



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

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Early Uprising against British rule, 1857 Revolt.

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## EARLY UPRISINGS AGAINST THE BRITISH RULE

### TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

<i>Chuar</i>	<i>(Midnapur, Bengal 1766- 1772 &amp; 1795-1816)</i>
<i>Hos</i>	<i>(Singhbhum 1820, 1822, &amp; 1832)</i>
<i>Kol</i>	<i>(Chottanagpur 1831-1832) led by BuddhuBhagat</i>
<i>Ahom</i>	<i>(Assam 1828-33) led by GomadharKonwar</i>
<i>Khasi</i>	<i>(Khasi Hills-Assam and Meghalaya 1829-32) led by Triat Singh and Bar Manik.</i>
<i>Bhills</i>	<i>Khandesh 1817-19, 1825, 1831, 1847) led by Sewaram against the company owing to agrarian hardship</i>
<i>Kolis</i>	<i>(Sahyadri Hills-Gujarat-Maharashtra 1824, 1829, 1839, 1844-48)</i>
<i>Koyas</i>	<i>Rampa Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh (1840, 1845, 1858, 1861-62, 1879, 1880, 1896, 1916, 1922-24). In 1922-24 led by Alluri Sitarmaraju.</i>
<i>Santals</i>	<i>(Rajmahal Hills-SanthalPargana, Bihar 1855-56) led by Sindhu and Kanhu.</i>
<i>Naikda</i>	<i>(PanchMahals-Gujarat 1858-59 and 1868) led by Rup Singh and JoriaBhagat</i>
<i>Kacha Naga</i>	<i>(Cachar-Assam 1882) led by Sambhudam</i>
<i>Mundas</i>	<i>Chotanagpur 1899-90. Known as ulgulan led by Birsa Munda against the erosion of their Kuntkatti land system, recruitment of forced labour (Beth-Begar) and against the activities of the Christian missionary. They attacked churches and police station</i>
<i>Bhils</i>	<i>(Banswara, SuthiDungarpur-Rajasthan 1913) led by Govindu Guru</i>

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<i>Kukis</i>	<i>(Manipur 1917-19) led by Jadonang</i>
<i>Ramoshi</i>	<i>In 1822-29, they rose against deposition of Raja Pratap Singh of Satara in 1839</i>
<i>Chanchus</i>	<i>(1921-22) in Andhra Pradesh.</i>
<i>Pahariyas</i>	<i>The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778</i>
<i>Kharwar</i>	<i>The Kharwars of Bihar in the 1870s.</i>
<i>Bhuyan and Juang</i>	<i>The first uprising of 1867-68 was under the leadership of Rata Nayak</i>
<i>Singphos</i>	<i>Assam in early 1830</i>
<i>Zeliangsong</i>	<i>The Zeliangsong Movement of the Manipur Nagar was launched by the Zemi, Liangmei and Rongmei</i>
<i>Naga</i>	<i>Under Jodanang (1905-31). The other leader was Gaidinliu who fed the Heraka cult.</i>

## 5.2 NON-TRIBAL MOVEMENTS

<i>Farazi Movement</i>	<i>Led by Haji Shariatullah and his son DaduMian degeneration of Islamic Faridpur, East Bengal society and loss of power to the British. It supported the cause of tenants against the Zamindari system, Mian was finally arrested and confined to Alipore jail.</i>
<i>Godkari Rebellion</i>	<i>Assumption of direct administration of Kolhapur by British and (Kolhapru 1844-45) resentment of Gadkris against revenue policy. Final suppression of the movement by the British.</i>
<i>PagalPanthis</i>	<i>Led by Karan Sjaaj and his son Tipu. A demi-religious sect. Rose against the oppression of the Zamindars.</i>
<i>Sambhalpur Uprisings</i>	<i>Led by Surendra Sai, interference of British in the internal affairs of (Orissa 1840-41) Sambalpur, Surendra Sai was finally arrested and imprisoned by the British (1840)</i>

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<i>Sanyasi Revolt</i>	<i>Led by religious monks and disposed zamindars. Against restrictions (Bengal 1760-1800) imposed by the English company on visiting holy places and ruin of peasant and Zamindars.</i>
<i>The Kuka Revolt</i>	<i>The Kuka movement started as a religious movement though it later began to acquire political overtone. The movement began in 1840 by Bhagat Jawaharlal or Sian Saheb in west Punjab. The movement aimed to purge Sikhism by preaching abolition of castes and similar discriminations and discouraging the eating of meat and taking of drugs. Women were encouraged to step out of seclusion. After the British conquered the Punjab, the movement began to focus on achieving Sikh sovereignty. The British followed extremely repressive measures from 1862 to 1872 to suppress the movement.</i>

### Important Peasant Movements and Association

<b>Movement &amp; Year</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>Leader</b>	<b>Objective</b>
<i>PagalPanthis Movement (1825-1835)</i>	<i>Bengal</i>	<i>Karam Shah &amp; Tipu Shah</i>	<i>Against hike in rents; the movement was violently suppressed.</i>
<i>Moplah Uprisings (1836-1854)</i>	<i>Malabar</i>	<i>Kumahammad eHozhi and Ali Musaliar</i>	<i>Against rise in revenue demand and reduction of field size.</i>
<i>Indigo Revolt (1859-1869)</i>	<i>Nadia district</i>	<i>Degambar and Bishnu Biswas</i>	<i>Against terms imposed by European indigo planters; Indigo Commission (1860) set up to view the situation.</i>
<i>Phadke's Ramosi Uprising (1877-1887)</i>	<i>Ramosi, Maharashtra</i>	<i>Vasudev Balwant Phadke</i>	<i>Against the British failure to take up anti-famine measures.</i>
<i>Patna Agrarian Uprising (1872)</i>	<i>Patna District, East Bengal</i>	<i>Shah Chandra Roy, Shambhu Pal, Khoodi</i>	<i>Against policies of zamindars to prevent occupants from acquiring</i>

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		<i>Mollah and supported by B.C. Chatterjee &amp; R.C. Dutt</i>	<i>occupancy rights, Bengal Tenancy Act (1885) was passed.</i>
<i>Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1870)</i>	<i>Districts of Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri</i>	<i>M.G.Ranade</i>	<i>To popularise the peasants legal rights.</i>
<i>Champaran Satyagraha (1917)</i>	<i>Champaran , Bihar</i>	<i>Peasants</i>	<i>Against the Tinkatia system imposed by the European Indigo planters; the Champaran Agrarian Act abolished the Tinkathia System.</i>
<i>Kheda Satyagraha (1918)</i>	<i>Kheda, Gujarat</i>	<i>Peasants led by Gandhiji</i>	<i>Against ignored appeals for remission of land revenue in case of crop failure; the demands were finally fulfilled.</i>
<i>U.P.Kisan Sabha (1918)</i>	<i>United Province</i>	<i>IndraNarain Dwivedi &amp; Madan Mohan Malviya</i>	-
<i>Awadh Peasant Movement (1918)</i>	<i>Barielly-Pratapgarh</i>	-	-
<i>Oudh Kisan Sabha (1920)</i>	<i>Oudh</i>	<i>Nehru &amp; Baba Ram Chandra</i>	-
<i>Andhra Ryots Association (1928)</i>	<i>Andhra</i>	<i>N.G. Ranga</i>	<i>Accepted abolition of Zamindari</i>
<i>All India Kisan Sabha (1936)</i>	<i>Apex organisation of peasants</i>	<i>Swami Sahajananda</i>	<i>Protection of peasants from economic exploitation</i>
<i>Bardoli Satyagraha (1928)</i>	<i>Surat, Gujarat</i>	<i>Kunbi Patidar peasants and untouchables supported by</i>	<i>Against oppression by upper caste and hike in revenue by 22 per cent by the Bombay Government; the revenue was brought</i>

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		<i>Mehta brothers, Vallabhabhai Patel</i>	<i>down to 6.03%</i>
<i>Eka Movement</i>	<i>Hardoi, Barabanki and Sitapur Districts</i>	<i>Members of Pasi and Ahir Castes</i>	<i>Against hike in rents.</i>
<i>Tebhaga Movements (1946)</i>	<i>Bengal</i>	<i>By poor peasants &amp; tenants &amp; Bargardars or share-croppers</i>	<i>Against Zamindars and moneylenders; Bargardari Bill was passed.</i>
<i>Telanga Insurrection Movement (1946-1951)</i>	<i>Hyderabad</i>	<i>VinobaBhave</i>	<i>Against practices of moneylenders and officials of the Nizam of Hyderabad. Telangana movement resulted in Bhoodan Movement.</i>

### POLYGARS UPRISING

- ❖ Palaiyakkara, Poligar, Palegaadu, Polygar, Palegar, or Polegar was the feudal title for a class of territorial administrative and military governors appointed by the Nayaka rulers of South India (notably Vijayanagar Empire, Madurai Nayakas and the Kakatiyadynasty) during 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- ❖ The word is an English corruption of palaiyakkarar (Tamil) or Palegaadu (Telugu) or Paaleyagaara (Kannada).

- ❖ The Polygars of Madurai Country were instrumental in establishing administrative reforms by building irrigation projects, forts and religious institutions.
- ❖ Their wars with the British after the demise of Madurai Nayakas is often regarded as one the earliest Indian Independence struggles.
- ❖ Many were hanged and some banished forever to Andaman Islands by the British.
- ❖ Puli Thevar, Veerapandya Kattabomman, Dheran Chinnamalai, Marudu brothers, Uyyalawada Narasimha Reddy

.....◆  
were some of the most notable Polygars who rose up in revolt against the British rule in South India.

- ❖ The war against the British forces predates the Sepoy Mutiny in Northern India by many decades but still largely given less importance by historians.

### **Beginnings**

- ❖ The First Naicker King of Madurai Viswanatha Nayak (1559-1563); a shrewd administrator, assisted by his famous Dalavoy (Governor General) cum Pradhani (first citizen) Ariyanatha Mudaliar are credited with establishing “the polygar (palaiyakkrar) system” in Madurai Kingdom.
- ❖ The Madurai Kingdoms consisted of present day Western Tamil Nadu with Coimbatore, Salem and Kollidam River forming the northern boundary barring Tanjore Kingdom and Western Ghats forming the western border and Kanniyakumari in the South.
- ❖ To make the territorial administration more efficient, Viswanatha Naicker and Ariyanatha Mudaliar apportioned

the country into 72 palaiyams to 72 chieftains, some of them locals and the rest Telugu leaders of detachments who had accompanied Viswanatha Naicker from Vijayanagar.

- ❖ Most Palaiyams were dry tracts of land with scanty rainfall found in the western parts of Tamil Nadu.

### **Role of a Poligar**

- ❖ The Poligar’s role was to administrate their Palaiyams (territories) from their fortified centers.
- ❖ Their chief functions were to collect taxes, maintain law and order, run the local judiciary, and maintain a battalion of troops for the king.
- ❖ They served as regional military and civil administrators.
- ❖ In turn they were to retain the revenue collected as tax and submit the remaining to the king’s treasury.
- ❖ The Poligars also at times founded villages, built dams, constructed tanks and built temples.
- ❖ Also the rulers taxed regions according to the cultivable and fertility of the land.

- ❖ Often several new rainwater tanks were erected in the Semi-Arid tracts of western and south Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Their armed status was also to protect the civilians from robbers and dacoits who were rampant in those regions and from invading armies which often resorted to pillaging the villages and countryside.

### Rebellions against British

- ❖ With the downfall of Madurai Kingdom in 1736 anarchy prevailed in those regions.
- ❖ Starting in the 1690's the Madurai Kingdom became a feudatory under the Mughals, represented by the Nawab of Carnatic (The Nawab of Arcot) and after the 1750's the region came under the complete control of the Carnatic Nawab, who was the new overland of the Polygars.
- ❖ The Carnatic Nawab's tax collection efforts often ended in small wars with the polygars, who refused to recognise his authority and considered him as a usurper.

- ❖ The Nawabs often expensive tax collection campaigns and lavish spending drove him to bankruptcy, resorting to huge borrowings from the British.
- ❖ In 1752, the old Madurai Kingdom was leased to a savage warrior Mohammed Yusuf Khan, and was backed with troops from the British and Carnatic Nawab to bring the Polygars into control.
- ❖ He immediately went around pillaging and damaging the country-side to subdue the Polygars, until he was killed by his overlords.
- ❖ But by the end of Yusuf Khan's life he had bought many polygars under control with several of them killed.
- ❖ Later in late 18<sup>th</sup> century to compensate loans borrowed from British, the Nawab ceded his tax collection rights to the former, who in turn raised the taxes, irrespective of a regions agrarian produce, enraging several Polygars.

**The first Indian to receive  
Bharat Ratna Award**

- Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan  
- C. Rajagopalachari, C.V. Raman

- ❖ The Polygars saw the British as an unwanted intruder, still refusing to accept the weak Nawab.

### **Puli Thevar**

- ❖ Among the Palayakkarars, there were two blocs, namely the Western and the Eastern blocs.
- ❖ The Western bloc had Marava



Palayakkarars and the Eastern bloc had Telugu Palayakkarars.

- ❖ Puli Thevar of Nerkkattumseval headed the former and Kattabomman of Panchalam kuruchi led the latter. These two Palayakkarars refused to pay the kist (tribute) to the Nawab and rebelled.
- ❖ Many of the neighbouring Palayakkarars put up certain pretexts and did not pay the tribute. Mahfuz Khan, with the assistance of the British army under Col. Heron undertook an expedition to suppress the revolt in March 1755.
- ❖ Puli Thevar and the MaravaPalayakkarars of the Western bloc stood firm against the British. Col. Heron decided to deal with the Maravas firmly.
- ❖ Col. Heron tried to change the mind of Puli Thevar by diplomatic moves and by show of force. But he failed in his attempts. Puli Thevar proceeded to consolidate his position by organising the MaravaPalayakkarars of the West into a strong confederacy.
- ❖ He also attempted to get the support of Haider Ali of Mysore and the French, against the British.
- ❖ The British approached Ramnad, Pudukottai and the Dutch for help. Haider Ali couldn't help Puli Thevar due to a Mysore-Maratha struggle.
- ❖ Yusuf Khan (Khan Sahib) was entrusted by the British with the duty of tackling Puli Thevar and his allies.

- ❖ Puli Thevar attacked Madurai and captured it from Mahfuz Khan. Puli Thevar's military success had no parallel. The native ruler triumphed against the British.
- ❖ It is a clear demonstration of the Marava might and the heroism of the patriots. But Yusuf Khan recaptured Madurai.
- ❖ With the help of the Palayakkarars of the Eastern bloc and the king of Travancore, Yusuf Khan had many victories. After fierce battles, Nerkkattumseval was attacked in 1759.
- ❖ In 1767, this city was captured by Col. Campbell. Puli Thevar escaped and died in exile without finally fulfilling his purpose of checking the growth of the British influence.
- ❖ Although his attempt ended in failure, he leaves a valiant trail of a struggle for independence in the history of South India.

### **Expedition to Panchalamkuruchi**

- ❖ In May 1799, Lord Wellesley issued orders from Madras for the advance of forces from Tiruchirappali, Thanjavur and Madurai to Tirunelveli.

- ❖ Major Bannerman, armed with extensive powers, assumed the command of the expedition. On the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1799 the Major served an ultimatum directing Kattabomman to surrender and attend on him at palayamkottai on the 4<sup>th</sup>. Kattabomman replied that he would submit on a lucky day.
- ❖ Bannerman considered this replay as evasive and decided on military action. On 5<sup>th</sup> September Kattabomman's fort was attacked.
- ❖ On the 16<sup>th</sup> reinforcements reached from Palayamkootai. In a clash at Kolarpatti the Palayakkarar troops suffered heavy casualty and Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner.
- ❖ Kattabomman escaped to Pudukkottai. The ruler of Pudukkottai captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed him over to the British.

### **Veerapandiya**

#### **Kattabomman**

- Veera Pandya Kattabomman became the Palayakkarar of Panchalamkuruchi at the age of

thirty on the death of his father, Jagavira Pandya Kattabomman.

- ❖ The Company's administrators, James London and Colin Jackson had considered him as a man without education but of peaceful



disposition. Yet, several events led to the conflict between Kattabomman and East India Company.

- ❖ During this period the collection of tribute served as a cause of friction. The Nawab of Arcot who had this right surrendered it to the English under the provisions of the Karbatak Treaty of 1792.
- ❖ Therefore, the chief of Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman had to pay tribute to the English. In September 1798, the tribute from Kattabomman fell into arrears.
- ❖ Collector Jackson in his characteristic arrogance and

rashness wrote letters to Kattabomman in a threatening language.

- ❖ There is a tradition to indicate that Kattabomman declared: "It rains, the land yields, why should we pay tax to the English?". By 32 May 1789, the total arrears of tribute from Kattabomman amounted to 3310 pagodas.
- ❖ Though Jackson wanted to send an army against Kattabomman, the Madras Government did not give permission.
- ❖ Hence, on 18<sup>th</sup> August 1789 Jackson sent an order to Kattabomman to meet him at Ramanathapuram within two weeks.
- ❖ In the meantime, Kattabomman went with arrears of tribute to meet Jackson. Kattabomman was humiliated twice by Jackson when the former wanted to meet him at Tirukuttalam and Srivilliputtur.
- ❖ But he was told that he could meet the collector only at Ramanathapuram. Despite this humiliation, kattabomman followed Jackson for twenty three days in a journey of 400 miles

through the latter's route and reached Ramanathapuram on the 19<sup>th</sup> September.

- ❖ An interview was granted by Jackson and Kattabomman cleared most of the arrears leaving only 1090 pagodas as balance.
- ❖ During this interview Kattabomman and his Minister, Sivasubramania Pillai, had to stand before the arrogant collector for three hours together. Still he did not permit them to leave the place, but directed them to stay inside the fort.
- ❖ Kattabomman suspected the intentions of Jackson. Hence, he tried to escape with his minister and brother Oomathurai. At the gate of the fort there followed a clash, in which some people including Lieutenant Clarke were killed. Sivasubramania Pillai was taken prisoner. But Kattabomman escaped.
- ❖ After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman appealed to the Madras Council submitting the facts. The Madras Government directed

Kattabomman to appear before a Committee.

- ❖ Meanwhile, the government released Sivasubramania Pillai and suspended the Collector, Jackson. In response Kattabomman decided to submit. He appeared before the Committee, with William Brown, William Oram and John Casmayor as members. The Committee found Kattabomman not guilty.
- ❖ S.R. Laushington was now appointed Collector in the place of Jackson, latter was eventually dismissed from service.

### **Fall of Kattabomman**

- ❖ Bannerman brought the prisoners to an assembly of the palayakkarars and after a mockery of trial sentenced them to death. Sivasubramania Pillai was executed at Nagalapuram on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September.
- ❖ On the 16<sup>th</sup> October, ViraPandyan was trailed before an assembly of Palayakkarars, summoned at Kayattar. In an assertive tone and with contempt for death he

admitted the charges levelled against him.

- ❖ There upon, Bennerman announced death penalty. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of October Kattabomman was hanged to death at a conspicuous spot near the old fort of Kayattar. ViraPandyan faced the last moments of his life with the pride of a hero.

### **Dheeran Chinamalai**

- ❖ Dheeran Chinnamalai born as Theerthagiri Sarkkarai Mandraadiyaar or Theerthagiri Gounder (on April 17, 1756) was a Kongu chieftain and Palayakkarar from Tamil Nadu who rose up in revolt against the British East India Company in the Kongu Nadu, Southern India.
- ❖ Kongunadu comprised the modern day districts of Coimbatore, Nilgiri, Tirupur, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Karur, Namakkal and parts of Dindigul District and Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu state.
- ❖ He was born in Melapalayam, near Erode in the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ He was held with high regard by the Gounder community who continue use him as a symbol of Independence for the community.
- ❖ He was one of the main leaders in the polygar Wars and commanded a vast army, notably during the second polygar War that took



place in 1801-1802.

- ❖ A thousand-strong army under him took French Military training in modern warfare alongside Tipu's Mysore forces to fight against the British East India Company.
- ❖ They helped Tipu Sultan in his war against the British and were instrumental in victories at Chitheswaram, Mazhavalli and Sriangapatana.
- ❖ He was the first south Indian to oppose the British rule in India.

- ❖ After Tipu's death, Chinnamalai settled down at Odanilai in Kongu Nadu and constructed a fort there and defeated the British battles at Cauvery in 1801, Odailai in 1802 and Arachalur in 1804.
- ❖ Later, Chinnamalai left his fort to avoid cannon attack and engaged in guerrilla warfare while he was stationed at Karumalai in the palani region.
- ❖ He was captured by the British who hanged him at Sankagiri Fort on 31<sup>st</sup> July 1805 (Aadiperukku day).

### **Marudu Brothers**

- ❖ Despite the exemplary repression of palayakkars in 1799, rebellion broke out again in 1800, this time in a more cohesive and united manner.



- ❖ Although the 1800-1801 rebellion was to be categorized in the British records as the Second Palayakkarar War, it assumed a

much broader character than its predecessor.

- ❖ It was directed by a confederacy consisting of Marudu Pandian of Sivaganga, Gopala Nayak of Dindugal, Kerala Verma of Malabar and KrishnappaNayak and Dhoondaji of Mysore.
- ❖ The insurrection which broke out in Coimbatore in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai.
- ❖ By May 1801, it had reached the Northern provinces, where Marudu Pandian and Melappan provided the leadership. Oomathurai, the brother of Kattabomman emerged as a key leader.
- ❖ In February 1801, Oomathurai and two hundred men by a cleverly move took control of panchalamkuruchi Fort.
- ❖ The fort now re-occupied and reconstructed by rebel forces, Panchalamkuruchi became the centre of the uprising.
- ❖ Three thousand armed men of Madurai and Ramanathapuram, despatched by Marudu Pandian,

joined up with the Panchalamkuruchi forces.

- ❖ However, British forces quickly asserted itself. The Palayakkarar forces based at PanchalamKuruchi were crushed. By the orders of the government, the site of the captured fort was ploughed up and sowed with castor oil and salt so that it should never again be inhabited.
- ❖ The British forces quickly overpowered the remaining insurgents. The Marudu brothers and their sons were put to death.
- ❖ Oomathurai and Sevatiah were beheaded at Panchalamkuruchi on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 1801.
- ❖ Seventy-three of the principal rebels were sentenced to transportation. So savage and extensive was the death and destruction wrought by the English that the entire region was left in a state of terror.
- ❖ The suppression of the Palayakkarar rebellions of 1799 and 1800-1801 resulted in the liquidation of the influence of the chieftains.

❖ Under the terms of the Karnatak Treaty (31 July, 1801), the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu.

❖ The Palayakkarar system came to a violent end and the Company introduced the Zamindari settlement in its place.

### **League of the Palayakkarars**

- ❖ Thus, the English removed the source of grievance to Kattabomman. Yet, the humiliation suffered by kattabomman affected his self-respect.
- ❖ During this time, MaruduPandyan of Sivaganga organized the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British
- ❖ The Tiruchirappali Proclamation was made. He sent missions to Panchalamkuruchi. Thus a close association between Kattabomman and MaruduPandyan established.
- ❖ The events now moved to a crisis. In August 1798, the son of the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri and his adviser visited Panchalamkuruchi and held consultations.

❖ Kattabomman decided to establish his influence in Sivagiri with the aid of the son of the Palayakkarar.

❖ As the Palayakkarar of Sivagiri was a tributary to the Company, the Madras Council considered this move as a challenge to its own authority and ordered war against kattabomman.

### **Polygar Wars**

❖ Polygar war or Palayaikarar war refers to the wars fought between the Polygars (Palaiyakkarars) of former Madurai Kingdom in Tamil Nadu, India and the British East India Company forces between March 1799 to May 1802 or July 1805.

❖ The British finally won after carrying out long and difficult protracted juggle campaigns against the Polygar armies and finally defeated them.

❖ Many lives were lost on both sides and the victory over Polygars made large part of territories of Tamil Nadu come under British control enabling them to get a strong hold in India.

### **First Polygar War 1799**

❖ The war between the British and KattabommanNayak of PanchalankurichiPalayam in the then Tirunelveli region is often classified as the First Polygar war.

❖ In 1799, a brief meeting (over pending taxes) between Kattabomman and the British ended in a bloody encounter in which the British commander of the forces was slain by the former.

❖ A price was put on Kattabomman's head prompting many Polygars to an open rebellion.

❖ After a series of battles in the Panchalankurichi fort with additional reinforcements from ThiruchirapalliKattabomman was defeated, but he escaped to the jungles in Pudukottai country.

❖ Here he was captured by Pudukottai Raja (after an agreement with the British) and after a summary trial Kattabomman was hanged in front of the public in order to intimidate them, near Kayatharu Fort, close to the town of Kovilpatti and in front of fellow

Polygars too who had been summoned to witness the execution.

- ❖ Subramania Pillai, a close associate of Kattabomman Nayak, was also publicly hanged and his head was fixed on a pike at Panchalankurichi for public view.
- ❖ Soundra Pandian Nayak, another rebel leader, was brutally done to death by having his head smashed against a village wall.
- ❖ Kattabomman's brother Oomaidurai was imprisoned in Palayankottai prison while the fort was razed to the ground and his wealth looted by the troops.

