

PARTITION OF BENGAL (1905), SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT MOVEMENT, RISE OF EXTREMISM, and the SURAT SPLIT (1905 – 1909 CE)



➤ Introduction ➤

Historical Context

- Late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a **new phase** in the Indian national movement.
- Disillusionment with the limited success of the **Moderate phase (1885 – 1905)** grew among Indians, especially the youth.
- British policies, growing **economic exploitation** and **racial arrogance** created widespread resentment.



Immediate Trigger

- The Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon acted as a **spark** that ignited mass resistance.
- It was perceived as a deliberate attempt to **divide and weaken** the growing **Indian nationalism**.
- Bengal, the most politically conscious province, became the **epicentre** of a new and **militant form of nationalism**.

Emergence of a New Phase

- The **Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908)** marked a shift from constitutional methods to **mass agitation** and **self-reliance**.
- It gave a new direction and energy to the national movement.
- A more assertive and radical leadership emerged, known as the **Extremists**.

Major Developments (1905 – 1909)

- **1905** Partition of Bengal
- **1905 – 1908** Swadeshi and Boycott Movement
- **Rise of Extremism**
Leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai
- **1907** Surat Split in the Indian National Congress
- **1909** Morley–Minto Reforms (a limited attempt to placate Indians)

Key Features of this Phase

- Wider participation of people, including students, women and the urban middle class.
- Use of **boycott, swadeshi, national education** and mass mobilization.
- Rise of assertive and **militant nationalism** alongside moderate methods.
- Growth of **revolutionary activities**.
- Increased use of **cultural symbols** and nationalist pride.

Significance

- Transformed the Indian national movement from an elite, limited campaign to a **mass movement**.
- Developed a spirit of **self-reliance** and **national pride**.
- Exposed the **repressive nature** of British rule.
- Strengthened the demand for **Swaraj** in the coming years.
- Laid the foundation for the next phase of the freedom struggle.



➤ 1. The Partition of Bengal (1905 CE) ⚡

Who Announced It?

- Announced by **Lord Curzon**, the Viceroy of India (1899 – 1905).
- Official announcement made in **July 1905**.
- Implemented on **16 October 1905**.



Official Reason

- Bengal was the largest province of British India with an area of about 1.9 lakh sq. miles and a population of nearly 8 crore.
- It was argued that the province was too large for effective administration.
- Therefore, it was divided to ensure better administrative efficiency and governance.



How was Bengal Divided?

- The province of Bengal was divided into two parts:

Eastern Bengal and Assam

- **Capital:** Dacca (Dhaka)
- **Included:** Eastern Bengal (with Muslim majority) + Assam
- **Area:** ~1.06 lakh sq. miles
- **Population:** ~3.1 crore (majority Muslim)

Western Bengal

- **Capital:** Calcutta
- **Included:** Western Bengal (with Hindu majority) + Bihar + Orissa
- **Area:** ~0.94 lakh sq. miles
- **Population:** ~5.4 crore (majority Hindu)

BEFORE PARTITION (Undivided Bengal)



AFTER PARTITION (16 October 1905)



Reaction to the Partition

- Strong opposition from Indians, especially in Bengal.
- Seen as a deliberate attempt to divide Indians on religious lines (Hindus and Muslims).
- Sparked widespread protests, which led to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.



Significance

- Marked a turning point in the Indian national movement.
- United people across regions, classes and communities.
- Gave a new direction to the freedom struggle through mass participation, swadeshi, boycott and self-reliance.

➤ 1. The Partition of Bengal (1905 CE) ⚡

A. The Real Motives vs. Administrative Pretext

Administrative Pretext (Official Justification)

- The British government claimed that Bengal was too large for effective **administration**.
- The province had a vast area (~1.9 lakh sq. miles) and a large population (nearly 8 crore).
- It was argued that the division would lead to **better governance**, more **efficient administration** and focused **development** of neglected eastern regions.
- Officials **stated** that the reorganisation was **purely administrative** and had **no political or communal motive**.



Real Motives (Underlying Political Intentions)

- The growing **Indian nationalism**, especially in Bengal, was a cause of concern for the British.
- Bengal had become the centre of political **awareness**, **nationalist activities** and anti-British sentiment.
- The partition was intended to **divide and weaken the rising nationalist forces** by creating a **communal divide** between **Hindus** (mostly in Western Bengal) and **Muslims** (majority in Eastern Bengal and Assam).
- It was part of the British policy of **"Divide and Rule"**.
- The creation of a separate province with a Muslim majority in the east was seen as a strategy to **win Muslim support** for the British, thereby **isolating** the Hindu-dominated nationalist leadership in Bengal.



Contemporary Interpretations

- Indian leaders and **nationalist press** exposed the political motives behind the partition.
- It was widely seen as a deliberate attempt to **communalise politics** and **weaken** the unity of the Indian people.
- Even some British liberal opinion criticised the partition as politically motivated.



Conclusion

- While the British projected the partition as an **administrative necessity**, the **real objective was political** — to divide the people of Bengal on communal lines and curb the growing nationalist movement.
- The partition thus reflected the larger colonial strategy of **"Divide and Rule"**.

➤ 1. The Partition of Bengal (1905 CE) ⚡

B. Implementation and the Day of National Mourning

Timeline of Implementation

- **July 1905**
Official announcement of the partition by Lord Curzon.
- **August – September 1905**
Preparations for implementation.
- **16 October 1905**
Partition came into effect.

The New Provinces



Administrative Arrangements

- **Eastern Bengal and Assam** (with Muslim majority)
 - **Capital:** Dacca
 - **Included:** Eastern Bengal + Assam
- **Western Bengal** (with Hindu majority)
 - **Capital:** Calcutta
 - **Included:** Western Bengal + Bihar + Orissa

The partition was implemented despite strong opposition from Indians.

Day of National Mourning (16 October 1905)

- 16 October 1905 was observed as a day of **national mourning** throughout Bengal.
- People observed **hartal** (general strike).
- **Hindu-Muslim unity** was showcased through joint processions and ceremonies.
- The day began with **prayers, fasts** and **bathing in the Ganga**.
- People tied **rakhi** to each other as a symbol of **unity and brotherhood** against the partition.



Forms of Protest on 16 October 1905

- Massive processions and public meetings.
- Shops, schools and offices remained closed.
- People took a holy dip in rivers, especially the **Ganga**.
- Recitation of patriotic songs and vows to boycott foreign goods.
- Hindu-Muslim unity was demonstrated through the tying of **rakhi**.
- Slogans against the partition and in support of Swadeshi were raised.

Significance

- Marked the beginning of the **Swadeshi and Boycott Movement**.
- Transformed a provincial issue into a **mass national movement**.
- Demonstrated the political consciousness and unity of the Indian people.
- Showed that the British policy had backfired, as it galvanised widespread resistance.



2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908 CE)

Overview

- The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement emerged as a spontaneous and widespread response to the **Partition of Bengal (1905)**.
- It marked a shift from the moderate, petition-based politics to **mass agitation** and **self-reliance**.
- It was the first major instance of **mass participation** in the Indian national movement, involving students, women, traders, workers and the rural population.



Objectives

- Protest against the **Partition of Bengal**.
- Boycott of **British goods** and promotion of **Indian (Swadeshi) goods**.
- Development of **self-reliance** in economic, educational and cultural spheres.
- To unite Indians across regions, classes and communities.
- To create a spirit of **national pride** and **resistance** to British rule.

Slogan and Ideology

- The movement popularised the slogan “**Swadeshi**”, which meant the use of **indigenous goods**.
- It was closely linked with the idea of **self-reliance (atmanirbharta)** and **national regeneration**.
- The boycott of foreign goods was seen as a **moral and political duty**.
- It aimed to reduce India's economic dependence on Britain.

Methods of the Movement

- Boycott of British goods.
- Promotion of Swadeshi goods.
- Public meetings, processions and demonstrations.
- Use of national songs, symbols and literature.
- Establishment of national schools and colleges.
- Spreading the message through newspapers, journals and public speeches.
- Involvement of students, women, traders and workers.



Key Leaders

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
Advocated Swadeshi, Boycott and self-reliance.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal**
Popularised the ideas of Swadeshi and national education.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai**
Spread the movement in Punjab and other regions.
- **Sister Nivedita**
Played an important role in mobilising people, especially the youth and women.

Areas of Spread

- **Bengal** was the epicentre of the movement.
- Soon it spread to other parts of India, including **Maharashtra, Punjab, Madras and the United Provinces**.
- It transformed from a regional agitation to an **all-India national movement**.



Significance

- Marked the beginning of an assertive and militant phase in the freedom struggle.
- Created a spirit of self-reliance and national unity.
- Awakened political consciousness among the masses.
- Laid the foundation for the rise of **extremism** in Indian politics.
- Showed the power of mass movements in challenging British rule.

