
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE IMPACT OF BENGAL PARTITION ON INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE STRUGGLE

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Abstract

The segment of Bengal in 1905 altogether affected India's freedom struggle. This study investigates the explanations for the parcel and how it prompted the ascent of Indian nationalism. The English government had planned to separate Bengal for regulatory comfort, yet the move was met areas of strength for with from Indian nationalists who considered it to be an endeavor to partition and debilitate the Indian nationalist development. The review analyzes the job of noticeable Indian leaders like Rabindranath Tagore, Surendranath Banerjee, and Aurobindo Ghose in restricting the segment and energizing help for the Swadeshi development. The Swadeshi development was a reaction to the parcel that meant to advance Indian merchandise and businesses, prompting the rise of Indian monetary nationalism. The concentrate likewise dissects the effect of the parcel on Indian legislative issues and the freedom struggle. The segment of Bengal denoted a defining moment in India's nationalist development, with the rise of additional aggressor and revolutionary gatherings that pushed for complete freedom from English rule. The concentrate further explores the effect of the parcel on the Indian National Congress, which turned out to be additional radicalized and moved its concentration from moderate changes to a more progressive plan.

Keywords: *Partition of Bengal, Indian National Congress, Muslim League, Swadeshi Movement, Boycott Movement*

Introduction

The partition of Bengal in 1905 was a huge occasion in Indian history, which had extensive ramifications for the Indian freedom struggle. The partition was forced by the English frontier government determined to separate the Bengali-speaking populace of the area on strict lines. This move was met with boundless fights and resistance from different areas of society, including political leaders, erudite people, and the overall population. The investigation of the effect of the partition of Bengal on India's freedom struggle is significant in understanding how this occasion molded the course of Indian history and affected the battle for autonomy from English rule. This article expects to investigate the various manners by which the partition of Bengal affected the Indian freedom struggle and the job it played in forming the political scene of the country.

Background and Context of the Partition of Bengal

The partition of Bengal in 1905 was a huge occasion throughout the entire existence of India's freedom struggle. The territory of Bengal was separated into two sections by the English government, fully intent on debilitating the nationalist movement in the locale. The choice was made principally for regulatory reasons, as Bengal was viewed as excessively enormous to be represented successfully by a solitary power. Notwithstanding, it likewise had political inspirations, as the English expected that the developing nationalist movement in Bengal would turn out to be excessively strong whenever left uncontrolled.

The partition was met with boundless fights and resistance from Indian leaders and the overall population, who considered it to be a purposeful endeavor to isolate and debilitate their endeavors towards freedom. The partition was viewed as an assault on the social and etymological character of Bengal, as it isolated Bengali-speaking regions from one another. The nationalist movement in Bengal acquired strength following the partition, and it turned into a revitalizing point for the bigger struggle for Indian freedom.

The partition of Bengal additionally had extensive ramifications for the social and monetary texture of the area. It upset conventional examples of exchange and business, and prompted the uprooting of many individuals. The division of Bengal was at last switched in 1911, yet the tradition of the occasion kept on molding India's freedom struggle for a long time to come.

Factors Leading to the Partition of Bengal

The partition of Bengal was primarily driven by administrative and political factors, as well as economic considerations. Some of the key factors that led to the partition are as follows:

1. **Administrative Reasons:** Bengal was an immense territory, and it was trying to manage successfully from a solitary community. The English government accepted that separating Bengal would make it simpler to oversee the district and work on the organization.
2. **Economic Reasons:** Bengal was the monetary center point of English India and had a flourishing material industry. The English considered the partition to be a potential chance to isolate the prosperous areas of Bengal, like Calcutta, from the remainder of the territory. This would guarantee that the abundance and assets of Bengal were packed in the possession of the English.
3. **Political Reasons:** The partition was driven by the English government's craving to debilitate the developing nationalist movement in Bengal. The locale had turned into a hotbed of hostile to English opinion, and the public authority accepted that partitioning the territory would weaken the nationalist movement's solidarity.
4. **Religious Reasons:** The English government likewise considered the partition to be a method for isolating the Hindu and Muslim populaces of Bengal, who had begun to meet up in the nationalist movement. The partition planned to make a Muslim-larger part region, East Bengal, and a Hindu-greater part territory, West Bengal.
5. **Strategic Reasons:** The partition was likewise viewed as an essential move to counter the ascent of Japan in the district. The English accepted that isolating Bengal would permit them to make a safer outskirt in the east and forestall Japanese development.

