

Chapter 1 : Summary of Indian National Movement

India's struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra will give you an in-depth and detailed overview on Indian independence movement. Bipin Chandra's book is a well-documented history of India's freedom struggle against the British rule.

This article may be unbalanced towards certain viewpoints. Please improve the article by adding information on neglected viewpoints, or discuss the issue on the talk page.

May The Nationalist Movements in India were organized as mass movements emphasizing and raising questions concerning the interests of the people of India. In most of these movements, people were themselves encouraged to take action. Due to several factors, these movements failed to win independence for India. However, they did promote a sense of nationalism among the people of the country. The failure of these movements affected many people as they withdrew from Government offices, schools, factories and services. Though they did manage to get a few concessions such as those won by the Salt March in , they did not help India much from the point of view of their objective. Nizamiyat , the local nawabs of Oudh and Bengal and other smaller powers. Each was a strong regional power influenced by its religious and ethnic identity. However, the East India Company ultimately emerged as the predominant power. One of the results of the social, economic and political changes instituted in the country throughout the greater part of 18th century was the growth of the Indian middle class. Although from different backgrounds and different parts of India, this middle class and its varied political leaderships contributed to a growing "Indian" identity". The original Swadeshi movement emanated from the partition of Bengal in and continued up to The Swadeshi movement which was a part of the Indian freedom struggle was a successful economic strategy to remove the British empire and improve economic conditions in India. The Swadeshi movement soon stimulated local enterprise in many areas. The Swadeshi movement was the most successful. The name of Lokmanya began spreading around and people started following him in all parts of the country. Indian textile industry also played an important role in the freedom struggle of India. The merchandise of the textile industry pioneered the Industrial revolution in India and soon England was producing cotton cloth in such great quantities that the domestic market was saturated and foreign markets were required to sell the production. On the other hand, India was rich in cotton produce and was in a position to supply British mills with the raw material, they required. This was the time when India was under British rule and the East India Company had already established its roots in India. Raw materials went to England at very low rates and cotton cloth of refined quality was brought back to India and sold here at very high prices. This led to a great resentment among cotton cultivators and traders. To add fuel to the fire Lord Curzon announced the partition of Bengal in , and there was a massive opposition from the people of Bengal. Initially the partition plan was opposed through press campaign. The total follower of such techniques led to the boycott of British goods and the people of India pledged to use only swadeshi or Indian goods and to wear only Indian cloth. Imported garments were viewed with hate. At many places, public burnings of foreign cloth were organized. Shops selling foreign cloths were closed. The cotton textile industry is rightly described as swadeshi industry. The period witnessed the growth of swadeshi textile mills. Swadeshi factories came into existence everywhere. According to Surendranath Banerji, swadeshi movement changed the entire texture of our social and domestic life. The movement soon spread to the rest of the country and the partition of Bengal had to be firmly inhaled on the first of April, The people were great. Result of movements[edit] The mass movements failed in their primary objective, achieving independence for India, as they were often called off before they naturally concluded. However they sparked nationalist sentiment with the Indian populace, figures like Mahatama Gandhi united a nation behind his non-violent philosophy and undoubtedly put crucial pressure on the British occupation. While in the later years of the Raj economic factors like the reversing trade fortunes between Britain and India and the cost of fielding the Indian armed forces abroad lumped on the British tax payer by the Government of India act, had mounting implication for British administration, united resistance further drew light on the growing disparity of the British failures to achieve solidarity over India.

Chapter 2 : Indian National Movement: The Long-Term Dynamics by Bipan Chandra

It developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age. The earliest traces of human existence in India go back to 50,000 BC. The Paleolithic sites are spread in practically all parts of India except the alluvial plains of Indus and Ganga.

This perhaps might be because questions on culture have also been asked, though the number of questions have decreased, yet the level of toughness has increased. Moreover, the questions are being asked from hitherto untouched areas, which have made the preparation more difficult. So, over-dependence on History may prove to be fatal for non-history background students. In Ancient India, the questions are frequently asked from the areas like Indus Valley Civilization, the Vedic age, the Mauryan period and the Gupta period. In Medieval section, the Sultanate and Mughal chapters are dominating. Apart from these, Vijayanagara and Bahmani Kingdom should also be given adequate attention. Earlier, questions from ancient and medieval period were clubbed or at times separately asked with cultural themes. They are a bit tough and that is why special emphasis should also be laid on them.

Indian National Movement The Congress was split up into two factions at its Surat session in 1905 to be known as the moderates and the extremists. The moderates had their hold on the party while the extremists furrowed a bold and independent path. The moderates put their faith in the British benevolence, but the extremists scoffed at it. The former advocated patience and the latter were too restive. How could they pull on together? The restive asserted that there could be no philanthropy in politics. Rights are not conferred upon, but are asserted and won. Their authors, therefore, came to be known as the radical nationalists. Being too restive for the results, they were also called the extremists or the militant nationalists. They had their day. They did their work well. They suffered for the sake of their patriotism, made supreme sacrifices and infused a new spirit among the young. They quickened the growth of national consciousness and made the nation wake up from its slumber and sluggishness.

