

1850-1855
1850-1900

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MOD. HISTORY
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1.) Indian national movement passed through various phases before culmination into Independence of the country in 1947.

Organised movement in second half of 19th century

① Political organisations: - Indian Social Conference by M.G. Ranade, Indian Association by S.N. Banerjee, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, East India Association by Dada Bhai Naoroji

Their common demands were

more participation in decision making.
→ Indiaisation of services and
→ Reducing the age for civil services (21 to 19)

→ Against imperialist foreign policies.
People like DB Naoroji

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Ranade did economic critique of Britishers which proved beneficial for understanding the nature of British system for upcoming extremists.

(2.) Social reforms during 19th century made Indians aware that they are being ruled by foreign invaders because of their own weakness. Greatness of Indian history was propagated by people like Swami Vivekanand, Swami Dayanand etc. An alternative conception of New society was laid.

Later finally in 1906 Congress session held by DB Mookerji, India presented its demand for self government.

(2.) Revolutionary terrorism in Indian national movement refers to the phase when people were inspired by Irish nationalists and Russian nihilists. They focussed more on individual heroic action.

Causes :- → The base character of Britishers came to surface

which was brutal, full of racism.

→) Post Non cooperation movement,

Revolutionaries were still charged up.

→) failures of leaders to tap up the energy

→) Belief that only violence can oust the Britishers.

→) Examples around the world.
eg:- Ireland, Russia.

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- Impacts :-
- (.) People were confident
 - (.) Violence and Individual Heroism
eg:- Bombing central legislative assembly by Bhagat Singh/Batukeshwar Dutt. (1928)
 - (.) People got the confidence back.
 - (.) Organisational setup. eg:- HRA by Bismil, Sachindranath Sanyal, J. Chatterjee in 1924 → later turned HIRA.
 - (.) They were meant ^{to} use the official platforms for propagating their views not dismantling it.
However that was later criticised by many including Mahatma Gandhi who said "can't they see the blood with which they are writing on the wall."
However, all ideological currents helped us in gaining independence.

(3) Quit India Movement started on 8th August 1942 with the proclamation given by Congress under the leadership of JL Nehru. Causes behind Quit India Movement

(A) Deadlock over possibilities with British Britishers offered dominion status in August offer (1940), and Cripps Mission (1942), which Congress called a concept as good as dead nail. Congress stood for complete independence.

(B) dissatisfaction among masses:- Britishers were fighting the war of democracy while denying the same to Indians.

(C) Acceptance of separate state:-

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Congress stood for United India but Cripps mission slyly accepted the demand of Congress Pakistan.

Was it Ungandhian movement:-

(1) Gandhi's gave a clarion call of Do or Die in this movement and did not clearly stop people from using violence.

(2) He gave aggressive call to various sections of society.

However it came at a time when all other options were exhausted by Gandhi. It was clear to him that for National development it was important to oust Britishers first.

Hence it might be called Ungandhian of all his movement.
~~but~~

(4.) India throughout its history has been ruled by many foreigners which include Shakas, Greeks, Kushanas, Mughals, Britishers etc.

Difference between British colonialist and early invaders:

Britishers

(i) Never mingled in the country. They always considered themselves superior to Indians.
White Man's Burden.

(ii) Turned India into a colonial economy which means producer of raw material and home of made goods.

earlier invaders

(i) Made India their own home. adopted Indian names. eg! - king
Meander - Milind

(ii) Didn't turn Indian economy into anything. helped in Indian economy to grow.

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(3) considered Indian art / culture / lang. religion superstitious and tried to introduce change.

(4) had missionary aims. eg: Seesampor missionary.

(5) long lasting changes eg. Macaulay's education system, Corruption - British legacy

(.) changed Indian culture but indigenous culture flourished. eg:- Indo Islamic architecture

(.) few invaders had missionary zeal. Many didn't

(.) long lasting changes in Art / Archi / literature eg:- Anarkali Dress, Mughlai food.

