andamans (1910)



Vinayak Damodar Savarkar (1883-1966)

May 28, 1883 Born in Bhagur village in Nashik, Maharashtra
1892 Mother, Radhabai, dies
1898 Father, Damodarpan, dies
1900 Found Mitra Mela, a secret revolutionary society
March 1, 1901 Marries Yamuna
January 24, 1902 Joins Fergusson College, Pune
May 1904 Found Abhinav Bharat
December 1905 Passes BA examination

June 1906 Leaves for London
May 1909 Clears bar examination, but permission to practise is denied
June 1909 Madan Lal Dhingra, a member of Abhinav Bharat, kills Sir Curzon Wylie in London
March 13, 1910 Arrested on arrival in London from Paris
July 8, 1910 Escapes through the port hole of the SS Morea

while being taken to India
December 24, 1910 Sentenced to transportation for life
January 31, 1911 Sentenced again to transportation for life
July 4, 1911 Reaches Cellular Jail in Andaman
May 21, 1921 Brought back to mainland India
1921-1923 Lodged at Yerwada and Ratnagiri jails
January 6, 1924 Released on the condition

of not participating in politics
January 7, 1925 Daughter Prabhati is born
March 17, 1928 Son Vishwas is born
November 16, 1930 Organises an inter-caste dining
February 25, 1931 Helps establish Patit Pavan Mandir
December 10, 1937 Elected as president of Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha
February 5, 1948 Arrested under the Preventive Detention Act after Gandhi's murder

February 10, 1949 Acquitted in Gandhi murder case
April 4, 1950 Arrested in Belgium on the arrival of Pakistani prime minister Liaquat Ali Khan in Delhi
November 8, 1963 Wife, Yamuna, dies
February 1, 1966 Decides to fast unto death
February 26, 1966 Dies at the age of 82



Q. Working of Yugantar Group (1906 onwards)

- Muzzaffapur (1908)
- Notorious Judge → Kingsford
- Prafull Chaki & Khudiram Bose thought of killing him
- Threw bomb on horse carriage
- But, due to some mis-information
- The bomb was thrown on Mr.Kennedy's carriage
- Killing of Two Kennedy sisters
- Praful Chaki – Shot Himself
- Khudiram Bose – hanged
- Now police investigation → who made this bomb

- Bomb made @ Alipore (Maniktala Gardens)
- ∴ Arrest of 34 persons
- Ghose Brothers
- Barindra – Deported @ cellular
- Aurobindo – Depended by CR Das
- During trial many investigations & witness also shot dead
- Narendra gosain (approver) – 1909
- Shamsul Aslam (Dysp) killed @ court premises – 1910
- Jatin & other Arrested- to wage war against the King and tampering with the loyalty of Indian soldiers
- Later on by 1911, jatin released by lack of Evidence.

KHUDIRAM BOSE
(December 3, 1889-11 August 1908)



Khudiram Bose was one of the youngest revolutionaries in the Indian Independence Movement

At the nascent age of 16, Bose defied the police, planted bombs near police stations and targeted government officials.

Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki were tasked with the murder of Kingsford, the magistrate of Muzzaffarpur, Bihar.

His attempt to murder Kingsford however was unsuccessful as the carriage he targeted was occupied by someone else

Sentenced to death for murder, he was hanged at the age of 18.



By 1911 – Annulment of partition → Bengal

- Shifting of capital to Delhi
- Ras Behari Bose, Basant kumar Biswas
- Role also played by Sachin Sanyal
- Throwing bomb @ Viceroy Hardinge
- Master Amir Chand, Awadh Bihari, Bal Mukund along with Biswas were hanged – **Delhi Conspiracy**



- 1915 → Ras Behari Bose will take part in Ghadar
- Later on went to Japan, settled there
- Hotel restaurant opening

1942 – Established Indian Independence League

- Given – Order of the rising Sun
- Took part in forming In a – 1943

- By 1914 WW-I- Zimmerman plan
- Bagha Jatin & Ras Baheri Bose (Bengal)
- Virendranath Chatopadhyay (Germany)
- Berlin Committee

Indo – German Plot (Hindu-German Plot)

- Fund Raising Done by Dacoity- 'taxicab dacoities and boat dacoities

- Police came to know @ Arms Delivery
- Encounter @ Balasore, Bagha injured later on died.