Radical Nationalists The turn of the century gave birth to militant nationalism or extremism in Indian freedom movement. It was not surprising that the moderate leaders, who were only pleading with the British Government for reforms, were becoming less and less popular. This situation brought a large number of new leaders to the centre stage who were more radical in their demands and believed in more militant form of nationalism. The main support for the moderate leaders had come from the intelligentsia and the urban middle class, but the new militant nationalist leaders drew their strength from the support of a broad section of lower middle classes, students and a section of workers and peasants. Their programme had three aspects. First, they wanted Indians themselves to struggle for and achieve their freedom, and make a determined effort to rise above the degraded position under foreign rule. For the fulfillment of this goal, they pleaded for courage, self-confidence and a spirit of sacrifice. Third, they had an unlimited faith in the strength of the masses, particularly of the workers and peasants, to win freedom through mass actions. The radical nationalists fought for them ferociously. Their exertions brought the results. The government read the writing on the wall. The Partition of Bengal was annulled. The policy of the British imperialism towards India also underwent a change. It came out in the historic declaration of Montague made on August 20, 1917 "gradual development of self-governing institutions with an ultimate aim at the progressive realisation of responsible government in India. People became confident that Swaraj could be attained. The government aimed at the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration. But as rain and thunder cannot become the. Tilak joined the Congress again in 1918 at Lucknow. Gandhiji came on the political scene after the First World War. He gave a new shape to the national consciousness. He made the national struggle derive its strength from the masses. This made the nationalist militarism and radicalism a little out of tune with the situation. They were known as the trio "Bal, Lai and Pal. Tilak revived the festivals of Ganapati and Shivaji in Maharashtra to arouse a new spirit among the youth of the country. Ganapati was the remover of the obstacles. The name of Shivaji created in the minds of the people the spirit of rebellion against the despotic rule. It also gave them the feeling of their national pride. He spoke to them in their own language, the Marathi, through his newspaper Kesari. Get out of the Penal Code, enter into the extremely high atmosphere of the Bhagvad Gita and then consider the actions of great

men. Bipin Chandra Pal was a great orator. He started a weekly, *New India*, through which he preached his views. He often took up the burning issues. His arguments won him many adherents throughout the country. In , he started the daily *Bande Matram* to spread his message to the masses. Unfortunately, it had to close down barely two years after its publication, because the government brought out a prosecution case against it. Aurobindo Ghosh was an associate of Bipin Chandra. He resigned the principalship of Baroda College to become the principal of the Bengal National College which had started in . Inspired by the writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Aurobindo became an advocate of the violent revolution on the Russian terrorist pattern against the British imperialism. He called upon his countrymen to raise an armed rebellion and liberate the motherland. What he had in view came to be known with the bomb attacks in Muzaffarpur and discovery of the hideouts of the terrorists in Maniktala. Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave moral support to Aurobindo in his ideas through his writings in *Kesari*. Aurobindo himself was also arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case. Chittaranjan Das ably defended him in the court. But his stay in jail brought out a great transformation in the mind of Aurobindo. He gave up politics and became a spiritualist. He founded an ashram at Pondicherry and passed the rest of his life there. He had already been wellknown for his political writings in *Koh-i-noor*, an Urdu weekly published from Lahore. He wrote in three languages—Urdu, English and Punjabi—but his short biographies of Mazzini and Garibaldi in Urdu did much to rouse the feelings of patriotism among the youth of Punjab. Lajpat Rai was also a great orator and could move the people to frenetic fervour. He was also a great educationist and was one of the founders of the D. College, Lahore and the Servants of the People Society. He was also a social reformer and started the Hindu Orphan Relief Movement. Apart from these stalwarts, many other radical-nationalists like Chidambaram Pillai of Madras, Paranjpaye, editor of the *Kal*, and Harisa Vottama Rao of Andhra made many sacrifices and played their role well. In short, the radical nationalists did a lot for their country. They brought the lower-middle classes, the students, the youth and the women to the forefront of the national struggle. They placed before them very clear objectives, gave them a spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence. It was, indeed, a big contribution. I love helping people and providing free education.

Chapter 6 : Nationalist Movements in India - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 7 : Books on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel| Indian National Movement & Political Books

The Indian National Movement was an organised mass movement concerned with the interests of the people of India and affected by both internal and external factors. It led to the formation of.

Chapter 8 : Indian National Movement - अज्ञानम - Google Books

This book, significantly, focuses on the nationalist participation of ordinary middle-class women in India's freedom movement, especially in the United Provinces (modern Uttar Pradesh).

Chapter 9 : TNPSC INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT PDF STUDY MATERIALS PDF | TNPSC SHOUTER

The Indian national movement was undoubtedly one of the biggest mass movements modern Society has ever seen, It was a movement which galvanized millions of People of all classes and.