### **Second Polygar War 1800-1805**

- ❖ Despite the suppression of the First polygar War in 1709, rebellion broke out again in 1800.
- ❖ The Second war was more stealthy and covert in nature. The rebellion broke out when a band of polygar armies bombed the British barracks in Coimbatore in 1800.
- ❖ The leaders were more cohesive and united with people from Kerala and Mysore taking part.

- ❖ In the second poligar war that followed, Oomaithurai allied himself with Maruthu brothers (who ruled Sivagangai) and was part of a grand alliance against the Company which included DheeranChinnamalai and Kerala Verma.
- ❖ The Company forces led by L.t. Colonel Agnew laid siege to the Panchalakurichi fort and captured it in May 1801 after a prolonged siege and artillery bombardment.
- ❖ Oomaithurai escaped the fall of the fort and joined Marudu brothers at their jungle fort at KalayarKovil.
- ❖ Oomaithurar, along with the Marudu brothers, was hanged on 16 November 1801.
- ❖ The Palayakarrars were all in control in their forts, had artillery and even had a weapon Pandiyan Brothers joined up with the Panchalankurichi forces.

### **Defeat**

- ❖ The British finally won after a long expensive campaign that took more than a year.

- ❖ However, the superior British military who had recently defeated the powerful Tipu Sultan of Mysore quickly asserted itself.
- ❖ The British had better artillery compared to the Polygar troops who had country-made gunfire artillery, barring a few proper ones received from erstwhile Tipu Sultan's army.
- ❖ The war being regional in nature, the British forces could easily mobilize additional forces from other regions.
- ❖ Eventually the Polygar forces based at Panchalankurichi were crushed and by the orders of the colonial government, the site of the captured Panchalankurichi Fort was Ploughed up and sowed with salt and castor oil so that it should never again be inhabited.
- ❖ The colonial forces quickly overpowered the remaining insurgents. The Marudu brothers and their sons were put to death, while Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were beheaded at Panchalankurichi on 16 November 1801.

- ❖ Seventy-three of the principal rebels were sentenced to perpetual banishment.
- ❖ So savage and extensive was the death and destruction wrought by the British that the entire region was left in a state of terror.

### **End of the Polygar system**

- ❖ After a long and expensive campaign the British finally defeated the revolting Polygars, of whom many were beheaded and hanged while others were deported to the Andaman Islands.
- ❖ Of the Polygars who submitted to the British some of them were granted Zamindari status, which has only tax collection rights and disarmed them completely. (The Zamindari system originated in Bengal, but was adopted by the British).

### **VELLORE MUTINY**

- ❖ Vellore was the capital of erstwhile North Arcot district in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ In Vellore the native sepoys rose in revolt in 1806.



- ❖ This incident differs from other previous rebellions. The earlier rebellions were those of the native rulers.
- ❖ The Vellore Mutiny was organized by the sepoys.
- ❖ The earlier rebellions had only a regional interest. Every prince wanted to safeguard his own kingdom at any cost.
- ❖ But Vellore Mutiny was the result of spontaneous outflow of the feelings of the sepoys who served under the Company.
- ❖ It was a protest by the sepoys against the Company. This protest showed the future possibilities.

### Causes

- ❖ Several causes are attributed to the Vellore Mutiny.
- ❖ Indian sepoys had to experience numerous difficulties when they went to serve in the Company's army.
- ❖ The sepoys were forced to serve

under the Company since their earlier patrons (the native chieftains) were all disappearing from the scene.

- ❖ The strict discipline, practice, new weapons, new methods and uniforms were all new to the sepoys.
- ❖ Anythings new appears to be difficult and wrong for a man who is well-settled in the old way of life for a long-time.
- ❖ **Sir John Cradock**, the commander-in-chief, with the approval of **Lord-William Bentinck**, the Governor of Madras, introduced a new form of turban, resembling a European hat.
- ❖ Wearing ear rings and caste marks were also prohibited.
- ❖ The sepoys were asked to shave the chin and to trim the moustache.
- ❖ The sepoys felt that these were designed to insult them and their religious and social traditions.
- ❖ There was also a popular belief that this was the beginning of a process by which all of them would be converted to

Christianity.

- ❖ The English treated the Indian sepoys as their inferior. There was the racial prejudice. This was the psychological base for the sepoy mutinies in India during the Company's rule.
- ❖ The sepoys once served the local chieftains (either Hindu or Muslim). The chieftains were their own kindmen but now they served under the foreigners.
- ❖ They can never forget their original loyalties. The Vellore uprising was preceded by a series of protests by the Indian troops.
- ❖ In May 1806, the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment rose in revolt against the new turban. The Commander-in-Chief took severe action the sepoys who were found guilty were punished with 500 to 900 lashes.
- ❖ Before the mutiny secret association were formed and meetings held in which Tipu's family took part.
- ❖ On June 17th 1806 a sepoy of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment named **Mustapha Beg**, secretly informed his commanding officer, **Colonel Forbes**, that a plot had been

planned for the extermination of the European officers and troops. But this was not taken seriously.

- ❖ On the eve of the Mutiny at Vellore **FettehHyder**, the first son of Tipu, tried to form an alliance against the English and sought the help of the Marathas and the French.
- ❖ FettehHyder received secret information through one **MohammedMalick**. Besides, princes FettehHyder and Moiz-ud-Deen in particular were active in planning the execution of the Mutiny.
- ❖ Thus, there was the desire to revive the old Muslim rule in this region. The sepoys were aware of the tragic end of Puli Thevar, Khan Sahib, Kattabomman, Marudu Brothers, Tipu Sultan and others. Hence there were ill-feelings about the British in the minds of the sepoys. All these led to the rebellion.

### Course of the Mutiny

- ❖ On July 10<sup>th</sup> in the early morning the native sepoys of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiments started the revolt. Colonel Fancourt, who

## Indian National Movement

- commanded the garrison, was their first victim.
- ❖ Colonel Me Kerras of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Regiment was shot down on the parade-ground.
- ❖ Major Armstrong was the next officer to be killed during the mutiny. About a dozen other officers were also killed.
- ❖ Major Cootes who was outside the fort dashed to Ranipet, 14 miles away, and informed **Colonel Gillespie** at 7 am. Col. Gillespie reached the Vellore fort at 9 A.M.
- ❖ Meantime, the rebels proclaimed FutehHyder, Tipu's first son, as their new ruler and hoisted tiger-striped flag of Tipu Sultan.
- ❖ But the uprising was swiftly crushed by Col. Gillespie. 800 Indian soliders were found dead in the fort alone. Six hundred soliders were imprisoned in Tiruchi and Vellore.
- ❖ Some rebels were hung, some shot dead. The uprising was thus brought to a bloody end. Tipu's son was sent to Calcutta.
- ❖ The commander-in-chief and the governor were recalled.
- ❖ Vellore Mutiny failed. There was no proper leadership. The rebellion was also not well organized.
- ❖ But it is the starting point of a new era of the resistance of the sepoys to the British rule. The 18<sup>th</sup> century was marked by the resistance of the local chieftains.
- ❖ The first six decades of 19<sup>th</sup> Century was marked by the resistance of sepoys.
- ❖ K.K. Pillai rejects the thesis that Vellore Mutiny led to the 1857 revolt. V.D. Savarkar calls the Vellore Mutiny of 1806 as the prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857.
- ❖ N.Sanjivi proclaims that the Tamils had taken the real lead in the Indian freedom struggle. K. Rajayyan argues that this mutiny was a continuation of the Marudu Brothers resistance movement against the colonial rule.

The first Indian to receive Magsaysay Award- Acharya VinobaBhave

First Indian Cricketer to get Padma Bhushan- C Naidu

# THE GREAT REVOLT OF 1857

## The Great Revolution of 1857

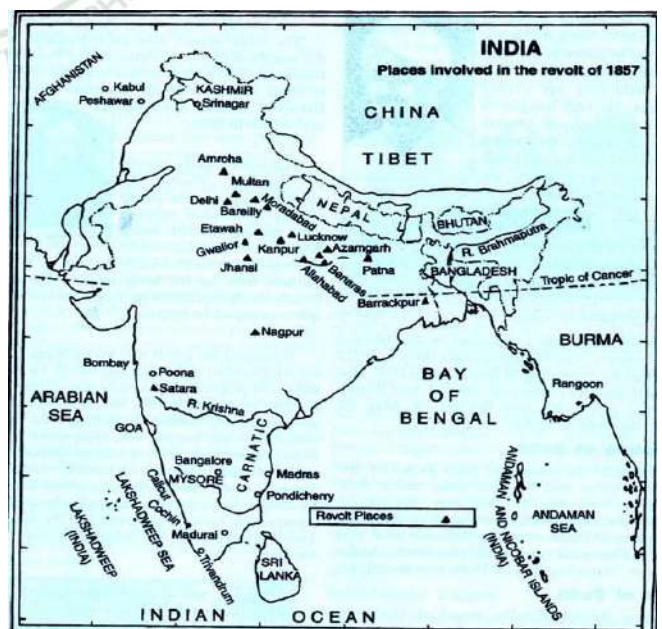
- ❖ The Revolt of 1857 was a product of the character and policies of British colonial rule. The causes of revolt emerged from all aspects Socio-cultural, economic and political. Moreover, it was not an isolated rebellion rather a chain of rebellions were already taken place in different area of their territory prior to 1857.

## The Causes of Revolt

### Immediate Causes

- ❖ The issue of greased cartridges and military grievances has been over-emphasised, as the factor for the Revolt of 1857. However, the recent research has proved that the cartridge was neither the only cause nor even the most important. In fact the multiple causes i.e., social, religious, political and economic worked together to produce the rebellion.

*The Revolt of 1857 has been hailed as the watershed or the great divide in the colonial history of British India. The Revolt of 1857 was fundamentally different from earlier rebellions by the soldiers, peasants and tribals of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The scale and spread of the Revolt of 1857 was larger; sepoys at many centres mutinied and this was accompanied by civil disturbances. The extent of the revolt was mostly over North, central and parts of western India. It was the most significant movement of resistance against European colonial rule.*



◆.....◆  
**Social and Religious Causes**

- ❖ The British had abandoned its policy of non-interference in the socio-religious life of the Indians. Abolition of Sati (1829), Hindu Widow Remarriage Act (1856) were such as direct interference of colonial power into Hindu religious beliefs.
- ❖ Christian missionaries were allowed to enter India and carry on with their mission of proselytising by an act in 1850.
- ❖ The Religious Disabilities Act of 1850 modified the traditional Hindu law. According to it, the change in religion would not debar a son from inheriting the property of his father.

**Economic Causes**

- ❖ British rule led to breakdown of the village self-sufficiency, commercialisation of agriculture, which burdened the peasantry, adoption of free trade imperialism from 1800, de-industrialisation and drain of wealth all of which led to overall decline of economy.

**Military Grievances**

- ❖ The extension of British dominion in India had adversely affected the service condition of the sepoys. They were required to serve in area away from their homes without the payment of extra bhatta.
- ❖ An important cause of military discontent was the General Service Enlistment Act, 1856, which made it compulsory for the sepoys to cross the seas, whenever required. The Post Office Act of 1854, withdrew the free postage facility for them.

**Political Causes**

- ❖ The last major extension of the British Indian territory took place during the time of Dalhousie. Dalhousie announced in 1849, that the successor of Bahadur Shah II would have to leave the Red Fort.
- ❖ The annexation of Baghat and Udaipur were however, cancelled and they were restored to their ruling houses.
- ❖ When Dalhousie wanted to apply the Doctrine of Lapse to Karauli

(Rajputana), he was overruled by the Court of Directors.

### **Doctrine of Lapse**

- ❖ According to the policy of Doctrine of Lapse, introduced by Lord Dalhousie, the adopted sons of the deceased kings were derecognised as heirs to the throne, which subsequently led to the annexation of large number of kingdoms.
- ❖ Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856, on the ground of misrule. The annexation of Awadh was also represented by Bengal Army, 3/5 of whom belonged to Awadh. Sir James Outam, who had been the British Resident in Awadh since 1854, was appointed as the first Chief Commissioner in 1856, but he was replaced by Sir Henry Lawrence (He was the Chief Commissioner when revolt broke out).

First Indian to get the Grammy Award- Pandit Ravishankar  
The first Indian to get Param Vir Chakra- Major Somnath Sharma

- ❖ Dalhousie abolished the titles of the Nawab of Carnatic and the Raja of Travancore and refused to grant the pension to the adopted son (Dhondu Pant, better known as Nana Sahib) of the last Peshwa, (Baji Rao II) after the latter's death in 1851.
- ❖ Canning announced in 1856, that the successors of Bahadur Shah

<i><b>State</b></i>	<i><b>Year of Annexation</b></i>
Satara	1848
Jaitpur (Uttar Pradesh)	1849
Sambhalpur (Orissa)	1849
Baghat	1850
Udaipur	1852
Jhansi	1853
Nagpur	1854

were to be known only as princes and not as kings.

### **Chronology of Dalhousie's Annexation through Doctrine of Lapse**

#### **Agrarian Causes**

- ❖ The Summary Settlement of 1856, which was first introduced in the North-Western provinces, was extended to Awadh.

- ❖ It by passed the middle men in the collection of revenues.
- ❖ Heavy over-assessment of land revenue impoverished the peasants.
- ❖ The introduction of the institution of private property rights in land by which land became a commodity, which could be bought, sold, rented or leased.

### **The course of Revolt**

#### **March, 1857**

- ❖ The revolt was sparked on 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1857. The 19<sup>th</sup> infantry at Berhampur (Barrackpore), refused to use the newly introduced enfield rifle. The infantry was disbanded. Colonel Mitchell was its commanding officer.
- ❖ **Mangal Pandey**, a sepoy of the 34<sup>th</sup> Native Infantry at Barrackpore attacked and fired at his British officers. The mutiny was suppressed and the leader of the mutiny, Mangal Pandey, was finally tried and executed.
- ❖ Cavalry stationed at Meerut refused to use the greased cartridge. Eighty-five of them were dismissed and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on 9<sup>th</sup> May.
- ❖ The next day, on 10<sup>th</sup> May, the entire Indian garrison revolted. On 11<sup>th</sup> May, 1857 a band of sepoys from Meerut, who had defied and killed the European officers the previous day, marched to the Red Fort (Delhi).
- ❖ Bahadur Shah II was proclaimed the Shahenshah-e-Hindustan. The sepoy's then set out to capture and control the imperial city of Delhi.

#### **Areas Affected by the Revolt**

- ❖ Very soon the rebellion spread throughout Northern and Central India at Lucknow, Allahabad, Kanpur, Bareilly, Banaras, in parts of Bihar, Jhansi and other places.
- ❖ However, the Southern India remained quiet. Mutinies took place at a few places in Punjab (Naushera and HotiMardan), but **Sir John Lawrence** (Chief Commissioner of Punjab) easily

#### **April-May, 1857**

- ❖ Ninety men of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Native

put them down.

commander-in chief informed about the movement of rebels.

### **Reasons for Failure of Revolt**

- ❖ The poor organisation and lack of coordination among the rebels was perhaps the most important cause of its failure. English had better resources, modern weapons and materials of war.

- ❖ Lack of unity among Indians, many ruling chiefs and big Zamindars actively helped British to suppress the revolt.
- ❖ The modern educated Indians also did not support the revolt.

- ❖ Telegraph services kept

### **Opinions about the Nature of the 1857 Revolt**

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Opinion/ Views</b>
<i>Sir John Seeley</i>	<i>Wholly unpatriotic and selfish sepoy mutiny with no native leadership and no popular support.</i>
<i>LER Ries</i>	<i>A war of fanatic religionist against Christians.</i>
<i>TR Holmes</i>	<i>A Conflict between civilisations and barbarism.</i>
<i>Outram and Taylor</i>	<i>A Hindu- Muslim conspiracy.</i>
<i>VD Savarkar</i>	<i>Indian War of Independence.</i>
<i>Bipin Chandra</i>	<i>The entire movement lacked a unified and forward looking programme to be implemented after the capture of power.</i>
<i>SN Sen</i>	<i>What began as a fight for religion ended as a War of Independence</i>
<i>Benjamin Disraeli</i>	<i>Is it a military mutiny or is it a National revolt?</i>
<i>Dr RC Majumdar</i>	<i>The so-called First National War of Independence of 1857 is neither first, nor national and nor War of Independence.</i>

### **Consequences of the Revolt**

- ❖ The Revolt of 1857, resulted in significant changes in administrative structure, policies of the government and the British attitudes. Lord Canning at a **Durbar** at Allahabad in the

Queen's Proclamation issued on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1858, declared that those who laid down arms by 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1859 would be pardoned except those directly involved in the murder of British subjects. Official services would

## Indian National Movement

- ◆.....◆
- be open to all without any discrimination of race or creed.
  - ❖ To give expression to this pledge the India **Civil Services Act** of 1861 was passed, which provided for an annual competitive examination to be held in London for recruitment to the Covenanted Civil Service. Due regard would be given to ancient usages and customs of India.
  - ❖ The Queen's Proclamation declared to stop any further extension of territorial
- possessions and promised to respect the rights, dignity and honours of native princes.
  - ❖ The Government of India Act of 1858, was passed in the wake of the Revolt of 1857. The act also known as the Act of the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

### **Different leaders Associated with the Revolt of 1857**

<i><b>Place</b></i>	<i><b>Leaders</b></i>
<i>Barrackpore</i>	<i>Mangal Pandey</i>
<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bahadur Shah II, Bakht Khan Hakim Ahsanullah (Chief advisor to Bahadur ShahII)</i>
<i>Lucknow</i>	<i>Begum Hazrat Mahal, BijarisQadir, Ahmadullah (advisor of the ex-Nawab of Awadh)</i>
<i>Kanpur</i>	<i>Nana Sahib, Rao Sahib (nephew of Nana), Tantia Tope, Azimullah Khan (advisor of Nana Sahib)</i>
<i>Jhansi</i>	<i>Rani Laxmibai</i>
<i>Bihar (Jagdishpur)</i>	<i>Kunwar Singh, Amar Singh</i>
<i>Allahabad and Banaras</i>	<i>MaulviLiyakat Ali</i>
<i>Faizabad</i>	<i>MaulviAhmadullah (He declared the revolt as Jihad against English)</i>
<i>Farrukhabad</i>	<i>Tufzal Hasan Khan</i>
<i>Bijnaur</i>	<i>Mohammed Khan</i>
<i>Muradabad</i>	<i>Abdul Ali Khan</i>
<i>Bareilly</i>	<i>Khan Bhadur Khan</i>
<i>Mandsor</i>	<i>Firoz Shah</i>

<i>Gwalior/Kanpur</i>	<i>Tantia Tope</i>
<i>Assam</i>	<i>Kandapareshwar Singh, ManiramaDatta</i>
<i>Orissa</i>	<i>SurendraShahi, UjjwalShahi</i>
<i>Kullu</i>	<i>Raja Pratapsingh</i>
<i>Rajasthan</i>	<i>Jaidayalsingh and Hardayal Singh</i>
<i>Gorakhpur</i>	<i>Gajadhar Singh</i>
<i>Mathura</i>	<i>Devi singh, Kadam Singh</i>

**British Officials Associated with Revolt**

<b><i>British Officials</i></b>	<b><i>Place</i></b>
<i>General John Nicolson</i>	<i>Captured Delhi on 29<sup>th</sup> September, 1857 (Nicolson died soon due to a mortal wound received during the fighting).</i>
<i>Major Hudson</i>	<i>Killed Bahadur Shah's sons and grandsons in Delhi.</i>
<i>Sri Hugh Wheeler</i>	<i>Defence against Nana Sahib's forces till 26<sup>th</sup> June, 1857. British forces surrendered on 27<sup>th</sup> on the promise of safe conduct to Allahabad.</i>
<i>General Neil</i>	<i>Recaptured Banaras and Allahabad in June, 1857. At Kanpur, he killed Indians as revenge against the killing of English by Nana Sahib's forces. Died at Lucknow while fighting against the rebels.</i>
<i>Sir Colin Campbell</i>	<i>Final recovery of Kanpur on 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1857. Final reoccupation of Lucknow on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1858. Recapture of Bareilly on 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1858.</i>
<i>Henry Lawrence</i>	<i>Chief commissioner of Awadh, who died during the seizure of British residency by rebels at Lucknow on 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1857.</i>
<i>Major General Havelock</i>	<i>Defeated the rebels (Nana Sahib's force) on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1857. Died at Lucknow in December, 1857.</i>
<i>William Taylor and Eye</i>	<i>Suppressed the revolt at Arrah in August, 1857.</i>
<i>Hugh Rose</i>	<i>Suppressed the revolt at Jhansi and recaptured Gwalior on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 1858. The whole of Central India and Bundelkhand was brought under British control by him.</i>
<i>Colonel Ocell</i>	<i>Captured Banaras.</i>

### **Nature of the Revolt**

- ❖ Character of the Revolt of 1857, Sir John Lawrence was of the opinion that the Revolt was purely a military outbreak, and not a conspiracy to overthrow British rule.
- ❖ On the other hand the Revolt of 1857 is hailed by the Indian scholars, especially by VirSavarkar as the First War of Indian Independence.
- ❖ Two distinguished Indian

historians, R.C. Majumdar and S.N. Sen, have analysed the Revolt of 1857 in depth. The two scholars differ in their opinion.

- ❖ S.N. Sen believes that the 1857 Revolt was part of the struggle for Indian independence.
- ❖ R.C. Majumdar maintains that the outbreaks before 1857, whether civil or military, were “a series of isolated incidents” ultimately culminated in the Great Revolt of 1857.

### **Books and Authors 1857 Revolt**

<b>Authors</b>	<b>Books</b>
<i>Dr .SN Sen</i>	<i>Eighteen Fifty-Seven</i>
<i>John Kaye</i>	<i>History of the Sepoy War in India (latter completed by Colonel GB Malleeson)</i>
<i>SB Chaudhary</i>	<i>Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutiny 1857-59</i>
<i>BC Majumdar</i>	<i>The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857</i>
<i>AT Embree</i>	<i>1857 in India</i>
<i>Etic Strokes</i>	<i>The Peasant and the Raj</i>
<i>HP Chattopadhyay</i>	<i>The Sepoy Mutiny 1857</i>
<i>PC Joshi</i>	<i>Rebellion 1857</i>
<i>MaulanaAbulKalam Azad</i>	<i>Eighteen Fifty-Seven</i>
<i>VD Savarkar</i>	<i>The Indian War of Independence 1857</i>
<i>Ashok Mehta</i>	<i>1857 a Great Revolt</i>

First Indian to swim across the English Channel - Mihir Sen



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : Indian National Movement

Topic : **Indian National Congress, Emergence of National Leaders**

Gandhi, Nehru, Tegore, Netaji

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# INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT & THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

## Factors for the Rise of Nationalism

- ❖ Unification of administration, Modern Education System, Revolt of 1857 and other factors grew the nationalism in Indian people. Following were the main causes of national consciousness.

## Administrative Unification of India

- ❖ **Modernisation** was essential for the colonial scheme of administration and this modernisation in one sense gave birth to Indian nationalism.
- ❖ Common subjection, common institutions and common laws began to shape India in a common mould.
- ❖ The establishment of political unity fostered the spirit of one mindedness.

## Economic Causes

- ❖ The economic policies of the British adversely affected the interests of almost all sections of Indian society viz the peasants,

*The rise and growth of Indian nationalism has been traditionally explained in terms of Indian response to the stimulus generated by Britishers through creation of new institutions, opportunities, resources etc. Infact Indian nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as reaction to it.*

- middle classes, workers, industrialists etc. The huge economic drain on India's resources, commercialisation of agriculture, the policy of land settlements accompanied with periodic famines was disastrous.
- ❖ Discriminatory British economic and fiscal policies gave rise to economic nationalism in India. People came to realise that colonial rule was the real cause of India's economic backwardness.
- ❖ Thus, the spirit of nationalism received a powerful stimulus in the process.

◆.....◆

## REASONS FOR THE GROWTH OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENTS:

### Spread of Western Education and Thought

- ❖ **English Language** It was made the medium of instruction in schools and colleges in 1835 and it became the language of the educated people of India.
- ❖ The introduction of modern system of education afforded opportunities for assimilation of modern western ideas and made the Indians realise the evil effects of foreign rule, which in turn gave a new direction to Indian political thinking.
- ❖ The liberal and radical thought, of European writers like Milton, Bentham, Rosseau and Voltaire etc.
- ❖ Inspired the Indians in general and intelligentsia in particular with the ideals of liberty, nationality and self-government.

### Development of the means of communication

- ❖ Development of railways,

**Modern Postal System** and the introduction of electric telegraph during the reign of Dalhousie unified the country and facilitated the growth of nationalism.

- ❖ Railways led to increase in passenger traffic which in turn increased interaction between the people and maintained a regular contact between them.

### Emergence of Modern Press

- ❖ The rapid growth of press helped the nationalist Indians in spreading the message of patriotism and modern liberal ideas and to create a strong public opinion against the excesses and inequities of the colonial administration.

### Rediscovery of India's Past

- ❖ Historical researches by European scholars, such as **Max Muller, Monier Williams, Sassoon** and **Roth** and by Indian scholars such as RG Bhandarkar, RL Mitra and Swami Vivekanada opened new vistas of India's rich socio-political, economic and cultural

heritage. This gave new sense of self respect and confidence among the nationalists.

