



B.A DEGREE HISTORY SEMESTER -V

**Core-X HY1545
MAKING OF INDIAN NATION**



MODULE-1

EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM

Causative factors for the rise of Indian nationalism

- The Influence of Political Unity Brought about by the British Rule
- The Impact of Western Education and Western Literature
- Effect of the Socio-religious Movements
- Influence of Historical Researches
- British Imperialism and Economic Distress
- Role of Indian Press and Literature
- Racial Arrogance and Oppression
- Reactionary Policies of the British
- External factors like the unification movements in Germany and Italy and American civil war.





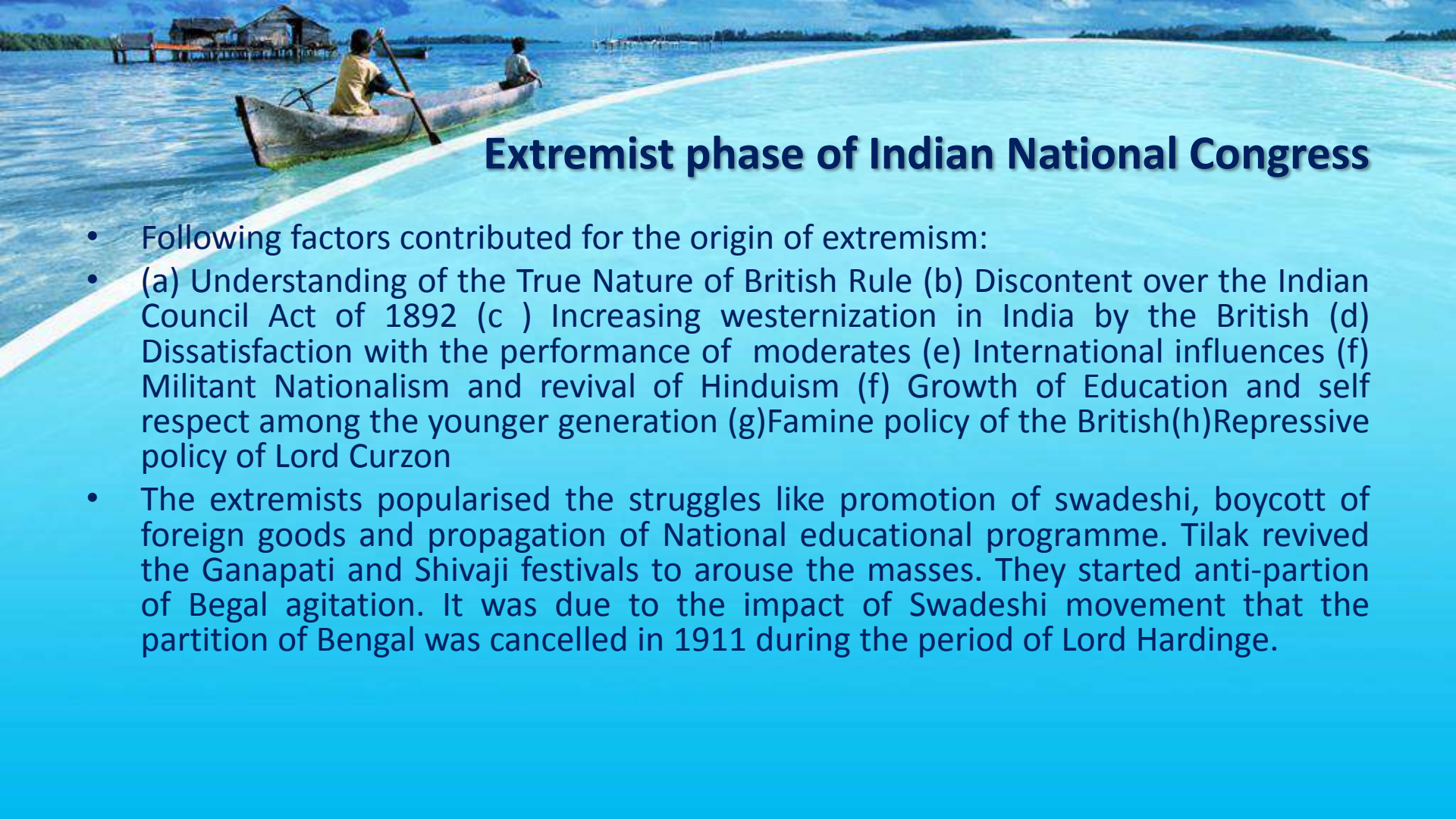
Theories on the foundation of Indian National Congress