ORDER OF THE RISING SUN
Rashbehari Bose
(25 May 1886 – 21 Jan 1945)



Key organiser of Ghadar revolution that aimed to attack the British army.

Activated the Indian independence struggle in abroad. Persuaded the Japanese authorities to support and stand by the Indian nationalists.

Performed a key role in establishing Indian Independence League.

1943, handed over the charge of Azad Hind Fauj to Subhas Chandra Bose.

Played a crucial role in organising the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj).

Attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge by throwing a bomb at his parade in Delhi on December 23, 1912.

Japanese government honoured him with the "Order of the Rising Sun".

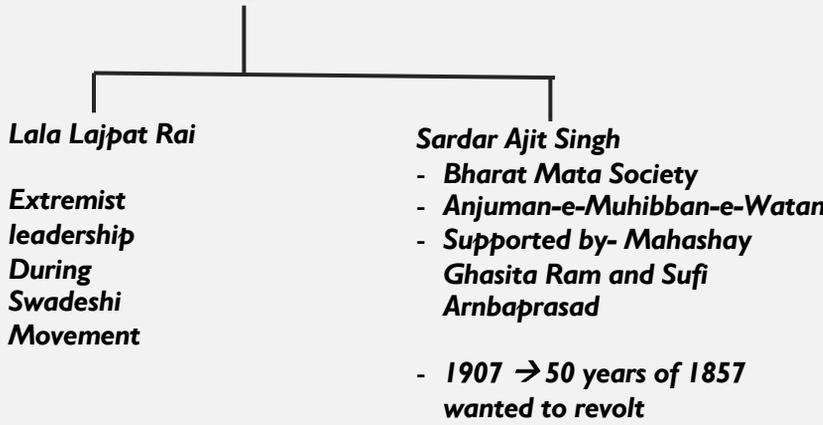
PRASAR BHARATI @prasarbharati





Q. Punjab & N. India

- **Punjab canal colony Act – Bari Doab**
 - Land given to new settlers
 - Later on law changed-
- ∴ Reaction from public – Leaders



Both were arrested in 1907 but released later on released Later on, Ashes bought back in 2003.

Madras- Impact of VO Chidambaram Pillai

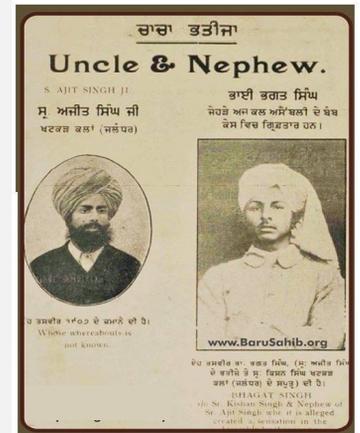
Vanchinathan Iyer- Tamil revolutionary Ashe (DM of Tirunelveli) was shot by him Why- because Ashe had fired at crowd who were protesting against the government

VVS Aiyer- mento to Vanchi revolutionary associated with VD Savarkar's Abhinav Bharat (Bharat Mata Association)

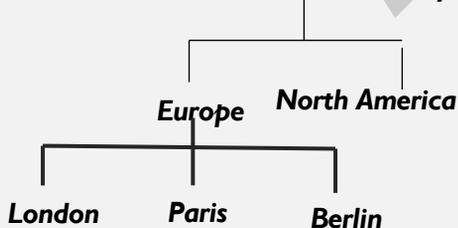


Pagdi Sambhal Movement (1907)

- March 1907, Banke Dyal
- Rai Chand Falan, Bhai parmanand arrested along with **Lala Hardayal**



Outside India → Revolutionary Activities

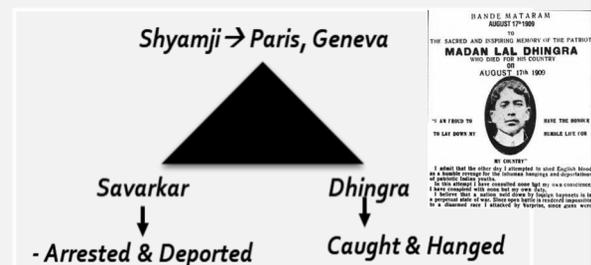


- I. London – Shyamji Krishna Verma**
- Belonged to Kathiawar, Gujarat
 - Qualified Law, Cambridge
 - Worked as Diwan in princely states
 - By 1905 → Went back to England
 - Formation of India House Indian Home rule society