❖ Bankim Chandra wrote **Anand Math** to expose the true character of British Rule.

❖ Dina Bandhu Mitra wrote **Neel Darpan** to expose the exploitation by indigo planters and Bharatendu Harishchandra put forward the idea for the use of swadeshi things.

### Socio-Religious Movement

❖ Various socio-religious reform movements like Brahmo Samaj, Arya-Samaj, the Ramakrishna Mission were launched to reform the society.

❖ In the religious sphere, the reform movements criticised religious superstition, idolatry, polytheism and hereditary priesthood. These movements criticised the caste system, untouchability and other social and legal inequalities.

❖ They played a vital role in arousing nationalist feeling, like Swami Dayanand for instance, was the first to use the word

Swaraj. Many Arya Samajis were in the forefront of the national movement and were primarily responsible for the rise of extremism in the INC.

### Rise of Urban Middle Class Intelligentsia

❖ The Western education and British administrative and economic innovations gave rise to a new urban middle class in towns. This class had close ties with the ruling class and were aware of the imperialistic policies of the British, came to the forefront.

### Impact of Contemporary Global Movements

❖ Some contemporary national movements in the European nations like German Unification, Italian Unification, nationalist movements against the Turkish empire, Liberation Movement of Greece and Italy in general and of Ireland in particular helped Indian nationalism.

### Lord Lytton's Reactionary Policies

❖ The highly expensive Second Afghan War, which was financed

## Indian National Movement

out of Indian revenues, the abolition of import duties on British textile and the Arms Act of 1878, which was an attempt to disarm the Indian people, created widespread discontent against the British empire.

- ❖ Another anti Indian move of Lytton's regime was the lowering the age limit (from 21 to 19) for appearing in the **Indian Civil Service Examination** that was held only in London. Against this Indian Association started a massive agitation under the leadership of SN Bannerjee and Lal Mohan Ghose. The **Grand Durbar** organised by Lord Lytton in 1877 at Delhi to proclaim the assumption of imperial title by Queen Victoria when the country was in the severe grip of famine.

### Vernacular Press Act

- ❖ The Vernacular Press Act, (1878) that curbed the liberty of the Indian Press (later the Act was repealed by Lord Ripon), was popularly known as Gagging Act. To bypass the restrictions imposed by

Vernacular Press, Amrita Bazaar Patrika was immediately converted to an English Paper. The founding of the newspaper Hindu in Madras was also in reaction to Lytton's Press Act.

### **The Ilbert Bill Controversy (1883)**

Officially called the Criminal Procedure Amendment Code Bill was introduced by Sir Courtenay Ilbert (law member in the Governor-General Executive Council) in the Governor Generals Legislative Council in February, 1883. Its aim was to give Indian district magistrates and sessions judges the right to try European and British offenders, in criminal Cases. The bill gave birth to strong protest movement by the members of the European community and they stood united against the Bill. They sought of protect their rights and privileges by forming a *European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association*. Ripon had to modify the bill which now provided the European British subjects, accused of criminal offences, the right to claim trial by jury, to which no less than half the member had to be Europeans or Americans. The Ilbert Bill Controversy proved an eye-opener to the Indians and intensified the growing feeling of unity and nationalism among Indians.

### Pre-Congress Political

#### Associations

- ❖ During the course of 19<sup>th</sup> century various organisations started emerging at regional level to

## Indian National Movement

represent interests of various sections of Indian Society. These organisations prepared the

foundation for the emergence of a Pan-Indian Nationalist Organisation.

### **PRE-CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS/EARLY POLITICAL MOVEMENTS**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Founder</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Year</b>
Landholder's Society/ Zamindari Association	Dwarkanath Tagore	Calcutta	1837 /1838
Indian National Union	AO Hume	Calcutta	1883
Bengal British India Society	George Thompson	Calcutta	1843
British Indian Association	DevendraNath Tagore	Calcutta	1851
Madras Native Association	Lakshmi NarasuChetty, PS Chettiar	Madras	1852
Bombay Association	JaganathShankersheth	Bombay	1852
East India Association	Dada Bhai Naoroji	London	1866
Poona Sarvajanik Sabha	MG Rande, GV Joshi	Puna	1870
Indian Association	SN Banerjee, Anand Mohan Bose	Calcutta	1876
Madras Mahajan Sabha	First Leader P. Rangaiya Naidu, M. Viraraghavachari, G. SubramanyaAiyer, Ananda Charlu	Madras	1884
Bombay Presidency	Pherozshan Mehta, K.T.Telang, Badruddin Tyabji	Bombay	1885
Indian Society	Anand Mohan Bose	London	1872
British Indian Society	Willian Adam	Calcutta	1839
London Indian Society	Badruddin Tyabji, WC Banerjee, Pherozshah Mehta	London	1865
National Indian Association	Mary Carpenter	London	1867
Deccan Association	Gopal Hari Deshmukh	Pune	1852
National Representative committee		London	1883

## INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1885-1905)

### Birth of Indian National Congress



❖ Congress was the natural and inevitable product of various forces of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- ❖ The credit for the birth of the congress is often given to AO Hume, who with the blessings of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin successfully organised the prominent political leaders and founded Indian National Congress.

### Background of INC

❖ **Indian Association** decided to hold its first Indian Conference in Calcutta at the same time, so that it can reach to the masses, but the plan failed.

- ❖ In 1884, at the annual convention of the **Theosophical Society** at Adyar in Madras, **AO Hume** proposed formation of a committee, so as to make necessary preparations for a session at Pune to be held in 1885.

❖ Members of the committee included AO Hume, SN Bannerjee, Narendra Nath Sen, Subramanya Aiyar, P Ananda Charlu, Sardar Dayal Singh, Lala Srimam, KT Telang and VN Mandalik.

❖ Before the formation of Indian National Congress, two sessions of the **Indian National Conference** had been held in 1883 and 1885 under the guidance of SN Bannerjee and Anand Mohan Bose.

❖ AO Hume was a retired British member of Indian Civil Service. He played an important role in the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

❖ Earlier, he founded the Indian National Union in 1884, which is considered to be the fore runner of the Indian National Congress.

❖ He served as the General Secretary of INC from 1885 to 1906.

❖ AO Hume published a pamphlet, **an old man's hope** in the Madras Session in 1887.

The first Indian pilot- JRD Tata (1929)

### Formation of INC

- ❖ Indian National Congress was finally formed on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 1885.
- ❖ The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on **28<sup>th</sup> December, 1885 at Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala, Bombay** under the president ship of WC Bannerjee.
- ❖ In 1886, the delegates to Congress became 436. Moderate leaders dominated the Congress in its early phase. The moderate belief in the essential sense of justice and goodness of the British nation was strong.
- ❖ In 1889, a **British Committee of Indian National Congress** was founded under the Chairmanship of W Wedderburn (biographer of AO Hume) in London and a journal **India** was also started.

### MODERATE NATIONALISM

- ❖ The leading figures during the first phase were W.C. Banerjee, Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji, Pheroze Shah Mehta, Gopalakrishna Gokhale,

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Badruddin Tyabji, G.SubramanyaAiyar, AO Hume, MG Ranade, C ShankaranNaiyar, VS Shrinivas Shastri, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Anand Mohan Bose, Ras Bihari Ghosh, Mohanlal Ghosh, P. Anand Charlu, CY Chintamani, RC Dutt, KT Tailang, Madhusudan Das, Rahimtulla M Sayani.

- ❖ Surendranath Banerjee was called the **Indian Burke**. He firmly opposed the Partition of Bengal. He founded the **Indian Association** (1876) to agitate for political reforms. He had convened the **Indian National Conference** (1883) which merged with the Indian National Congress in 1886. G.Subramanya Aiyar preached nationalism through the Madras Mahajana Sabha. He also founded The *Hindu* and *Swadesamitran*. Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the **Grand Old Man of India**. He is regarded as India's unofficial Ambassador in England. He was the first Indian to become a Member of the British

House of Commons. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was regarded as the political guru of Gandhi. In 1905, he founded the **Servants of India Society** to train Indians to dedicate their lives to the cause of the country.

### Main Demands of Moderates

- Expansion and reform of legislative councils.
- Greater opportunities for Indians in higher posts by holding the ICS examination simultaneously in England and in India.
- Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- More powers for the local bodies.
- Reduction of land revenue and protection of peasants from unjust landlords.
- Abolition of salt tax and sugar duty.
- Reduction of spending on army.
- Freedom of speech and expression and freedom to form associations

### Methods of Moderates

- ❖ The Moderates had total faith in the British sense of justice and fair play. They were loyal to the

British. They looked to England for inspiration and guidance.

- ❖ The Moderates used petitions, resolutions, meetings, leaflets and pamphlets, memorandum and delegations to present their demands.
- ❖ They confined their political activities to the educated classes only. Their aim was to attain political rights and self-government stage by stage.

### Achievements of Moderates

1. The Moderates were able to create a wide national awakening among the people.
2. They popularized the ideas of democracy, civil liberties and representative institutions.
3. They explained how the British were exploiting Indians. Particularly, Dadabhai Naoroji in his famous book *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India* wrote his Drain Theory. He showed how India's wealth was going away to England in the form of: (a) salaries, (b) savings, (c) pensions, (d) payments to British troops in India and (e) profits of the British companies. In fact, the British

Government was forced to appoint the Welby Commission, with Dadabhai as the first Indian as its member, to enquire into the matter.

4. Some Moderates like Ranade and Gokhale favoured social reforms. They protested against child marriage and widowhood.
5. The Moderates had succeeded in getting the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act of 1892, which allowed some members to be indirectly elected by Indians, but keeping the official majority intact.

## **INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1905-1917)**

### **Causes for the Rise of Extremism**

1. Dissatisfaction with the methods and achievements of moderates
2. The failure of the Moderates to win any notable success other than the expansion of the legislative councils by the Indian Councils Act (1892).
3. Growing consciousness about the exploitative character of the British rule. Loss of Britain in

the Boer wars (1899-1902) demolished the myth of Whiteman supremacy.

4. The famine and plague of 1896-97 which affected the whole country and the suffering of the masses.
5. The economic conditions of the people became worse.
6. The ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa on the basis of colour of skin.
7. The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 in which Japan defeated the European power Russia. This encouraged Indians to fight against the European nation, Britain.
8. The immediate cause for the rise of extremism was the reactionary rule of Lord Curzon:
  - He passed the Calcutta Corporation Act, (1899) reducing the Indian control of this local body.
  - The Universities Act (1904) reduced the elected members in the University bodies. It also reduced the autonomy of the universities and made them government

departments.

- The Sedition Act and the Official Secrets Act (1904) reduced the freedoms of all people.
- His worst measure was the Partition of Bengal (1905).

### Main Objective of Extremists

- ❖ Their main objective was to attain *Swaraj* or complete independence and not just self-government.

### The methods used by the extremists were:

1. Not cooperating with the British Government by boycotting government courts, schools and colleges.
2. Promotion of Swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods.
3. Introduction and promotion of national education.

### Leaders of the Extremists



- ❖ **Lala Lajpat Rai,**  
**Bal Gangadhar Tilak,**  
**Bipin Chandra Pal,** Sir Aurobindo

Ghosh, Chakravarti Bose, T. Prakasham and Chidambaram Pillai

- ❖ Bipin Chandra Pal began his career as a moderate and turned an extremist. He played an important role in the Swadeshi Movement. He preached nationalism through the nook and corner of India by his powerful speeches and writings.
- ❖ Aurobinda Ghosh was another extremist leader and he actively participated in the Swadeshi Movement. He was also imprisoned. After his release he settled in the French territory of Pondicherry and concentrated on spiritual activities.

*Bal Gangadhar Tilak is regarded as the real founder of the popular anti-British movement in India. He was known as 'Lokamanya'. He attacked the British through his weeklies, The Mahratta and the Kesari. He was jailed twice by the British for his nationalist activities and in 1908 deported to Mandalay for six years. He set up the Home Rule League in 1916 at Poona and declared "Swaraj is my birth-right and I will have it."*

*Lala Lajpat Rai is popularly known as the 'Lion of Punjab'. He played an important role in the Swadeshi Movement. He founded the Indian Home Rule League in the US in 1916. He was deported to Mandalay on the ground of sedition. He received fatal injuries while leading a procession against the Simon Commission and died on November 17, 1928.*

### Partition of Bengal

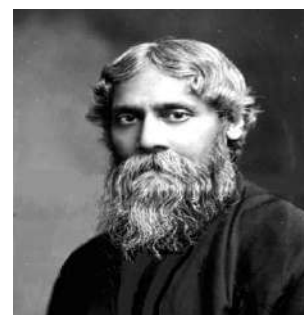
- ❖ Through a royal proclamation, **Lord Curzon** ordered Partition of Bengal creating East Bengal and Assam out of rest of Bengal on **16<sup>th</sup> October, 1905**.
- ❖ The objective was to set up a communal gulf between the Hindus and Muslims.
- ❖ The Indian National Movement entered its second phase after the Partition of Bengal.
- ❖ The British said that the existing province of Bengal was too big to be efficiently administered by a single Provincial Government.
- ❖ The Indian National Congress and the nationalists of Bengal firmly opposed the Partition. Within Bengal, different sections

of population-Zamindars, merchants, law years, students and even women rose up in spontaneous opposition to the partition of their province.

- ❖ **Divide and Rule** The nationalists could see that it was a deliberate attempt to divide the Bengal's territory on religious grounds as far Eastern part Muslims will be in majority and for the Western part, the Hindus.
- ❖ **Rabindranath Tagore** composed the National Song **Amar Sonar Bangla** for the occasion. This song was adopted as National Anthem by Bangladesh in 1971, after its liberation from Pakistan.

### The Anti-Partition Movement

- ❖ The Anti-Partition



movement was initiated on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1905. On that day, a massive demonstration against the partition, was organized in the Town Hall in Calcutta.

## Indian National Movement

- ❖ The partition took effect on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1905.

### The Swadeshi and Boycott

- ❖ It had its origin in the Anti-Partition movement of Bengal. Mass meetings were held all over Bengal, where Swadeshi or the use of **Indian goods** and the boycott of **British goods** were proclaimed and pledged. Public burning of foreign cloth were organized and shops selling foreign cloths were picketed.
- ❖ An important aspect of the Swadeshi Movement was the emphasis placed on self reliance or **Atmashakti**.
- ❖ Acharya PC Roy organized his famous Bengal Chemical Swadeshi stores.
- ❖ The **Swadeshi Movement** had several consequences like flowering of nationalist poetry, prose, journalism, self-reliant and constructive activity, coupled with opening up of many national educational institutions.
- ❖ Nationalist Educational Institutions were founded e.g.,

Bengal Technical Institute, Bengal National College.

- ❖ BC Pal and Chidambaram Pillai  
**Vandemataram Movement** Madras.

- ❖ LalaLajpat Rai and Ajit Singh led the movement in Punjab.

### Failure of Swadeshi Movement

- ❖ Severe government repression.
- ❖ Split in nationalists at Surat (Moderates and Extremists).
- ❖ Lack of effective organization.
- ❖ The movement was rendered leaderless.

### Formation of Muslim League (1906)

- ❖ Set-up in 1906, under the leadership of Aga Khan, Nawab Salimullah of Dhaka and Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- ❖ It supported partition of Bengal, opposed the Swadeshi Movement, demanded special safe gurards for its community and separate electorate for Muslims.
- ❖ **Calcutta Session of INC** (1906) Dadabhai Naoroji, the President of the session, declared that Self Government of Swaraj, like that of United

Kingdom was the goal of Indian people.

- ✓ **Banaras Session of INC, 1905**-Presided by GK Gokhale-first call for Swadeshi.
- ✓ **Meeting of INC at Calcutta 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1905**-Resolution to boycott British goods was adopted.

**group** (represented by BC Pal and Aurobindo) and **the Punjab group** (led by LalaLajpat Rai).

- ❖ Aurobindo published **New lamps for old** in the **Indu Prakash** in 1954-94. It was the first systematic critique of the moderates.

### SURAT SPLIT (1907)

- ❖ The INC splited into two groups during the session at Surat in 1907. Extremists were led by **Lal, Bal, Pal**, While Moderates by led by GK Gokhale.

#### Moderates

- ❖ They demanded mild constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganization and protection of civil rights.

#### Extremists

- ❖ They were dissatisfied with the achievement of the moderates. They realized that the true nature of British was exploitative.
- ❖ There were 3 groups of extremists The **Maharashtrian group** (headed by Bal GangadharTilak), **the Bengal**

### Indian Councils Act of 1909 or the-Morley Minto Reforms

- ❖ Number of elected members in the imperial and provincial legislative councils increased. Separate electorates introduced for Muslims.
- ❖ Non-official member to be elected indirectly. Thus, election introduced for the first time.
- ❖ Legislatures could pass resolutions, ask questions and supplementaries and vote for separate items on the budget.
- ❖ One Indian to be in Viceroy's executive council. Satyendra Sinha was first appointed.
- ❖ **Annulment of Partition** in 1911, the government announced annulment of the Partition of

.....◆  
Bengal. Western and Eastern  
Bengal were to be reunited.

### **Ghadar party (1913)**

- ❖ Formed by Lala Hardayal, Taraknath Das and Sohan Singh Bakhna.
- ❖ The war period witnessed the growth of revolutionary movement not only in India, but outside India as well, by the Indians.
- ❖ Indian revolutionary in the United States of America and Canada had established the Ghadar (Rebellion) party in 1913. Most of the members of the party were Punjabi Sikh peasants and ex-soldiers, who migrated.
- ❖ The party was built around the weekly paper 'The Ghadar', which carried the caption Angrezi raj ka Dushman.
- ❖ Headquarters were at **San Francisco**.
- ❖ The outbreak of the First World War provided the Ghadarites with an opportunity to free India from a government, which was indifferent to their cause.

- ❖ They began to return India in thousands for a co-ordinated revolt, but unfortunately the authorities came to know about their plans and took immediate action. The rebellions regiments were disbanded and their leader were either imprisoned or hanged.
- ❖ Some of the prominent Ghadar leaders were-Baba Gurumukh Singh, Kartar Singh Saraba, Sohan Singh, Bakhna, Rahmat Ali Shah, Bhai Paramanand and Mohammad Barkatullah.
- ❖ To carry out other revolutionary activities, "Swadesh Sevak Home" at Vancouver and united India house at Settle was set-up.

### **Komagata Maru Incident (1914)**

- ❖ **Komagata Maru** was a Japanese steam ship that carried Sikh and Muslim immigrants from Punjab to Vancouver, Canada. But the Ship was forced to return back to India by the Canadian authorities. The ship docked at Budge in Calcutta. The Britishers considered the passengers as dangerous

political agitators and tried to arrest Baba Gurdit singh from among them. Police opened fire on them and 19 passengers died in the incident.

### Home Rule Movement (1916)

- ❖ After **Tilak's** return having served sentence of six years in **Mandlay**, he tried securing the readmission of himself and other extremists into the Indian National congress. With the need being felt for popular pressure to attain concessions, disillusionment with Morley-Minto reforms and wartime miseries. Tilak and **Annie Besant** readied to assume leadership.
- ❖ The Home Rule League was pioneered on lines of a similar movement in Ireland. Muslim League supported the movement. Its objective was to work for social and political reforms.

### Tilak's Home Rule Movement

- ❖ It started in April, 1916 at Poona. Tilak's league was to work in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Central

province and Berar excluding Bombay. Tilak linked up the question of Swaraj with the demand for the formation of linguistic states and education in Vernacular language.

- ❖ He gave the slogan "**Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it**". Tilak's newspapers **Maratha** and **Kesari** were organs for Home Rule.

### Annie Besant's Home Rule Movement

- ❖ Started with Subramaniam Iyer at Adyar in September, 1916. Annie



Besant's league worked in rest of India.

- ❖ Annie Besant's newspapers **New India Commonwealth** and **Young India** became important for this movement. She coined the term **Commonwealth**.
- ❖ George Arundale was the organizing secretary of the movement.
- ❖ Many moderate nationalists, who were dissatisfied with the Congress inactivity, joined home rule agitation. In June 1917, Annie

.....◆  
Besant was arrested, popular pressure forced the government to release her in September, 1917.

### **Lucknow Session of the Congress (1916)**

- ❖ Presided by a moderate **Ambika Charan Majumdar**. The growing nationalist feeling in the country produced two historic developments at the Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress in 1916. Firstly-the two wings of the Congress were reunited. The Lucknow Congress was 1<sup>st</sup> united Congress. i.e., brought about an union of moderates and extremists.
- ❖ Secondly at Lucknow, the Congress and the All India Muslim League sank their old difference and put up a common political demand for representative government and dominion status, before the government. Congress accepted the separate electorates. This led to separate electorates. This led to **Congress-League pact**.

### **Montague Declaration (1917)**

- ❖ A British policy was announced after the Lucknow pact, which came to be known as the **August Declaration**. It aimed at “increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration for progressive realisation of responsible government in India. The declaration formed the basis of **Montague-Chelmsford Reforms**, of 1919.

### **Rowlatt Act (1919)**

- ❖ In 1919, a **Sedition Committee** headed by **Justice Rowlatt** led to the **Rowlatt Act**. This act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction by the Court of Law for 2 years. The law also enabled the government to suspend the right of **Habeas Corpus**, which had been the foundation of Civil Liberties in Britain. It led to a countrywide agitation and marked the foundation of Non-Cooperation Movement.

- ❖ During March and April 1919, the country witnessed a remarkable political awakening in India. There were hartals, strikes, processions and demonstrations.

### GANDHI'S RETURN TO INDIA

- ❖ Gandhi returned to India in 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1915. He did not join any political organization that did not accept the creed of non-violent Satyagraha. During 1917 and 1918, he was involved in three struggles.

#### Champaran Satyagraha (1917)

- ❖ 1<sup>st</sup> Civil disobedience Movement.
- ❖ To look into the problems of indigo planters (tinkathia system)

#### Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

- ❖ First hunger strike
- ❖ To settle disputes between the mill owners of Ahmedabad and the workers.

#### Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- ❖ First Non-Cooperation Movement. Due to failure of crops, the farmers, with Gandhi, withheld the revenue to get

remission based on revenue code.

### JallianwalaBagh Massacre (13<sup>th</sup> April, 1919)

- ❖ The dissatisfaction against Rowlatt Act led to mass agitations. The government was determined to suppress the mass agitation. A large but unarmed crowd had gathered on 13<sup>th</sup> April, 1919 at Amritsar (Punjab) in the Jallianwala Bagh, to protest against the arrest of their popular leaders Dr Saif-ud-din Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal. General Dyer, the Military Commander of Amritsar, decided to terrorise the people of Amritsar into complete submission. Jallianwala Bagh was a large open space, which was enclosed on three sides and had only one exit. He surrounded the Bagh, closed the exit with his troops and then ordered his men to shoot into the crowd. Thousands were killed and wounded.
- ❖ On 13<sup>th</sup> March, 1940, Sardar Udham Singh Killed O' Dyer,

when the latter was addressing a meeting in Coxton Hall, London.

❖ **Rabindranath Tagore** returned his knighthood in protest.

❖ **Hunter Commission** was appointed to inquire into it.

### The Khilafat Movement

❖ During the first World War, **Turkey** allied with Germany and Austria against British. The Indian Muslim regarded the Sultan of Turkey as their spiritual leader, Khalifa.

❖ After the war, the British removed the Khalifa from his power and fragmented Turkey. Hence, the Muslim started the **Khilafat Movement** in India, for the restoration of Khalifa's position.

❖ The leaders were Ali brothers (**Shukat Ali** and **Mohammed Ali**), Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani. Gandhi saw this as an opportunity to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity against the British, although CR Das opposed it initially.

❖ The Central Khilafat Committee met at Allahabad. The meeting was attended by number of Congress and Khilafat leaders. In this meeting, a programme of non-cooperation towards the government was declared. This included **boycott of titles** conferred by the government, boycott of civil services, army and **police**, i.e., of **all government jobs**.

### Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

❖ It was the first mass based political movement under Gandhi.

❖ Non-cooperation through the most peaceful manner with the government and its laws, was endorsed at the annual session of the Congress held at **Nagpur**, in 1920. The Nagpur Session also made changes in the Constitution of the Congress.

❖ Anti-Rowlatt agitation, JallianwalaBagh tragedy, Khilafat Movement, general economic distress during and

The first Indian to reach Mount Everest without oxygen- Sherpa

after the war were the reasons for Non-Cooperation Movement.

- ❖ The **TilakSwarajya Fund** started financing the Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement envisaged boycott of school, colleges, law courts, foreign clothes and advocated the use of Charkha.
- ❖ Boycott of the forthcoming visit of **Prince of Wales** in November, 1921.
- ❖ Popularisation of **Charkha** and **Khadi** and **Jail Bharo** by Congress volunteers.
- ❖ The movements demanded-
  - Swaraj or self-rule.
  - Redressal of the Punjab wrongs and Khilafat issue.
- ❖ LalaLajpat Rai organized educational Boycott in Punjab.
- ❖ CR Das, C Rajagopalachari, Saif-ud-din Kitchlew, VB Patel, ArunaAsaf Ali and Motilal Nehru gave up their legal practice.
- ❖ The Congress Session at Allahabad in December, 1921 decided to launch a **Civil Disobedience Movement**. But before it could be launched, the angry peasants (mob)

attacked on a police station at **ChauriChaurain** Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1922. This changed the whole situation and Gandhiji was compelled to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.