- ❖ Safety Valve theory says that INC was founded by A.O Hume. with the official direction of Lord Dufferin as a safety valve for the rising discontent of Indian people.
- ❖ W.C Banerjee argued that the Congress was really the work of Dufferin, the Viceroy of India.
- ❖ According to Lajpat Rai” Indian national Congress was the product of Dufferin and it was started for saving the British empire.
- ❖ Sundararaman says that the idea of Hume was to found the organization in England but Dufferin suggested to found in India.
- ❖ Nand Lal Chaterjee opined that it was the product of Russo- Phobia of the British who feared a Russian attack in India.
- ❖ Reghunath Rao and N.N Sen says it as the successor of theosophical society.



Moderate phase of Indian National Congress

- The history of the Congress in the first 20 years from 1885 to 1905 was the history of the moderates. They had faith in the British sense of justice and fairplay. Loyalty to the British crown was the keynote of their policy. They tried to mould British public opinion in their favour.
- They put forward the demands like (a) Constitutional Reforms (b) Economic Reforms (c) Administrative demands like Indianization of public services, Enquiry into the Indian administration by a royal commission, Abolition of the Secretary of State, Expansion of legislative councils, Holding of ICS in India, Reduction of military expenditure, Indian representation in public service, Moderate taxation and curtailing the drain of wealth.
- They represented the most progressive forces of the time and succeeded in creating British public opinion in India's favour.



Extremist phase of Indian National Congress

- Following factors contributed for the origin of extremism:
- (a) Understanding of the True Nature of British Rule (b) Discontent over the Indian Council Act of 1892 (c) Increasing westernization in India by the British (d) Dissatisfaction with the performance of moderates (e) International influences (f) Militant Nationalism and revival of Hinduism (f) Growth of Education and self respect among the younger generation (g)Famine policy of the British(h)Repressive policy of Lord Curzon
- The extremists popularised the struggles like promotion of swadeshi, boycott of foreign goods and propagation of National educational programme. Tilak revived the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to arouse the masses. They started anti-partion of Begal agitation. It was due to the impact of Swadeshi movement that the partition of Bengal was cancelled in 1911 during the period of Lord Hardinge.



Minto-Morley Reforms Act of 1909

- The salient features of the act include (a) Expansion of the Legislative Councils (b) Introduction of communal representation by creating separate electorates for the Indian Muslims (c) Empowered the members to discuss the budget and move resolutions before it was approved (d) The members given right to discuss matters of the public interest.
- The limitations of the Act include (a) Though non-official majority was given in the Provincial Councils there was no real majority of those who represented the people (b) The position of the Governor- General remained unchanged and his veto power remained undiluted (c) narrow franchises, indirect elections, limited powers of the Legislative Councils ushered a complete irresponsible government (d) The Act added new political problem with the introduction of the separate electorate system.



MODULE-2 ADVENT OF GANDHI



Major Techniques of struggle adopted by Gandhi

- The major techniques of struggle adopted by Gandhi in South Africa and India include (a) Satyagraha (b) Non Violence or Ahimsa (c) Non-cooperation (d) Civil Disobedience (e) Swadeshi and Boycott (f) Fasting (g) Strike (h) Passive resistance.
- The major satyagraha movements led by Gandhi in India before starting Non Cooperation movement include (a) Champaran Satyagraha (b) Ahmedabad Mill Strike (c) Kheda Satyagraha (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha



Non Cooperation movement and its features

- The major causes for Non Cooperation movement include (a) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Resultant Punjab Disturbances (b) Reaction against Rowlatt Act (c) Dissatisfaction with Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (d) Khilafat issue
- The movement was launched on 1st August 1920. Features of the Movement include (a) Change in the goal of struggle from self government to swaraj (b) membership fee of the Congress reduced to 4 annas (c) educational boycott (d) Boycott of law courts (e) Surrender of titles and honours (f) Boycott of foreign goods (g) Establishment of National educational institutions (h) promotion of swadeshi (i) Picketing of liquor shops (j) Hindu-Muslim harmony (k) Promotion of charka and khadi (l) starting of Tilak Swaraj fund collection.
- Following the Chauri Chaura incident the movement was withdrawn on 5th February 1922 .