➤ 2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908 CE) ⚡

A. Methods of Agitation and Boycott

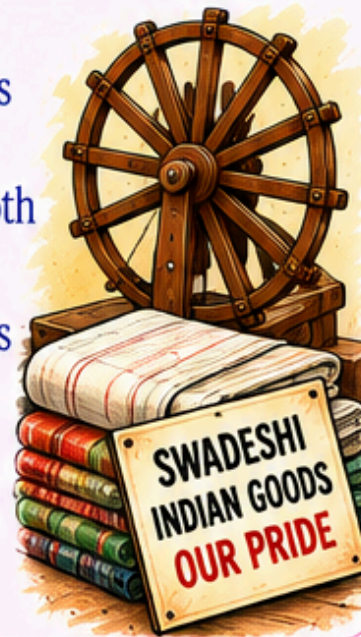
1 Boycott of British Goods

- Publicly refused to buy and use British manufactured goods.
- Foreign cloth, sugar, salt and other imported items were boycotted.
- Markets saw bonfires of foreign cloth.
- Shopkeepers who sold British goods were picketed and socially boycotted.



2 Promotion of Swadeshi Goods

- Use and promotion of indigenous (Swadeshi) goods in daily life.
- Encouraged Indian-made cloth (khadi and handloom).
- Support for Indian industries and artisans.
- Swadeshi melas (fairs) were organised to exhibit and sell indigenous products.



3 Public Meetings and Processions

- Large gatherings, mass meetings and rallies were organised.
- Influential leaders delivered speeches to mobilise people.
- Processions with nationalist slogans and songs increased political awareness.
- People from all sections — students, women, workers and traders — participated.



4 Use of National Songs, Symbols and Literature

- Songs like "Vande Mataram" became powerful tools of mobilisation.
- Nationalist writings, poems and pamphlets were widely circulated.
- Playwrights, poets and writers used literature to spread nationalist sentiments.
- National symbols (Bharat Mata, tricolour, etc.) inspired people and created emotional unity.



5 Picketing and Social Boycott

- People picketed shops selling foreign goods.
- Social boycott of those who continued to use British goods.
- Students persuaded teachers to leave government institutions.
- In some places, wearing foreign clothes became a mark of social disapproval.



6 Hartal (General Strike)

- Hartal was used as a major method of protest.
- Markets, schools, colleges and offices were closed.
- People voluntarily stayed away from work as a mark of unity and protest.
- Hartal created a powerful atmosphere of mass participation and nationalism.



➤ 2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908 CE) ⚡

B. Constructive Swadeshi and Indigenous Enterprise

1 Focus on Self-Reliance

- Swadeshi was not limited to boycott, but also emphasised the development of indigenous industries and self-reliance.
- Aimed to reduce economic dependence on Britain.
- Sought to revive traditional Indian industries and promote new Indian enterprises.



2 Revival of Traditional Industries

- Encouraged the use of khadi and handloom products.
- Revived cottage and small-scale industries such as handloom, handicrafts and village industries.
- Gave a new life to traditional crafts like weaving, pottery, metal work and indigenous textile production.



3 Establishment of Swadeshi Enterprises

- New Indian companies and factories were set up in various sectors.
- Indians invested in industries such as textiles, soap, matches, paper, sugar and steel.
- The movement encouraged Indian capitalists, entrepreneurs and middle classes to take the lead in economic development.



4 Swadeshi Banks and Financial Institutions

- Indians started their own banks, insurance companies and credit societies.
- These institutions provided financial support to Swadeshi enterprises.
- **Examples:** Bengal National Bank (1906), United India Insurance, and various Swadeshi credit societies.



5 Swadeshi Education

- National educational institutions were set up to promote Indian culture, values and self-reliance.
- Aim was to reduce dependence on government-controlled education.
- **Examples:** National Council of Education (1906), Bengal National College.



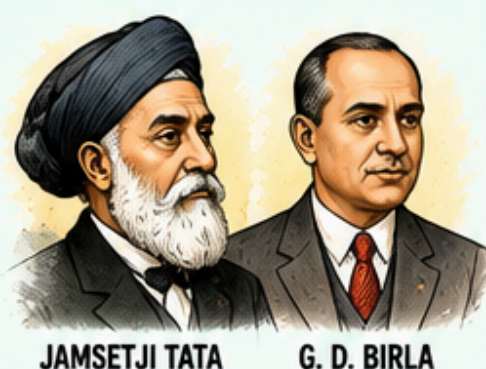
6 Swadeshi Melas (Fairs) and Exhibitions

- Exhibitions and melas were organised to display and promote indigenous products.
- Helped in creating awareness and generating demand for Indian goods.
- Provided a platform for Indian artisans, weavers and entrepreneurs.



7 Role of Indian Capitalists and Entrepreneurs

- Indian industrialists and merchants extended support to the Swadeshi movement.
- Leaders like G. D. Birla, Tata and other Indian business houses encouraged indigenous production.
- The movement strengthened the Indian capitalist class.



JAMSETJI TATA

G. D. BIRLA

8 Impact on Indian Economy and Society

- Created a demand for indigenous goods and stimulated Indian industries.
- Generated employment opportunities.
- Instilled a spirit of self-reliance and economic nationalism.
- Strengthened the link between political freedom and economic independence.



2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908 CE)

C. Corps of Volunteers (Samitis)

Formation and Nature

- Volunteer organisations called **Samitis** were formed, especially in **Bengal**.
- Composed mainly of **students** and **young men**.
- Worked in a **disciplined** and **organised** manner.
- Inspired by ideas of **self-sacrifice**, **national service** and **physical training**.



Functions and Activities

- Organised **processions**, **public meetings** and **demonstrations**.
- Maintained discipline during agitations.
- Spread the message of **Swadeshi** and **Boycott** in towns and villages.
- Carried out **propaganda** through pamphlets, speeches and door-to-door campaigns.
- In some places, they provided **physical training (akhadas)** to youths.
- Helped in **picketing** of shops selling foreign goods.
- Acted as a **link between leaders and the masses**.

Important Samitis

- Anushilan Samiti (Bengal)** – focused on physical training, discipline and national service.
- Jugantar Group** – worked both for mass mobilisation and revolutionary activities.
- Similar volunteer groups were formed in other regions as well.

Significance

- Created a new generation of disciplined, nationalist and selfless youth.
- Strengthened the mass base of the movement.
- Laid the foundation for future revolutionary activities.



2. The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905 – 1908 CE)

D. Cultural and Artistic Renaissance

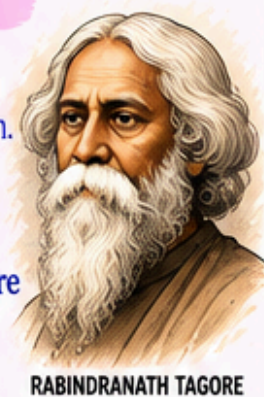
Revival of Indian Culture

- The movement led to a **rediscovery** and celebration of Indian culture, **heritage** and **traditions**.
- It created a sense of **pride** in India's past and civilisational achievements.
- Indian history, literature and art became sources of inspiration for national awakening.



Literature and Poetry

- Nationalist literature, poems and songs inspired people and spread the message of freedom.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's "**Vande Mataram**" became a symbol of national unity.
- Works of **Rabindranath Tagore** instilled a spirit of patriotism, humanism and self-respect.
- Use of **mother tongue** (Bengali and other Indian languages) strengthened cultural nationalism.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Art and Visual Culture

- Indian art, painting and crafts experienced a revival.
- Artists depicted themes from Indian mythology, history and nationalism.
- The **Bengal School of Art**, led by **Abanindranath Tagore**, promoted an indigenous style of art.



Theatre and Music

- Plays, patriotic songs and folk music were used to spread nationalist ideas.
- Public performances attracted large audiences and created political awareness.
- Cultural programmes became a powerful medium to unite people across regions and classes.



➤ 3. The Spread of the Movement Beyond Bengal ➤

1 From Bengal to a National Movement

- Though it began in Bengal, the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement quickly spread to other parts of India.
- It transformed from a regional protest into an all-India movement.
- Inspired people across different regions, classes and communities.
- Helped create a sense of national unity and common purpose against British rule.



2 Punjab

- Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai popularised the ideas of Swadeshi and national self-reliance.
- Public meetings, processions and nationalist writings increased.
- Students and youth actively participated.
- The movement was linked with the growing spirit of resistance in Punjab.



