



UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

Asian Culture
B.A. Semester II
Paper I : South Asia (1870-1919)

Department of Western History
University of Lucknow

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Unit I

1. *Growth of Indian Nationalism.*
2. *Founding of Indian National Congress.*
3. *Its Early Phase: Objectives, Methods and Programmes of the Moderates.*
4. *Dadabhai Naoroji, Surendranath Bannerjee, W.C. Bannerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya etc.*

Unit II

1. *India under Lord Lytton.*
2. *Reforms of Lord Ripon.*
3. *Curzon and Partition of Bengal. Boycott and Swadeshi Movement.*
4. *Rise of Extremism in the Indian National Congress: Causes, Objectives and Methods- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lal Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal, Arubindo Ghosh, Annie Beasant.*

Unit III

1. *Rise of Revolutionary Nationalism.*
2. *Chapekar Brothers, Shyamji Krishna Verma, Madan Lal Dhingra, V.D. Savarkar, Lala Hardayal, Prafull Chaki, Khudiram Bose, Ghosh Brothers etc.*
3. *Act of 1909 and 1919.*
4. *Development of Education from Hunter Commission to 1919.*

Unit IV

1. *Emergence of Gandhi: Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda.*
2. *Satyagrah and Agitation against Rowlatt Bill.*
3. *Anglo-Afghan Relations and Second Anglo- Afghan War.*
4. *British in Ceylon and the Rise of Nationalism in Ceylon.*

Growth of Modern Ideas and Political Associations before 1870 :-

The emergence of Indian National Congress, and The Great Revolution of 1857 were the consequences of the growth of several interests of different groups of people throughout the Country. Some were not satisfied with the British Policies, some did not approve its Methods of conducting Administration. Most, who were peasants, were unhappy and exhausted with gradually increasing rates of Revenue. And some, The Sepoys, were not glad with the behaviour towards them by the British Officials, besides, They were not given High Ranks and were treated as if they were just sell-swords to British Army.

With the establishment of Brahmo Samaj, a spirit of Socio-Religious reform took place. But not a single Political Organisation was there to represent the demands and way of thinking of people. The Filtered education caused dissatisfaction among Indian Scholars, as it was not working in a way, as it was doing in Britain.

The Pioneer of Political movement in India was the precursor of Brahmo Samaj, **Raja RamMohan Roy**, a scholar, who knew a lot of Cultures, and the way they worked. He thought about things thoroughly and with an Open-mind. He was the first to bring the attention of the British to the problems, needs and demands of the masses. It is said that, some moderate provisions were made in the Charter of 1833 because of his efforts (India as a British Colony, Codifying all Indian Laws, First Law Commission in India, Indians in the Government Services, Abolishment of Slavery).

The first political organisation was **Bangabliusha Praknsika Sabha (Bangbhasha Prakashak Sabha)** founded in Bengal in 1836. The objective of this organisation was to analyse the policies of government and send applications for improvement in this regard. In July, 1838, an organisation was formed called, The Zamindari Association, also known as The Landholders' Society. Though its objectives were limited to the interests of the Zamindars, still it was the first ORGANISED Political association.

In April, 1843, another association was established, named, Bengal British India Society. Its objective was to investigate the execution of the Laws and if found any fault, then report it to the officials so it could be resolved. It was a welfare society. But these two organisations failed to achieve their objectives, hence, merged into One as British Indian Association. Although it was mainly conducted by The Landholders, yet this association tried to convince the Britishers in favour of the masses. They kindly demanded to reduce the salaries of High-rank Officials, to abolish the taxes over Salt, Stamp Duty, Aabkaari (tax on irrigation).

Growth and Development of the Political Organisations from 1870 :-

1. Bengal Presidency-

As people got educated in the Presidency-towns, they started to know their rights as subjects of the British Government. They were getting to know that they should be treated the way the subjects were treated in England. But to put their voice forward, they needed a platform. In this run, Babu Shishir Kumar Ghosh founded "Indian League" in 1875 in Bengal, which objective was to promote a spirit of Unity and political awareness among people. In 1876 this association got replaced by "Indian Association", founded by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendra Nath Bonnerji. The significant thing about this Newfound Association was to promote the Membership of Common People along the Middle-Class. And for this purpose, the subscription/membership fee was reduced to 5 rupees while the fee of British Indian Association was 50 rupees.