Rise and fall of Swaraj Party

- The reasons for the origin include (a) The premature termination of the Non-Co-operation Movement (b) Imprisonment of Gandhi (c) Idea to work within the Council and through it serve the people
- Came into being on 1 January 1923. C. R. Das was the President. Motilal Nehru was the Secretary. The First conference held in the house of Motilal Nehru. The immediate objective became the attainment of Dominion Status.
- The objectives include (a) To contest the election (b) To oppose the measures of the Government (c) To move resolutions for the help of the people
- In the provincial election of 1923 won majority in the Central Province, dominant Position in Bengal and U.P and got 45 out of 145 in Central Legislature and defeated the Liberals
- Activities include (a) outvoted the Govt. in the Central Assembly and Provincial Councils (b) Attacked the repressive policy of the Govt. (c) Presented annual budgets (d) demanded the Round Table Conference (e) exposed the hollowness of the Act of 1919.
- Due to the internal dissensions and growth of communalism the party declined in due course and merged with the Congress later.



Simon Commission-1927

- The background for the appointment of the commission include (a) Section 84(a) of the Govt. of India Act of 1919 provided for the appointment (b) To study the working of Diarchy and growth of education (c) Pressure of the Swarajists.
- Structure of the commission- (a) Royal Commission headed by John Simon an eminent Lawyer of England (b) Consisted of Seven members of the British Parliament (c) All white commission and no Indian was included
- Attitude of Indians- (a) I.N.C and other political parties decided to boycott the commission (b) When the commission landed in Bombay in on 7 February 1928 a hartal was observed all over India (c) Commission was welcomed with black flags and the slogans of “Go back Simon”(d) Lajpat Rai was beaten at Lahore and died a few weeks later
- Recommendations- (a) Dyarchy would be abolished in the Provinces and Provincial autonomy should be introduced (b) Governors had to retain certain special powers (c)A federal govt. was recommended in the centre (d) Franchise extended and legislatures enlarged (d) Separation of Burma from India and Sindh from Bombay (e) A round table conference to be convened to settle the issues with Indians.

Nehru Report-1928

- The back ground-(a) The stiff opposition to the Simon Commission by the Indians (b) Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India challenged the Indians to frame a constitution acceptable to all parties (c) The congress leaders accepted the challenge and took the lead in evolving a national consensus on the subject (d) An All Party Conference was held at Delhi in February 1928 under the Presidentship of M.A Ansari (e) It decided to recommend a constitution which guarantees the Responsible Government (f) It appointed a committee of 7 members under Motilal Nehru to frame the constitution.
- The committee submitted report on 10th August 1928. Recommendations include (a) Federal system of govt. with residuary powers vested in the centre (b) Federation would consist of British Indian Provinces and Indian States (c) Recommended a secular state (d) System of joint electorates with reservation of seats for the minorities(e) Bicameral legislature in the centre and single chambered legislature in the Provinces. But British govt. neglected the report.

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MODULE-3 EMERGENCE OF NEW FORCES

Emergence of Socialist Ideas

- The back ground-(a) Socialism made rapid strides in the 1930's in the wake of the Great economic depression (b) The development of socialist ideas in Europe had exercised great influence on the younger generation of India
- Leftwing Congress faction- (a) The Champion of socialist ideology and the socialistic pattern of Society was Nehru (b) He was supported by Jayaprakash Narayan, Ashok Mehta, Achyuth Patwardhan, Yusuf Mehrauli, Minoo Masani, S.M.Joshi, Sampuranand, N.G.Ranga and Subhash Chandra Bose.
- The All India Congress Socialist Party was established by the young radicals on 17 May 1934. The first conference of the organisation was held at Patna under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Dev.
- The socialist tendency made further inroads in the country with the growth of the Communist Party after 1935 under P.C. Joshi. From the very beginning the C.S.P were divided into three broad ideological currents- Marxism, Fabian Socialism and the current influenced by Gandhi. Despite the ideological diversity among the leaders the C.S.P as a whole accepted the basic identification of Socialism with Marxism.