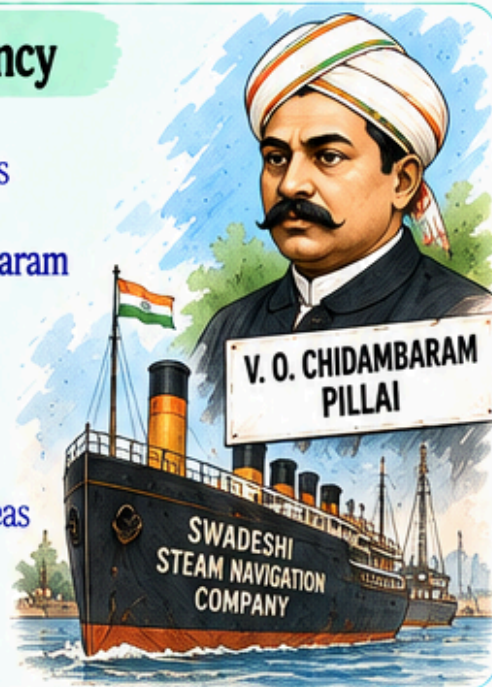
3 Maharashtra

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave strong support to the movement.
- Used newspapers like **Kesari** and **Mahratta** to spread nationalist ideas.
- Popularised slogans such as “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.”
- Ganapati and Shivaji festivals were used to mobilise people and create national consciousness.



4 Madras Presidency

- The movement received wide support in the Madras Presidency.
- Leaders like **V. O. Chidambaram Pillai** promoted Swadeshi enterprises, especially in shipping.
- **Subramania Bharati** used his writings to spread nationalist and Swadeshi ideas in Tamil.
- Students, lawyers and the urban middle class actively participated.



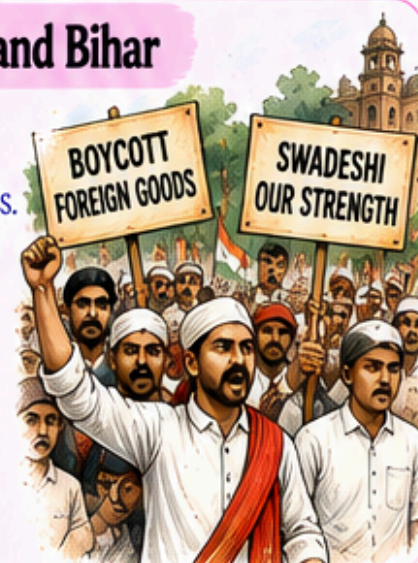
5 Gujarat

- The ideas of Swadeshi and boycott resonated strongly in Gujarat.
- Local leaders, students and traders supported the movement.
- Indigenous industries such as handloom, handicrafts and small enterprises were encouraged.
- Helped in spreading the message of economic self-reliance and national pride.



6 United Provinces and Bihar

- The movement gained momentum among students, professionals and the middle class.
- Public meetings and processions were organised.
- Nationalist literature and vernacular newspapers spread the message of Swadeshi.
- It strengthened political awareness and anti-British sentiments in these regions.



7 Other Regions

- The movement also spread to Assam, Orissa and other parts of India.
- It inspired women, students, workers, traders and rural populations.
- In many regions, local issues were linked with the broader cause of national self-reliance and freedom from foreign rule.



8 Significance

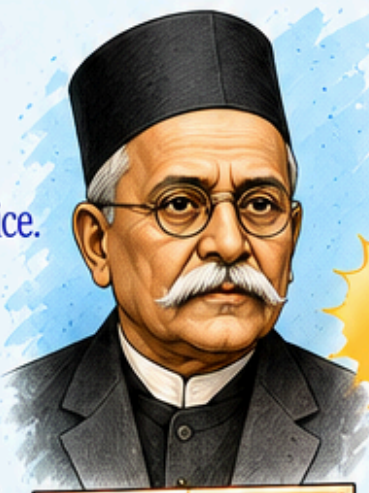
- Converted a regional protest into a pan-Indian mass movement.
- United people across regions, languages and communities.
- Laid the foundation for future nationwide agitations.
- Strengthened the idea of Swadeshi, self-reliance and national unity.



4. Moderate vs. Extremist Polarization

Moderates

- Believed in constitutional methods and gradual reforms.
- Trusted the British sense of justice.
- Favoured dialogue, petitions and legislative measures.
- Aimed for greater Indian participation in administration and incremental self-government.
- Drew support from the educated middle class, professionals and industrialists.



GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE
(Leading Moderate)

VS



BAL GANGADHAR TILAK
(Leading Extremist)

Extremists

- Believed in more assertive and mass-based methods.
- Criticised the Moderates for their “politics of prayer” and excessive loyalty to the British.
- Advocated Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education and Self-reliance.
- Demanded **Swaraj** (self-rule) as the ultimate goal.
- Drew support from the youth, students, lower middle class and wider masses.

Key Leaders

Moderates

- Dadabhai Naoroji
- Pherozeshah Mehta
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Surendranath Banerjee
- M. G. Ranade



DADABHAI NAOROJI



P. M. MEHTA



G. K. GOKHALE

Extremists

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Aurobindo Ghosh



B. G. TILAK



B. C. PAL



LALA LAJPAT RAI

Major Points of Difference

Issue	Moderates	Extremists
Approach	Constitutional and peaceful methods	Assertive and mass-based methods
Faith in British Rule	Believed in British justice and goodwill	Distrusted British intentions
Immediate Goal	Reforms and greater Indian participation	Swaraj (self-rule)
Methods	Petitions, prayers, representations	Swadeshi, Boycott, National Education, mass agitation
Social Base	Educated elite, middle class	Students, youth, lower middle class, wider masses
Attitude towards Masses	Limited participation	Mobilisation of masses

Reasons for Polarization

- 1 Impact of Partition of Bengal (1905)**
Radicalised younger leaders and increased dissatisfaction with moderate methods.
- 2 Growing Political Consciousness**
Rise of new aspirations for self-rule among the masses.
- 3 Frustration with Slow Progress**
Limited results of moderate constitutional methods.
- 4 Influence of Global Events**
Inspiration from movements like the Japanese victory over Russia (1905) and revolutionary ideas from abroad.
- 5 Generational Differences**
Younger leaders were more radical and impatient.
- 6 Difference in Vision and Strategy**
Moderates wanted gradual reforms; Extremists wanted immediate and assertive action.

Points of Agreement

- Both wanted the end of British despotism.
- Both demanded greater political rights for Indians.
- Both aimed at the overall progress and welfare of India.
- Both used the issue of Partition of Bengal to criticise British policies.



Significance

- Strengthened the spirit of nationalism.
- Brought new energy and mass participation into the freedom movement.
- Laid the foundation for more radical phases of the struggle.
- Ultimately led to the **Surat Split (1907)**, which marked a formal organizational division within the Indian National Congress.

➤ 4. Moderate vs. Extremist Polarization ⚡

A. The Extremist Ideology: Lal-Bal-Pal and Aurobindo

1 Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Maharashtra)



- Believed that freedom was the birthright of every Indian.
- Emphasised self-reliance, Swadeshi and mass mobilisation.
- Used Ganapati and Shivaji festivals to create national consciousness.
- Popularised the slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.”

“Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it.”
— BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

2 Lala Lajpat Rai (Punjab)



- Known as the “Lion of Punjab”.
- Advocated Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education.
- Worked for social reforms and upliftment of the masses.
- Travelled abroad to create international opinion in favour of India’s freedom.

“The nation that forgets its past has no future.”
— LALA LAJPAT RAI

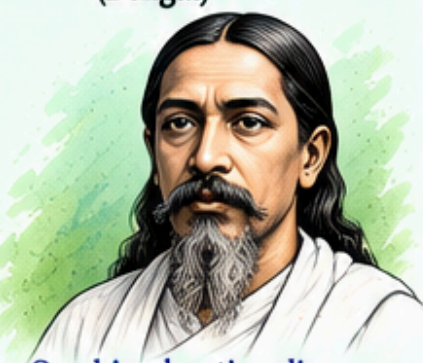
3 Bipin Chandra Pal (Bengal)



- A powerful orator, writer and journalist.
- Propagated the ideas of Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education.
- Believed in complete self-reliance and self-strengthening of the people.
- Travelled extensively across India to spread extremist ideas.

“Nationalism is a religion, and India is our holy land.”
— BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

4 Sri Aurobindo (Bengal)



- Combined nationalism with spirituality.
- Advocated complete independence (Purna Swaraj).
- Edited journals like **Bande Mataram** and **Karmayogin**.
- Believed in revolutionary transformation of Indian society.
- Later withdrew from active politics and moved to Pondicherry (1910).

“India’s freedom is not merely a political goal, but a spiritual destiny.”
— SRI AUROBINDO

5 Core Ideological Beliefs

- Complete self-rule (Swaraj) was the ultimate goal.
- Swadeshi as a means of economic self-reliance and national regeneration.
- Boycott of foreign goods, institutions and titles.
- National education to build an independent Indian mind.
- Mass mobilisation — involvement of students, youth, women and common people.
- Revival of Indian culture, history and spiritual values to create national pride.
- Believed in active resistance rather than mere petitions and prayers.



6 Methods and Programme

- Boycott of foreign goods and encouragement to indigenous industries.
- Promotion of national education institutions.
- Use of festivals, public meetings, processions and vernacular newspapers to spread the message.
- Appeal to youth and students to join the movement.
- Emphasis on physical training, self-discipline and national service.
- Critique of British policies and exposure of economic exploitation.



