

• Moderate phase of INC.

19th 20th centuries
(1885 - 1905).

Moderate Era.

↳ Bombay

↳ 1st President

Womesh Chunder Bonmeyerjee.

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji

↳ Dinshaw Wacha ↳ v

Extremist phase / Swadeshi Movement.

1905 (Partition of Bengal).

Demands of Moderates -

1) Civil Service Examinations.

2) Increased Representation.

3) ... Discrimination ...

- 3) End of Discrimination.
 - 4) Local self govt.
 - 5) Educational Reforms
 - 6) Freedom of Press.
 - 7) Economic Policies.
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Key Contributions

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A. O. Hume.

Extremist Phase of INC.

↳ Bal Gangadhar
Tilak.

Bipin Chandra Pal,
Lal Lajpat Rai.

(1905) - 1919

|
Swadeshi
Movement.

Use of Militant Language:

Formation of All India Muslim League -
(1906)

- Formation of Home Rule League.
- World War I & Lucknow Session (1916).
- Montague Chelmsford Reforms (1919)
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919).

"Young Turks"

↳ Pal
L. L. Rai
Aurobindo Ghosh

Arya Samaj
Aligarh Movement

Swaraj

→ Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

↳ "Swaraj is my birthright,
and I shall have it".

→ Bipin Chandra Pal.

'Lal - Bal - Pal'

→ Aurobindo Ghosh. → 'Purna Swaraj'
Complete Self Rule.

→ A. O. Hume

Aurobindo Akroyd Ghosh.

→ V. O. Chidambaram Pillai -

Partition of Bengal

1911

The modernist phase of the Indian National Congress occurred during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, spanning roughly from 1885 to 1905. The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885, and during this initial period, it underwent a phase characterized by moderate and liberal approaches towards political and social issues. This phase is often referred to as the "Moderate Phase" or "Moderate Era" of the Congress.

Key features of the modernist phase of the Congress (1885-1905) include:

1. **Foundation of the Indian National Congress (1885):** The INC was founded in 1885 in Bombay (now Mumbai) with the aim of obtaining a greater share in government for educated Indians. The first session of the Congress took place in Bombay, and Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee became its first president.
2. **Moderate Leadership:** The early leaders of the Congress during this phase were often referred to as moderates. Prominent leaders of this era included Dadabhai Naoroji, Dinshaw Wacha, Womesh Chunder Bonnerjee, and others. These leaders believed in constitutional methods, dialogue, and reforms to achieve political goals.
3. **Objectives:** The initial objectives of the Congress were modest and focused on constitutional reforms, administrative efficiency, and the promotion of civic rights for Indians. They sought a larger role for Indians in legislative and administrative affairs under British rule.
4. **Educational and Social Reforms:** Many leaders of the modernist phase were associated with social and educational reforms. They advocated for modern education, social upliftment, and the eradication of social evils. Dadabhai Naoroji, for example, was a strong supporter of economic nationalism and social reforms.
5. **Early Demands:** The Congress, during this phase, put forward some early demands, such as Indianization of the civil services, reduction of military expenditure, and representation in legislative bodies.
6. **Moderate Methods:** The leaders of this phase believed in the use of constitutional and peaceful methods to achieve their objectives. They used petitions, resolutions, and discussions to convey their grievances to the British authorities.

However, by the early 20th century, there was a growing realization among some sections of the Congress that the moderate methods were not yielding the desired results, and a more assertive approach was needed. This led to the emergence of a new phase known as the "Extremist Phase" or the "Swadeshi Movement," characterized by more radical and assertive methods in the struggle for Indian independence. This shift occurred around the time of the partition of Bengal in 1905, marking the end of the modernist phase of the Congress.