Q. India House work?

- Serve as residence of Indian students
- Promote nationalism
- Published journal → **The Indian socio-logist**
- Students – V.D. Savarkar Madanlal Dhingra, Lala Hardayal
- 1909 – Murder of William Curzon Wylie





2. Paris

- Madam Bhikhaji Gama
- Worked as Pol. Sec. to Dadabhai Naoroji
- Welcome the formation of India house
- Relocated to paris India society
- Newspaper Vande Matram
- Also “Madan’s” talwar
- Took part in second international @ stuttgart, Germany
- Represented first flag
- Was asked for extradition but the French refused



3. Berlin

- Virendranath Catopadhyay
- Founding of Berlin committee
- Rename → Indian Independence Committee
- Supported by Lala Hardayal & Bupendranath Dutta
- Champakraman Pillai
- Indo – German Plot.
- Sending weapons to Bagha Jatin



By 1915- the course of INM had changed-
 World War-I had started
 Gandhi had just came back from Africa
 The revolutionary activities were suppressed
 Also Indo-German Plot was planned (*Already discussed)
 Mutiny at Singapore also took place in 1915

But once again the Revolutnaries raised up the voice In North
 America- Ghadar Movement
 It also started a political activity- Home Rule Movement

Q. Nationalist response during war?

Hum bhi support karte hain....Swaraj milega na...!



Ek mauka aur diya



Loha garam hai...mar do hathoda



Effects can also be seen → Scattered Revolts & Mutinies

Berlin Committee in Europe

Scattered Mutiny by Indian Soldiers → Singapore

Ghadar Movement



The Ghadar

- Origin
- Leaders
- Impact
- How it Began?
- International movements



- How it Began- Origin & Background
- By 1907 – Anushilan Samiti in Bengal
- Sending TarakNath Das & G.D.kumar to North America

Free Hindustan

Swadesh Sevak Home

- North America
- Punjabi Migrants
- Settled @ west coast
- Canada & USA (Map)
- Not accepted by local people
- Laws passed for not allowing migrants to own property
- ∴ Got together – Started political Activity



- Circular – E – Azadi by Ramnath puri
- Issued during the Swadeshi Movement
- By 1910 → Vancouver authorities pressurized Hence they shifted to seattle → United India house
- By 1913, Bhagwan Singh → Preached violent overthrow of British
- Coming of the Lala Hardayal



- Lala Hardayal
- Punjabi Family
- St. Stephen → Sanskrit education
- Cleared ICS, but turned down
- Wrote Against British
- 1909 → Went to Paris met came wrote in Vande Matram
- Came in contact with an Samajist
- Went to USA,
- Set up Guru Gobind Singh Sahib educational scholarship- same as India House (London)
- By 1911- came to know about bomb case on viceroy hardinge
- Hence started Nalanda club for students

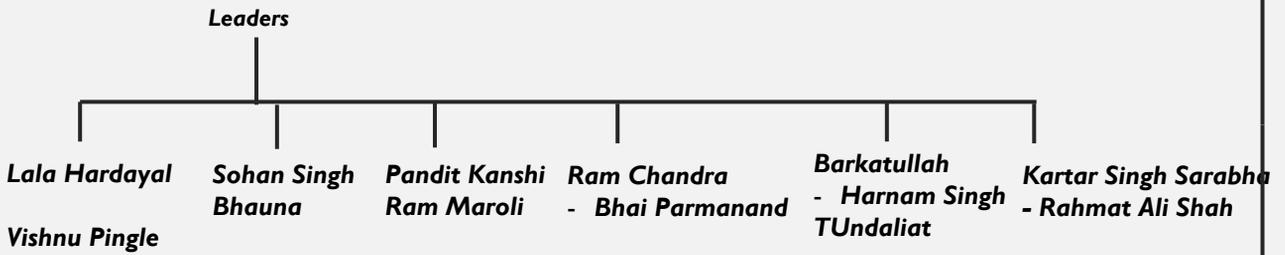


- Also involved in Industrial workers World
- By 1913- went to Portland
- Establishment of Hind Association @ pacific coast
- Sohan Singh Bhakana (President)
- Lala Hardya (Secretary)
- Highlighted need to fight against the british- armed revolt
- crowd funding raised \$10k
- Hq named as yugantar ashram
- News paper started- The Ghadar (Revolution) & formation of Hindustan Ghadar Party @ San Francisco



