

Class: X

Tender Heart High School

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Ch.3 First Phase of the

15.7.24

Subject: History and civics Indian National Movement Ms. Rameet

Good Morning Students.

This lesson is of Class X for the Subject of History and civics. This lesson is being submitted to you on 26.04.21. All the students now please open page number 36 of your text book.

The history of the National Movement can be divided into three phases. The first phase lasted from 1885 to 1905, the second phase lasted from 1905 to 1919 and the third phase lasted from 1919 to 1947.

The Early Nationalists:-

The early national leaders who dominated the Congress policies during the first phase of the national movement were called 'Moderates' or 'Early Nationalists'. So this period is known as the 'Moderate Phase'. The leadership was in the hands of educated middle class professionals like lawyers, teachers and officials who got inspiration from western ideas and thoughts. It was made up of people like Dadabhai Naoroji, Justice M.G. Ranade, Sir Pherozshah Mehta, R.C. Dutt, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Beliefs of the Early Nationalists:-

1. They had faith in the honesty, integrity, justice and fair decisions of the British.
2. They believed that the British would help India in governing as per the Western standards.

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3. They hoped that the British would slowly grant 'Home Rule' to the Indians and trusted British government, organisations and their promises.
4. They believed that the social and economic backwardness was the chief reason to the growth and development of India and not the Britishers.
5. They looked towards Britishers for inspiration and guidance.
6. They believed that only by putting their problems and demands Britishers would do justice.

Demands of The Early Nationalists:-

The main demands of the Early Nationalists were:-

1. Constitutional Reforms:-

The Early Nationalists wanted more say in the government. They wanted to get freedom slowly. They made the following demands.

1. Indian Council should be abolished.
2. To Expand Legislative Council and Legislative Assemblies at the Centre and in the Provinces.
3. They wanted control over financial matters. They said 'No taxation without representation' which means Indians would pay taxes only when they have say in the government.
4. To appoint Indians in local bodies, Chambers of Commerce,

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Universities, etc.

5. They wanted British to establish self-government in India as in Canada and Australia.
6. They demanded direct elections and a larger share for the Indians in the Legislative Council.
7. Executive and Judiciary should be separated.

Before we go any further, children its Question time. Please write the answers in your note-book.

- Q1. Name any two prominent Early Nationalists leaders.
- Q2. State two Constitutional reforms demanded by the Early Nationalists.
- Q3. What was the basic belief of the Moderates regarding the British government?
- Q4. Define Moderates.
- Q5. State any two Economic reforms of the Early Nationalists.

2. Economic Reforms:-

1. They demanded reduction of heavy Land revenue and protection of the peasants against the demands of the Zamindars.
2. To reduce expenditure on the army and the money saved should be used on Welfare activities.
3. Agricultural banks should be established to give

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Loans to the farmers.

4. To make enquiry into India's growing poverty and famines.

5. Britishers should develop Banks, Irrigation, Health and medical facilities for the Indians.

6. To develop Industries and transportation and Communication system.

3. Administrative Demands:-

1. Indians should be given high jobs.

2. To hold Indian civil service examinations in England and India.

3. Executive and Judicial functions should be Separated.

4. The powers of the local bodies should be increased.

5. The Arms Act and Licence Act should be changed.

6. Indians should be given more jobs in administrative services.

7. Primary education should be made Compulsory.

8. The Police system should be improved.

4. Defence of Civil Rights:-

1. The Early Nationalists were against the suppression of freedom of speech and expression.

2. They demanded the right to assemble and form associations.

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3. They wanted freedom of the Press.
4. They demanded Right to circulate leaflets and pamphlets; and wanted changes in the Vernacular Press Act.

Methods of the Early Nationalists.

The Early Nationalists believed in Constitutional methods. In this they included discussions, processions, speeches, peaceful propaganda through press, sending representatives to the British government to put India's problems and demands and passing resolutions. The methods used by the Early Nationalists were

1. They conducted meetings and collected demands
2. They used Press to criticise government policies.
3. The Early Nationalists sent petitions and memorandums to the British
4. Petitions, Prayers and Protests the three P's were fully used by the Nationalists.
5. They sent Indian representatives to Britain to put India's problems and demands.

Achievements of The Early Nationalists.

1. They created the feeling of one nation among people.
2. They educated the Indians and created political consciousness among them.
3. The Early Nationalists gave training to the people

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in political and administrative work.

4. They showed the true nature of Britishers.

5. Due to their efforts the Britishers introduce certain reforms like :-

(i) Appointment of a Public Service Commission.

(ii) Holding of I.C.S. Examination in London and in India.

(iii) Appointment of the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure.

Criticism of the Early Nationalists:-

1. The methods used by the Early Nationalists were not enough to get freedom.

2. They depended on the generosity of the British instead of depending on their own strength.

3. They failed to understand that Britishers were using India to make wealth.

4. They failed to get the support of the common man.

Official Attitude Towards The Congress.

In the beginning the Government adopted a favourable attitude towards the Congress and considered its leaders as friends. But as the demands of the Congress started increasing the British attitude changed. The British followed the policy of divide and rule to make the Congress weak.