### Spread of Non-Cooperation Movement

- ❖ United Province became a strong base for the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- ❖ Agrarian-riots under the leadership of **Baba Ramchandra, Eka Movement** under **MadariPasi**.
- ❖ In Punjab-**Akali Movement** for reforms and control of Gurudwaras.
- ❖ In Andra Pradesh, the Non-Cooperation Movement was a great success. **Alluri Sitaram Raju** organized the tribals in Andra and combined their demands with those of the Non-Cooperation Movemnts.

### The Swarajists

- ❖ Major developments in Indian politics occurred during 1922-

- ◆.....◆
28. Differences arose among leaders after the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement. One school of thought headed by **CR Das** and **Motilal Nehru** advocated that nationalists should end the boycott of legislative council, enter them, obstruct their working according to official plans, expose their weaknesses, transform them into arenas of political struggle and thus use them to arouse public enthusiasm. They were 'pro-changers'.
- ❖ Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr Ansari Babu Rajendra Prasad and others opposed council entry. They were known as '**no changers**'.
  - ❖ In December, 1922, CR Das and Motilal Nehru formed **congress-Khilafat Swarajya** party, with CR Das as President and Motilal Nehru as Secretary. It worked within the Congress.
  - ❖ In the 1923 elections, the Swarajists won 42 seats out of the 101 elected seats in the Central Legislative Assembly. With the cooperation of other Indian group, they repeatedly out-voted the government in the Central Assembly and in several of the provincial councils.
  - ❖ Swarajists were split by Communalism. The responsivists offered cooperation to the government to safeguard the Hindu interests. **Madan Mohan Malaviya** and **Lala Lajpat Rai** founded the **Independent Congress Party**, later in 1933. It was recognized as **Congress Nationalist Party**.
- Simon Commission (1927)**
- ❖ In 1927, the British Government appointed the **Indian Statutory Commission**, known popularly by its chairman Simon to go into the question of further Constitutional Reform.
  - ❖ The committee had to review the working of the **diarchy system**, introduced by Montague Chelmsford Reform of 1919 and to report to what extent a

representative government can be introduced in India.

- ❖ All the members of the commission were white.
- ❖ The Indians, protested, against the Simon Commission, because of the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and in the fear that the foreigners would discuss and decide upon India's fitness, for self government.
- ❖ The National Congress decided to boycott the commission in its **Madras Session** in 1927, presided over by Dr Ansari.
- ❖ The Muslim League and **Hindu Mahasabha** decided to support the Congress.
- ❖ The Commission's arrival in India led to a powerful protest. On 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1928, the Commission was greeted with Hartals and black flag demonstrations, under the slogan **Simon Go Back**.
- ❖ The government used brutal suppression and police attacks to break the popular opposition.
- ❖ At Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai was severely beaten in a Lathi charge

and he succumbed to his injuries on 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1928.

### Nehru Report (1928)



- ❖ All important Indian leaders and parties tried to meet the challenge of the Simon Commission by getting together and trying to evolve an alternative scheme of Constitutional Reforms. Nehru report was tabled in 1928 by **Motilal Nehru**.
- ❖ It remains memorable as the first major Indian effort to draft a constitutional framework for Indian complete with lists of central and provincial subjects and Fundamental Rights.
- ❖ However, the recommendations evoked a debate concerning the goal of India-**Dominion status** or **Complete Independence**.

- ❖ Other members of committee- Tej Bahadur Sapru, Ali Imam, MS Aney, Mangal Singh, Sohaib Qureshi, GR Pradhan and SC Bose.

**Members of the Nehru subcommittee which produced the famous Nehru Report**

Pt.Moti Lal Nehru	President
Sardar Manal singh	Member
Sir Sapru	Member
Sir M.S. Aney	Member
Sir Ali Iman	Member
Mr. ShoaibQurehi	Member
Sir Subash Bose	Member
G.K.Pradhan	Member

**Outcome of the Nehru Report**

- ❖ It demanded responsible government both at the center and in the provinces. But, it advocated dominion status, not complete independence.
- ❖ It demanded Universal Suffrage. It rejected separate communal electorate. It proposed Muslim reservation in the center and provinces, where they were in minority.

- ❖ The report recommended equal rights for women, freedom to form unions and disassociation of the state from religion in any form.
- ❖ It demanded for reorganization of the North-West provinces on linguistic basis.

**Jinnah's 14 points (9<sup>th</sup> March, 1929)**

- ❖ Jinnah, the leader of Muslim League did not accept the Nehru Report and drew up a list of fourteen demands, which became famous as 14 points of Jinnah.

**Lahore Session (1929)**

- ❖ This session was presided by Jawaharlal Nehru. Gandhi came back to active politics by that time.
- ❖ Draw in talks broke down on the issue of dominion status, which the British were reluctant to give.
- ❖ This session passed a resolution of Poorna Swaraj (Complete independence) as its ultimate goal.
- ❖ On 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1929 the newly adopted tricolor, was hoisted and 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930

was fixed as the **First Independence Day**.

- ❖ The Congress Session also announced a **Civil Disobedience Movement** under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- ❖ Congress decided to boycott the first Round Table Conference.

### **Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**

- ❖ Before starting the Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhiji placed an **eleven point ultimatum** before Irwin for administrative reforms and stated that if Lord Irwin accepted them, then there will be no agitation.
- ❖ The Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhi on **12<sup>th</sup> March, 1930** with his famous **Dandi March**. Together with **78 chosen followers**, Gandhi walked nearly 375 km from **Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi**, a village on the Gujarat sea-coast. **On April 5**, Gandhi and his party reached Dandi. Next

morning (**6<sup>th</sup> April**) Gandhi and his volunteers picked up salt lying on the coast, symbolically breaking the Salt Laws.

- ❖ Salt production had geographical limitations. So, in other parts of the country, the movement included-picketing of liquor shops and auctions, no revenue campaign in Bardoli, defiance of forest laws in Maharashtra, Karnataka and the central provinces, refusal of chaukidari tax in Eastern India, prabhatpheris-singing of National songs.
- ❖ The notable feature of the movement was a wide participation of women.

### **Spread of Civil Disobedience Movement**

- ❖ **Peshawar** under the leadership of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan popularly known as **The Frontier Gandhi**, the Pathans organized the society of **Khudai Khidmatgars** (servants of God) known popularly as **Red Shirts**. They were pledged to non-violence and freedom struggle.

- ◆.....◆
- Two platoons of Garhwali soliders refused to open fire non-violent mass demonstrations.
- ❖ **North-East India** Manipur took a brave part in it and Nagaland produced a brave heroin, **Rani Gaidilieu**, who at the age of 13 responded to the call of Gandhi. The young Rani was captured in 1932 and sentenced to life imprisonment. She was released only after the independence of India.
  - ❖ **Chittagong** Armoury raided by Surya Sen in 1930.
  - ❖ **Darshana** It was led by Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb and Maniklal Gandhi.
  - ❖ In **Madras**, **Rajagopalachari** led a march from Trichirapalli to Vedaranyam along the Coromandal coast. In **Kerala**, **K Kelappan** marched from Calicut to Payannur.
  - ❖ The government adopted ruthless repression, lathi charges and firing on unarmed crowd of men and women. Over 9000 Satyagrahis including Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were imprisoned. **Congress was**
- declared illegal.** Meanwhile, the British Government summoned the **First Round Table Conference** in London, in 1930, to discuss the Simon Commission report. But, the National Congress boycotted the conference and its proceedings proved abortive.
- ❖ Dandi March was led by Gandhi from Sabarmati Ashram.
- First Round Table Conference (12<sup>th</sup> November 1930 – 19<sup>th</sup> January 1931)**
- ❖ Congress boycotted the conference
  - ❖ Muslim League was represented by Mohammad Ali, Agha Khan, FazlulHaq, MA Jinnah and Hindu Mahasabha by Mooje and Jayakar.
  - ❖ Tej Bahadur Sapru, Chintamani and Srinivas Shastri (Liberals) appeared.
  - ❖ Princes of Hyderabad, Mysore attended it. No result came out of the conference.
  - ❖ The government now made attempt to negotiate an agreement with the Congress, so

that it could attend the Round Table Conference.

- ❖ Moderate statesman Jaikar, Sapru and Srinivas Shastri initiated efforts to break the ice between Gandhiji and the government. The negotiation between Irwin and Gandhi in 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1931 came to be known **Gandhi-Irwin pact** or known **Delhi Pact**.

#### **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**

- ✓ Under this pact, the government agreed to release all those political prisoners, who had remained non-violent.
- ✓ The Right to make salt for consumption was agreed to
- ✓ The Congress was to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement and take part in Second Round Table Conference.

#### **Karachi Session (1931)**

- ❖ It endorsed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. This Session is also memorable for its resolution on Fundamental Right and National Economic Programme, with the efforts of Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.

- ❖ Six days before this session, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdav, Rajguru were executed. (23<sup>rd</sup> March 1931)

#### **Secound Round Table Conference (7<sup>th</sup> September – December 1931)**

- ❖ Gandhiji went to England in September, 1931, to attend the Second Round Table Conference. But the British Government refused to concede the basic nationalist demand for freedom on the basis of the immediate grant of dominion status with complete control over defence, external affairs and finance.
- ❖ The Congress officially suspended the movement in 1933 and withdrew it in 1934. Gandhiji resigned from active politics.

#### **Poona Pact (Communal Award)**

- ❖ **On August 16, 1932**, British Prime Minister **Ramsay McDonald** announced the proposal on minority representation, known as the **Communal Award**.

The first woman President of United Nations General Assembly-  
VijayaLaxmiPandit

The first woman chief justice of High Court-Leela Seth

## Indian National Movement

- ❖ Under this the depressed classes (Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo Indians, Women and Backward Classes) were to be considered as a minority, would be entitled to the right of separate electorate. Gandhi reacted strongly to the proposal. He considered the depressed class as the integral part of Hindu society.
  - ❖ He thought that there was no need to protect the depressed classes through representation, rather the need was to eradicate untouchability.
  - ❖ Gandhi restored to fast unto death in Yervada Jail against this separate electorate for depressed class, which Ambedkar was insisting on. This resulted into the **Poona-pact** between **Gandhi and Ambedkar** on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1932.
  - ❖ **148** seats were to be allotted to the depressed classes in the provincial legislature as against **71** provided by the Communal Award. The pact also called for adequate representation of depressed classes in civil services.
  - ❖ Gandhiji coined the word Harijan for depressed classes and their upliftment became his prime concern. **All India Anti Untouchability League** was started in September, 1932. On 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1933 Gandhiji decided to begin a 21 day fast for self purification for the Harijan cause.
  - ❖ He started the Individual Civil Disobedience on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1933.
- ### Impacts of Civil Disobedience Movement
- ❖ The Congress swept polls in most provinces in 1937. The left parties emerged as an alternative in politics.
  - ❖ Some Congress activists formed **Socialist group**.
  - ❖ Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose emerged as leaders.
- ### Third Round Table Conference (17<sup>th</sup> November – 24<sup>th</sup> December 1932)
- ❖ Held in London in 1932.

- ❖ The Congress did not participate.
- ❖ The British government, on the basis of the discussion at the three sessions, drafted its proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution, which were embodied in the White Paper published in March 1933.
- ❖ The discussion led to **Government of India Act, 1935.**

#### **Government of India Act, 1935**

- ❖ The discussions of the Third Round Table Conference and Simon Commission report eventually led to the passing of the **Government of India Act of 1935.** The act provided for the establishment of an **All India Federation** and a new system of government for the Provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy.
- ❖ The Congress rejected the 1935 Act and demanded the convening of a constitutional assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise to frame a Constitution for independent India.

#### **Second World War**

- ❖ Lord Linlithgow declared India to be at war without the prior assent of the **Central Legislature.** The Congress Ministry resigned in the wake of the war.
- ❖ Congress agreed to support Britain only in return of independence being granted. The viceroy could promise this only after the war. In October-November 1939, the Congress Ministries resigned in protest. The Muslim League observed this as the **Deliverance Day** (22<sup>nd</sup> December, 1939). The Satyagraha was kept limited so as not to embarrass Britain's war effort by a mass upheaval in India.
- ❖ The viceroy refused to accept preconditions set by the Congress. (Constituent Assembly for establishment of Responsible Government at the Center). But, the British Government desperately wanted the active cooperation of Indians in the war effort. To secure this cooperation, it sent to India in

March, 1942, a mission headed by a Cabinet Minister Sir Stafford Cripps and before that the August Offer.

### August Offer (1940)

The **Viceroy Linlithgow** put forward proposal that included-

- ❖ Dominion status in the unspecified future.
- ❖ A post war body to enact Constitution.
- ❖ Expansion of Governor-General's council with representation of the minorities.
- ❖ Establishment of a War Advisory Council
- ❖ Congress rejected this offer as there was no suggestion for a National government Muslim League accepted it.

### Individual Satyagraha



❖ Congress rejected the August offer because Congress was convinced that the British would not modify their policy the British would not modify their policy in

India. Gandhi decided to start the Individual Satyagraha.

- ❖ **Vinoba Bhave** was the first to offer individual Satyagraha, by 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1941 and more than 250000 Satyagrahis had been jailed.
- ❖ Delhi Chalo Movement began.

### Cripps Mission, 1942

**Sir Stafford Cripps** declared that the aim of British Policy in India was “the earliest possible realization of self-government in India”. The British Government’s refusal of accepting immediately the Congress demand was the cause of failure of the mission.

### Constitutional Proposal of the Cabinet Mission

- a) Dominion status to be granted after the war.
- b) Constitution making body to be elected from provincial assemblies and nominated by the rulers in case of princely states.
- c) Individual princes could sign a separate agreement with the British.

- d) British would however, control the defence for war period.

*The British Government undertook to accept and implement the Constitution in two conditions.*

- ❖ Any province(s) unwilling to accept the Constitution could form a separate union with separate Constitution.
- ❖ The new Constitution making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to sort out matters arising out of transfer of power to Indian hands.
- ❖ Gandhi termed this proposal as **a post dated cheque in crashing bank.**
- ❖ Though, Cripps proposal failed but it provided legitimacy to the demand for Pakistan by accommodating it in the provision for provincial autonomy.

### Quit India Movement, 1942

- ❖ The All India Congress Committee met at **Bombay** on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 1942. It passed the famous **Quit India resolution** and proposed to start off a non-

violent mass struggle under **Gandhi's leadership.**

- ❖ It is also called **Vardha proposal** and leaderless revolt.
- ❖ Gandhi told the British to quit and leave India in God's hand. His message was **Do or Die.**
- ❖ Repressive policy of the government and indiscriminate arrest of the leaders provoked people to violence.
- ❖ Nehru was lodged in **Almora Jail**, Maulana Azad in **Bankura** and Gandhi was kept in **Agha Khan's palace**, Poona. In many areas, government lost control and the people established Swaraj. Parallel governments were established.
- ❖ In Satara, Pratisarkar was set up under Nana Patil and in Baliya under ChittuPande. Others were in Talcher and Bihar. In Bengal, **Tamluk Jatiya Sarkar** functioned in Midnapore.
- ❖ Underground revolutionary activity also started by **Jaiprakash Narayan** and **Ramanandan Mishra** escaped from Hazaribah Jail and

- ♦.....♦
- organized an underground movement.
  - ❖ In Bombay, the socialist leaders continued their underground activities under leaders like **Aruna Asaf Ali**. Congress radio was established with **Usha Metha** as its announcer and Rammanohar Lohia in Bihar.
  - ❖ School and college students and women actively participated, workers went on strikes. There were no communal clashes during the movement.
  - ❖ The merchant community and capitalist did not participate. Muslim League kept aloof and the Hindu Mahasabha condemned the movement. Communist party did not support the movement. Rajagopalachari also did not participate.
  - ❖ Chaudhary Rehmat Ali coined the term '**Pakistan**' (later Pakistan).
  - ❖ The fear of Muslims to be subjugated by Hindus in free India was realized by Jinnah and he demanded for the creation of Pakistan.
  - ❖ **Pakistan Resolution** Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore Session in 1940 (called Jinnah's Two-Nation theory). It was drafted by **Sikandar Hayat Khan**, moved by FazlulHaq and seconded by Khaliquzzaman. It rejected the federal scheme envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935. In December 1943, the Karachi Session of the Muslim League adopted the slogan-'Divide and Quit'.

### Demand for Pakistan

- ❖ In 1930, Md Iqbal for the first time suggested that the Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and Kashmir be made the Muslim state within the federation.

***Gandhiji's fast  
(10<sup>th</sup> February-7<sup>th</sup> March,  
1943)***

*Gandhiji undertook a 21 day fast for condemning the violence of the people during the Quit India Movement.*

### Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)



❖ Also known as Rajaji formula (1944).

Rajagopalachari proposed that a commission

could be appointed for demarcating district in the North-West and East, where Muslims were in absolute majority. Plebiscite would be held on the basis of adult suffrage, that would ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan.

- ❖ If majority decides in favour of forming a separate sovereign state then such could be accepted.
- ❖ Jinnah objected this as he wanted Congress to accept two-nation theory and wanted only Muslims of the North-West and East to vote in the plebiscite.
- ❖ **Desai-Liaqat pact** reached no settlement between the league and Congress.

### Shimla Conference or Wavell Plan (1945)

- ❖ Proposed by **Lord Wavell**.
- ❖ Suggested to set up a new executive council with only



Indian members. The viceroy and commander in chief would be the only non-Indian members

of the council.

- ❖ It would work under the existing Constitution. But the door was open for discussion of new Constitution.
- ❖ Hindus and Muslims would have equal representation. Jinnah demanded the Muslim League to have absolute choice in choosing the Muslim members, so he rejected the plan.

### The Cabinet Mission

- ❖ The **Attlee Government** announced in February 1946, the decision to send a high powered mission of three British Cabinet members (**Patrick Lawrence**, secretary of state for India, **Stafford Cripps**, President of the Board of Trade and **AV Alexander**, first Lord of Admiralty) to India to find out ways and means for a negotiated

## Indian National Movement

- ◆.....◆
  - and peaceful transfer of power India.
  - ❖ The British bid for a united and friendly India and they rejected the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan.
  - ❖ The Congress demanded that power should be transferred to one center and the minorities demands be worked out in a framework ranging from autonomy to Muslim-majority province to self determination or recession.
  - ❖ The plan failed on the issue of the nature of grouping.
  - ❖ Congress wanted the grouping to be optional till the formation of Constituent Assembly, but Jinnah was in the favour of compulsory grouping.
- ❖ On 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1946, Jinnah withdrew his earlier acceptance to the plan and fixed 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946 as **Direct Action Day**. Calcutta, Noakhali and Garmukteshwar were the storm centres. Jinnah celebrated **Pakistan Day** on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1947.

## Interim Government (1946)

### Jinnah's Direct Action Resolution

- ❖ He was alarmed by the election results of the Constituent Assembly (Congress won 209 of the total 273 seats) and was afraid of being totally eclipsed in the Constituent Assembly.

- ❖ Interim Government headed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** was sworn on in 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1946.
- ❖ Muslim League refused to join initially. Wavell persuaded the league to join in October, 1946.
- ❖ The **Constituent Assembly** begins its session in **9<sup>th</sup> December, 1946** and Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected its President, but, the league did not attend.
- ❖ **Liaqat Ali Khan** of Muslim League was made the Finance Minister.

### Interim Government

<b>Members</b>	<b>Port folios held</b>
Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs and common wealth relations
Sardarvallabhai Patel	Home, information and broad casting
Dr.Rajendra Prasad	Food and agriculture
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
SardarBaldev Singh	Defence
C.H.Bhabha	Works, Mines & power
Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
AbdeaRabNishtar	Posts & Air
C.Rajagopalachari	Education and Arts
Chundrigar	Commerce
Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
JoginderNath Mandal	Law

#### Attlee's Statement

(20<sup>th</sup> February, 1947)

- ❖ A deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1949 was fixed for transfer of power, even if the Indian politicians had not agreed by that time on the Constitution.
- ❖ British power and obligations vis-a-vis the princely states would lapse with transfer of power but these would not be given to any successor government.
- ❖ **Mountbatten** was to replace Wavell as the Viceroy.

- ❖ Partition of the country was implicit in the provision that if the Constituent Assembly was not fully representative, than power would be transferred to more than one Central Governments.

#### Mountbatten Plan

(3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947)

- ❖ As Viceroy, Mountbatten proved more decisive and quick in taking decisions than his predecessors.
- ❖ His task was to explore the option of unity of division till

## Indian National Movement



October, 1947 and then advise the British government on the form of transfer of power.

❖ **3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan**, in case of partition, two dominions and two Constituent Assemblies would be created. The plan declared that power would be handed over by 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.

❖ The plan was put in effect without the slightest delay.

❖ The Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal decided in favour of partition of these two provinces. Thus, East Bengal and West Punjab joined Pakistan. West Bengal and East Punjab remained with India. Referendum in Sylhet resulted in the incorporation of that district in East Bengal.

❖ The referendum in NWFP decided in favour of Pakistan.

❖ Princely states were given the option to join either of the two dominions or remain independent.

❖ Boundary Commission was to be set up if partition was effected.

❖ Mountbatten's formula was to divide India, but retain



maximum unity.

❖ Punjab and Bengal Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims to vote for partition.

## Indian Independence Act, 1947

❖ On 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1947, British Parliament ratified the Mountbatten Plan as the **Independence of India Act, 1947**.

❖ The act provided for the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan. Each dominion was to have a Governor-General to be responsible for effective operation of the act.

❖ Sovereignty of British power was to be abolished.

### Integration of States

- ❖ **Vallabhai Patel**, played the most important role in the integration of states.



Except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagarh, all states signed an instrument of accession with Indian Government.

On October 1947, the Pakistani troops invaded Kashmir and in the crisis, the Maharaja of Kashmir acceded to the Indian Union.

- ❖ Through a referendum in the state of Junagarh in February 1948, Junagarh was merged in the Indian Union. The Nawab left for Pakistan.
- ❖ Due to the pressure of internal anarchy and military action in the state, the Nizam of Hyderabad was forced to join the Indian Union.
- ❖ **Integration of French Colonies** Pondicherry, Chandrangar, Mahe, Karaikal and Yaman were integrated (by the end of 1954).

- ❖ **Integration of Portuguese Colonies** Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1954); Goa and Daman and Diu (1961).

The first Indian woman to receive Jnanpith Award- Ashapoorna Devi (Bengali Writer)

## IMPORTANT NATIONAL LEADERS

### ANNIE BEASANT (1847 – 1933)

- ❖ She founded the Theosophical Society in India and started the Home Rule League.



- ❖ She established Central Hindu School and College at Banaras (later BHU).
- ❖ She was elected the President of the Calcutta Session of INC, 1917.
- ❖ She did not attend the 1920 Session at Nagpur due to growing difference with Gandhiji as she felt that government of India Act, 1919 were as means to free India.
- ❖ She edited famous Newspapers – New India and Commonwealth.
- ❖ She prepared – The Lotus song, a translation of *Gita* into English.

### ACHARYA NARENDRA DEV (1889 – 1956)

- ❖ He was a scholar, socialist,



nationalist and a lawyer by profession. He gave up his practice and joined Non-Cooperation Movement.

- ❖ He became the President of Patna's Socialist Conference in 1934 and a member of UP Legislation Assembly in 1937.
- ❖ He was appointed as the Principal of Kashi Vidyapeeth in 1925 and also became the Vice – Chancellor of Lucknow and Banaras Universities. He founded the socialist Party in 1948.

The first woman to receive Nobel Prize- Mother Teresa

### ARUNA ASAF ALI (1909 – 1996)

- ❖ Nicknamed as ArunaGanguly, she married to Asaf Ali, India's first Ambassador of the USA.
- ❖ She was imprisoned during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930, 1932) and for participating in Individual Satyagraha (1940).
- ❖ In 1942, she hoisted the Indian National Congress tricolor Flag at Mumbai's Gowalia Tank Grounds.
- ❖ She was elected as first Mayor of Delhi, 1958. She was awarded the International Lenin Prize in 1964.
- ❖ Newspapers (alongwithEdanta Narayana and AV Baliga) – Link and Patrol

### BAL GANGADHAR TILAK (1857 – 1920)

- ❖ He was awarded with the title Lokmanya.
- ❖ He established new English



school at Poona. He was the editor of Maharatha in English and Kesari in Marathi.

- ❖ He joined INC in 1891 and moved an Arms Act Resolution.
- ❖ He celebrated the Ganapati pooja and the Shivaji festival.
- ❖ He collaborated with Agarkar and set up institutions to give cheap education to people.
- ❖ He was constituted the tries Lal, Bal, Pal an extremist group.
- ❖ He founded the Home Rule League in 1916 and helped in ushering the Lucknow Pact and the Reforms Act at the Amristar Congress in 1919.
- ❖ He demanded swaraj and gave the slogan "*Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it*".
- ❖ VoleintineShirol described him as the *Father of Indian unrest*.
- ❖ He wrote the books, *The Artic Home of Vedas* and *Gita Rahasya*.

### BHAGAT SINGH (1907 – 1931)

- ❖ He was a member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Army.
- ❖ He started the 'Militant Naujawan Bharat Sabha' in Punjab.