Stages of British Colonialism

(1) Monopoly Capitalism till 1813

British were all powerful. They excluded all their enemies including french, portugese, Dutch etc.

(2) Finance Capitalism post 1813-

Many in Britain challenged British East India's company monopoly. So now monopoly ended and free trade from one side started.

(3) Industrial capitalism post 1900:-

Britishers not the only power New power centres such as Japan, US, USSR emerged. More concerted bid to hold on to India.

Effects:- India

- (o) Turned into producer of raw material
- (o) Whole immigration of Britishers which was unbridled stopped the growth of Indian industries.
- (o) Initial focus on reforming society turned into "Indians are beyond reforms"
- (o) The modernisation that they brought such as railways, post office, telegraph was for their own end rather than Indians.

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(c) Peasant movements were a recurring phenomenon throughout Modern Indian history.

difference between peasant movement before and after 1857:

1) Before 1857

•) Are more concerned with bread and butter issues

(•) Most of them were against zamindars for rent, land use

eg! - Malkalberia revolt in Bengal, Farazi revolt in Bengal vs landlords

(•) leadership was local in these.

After 1857

•) Had come into contact with Nationalist movement

(•) With the coming of Capitalists of British, new revolts were there such as Indigo revolt vs British Industrialists.

(•) leadership was provided by the National leaders.

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eg:- Bardoli satya
graha led by Sardar
Vallabh bhai patel
(1928)

(*) Had less
communal elements

(*) More element
of communalism.
eg- Mopilla Rebellion
of 1921.

(*) No link with
Indian national
movement

→ Got submerged
with Indian
national movement
sometimes.

eg:- 1937 → Congress
manifesto on agri.
reforms. 1936-

formation of A.K.S.
→ New tech such as
Non cooperation, C.M.

(*) traditional tech

Significance of Post 1857 Movements:-

(*) They had alternative view
of society.

(*) Participation of women. eg:-

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Bardoli satyagraha (1928) - women gave title of Sardar to U. B. Patel.
(o) Peasant cause emerged as one of the main important issues. Later our constitution ~~was~~ laid special focus on peasantry and initiated land reforms.

(o) were successful in their efforts. ~~by~~ and large. eg:- Indigo reolt, Tebhaga Reolt; Pabna Rebellion.

(o) Used A new class of leadership emerged. by supporting these movements such as Swami Sahjanand Saraswati, Rajendra Prasad etc.

However these movements sometimes had (-ve) impact as well.

(-) The communal outrage during mappila reolt.

(o) Conservative in nature. Wanted to preserve the old social order.

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(7) It was 1909, Government of India Act that introduced separate electorates for the Muslims for the first time. It was also referred to as Morley-Minto reforms.

A Dragon's teeth because it was

(*) Manifestation of divide and rule policy. eg of Britishers.

(*) Even after separate electorates, the conditions for getting elected for Muslims were kept low.

Harvest of Separate electorates :-

(*) Various communal organisations sprang up. eg:- Hindu mahasabha (1915), Muslim League (1906)

(*) Communalism turning from Mild to extreme which ultimately.

led to :-

- (•) Muslims League demanding different state for Muslims.
- (•) Hypothetical repeal atrocities report such as Pirpur report during 1940.
- (•) Not participating in Constituent assembly.
- (•) Finally Partition which was a bloody affair. culmination into India's.
- (•) Let the community be used as "pawn" in the hands of Britishers. eg:- Lord Linlithgow in 1939 → "Goodwill of Congress is not required", but the forces who are opposing Congress are required.
- (•) Let to other communities demanding the same. eg:- B. R. Ambedkar sought separate electorate for

dalit community. It was due to Gandhis efforts that it could be presented.

(.) Politicization of Religion. phenomenon non till date. Votes seeked on the basis of religion.

(.) Ghettoisation of (particular commu- nity at one place).

Hence we see the problems of today can be traced back to separate electorate among them the worse is partition of the subcontinent.