The moderates, who led the Indian National Congress during the period from 1885 to 1905, had a set of demands and objectives that were relatively moderate and focused on constitutional reforms. Some of the key demands and objectives of the moderates during this period include:

1. **Civil Service Examinations in India:** The moderates advocated for the holding of the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examinations in India to provide opportunities for Indians to enter the prestigious civil services.
2. **Increased Representation:** They demanded increased representation of Indians in the legislative councils. This included demands for a larger number of elected Indian representatives and more powers for these legislative bodies.
3. **End of Discrimination:** The moderates sought an end to discriminatory practices in the government services based on race or nationality. They wanted equal opportunities for Indians in all branches of government.
4. **Local Self-Government:** There was a demand for the introduction of local self-government institutions to allow Indians to have a say in the administration of their local affairs.
5. **Educational Reforms:** The moderates were keen on educational reforms. They emphasized the importance of modern and scientific education, along with the promotion of indigenous languages and culture.
6. **Freedom of Press:** They sought greater freedom of the press, arguing that a free press was essential for the articulation of public opinion and the safeguarding of civil liberties.
7. **Economic Policies:** Some leaders, such as Dadabhai Naoroji, focused on economic issues and advocated for economic nationalism. They highlighted the drain of wealth from India and called for policies that would promote Indian economic interests.
8. **Constitutional Reforms:** The moderates believed in constitutional methods and reforms within the framework of the British colonial administration. They were not initially pushing for complete independence but rather sought to work within the existing political structure.
9. **Social Reforms:** Some leaders, including Dadabhai Naoroji, were also involved in social reform movements. They advocated for the eradication of social evils, improvement of social conditions, and the upliftment of marginalized sections of society.

It's important to note that the moderates were generally cautious in their approach, emphasizing dialogue and constitutional means to achieve their objectives. This period laid the foundation for the subsequent phases of the Indian independence movement, including the more radical approaches adopted by the extremists and the later push for complete independence.

The moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress, who played a significant role in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, made important contributions to the Indian national movement. Here are some of the key contributions of the moderates:

1. **Formation of the Indian National Congress (INC):** The moderates were instrumental in the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. A.O. Hume, a retired British civil servant, played a key role in bringing together prominent Indian leaders to establish the Congress as a platform for political expression.
2. **Demand for Constitutional Reforms:** The moderates focused on constitutional means to achieve their objectives. They demanded constitutional reforms that would provide greater representation for Indians in legislative bodies, increased autonomy in local self-government, and participation in administrative processes.
3. **Representation in Legislative Councils:** One of the primary demands of the moderates was increased representation of Indians in the legislative councils. They sought a larger number of elected Indian representatives and wanted these representatives to have more powers.
4. **Civil Service Reforms:** The moderates advocated for reforms in the Indian Civil Service (ICS) examinations, demanding that these examinations be held in India to allow more Indians to enter the prestigious civil services.
5. **Promotion of Education:** Recognizing the importance of education, the moderates emphasized the need for modern and scientific education. They also promoted the use of indigenous languages and culture in educational institutions.
6. **Social Reforms:** Some moderate leaders, such as Dadabhai Naoroji, were involved in social reform movements. They advocated for the eradication of social evils, improvement of social conditions, and the upliftment of marginalized sections of society.
7. **Peaceful Methods and Dialogue:** The moderates believed in the use of peaceful and constitutional methods to achieve their objectives. They engaged in discussions, petitions, and resolutions to convey their grievances to the British authorities.
8. **Promotion of Unity:** The moderates worked towards fostering unity among different communities in India. They aimed to create a common platform where people from various regions, religions, and backgrounds could come together for a shared cause.
9. **International Exposure:** Moderates like Dadabhai Naoroji and Dinshaw Wacha used international platforms to garner support for the Indian cause. They presented the grievances of India to a global

audience, raising awareness about the need for reforms.

While the moderate phase laid the foundation for the Indian national movement, subsequent phases saw a shift toward more radical approaches, as leaders began to question the effectiveness of the moderate methods in achieving their goals. The contributions of the moderates were crucial in shaping the trajectory of the independence movement in India.