## Indian National Movement

- ❖ He killed British official Saunders in 1928 and was involved in Lahore Conspiracy and bombed the Central Legislative Assembly.
- ❖ He was executed on March 23, 1931.

### BANKIM CHANDRA

#### CHATTOPADHYAY (1833 – 1894)



- ❖ He was great scholar best known for the composition of the hymn BandeMataram.
- ❖ His first novel was Durgesnandini, published in 1864 and he started the journal Bangadarsan.

#### BIPIN CHANDRA PAL (1858 – 1932)

- ❖ He was awarded with the title *Mightiest Prophet of Nationalism* by Aurobindo Ghosh.
- ❖ He supported Age of consent Bill 1891, Swadeshi movement and fought for the cause of the Assam tea-gardeners.
- ❖ He started Newspapers – Paridaashak (weekly); Public Opinion and Tribune (editor);

Swaraj (English weekly in London); Hindu Review (English monthly); Independent (daily); Democrate (weekly).

### CHAKRAVARTHI

#### RAJAGOPALACHARI (1879 – 1972)

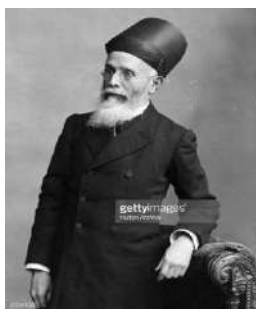


- ❖ He was a politician and lawyer from Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ He gave up his practice during NCM.
- ❖ He held the post of the General – Secretary of the INC in 1921 – 1922 and was a member of Congress working committee from 1922 to 1925.
- ❖ He hoisted the CDM in Tamil Nadu and was arrested for leading a Salt March from Thiruchirapalli to Vedaranniyam on the Tanjore coast.
- ❖ He was elected as the Chief Minister of Madras in 1937 Elections.
- ❖ He resigned from INC in 1942 for not accepting the Cripp's Proposal.

- ❖ He prepared the CR Formula for congress – League Co–operation.
- ❖ He served as the Governor of Bengal (August-November 1947) and was the first and last Indian Governor-General of India (1948 – 50).
- ❖ He became the Minister of Home Affairs in the country's first Cabinet.
- ❖ He founded the Swatantra Party in 1959.
- ❖ His rational ideas are reflected in the collection *Satyameva Jayate*.
- ❖ He was awarded the *Bharat Ratna* in 1954.

### DADABHAI NAOROJI (1825 – 1917)

- ❖ He was the first Indian to demand Swaraj in the Calcutta Session of INC, 1906.
- ❖ He was also known as the *Indian Gladstone*, *Grand Old Man of India*.
- ❖ He was first Indian to be selected to the *House of Commons* on Liberal Party ticket.



- ❖ He highlighted the draining of wealth from India by the British and its effect in his book *Poverty and un-British Rule* in India (1901).

### DR. BHIMARAO AMBEDKAR (1891 – 1956)



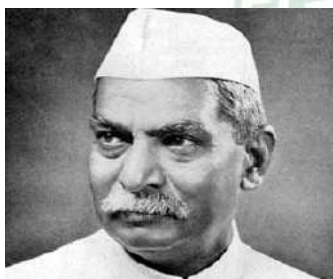
- ❖ Dr. Ambedkar was the great leader of the depressed class and an eminent jurist.
- ❖ He set up a network college in the name of People Education Society.
- ❖ He founded the Depressed Class Institute (1924) and Samaj Samata Sangh (1927).
- ❖ He participated in all the three Round Table Conferences and signed the Poona Pact with Gandhiji in 1932.
- ❖ He was in the Governor General's Executive Council from 1942 to 1946 and organized the Indian Labour Party and Scheduled Caste Federation.

## Indian National Movement

- ❖ He became the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution.
- ❖ As the first Law Minister of the Independent India, he introduced the Hindu Code Bill.
- ❖ He started *The Republican Party* in 1956.
- ❖ Towards the end of his life, he embraced Buddhism.

### DR RAJENDRA PRASAD (1884 – 1963)

- ❖ He participated in Swadeshi Movement (established Bihari



Students Conference), Champaran Satyagraha, NCM, CDM and Quit India Movement.

- ❖ He founded the National College at Patna.
- ❖ He was elected as the minister incharge of Food and Agriculture in the Interim Government (1946).
- ❖ He was the President of the Constituent Assembly.

- ❖ He became the first President of the Indian Republic. He was honoured with *Bharat Ratnain* 1962.
- ❖ He edited the newspaper – *Desh* (Hindi weekly).

### GOPALA KRISHNA GOKHALE (1886 – 1915)

- ❖ Gandhiji regarded him as his political guru.
- ❖ He was the president of the Banaras Session of INC, 1905. Supported the Swadeshi Movement.
- ❖ He was the founder of the Servants of Indian Society in 1905, to train people who would work as national missionaries.

### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU (1889 – 1964)

- ❖ He became the General Secretary of INC in 1928 and it president in 1929.
- ❖ The



Independence resolution was passed under his President ship at the Lahore Session.

- ❖ He was the first Prime Minister of Republic India (from 1947 to 1964) also known as Architect of Modern India.
- ❖ He authored the Doctrine of Panchseel and believed in the policy of non-alignment.
- ❖ Books – *The Discovery of India, Glimpses of World History, A Bunch of Old Letters, The Unity of India, Independence and After, India and the World*, etc.,
- ❖ His autobiography was entitled as *Auto-biography*.

#### **KHUDIRAM BOSE (1889 – 1908)**

- ❖ A revolutionary from Midnapore, he participated in the Swadeshi Movement and later joined the Revolutionary Party of Bengal.
- ❖ He was arrested for organising a bomb attack on the carriage of Kingsford, the Session Judge at Musaffarpur (Bihar) and was sentenced to death.

#### **KHAN ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN (1890 – 1998)**

- ❖ He was a great freedom fighter and known as the – Frontier Gandhi, Badshah Khan or Sarhadi Gandhi, Fakhar-e-Afghan.
- ❖ He founded an organization of non violent revolutionaries known as *Red Shirts* or *KhudaiKhidmatgars*.
- ❖ He participated in NCM, CDM and Quit India.
- ❖ He was the editor of the newspaper – *Pakhtoon* (In Pushto), later published as *Das Roza*.
- ❖ He was honoured with Bharat Ratna in 1987.

#### **LALA HARDAYAL (1884 – 1939)**

- ❖ A revolutionary from Delhi, he took up the cause of India's freedom to foreign land in order to win international support for the freedom movement.
- ❖ He was the first President of the Ghadar Party founded in San Franchisco in 1913.
- ❖ He founded the Indian Independence Committee in Germany and an Oriental Bureau

## Indian National Movement

to translate the writings in local language.

- ❖ Books – Wealth of Nations and Hints for Self Culture.

### LALA LAJPAT RAI (1865 – 1928)

- ❖ He was a courageous man so he was called *The Lion of Punjab* (Sher-a-Punjab).
- ❖ He inspired by Mahatma Hans Raj.



- ❖ Being an Arya Samajist, he helped in establishment of the DAV College at Lahore.
- ❖ He withdraws his name from the presidency list of the INC at Surat session.
- ❖ He was the President of the special session of the Congress at Calcutta, 1920.
- ❖ He opposed the withdrawal of NCM in 1922.
- ❖ He founded Swaraj Party with Motilal Nehru and CR Das.

- ❖ He was injured during a demonstration against Simon commission in 1928.
- ❖ He was the editor of the Bandematram, The Punjab and The People.

### MAHATMA GANDHI

- ❖ Gandhi came to India in 1915. He already had Satyagrahas in South Africa. In 1907, Satyagraha against compulsory reiteration and passes for Indian. In 1910, Satyagrah against immigration restrictions, derecognition of Non-Christian Indian marriages.
- ❖ He followed the Doctrine of Ahimsa.



### Facts about Gandhi

- ❖ Name: Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
- Titles**
  - Mahatma (by Rabindranath Tagore, 1917).
  - Malang Baba/Nanga Fackir (by Kabailas of North-West Frontier, 1930).

- Faqir (by Winston Churchill, 1931)
- Half Naked Saint (by Frank Mores, 1931).
- Rashtrapita (by Subhash Chandra Bose, 1944)
- ❖ Birth 2nd October, 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat.
- ❖ **Mother** – Putali Bai.
- ❖ **Father** – Karam Chand Gandhi
- ❖ **Political Guru** – Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- ❖ **Private Secretary** Mahadev Desai.
- ❖ **Influenced by** John Ruskin (Unto the last); Le Tolstoy; Thoreau; Emerson; the Bible; the Gita.
- ❖ **As an Editor**
  - Indian Opinion (1903 – 15) in English, Gujarati, Hindi and Tamil.
  - Harijan (1919 – 31) in English, Gujarati and Hindi.
  - Young India (1933 – 42) in English and Gujarati.
- ❖ **Literary works**
  - Hind Swaraj (1909)
  - My Experiments with Truth (Auto Biography, 1927)

- ❖ The Champaran Satyagraha in 1917, against the Tin-Kathia System led by Mahatma Gandhi was his first success in India.
- ❖ The Ahmedabad Satyagraha where there was dispute between the mill owner and workers over the “plague bonus” was also a success. Gandhi then advised the worker to go on strike and he undertook hunger strike after which the mill owners were pressureised to accept the tribunal award of 35 per cent increase in wages.
- ❖ Kheda Satyagraha the peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to the failure of crops and the government ignored their appeals for the remission of land revenue. Gandhiji advised them to withhold the revenue and fight to death.

### MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD (1890 – 1958)

- ❖ He presided INC during Swadeshi Movement.
- ❖ He was the President of Khilafat Committee.

## Indian National Movement

❖ He presided over the Congress special Session at Delhi in 1923, to become the youngest President. Also the longest serving President of INC.

❖ He headed the Nakiat-ul-Ulema (1924), Nationalist Muslim conference, Shimla conference (1945) and negotiated with Cabinet Mission, 1946.

❖ He was elected as the member of constituent Assembly in 1946 and became Minister of Education and Arts in the Interim government.

❖ He was first Education Minister of Independent India, also given the portfolios of natural resources and scientific reaserch.

❖ He contributed in the foundation of UGC, AUCTE and IIT Kharagpur.

❖ He authored the book – *India Wins Freedom*.

### MADAM BHIKAJI CAMA (1861 – 1936)

❖ She was a freedom fighter from Mumbai

❖ She participated in the Socialist Congress in 1907.

❖ She founded the Free India Society and the BandeMataram.

### MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA (1861 – 1946)

❖ A moderate leader and a lawyer by profession, he served the provincial and central legislature for many terms.

❖ Through his efforts memorial was built at the JallianwalaBagh site.

❖ He founded the nationalist Party in 1926. He was appointed as the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.

❖ He served as the editor of Hindustan, Abyudaya and the Indian Union.

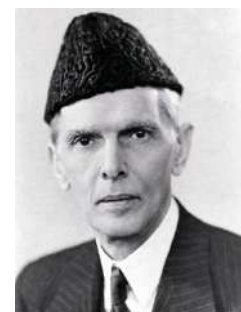
❖ BharathRatna, 2015.



### MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH (1876 – 1948)

❖ He was inspired by the ideas of Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

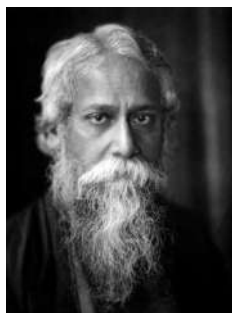
❖ In 1906, he signed a memorandum against separate electorates for Muslims.



- ❖ Joined the All-India Muslim League in 1913 and played a major role in signing of Lucknow Pact.
- ❖ In 1917, joined the Home Rule Movement of Annie Besant.
- ❖ His differences with Congress began after the entry of Gandhiji in Congress. He opposed the NCM of Gandhiji.
- ❖ In 1929, he proposed his Fourteen Point Demands.
- ❖ Lahore Session of Muslim League (1940) passed the Pakistan Resolution demanding for separate state for Muslims. Jinnah stuck to League's demand in all the negotiations with Britain and finally Pakistan was formed.
- ❖ He became the first Governor-General of Pakistan.

### **RABINDRANATH TAGORE (1861 – 1941)**

- ❖ He was a poet, philosopher, educationist, internationalist and a patriot.



- ❖ He has his elder brother, Satyendranath Tagore, the first Indian to become an ICS.

- ❖ His first poem was published in the 'Amrit Bazar Patrika' and then he wrote 'Banaphul' (story) and 'BhanusinherPadavali' (series of lyrics).
- ❖ He founded Shantiniketan near Bolpore on December 22, 1901.
- ❖ He wrote Gitanjali, which fetched him the Nobel Prize in 1913.
- ❖ He inaugurated Raksha Bandhan festival to oppose the Partition of Bengal (1905).
- ❖ He founded the Vishva Bharati University.
- ❖ In 1915, British Crown granted him a knighthood which he renounced after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- ❖ His compositions were chosen as National anthem by two nations.
  - i. India – Jana Gana Mana
  - ii. Bangladesh – Amar shonar Bangla

### **SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE (1897 – 1945)**

- ❖ He passed the Indian Civil Services Examination in 1920 in England



## Indian National Movement

but left it on Gandhi's call of NCM.

❖ He founded the independence for India League with Jawaharlal Nehru.

❖ He elected as the President of INC at its Haripura Session (1938) and Tripuri Session (1939) but resigned from Tripuri due to differences with Gandhiji.

❖ He founded the Forward Block (1939) and Kisan Sabha.

❖ He escaped to Berlin in 1941 and met Hitler. He took the charge of Indian Army (Azad Hind Fauz) in 1943 in Singapore and set up Indian Provisional Government there.

❖ He addressed Mahatma Gandhi as the *Father of the nation*.

❖ He supposedly died in a plane crash in 1945.

❖ He gave the famous slogans – Delhi Chalo and Jai Hind.

❖ The India Struggle was his autobiography.

### SAROJINI NAIDU (1879 – 1949)

❖ Popularly known as the Nightingale of India, she was a nationalist and poetess from Uttar Pradesh.

❖ She was married to Dr.Govindarajulu Naidu in 1893.



❖ Under the guidance of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, she became the first

woman to participate in the India's struggle for independence.

❖ She participated in the Dandi March with Gandhiji and presided over the Kanpur Session of congress in 1925.

❖ She was the first woman to become the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, State.

❖ Her famous poetries include – The Golden Threshold (1905), The Feather of the Dawn, The Bird of Time (1912) and The Broken Wing (1917).

### VALLABHAI PATEL (1875– 1950)

❖ A freedom fighter and social reformer from Gujarat, he is popularly known as Sardar Patel and honoured with the title of



*The Iron Man of India.*

- ❖ His father, Jhaverbhai Patel, is supposed to have fought in the army of Rani of Jhansi in the Revolt of 1857.
- ❖ He started the Kheda or Karia Satyagraha in 1918 and fought for the rights of the peasants in Bardoli Satyagraha. Here, he was honoured with the title Sardar.
- ❖ He was the first national leader to be arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ❖ He participated in Gandhi's Individual Satyagraha and Quit India Movement.
- ❖ In post independence period, he was appointed as the first Deputy Prime Minister of India along with the portfolios of the Information and Broadcasting and Home Ministry.
- ❖ He played a major role in integrating the 562 states in the Indian Union.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ANNUAL SESSIONS

<b>Year / Place</b>	<b>President</b>	<b>Detail</b>
1885 (Dec 28) Bombay	WC Bannerji	72 delegates attended
1886 (Dec 28) Calcutta	Dadabhai Naoroji	436 delegates
1887 (Dec 27-28) Madras	Badruddin Tyabji (First Muslim President)	607 delegates, appeal to Muslim to join
1888 (Dec 28-29) Allahabad	George Yule	First British President
1889 (Dec 27-28) Bombay	William Wedderburn	
1890 (Dec 28-29) Calcutta	Pherozshah Mehta	
1891 (Dec 26-27) Nagpur	P AnandCharlu	
1892 (Dec 28-29) Allahabad	WC Bannerji	
1893 (Dec 28-29) Lahore	DadabhaiNaoroji	
1894 (Dec 27-28) Madras	Alfred Webb	
1895 (Dec 28-29) Poona	SurendranathBannerji	
1896 (Dec 27-28) Calcutta	RohinlullaSeyenl	
1897 (Dec 22-29) Amravati	C Sankaran Nair	
1898 (Dec 27-28) Madras	AM Bose	
1899 (Dec 27-28) Lucknow	Ramesh Chandra Dutt	Demand for permanent fixation of land revenue
1900 (Dec 27-29) Lahore	NG Chandrasekar	

## Indian National Movement

1901 (Dec 27-28) Calcutta	DE Wacha	
1902 (Dec 23-26) Ahmadabad	SurendranathBannerji	
1903 (Dec 28-30) Madras	Lal Mohan Ghose	
1904 (Dec 26-28) Bombay	Henry Cotton	
1905 (Dec 27-30) Banaras	GK Gokhale	Resentment against partition of Bengal
1906 (Dec 26-29) Calcutta	DadabhaiNaoroji	Word 'Swaraj' mentioned for 1st time
1907 (Dec 26-27) Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Split in Congress into moderate and Extermist
1908 (Dec 29-30) Surat	Rash Behari Ghosh	Constitution of Congress drawn
1909 (Dec 27-30) Lahore	Madan Mohan Malviya	Disapproval of separate electorate
1910 (Dec 28-29) Allahabad	Sir William Wedderburn	
1911 (Dec 26-28) Calcutta	BN Dhar	
1912 (Dec 27-28) Bankipur	RN Mudhelkar	
1913 (Dec 26-29) Karachi	Syed Mohammed	
1914 (Dec 28-30) Madras	BhupendraNathBasu	
1915 (Dec 27-30) Bombay	SP Sinha	
1916 (Dec 26-30) Lucknow	AC Majumdar	Reunion of Congress and Lucknow Pact
1917 (Dec 28-29) Calcutta	Annie Besant	First Women President
1918 (Dec 26-31) Delhi	Madan Mohan Malviya	
1919 (Dec 27-28) Amritsar	Motilal Nehru	Condemned JalliwanwalaBagh boosted Khilafat Movement
1920 (Dec 26-31)	C.VijayaRaghavacharia	New Constitution of Congress

## Indian National Movement

<i>Nagpur</i>		formed
<i>1921 (Dec 27-31) Ahamadabad</i>	CR Das (Inprision) Hakim Ajmal Khan (Acting President)	
<i>1922 (Dec 26-31) Gaya</i>	CR Das	'Swarajya Party' formed
<i>1923 (Dec 28-31) Kakinda</i>	M Mohammed Ali	
<i>1924 (Dec 26-27) Belgaum</i>	MK Gandhi	
<i>1925 (Dec 26-28) Kanpur</i>	Sarojini Naidu	First Indian Women President
<i>1926 (Dec 26-28) Gauhwati</i>	SS Iyenger	
<i>1927 (Dec 26-27) Madras</i>	MA Ansari	Independence Resolution adopted and to boycott Simon Commission
<i>1928 (Dec 28-31) Calcutta</i>	Motilal Nehru	1 <sup>st</sup> All India Youth Congress formed
<i>1929 (Dec 29-31) Lahore</i>	Jawaharlal Nehru	Passed Poorna Swaraj Resolution and launch of civil disobedience movement accepted
<i>1931 (March 29) Karachi</i>	Vallabhai Patel	Endorsement of Gandhi Irwin Pact and resolution of fundamental right
<i>1932 (April 24) Delhi</i>	AR Seth	
<i>1933 (April 7) Calcutta</i>	N Sengupta	
<i>1934 (Oct 26 – 28) Bombay</i>	RajendraPrashad	
<i>1936 (April 12-4) Lucknow</i>	JL Nehru	Congress to adopt socialism as its goal
<i>1936 (Dec 27-28) Faizpur</i>	JL Nehru	Session held in village 1st time
<i>1938 (Feb 19-21) Haripura</i>	SC Bose	National Planning Commission set up
<i>1939 (March 10) Tripuri</i>	SC Bose	Rajendra Prasad became President after resignation of SC Bose

## Indian National Movement

1940 (March) Ramgarh	Maulana Azad	
1946 (Nov 22) Meerut	JB Kriplani	
1948 (Dec 18-19) Jaipur	P Sittaramaya	
No Session 1930, 1935, 1941 to 45		





## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam  
Subject : Indian National Movement  
Topic : **Growth of Militant Movements**

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# MILITANT NATIONALISM

## Revolutionary Activities

The militant Nationalists no doubt adopted the path of blood shed but their goal was noble. Their ideal was to set up the rule of the farmers and workers and to remove all social and economic disparities.

- ❖ Due to manifold ever increasing number of young men turned to revolutionary activities to attain political independence, their methods were entirely different from those of the Extremists and the Moderates.
- ❖ They were inspired by the intense love of the Motherland and were spurred by enthusiasm to wrest freedom quickly from the clutches of the British by violent means.
- ❖ The methods they adopted

include: (1) To organise secret societies, (2) Engagement in the murders of officials to terrorise the British authorities, (3) Indigenous

### *Factors Helped Growth of Terrorism*

1. *The Swadeshi Movement*
2. *Failure of constitutional reforms*
3. *Defeat of Italians at Adowa*
4. *Victory of Japan over Russia*
5. *Young Turk movement*
6. *Repression of the British Government*
7. *Change in approach of the youth*

manufacture of arms and bombs and to import them from Foreign countries whenever possible and (4) To engage themselves in the activities such as dacoities to collect money for fulfilling their aims.

### ***Revolutionary Organisations in India***

<b><i>Organisation</i></b>	<b><i>Year</i></b>	<b><i>Founder</i></b>	<b><i>Place</i></b>
MitraMela	1899	Savarkar Brothers	Poona
AnushilanSamiti (I)	1902	Gyanendranath Bose	Midnapur
Abhinav Bharat	1906	VD Savarkar	Poona
Swadesh BandhavSamiti	1905	Ashwin Kumar Dutt	Barisal
AnushilanSamiti (II)	1907	Birendra Kumar Ghosh and BhupendraDutt	Dhaka

## Indian National Movement

Bharat Mata Society	1907	Ajit Singh and Amba Prasad	Punjab
Hindustan Republican Association	1924	Jogesh Chandra Chatterji Sachindranath Sanyal	Kanpur
Naujawan Sabha	1926	Bhagat Singh	Lahore
Hindustan Socialist Republican Association	1928	Chandrashekhar Azad	Delhi

### **Revolutionary Organisations Formed Outside India**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Founder</b>	<b>Place</b>
India House	1905	Shyamji Krishna Verma	London
Abhinav Bharat	1906	VD Savarkar	London
Indian Independence League	1907	TarakNath Das	USA
Ghadar Party	1913	LalaHardayal, TarakNath-Das and Sohan Singh Bhakna	San Francisco
Indian Independence League and Government	1914	LalaHardayal and Birendra	Berlin
Indian Independence League	1942	Ras Bihari Bose	Tokyo
Indian National Army	1942	Ras Bihari Bose	Tokyo

The reasons responsible for the revolutionaries, failing to achieve their objective Viz.,

1. The Government passed several laws to crush the revolutionary movements and many times succeeded in detecting the activities and punishing them severely.

2. The role of revolutionaries in Indian politics became negligible because the Satyagraha and the Non-cooperation movements led by Gandhi attracted more public attention.

3. Most of their movements in India failed because of its ill organisation and its failure to

gain mass support among the Indians.

**Objective of HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)**

1. *To arouse the consciousness of the people of India to futility of the Gandhian methods of non-violence.*
2. *To demonstrate the need and desirability of Direct Action and Revolution in order to achieve complete independence.*
3. *Decided not to plunder private individuals but to make government treasuries alone as the target of dacoities.*

Concludingly, there is no doubt that the superb spirit of sacrifice of the revolutionaries and martyrdom of many among them made a notable contribution towards Indian Nationalism. The blood of the Indian martyrs did not go in waste.

- Yugantar group by Barindra Kumar Ghosh, Raja Subodh Malik and Hemchandra Qanungo.

- ❖ First political robbery was conducted in 1906, known as Rangpur Dacoiti.
- ❖ A bomb manufacturing unit was set-up at Maniktala (Calcutta).
- ❖ Kingsford attempt to Murder Case (1908) Yugantar group planned to kill Kingsford, the magistrate of Muzaffar, but failed. Aurobindo Ghosh was arrested and Khudiram Bose was arrested and executed in Hijni jail, Hazaribagh.
- ❖ There was an assassination attempt on the life of Governor General, **Lord Hardinge** (December, 1912) by Master Amir Chandra, Awadh Bihari and Basantkumar Biswas.

**12.1 FIRST PHASE**

- ❖ By 1902, four revolutionary groups were set-up in Calcutta and Midnapur.
  - Midnapur Society by Sarla Ghosal
  - Anushilan Samiti
  - Atmonoti Group

- ❖ In Madras, revolutionary activities were carried by **Bharat Mata Association** under Vanchi Iyer and supported by VO Chindambaram Pillai.
- ❖ Indian revolutionary activities outside India were based on the principle of absolute political

## Indian National Movement

freedom. *Prominent groups were*

- **India House** by Shyamji Krishna Verma set up in London. He also started the newspaper *The Indian Sociologist*. VD Savarkar was its member, who later started the secret societies *Abhinav Bharat* and *MitraMela*.