7 Difference from Moderates

- Extremists wanted immediate and complete self-rule, while Moderates sought gradual reforms.
- Extremists relied on mass agitation, boycott and self-reliance, while Moderates preferred petitions and constitutional methods.
- Extremists had broader social support, especially among youth and middle classes.
- Extremists were more radical in their criticism of British rule.
- Extremists linked political freedom with cultural and economic regeneration.

8 Significance

- Brought a new vigour and militancy to the Indian national movement.
- Expanded the base of the freedom struggle beyond the educated elite.
- Popularised the ideas of Swadeshi, self-reliance and national pride.
- Inspired a new generation of leaders and revolutionaries.
- Laid the foundation for the demand of Purna Swaraj in the later years.
- Exposed the limitations of moderate politics and led to the split within the Indian National Congress (Surat Split, 1907).

4. Moderate vs. Extremist Polarization

B. The 1906 Calcutta Congress Session: The Fragile Compromise

1 Background

- The Partition of Bengal (1905) had intensified nationalist sentiments across India.
- The demand for **Swadeshi**, **Boycott** and greater self-reliance was growing stronger.
- **Moderates** and **Extremists** both wanted these ideas to be included in the Congress programme, but there were differences on the approach and extent.

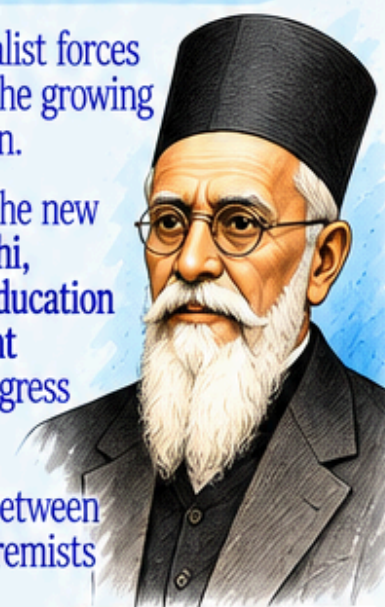
2 Session Details

- Held in December 1906 in Calcutta.
- Presided over by **Dadabhai Naoroji** (Grand Old Man of India).
- The session was historic as it brought together **Moderates** and **Extremists** under one platform despite growing differences.



3 Objectives of the Session

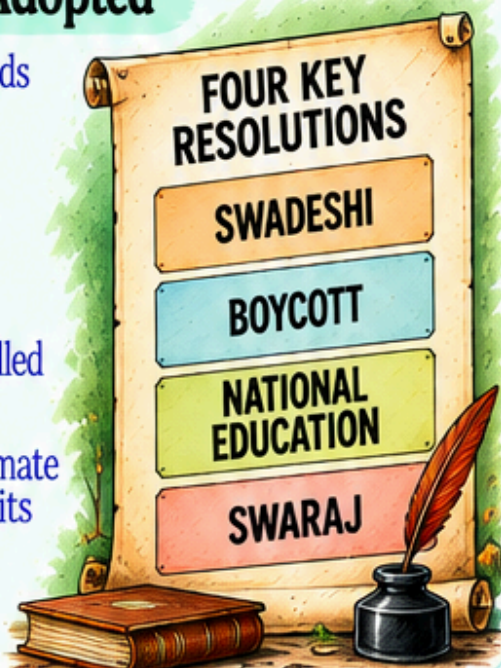
- To unite the nationalist forces in the backdrop of the growing anti-British agitation.
- To formally accept the new demands of **Swadeshi**, **Boycott**, **National Education** and **Self-Government** (**Swaraj**) in the Congress goals.
- To bridge the gap between **Moderates** and **Extremists** and avoid a split.



DADABHAI NAOROJI

4 Key Resolutions Adopted

- **Swadeshi** – use of Indian goods and promotion of indigenous industries.
- **Boycott** – rejection of British goods, institutions and titles.
- **National Education** – establishment of Indian-controlled educational institutions.
- **Swaraj** – declared as the ultimate goal of the Congress (though its meaning was interpreted differently by **Moderates** and **Extremists**).



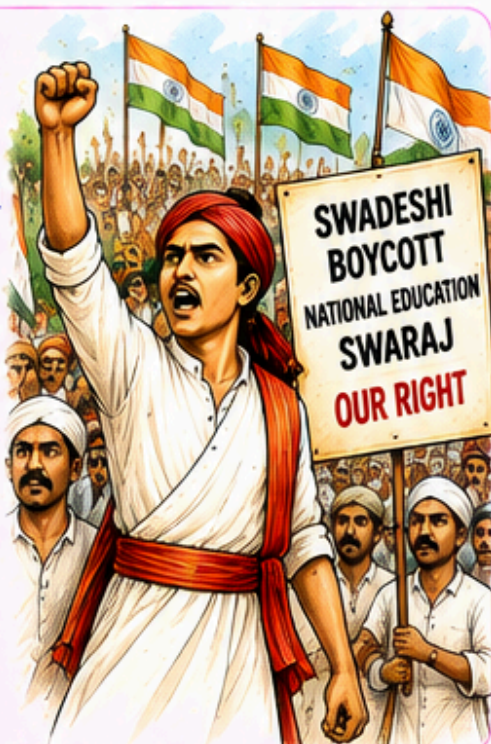
5 The Fragile Compromise

- The **Moderates** accepted these demands to keep the unity of the Congress intact.
- However, they interpreted **Swaraj** as dominion status within the British Empire.
- **Extremists**, on the other hand, saw **Swaraj** as complete self-rule (**Purna Swaraj**).
- Thus, the agreement was a temporary understanding, not a resolution of differences.



6 Reactions

- The session was hailed as a victory for Indian nationalism as it adopted more radical programme elements.
- It gave greater legitimacy to the ideas of **Swadeshi** and self-rule.
- However, the underlying differences between **Moderates** and **Extremists** remained unresolved and continued to widen in the following year.



7 Significance

- Marked a turning point in the Congress as it formally accepted the programme of **Swadeshi**, **Boycott**, **National Education** and **Swaraj**.
- Showed the influence of **Extremist** ideas on the Congress agenda.
- Demonstrated the growing strength of the nationalist movement and its shift towards mass politics.

8 Limitations

- It was only a fragile compromise, as there was no agreement on the real meaning of **Swaraj**.
- The ideological and leadership differences between **Moderates** and **Extremists** persisted.
- The tensions soon culminated in the **Surat Split (1907)**, leading to a formal division within the Indian National Congress.

➤ 5. The Surat Split (1907 CE) ⚡

1 Background

- Differences between Moderates and Extremists grew after the 1906 Calcutta Session.
- Extremists were unhappy with the slow and limited approach of the Moderates.
- The issue of the Congress presidency for the 1907 session became the immediate cause of the split.

2 Session Details

- Held in December 1907 at Surat (then in Bombay Presidency).
- Presided over by Rash Behari Ghosh (a Moderate).
- Lala Lajpat Rai was proposed by the Extremists but was not accepted.
- The choice of Rash Behari Ghosh was seen as a deliberate move to sideline the Extremists.



3 Immediate Cause

- Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai as the President.
- Moderates proposed Rash Behari Ghosh.
- Dispute over the president's choice led to heated arguments in the session.
- Extremists also wanted a discussion on Swadeshi, Boycott and National Education, which the Moderates were unwilling to allow.

4 What Happened at Surat?

- The session turned chaotic due to slogans, shouting and disorderly scenes.
- Chairs and shoes were thrown on the stage.
- The meeting had to be adjourned without transacting any formal business.
- The Indian National Congress effectively split into two factions – Moderates and Extremists.



5 Key Leaders Involved



Rash Behari Ghosh (Moderate)
Presided over the Surat session.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak (Extremist)
Played a leading role in opposing the Moderate line.



Lala Lajpat Rai (Extremist)
Supporter of a more assertive and radical programme.

6 Consequences

- Formal split within the Indian National Congress.
- Extremists were marginalised from the Congress for some years.
- The Congress became weak and lost its earlier unity.
- The split gave the British an opportunity to adopt a more repressive policy.
- Extremist leaders like Tilak, Lajpat Rai and Aurobindo faced greater government suppression in the following years.



7 Significance

- Showed the growing ideological divide within the nationalist movement.
- Marked the end of the period of Congress unity (1890s – 1907).
- Strengthened the influence of Extremist ideas among the youth.
- Highlighted the demand for a more assertive and mass-based approach.
- It was a temporary setback, but the ideas of the Extremists continued to inspire the national movement.

8 Aftermath

- The Extremists worked outside the Congress and focused on mass mobilisation.
- The Moderates continued to dominate the Congress for the next few years.
- In 1916, the split was healed with the Lucknow Session, when both factions came together again.
- The ideas of Swadeshi, self-reliance and assertive nationalism, popularised by the Extremists, continued to influence the freedom struggle.