The Extremist Phase of the Indian National Congress refers to a period when the leadership within the Congress shifted towards more assertive and radical methods in the struggle for Indian independence. This phase roughly spanned from 1905 to 1919 and was marked by a departure from the moderate approach of the earlier leaders. Some key features and events of the Extremist Phase include:

1. **Partition of Bengal (1905):** The decision by the British to partition Bengal in 1905 was a significant catalyst for the emergence of the extremist leaders. The move was seen as an attempt to divide and rule by creating religious divisions. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai strongly opposed the partition and played a key role in mobilizing public opinion against it.
2. **Swadeshi Movement:** In response to the partition of Bengal, the Extremists launched the Swadeshi Movement in 1905. It was a nationwide movement that called for the boycott of British goods and the promotion of indigenous industries. Swadeshi also involved mass protests, demonstrations, and the use of traditional Indian products.
3. **Boycott and Non-Cooperation:** Extremist leaders advocated for the boycott of British institutions, educational establishments, and legislative councils. They encouraged Indians to resist cooperating with the colonial administration, adopting a non-cooperation stance.
4. **Use of Militant Language:** Extremist leaders were more vocal and used militant language in their speeches and writings. They were critical of moderate methods and sought more direct and confrontational approaches to challenge British rule.
5. **Formation of the All India Muslim League (1906):** The partition of Bengal had an impact on the Muslim community as well, leading to the formation of the All India Muslim League in 1906. The Extremists, however, continued to work towards Hindu-Muslim unity.
6. **Formation of the Home Rule League:** In 1916, leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant formed the All India Home Rule League. The league aimed at attaining self-rule for India within the British Empire. Tilak's Home Rule Movement gained support in different parts of India.
7. **World War I and the Lucknow Session (1916):** The onset of World War I saw the Congress leaders extend their cooperation to the British in the hope of securing political concessions. The Lucknow Session of 1916 witnessed the coming together of the Moderates and Extremists within the Congress, forming a united front.
8. **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919):** The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, introduced in 1919, did not meet the nationalist aspirations. The Extremists criticized the reforms for falling short of self-rule and, in response, launched the Khilafat Movement in collaboration with the Muslim League.

9. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919):** The brutal Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar, where British troops fired on a peaceful gathering, had a profound impact on the nationalist movement. This event further intensified anti-British sentiments and fueled the demand for complete independence.

The Extremist Phase set the stage for the later, more radical phases of the Indian independence movement. The approach adopted during this period laid the foundation for subsequent struggles that ultimately led to India gaining independence in 1947.

The growth of extremism within the Indian National Congress during the early 20th century can be attributed to several factors. These factors were instrumental in shaping a more assertive and radical approach to the struggle for Indian independence. Some of the key reasons for the growth of extremism include:

1. **Partition of Bengal (1905):** The decision to partition Bengal in 1905 by the British authorities was a major trigger for the growth of extremism. The move was perceived as an attempt to create religious divisions among the population. Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai vehemently opposed the partition and mobilized public opinion against it, leading to the emergence of more radical voices.
2. **Discontent with Moderate Policies:** The moderate leaders of the Indian National Congress were criticized for their cautious and constitutional approach, which some felt was not yielding significant results in terms of political concessions from the British. Many nationalists became dissatisfied with the slow pace of reforms and sought more assertive methods.
3. **Influence of Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader during the Extremist Phase, played a crucial role in shaping the radical discourse. His emphasis on self-reliance, use of traditional symbols, and call for direct action resonated with a large section of the population, especially in Maharashtra.
4. **Emergence of Young Leaders:** A new generation of leaders, often referred to as the 'Young Turks,' emerged during this period. These leaders, including Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Aurobindo Ghosh, were more assertive and less patient with the moderate methods of the older generation. They brought fresh energy and radical ideas to the nationalist movement.
5. **Economic Exploitation and Drain of Wealth:** The economic exploitation of India by the British, coupled with the drain of wealth from the country, fueled resentment. Extremists, such as Dadabhai Naoroji, highlighted the economic impoverishment of India under colonial rule and called for economic nationalism.
6. **Impact of Social and Religious Movements:** Social and religious movements, such as the Arya Samaj and the Aligarh Movement, had an impact on the political consciousness of the people. The feeling of cultural and religious pride contributed to the growth of a more assertive nationalist sentiment.

7. **Failure of Constitutional Methods:** The moderates' reliance on constitutional methods and petitions did not lead to significant political concessions. The failure to achieve meaningful reforms through constitutional means led to a disillusionment with moderate tactics.