### - **Other**

**Members** LalaHardayal, VN Chatterjee, MPT Acharya, PM Bapat, VSS Iyer and Madan Lal Dhingra (assassinated British Officer Curzon While in 1909).

- ❖ **Paris Indian Society:** It was founded by Madam Bhikaji Cama. She started two newspapers, *VandeMataram* and *MadansTalwar*.

- ❖ **India Independence Committee** was set-up by Vigrendranath Chattopadha in Berlin.

- ❖ **Ghadar Party Movement** (1913) Indian nationalists including students like TarakNath Das who published *Free Hindustan Newspaper* in

North America helped in rising awareness about nationalism.

- Similarly, Hind Association of Pacific coast was set-up in 1913 by Sohan Singh Bhakna and also started a newspaper, **Hindustani Ghadar**, edited by LalaHardayal.

- Soon activities of the association came to be known as Ghadar party Movement which was first secular, democratic, revolutionary movement.

- Its headquarter was known as Yugantar Ashram in **San Francisco** (USA). They published the newspaper *Hindustani Ghadar*.

- In Punjab, Bharat Mata Society under Kartar Singh carried the Ghadar Movement. Similarly in Hong Kong a Sikh priest, Bhagwan Singh, carried the movement.

- The movement ended with the arrest of Lal Hardayal, beginning of world war and KomagataMaru incident

(chartered ship of Gurudith Singh carrying Muslim and Sikh immigrants from Vancouver, but the British Government did not allow anyone to leave the ship at Calcutta and violent protests broke out).

Ashafaqulla were accused.

- ❖ Murder of Saunders (ASP of Lahore), 1929-Bhagat Singh was accused.
- ❖ Assembly Bomb Case (Delhi), 1929-Bhagat Singh, Batukeshwar Dutta and Rajguru.
- ❖ Surya Sen was accused in Chittagong Armoury Dacoity, 1930.
- ❖ Udham Singh murdered General Dyer in London in 1940.

## **12.2 SECOND PHASE**

- ❖ Bhagat Singh founded the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.
- ❖ Kakori Train Dacoity Case 1925-Ram Prasad Bismil and

### ***Revolutionary Events/Cases***

<b><i>Name of the Event/Case</i></b>	<b><i>Place</i></b>	<b><i>Year</i></b>	<b><i>Accused</i></b>
Murder of Rand and Amherst (Plague commissioners)	Pune	1897	Chapekar Brothers, Damodar and Balkrishna
Attempt to murder Kingsford (a vindictive judge)	Muzaffarpur	1908	Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki
Manikatala (Calcutta) and Alipur Bomb conspiracy case	Manikatala (Calcutta) Alipur	1908	Aurobindo Ghosh
Murder of Jackson (District Magistrate)	Nasik	1909	Anant Karkare
Murder of Curzon Wyllie	London	1909	Madan Lal Dhingra
Attempt to murder Hardinge (Viceroy) (Delhi Bomb Case)	Delhi	1912	Ras Bihari Bose and Basant Kumar
Kakori Train Dacoity Case (Kakori-a station in Lucknow Saharanpur division)	Kakori	1925	Ram Prasad Bismil and Ashafaqulla
Murder of Saunders (A.S.P of Lahore)	Lahore	1928	Bhagat Singh

## Indian National Movement

Assembly Bomb case	Delhi	1929	Bhaghat Singh and Batukeshwardutta
Chittagong Armoury Dacoity	Chittagong	1930	Surya sen
Murder of Michael O' Dwyer	London	1940	Udhamsingh

### **Important Cases against Revolutionaries**

<b>CASE</b>	<b>REASON AND YEAR</b>	<b>RESULT</b>
Nasik conspiracy case	The unjustified punishment meted out to Ganesh Savarkar (1990-10)	37 youths were caught, 3 hanged and rest were sentenced to various punishments.
Alipur conspiracy case	The police raided a bomb factory in Calcutta and recovered live bombs (1908)	37 people were trailed including Barindra Ghosh, Hemchandra Kanungo, Ullaskar Dutt, Upendra Nath Banerjee.
Howrah conspiracy case	(1910)	Jatindra Mukherjee was trailed.
Dacca conspiracy case	The member of Anusilan Samiti (1910)	Pulin Behari Das gets rigorous imprisonment for 7 years.
Delhi conspiracy case	Incident of bomb explosion aimed at killing Lord Hardinge (1915)	Master Amirchand, Avadh Behari, Bhai Bal Mukund were sentenced to death.
Lahore conspiracy case	Murder of Saunders (1929-30)	Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged to death.
Benaras conspiracy case	Revolutionary Activity (1915-16)	Sachindra Chandra Sanyal was deported to Andaman.
Victoria conspiracy case	Arose Public sentiments against the government due to Komagata Maru incident	Gurutta Singh and Dalipsingh were sentenced to 4 and 2 years imprisonment.
Kakori Case	Looted the government cash carried in a train (1925)	Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh, Ashfaq Ullah and Rajendra Lahri were awarded death punishment.

Punjab case	Attempt on the life of the Governor of Punjab	Hari Krishan was trailed and hanged till death.
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**Repressive legislation to Curb revolutionary Activities**

The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act	1907
The Explosive Substances Act	1908
The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act	1908
The Newspaper Act	1908
The Press Act	1910
Multi-faceted Defence of Indian Rules	1915
Rowlatt Act	1919

The first woman Governor of a State in free - Sarojini Naidu





## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : Indian National Movement

Topic : **Different Modes of Agitations Era of difference acts & Pacts**

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# CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA (1773 – 1947)

## Regulating Act of 1773

- ❖ Changes in the constitution of the Court of Directors (such as term of the Directors, eligibility for the right to vote, etc.) and subjection of their actions to the British Government.
- ❖ Government of Bengal to be carried on by a Governor General of Fort William and his Council of 4 members (Warren Hastings – first Governor General of Fort Williams).
- ❖ The power of the Governor General-in-Council to supervise and control the Bombay and Madras Presidencies in matters of peace and war.
- ❖ Establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta, with a Chief Justice (first Chief Justice – ElijaImpey) and three judges to administer justice (both civil and criminal) over all British subjects of Bengal Presidency.
- ❖ Prohibition of receiving all presents and bribes by the servants of the Company.

## Pitt's India Act of 1784

- ❖ Establishment of a Board of Control, consisting of 6 members (called Commissioners), to supervise and control the Government of India.
- ❖ Giving to the Court of Directors the right to make all appointments in India and to recall.
- ❖ Reduction of the number of members of the Council of the Governor General to 3 from 4 in order to make him more powerful and efficient.
- ❖ Clear-cut subordination of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies to the Governor General-in-Council in all questions of diplomacy, war and revenue.

## Charter Act of 1813

- ❖ Throwing open the India trade to all British subjects, though the company's monopoly of trade in tea and trade with China was not disturbed.

- ❖ Providing an annual sum of Rs.1,00,000 for the spread of education.
- ❖ It required the company's servants to undergo some training in England before entering service.

### **Charter Act of 1833**

- ❖ Completion of the introduction of free trade in India by abolishing the company's monopoly of trade in tea and trade with China.
- ❖ Renaming the Governor General of Fort William as the Governor General of India (William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India as well as the Governor of Bengal Presidency).
- ❖ Inclusion of a Law Member in the Council of the Governor General (Macaulay – the first Law Member).
- ❖ Abolition of the legislative decentralization (i.e., the power of different Presidencies to make law for themselves) and giving the Governor General-in-council the power to make laws for all British India.

### **Charter Act of 1853**

- ❖ Appointment of a separate Lieutenant Governor for Bengal and making Dalhousie the first real Governor General of India (i.e. without any additional charge).
- ❖ Depriving the company (Court of Directors) of its right to appoint and recall officials in India, and introduction of the system of direct recruitment to the I.C.S. through a competitive exam (Board of Control was to, do the recruitment).
- ❖ Inclusion of additional members to the Governor General's council, which was to act as the Legislative Council (total members – 12).

### **Government of India Act of 1858**

- ❖ Abolition of the company's rule and beginning of the rule by the British Crown.
- ❖ Abolition of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.
- ❖ Appointment of a Secretary of State for India (who would be a member of the British Cabinet) who would rule India with the aid of a Council, viz. India Council,

consisting of 15 members. (Sir Charles Wood, the last President of the Board of Control, was made the first Secretary of State for India).

- ❖ Making the Governor General of India as Viceroy (Lord Canning – first Viceroy as well as the last Governor General of India) and increased control of British Home Government over the Viceroy (through the new Secretary of State for India) due to the establishment of direct telegraph link.

### **Indian Councils Act of 1861**

- ❖ Enlargement of the legislative wing of the Viceroy's council (from now onwards known as the Imperial Legislative Council).
- ❖ Introduction of the Portfolio System (based on Lord Canning's rules of business) by which each member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was put in charge of a department.
- ❖ Establishment of Legislative Councils in various provinces like Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

### **Indian Councils Act of 1892**

- ❖ Introduction of indirect elections for the non-official members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils: those of the former were to be nominated by the Bengal, Chamber of Commerce and the Provincial Legislative Councils: those of the latter by certain local bodies such as universities, district boards, municipalities, etc. Retention of official majority at both levels.
- ❖ The Councils at both levels were to have the power of discussing the budget (but not of voting) and of addressing questions to the executives.

### **Indian Councils Act of 1909 or the Morley – Minto Reforms**

- ❖ Introduction of an element of direct elections in the Legislative Councils.
- ❖ Introduction of separate electorate for the Muslims (Communal Electorates).
- ❖ Enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Councils and removal of official majority in them.

The first woman Chairman of Union Public Service Commission-Rose MillianBethew

- ❖ Retention of official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council.
- ❖ Increase in the deliberative functions of the Councils at both levels.
- ❖ Still majority of the non-official at both levels were indirectly elected.

**Government of India Act of 1919  
or the Montague-  
Chelmsford Reforms or  
Montford Reforms**

- ❖ Introduction of ‘**Dyarchy**’ in the **provinces**; division of the provincial subjects into ‘Reserved Subjects’ (like police, jails, land revenue, irrigation, forests, etc. to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council) and ‘Transferred Subjects’ (like education, local self-government, public health and sanitation, agriculture, industries, etc., to be looked after by the Governor and his ministers).
- ❖ Relaxation of central control over the provinces through ‘Devolution Rules’ which categorized the subjects of administration into two groups, viz, Central and Provincial. (This devolution of

powers to the provinces should not, however, be mistaken for a federal distribution of powers for by way of delegation from the centre and not as constitutional division).

- ❖ Making the Central Legislature bicameral (consisting of the Council of States and Legislative Assembly) and more representative by removing the official majority and increasing the non-official directly elected majority.
- ❖ The salaries of the Secretary of State for India and his assistants to be paid out of the British revenues (hitherto they were paid out of Indian revenues).
- ❖ Appointment of a High Commissioner of India at London, who was responsible to Indian Government and paid by it. His duties – to procure stores for Indian government, to supply trade information and promote commerce, and to look after the education of Indian students in England.

### Government of India Act of 1935

- ❖ Provision for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States (It did not come into existence since the Princely States did not give their consent for the union).
- ❖ Division of powers into three lists
  - Federal, Provincial and Concurrent, Residuary Powers with the Governor General.
- ❖ **Provincial Autonomy** – Introduction of responsible government in the provinces and abolition of Dyarchy in them.
- ❖ Provincial Legislatures were made bicameral, for the first time, in 6 provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam).
- ❖ Extension of the principle of separate electorates to Sikhs, Europeans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians.
- ❖ 'Discretionary Powers' of the Governor General and the Governors.
- ❖ Establishment of a Federal Court at Delhi (in 1937) with a Chief Justice and not more than 6 judges.

The first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest- Bachhendri Pal  
The first Indian woman Ambassador- CB Muthamma



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam  
Subject : Indian National Movement  
Topic : **Communalism led to partition**

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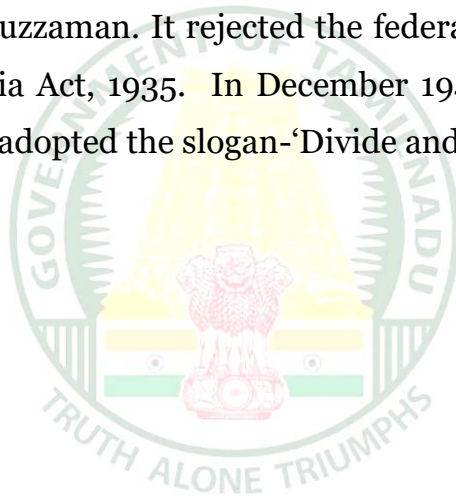
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# COMMUNALISM LED TO PARTITION

## Demand for Pakistan

- ❖ In 1930, Md Iqbal for the first time suggested that the Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and Kashmir be made the Muslim state within the federation.
- ❖ Chaudhary Rehmat Ali coined the term '**Pakistan**' (later Pakistan).
- ❖ The fear of Muslims to be subjugated by Hindus in free India was realized by Jinnah and he demanded for the creation of Pakistan.
- ❖ **Pakistan Resolution** Muslim League first passed the proposal of separate Pakistan in its Lahore Session in 1940 (called Jinnah's Two-Nation theory). It was drafted by **Sikandar Hayat Khan**, moved by FazlulHaq and seconded by Khaliquzzaman. It rejected the federal scheme envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935. In December 1943, the Karachi Session of the Muslim League adopted the slogan-'Divide and Quit'.





## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam  
Subject : Indian National Movement  
Topic : **Role of Tamil Nadu in freedom struggle**  
Rajaji, VOC, Periyar, Bharathiyar & Other

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## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA (1773 – 1947)

- ❖ The earliest political organisation, the **Madras Native Association** was started in July 1852. LakshminarasuChetty and Srinivasa Pillai were the founders of this organization. The Madras Native Association was sharply critical of the policies of the East India Company's rule. Subsequently in 1884, the **Madras Mahajana Sabha** was established by P. Anandacharlu and P. Rangaiya Naidu. The Madras Native Association was ultimately merged with this organization.
- ❖ The Madras Mahajana Sabha strongly supported the activities of the Indian National Congress. It had also initiated social reform. G. SubramaniaIyer performed the remarriage of his widowed daughter in December 1889. He moved the first resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1885. He started the nationalist papers like *The*

*Hindu* in English and *Swadeshamitran* in Tamil.

- ❖ The third session of the Indian National Congress was held in Madras in 1887 under the presidentship of FakruddinThyabji.

### SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU

- ❖ The Partition of Bengal in 1905 led to the beginning of Swadeshi Movement in Tamil Nadu. During this period the important leaders of the National Movement were – V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, Subramania Siva and SubramaniaBharathi. In May 1907 Bharathi brought, Bipin Chandra Pal one of the leaders of extremists in the Congress to Madras city. After the Surat split in 1907, V.O.C. and fellow nationalists started the **Chennai Jana Sangam**.
- ❖ SubramaniaBharathi was a non-conformist, unorthodox and a

revolutionary in social and political ideas. He edited the Tamil Weekly **India**. He wrote nationalist songs called the *SwadesaGeethangal*.

- ❖ V.O. Chidambaram Pillai was a lawyer by profession and he joined the nationalist movement in 1905.
- ❖ He was a follower of Bal Ganghadar Tilak. He led the Coral Mill Strike in February 1908 in Tuticorin.
- ❖ In 1906 he launched the **Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company** in Tuticorin. Hence he was called **Kappalottiya Tamilan**. There was competition between Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company. V.O.C. advocated the boycott of the British India Steam Navigation Company and this had resulted in the Tirunelveli uprising in March 1908. He was ably assisted by Subramania Siva.
- ❖ Both were arrested and imprisoned. They served six years

rigorous imprisonment. They were given harsh punishment inside the prison. V.O.C. was asked to draw an oil press and hence he is known as **ChekkilutaChemmal**.

- ❖ The arrest of the nationalist leaders, harsh punishment for the nationalist leaders inside the prison and the collapse of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company led to the formation of a revolutionary organization in Tamil Nadu called the Bharathamatha Association. NilakantaBramachari played a vital role in it. One of the followers of this association Vanchi Nathan shot dead the notorious British official Robert William Ashe at Maniyatchi junction in June 1911.

## NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

- ❖ Non-Cooperation had been a success in Tamil Nadu. C. Rajagopalachari, S. Satyamurthi and E.V. Ramaswami Naicker were the important

*The other important nationalist leader was K. Kamaraj from Virudhunagar. He participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha in 1924 and thus entered nationalist movement. He was the vice-president and treasurer of the Ramnad District Congress Committee in 1929. From the beginning, Kamaraj was the man of the masses. He spoke in simple and direct language. He had a sound common sense and practical wisdom.*

leaders of the Non-Cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu. At that time E.V. Ramaswami Naicker was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee.

- ❖ In the meantime, Periyar E.V.R. launched the **Vaikom Satyagraha** in Kerala against the practice of social segregation. Later he resigned from the Congress and came out on the social segregation issue at Seramandevi Guru Kulam of V.V.S. Iyer. S. Satyamurthi of Pudukkottai was one of the important freedom fighters. He led the anti-Simon Campaign in

1929 when the Simon Commission visited Tamil Nadu.

### SALT SATYAGRAHA

- ❖ Authorized by TNCC and AICC to direct the Salt Satyagraha in Tamil Nadu, **Rajaji** undertook the famous **Vedaranyam Salt Satyagraha march**. He selected the route from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam in Thanjavur district. The march began on Tamil New Year's Day (13<sup>th</sup> April). The March reached Vedaranyam on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1930. Two days later Rajagopalachari was arrested for



breaking the salt laws. Tiruppur Kumaran who led the flag march was fatally beaten. Since he guarded the national flag in his hands he was called **KodiKaththa Kumaran**.

- ❖ Similarly, the National Movement was encouraged by songs composed by Namakkal Kavinjar

Ramalingam Pillai. In his songs he praised the Gandhian methods in the struggle for freedom. He sang that “a war is coming without knife and blood”. This highlighted the Gandhian principle of non-violent struggle against the British.

### **Quit India Movement**

- ❖ Quit India movement was launched in places like North Arcot, Madurai and Coimbatore.
- ❖ There was police firing at Rajapalayam, Karaikudi and Devakottai.
- ❖ Besides, Subhash Bose's INA had many men and women soldiers from Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ Finally, when India attained independence on 15th August, 1947 the Madras Government under O.P. Ramaswami Reddiar passed a resolution appreciating the Indian Independence Act.

### **The Justice Party Rule**

- ❖ The Justice Party rule in the Madras Presidency constitutes an important chapter in the history of South India.
- ❖ The ideology and objectives of

the Justice Party had been unique and somewhat different from those of the Congress Party.

- ❖ The Justice Party represented the Non-Brahmin Movement and engineered a social revolution against the domination of Brahmins in the sphere of public services and education.

### **Birth of the Justice Party**

- ❖ Various factors had contributed to the formation of the Justice Party, which represented the Non-Brahmin Movement.
- ❖ The social dominance of the Brahmins was the main cause for the emergence of the Non-Brahmin Movement.
- ❖ Their high proportion in the Civil Service, educational institutions and also their predominance in the Madras Legislative Council caused a great worry among the non-Brahmins.
- ❖ The Brahmins had also monopolized the Press.
- ❖ The rediscovery of the greatness of the Tamil language and

- literature also provided a stimulus to the non-Brahmins.
- ❖ Particularly, the publication of the book entitled A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages by Rev. Robert Caldwell in 1856 gave birth to the Dravidian concept.
  - ❖ Later the ancient Tamil literature had been rediscovered and printed by various Tamil scholars including ArumugaNavalar, C.V.Damodaram Pillai and U.V.SwaminathaIyer.
  - ❖ V.Kanakasabhai Pillai in his famous historical work, The Tamils 1800 Years Ago pointed out that Tamils had attained a high degree of civilization before the Advent of the Aryans.
  - ❖ This led to the growth of Dravidian feelings among the non-Brahmins.
  - ❖ These factors collectively contributed to the birth of the Non-Brahmin Movement and the Justice Party.
  - ❖ The precursor of the Justice Party was the Madras United League which was renamed as the Madras Dravidian Association in November 1912.
  - ❖ Dr.C.NatesaMudaliar played a significant role in nurturing this organization.
  - ❖ In 1916 the South Indian Liberal Federation was formed for the purpose of promoting the political interests of non-Brahmin caste Hindus'.
  - ❖ The leaders who stood behind the formation of this organization were PittiTheagarayaChetti, Dr.T.M.Nair, P.Ramarayaninger (Raja of Panagal) and Dr.C.NatesaMudaliar.
  - ❖ The South Indian Liberal Federation published an English newspaper called Justice and hence this organization came to be called the Justice Party.
  - ❖ The other news paper which supported the Justice Party was Dravidan (in Tamil).
  - ❖ Besides, the Justice Party organized a series of public meetings, conferences, lectures

to popularise Non-Brahmin movement.

- ❖ Similarly, the Justice Party formed District Associations, the Non-Brahmin Youth League.

### Justice Party Rule

- ❖ The Justice Party came to power following the election of 1920 held according to the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
- ❖ The Justice Party captured sixty three out of ninety eight elected seats in the Madras Legislative Council.
- ❖ As Pitti Theagaraya Chetti declined to lead the ministry, A.Subbarayalu Reddiar formed the ministry.
- ❖ In the election of 1923 it fought against the Swarajya Party.
- ❖ The Justice Party again won the majority and the ministry was formed by Raja of Panagal.
- ❖ In the election of 1926 a divided Justice Party faced the opposition of a united Congress.
- ❖ Therefore, an independent, A.Subbarayan with the help of the Swarajya Party formed the ministry.

❖ In 1930 when the next election was held the Justice Party won the majority and formed a ministry with B.

- ❖ Muniswami Naidu as the leader.
- ❖ In 1932 Raja of Bobbili replaced him as Prime Minister of the Presidency.
- ❖ In 1934 Raja of Bobbili formed his second ministry, which continued in power until the election of 1937.

❖ Achievements of the Justice Party

❖ The Justice Party remained in power for a period of thirteen years.

❖ Its administration was noted for social justice and social reform.

❖ Justice rule gave adequate representation to non-Brahman communities in the public services.

❖ It improved the status of depressed classes through education reforms.

### Justice Party introduced following reforms in the field of Education :

1. Free and compulsory education

## Indian National Movement

was introduced for the first time in Madras.

2. Nearly 3000 fisher boys and fisher girls were offered free special instruction by the Department of Fisheries.
3. Midday Meals was given at selected corporation schools in Madras.
4. The Madras Elementary Education Act was amended in 1934 and in 1935 to improve elementary education.
5. The Education of girls received encouragement during the Justice rule in Madras.
6. Education of the Depressed Classes was entrusted with Labour Department.
7. Encouragement was given to Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani medical education.

The government took over the power of appointing district munsiffs out of the control of the High Court.

- ❖ The Communal G.O.s (Government Orders) of 1921 and 1922 provided for the reservation of appointments in

local bodies and educational institutions for non-Brahmin communities in increased proportion.

- ❖ The Staff Selection Board, created by the Panagal Ministry in 1924, was made the Public Service Commission in 1929.
- ❖ It was the first of its kind in India.
- ❖ The women were granted the right to vote on the same basis as was given to men.
- ❖ The Hindu Religious Endowment Act of 1921, enacted by the Panagal Ministry, tried to eliminate corruption in the management of temples.
- ❖ Justice Party Government introduced economic reforms.
- ❖ To assist the growth of industries State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 was passed.
- ❖ This led to the establishment of new industries such as : sugar factories, engineering works, tanneries, aluminum factories, cement factories and oil milling so on.
- ❖ This act provided credits to

## Indian National Movement

- industries, allotted land and water.
- ❖ This proved favourable for industrial progress.
- ❖ Similarly, Justice Party Government introduced schemes for rural development to help agrarian population, public health schemes to prevent diseases.
- ❖ To improve village economy village road scheme was introduced.
- ❖ In the city of Madras the Town Improvement Committee of the Madras Corporation introduced Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes.
- ❖ As a social welfare measures the Justice Party Government gave waste lands in village to Depressed Classes.
- ❖ The devadasi system, a disgrace to women, was abolished.
- ❖ The Justice administration reorganized the working of the University of Madras.
- ❖ During the administration of Justice Party, the Andhra University was established in 1926 and Annamalai University in 1929.
- End of Justice Party Rule
- ❖ The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for provincial autonomy and the electoral victory meant the assumption of a major responsibility in the administration of the province.
- ❖ K.V.Reddi Naidu led the Justice Party, while C.
- ❖ Rajagopalachari led the Congress in the South. In the election of 1937, the Congress captured 152 out of 215 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 26 out of 46 in the Legislative Council.
- ❖ In July 1937 the Congress formed its ministry under C.Rajagopalachari.
- ❖ Thus, the rule of Justice Party which introduced important social legislations came to an end.
- ❖ In 1944 the Justice party conference was held in Salem.
- ❖ There Peraringar Anna passed a resolution whereby the name of justice party was changed as Dravidar Kalagam.