All India Kisan Sabha

- The back ground-(a) N.G.Ranga of Andhra Pradesh, the leader of Provincial Riots Association extended the Kisan Movement to few other states (b) In April 1935 South Indian Federation of Peasants and Agricultural Labour was started with Ranga as Secretary and E.M.S Nambuthiripad as Assistant Secretary (c) In October 1935 a new organisation under the title All India Kisan Sabha was formed.
- The first session of All India Kisan Sabha was held at Lucknow in April 1936 under the presidentship of Swamy Shahajananda Saraswathy. Indulal Yajnik of Gujarat worked as Editor of the Kisan Bulletin.
- It demanded the abolition of Zamindar system, a graduated tax on agricultural incomes and cancellation of debts and full occupancy rights to all tenants.
- The activities included (a) the holding of peasant marches, the celebration of All India Kisan day(and Sept.1936) numerous local struggles (b) Various provincial bodies were created.
- All India Kisan Sabha to a certain extend succeeded in reflecting the sentiments and demands of the working class people in India

Peasant movements in Modern India

Following are the major peasant movements in Modern India: (1) The Indigo Revolt (1859-60). The Indigo revolt in Nadia district of Bengal in 1859 and was led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas (2) The Pabna Movement (1872-76). In the Yusufzahi Pargana of Pabna district, Bengal, an Agrarian League was formed in May 1873 (3) The Deccan Peasants Uprising (1875). It was against the corruption of the Marwari and Gujarati money lenders (4) The Punjab Peasants Discontent (1890-1900). The Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900 was passed to prohibited the sale and mortgage of lands from peasants to moneylenders. This gave Punjab peasants partial relief against oppressive land revenue demand by the authorities (5) The Champaran Satyagraha (1917). It was against the thinkathiya system in Bihar. It was started under Gandhi and backed by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar -ul-Huq, J.B. Kripalani, Mahadev Desai (6) The Kheda Satyagraha (1918). M. Gandhi along with Vallabhai Patel led it (7) The Moplah Rebellion (1921) (8) Tebhaga Movement (1946). It was led by Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha.





MODULE-4 TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

Cripps Mission 1942

- The back ground-(a) The British policy towards India underwent a change following quick victories by Japan in South East Asia and its capture of Burma (b) The U.S President Franklin.D.Roosevelt put pressure on Winston Churchill to come to some settlement with Indian leaders (c) The Congress leaders demanded to declare the war aims of the British and also demanded to declare India as an independent country
- The Cripp's Mission reached Delhi on 23rd March 1942. It was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. He was a member of the war cabinet and a leader of the House of Commons. He was well versed in Indian politics and close relations with Gandhi and Nehru.
- Cripp's Mission announced its proposals on 29th March 1942. It proposed that India would be granted Dominion status and the right to secede from the British Commonwealth of Nations. A Constituent Assembly would be formed after the war. The native states can secede from the Indian Union and form a government. Except defense all other departments were entrusted in Indian hands.





Subhash Bose and Indian National Army

- Subhash Bose popularly known as “Netaji” was a true patriot of India. He founded the Forward Block within the Congress in 1938. After the outbreak of the Second World War he toured India and exhorted the people to drive away the British from India
- He escaped to Russia through N.W.F.P and Afghanistan and then reached Germany. There Ribbentrop, the right-hand man of Hitler welcomed him.
- In February 1943 he went to Japan at the invitation of the Indian Independence League. On 5th July 1943 he took over the charge of I.I.L.
- The Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauz consisting mainly of Indian prisoners of war had been formed under the leadership of Captain Mohan Singh.
- On 28th October 1943 he announced the formation of the Azad Hind Government otherwise known as Provisional Government of Free India in Singapore with himself as its head. This govt. was recognised by countries like Germany, Italy and Japan
- Subhash Bose was said to be died in an aircraft accident at Taipei, Formosa on 18th August 1945 on his way to Tokyo

Mount Batten Plan

- The back ground- (a) The functioning of the Interim Government (b) League's decision to boycott the constituent assembly (c) Failure of the London Conference
- ❖ British decided to send Lord Mount Batten- (a) Last Viceroy and British Governor General (b) Grandson of Queen Victoria and second cousin of George VI(c) Exciting personality (d) Participated in the Second World War. Came along with his wife and daughter on 22 March 1947
- ❖ He made conversations with the Congress, League and Sikh leaders. League not ready for compromise with the Congress
- Prepared the partition scheme on 2 May 1947. Not acceptable to Nehru and Jinnah. V.P.Menon put forward a new scheme which was acceptable to all.
- Panjab and Bengal were partitioned on the basis of boundary line prepared by Cyrill Radcliff. Referendums to NWFP,Baluchistan and Sylhet.