8. **Global Influences:** Global events, such as World War I and the Russian Revolution, had an impact on the global political landscape. The ideas of self-determination and anti-imperialism gained prominence, influencing the thinking of Indian nationalists and contributing to the growth of extremism.

The combination of these factors led to a shift within the Indian National Congress towards more radical approaches, as seen in the Swadeshi Movement, the formation of the Home Rule League, and the adoption of non-cooperation and boycott strategies. The Extremist Phase set the stage for subsequent phases of the Indian independence movement, ultimately leading to the achievement of independence in 1947.

During the Extremist Phase (1905-1919) of the Indian National Congress, several leaders emerged who played a pivotal role in advocating for a more assertive and radical approach in the struggle for Indian independence. Some of the prominent leaders associated with the Extremist Phase include:

1. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak:** Bal Gangadhar Tilak, also known as Lokmanya Tilak, was a key leader during the Extremist Phase. He was a strong advocate for Swaraj (self-rule) and played a crucial role in the promotion of the Swadeshi Movement. Tilak's emphasis on cultural nationalism, his call for "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it," and his efforts to mobilize the masses made him a prominent figure in the nationalist movement.

2. **Bipin Chandra Pal:** Bipin Chandra Pal was another influential leader during the Extremist Phase. He, along with Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai, formed the triumvirate known as the "Lal-Bal-Pal" trio. Pal was a strong advocate for the boycott of British goods and institutions. His fiery speeches and writings contributed to the radicalization of the nationalist movement.

3. **Lala Lajpat Rai:** Lala Lajpat Rai, the third member of the Lal-Bal-Pal trio, was a prominent leader from Punjab. He was actively involved in the agitation against the partition of Bengal and later played a key role in the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements. Lajpat Rai was known for his commitment to social and economic reforms.

4. **Aurobindo Ghosh:** Aurobindo Ghosh, later known as Sri Aurobindo, was a nationalist leader who played a significant role in Bengal during the Extremist Phase. He advocated for complete independence and believed in the use of force if necessary to achieve it. Aurobindo was associated with revolutionary activities and the promotion of the idea of Purna Swaraj (complete self-rule).

5. **Arabindo Akroyd Ghosh (A. O. Hume):** A. O. Hume, though originally associated with the foundation of the Indian National Congress in 1885, became a prominent leader during the Extremist Phase. He played a role in encouraging the formation of the Congress and later joined the Extremists, working towards the goal of self-rule.

6. **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai:** Although primarily associated with the Indian National Congress in its early years, V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, also known as Kappalottiya Tamilan (The Tamil Helmsman), was an influential leader in the Extremist Phase. He was associated with the Swadeshi Movement in South India and played a crucial role in promoting indigenous industries.

7. **Bipin Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai:** These two leaders, along with Tilak, formed the famous Lal-Bal-Pal trio, representing the radical wing of the Congress during the Extremist Phase. They collectively advocated for more assertive methods in the struggle for Indian independence.

These leaders, among others, contributed significantly to shaping the nationalist discourse during the Extremist Phase, paving the way for subsequent phases of the independence movement in India.

The partition of Bengal was a significant event in the history of British India and played a crucial role in shaping the nationalist movement. The decision to partition Bengal was officially announced on July 19, 1905, by Viceroy Lord Curzon. The main reasons cited for the partition were administrative efficiency, better governance, and the alleged need to address the overpopulation of the province.