Indian Association worked in the favour of Indian masses. In the tenure of Lord Robert Lytton, the maximum age for appearing in I.C.S. examination was reduced to 19 from 21. The Indian Association agitated against it, which is known as INDIAN CIVIL SERVICES AGITATION. S.N. Bonnerji wanted to spread the idea of Unity by establishing branches of Indian Association at different Cities. For this purpose he visited many towns throughout the country.

2. Bombay Presidency-

While in 1851, British Indian Association took place in Bengal Presidency, the next year, in 1852 another association was formed in Bombay, named Bombay Association. It was established on the role model of its counterpart in Bengal (British Indian Association). This association had the same motive as its counterpart, which was, to keep an eye on the British policies and if there is room for improvement, then send a memorandum to British Authorities. They sent a memorandum, in which, they demanded that Native Leaders should be given representation in Legislative Council. They demanded to reduce the high salaries of British Officials. But this association failed to achieve their goals.

Lord Lytton's reactionary policies led to the formation of Bombay Presidency Association, 1885. This association owes its origin to Feroz Shah Mehta, Badruddin Taybji, Kashinath Trimbak Tailang. They all were great scholars and once served under British Authorities as Lawyers.

3. Madras Presidency-

In meanwhile, in 1849, Madras Native Association was founded by Gazulu Lakshminarasu Chetty, who was a well-known merchant and political activist. He also founded the first newspaper which was owned by an Indian, named, The Crescent. This association gone in vain and could not perform a great deal. But, due to Lord Lytton's policies, a new organisation was formed in Madras, Madras Mahajan Sabha, 1884. Their motive was to establish Local Organisations. They demanded for separate jurisdiction of The Judiciary and The Executive, viz, The Revenue-collecting Authorities.

All the way to Indian National Congress-

All these Associations, including Bengal British India Society(1843), Madras Native Association(1849), Indian Association(1876), Bombay Presidency Association(1885), worked at regional levels. They got some success, specially in Bengal. Poona Saarvajanik Sabha(1870) also contributed to this cause by agitating License Tax, Cotton Duties. But all these efforts were not enough to draw a great deal from the British Authorities. They did their best at regional level, but Indians needed an Organisation, which could lead them at National Level. And in this run, S.N. Bonnerji, co-founder of the Indian Association, Bengal, played a great role in organising THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE. It was indeed the first ever National conference which was called upon. It was held in December, 1883. All the great leaders and Political activists participated in this conference. The second conference meeting was held in 1885. This Indian National Conference, somehow led all the way to Origin of Indian National Congress.

1870 से पहले आधुनिक विचारों तथा राजनैतिक संस्थाओं का विकास:

1857 का विद्रोह एवं भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस का उदय, पूरे देश में भिन्न-भिन्न समूह के भिन्न-भिन्न हितों का परिणाम थे। उनमें से कुछ ब्रिटिश सरकार की नीतियों से संतुष्ट नहीं थे तो कुछ प्रशासन करने के ढंग से नाखुश थे। उनमें से ज्यादातर, जो किसान एवं खेतिहर मजदूर थे, बढ़ी हुई राजस्व की दरों से परेशान एवं असंतुष्ट थे। और कुछ, जो सिपाही थे, वे अफसरों के अपने प्रति व्यवहार को लेकर कुछ नहीं थे। इसके अलावा उन्हें सेना में उच्च पद एवं वेतन से वंचित रखा गया था और उनसे केवल भाड़े के सैनिकों की तरह व्यवहार किया जा रहा था।

ब्रह्म समाज की स्थापना के साथ ही एक सामाजिक- धार्मिक भावना ने जन्म लिया। किंतु अभी भी एक भी राजनीतिक संगठन नहीं था जो लोगों के विचारों एवं आम लोगों की मांगों को ब्रिटिश प्रशासन के सम्मुख रख सकता। The Filtered Education के सिद्धांत में भी शिक्षित भारतीय विद्वानों के बीच असंतुष्टि को जन्म दिया, क्योंकि भारत में शिक्षा की वह प्रणाली प्रयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही थी जो ब्रिटेन में थी।