Partition of India- Was it inevitable?

- The Partition of India in 1947 is one of the great forgotten tragedies of the 20th century.
- It occurred when India became independent from the British Empire and the territory was broken into India and Pakistan.
- India was divided by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer who had never visited the country before and had little time to grasp the social consequences of his decision.
- In the north-west of India, Punjab was divided in half, with half of it becoming Pakistan and the other half remaining in India.
- In 1940 A.D. in Lahore Sessions, the Muslims first of all placed their demand for Pakistan in very clear and main words and proposed to make a Muslim state by uniting the northwest and the eastern region.
- In 1941 A.D. of the time of the Madras Session Muhammad Ali Jinnah put forth the demand that the aim of the Muslim League was to establish an independent state in the north western and eastern provinces.

Partition of India- Was it inevitable?

- Both the Hindus and Muslims rejected the Cripps Plan in 1942 A.D. The Indian National Congress began the Quit India Movement but the Muslim League did not support it.
- As most of the prominent leaders of the congress were behind bars, the leaders of the Muslim League gave wide publicity to their demand for Pakistan.
- The Indian leaders were also in favour of the creation of Pakistan. The proposal of the cabinet Mission was first accepted by the Muslim League and the Congress since 1947 A.D. but soon the Muslim League rejected it and refused to take part in the Interim Govt.
- The Muslim League celebrated the 'Direct Action Day' on 16th July 1946 A.D. Hence the Hindu Muslim riots broke out in the country.
- The interim Govt, failed to control this situation hence the leaders of India accepted the proposal of Pakistan and thus the draft of Pakistan plan, also known as June plan or Mountbatten plan was put before the Congress and League. It was accepted by both the organizations.
- Thus the Act of 1947 A.D. was passed by the British Govt, and India was partitioned into two independent states, that is, the Indian Union and Pakistan on 15th August 1947 A.D.





Partition of India- Was it inevitable?

- Muslim League had its responsibility for the partition. A feeling of separatism had been inculcated in the minds of the Muslim masses by this organization
- But the answer to the question as to how partition became unavoidable is to be sought not only in the emergence of Muslim League and its demand for a sovereign Pakistan since March 1940 but also in British and Congress tactics which contributed to the rise of Muslim League and the solidification of its communal support.
- The process of separatism got a fillip after the introduction of separate electorate in 1909.
- The Congress refusal to admit Muslim League representatives to share in ministerial power in Uttar Pradesh in 1937 created much ill feeling in the minds of the Muslim League leaders. Here started the real rift.
- The outbreak of II world War came to the help of Jinnah and he exploited the British need for support of the Indian parties. He declared India as not a national state and proclaimed the demand for Pakistan in 1940. In the interim election of 1946 when the League secured 76 % of Muslim votes, the position of Jinnah became more safe. His Direct Action call on 29 July 1946 made the partition a necessity.

Partition of India- Was it inevitable?

- Although the Congress stood for a united India, it had its responsibility for the partition.
- By accepting the Congress-League Scheme(1916) and by snubbing the Muslim League on the question of composite government in U.P(1937) the Congress indirectly aided the creation of Pakistan
- Gandhiji was dead against partition. To avert it he proposed to make Jinnah the Prime Minister of India for the time being.
- But after the talks that he had with Jawaharlal Nehru and Mount Batten, nothing had been heard about this typical Gandhian scheme. Poor Gandhiji' s new mission was only to avoid bloodshed through the preaching of non-violence like Buddha and Mahavira.
- Had the Congress and Muslim League more accommodative, had the top leaders possessed the national interest than personal interest the partition of India could have been avoided in 1947.
- The partition was the result of a complex political situation that developed in India and cannot be attributed to one single factor or to one single person or to a particular policy, action, statement or decision





THANK YOU

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