➤ 6. Colonial Repression and Communal Counter-Strategy ➤

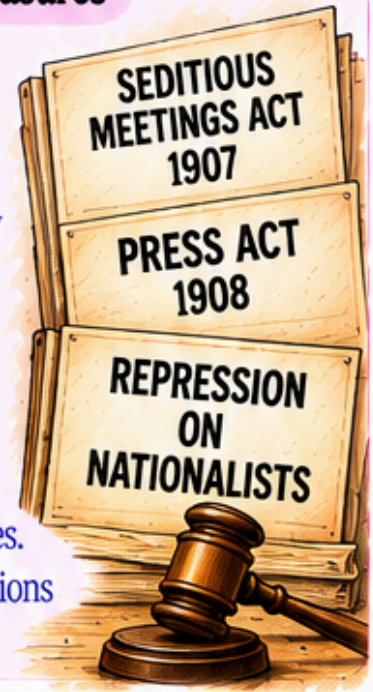
1 Colonial Repression

- The British Government responded to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement with severe repression.
- Public meetings, processions and nationalist activities were restricted.
- Use of **Section 124A** (sedition) and other harsh laws to curb nationalist leaders and publications.
- Arrests, deportations, lathi charges and fines were widely used.



2 Repressive Laws and Measures

- **Seditious Meetings Act (1907)** – gave the government powers to ban political meetings.
- **Press Act (1908)** – empowered government to forfeit the security of newspapers and suppress nationalist writings.
- Use of criminal law to prosecute leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak (for his writings in *Kesari*).
- Surveillance on political groups, students and revolutionary activities.
- Crackdown on Swadeshi organisations and volunteer corps (samitis).



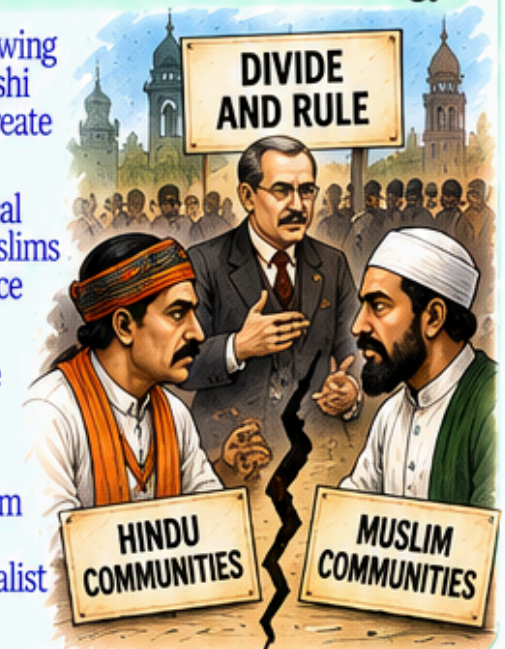
3 Targeting of Leaders and Publications

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was prosecuted in 1908 for sedition and sentenced to six years of transportation to Mandalay in Burma.
- Many nationalist newspapers such as *Kesari*, *Mahratta*, *Bande Mataram* and *Yugantar* were warned, fined or shut down.
- Arrests of Aurobindo Ghosh, Bipin Chandra Pal and other extremist leaders.
- Suppression of revolutionary organisations in Bengal, Maharashtra and other regions.



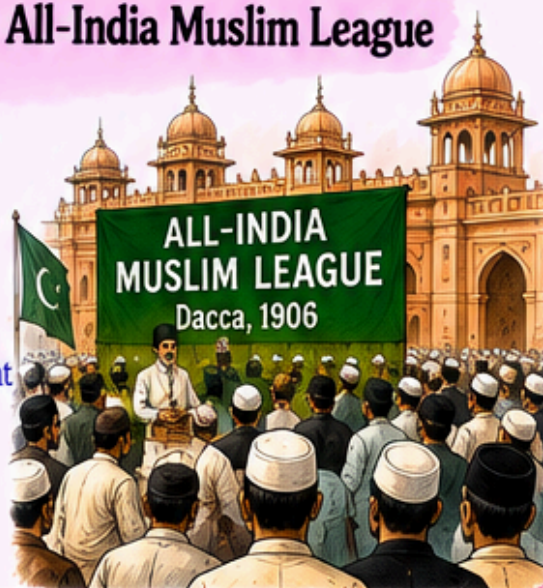
4 Divide and Rule: Communal Counter-Strategy

- The British realised the growing unity created by the Swadeshi Movement and sought to create communal divisions.
- Encouraged separate political identity and interests of Muslims to counter the rising influence of the Congress.
- Supported the idea that the Congress represented only Hindu interests.
- Strengthened loyalist Muslim elites and organisations to balance the growing nationalist sentiment.



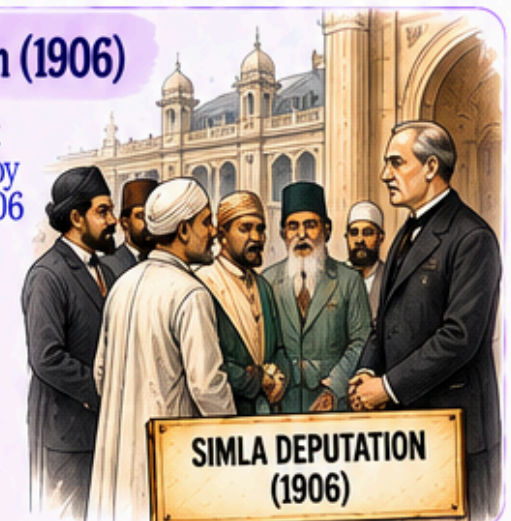
5 Formation of the All-India Muslim League (1906)

- Founded in December 1906 at Dacca (Dhaka) with the support of the British.
- Initial aim was to safeguard the political rights and interests of Muslims.
- Received encouragement from the colonial government as a counter to the rising influence of the Indian National Congress.
- Marked the beginning of communal politics in modern India.



6 Simla Deputation (1906)

- A delegation of prominent Muslim leaders met Viceroy Lord Minto in October 1906 at Simla.
- Demanded separate electorates for Muslims.
- The British welcomed the deputation and assured sympathetic consideration to their demands.



7 Minto–Morley Reforms (1909)

- Introduced separate electorates for Muslims.
- Gave Muslims the right to elect their own representatives to legislative councils.
- Was a major step in institutionalising communal representation.
- Deepened communal divisions in Indian politics.



8 Impact

- Weakened the unity created by the Swadeshi Movement.
- Led to the rise of communal politics in India.
- Provided a separate platform for Muslim political mobilisation.
- Helped the British maintain control by dividing Indian society along religious lines.
- Set the stage for further colonial policies of communal representation.

6. Colonial Repression and Communal Counter-Strategy

A. Formation of the All-India Muslim League (1906 CE)

1 Background

- The Partition of Bengal (1905) and the Swadeshi Movement led to the rise of mass politics and increased Hindu-Muslim political differences.
- The British encouraged the idea of separate political interests for Muslims.
- A section of Muslim elites feared that in a democratic setup they would be outnumbered by the Hindu majority.

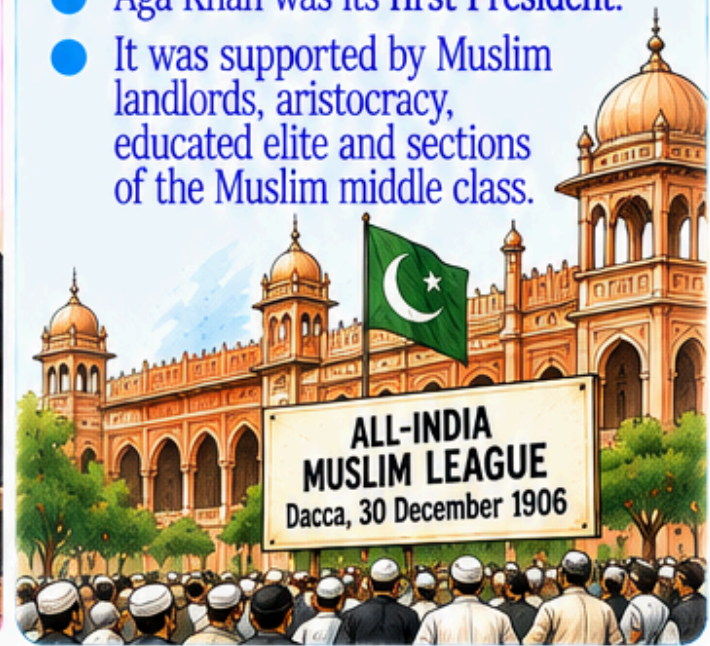
2 Simla Deputation (1906)

- In October 1906, a delegation of prominent Muslim leaders met Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla.
- Led by Aga Khan (Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah).
- Demanded separate electorates for Muslims.
- The Viceroy gave a sympathetic response, assuring that Muslim interests would be protected.