The Ghadar

- By May 1913 – Lala Hardayal Founded
- Meeting @ Portland (Map)
- Hindi Association | Pacific coast Hindustan Association



- Public meeting, collection of funds - \$ 10k
- Establishment of yugantar Ashram @ San Francisco
- Starting of weekly newspaper → Ghadar
- By Nov. 1913 → Hindi Association → Renamed → Hindustan Ghadar Party

Ramchandra, Bhai Parmanand,



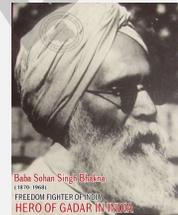
Barkatullah



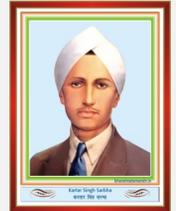
Bhagwan Singh



Lala Hardayal

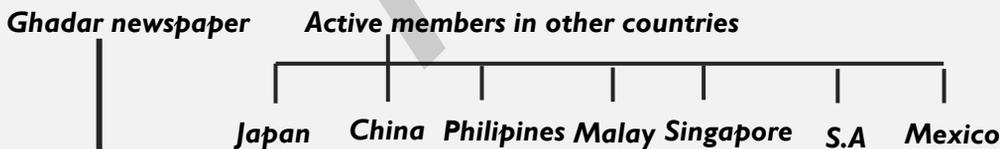


Sohan Singh Bhakna

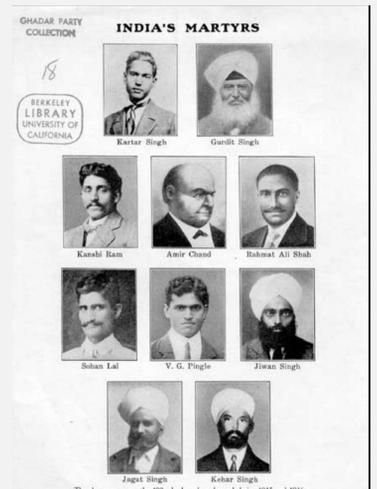
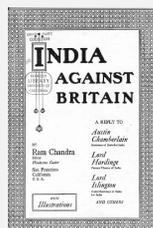


Kartar Singh Sarabha

intended to bring about a revolt in India



- Published in newspaper → war against British
- Urdu & Gurumukhi - Strong Patriotism
- Amgrezi Raj Ka Dushman - “Angrezi Raj Ka Kalha Chitta”
- Ghadar Di Goonj
- Writings in poems.....
- Recalling the Revolt of 1857.....





intended to bring about a revolt in India

Kranti layenge....

Q. The Ghadar programme?

- organize assassinations of officials
- Publish revolutionary and anti-imperialist literature
- work among Indian troops stationed abroad

procure arms and bring about a simultaneous revolt in all British colonies



Indian migrants carry message of ghadar back to country
 Ideas propagated in Newspaper title 'Angrezi Raj ka Kaccha Chittha'

14 points mentioned about impact of colonialism on India

Revive the spirit of 1857 revolt- called the leadership as lions

By 194 September- conditions emerged in the background for the revolt -

1. Arrest of Lala Hardayal & Escape to Switzerland

Continued to fight from Berlin- met Verdranath Chaterjee
 Indo-German plot

Died in 1939



2. World – War – I



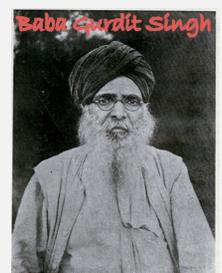
3. Komagata Maru



Revolutionaries were encouraged by above events in 1914

The Komagata maru incident

Name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Yokohama(Japan)- Hongkong- Singapore -Vancouver



Revenge of Bhai Mewa Singh





The Komagata maru incident

Name of a ship which was carrying 370 passengers, mainly Sikh and Punjabi Muslim would-be immigrants, from Yokohama(Japan)- Hongkong-Singapore -Vancouver

Were turned back by Canadian authorities after two months of privation and uncertainty