## Freedom Fighters in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu played a remarkable part in the struggle for freedom in India. The great leaders like Puli thevar, Kattabomman, Maruthu brothers, Velu Thambi played major role in the revolt. They were all noted for their patriotism, courage, self respect and sacrifice. During the British rule, the great leaders, poets and the social reformers like G.Subramania Iyer, V.O.chidambaram Pillai, Subramanya Baharathi, C.Rajagopalachari, Periyar E.V.Ramasamy, Thiruppur Kumaran, K.Kamaraj and many others had contributed a lot towards the success of our freedom struggle.

### V.O.Chidambaram Pillai

V. O. Chidambaram Pillai is remembered by the Tamils as SekkiluttaSemmal, Kappalotiya Tamizhan. He was born in Ottapidaram on September 5, 1872. He started his career as a lawyer at Tirunelveli.



He encouraged the formation of Trade Guilds and Worker's Association. He was the founder of the Swadesi Dharma Sanga Weaving Association and Swadesi Co-operative Stores at Tuticorin and Colombo. The Partition of Bengal in 1905 had drawn him into politics.

He organized Coral mill Strike in the town near the sea shore that resulted in the increase of workers' wages and reduction of working hours. In 1907, he attended the Congress sessions held at Surat; where the Congress split into Moderates and Extremists. He followed the militant leader Bala Gangadhar Tilak and preached his philosophy. Charged with sedition, he was sentenced to forty years of imprisonment. His right leg was chained and he was used as a bullock in pulling the oil press (chekku).

### Subramaniya Siva

Subramaniya Siva was born in Vathalagdundu in Dindugal district. He was a freedom fighter and a creative writer. He was arrested many times between 1908 and 1922 for his anti-imperialist activities. While serving his last prison term, he was affected by leprosy and was ordered to be shifted to Salem jail. When Siva was unable to walk due to the severity of disease, the British Government enacted a law for Siva, stating that leprosy patient should not travel by rail. As a result of this, Subramaniya Siva travelled the whole length of Madras province on foot though his



whole body was covered with sores. Then he eventually died of the disease on 23rd July 1925.

### **Subramanya Bharathiyar**



Subramanya Bharathi was born on Dec. 11, 1882 at Ettayapuram in Tirunelveli District. He worked as Tamil Teacher in 1904 at Madurai. He also served as Assistant Editor of Swadeshimithran

in 1904. In 1907, he became the editor of the Tamil weekly 'India'. At the same time he also edited the English newspaper 'Bala Bharatham'.

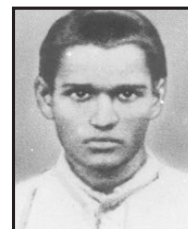
In Madras, in 1908, he organized a huge public meeting to celebrate 'Swaraj Day'. His poems 'Vande Matharam', 'Achimillai, Achamillai', 'Enthaiyum, Thayum' Jaya Bharatham were printed and distributed free to Tamil people.

In 1908, he gave evidence in the case which had been instituted by the British against 'Kappalotiya Thamizhan', V.O.Chidambaram Pillai. Hence, British ordered to arrest Bharathi. Faced with the prospect of arrest, Bharathi escaped to Pondicherry which was under the French rule. From there he edited and published the dailies weekly and monthly. But the British banned them in India in 1909.

After the World War I, Bharathi entered British India near Cuddalore in November 1918. He was arrested and released after the three weeks in custody. Today, more than 90 years later Subramanya Bharathi stands an undying symbol not only of a vibrant Tamil nationalism but also of the unity that is India.

### **Vanchinathan**

Vanchinathan was under the service of the State of Travancore. The activities of the extremists greatly alarmed the British. The collector, Ashe, shot down and killed four persons in Thirunelveli. So Vanchinathan wanted to take revenge against the Collector. He secretly went to Maniyachi Railway Station and shot dead Ashe on 17th



June 1911, and he himself committed suicide. A letter was found in his pocket describing that the act of murder of collector Ashe was the first rehearsal to assassinate King George V who was expected to Madras.

### **Thiruppur Kumaran**



Thiruppur Kumaran was born on 1904, in Chennaimalai, Erode District in Tamilnadu. He was a great holding the flag of the Indian Nationalists. Kumaran is revered as a martyr in Tamil Nadu, as is known by

the epithet Kodi Kaththa Kumaran. The government has erected his statue in a park near the railway station in Thiruppur.

### **S.Satyamurti**



Satyamurti was a politician and patriot. He was the political mentor of K.Kamaraj. Rajagopalachari nominated Satyamurti to succeed him as the President of the Indian

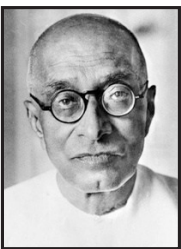
National Congress in Tamil Nadu in 1930. He served as Mayor of Madras in 1939, leading a campaign to restore public education, improved water supply and improve the life of the citizens.

S.Satyamurti was born in Tirumayyam, Madras presidency on August 19, 1887. He started practising as an advocate prior to his initiation in the National Movement. He plunged into politics at an early age and eventually emerging as one of the foremost protest the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms and the Rowlatt Act.

When Satyamurti became the Mayor of Madras in 1939, the city was in the grip of an acute water scarcity and it was left to him to impress upon the British Governor for building Reservoir in poondi about 50 kms west of the city to augment the water supply position. The reservoir was commissioned by Kamaraj and named it as Satayamurti Sahar. To honour this great man, the Headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was named after him as, Satyamurti Bhavan.

He participated in the Swadeshi Movement and Quit India Movement and imprisoned for several times. He was a highly regarded politician of rare abilities, who had dedicated his life to bring freedom and justice to the people. He passed away on 28th March 1943.

### **C.Rajagopalachari**



National Congress and participated in the Calcutta session in 1906. He became the staunch follower of Gandhiji. He participated in the Surat session in 1907. In 1930, he broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam.

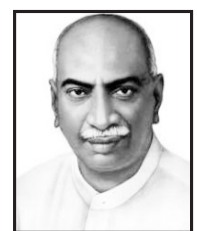
He started his March to Vedaranyam from Thiruchirapalli with hundreds of volunteers to break salt laws. He won the 1937 provincial elections and became the Chief Minister of Madras Presidency. During his administration

he introduced Prohibition, passed several laws to uplift Adi Dravidar and other depressed classes. He also made Hindi as compulsory subject but it was opposed by Periyar EVR. He resigned his Chief Ministership in 1939 in protest against the use of Indian men and materials in the Second World war by the British Government without their consent.

He became the first Indian Governor General of free India. In 1952 he formed the ministry in Tamilnadu. During that time ministry he introduced 'Kula Kalvi Thittam'. But it was opposed by Kamaraj and Periyar EVR and at last Rajaji resigned from Chief Ministership in 1954. Later he resigned from Congress and founded Swatandra party in 1959. Rajaji wrote many books. He wrote Sakkravarthi Thirumagal, Vyassar Virundu and commentaries on Gita and Upanisad. In 1955, he was awarded 'Bharat Ratna'. He died on Dec 25, 1972. He was often referred as 'Chanakya' for his diplomatic skills.

### **K.Kamaraj**

Kamaraj was born on July 15th 1903 at Virudupatti now known as taking part in Vaikam Sathyagraha in 1924. He enrolled himself as a full time worker of the Congress party in 1929.



When Gandhiji announced Salt Sathyagraha he participated in the Vedaranyam march along with C.Rajagopalachari in 1930. He was arrested and imprisoned for two years in Alipore jail. As a result of Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931 he was released.

In 1940, he went to Wardha to meet Gandhiji to get approval for the list of Sathyagrahis.

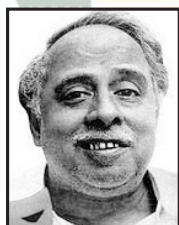
But he was arrested and sent to Vellore jail. Because of his active participation in Quit India Movement in 1942 he was arrested and sentenced to three years in the Amaravathi prison. He hoisted the Indian National flag in Satyamurti's house in 1947.

He served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for nine years and introduced various welfare measures like opening of new schools, free education, mid-day meals scheme, construction of dams and canals to Maker', as he made Lal Bahadur Sastri as the Prime minister of India in 1964 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1966 after the death of Sastri. He died on October 2nd 1975. Kamaraj was famous for his policy known as 'K' Plan. He was affectionately called by the people as 'Perum Thalaiyar' means 'Great Leader'.

Thus Tamil Nadu played a vital role in the freedom struggle of our Country.

### **C.N. Annadurai**

C.N. Annadurai, who was affectionately called as 'Peraringnar Anna' by the people of Tamil Nadu was born on 15th September, 1909 at Kancheepuram. He had his M.A., in the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. He was the founder of the "Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam".



Anna's inception into politics was through the Justice Party. The desire to work for social cause made him to join the Justice Party. Anna chose the Justice Party to work for the establishment of a casteless and classless society.

Anna was a good orator. He was recognised as one of the foremost speakers of those days.

When Anna joined the Justice Party he had the privilege of working under the leadership of Periyar E.V. Ramasamy. The party provided the right platform for him and so he joined the self respect movement which was started for the elimination of social inequalities.

In the Anti-Hindi conference organized by Periyar at Kanjeevaram Anna quoted that Hindi could never take the place of Tamil and make any road in well settled Tamil culture.

In the Salem Conference of 1944, Anna brought a resolution for changing the name of Justice Party as Dravidar Kazhagam and became very close to Periyar. The marriage of Periyar with Maniammai in 1947 gave severe blow to the party men. A new party called Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was formed on 17th September 1949 Anna and principles of the Party. He became the General Secretary of the Party.

In the election of 1967, his Party got victory and Anna became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967. He introduced the scheme of 1 kg rice for Re.1. Due to financial strain he was not able to promulgate this system all over Tamil Nadu. He also introduced Tamil Language Development Scheme.

In 1967, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu announced, the first day of Chittirai as Tamil New Year day. Government under the leadership of Anna changed the official name of the state from 'Madras' to 'Tamizhaga Arasu' or 'Tamizhagam'. On 16th April in the Seretariat in Fort St. George, the Chief Minister Anna ceremoniously switched on neon light in the form of State Emblem-a Temple Gopuram, above the words 'Tamizhaga Arasu Talaimai Cheyalagam'. At the same day he announced

that the national motto 'satyameva Jayate' would henceforth appear as 'Vaimaye Vellum' and that Sanskrit forms of address Sri/Srimathi/Kumari would replace the Tamil forms of Thiru/Thirumathi/Selvi.

He was conferred Doctorate by Annamalai University in 1968. He passed away on 3rd February 1969.

### **Contribution of women Leaders for Social reformation**

Reformation refers to eradication of some social practices which are deep rooted in the society for to achieve the above not only men but also women have contributed a lot. Among the women reformers some of them are worth mentioning.

#### **Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy**



Tamil Nadu was the forerunner in the transformation of society. In the great cultured heritage of Tamil Nadu there are some black spots often formed and removed. One such a black spot

was 'Devadasi' system. One of the important leaders who fought vigorously against this system was Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy.

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy was born on 30th July, 1886 in Pudukottai. She was the first woman in India to get a degree in medicine. In 1923 her sister died of cancer. On that day she took a vow to eradicate cancer. So she started Cancer Relief Hospital in 1949. The Cancer Institute at Adyar was started due to her good efforts.

She was not only interested in medicine also in politics and social reforms. She dedicated herself to the cause for removing the cruel practice Devadasi system from Tamil Nadu.

She was personally praised by Gandhiji

for her active propaganda against Devadasi system.

Appreciating her role in the agitation against Devadasi system she was nominated to the Tamil Nadu Legislative Council in 1929. She was Vehemently supported in her efforts by Thiru.V.Kalyana Sundaranar and Periyar. As a result the Justice party Government enacted a law abolishing Devadasi System.

In 1930, she organized All india Women conference at Pune. She was the President of Indian Women Association from 1933 to 1947. She also started Avvai Illam and orphanage the Santhome in Madras. (Now at Adyar). Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, through her dedicated and entering work proved the world, hardwork never fails. She passed away in 1968 at the age of 82.

#### **Dr.S.Dharmambal**



Many people became famous not because of wealth, power, education and status but because of their dedication. One such a reformer who proved that service to the people could be done through humanity and

goodwill was Dr.S.Dharmambal.

She had the instinct of social service, she studied Siddha medicine and started a hospital in Chennai. Later she entered into the public service Dr.Dharmambal was born at great interest in implementing widow remarriage, intercaste marriage and women education.

She had also great interest in the development of Tamil literature and Tamil music. She participated in the Hindi agitation programme and went to jail many times. Till 1940 the Tamil teachers had no due recognition

in the society. They were not paid equal salary like other teachers. So she started an agitation called 'Elavu varam'. As a result the Educational Minister Thiru. Avinasilingam Chettiar announced equal pay to Tamil teachers like other teachers.

To make the students improve their knowledge in Tamil and to score good marks in Tamil "Chennai Manavar Mandram" was established. She was the President of this association for more than 10 years.

Appreciating her service to Tamil language and literature she was conferred the title "Veera Tamilannai". She gave the title "Periyar" to E.V.Ramasamy Naicker and "Ealisai Mannar" to M.K.Thiyagaraja Bagavathar.

The great woman who sacrificed and dedicated her whole life for the Tamil people, Tamil language and Tamil literature was died in 1959 at the age of 69.

### Moovalur Ramamirdham

Most of the women revolutionaries of the early twentieth century dedicated themselves to the cause of freedom of our nation. Only a few revolutionaries alone fought for the causes of both freedom and social Moovalur, a village near Mayiladudurai. Hence she was commonly known as Moovalur Ramamirdham Ammaiyar.

She belonged to Isai vellalar caste. In olden days girls belonging to this particular caste were sacrificed to temples to do service to God. Later they were ill-treated and humiliated by the landlords and zamindars in the name of caste.



On seeing this atrocities and cruelties, Moovalur Ramamirdham decided to fight for their emancipation.

She travelled all over the country and spoke about the miseries of her own girls and won the support of many leaders.

She joined the Indian National Party and organized the conference of Isai Vellalar at Mayiladudurai in 1925. This conference was attended by many great leaders like Thiru. Vi.Ka.Periyar. S.Ramanathan and Mayuramani Chinnaiah Pillai who raised slogans against the cruel practice of Devadhasis. As a result the Government passed "Dr.Muthulakshmi Devadasi Abolition Act".

Along with the social work she actively involved in the National Movement. She inspired women to take part in the National movement on a large scale. With the continuous moral support by Rajaji, Periyar and Thiru. Vi.Ka, she brought awareness against Devadasi system and national awakening among the people of Tamilnadu especially on women.

In her memory, the Government of Tamil Nadu has instituted the "Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammal Ninaivu Marriage Assistance scheme"

After seeing her dream become true. She passed away on 27th June 1962.

The tradition bound Tamil society was still clinging to the old values. The widows were still forbidden from participating in auspicious and social functions, In spite of the fact that the Widow Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. The forward and progressive social policies adopted by the justice Party and the Self Respect Movement in the 20th century supported by legislative measures, led to the

acceptance of the widow remarriage concept in Tamil Nadu. The abolition of sati and the acceptance of an widow remarriage and the steps to prevent child marriages were note worthy landmarks in the history of Tamilnadu.

Caste inequality was another significant shot coming of the Tamil Society. Temple Entry Movement could be cited as a suitable illustration.

Temples were once the monopoly of the upper caste where as the low caste people were denied the right to enter the temple. Many social reformers like E.V.Ramasamy, Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy, Vallalar, Bharathi, Bharathidasan, Moovalur Ramamirthammal, Dr.S.Dharmambal fought for the eradication of these social evils. Thus women also contributed a lot for the social transformation in Tamil Nadu. History will into forget their selfless service.



## POLITICAL PARTIES OF INDIA

India is a vast country with a huge population. There are differences among the people with reference to the culture, religion, language, economic attainments and social distinctions. In other words the population is diverse in nature and therefore there cannot be uniformity about anything. This applies to the party system also. There are national and regional parties in this country. In the next few pages an account of the different political parties of India is given.

### National Parties

#### The Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress is the oldest and a dominant political party. It was founded on December 28, 1885 by A.O. Hume. The history of the Congress Party is the history of the freedom struggle. It began more as a national movement than as a political party. People from all quarters rallied under the Congress Party to realise the common goal of political independence. It was a truly representative body of the people. Hence, the British handed over the country and power to the Congress on August 15, 1947. Since then the Congress has

been in power for about 50 years, except for two short spells, at the centre. Until 1967 it was in power in almost all the States in India. The memorable leaders of the Congress Party are Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Kamaraj, P.V. Narasimha Rao and many others. The Indian National Congress met with many splits.

#### The Organisation of the Congress

The present constitution of the Congress party was designed at its Nagpur Session of 1920.

1. The highest body in the Congress hierarchy is the All India Congress Committee. Its total membership is about 400. It holds annual and special sessions of the Congress. It has wide powers.
2. The next body is the Congress Working Committee. Its members are elected in the All India Congress Committee itself. This body is like a cabinet. The senior most congressmen are normally elected to this body.
3. There is a special body known as the Parliamentary Board. It consists of

six members, including the Congress President.

4. Below the Congress Working committee is the Pradesh Congress committee one each for a state. This body has its own president and other office bearers.
5. Below the Pradesh Congress Committee are the District Congress Committees, one each for a district. Then there are committees subordinate to it and
6. The Mandal Congress Committees. Any person of 18 years or more can become a primary member of the Congress.

### **The Communist Party of India (CPI)**

The Communist Party is the second oldest party in India. It was founded in the year 1924. But soon after its formation, it was banned by the British Indian Government. Consequently, most of the Communist workers carried on their work through the Congress. It remained an unlawful organisation till 1943 when the ban on it was removed because the Communist Party supported the Second World War and opposed the Quit India Movement of the Congress in 1942. After independence, the Communist Party of India consolidated its position. Ears of corn and sickle is the symbol of the CPI.

### **The Communist Party of India (Marxist)**

The Communist Party of India was split in the year 1964. The split was due to the schism in the Sino-Russian relations. The communist leaders had held differences of opinion in their evaluations of the economic and political situations prevailing in the country. Further, one group of leaders desired to extend their

support to Nehru's Government. But the other group of leaders demanded tough opposition to the reactionary congress. Their ideological differences reached a stage of no compromise. Finally, the dissidents held a separate convention of Ten ally in July 1964. They got separated from the Dange group. Leaders like Jyoti Basu, E.M.S. Namboodripad and others formed a separate party, known as the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The organisation, major aims and policies of the CPI (Marxist) resemble mostly to those of the CPI. The principles of democracy socialism and inner party democracy are the bases to the party's structure from the Branch upwards the top. The branch is the living link with masses. The CPI (Marxist) is convinced that India's revolutionary movement must follow its own line of action. It believes that neither Chinese nor the Russian model would suit India. The symbol of the (Marxist) include a hammer, sickle and star.

### **Differences in the ideologies of the CPI and CPI (Marxist)**

Besides certain common ideals and programmes, the CPI and the CPI (Marxist) have the following ideological differences.

1. The CPI (Marxist) considers that revolution could be brought about in India only by the leaders of the working class. But the CPI holds that social transformation can be achieved through close alliance with other democratic forces.
2. CPI (Marxist) believes in dislodging the existing state and replacing it with a State of People's Democracy led by the working class. The CPI supports

the idea of forming a national democratic front. It does not favour the dislodging to the existing governmental system. It holds that in course of time the reactionary forces will be eliminated and power may pass into the hands of the party.

3. The CPI (Marxist) believes that the ruling classes would never give up power voluntarily. Hence it wants to employ force out of necessity. But the CPI holds faith in peaceful means. Its aim is to transform the Parliament into a genuine instrument of people's will.

### **Bharatiya Janatha Party (BJP)**

The old Bharatiya Jan Sangh is the precursor of the Bharatiya Janatha Party. The origin of the Jan Sangh is linked with the origin of Hindu nationalism in the 19th Century. In 1875 Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the 'Arya Samaj'. It created a new spirit among the North Indian Hindus. It also provided impetus to the movement of Hindu revivalism. The new ideas later formed the fundamental tenets of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Jan Sangh. In 1925, Keshav Hedgewar formed Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS) as a cultural organisation. Its aim was to regenerate the Hindu Society. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee formed the Jan Sangh in the year 1951. However, the Jan Sangh secured support of the members of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the RSS. From 1952 to 1971 the party made steady progress.

### **Janata Dal**

The Janata Dal was formed in October 1988. Its notable leaders are V.P. Singh, Ramakrishna Hegde, S.R. Bommai and Laloo Prasad Yadav.

The Janata Dal is democratic in Character. Party organisation is similar to the Old Janata Party. Anybody who believes in the programmes and policies of the Janata Dal can become a member of the party. But active members in the Janata Dal must sign an oath of loyalty to the party. The executive body of the Janata Dal is the Working Committee. There are basic units from which the higher Committees are elected. For any office of the party only an active member can contest the election. There are Committees at Block, District, Provincial and National levels.

### **Regional Parties**

#### **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**

Regionalism in Tamilnadu began to be felt since 1916. It was due to the dominance of the brahmin community in the erstwhile Madras presidency. They enjoyed several privileges which were not available to the majority of the population. It all started with the establishment of a Dravidian Association by Thiru Natesa Mudaliar and others in 1912. Subsequently it was known as the Justice Party. It was dravidian in its outlook and its objectives. From this party the Dravida Kazhagam under the leadership of Periyar Ramaswamy was founded in 1944. It attracted the eminent leader Thiru C.N. Annadurai to its fold. Dravida Kazhagam was a social reform movement and not a political party. As time passed on and immediately after independence differences brokeout between Thiru C.N. Annadurai and Periyar Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) was formed by Annadurai on 17th September 1949. From 1949 to 1957 the DMK served the people

only as a social organisation. The DMK had the aim of establishing a separate Dravidanadu, comprising the four southern states. But Anna abandoned this ideology on 23rd October 1963 as then the constitution was amended to bar separation. This was the turning point in the history of the DMK. Rising sun is its symbol.

The party was turned into a political party when it contested in the election for the first time in 1957. It secured only a few seats in the elections. However under the able guidance of Thiru C.N. Annadurai and popular support this party emerged victorious in the fourth general election in 1967 to the Tamilnadu State Assembly and formed government under the Chief-Ministership of Thiru C.N. Annadurai. Since then until now the dravidian parties only win in the elections and form government. The congress could not come to power. Since then it has been contesting in all general elections to the State Assembly as well as to the national parliament. After the death of Thiru C.N. Annadurai on 3rd February 1969, Thiru M. Karunanidhi became its leader. Under his leadership the party won in assembly elections and formed the government also.

### **Emergence of AIADMK**

Owing to differences Thiru M. Karunanidhi as party President expelled Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran from the primary membership of the DMK in 1972. Subsequently MGR launched his own party on 18th October 1972 and named it as Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. After some time on 12th September 1976 it was renamed as All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. MGR declared that his party will follow the principles and policies

pursued by Thiru C.N. Annadurai. From the beginning to the present the party is popular with the people of Tamilnadu. Though MGR died in December 1987 the party continued to maintain its strength and support under the present leadership of Selvi J. Jayalalithaa.

The basic ideology of the AIADMK is "Annaism". The essence of Annaism is mainly the removal of poverty and untouchability. The other contents of the ideology are self respect, rationalism, socialism and social service. The party also believed in achieving its objectives through participation in elections to the state legislature and the national parliament.

The first time the AIADMK faced an election to the state assembly was during May 1973 in Dindigul parliamentary constituency. It won the by-election by polling 52% of the total votes polled. The DMK came third after Congress (O) of Thiru Kamaraj. This election was probably just an indication of a turning point in the electoral fortunes of the major Tamilnadu political parties.

### **Telugu Desam**

It is like the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam a regional political party which was founded by Thiru N.T. Rama Rao on 29th March 1982. Thiru N.T. Rama Rao was a charismatic leader who had acted in films in different roles. Particularly he played in cinema as divine hero. As a result he was demystified and worshiped by people as God on earth. Soon this party contested in the elections to the state assembly and it won in the assembly elections in 1983, 1985 and 1994. As chief minister he had served the people of Andhra to help eradicate

poverty and raise their living standards. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Thiru. N. Chandrababu Naidu in 1995. He took several steps to make Andhra Pradesh a forward state. His contribution to the development of information technology was so great that the whole of India turned to him for model and guidance. He and his party extended from outside support to the Government formed at the centre by Thiru. A.B. Vajpayee belonging to the National Democratic Alliance which was unseated from power in the 2004 general elections to the Lok Sabha. During the same time elections were also held to the Andhra Pradesh state assembly in which the Telugu Desam party was defeated in the election. Indian National congress emerged victorious and formed the government in May 2004.

**Akali Dal:** It is a religious cum political party. It was formerly led by Master Tara Singh. This party demanded a Punjabi speaking state and Punjabi in Gurmukhi script as the official language of the Punjab state. The Punjabi suba of the conception of the Akali party came into existence as a result of the reorganisation of the state of Punjab into Punjabi-speaking Punjab and the Hindi speaking state of Haryana in 1966.

Like other regional parties of significant following the Akali Dal also contested in the elections since 1967. This party in alliance with such parties like Bharatiya Janata Sangh or Janata Party or Bharatiya Janata Party formed governments and guided the destiny of Punjab.

