

# Freedom Struggle

Explain the major contributions of extremist and revolutionaries in India's struggle for Independence.

The moderate policies of the early Congress disillusioned many of its young leaders known as neo-nationalists / extremists. The writings of early nationalist leaders had exposed the true nature of British rule in India like Ranade's essay on Indian Economy (1898), Dadabhai Naoroji Poverty and Un-British rule in India (1901).

## Legislative Achievements by extremists:

1. Public Service Commission 1886:

✓ The efforts of extremist like Lala Lajpat Rai, Aurobindo Ghosh in legislature lead to Sir Charles Aitchison Commission 1886.

2. Thus it recommended minimum and maximum age limits fixed at 19 years and 23 years

3. They achieved the provincial services exam that exclusively Indians in India.

2. Financial legislature achievements:

1. The extremist like Rande and R.C. Dutt efforts lead to the appointment of

## Welby Commission on Indian expenditure (1895)

2. The Indian Council Act 1892 that gave powers of budget discussions and financial implications to elected local bodies.

## Destabilising British by Revolutionaries:

1. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal through Hindustan Republican Association voiced nationalisation of railways, roadways, large industries like ship, steel etc.
2. This resulted in Kakori Robbery (1925) that destabilised finance and also subsequent Conspiracy case led to destabilised British.

## Nationalism enthusiasm by Revolutionaries:

1. Dange, 1st ever Communist journal 'Socialist', Mesrut Conspiracy case led to the nationalism in Indians.
2. Further assembly bombing at CLA for Public Safety Bill (1928), Trade disputes act propagated nationalist movement and ideology.

The lasting efforts by extremists in collaboration with moderates led to the awakening of nationalist movement in the initial 20<sup>th</sup> century and contributed fill Indian Independence 1947.