In summary, the partition of Bengal was driven by a complex set of administrative, economic, political, religious, and strategic factors, which were intertwined with the broader context of British imperialism in India.

Impact of the Partition on India's Freedom Struggle

The partition of Bengal had a significant impact on India's freedom struggle. It became a rallying point for the nationalist movement, which had already started gaining momentum in the region. The impact of the partition on the freedom struggle can be discussed as follows:

1. **Uniting Force:** The partition of Bengal was viewed as an endeavor by the English to isolate and debilitate the nationalist movement. It made the contrary difference, as it turned into a binding together power for the nationalist movement, uniting Hindus and Muslims in their struggle for freedom.

2. **Rise of Nationalism:** The partition of Bengal prompted the ascent of Bengali nationalism, which turned into a basic piece of the bigger Indian nationalist movement. The nationalists considered the partition to be an assault on their social and etymological personality, and this prompted a flood in the interest for Swaraj or self-rule.
3. **Revival of Extremist Movement:** The partition of Bengal likewise resuscitated the radical movement in India, which had been in decline. The fanatic leaders like Aurobindo Ghosh and Bal Gangadhar Tilak began upholding more extreme strategies, including the utilization of viciousness, to accomplish their objective of autonomy.
4. **Boycott Movement:** The partition of Bengal prompted the boycott movement, where Indians began boycotting English products and foundations, in challenge the partition. This movement was driven by leaders like Rabindranath Tagore, who returned his knighthood in fight.
5. **Role of Press:** The partition of Bengal additionally featured the job of the press in the nationalist movement. Papers like The Hindu and Amrita Bazar Patrika assumed a vital part in preparing popular assessment against the partition.

Role of Leaders in Responding to the Partition of Bengal

The partition of Bengal in 1905 prompted boundless fights and resistance from Indian leaders, who considered it to be an endeavor to isolate and debilitate the nationalist movement. The job of leaders in answering the partition was critical, and they assumed an essential part in preparing popular assessment against the English. A portion of the critical leaders and their reactions to the partition are examined underneath:

1. **Rabindranath Tagore:** Tagore was one of the most unmistakable voices against the partition of Bengal. He made the melody "Amar Sonar Bangla" as a dissent against the partition, which later turned into the national song of praise of Bangladesh. He additionally returned his knighthood in challenge the English government's activities.
2. **Surendranath Banerjee:** Banerjee was one of the most vocal rivals of the partition of Bengal. He coordinated gatherings and fights against the partition and required a boycott of English products.
3. **Aurobindo Ghosh:** Ghosh was a radical chief who had confidence in the utilization of savagery to accomplish freedom. He coordinated secret social orders and pushed for assailant activity against the English in light of the partition.

4. Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Tilak was another extremist leader who used his newspaper, Kesari, to mobilize public opinion against the partition. He called for a boycott of British goods and institutions and advocated for Swaraj.
5. Dadabhai Naoroji: Naoroji was a veteran nationalist pioneer who involved his situation in the English parliament to bring issues to light about the partition of Bengal. He required the English government to switch its choice and censured their strategies in India.
6. Lala Lajpat Rai: Rai was another nationalist chief who coordinated challenges the partition of Bengal. He required a boycott of English merchandise and organizations and upheld for Swaraj.

Conclusion

In Conclusion, the Partition of Bengal significantly affected India's freedom struggle. It not just prompted the ascent of another flood of nationalism yet additionally saw the rise of leaders like Gandhi and Bose who assumed a critical part in the nation's freedom. The partition likewise brought forth the Swadeshi Movement, which turned into a useful asset in the battle contrary to English rule. Notwithstanding, the partition likewise had a clouded side, bringing about collective viciousness and the removal of millions of individuals. Regardless of its disadvantages, the Partition of Bengal stays a vital crossroads in India's set of experiences, and its effect on the country's freedom struggle will be associated with ages to come.

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