Key features of the partition of Bengal include:

- Background:** Bengal, under British rule, was a vast province with a large population, and the British authorities argued that it was administratively unwieldy. The province covered a vast area, and there were concerns about effective governance.
- Administrative Rationalization:** Lord Curzon proposed the partition as a means to improve administrative efficiency and to facilitate better governance. He argued that the eastern part of Bengal, with its predominantly rural and agrarian character, would be easier to administer separately from the more industrialized western part.
- Religious Demographics:** While administrative reasons were officially given, many historians and scholars argue that the partition also had religious undertones. The eastern part, which became East Bengal, had a Muslim majority, while the western part, which retained the name Bengal, had a Hindu majority. Some believe that the British implemented the partition as a form of "divide and rule" policy by creating religious divisions.
- Protest and Opposition:** The announcement of the partition led to widespread protests and opposition, especially from the Hindu community. The Hindu-majority western part of Bengal, which included Calcutta (now Kolkata), was perceived to be more economically prosperous, and there were fears that the partition would lead to economic disadvantages for the Hindus.
- Swadeshi Movement:** The partition of Bengal became a catalyst for the Swadeshi Movement, a nationwide movement that called for the boycott of British goods and the promotion of Indian-made products. Nationalist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai played significant roles in mobilizing public opinion against the partition through the Swadeshi Movement.
- Reversal of the Partition:** Due to the widespread protests and opposition, the British government eventually reversed the partition in 1911. The province of Bengal was reunified, and the new provinces of East Bengal and Assam were created. The capital of British India was also shifted from Calcutta to Delhi during this time.

While the reversal of the partition was seen as a concession to the protests, it did not fully address the concerns of the nationalist leaders. The events surrounding the partition of Bengal and the subsequent protests played a crucial role in shaping the political consciousness of the Indian people and contributed to the growth of the nationalist movement.

The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was a significant phase in the Indian independence movement that emerged in response to the partition of Bengal. The movement aimed to protest against the partition and promote self-reliance, economic independence, and the use of indigenous products. It was marked by widespread public participation, boycotts, and the promotion of Indian goods. Here are the key features and aspects of the Swadeshi Movement:

- 1. Partition of Bengal:** The Swadeshi Movement was triggered by the decision of Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, to partition Bengal in 1905. The official reasons given were administrative efficiency, but many Indians perceived it as a deliberate attempt to create religious divisions by separating the Hindu-majority western Bengal from the Muslim-majority eastern Bengal.
- 2. Boycott of British Goods:** The movement called for the boycott of British-made goods and the promotion of Indian-made products. This was seen as a means of economic resistance against British rule. People were encouraged to discard foreign-made clothes, goods, and other products and instead use locally produced items.
- 3. Promotion of Swadeshi Products:** Swadeshi literally means "of one's own country" in Sanskrit. The movement emphasized the use of indigenous products to promote economic self-sufficiency. Swadeshi goods gained popularity, and the movement led to the establishment of Swadeshi stores and industries.
- 4. Nationalist Leaders' Involvement:** The movement was actively supported by prominent nationalist leaders, including Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, and Lala Lajpat Rai. These leaders advocated for the economic empowerment of Indians and believed that promoting indigenous industries would contribute to the overall goal of achieving self-rule.
- 5. Public Demonstrations and Protests:** The Swadeshi Movement witnessed large-scale public demonstrations, protests, and meetings. People from various sections of society participated in rallies, processions, and mass meetings to express their opposition to the partition of Bengal and their support for Swadeshi ideals.
- 6. National Education:** As part of the movement, there was an emphasis on promoting national education. Efforts were made to establish educational institutions that would impart values of self-reliance, patriotism, and cultural pride.
- 7. Impact on the Textile Industry:** The textile industry, in particular, witnessed significant changes during the Swadeshi Movement. Many Indians started spinning their own khadi (handspun and handwoven cloth) as a symbol of resistance against British-made cloth.
- 8. Cultural Expression:** The movement became a platform for the expression of cultural and national identity. Traditional festivals, songs, and cultural practices were revived to strengthen the sense of national unity.

9. **Suppression by the British:** The British authorities responded to the Swadeshi Movement with repression. There were arrests, censorship of newspapers, and the deployment of police and military forces to control protests. Despite these measures, the movement continued to gain momentum.

10. **Legacy:** While the Swadeshi Movement did not immediately lead to the reversal of the partition, it had a lasting impact on the Indian independence movement. It laid the foundation for subsequent phases of the struggle and contributed to the growth of nationalist sentiments.

The Swadeshi Movement marked a turning point in the nature of the Indian independence movement, emphasizing not only political but also economic and cultural aspects of resistance against British rule.