British Interference in Canadian affairs

'Shore Committee' was formed in Vancouver led by Hussain Rahim, Sohan Lal Pathak and Balwant Singh to fight for the rights of the immigrants

In between, Start of WWI

British order for ship to return to India

Ship finally anchored at Calcutta in 27 , September 1914

Inmates refused to board the Punjab-bound train

Police Action →22 got killed

Ghadarites got infuriated, time to take on the British

Q. Impact of this Komagata Maru –

Triggering of the Ghadarites-

They saw this opportunity as Britain was involed in a difficulty

Ghadarites planned to come back to India & forment a revolt by winning over Indian soldier stationed outside India

Convince Indian masses in who are outside India & enter India- Punjab

Kartar Singh Saraba. and Raghubar Dayal Gupta left for India

British Intelligence → CID

Major leaders were arrested- 1st Lahore Conspiracy Case

The Defence of India Act passed, in March 1915

Ras Behari Bose → fled to Japan

End of Ghadar Movement

**Raja Mahendraprat & Barkatullah → Afghanistan
Exile Govt Formed**

Outcome of the Ghadar ?

**Berlin Committee *
Singapore Mutiny**



Barkatullah, Bhagwan Singh, Ram Chandra and Sohan Singh Bhakna raised voice in USA

**By 1914 end- more than 8000 returned back
Many of them were detained- 3000**

**Bceause of the lukewarm response of Indian masses
Also the Gurudwara comittes- Khalsa diwan supported the British**

**By 1915- Ghadarites tried for last time
Sachin Sanyal, Visnu Pingle asked Ras Behari Bose to lead the Ghadar movement**

21 Feb 1915- decided as final date



The above are among the 5000 who have been imprisoned for life during 1915 and 1916.



Assessment of Ghadar??

Positive

Achievement → Ideology level → based on modern ideals- liberty, equality & fraternity

Enriched militant nationalism with a completely secular approach- slogan Vande Matram

Punjabi- hindu, sikh & muslims, leaders from Bengal to Maharashtra

Soahn Singh Bhakna motivated Bhagat Singh

Militarily, it failed- Q. Why?

lacked an organized and sustained leadership- miscalculated the readiness of the people

Lala Hardayal → couldn't lead from Europe- far away land

preparation required at every level—organisational, ideological, financial and tactical strategic

British came up heavily on the ghadarites

Singapore Mutiny- Why & When ?

February 15, 1915

Punjabi Muslim 5th Light Infantry and

36th Sikh battalion

Jamadar Chisti Khan,

Jamadar Abdul Gani and

Subedar Daud Khan

Kassim Mansoor, a Gujarati Muslim coffee-shop owner

supposed to leave for Hong Kong by 16 February 1915

But rumors- they will be sent to fight against the

Turkey (Islamic Caliphate)

Provoked by the German Prisoners

15 February →

the British authorities were surprised because it was a public holiday

Government's Strategy to curb the Revolutionary Activities ?

Different Legislations were enacted

The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1907

The Explosives Substances Act 1908

The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908

The Newspaper (Incitement to Offences Act) 1908

The Press Act 1910

The Defence of India Rules 1915

THE SINGAPORE EMEUTE.

MADRAS, April 16.

On the evening of March 23rd, in the presence of an immense concourse of people, outside the jail walls of Singapore and on the site of the old execution ground, the sentences of the court-martial upon the native officers and men of the 5th Light Infantry and the Malay States Guides for complicity in the recent mutiny were carried out. The statement was read out that the five men: (Subadar Dunde Khan; Jemadar Chisti Khan; 1890, Havildar Rahmad Ali, 2311, Sepoy Hakim Ali and 2184 Havildar Abdul Ghanny) who had been found guilty of stirring up and joining in the mutiny and sentenced to death by being shot to death were all men of the Indian army, who had broken their oath as soldiers of His Majesty the King. The condemned men were then marched on to the place of execution, where the sentences were carried out.

47 mutineers were executed, including two Indian officers, six havildars and 39 sepoy.

By 1915- majority of the revolutionaries were repressed

Gandhi had entered into INM

CR Das also diverted the Youth of Bengal to mainstream movement

Sachin Sanyal became underground

But by 1920's NCM was not attractive

Revolutionaries were once gain active

SC Bose also started nurturing the youth once again

They took part in Revolutionary Phase- 2

They took part in Revolutionary Phase- 2



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