3 Formation

- The All-India Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 at Dacca (Dhaka).
- Chaired by Nawab Salimullah of Dacca.
- Aga Khan was its first President.
- It was supported by Muslim landlords, aristocracy, educated elite and sections of the Muslim middle class.



4 Key Leaders



5 Objectives

- To safeguard the political rights and interests of Muslims in India.
- To promote loyalty to the British Government.
- To oppose the growing influence of the Indian National Congress, which was seen as a Hindu-dominated body.
- To secure separate electorates and adequate representation for Muslims in legislative councils.
- To work for the social, educational and political advancement of the Muslim community.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- SAFETY OF MUSLIM INTERESTS
- LOYALTY TO BRITISH RULE
- SEPARATE ELECTORATES
- OPPOSITION TO CONGRESS
- SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

6 Significance

- Marked the beginning of organised Muslim politics at the all-India level.
- Strengthened the British policy of "Divide and Rule".
- Deepened the communal divide in Indian politics.
- Provided a separate political platform for Muslim elite interests.
- Had long-term consequences, influencing communal politics and the demand for a separate nation in later decades.



7 Connection with British Policy

- The British saw the Muslim League as a counterweight to the Indian National Congress and the nationalist movement.
- By supporting Muslim political demands, the British aimed to weaken the growing unity between Hindus and Muslims seen during the Swadeshi Movement.
- The grant of separate electorates (confirmed in 1909) further institutional divisions.



➤ 6. Colonial Repression and Communal Counter-Strategy ➤

B. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms)

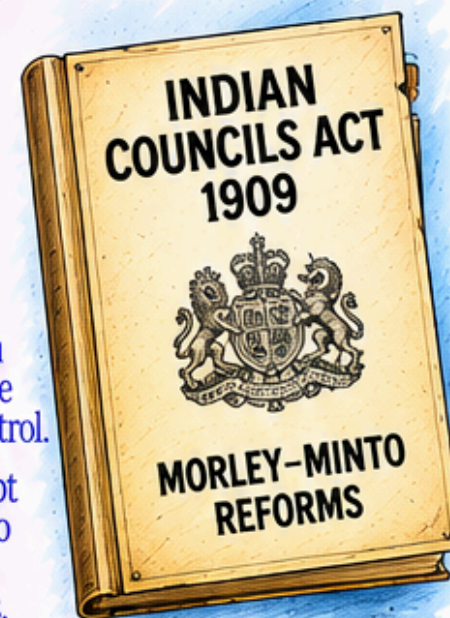
1 Background

- The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement (1905–1908) intensified nationalist activities.
- The British Government sought to quell the growing discontent through repressive measures and political concessions.
- Lord Minto (Viceroy) and John Morley (Secretary of State for India) introduced reforms to appease moderate opinion and divide the nationalist movement.



2 Introduction

- Officially known as the Indian Councils Act, 1909.
- Commonly called the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- Passed by the British Parliament in 1909.
- Aimed at increasing Indian participation in governance while retaining British control.
- Seen as a cautious attempt at constitutional reform to satisfy moderate Indians and isolate the extremists.



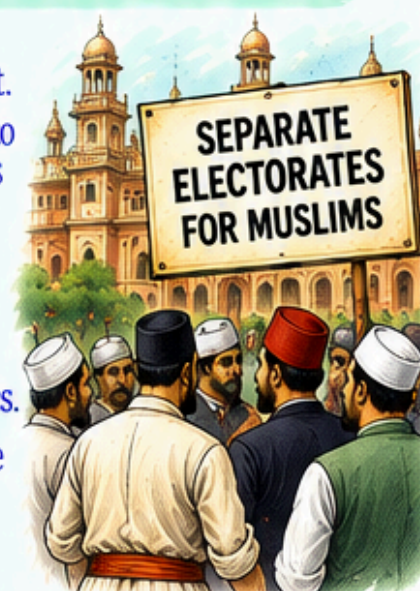
3 Key Provisions

- Expanded the legislative councils at the Centre and in the Provinces.
- Increased the number of Indian members in the councils.
- Introduced the system of separate electorates for Muslims.
- Allowed limited discussion of the budget in legislative councils.
- Permitted the introduction of resolutions on matters of public interest (with prior permission).
- Nominated some non-official Indians to the Executive Councils.
- Maintained official majority and did not grant real power to Indians.



4 Separate Electorates for Muslims

- The most significant and controversial feature of the Act.
- Muslims were given the right to elect their own representatives through separate electorates.
- Justified on the grounds of protecting Muslim interests.
- Institutionalised communal representation in Indian politics.
- Deepened the policy of "Divide and Rule" and strengthened communal identities.



5 Changes at the Centre

- Expanded the Imperial Legislative Council (from 16 to 60).
- Included more Indian (non-official) members.
- Allowed members to discuss the budget (but could not vote).
- Introduced the right to ask supplementary questions (with restrictions).



6 Changes at the Provincial Level

- Significantly increased the size of provincial legislative councils.
- Allowed a larger number of elected (non-official) members.
- Gave limited powers to discuss local issues.
- However, governors retained veto powers and official majority in most provinces.



7 Significance

- Marked the first formal recognition of communal representation in India.
- Gave a limited entry to Indians in the legislative process.
- Strengthened moderate elements in the Indian National Congress.
- Increased political awareness and experience among Indian leaders.
- However, it failed to satisfy the growing demand for self-government.



8 Limitations

- Did not provide self-government or responsible government.
- Retained British control through official majority and veto powers.
- Separate electorates deepened communal divisions.
- Rejected by the extremists as inadequate.
- Failed to meet the larger nationalist demands raised during the Swadeshi Movement.



➤ 7. The Annulment of Partition (1911 CE) ⚡

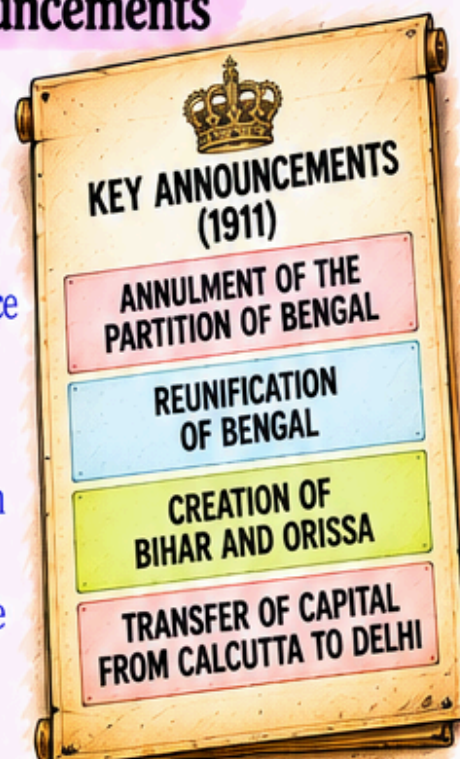
1 Delhi Durbar (1911)

- Held on 12 December 1911 at Delhi to mark the coronation of King George V as the Emperor of India.
- Major announcements were made by the British Emperor during the Durbar.
- Attended by princes, British officials and representatives from across India.



2 Historic Announcements

- Annulment of the Partition of Bengal (1905).
- Reunification of Bengal (as a single province).
- Creation of the new province of Bihar and Orissa (by carving out the western parts of Bengal).
- Transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
- These announcements were made by King George V during the Delhi Durbar.



3 Reasons for Annulment

- The Partition of Bengal had failed to achieve its main objective of weakening the nationalist movement.
- The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement had become a mass movement, creating widespread opposition.
- Administrative difficulties in managing the partitioned province.
- Pressure from Indian public opinion and moderate leaders.
- The British decided to reverse the decision as a tactical move to pacify Indian sentiments.



4 Reorganisation of Bengal

- Bengal was reunited, but its territorial shape was modified.
- The new province of Bihar and Orissa was created from the western parts of the erstwhile Bengal.
- Assam continued as a separate chief commissioner's province.
- The reorganisation aimed to balance administrative convenience and political considerations.



5 Transfer of Capital to Delhi

- The capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in December 1911.
- Delhi was chosen due to its historical significance and its central location in India.
- The move reduced the dominance of Bengal, which had become a centre of nationalist activities.
- The new capital was formally inaugurated in 1912.



6 Immediate Impact

- Seen as a major victory for the Indian nationalist movement.
- Boosted the morale of the people after years of protest.
- Weakened the 'divide and rule' strategy, at least temporarily.
- Strengthened moderate leaders, who claimed credit for the success.

7 Long-term Significance

- Marked the end of the first major phase of the Swadeshi Movement.
- Showed that sustained popular pressure could force the British to reverse their decisions.
- Shift of capital to Delhi changed the political and administrative landscape of India.
- Set the stage for further developments in the nationalist movement in the following years.