भारत में राजनैतिक आंदोलन के प्रणेता राजा राम मोहन रॉय थे जो भारत में सांस्कृतिक चेतना के नेता भी थे। राम मोहन रॉय जो कि एक विद्वान थे, उन्हें भिन्न भिन्न संस्कृतियों का ज्ञान था एवं उन्हें यह भी पता था कि यह संस्कृतियों विदेशों में किस तरह भिन्न प्रकार से कार्यरत थी। वे घटनाओं एवं संस्कृति के बारे में खुले दिमाग से सोचते थे। वह पहले भारतीय थे जिसने भारतीयों की समस्याओं, आवश्यकताओं एवं मांगों की ओर ब्रिटिश प्रशासन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि 1833 के चार्टर अधिनियम में कुछ बदलाव जैसे भारत को ब्रिटिश उपनिवेश का दर्जा, सभी भारतीय कानूनों को कूटबद्ध करना, प्रथम लॉ कमीशन की स्थापना, भारतीयों को सरकारी सेवाओं में जगह एवं दास प्रथा का अंत, राजा राममोहन राय के प्रयासों का ही नतीजा था।

भारत में पहली राजनीतिक संस्था 1836 में बंगाल में स्थापित हुई जिसे “बंगभाषा प्रकाशक सभा” के नाम से जाना गया। इस संस्था का उद्देश्य सरकार की नीतियों का विश्लेषण करना एवं संभव सुधारों की अनुशंसा करना था। जुलाई 1838 में एक अन्य संगठन की स्थापना हुई जिसे The Zamindari Association अथवा The Landholder's Society के नाम से जाना गया। हालांकि इस संस्था के उद्देश्य, जमींदारों के लाभ तक ही सीमित थे किंतु फिर भी यह पहली “संगठित” राजनीतिक संस्था थी।

अप्रैल 1843 में एक अन्य संस्था स्थापित की गई जिसे Bengal British India Society कहा गया। इस संस्था का उद्देश्य, कानूनों के क्रियान्वयन की जांच करना था एवं यदि कोई कमी पाई जाती तो इसकी रिपोर्ट अधिकारियों को देना था ताकि उसका समाधान किया जा सके। किंतु यह दोनों की संस्थाएं अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में असफल रही, इसलिए इन दोनों संस्थाओं को एकत्रित करके एक नई संस्था की स्थापना की गई जिसे British Indian Association के नाम से जाना जाता था। हालांकि मुख्य रूप से यह संस्था जमींदारों द्वारा संचालित थी किंतु इस संस्था ने आम लोगों के लिए भी कुछ सिफारिशें प्रशासन के सामने रखी। उन्होंने विनयपूर्वक उच्च अधिकारियों के वेतन में कमी, नमक- कर से मुक्ति, स्टेप ऊट्टी एवं आबकारी कर में कमी करने की मांगें प्रशासन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की।

1870 के उपरांत राजनैतिक संगठनों का उदय एवं विकास:

जैसे-जैसे प्रेसीडेंसी शहरों में लोग शिक्षित होते गए, उन्हें उन अधिकारों का ज्ञान होने लगा जो उन्हें ब्रिटिश क्राउन की जनता होने के नाते मिलने चाहिए थे। उन्हें इस बात का बोध होने लगा कि उनके साथ वैसा व्यवहार नहीं किया जा रहा है जैसा ब्रिटेन में जनता के साथ किया जाता है। किंतु सिर्फ ज्ञान होना काफी नहीं था, उन अपनी आवाज को प्रशासन के सामने उठाने के लिए एक मंच की आवश्यकता थी। इसी क्रम में, बाबू शिशिर कुमार घोष द्वारा बंगाल में 1875 में Indian League की स्थापना की गई इस संस्था का उद्देश्य आम लोगों में राजनैतिक जागरण तथा एकता की भावना को जागृत करना था। इस संस्था की जगह अगले वर्ष 1876 में सुरेंद्रनाथ बनर्जी एवं आनंद मोहन बोस द्वारा स्थापित Indian Association ने ले ली। इस नई संस्था की सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता यह थी कि इन्होंने आम जनता को अधिक से अधिक शामिल करने के लिए प्रयास किए। और इसी संदर्भ में उन्होंने संस्था की सदस्यता शुल्क ₹50 से घटाकर ₹5 कर दी, जो पूर्ववर्ती संस्था में ₹50 थी।

इस संस्था ने भारतीय जनता के हितों में कार्य किया। लॉर्ड लिटन के कार्यकाल में I.C.S. परीक्षा देने की अधिकतम आयु सीमा 21 वर्ष से घटाकर 19 वर्ष कर दी गई थी जिसका विरोध इस संस्था ने किया और एक विरोध को भारतीय जानपद सेवा विरोध के नाम से जाना जाता है।