INTRODUCTION

The Indian National Movement is a subject of fascinating study. It is a unique phenomenon of modern India which influenced the contemporary world by the magnitude of its dimensions its ideological concepts and the validity of its currents of thought and by the ramifications of its complex nature. The philosophy sustaining the movement had world-wide repercussions and succeeded in stimulating and arousing popular movements and uprisings world-wide. India took a lead in infusing vigour and dynamism into the movements of self-realisation and self-determination of all the depressed humanity subjected to colonial domination and spoliation. India national leadership was acclaimed with grateful appreciation and emulation by kindred suffering people in Afro-Asian and Latin American Countries. Such was global impact of the Indian National endeavour.

The saga of India's national struggle is heroic inspiring, didactic and exhilarating. It was a mass movement which attracted millions of people of all classes adhering to different ideologies united under one banner, directed against the mighty colonial rule.

The National Movement is a unique phenomenon of modern India. Its origins go back to the discontent generated by the economic, political and administrative policies of the colonial government in India. The long-drawn struggle which culminated in the attainment of independence in 1947 is divided into well-demarcated phases.
The latter half of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th Century witnessed the challenge flung by a number of Indian Powers attempting to throw off the yoke of British rule. But due to lack of unity among the Indian powers the British consolidated their powers in India and the Indian ruling chiefs were eliminated one after another.

Moreover, a series of trebles and peasant revolts, uprisings and discontent were generated and endured against the colonial establishment in different parts of the country which formed a background and it culminated in the great out break of 1857.

The next phase of the movement is marked by the influence of western education and ideas. The people who received their education in western countries came to know about the democratic system of the government in Britain, France and other Western countries and sought to set up likewise institution in India. While discussing the national movement, the role of press and literature specially the vernacular literature can not be glossed over. It propagated the patriotic and nationalist sentiments among the Indian. All these developments culminated to give rise to an all India organize concerted efforts ultimately leading to the formation of the Indian National Congress which was on firm ground to become the most tangible manifestation of national will and determination.

The Congress used its platform and declared the use of Swadeshi goods and boycott of foreign goods, which continued till the India became independent. It affected the British economy
tremendously. By 1930 the general imports were reduced to 1/3 to 1/4 and sixteen British-owned cloth Mills were closed.

The Political goal of the Congress was Purna Swaraj (Complete independence). Besides the radical Nationalists, there were the Extremists who aimed at the emancipation of the motherland from the foreign rule through revolutionary methods. For this purpose many secret Organizations were formed all over the country. The Government passed many Ordinances to crush nationalist demands.

The Muslims too could not remain aloof from the national mainstream, not withstanding their peculiar problem. The foundation of the All India Muslim League was an outcome of the Muslim political activities in India. The emergence of the Muslim Political Organisation played a vital role in the development of Muslim Politics in India. The purpose of this Organisation was to safeguard the Muslim's interests and established her own identity without interfering in the Congress activities. It is very difficult, for the historians to determine who will be held responsible for the partition of India, whether the Congress, or the Muslim League or Hindu Mahasabha or all of them cumulatively? The most important phase in the history of the national movement starts with the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the national politics. He evolved a new technique and formed new Weapons to fight the mighty British imperialists. He got this technique of Satyagraha, non-cooperation, non-violent struggle and implemented it in the Indian Politics. Finally he was crowned
The present research study has been directed to evaluation and the examination of the role played by the people of Bihar in the National Movement. The period under study, "National Movement in Bihar: Khilafat to Civil Disobedience, 1919-31", constitutes a phase of great significance, full of wider possibilities, sense of direction and fullness and fruition vital to the rapid progress of the movement through definite channel and renewed vigour. The ideas that guided the Khilafat and non-cooperation movements exercised tremendous and constructive influence on the national struggle for freedom. The Universality, fraternisation, anti-colonial spirit, the ethos of self-realisation and self-growth and radicalisation of the movement lend a unique character to the grandiose effort. General mass support added new outlook and dimension to the national movement and equipped it with new arsenal of weaponry and the fighting potential. All this turned the movement into a surging sea of turbulent nationalism storming the citadel of British imperialism in India.

During this period both the major communities united against a common enemy and started many anti-British facets of the movement aiming to oust them from India under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Many political movement started at this time under the leadership of Gandhi chiefly: the Champaran Satyagraha, Rowlatt Act agitation, Khilafat and non-cooperation, boycott of the Simon Commission, and Civil Disobedience movement, etc. Together with
Hindu-Muslim unity, there were outburst of communal dissension among them on the political question which led to the violence, riots and resulted in agreement and disagreement between the Congress and the Muslim League.

But the situation in Bihar was quite different from other places in India. For them the Congress and the Muslim League were the two facets of the same coin. The historians stand confused and bewildered over the question as to whether the Muslims of Bihar belong to the fold of the Congress or the Muslim League. Strangely enough—many of the Muslims of Bihar were the active members of the Congress on the one hand and on the other hand Members of the Muslim League.