➤ QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS ➤

1 Partition announced –
19 July 1905.



2 Partition came
into force –
16 October 1905.



3 Viceroy behind
the partition –
Lord Curzon.



4 New province created –
**Eastern Bengal
and Assam.**



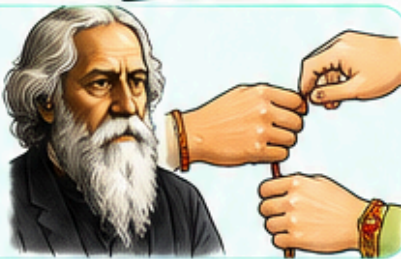
5 Capital of Eastern
Bengal and Assam –
Dacca (Dhaka).



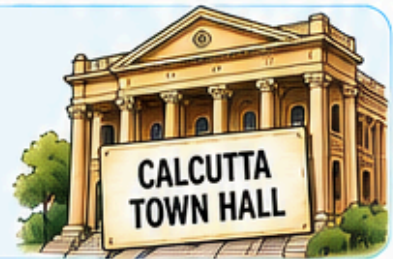
6 Anti-partition
mourning day –
16 October 1905.



7 Raksha Bandhan
observance –
**Rabindranath Tagore,
16 October 1905.**



8 Boycott resolution –
**Calcutta Town Hall,
7 August 1905.**



9 National Council
of Education –
established in Bengal,
1906.



10 Bengal National College –
**Aurobindo Ghose,
first principal, 1906.**



11 Swadeshi Samitis –
volunteer organizations
of the Swadeshi
movement.



12 1906 Calcutta Congress –
**Dadabhai Naoroji;
Swaraj accepted
as goal.**



13 Lal-Bal-Pal –
**Lala Lajpat Rai,
Bal Gangadhar Tilak,
Bipin Chandra Pal.**



14 All-India Muslim League –
founded at Dacca,
December 1906.



15 Surat Congress –
split between Moderates
and Extremists, 1907.



16 1907 Surat Congress
president –
Rash Behari Ghosh.



17 Revolutionary phase –
**Alipore Bomb Case,
1908.**



18 Indian Councils Act –
**1909 (Morley-Minto
Reforms).**



19 Separate electorates –
introduced for Muslims
under the **1909** reforms.



20 Partition of Bengal annulled –
**1911; capital shifted
from Calcutta to Delhi.**



MCQs

1 The Partition of Bengal was announced by which of the following Viceroy's?

- (A) Lord Dalhousie
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) Lord Minto
- (D) Lord Hardinge



LORD CURZON

Correct Answer: (B) Lord Curzon

Explanation:

Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India (1899–1905), announced the Partition of Bengal in 1905. He justified it on administrative grounds, but it was widely seen as a political move to weaken the growing nationalist movement in Bengal.

2 The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was a direct response to which of the following?

- (A) Annexation of Awadh
- (B) Partition of Bengal
- (C) Ilbert Bill controversy
- (D) Rowlatt Act



Correct Answer: (B) Partition of Bengal

Explanation:

The Swadeshi and Boycott Movement began in 1905 as a direct response to the Partition of Bengal. It involved the use of indigenous goods (Swadeshi) and the boycott of British goods to protest against the partition.

3 Which of the following was NOT a characteristic of the Extremist leaders?

- (A) Belief in immediate self-rule
- (B) Use of mass mobilisation
- (C) Support for moderate constitutional methods
- (D) Emphasis on Swadeshi and Boycott



Correct Answer: (C) Support for moderate constitutional methods

Explanation:

Extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal believed in immediate self-rule, mass mobilisation and the use of Swadeshi and Boycott. They criticised the moderate constitutional methods as being too slow and ineffective.

4 The Indian National Congress session at Surat in 1907 is remembered for:

- (A) Passing the resolution for Purna Swaraj
- (B) Adoption of the Swadeshi programme
- (C) Split between the Moderates and Extremists
- (D) Election of Dadabhai Naoroji as President



Correct Answer: (C) Split between the Moderates and Extremists

Explanation:

The Indian National Congress session at Surat in 1907 ended in a split between the Moderates and Extremists due to sharp differences over methods and goals of the nationalist movement.

5 Which of the following was a major reason for the annulment of the Partition of Bengal in 1911?

- (A) Lack of administrative feasibility
- (B) Sustained popular opposition and widespread protests
- (C) Pressure from the Muslim League
- (D) Demand from provincial governments



Correct Answer: (B) Sustained popular opposition and widespread protests

Explanation:

The sustained and widespread opposition to the partition, especially through the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement, made it politically difficult for the British to continue it. As a result, the Partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911.

6 The All-India Muslim League was founded in which year and at which place?

- (A) 1905, Calcutta
- (B) 1906, Dacca
- (C) 1906, Aligarh
- (D) 1907, Lucknow



Correct Answer: (B) 1906, Dacca

Explanation:

The All-India Muslim League was founded in December 1906 at Dacca (now Dhaka) with the support of the British government to represent and protect the political interests of Muslims in India.

7 Which of the following was introduced by the Indian Councils Act of 1909?

- (A) Diarchy
- (B) Separate electorates for Muslims
- (C) Abolition of the executive councils
- (D) Establishment of provincial autonomy



Correct Answer: (B) Separate electorates for Muslims

Explanation:

The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, introduced separate electorates for Muslims, increased Indian representation in legislative councils and allowed limited discussion on budgets.

8 The slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” was given by:

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Aurobindo Ghose
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal



Correct Answer: (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation:

The famous slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” was given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who emerged as a leading extremist leader during this period and strongly advocated for immediate self-rule.

9 Which of the following was NOT one of the main methods of the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Boycott of foreign goods
- (B) Promotion of indigenous industries
- (C) Mass burning of British cloth
- (D) Demand for separate electorates



Correct Answer: (D) Demand for separate electorates

Explanation:

The Swadeshi Movement focused on boycott of foreign goods, promotion of indigenous industries, use of Indian goods and mass public mobilisation. The demand for separate electorates was not a part of the Swadeshi Movement; it was introduced later in 1909.

10 Which of the following best describes the main reason for the split in the Indian National Congress at Surat in 1907?

- (A) Difference over the inclusion of Muslims in the Congress
- (B) Disagreement between Moderates and Extremists over methods and goals
- (C) Refusal to pass the Swadeshi resolution
- (D) Opposition to the British Reforms of 1909



Correct Answer: (B) Disagreement between Moderates and Extremists over methods and goals

Explanation:

The Surat session of the Indian National Congress in 1907 ended in a split due to fundamental differences between the Moderates (who favoured gradual reforms and constitutional methods) and the Extremists (who demanded immediate self-rule and mass mobilisation).

11 Which of the following was a key demand raised by the Extremist leaders of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Gradual constitutional reforms
- (B) Complete independence (Swaraj)
- (C) Expansion of legislative councils
- (D) Cooperation with the British government



Correct Answer: (B) Complete independence (Swaraj)

Explanation:

The Extremist leaders, such as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, demanded complete independence (Swaraj) for India and advocated for more aggressive methods like Swadeshi, Boycott and mass mobilisation.

12 Who among the following is associated with the slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it”?

- (A) Aurobindo Ghose
- (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) Bipin Chandra Pal



Correct Answer: (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation:

The slogan “Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it” was given by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who was a prominent leader of the Extremist group and advocated for complete independence through mass mobilisation.

13 Which of the following was one of the major methods used during the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Adoption of Western education
- (B) Boycott of British goods
- (C) Acceptance of British titles
- (D) Support for the Partition of Bengal



Correct Answer: (B) Boycott of British goods

Explanation:

Boycott of British goods was a major method of the Swadeshi Movement. People gave up foreign goods and promoted the use of indigenous goods as a form of protest against the Partition of Bengal.

14 The partition of Bengal in 1905 mainly divided Bengal into which of the following?

- (A) Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal
- (B) Bengal and Bihar
- (C) Bengal and Assam
- (D) Bengal and Orissa



Correct Answer: (A) Eastern Bengal and Western Bengal

Explanation:

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 divided Bengal into two provinces — Eastern Bengal and Assam (with a Muslim majority) and Western Bengal (with a Hindu majority). The division was justified on administrative grounds but widely seen as a “divide and rule” policy.

15 Who presided over the 1907 session of the Indian National Congress at Surat?

- (A) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (B) Rash Behari Ghosh
- (C) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak



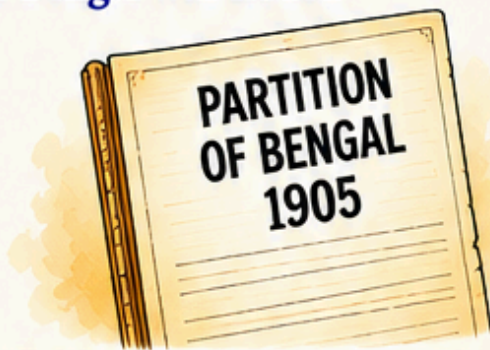
Correct Answer: (B) Rash Behari Ghosh

Explanation:

Rash Behari Ghosh presided over the 1907 session of the Indian National Congress at Surat. The session ended in a split between Moderates and Extremists due to differences over methods and goals.