The demands of the party mainly are Chandigarh should be handed over to Punjab

and be made as its capital. There should be a just and honourable agreement between Punjab and Haryana for the distribution of the waters of rivers Ravi and Beas. And justice should be done to Punjab keeping with the traditional martial qualities of the Sikhs. There should be equitable share of strength for the Sikhs in the Indian army. The other minor demands of the Akalidals are

1. Amritsar should be given the same status as Vatican city (Rome) and declared a holy city.
2. Permission to carry kirpans by the Sikhs on domestic flights of Indian Airline.
3. Declaration of Punjabi as the second language in Haryana.
4. Lastly transfer of management of the Bhakra dam to Punjab.

It should be noted that the Akali politics was at its peak in the early 1980's. It upset many a calculations of the government of India relating to the governments of Punjab. There are still several unresolved demands of the Sikhs.

The other regional political parties worth the name for their significant contribution to their respective areas are, Assam Gana Thantra Parishad in Assam and National Conference in Kashmir and the Plebiscite Front in Kashmir.

**Conclusion:** In what has been given above with reference to national and regional political parties is just a description of the organisation and the objectives of those parties only.



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

Course : TNPSC Group II Exam

Subject : Indian National Movement

Topic : **Birth of Political parties / Political System in Indian Since Independence**

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**Commissioner,**  
**Department of Employment and Training**



# Political Parties and their schemes in T.N after independence

## Political parties in T.N

S.No	Name	Abbreviation	Foundation Year	States / UT
1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	AIADMK	1972	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
2.	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	DMDK	2005	Tamil Nadu
3.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	DMK	1949	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
4.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	PMK	1989	Puducherry, Tamil Nadu
5.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	MDMK	1994	Tamil Nadu

## Populist schemes in TN

### 1967 - 1969

- “Madras” State was renamed as “Tamil Nadu”.
- Act to provide legal status to the Self-respect Marriages.
- Two language formula providing for Tamil and English.
- Surrender of Earned Leave and its encashment for Government Servants.
- Transport Corporations established.
- Electricity to all the villages.
- Link roads to all the villages having a population of 1500.
- Slum Clearance Board.
- Drinking Water Supply and Drainage Board.
- Free Eye camps Scheme.
- Beggars Rehabilitation Scheme.
- Abolition of Hand-pulled Rickshaws and free distribution of Cycle Rickshaws.

### 1969 - 1971

- Nationalisation of Transport.
- Free Concrete Houses for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

- Act to provide conferment of ownership of house-sites (Kudiyiruppu Act); Act fixing fair wages to farm labourers.
- Police Commission – First in India.
- Separate Ministry for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.
- Constitution of the Backward Classes Commission and increasing the quantum of reservation for Backward Classes to 31 percent from 25 percent and for Scheduled Castes to 18 percent from 16 percent.
- Free Education to all upto P.U.C..
- May Day declared as a Holiday with wages.
- Birthday of “NabigalNayagam” declared as a Holiday.

### 1971 - 1976

- First Agricultural University at Coimbatore
- Family Benefit Fund Scheme to Government Employees
- Confidential Reports on Government servants abolished.
- Free Housing Scheme to Fishermen.
- “Karunaiillam” in Temples for children.
- Salem Steel Plant.
- Land Ceiling Act, fixing 15 standard acres as the ceiling.
- Second Mine-Cut and Electricity Scheme at Neyveli.
- Petroleum and Industrial Chemicals at Thoothukudi.
- Small Industries Development Corporation (SIDCO).
- SIPCOT Complexes.
- Inclusion of Urdu Speaking Muslims in the list of Backward Classes, like Tamil Speaking Muslims.
- Abolition of Land Tax on dry lands.
- “Manu NeethiThittam”.
- Poompuhar Shipping Corporation.
- “KonguVellalar” included in the list of Backward Classes.
- Green Revolution.

### 1989 - 1991

- 20 per cent separate reservation for Most Backward Classes including Vanniar and Seer Marabinar.
- 18 per cent separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and 1 per cent for Scheduled Tribes.
- Free Education to Most Backward Classes and subject to income ceiling to Backward Classes upto Degree level.
- Free Education to Scheduled Castes and subject to income ceiling to women upto Degree level.
- Free Electricity to Farmers – First time in the Country.
- Law for equal property rights to women.
- 30 per cent reservation for women in Government services.
- First Veterinary and Animal Sciences University – First in Asia.
- Financial Assistance to poor girls for marriages.
- Financial Assistance to Widows for remarriages.
- Financial Assistance to encourage inter-caste marriages.
- Direct Paddy procurement centres.
- Incentive and payment of cart-hire charges for procurement from farmers.

- Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation established.
- Financial assistance to pregnant women.
- Wage hike for Government employees on par with the Central Government Employees with retrospective effect.
- Women's Self-Help groups benefiting 10 lakh women.
- Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.
- PavendharBharathidasan University.
- Dr. M.G.R. Medical University.
- Efforts to set up Cauvery Tribunal.
- 15 per cent reservation in professional courses for rural students.
- Periyar Memorial Samathuvapuram Scheme to eradicate caste discrimination.
- Mini Bus Scheme for Rural areas.
- Dr.Ambedkar Law University – First in India.
- Periyar University in Salem.
- Tamil Virtual University to help world Tamils.
- Urdu Academy.
- Minorities Economic Development Corporation.

### 1996 - 2001

- Within six months after assuming office, elections for local bodies and cooperatives.
- 33 per cent reservation for women in local bodies – by which 44,143 women including 2 Women Mayors assumed office; of the two Women Mayors one belonged to SC community.
- 'Madras' renamed as 'Chennai'.
- Single window system for admission in Engineering and Medical colleges.
- Transparent New Industrial Policy.
- Single window system for obtaining all licenses for starting industries.
- Improved roads, new bridges.
- Concrete streets in villages.
- Desilting of rivers, tanks and canals in an unprecedented scale.
- 24 hour Primary Health Centres.
- For the first time in India, MLA Constituency Development Fund.
- Protected water for all villages.
- Chennai Film City named after MGR, by changing the name "J.J. Film City".
- Farmers Market Scheme.
- VarumunKappom.
- Cattle Protection Scheme.
- VazhvoliThittam in Schools.
- 133 feet high Thiruvalluvar Statue in Kanniyakumari.
- Tidel Park in Chennai.
- Computer Training Scheme for Government college students.
- Over two lakh families given house sites in poramboke lands, where they were living in houses constructed.
- Community Certificate, Nativity Certificate, Income Certificate on completion of 10th and 12th standards from the year 1999-2000.
- Scheme for grant of expenses of higher education for first three rank holders in State and District levels in the 10th and 12th standard examinations from the year 1996.

- Bus Terminal at Koyambedu in Chennai – Biggest in Asia.
  - Special Scheme for the economic development of Southern districts.
  - Women's Small Trade Loan Scheme with saving scheme.
  - Separate Welfare Board for agricultural labour.
  - Welfare Boards for unorganised labour.
  - Manimandapam for Tamil Scholars and martyrs.
  - Supply of eggs with nutritious meal.
  - Construction of over 20 dams.
  - New buildings for Collectorates in nine districts.
  - For the first time Bench of High Court at Madurai; Construction of buildings for it and for courts in various districts.
  - Free bus passes for students.
  - Anna Marumalarchi Scheme.
  - NammakuNaame Scheme.
  - Indigent Family Welfare Scheme.
  - Rs.104 crore new buildings for Chennai General Hospital.
  - Reappointment of 13,000 welfare workers.
  - For the first time 10,000 road workers appointed.
  - Nationalisation of the works of Tamil scholars.
  - Nine fly overs in Chennai.
  - 350 electricity sub-stations (power) at Rs. 1500 crores.
  - Pension scheme for contract labour.
  - Pension Scheme for transport workers.
  - New Medical colleges at Vellore, Tuticorin and Kanniyakumari districts.
  - Tamil Virtual University.
- 2006 - 2011**
- 1 Kg. of rice for 1 Rupee.
  - Distribution of palm oil, red gram, black gram, suji, maida and fortified wheat flour under Special Public Distribution system at subsidised rates.
  - 10 items of provisions at Rs.50.
  - Cooperative loan of Rs. 7,000 crores waived to benefit 22 lakh 40 thousand and 739 families of farmers.
  - No interest on crop loan to farmers who repay on time.
  - Enhanced procurement rice at Rs.1050/- for common variety of paddy and Rs.1100/- for fine variety of paddy per quintal.
  - Renewal of 117 old UzhavarSandhais and 45 new UzhavarSandhais.
  - Rs.2000 per tonne of sugarcane, including transport charges and incentive to sugarcane farmers.
  - Linking of rivers within the State : Cauvery – Gundaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.189 crores.
  - Tamirabarani – Karumeniyaru – Nambiyaru Linking Project taken up at a cost of Rs.369 crores.
  - Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards numbering 31 established, including the Welfare Board for Agricultural labour and enrolment of 2 crore 2 lakhs 21 thousand 564 members in the Welfare Boards.

- Disbursement of 616 crores 43 lakhs 44 thousand and 832 rupees as financial assistance to 13 lakhs 6 thousand 492 members of the Unorganised Labour Welfare Boards.
- Free house-sites to 1 crore 58 lakhs 8 thousand and 288 families.
- Kamarajar Birthday celebrated as “Education Development Day” in all the schools – A Special Legislation enacted.
- 5 Eggs / Bananas per week with Nutritious Noon Meal.
- Free Bus pass to 24 lakhs 82 thousand school students and 2 lakhs 99 thousand college students every year.
- Common Entrance Examinations to Professional Courses scrapped.
- Tamil made a compulsory subject upto 10th Standard in all the schools.
- Central Institute of Classical Tamil shifted to Chennai from Mysore.
- Kumbhabishekam and renovations works carried out in 4724 temples at a cost of Rs.523 crores; during the current year Kumbhabishekam 1100 temples at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- 10,000 cycles on an estimate of Rs.277 lakhs, distributed to Archakas and Poojaris free of cost.
- Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Financial Assistance for marriages of poor girls increased to Rs.25,000/- from Rs.10,000/-.
- Financial Assistance of Rs.6000/- disbursed to each of 20 lakh 11 thousand 517 poor pregnant women.
- A new Medical Insurance Scheme for Government Servants for providing 2 lakhs worth of medical assistance in a period 4 years.
- Under “VarumunKappomThittam” 18 thousand 742 camps have been conducted so far, benefiting 77 lakhs 5 thousand and 8 persons.
- “NalamanaThamizhagamThittam” for medical check-up to create awareness in regard to heart disease, diabetics and cancer.
- Under Kalaingar Insurance Scheme, 2 lakhs 70 thousand 265 poor people have got their life-saving surgeries at a cost of Rs.702 crores.
- Free 108 Emergency Ambulance Scheme with the Central assistance has benefited 8 lakh 8 thousand 907 persons so far; Further, lives of 42 thousand 232 persons have been saved.
- 25 MoUs have been signed for starting 37 new industries on an investment of Rs.46,091 crores, which would provide employment opportunities to about 2 lakh 52 thousand 569 persons.
- Monthly doles totaling Rs. 240 crores have been disbursed so far to 3 lakh 5 thousand 801 educated unemployed youth.
- New Employment to 4 lakhs 65 thousand 658 youth in Government offices.
- Tidel Parks at Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai and Tirunelveli.
- Monthly Maintenance Grant of Rs.200 increased to Rs.500 for 10 thousand differently abled persons, who are severely affected.

- So far 4 lakhs 41 thousand 311 Self Help Groups for Women have been formed; Loan assistance of Rs.6342 crores has been given to these SHGs so far.
- Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 10 thousand 96 Village Panchayats at a cost of Rs.2033 crores, under “Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- Basic infrastructural facilities have been created in 420 Town Panchayats at a cost of Rs.210 crores, under “Anaithu Peruratchi Anna Marumalarchi Thittam”.
- Improvement and maintenance works have been carried out on 57 thousand 787 kilometer long roads at a cost of Rupees 12 thousand 94 crores.
- 4,945 Kilometer long roads have been broadened and converted to two-lane roads.
- Local Cess, Local Cess Surcharge and water charges have been scrapped. A notional tax of Rs.2 per acre of dry lands and Rs.5 per acre of wet lands levied as a mark of land-ownership.
- Without increase in tariff 12 thousand 137 new buses plying on the roads; Further 300 new buses being added.
- 3 per cent separate reservation for Arunthathiyar Community.
- Persons of any caste can become Archakas in Temples – Legislation enacted to establish an equitable society.
- With a view to create a casteless society, 145 Periyar Ninaivu Samathuvapurams have already been established; 95 new Samathuvapurams are added.
- World class Anna Centenary Memorial Library at Kotturpuram-Chennai at a cost of Rs.171 crores.
- New Secretariat-Assembly Complex in Omandurar Government Estate at a cost of Rs.1200 crores.
- Adyar Ecological Research Park established at a cost of Rs.100 crores.
- “Semmozhi Poonga” in the heart of Chennai City.
- Desalination of Sea Water Project at Minjur, North Chennai.
- Desalination of Sea Water Project at Nemmeli, South Chennai.
- Metro Rail Project at a cost of Rs.14,600 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- Hogenekkal Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.1929 crores with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation.
- Ramanathapuram – Paramakudi Combined Water Supply Scheme at a cost of Rs.630 crores completed.
- TESMA and ESMA scrapped; Concessions withdrawn from Government servants and teachers have been given back to them; Recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission have been implemented with effect from 1.1.2006, on an annual expenditure of Rs.5,155.79 crores.

- Kalaingar Housing Schemes for converting 21 lakh huts into concrete houses in a period of 6 years.
- Pension for Pressmen increased from Rs.4000 to Rs.5000 and their family pension increased from Rs.2000 to Rs.2500.
- First World Classical Tamil Conference held at Coimbatore in June 2010.
- 119 new Courts have been opened; Rs. 302 crores allocated for providing infrastructural facilities in the Courts.
- Action has been taken to reduce the pendency of cases, by establishing Evening and Holiday Courts, as per the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission.
- Anna Technical University at Trichy, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli established.
- Rs. 331 crores allocated for filling 11,307 teacher vacancies and 648 non-teachervacancies in Government-Aided Minorities Schools.
- Equitable Education being implemented.
- One Man Commission has been appointed for fixing the fee structure in private schools.
- The cradle baby scheme
- Thalikkuthngam
- Amma Unavagam
- Amma Scheme
- Thai Scheme
- Amma Salt
- Amma Cement
- Amma water
- Amma Laptop
- Amma Mobile
- Amma Pharmacies
- Ammamixi and Grinder
- Amma Seeds
- Uzhavar scheme
- Amma vegetable shop
- Amma Call Centre

# POLITICAL PARTIES OF INDIA

India is a vast country with a huge population. There are differences among the people with reference to the culture, religion, language, economic attainments and social distinctions. In other words the population is diverse in nature and therefore there cannot be uniformity about anything. This applies to the party system also. There are national and regional parties in this country. In the next few pages an account of the different political parties of India is given.

## National Parties

### The Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress is the oldest and a dominant political party. It was founded on December 28, 1885 by A.O. Hume. The history of the Congress Party is the history of the freedom struggle. It began more as a national movement than as a political party. People from all quarters rallied under the Congress Party to realise the common goal of political independence. It was a truly representative body of the people. Hence, the British handed over the country and power to the Congress on August 15, 1947. Since then the Congress has

been in power for about 50 years, except for two short spells, at the centre. Until 1967 it was in power in almost all the States in India. The memorable leaders of the Congress Party are Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari, K. Kamaraj, P.V. Narasimha Rao and many others. The Indian National Congress met with many splits.

### The Organisation of the Congress

The present constitution of the congress party was designed at its Nagpur Session of 1920.

1. The highest body in the Congress hierarchy is the All India Congress Committee. Its total membership is about 400. It holds annual and special sessions of the Congress. It has wide powers.
2. The next body is the congress Working Committee. Its members are elected in the All India Congress Committee itself. This body is like a cabinet. The senior most congressmen are normally elected to this body.
3. There is a special body known as the Parliamentary Board. It consists of

six members, including the Congress President.

4. Below the Congress Working committee is the Pradesh Congress committee one each for a state. This body has its own president and other office bearers.
5. Below the Pradesh Congress Committee are the District Congress Committees, one each for a district. Then there are committees subordinate to it and
6. The Mandal Congress Committees. Any person of 18 years or more can become a primary member of the Congress.

### **The Communist Party of India (CPI)**

The Communist Party is the second oldest party in India. It was founded in the year 1924. But soon after its formation, it was banned by the British Indian Government. Consequently, most of the Communist workers carried on their work through the Congress. It remained an unlawful organisation till 1943 when the ban on it was removed because the Communist Party supported the Second World War and opposed the Quit India Movement of the Congress in 1942. After independence, the Communist Party of India consolidated its position. Ears of corn and sickle is the symbol of the CPI.

### **The Communist Party of India (Marxist)**

The Communist Party of India was split in the year 1964. The split was due to the schism in the Sino-Russian relations. The communist leaders had held differences of opinion in their evaluations of the economic and political situations prevailing in the country. Further, one group of leaders desired to extend their

support to Nehru's Government. But the other group of leaders demanded tough opposition to the reactionary congress. Their ideological differences reached a stage of no compromise. Finally, the dissidents held a separate convention of Ten ally in July 1964. They got separated from the Dange group. Leaders like Jyoti Basu, E.M.S. Namboodripad and others formed a separate party, known as the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The organisation, major aims and policies of the CPI (Marxist) resemble mostly to those of the CPI. The principles of democracy socialism and inner party democracy are the bases to the party's structure from the Branch upwards the top. The branch is the living link with masses. The CPI (Marxist) is convinced that India's revolutionary movement must follow its own line of action. It believes that neither Chinese nor the Russian model would suit India. The symbol of the (Marxist) include a hammer, sickle and star.

### **Differences in the ideologies of the CPI and CPI (Marxist)**

Besides certain common ideals and programmes, the CPI and the CPI (Marxist) have the following ideological differences.

1. The CPI (Marxist) considers that revolution could be brought about in India only by the leaders of the working class. But the CPI holds that social transformation can be achieved through close alliance with other democratic forces.
2. CPI (Marxist) believes in dislodging the existing state and replacing it with a State of People's Democracy led by the working class. The CPI supports

the 100 idea of forming a national democratic front. It does not favour the dislodging to the existing governmental system. It holds that in course of time the reactionary forces will be eliminated and power may pass into the hands of the party.

3. The CPI (Marxist) believes that the ruling classes would never give up power voluntarily. Hence it wants to employ force out of necessity. But the CPI holds faith in peaceful means. Its aim is to transform the Parliament into a genuine instrument of people's will.

### **Bharatiya Janatha Party (BJP)**

The old Bharatiya Jan Sangh is the precursor of the Bharatiya Janatha Party. The origin of the Jan Sang is linked with the origin of Hindu nationalism in the 19th Century. In 1875 Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded the 'Arya Samaj'. It created a new spirit among the North Indian Hindus. It also provided impetus to the movement of Hindu revivalism. The new ideas later formed the fundamental tenets of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Jan Sang. In 1925, Keshav Hedgewar formed Rashriya Swayam Sevak Sang (RSS) as a cultural organisation. Its aim was to regenerate the Hindu Society. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee formed the Jan Sang in the year 1951. However, the Jan Sang secured support of the members of the Hindu Maha Sabha and the RSS. From 1952 to 1971 the party made steady progress.

### **Janata Dal**

The Janata Dal was formed in October 1988. Its notable leaders are V.P. Singh, Ramakrishna Hegde, S.R. Bommai and Laloo Prasad Yadav.

The Janata Dal is democratic in Character. Party organisation is similar to the Old Janata Party. Anybody who believes in the programmes and policies of the Janata Dal can become a member of the party. But active members in the Janata Dal must sign an oath of loyalty to the party. The executive body of the Janata Dal is the Working Committee. There are basic units from which the higher Committees are elected. For any office of the party only an active member can contest the election. There are Committees at Block, District, Provincial and National levels.

### **Regional Parties**

#### **Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam**

Regionalism in Tamilnadu began to be felt since 1916. It was due to the dominance of the brahmin community in the erstwhile Madras presidency. They enjoyed several privileges which were not available to the majority of the population. It all started with the establishment of a Dravidian Association by Thiru Natesa Mudaliar and others in 1912. Subsequently it was known as the Justice Party. It was dravidian in its outlook and its objectives. From this party the Dravida Kazhagam under the leadership of Periyar Ramaswamy was founded in 1944. It attracted the eminent leader Thiru C.N. Annadurai to its fold. Dravida Kazhagam was a social reform movement and not a political party. As time passed on and immediately after independence differences brokeout between Thiru C.N. Annadurai and Periyar Thiru E. V. Ramaswamy and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) was formed by Annadurai on 17th September 1949. From 1949 to 1957 the DMK served the people

only as a social organisation. The DMK had the aim of establishing a separate Dravidanadu, comprising the four southern states. But Anna abandoned this ideology on 23rd October 1963 as then the constitution was amended to bar separation. This was the turning point in the history of the DMK. Rising sun is its symbol.

The party was turned into a political party when it contested in the election for the first time in 1957. It secured only a few seats in the elections. However under the able guidance of Thiru C.N. Annadurai and popular support this party emerged victorious in the fourth general election in 1967 to the Tamilnadu State Assembly and formed government under the Chief-Ministership of Thiru C.N. Annadurai. Since then until now the dravidian parties only win in the elections and form government. The congress could not come to power. Since then it has been contesting in all general elections to the State Assembly as well as to the national parliament. After the death of Thiru C.N. Annadurai on 3rd February 1969, Thiru M. Karunanidhi became its leader. Under his leadership the party won in assembly elections and formed the government also.

### **Emergence of AIADMK**

Owing to differences Thiru M. Karunanidhi as party President expelled Thiru. M.G. Ramachandran from the primary membership of the DMK in 1972. Subsequently MGR launched his own party on 18th October 1972 and named it as Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. After some time on 12th September 1976 it was renamed as All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. MGR declared that his party will follow the principles and policies

pursued by Thiru C.N. Annadurai. From the beginning to the present the party is popular with the people of Tamilnadu. Though MGR died in December 1987 the party continued to maintain its strength and support under the present leadership of Selvi J. Jayalalithaa.

The basic ideology of the AIADMK is “Annaism”. The essence of Annaism is mainly the removal of poverty and untouchability. The other contents of the ideology are self respect, rationalism, socialism and social service. The party also believed in achieving its objectives through participation in elections to the state legislature and the national parliament.

The first time the AIADMK faced an election to the state assembly was during May 1973 in Dindigul parliamentary constituency. It won the by-election by polling 52% of the total votes polled. The DMK came third after Congress (O) of Thiru Kamaraj. This election was probably just an indication of a turning point in the electoral fortunes of the major Tamilnadu political parties.

### **Telugu Desam**

It is like the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam a regional political party which was founded by Thiru N.T. Rama Rao on 29th March 1982. Thiru N.T. Rama Rao was a charismatic leader who had acted in films in different roles. Particularly he played in cinema as divine hero. As a result he was demystified and worshiped by people as God on earth. Soon this party contested in the elections to the state assembly and it won in the assembly elections in 1983, 1985 and 1994. As chief minister he had served the people of Andhra to help eradicate

poverty and raise their living standards. He was succeeded by his son-in-law Thiru. N. Chandrababu Naidu in 1995. He took several steps to make Andhra Pradesh a forward state. His contribution to the development of information technology was so great that the whole of India turned to him for model and guidance. He and his party extended from outside support to the Government formed at the centre by Thiru. A.B. Vajpayee belonging to the National Democratic Alliance which was unseated from power in the 2004 general elections to the Lok Sabha. During the same time elections were also held to the Andhra Pradesh state assembly in which the Telugu Desam party was defeated in the election. Indian National congress emerged victorious and formed the government in May 2004.

**Akali Dal:** It is a religious cum political party. It was formerly led by Master Tara Singh. This party demanded a Punjabi speaking state and Punjabi in Gurmukhi script as the official language of the Punjab state. The Punjabi suba of the conception of the Akali party came into existence as a result of the reorganisation of the state of Punjab into Punjabi-speaking Punjab and the Hindi speaking state of Haryana in 1966.

Like other regional parties of significant following the Akali Dal also contested in the elections since 1967. This party in alliance with such parties like Bharatiya Janata Sangh or Janata Party or Bharatiya Janata Party formed governments and guided the destiny of Punjab.

The demands of the party mainly are Chandigarh should be handed over to Punjab

and be made as its capital. There should be a just and honourable agreement between Punjab and Haryana for the distribution of the waters of rivers Ravi and Beas. And justice should be done to Punjab keeping with the traditional martial qualities of the Sikhs. There should be equitable share of strength for the Sikhs in the Indian army. The other minor demands of the Akalidal are

1. Amritsar should be given the same status as Vatican city (Rome) and declared a holy city.
2. Permission to carry kirpans by the sikhs on domestic flights of Indian Airline.
3. Declaration of Punjabi as the second language in Haryana.
4. Lastly transfer of management of the Bhakra dam to Punjab.

It should be noted that the Akali politics was at its peak in the early 1980's. It upset many a calculations of the government of India relating to the governments of Punjab There are still several unresolved demands of the Sikhs.

The other regional political parties worth the name for their significant contribution to their respective areas are, Assam Gana Thantra Parishad in Assam and National Conference in Kashmir and the Plebiscite Front in Kashmir.

**Conclusion:** In what has been given above with reference to national and regional political parties is just a description of the organisation and the objectives of those parties only.