Indian National Movement
Indian National Movement – Extremist Period

• In the beginning of the 20th century, a new class of national leaders emerged in India which was different from the moderate group. They took a more aggressive stance against the British Empire. They were typically younger and did not believe in the soft and persuasive approach of the moderate leaders.

• The extremist phase of Indian nationalism is from 1905 to 1920.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन - चरमपंथी काल

20 वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में, भारत में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं का एक नया वर्ग उभरा, जो उदारवादी समूह से अलग था। उन्होंने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के खिलाफ अधिक आक्रामक रूख अपनाया। वे आम तौर पर छोटे थे और उदारवादी नेताओं के नरम और प्रेरक दृष्टिकोण में विश्वास नहीं करते थे।

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का चरम चरण 1905 से 1920 तक है।
Causes of the rise of extremism

• The failure of the moderate leaders in getting any significant results from the British authorities.
• The limitations of the moderates were the main causes of the rise of extremism.
• The partition of Bengal in 1905 opened the eyes of the Indians to the true colours of the British rulers.

Lord Curzon and his disdain for anything Indian also created resentment and anger against the foreigners.

There was a fear among some leaders that the moderates with their westernized notions were trying to create an India in the image of the West.
Other national movements like in Persia, Egypt and Turkey also motivated the Indian leaders.

**Surat Split**

The differences between the moderates and the extremists became official in the Surat session of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1907. The meeting was to take place in Nagpur that year. The extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai or Bal Gangadhar Tilak to be the President. But the moderates wanted Rash Behari Ghosh as President. There was a rule that the session’s President could not be from the home province. Tilak’s home province was Bombay Presidency in which Surat was also situated.
So, the moderates changed the venue to Surat so that Tilak could be excluded from the presidency. The moderates also wanted to drop the resolutions on swadeshi, boycott movements and national education.

Rash Behari Ghosh became the president in the session which was held at Surat.

Tilak was not even allowed to speak and this angered the extremists, who wanted to cancel the session.

Both sides were firm on their demands and neither was willing to find a common path.
The moderates then held a separate meeting in which they reiterated the Congress goal of self-government within the British Empire and to adopt only constitutional methods to achieve their goals.

Unfortunately, the Surat session was marred by the use of sticks and chappals by the members on one another.

Extremist leaders

- Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal (the first three called Lal-Bal-Pal leading the extremist cause in Punjab, Bombay and Bengal respectively.)
- Other leaders included Aurobindo Ghosh, Rajnarayan Bose, A K Dutt, V O C Pillai.
Methods of Extremist Leaders

• The extremist goal was ‘swaraj’.
• This was in contrast to the moderates’ demand of only an increase in the share of Indians in the administration and military upper echelons.
• The extremist leaders involved wider sections of people in the movement. They involved lower middle class people also.
• They did not stick to constitutional methods to protest and demand.
They believed in confrontation rather than persuasion. The Swadeshi movement gathered momentum in India because of the extremists’ support. This led to the establishment of Indian banks, mills, factories, etc. They were strongly against British imperialistic policies in India. They took pride in Indian culture and history. They looked at the ancient scriptures for inspiration and courage. They believed in sacrificing everything including life for the cause of the motherland.
They opposed westernization of Indian society by the British. Tilak famously said, “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it.” They tried to instill self-respect and patriotism in the people by invoking past heroes like Ashoka, Shivaji, Maharana Pratap and Rani Laxmibai. They did not believe in loyalty to the British Crown.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak:
He was commonly known as Lokamanya Tilak. He was a leader of the Indian independence movement and belonged to the extremist faction.

He was also called the ‘Father of Indian Unrest’.

- उन्होंने अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीय समाज के पश्चिमीकरण का विरोध किया।
- तिलक ने कहा, "स्वराज मेरा जन्म अधिकार है और मैं इसे लेकर रहूँगा।"
- उन्होंने अशोक, शिवाजी, महाराणा प्रताप और रानी लक्ष्मीबाई जैसे अतीत के नायकों को आमंत्रित करके लोगों में आत्म-सम्मान और देशभक्ति जगाने का प्रयास किया।
- वे ब्रिटिश क्राउन के प्रति वफादार में विश्वसान नहीं करते थे।
- बाल गंगाधर तिलक:
- उन्हें आमंत्रौर पर लोकमान्य तिलक के रूप में जाना जाता था। वे भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के एक नेता थे और उग्रवादी गुट के थे।
- उन्हें 'भारतीय अशांति का जनक' भी कहा जाता था।
• He initially worked as a math teacher. Later started working as a journalist and joined the freedom movement.

• He was one of the founders of the Fergusson College in Pune.

• He published two papers – Kesari in Marathi and Mahratta in English. He was fearless in his criticism of the government in these papers.

• Along with Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai, he was called the ‘Lal-Bal-Pal’ trio of extremist leaders.
• He was one of the founders of the All India Home Rule League, along with Annie Besant and G S Khaparde.

• He transformed the simple Ganesh Puja performed at home into a social and public Ganesh festival.

• He used the Ganesh Chaturthi and Shiv Jayanti (birth anniversary of Shivaji) festivals to create unity and a national spirit among the people. Unfortunately, this move alienated non-Hindus from him.

• The Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav as popularised by him since 1894 is still one of the biggest festivals of Maharashtra.
He was opposed to the age of consent bill initially in which the age of marriage of girls was proposed to be raised from 10 to 12.

Even though he was okay with this raising of age, he saw this act as interference in the social and religious life of Indians by the British.

He died in 1920 aged 64.

• वह शुरू में सहमति बिल की उम्र के विरोध में थे जिसमें लड़कियों की शादी की उम्र 10 से बढ़ाकर 12 करने का प्रस्ताव था।
• भले ही वह उम्र के इस वृद्धि के साथ ठीक था, लेकिन उन्होंने इस अधिनियम को अंग्रेजों द्वारा भारतीयों के सामाजिक और धार्मिक जीवन में हस्तक्षेप के रूप में देखा।
• 1920 में 64 वर्ष की आयु में उनकी मृत्यु हो गई।
The Indian National Congress was founded by:

**A. O. Hume**

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Motilal Nehru

Surendra Nath Bannerjee
The viceroy who invited the delegates of the Indian National Congress to a garden Party in 1886 was:

Lord Caning
Lord Mayo
Lord Liton
**Lord Duferin**
Which of the following was the causes of the rise of the national movement in India?

Western education
Socio-religious reform movements
Economic policies of the British
All of these
Who was known as the ‘Grand old man of India’?

Womesh Chandra Bannerjee
Dadabhai Naoroji
Gopal Krishna Gokhale
C R Das
Which of the following was known as regarded as Mahatma Gandhi’s political guru?

- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C R Das
- Vinoba Bhave
- Surendranath Banerjee
Which of the following was the method of the Moderates in National Movement?

- Prayers
- Petition
- Protest
- All of these
Which of the following ideas were popularized by the Moderates?

Democracy

Liberty

Equality

All of these
Which of the following founded the Servants of India Society?

Gopal Krishna Gokhale
G Subramanya Aiyer
Womesh Chandra Banerjee
Rash Behari Ghosh
Which of the following was not the Moderates leader?

R C Dutt
M G Ranade
Pherozeshah Mehta
Lala Lajpat Rai
Which of the following was also known as ‘Rashtraguru’?

- Pherozeshah Mehta
- Rash Behari Ghosh
- Surendranath Banerjee
- C R Das
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