In Bihar the Muslim elite Mazharul Haq, Ali Imam, Hasan Imam, Syed Muhammad Fakhruddin, Syed Sharafuddin joined hands with Sachchidanand Sinha, Mahesh Narayan, Braj Kishore Prasad, Anugraha Narayan Sinha and other to achieve freedom from British role.

The period from Khilafat to Civil Disobedience is a very significant and formative phase of national movement with reference to Bihar. This regional study of the glorious and heroic struggle of the people of Bihar towards the national movement comprehending the whole of India. It constitutes an inseparable segment of its entirety and the role of local and micro-elements in making of the totality of its principles and progress and its distinctive role and character in specified regions.
Bihar had tremendously contributed to the facets and phases of the National Movement in its chequered history of progress, stress and strains and persistent march forward despite repression and oppressive measures of an aggressive and formidable imperialism. The Non-cooperation and the civil disobedience are two imperishable landmarks in the course of the movement which focus attention on sundry factors and circumstances shaping numerous trends and facts, movements and ideologies that led to the sequence of causation and effect in the course of the self expression, self-determination and self-attainment of glorious and great nation.

In the present research work an emphasis has been made on the basic and main trends of the political behaviour of the people of Bihar towards the national movement. At the same time an attempt has been made to discuss the growth of communalism, social tension and civil disorder in Bihar, and its impacts on the national movement.

The present work has been divided and studied under the following heads:

The chapter one deals with the role of modern education, press and literature especially vernacular literature in the creation of modern political awakening in Bihar. It was accompanied by a series of political events leading to the liberation of India from British rule. The western education and press brought about the far-reaching changes in the polity,
society, economy of the province. Many societies were formed to awaken the people about their rights and duties towards the nation.

The second chapter contains a detailed study of the foundation of the Indian National Congress and its impacts on Bihar. It also deals with foundation of Bihar Provincial Congress Committee. But emphasis has been made on the Muslim participation in the Congress. In spite of many attempts by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan that Muslims should not join the Congress, the Congress got unprecedented support from Bihar, and the separatist ideas could not make a dent in Bihar. In Bihar a common endeavour and joint front-forged by the Hindu and Muslim elites to secure the separation of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal in 1912. This joint front found far-reaching effect in the successive year in the struggle against British imperialism.

The third chapter contains Pan-Islamic and Khilafat movements in context of Bihar. An effort has been made to focus attention on the role of Muslim leaders of Bihar, especially the role of Mazharaul Haq and other leaders in the World War I, and its impact on Turkey, a Muslim country, at the end of the War. An attempt has also been made to discuss the Turkish Peace Terms, the Khilafat institution, and the position of Khalifa in the Muslim World. This movement attracted Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders. Mahatma Gandhi took over the leadership and got an atmosphere to unite the two great communities of India, the Hindus and the Muslims, united together to fight against
British Imperialism.

The fourth chapter discusses Satyagraha and Non-cooperation Movement in Bihar. In this chapter, Rowlatt Act, Jalianwala Bagh incident, and an attempt have been made to discuss the new technique of Mahatma Gandhi, the Non-cooperation, Non-violent against British Role in India. Discussion has also been made on the withdrawal of non-cooperation movement and the creation of Swarajist Party. In all these movements, the people of Bihar actively participated and they implemented the decision of the Congress in Bihar immediately. In this period, the people of Bihar showed unprecedented fraternisation in the field of political activities.

The fifth chapter deals with various political activities in Bihar from 1925-1929. In this chapter, a comparative study has been made on the Simon Commission Report and the Nehru Report. On the arrival of Simon Commission in Bihar, there were clear-cut divisions among the people, one group keeping the nationalist view boycotted the Commission while the other group consisting of both, Hindus and Muslims, cooperated with the Commission. This chapter also deals with the Muslim response towards the Nehru Report.

The sixth chapter presents a comprehensive account of Civil Disobedience Movement in Bihar. A detailed study has been made on the vernacular newspaper, press, and literature which were propagating nationalist views. These were declared proscribed literature, and their press were banned under the Press Act. This Chapter
also deals political and economic consequences of the movement. The women participation in the movement has also been discussed. An argument has been made to analyze the response of Muslims in Bihar in the Civil Disobedience Movement to refute erroneous views to the effect that Muslims generally refrained from the civil disobedience.

The present work is based on a thorough examination of proceedings of the Home Department, Original records from Bihar State Archives, Newspapers, Report on vernacular newspaper. Intelligence report and other published works. Efforts have been made on the basis of vernacular journals, newspapers, Govt. records, confidential files, to analyze the main trends and response of the people of Bihar in the national movement during the period under study and examine the etc. In each chapter efforts have been made to characterise the role of people of Bihar in the national movement.