16 The decree for the Partition of Bengal was issued in which year?

- (A) 1903
- (B) 1904
- (C) 1905
- (D) 1906



Correct Answer: (C) 1905

Explanation:

The formal decree for the Partition of Bengal was issued in **1905** by Lord Curzon. The partition came into effect on **16 October 1905**, leading to widespread opposition.

17 Which of the following was NOT a feature of the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Boycott of foreign goods
- (B) Promotion of indigenous industries
- (C) Emphasis on constitutional agitation only
- (D) National education



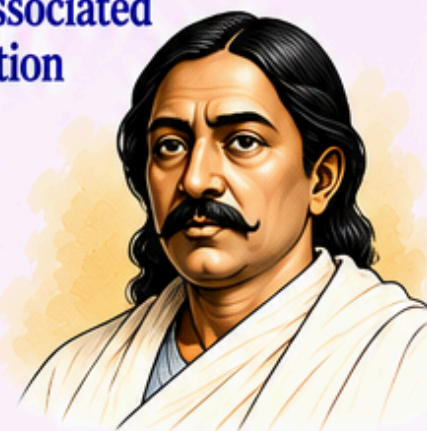
Correct Answer: (C) Emphasis on constitutional agitation only

Explanation:

The Swadeshi Movement involved boycott of foreign goods, promotion of indigenous industries, national education and mass mobilisation. It was not limited to constitutional agitation; it also used extra-constitutional methods like boycott and mass protests.

18 Which of the following leaders is associated with the concept of national education during the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Aurobindo Ghose
- (C) Surendranath Banerjee
- (D) Dadabhai Naoroji



Correct Answer: (B) Aurobindo Ghose

Explanation:

Aurobindo Ghose strongly supported the idea of national education during the Swadeshi Movement. He believed that education should promote national awakening and freedom from British cultural and intellectual influence.

19 Which of the following best describes the position of the Moderates towards the Partition of Bengal?

- (A) They fully supported the partition
- (B) They opposed the partition through constitutional and peaceful means
- (C) They remained neutral
- (D) They supported violent agitation



Correct Answer: (B) They opposed the partition through constitutional and peaceful means

Explanation:

The Moderates opposed the Partition of Bengal but adopted constitutional methods such as petitions, public meetings and resolutions. They believed in gradual reforms and remained within the framework of constitutional agitation.

20 Which of the following events marked a major setback for the unity of the Indian National Congress?

- (A) Partition of Bengal (1905)
- (B) Minto-Morley Reforms (1909)
- (C) Surat Split (1907)
- (D) Annulment of Partition (1911)



Correct Answer: (C) Surat Split (1907)

Explanation:

The Surat Split of 1907 marked a major setback for the unity of the Indian National Congress. It led to a formal split between the Moderates and Extremists due to differences over methods and goals of the nationalist movement.

21 Which of the following was a major centre of the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal?

- (A) Lahore
- (B) Surat
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Madras



Correct Answer: (C) Calcutta

Explanation:

Calcutta (now Kolkata) was a major centre of the Swadeshi Movement. The movement witnessed widespread participation in Bengal, with Calcutta emerging as an important hub for protests, meetings and promotion of indigenous goods.

22 Which of the following was an indigenous industry promoted during the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Jute mill under British control
- (B) Indian textile industry
- (C) British coal industry
- (D) Tea plantations owned by the British



Correct Answer: (B) Indian textile industry

Explanation:

The Swadeshi Movement promoted the use of indigenous goods, especially Indian textiles such as khadi and handloom products, to reduce dependence on British imports and encourage self-reliance.

23 Which of the following was a prominent Extremist leader during this period?

- (A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- (B) Surendranath Banerjee
- (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (D) Pherozeshah Mehta



Correct Answer: (C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the prominent Extremist leaders. He advocated for self-rule, mass mobilisation and more aggressive methods such as Swadeshi, Boycott and National education.

24 Which of the following was a feature of the Boycott Movement?

- (A) Acceptance of British goods
- (B) Use of foreign cloth
- (C) Picketing of foreign goods shops
- (D) Support for British industries



Correct Answer: (C) Picketing of foreign goods shops

Explanation:

The Boycott Movement involved refusal to buy British goods. People organised picketing outside shops selling foreign goods to discourage their use and to promote indigenous products.

25 The annulment of the Partition of Bengal was announced in which year and at which event?

- (A) 1905, Indian National Congress
- (B) 1909, Morley-Minto Reforms
- (C) 1911, Delhi Durbar
- (D) 1912, Imperial Legislative Council



Correct Answer: (C) 1911, Delhi Durbar

Explanation:

The annulment of the Partition of Bengal was announced by King George V at the Delhi Durbar in 1911. It was accompanied by the decision to shift the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi.

26 Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Partition of Bengal in 1905?

- (A) Lord Elgin
- (B) Lord Curzon
- (C) Lord Minto
- (D) Lord Hardinge



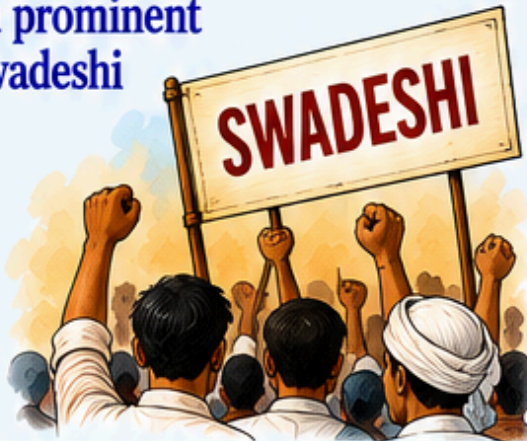
Correct Answer: (B) Lord Curzon

Explanation:

Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905. He ordered the Partition of Bengal in 1905, which was justified on administrative grounds but was widely seen as a policy to divide and weaken the growing nationalist sentiment.

27 Which of the following was a prominent form of protest during the Swadeshi Movement?

- (A) Civil disobedience
- (B) Boycott of British goods
- (C) Armed revolt
- (D) Non-cooperation



Correct Answer: (B) Boycott of British goods

Explanation:

Boycott of British goods was a major form of protest during the Swadeshi Movement. People gave up the use of foreign goods and promoted indigenous goods to oppose the Partition of Bengal.

28 Which of the following was an important platform for the spread of Swadeshi ideas?

- (A) Vande Mataram
- (B) Kesari
- (C) Amrita Bazar Patrika
- (D) All of the above



Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Explanation:

Vande Mataram (as a song and newspaper), Kesari (edited by Bal Gangadhar Tilak) and Amrita Bazar Patrika (edited by Sisir Kumar Ghosh) were important platforms that spread Swadeshi ideas and mobilised public opinion against the Partition of Bengal.

29 Which of the following was a characteristic feature of the Extremist leaders?

- (A) Moderate approach towards the British
- (B) Faith in petitions and prayers
- (C) Advocacy of self-reliance and mass mobilisation
- (D) Cooperation with the colonial government



Correct Answer: (C) Advocacy of self-reliance and mass mobilisation

Explanation:

The Extremist leaders emphasised self-reliance, mass mobilization, Swadeshi, Boycott and National education. They were more assertive and demanded immediate self-government, in contrast to the Moderates who relied on petitions and constitutional methods.

30 Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (A) Surat Split – 1905
- (B) Swadeshi Movement – 1906
- (C) Partition of Bengal – 1905
- (D) Annulment of Partition – 1909



Correct Answer: (C) Partition of Bengal – 1905

Explanation:

The Partition of Bengal was implemented in 1905. The Swadeshi Movement also began in 1905, the Surat Split occurred in 1907, and the Partition was annulled in 1911.



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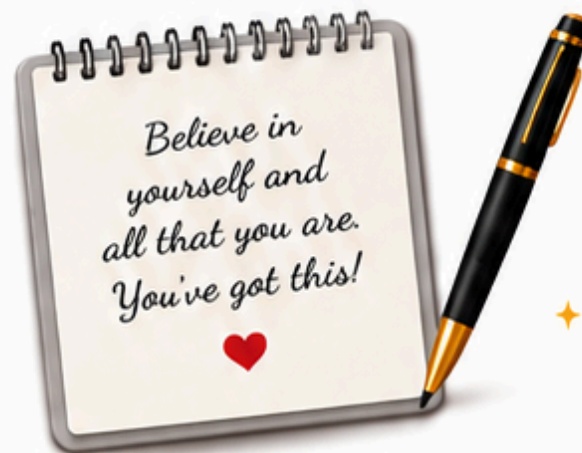
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