

Effect Of Banga Bhang And Swadeshi Movement in 1905

- Amar sonar bangla song was composed by R N THAKUR in 1905 now its national song of Bangladesh 1971
- During this period Eastern part bengali muslim supported banga bhang & Nawab Salimullah initiated to form all India muslim league at Dhaka 1906. Head office at Lucknow.
- Salimullah began his career in government service in 1893 as Deputy Magistrate, a position he held until he departed in 1895 to start his business in Mymensingh. In 1901 he inherited the position as the head of the [Dhaka Nawab Family](#) .
- In culcutta session 1906 Dadabhai Naoroji declare **Swaraj** (self govt.), Boycott of British goods to promote Indian products.
- In Bombay session 1915 by Satyendra pd sinha modified the INC constitution and extremists group included
- The Partition Of Bengal Created Stronger Nationalism & CONGRESS gain the support of common people .

Revolutionary movements

- First attack at PUNE due to **Plague and W C Rand was killed**
- The government set up a Special Plague Committee in March that year to handle the menace and control the spread of the disease. It was chaired by an Indian Civil Service (ICS) officer W. C. Rand
- The Chapekar brothers **Damodar Hari, Balkrishna Hari and Vasudeo Hari** planned to assassinate Rand against whom there was a lot of hatred among the local population
- In 1896, the dreaded disease of plague had struck Pune and by early 1897, the disease had spread critically. In February 1897 alone, there were 657 deaths reportedly due to plague. About half of the city's population had left it.
- On 22nd June 1897, the British monarch Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations were being held at Pune. The brothers expected all government officers to arrive for the function

1905 Indian Home rule society formed in London by Syamji krishna Varma (**father of revolutionary**)

- Anushilan samiti and jugantar group
- **This samiti was initiated by three youth group and a fitness club in 1902**
- 1st was founded by Satish ch Basu and barister Pramatha Mitra 2nd was Saral devi 3rd was Aurobindo ghose
- During Banga bhanga , this group popularised , DHAKA Anushilan samity was lead by Pulin behari Das
- **Ghadar Party (1913):** Formed by Lala Haradayaal with immigrants in the United States, aimed at overthrowing British rule in India.

Anushilan samity



Gadar party



afian coaching

➤ The Samiti was involved in a number of noted incidents of revolutionary attacks against British interests and administration in India, including [early attempts](#) to assassinate [British Raj](#) officials. These were followed by the [1912 attempt](#) on the life of the Viceroy of India, led by [Rash Behari Bose](#) and [Basanta Kumar Biswas](#), and the [Seditious conspiracy](#) during World War I, led by [Jatindranath Mukherjee](#).

The organisation moved away from its philosophy of violence in the 1920s due to the influence of the [Indian National Congress](#) and the [Gandhian non-violent movement](#).

A section of the group, notably those associated with [Sachindranath Sanyal](#), remained active in the revolutionary movement, founding the [Hindustan Republican Association](#) in north India.

A number of Congress leaders from Bengal, especially [Subhash Chandra Bose](#), were accused by the British Government of having links with the organisation during this time.

The Samiti's violent and radical philosophy revived in the 1930s, when it was involved in the [Kakori conspiracy](#), the [Chittagong armoury raid](#), and other actions against the administration in British-occupied India.

Because of this culcutta police established special branch to takle their activity

Khudi ram Bose 6 Prafulla chaki

- Khudiram Bose was born on 3 December 1889
- In 1902 and 1903, [Sri Aurobindo](#) and [Sister Nivedita](#) visited Midnapore. They held a series of public lectures and private session with the existing revolutionary groups for freedom. Khudiram, a teenager, was an active participant in the discussions about the revolution.
- Apparently, he joined [Anushilan Samiti](#), and came into contact with the network of [Barindra Kumar Ghosh](#) of Calcutta. He became a volunteer at the age of 15, and was arrested for distributing pamphlets against the [British rule in India](#)
- At the young age of 16, Khudiram took part in planting **bombs** near the police stations and targeted government official.



Khudiram, along with Prafulla Chaki, attempted to assassinate a **British judge, Magistrate Douglas Kingsford**, at muzaffarpur

Prafulla chaki



- On 30 April 1908, Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki threw a bomb on the carriage of the Chief Presidency Magistrate Douglas Kingsford of Calcutta in Muzaffarpur district in present-day Bihar. It resulted in the killing of 2 women who were aboard the carriage. While Khudiram Bose was arrested Prafulla Chaki committed suicide.
- **Kingsford, during his previous tenure** as the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, was unpopular for passing harsh and cruel sentences on young political workers of Bengal. He was also noted for inflicting corporal punishments on such workers. This led to the planning of his murder, and Chaki and Bose were selected and sent to Muzaffarpur to execute this task. Prafulla took the fake name Dinesh Chandra Ray in this operation
- . He was **expelled from [Rangpur Zilla School](#)** in Class 9 for taking part in a students' demonstration that violated East Bengal law. He then joined Rangpur National School where he came in contact with revolutionaries and became a believer and practitioner of revolutionary philosophies. **He loved horse riding and swimming. As an athlete, he was a renowned wrestler, lathikhalowar (stick-fighter).**

Nandalal Banerjee, a police officer travelling in the same compartment grew suspicious of Prafulla and attempted to arrest him on the Mokama railway station platform. But Prafulla committed suicide by shooting himself using his own revolver. His head was severed from his body and sent to Kolkata to be identified by Khudiram who unfortunately got captured. Following this incident, inspector **Nandalal** was assassinated by two young revolutionaries, **[Srishh Pal](#) and [Ranen Ganguly](#)**

- **Komagata Maru Incident (1914):**

- A ship carrying Indian immigrants was denied entry into Canada.
- Many of the passengers were political activists, and the incident fueled anti-British sentiments. As the ship landed in Hubly on 26 sept 1914 **BAJBAJ** dockyard was searched by British police and they open firing to the people on board killing 18 and injured 25 .

- **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA):**

- **Formation (1924):** Formed by **Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh,** and others.
- **Objective:** Achieve complete independence through revolutionary means.
- **Activities:** Carried out acts of violence against British officials, including the Kakori train robbery in 1925.

- **Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA):**

- Formed after the merger of HRA and the Hindustan Seva Dal in 1928.
- Leaders included Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru.
- Advocated for the overthrow of British rule and the establishment of a socialist republic.

George 5th

- In 1910, **King Edward VII** had died, and his son **George V** ascended to the throne. He and Queen Mary were crowned at Westminster Abbey on June 22, 1911.
- Five months after the fact, the imperial couple went to India to go to the Delhi Durbar, a function broadcasting them as **sovereign and ruler of India**.
- The Durbar was a lavish gathering of around 250,000 individuals. The ruling princes and nobility and thousands more came to pay deference to the English lord and sovereign.
- At this , he declared that the capital of India would be moved from Calcutta to Delhi and Odisha is now a state .
- Congress party proposal of Banga bhang withdraw accepted , so party requested Rabindra nath to write some thing for the King , he song it in Calcutta session on 11 December 1911.
- Later it was song in front of George 5TH and the news paper in England Print it ,
- Jana gana man song , The first stanza of the song *Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata* was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.