

Indian National Congress, 1920

A Quest for Independence



Prep Packet by Suvan Akula and Henry Bloss

Chairs: Benjamin Pollak and Suhaan Akula

Crisis Director: Henry Bloss

Committee Information

Zoom

Central debate will take place over Zoom. While speaking, it is expected that you keep your camera on, unless your internet connection does not allow it. While not speaking, it is expected that you remain muted. Chairs will make use of the “React” features of Zoom to come to a vote. Moderated caucuses will take place much in the same way as in person caucus would: the chair picks each speaker, who will be allowed to speak for a set duration. Unmoderated caucuses will be facilitated using the breakout room feature. The chair will open breakout rooms for all attendees. They will be allowed to enter and leave the rooms as they choose, before the unmoderated caucus elapses. Points and motions should be brought to the floor using the “Raise hand” feature. In place of passing notes, the Zoom private messaging system will be used. Please keep all messages respectful and committee focused. Zoom links to each committee will be shared on the day of the conference.

Discord

Crisis notes and directive submissions will be handled via Discord. Each committee will have a server on Discord they will have access to. Within the server, the delegate is expected to keep their name as their position, for ease of communication. There will be a committee wide chat, where committee wide information such as crisis updates and new directives can be shared. Crisis Notes will be sent via DM to your crisis team (an individual contact will be assigned to you). Links to each server will be shared on the day of the conference.

Directives and Resolutions

Directives and resolutions will be written on Google Docs. Delegates may share the link to these documents, for the purposes of sponsoring, signing, and writing them. Once a document receives the required number of signatures and is linked in the Discord chat, a motion to present the directive may be passed, at which time the chair will share their screen and open the document.

Position Papers

Please email your position papers to brewstermun@gmail.com by the time opening ceremonies start. In order to receive an award you must submit a paper. We will also be awarding a separate position paper award. These papers should be no longer than a single page.

Parliamentary Procedures:

The committee will run on extended Moderated Caucus: the default shall be a Moderated Caucus with one minute speaking times. The chair will recognize delegates wishing to speak, and motions will be entertained after each speech has elapsed. For procedural matters, a simple majority of 50% + 1 will be required and each delegate must vote either in favor or against, no abstentions will be entertained. No pre-set time limits on speeches are established; this determination, as well as any other particulars of procedure, is left to the discretion of the committee or the chair, as appropriate. The chair shall have final authority on all procedural questions, and will occasionally entertain appeals.

Language and Attire | The working and official language of the committee shall be English. All delegates are expected to wear Western Business Attire.

Unmoderated Caucus | The committee may choose to move into unmoderated caucus for a certain length of time, in which delegates may move freely about the room and speak to each other without direction from the Chair. However, it will be at the Chair's discretion to prohibit unmoderated caucus at certain times during committee.

Point of Order | A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker, and can be raised when the delegate believes the rules of procedure have been violated. The chair will stop the proceedings of the committee and ask the delegate to provide warranted arguments as to which rules of procedure has been violated.

Point of Personal Privilege | A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate's ability to participate in debate is impaired for any physical or logistical reason (for instance, if the speaker is not audible). This point may interrupt a speech, and the dais will immediately try to resolve the difficulty.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry | This point may be raised by a delegate who wishes to clarify any rule of procedure with the Chair. It may not interrupt a speaker, and a delegate rising to this point may not make any substantive statements or arguments.

Point of Information | As the name suggests, this point may be raised by a delegate to bring substantive information to the notice. It may not interrupt a speaker, and must contain only a statement of some new fact that may have relevance to debate. Arguments and analyses may not be made by delegates rising to this point. A point of information may also be used to ask questions of a speaker on the general speakers list.

Motions | Motions control the flow of debate. A delegate may raise a motion when the chair opens the floor for points or motions. Motion require a vote to pass. Procedural motions, unless mentioned otherwise, require a simple majority to pass.

Motion for Moderated Caucus | This motion begins a moderated caucus, and must specify the topic, the time per speaker, and the total time for the proposed caucus.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus | This motion moves the committee into unmoderated caucus, during which lobbying and drafting of resolutions may take place. It must specify the duration of the caucus.

Motion to Suspend Debate | This motion suspends debate for a stipulated amount of time. **Motion to Adjourn** | This motion brings the committee's deliberation to an end, and is only admissible when suggested by the Chair.

Motion to Introduce Documents | A successful motion to introduce essentially puts the document on the floor to be debated by the committee. The sponsor of the document will be asked to read the document and then, if deemed appropriate, the Chair will entertain a moderated caucus on the topic.

Motion to Divide the Question | This motion may be moved by a delegate to split a document into its component clauses for the purpose of voting. This may be done when a delegate feels that there is significant support for some clauses of the document, but not for the complete document.

Motion for a Roll Call Vote | A delegate may move to have the vote conducted in alphabetical order.

Motion for Speakers For and Against | If it would help the proceedings of the committee, a delegate may motion for speakers for and against a document.

Amendments | After the first draft of a committee document has been introduced, delegates may move to amend particular clauses of the draft. If the amendment is supported by all the sponsors of the documents, it passes as a friendly amendment.

Committee Documents represent the product of the committee's deliberations and their collective decisions.

Directive | Directives are standard orders. All direct actions taken by this committee require a directive. Directives pass with a simple majority.

Communiqué | Communiqués are formal communications (private by default) directed from the committee to other governments, individuals, or organizations. Committee communiqués pass by simple majority.

Press Release | Press releases express the sentiments of the committee (NOT individuals) on any issue. They require a simple majority to pass.

Between Delegates | Delegates can pass notes freely to other delegates within the committee or speak to other delegates during unmoderated caucus. However, talking during another delegate's speech is not permitted.

To the Chair/Dias | Delegates may also communicate with the Chair through notes. Delegates should feel free to write any questions or comments to the Chair that may improve the committee experience .

To Crisis | Delegates may address members not present in the committee by addressing notes to "Crisis." These notes could be addressed to specific persons or could be general questions on the committee itself.

Members of the committee may take any of the following actions through private notes:

Personal Directive | A personal directive orders the member's external resources or contacts to take a specific action, within the power of said contacts.

Personal Communiqué | A personal communiqué extends a specific message from any member to any other entity. The communiqué will not always yield a response. Committee communication refers to private bilateral communication between a delegate and in-room committee participants, the Chair, or out-of-room resources. Delegates must carefully denote their note's intended recipients and sign-off.

Between Delegates | Delegates should feel free to write personal notes to their fellow committee members. We ask that these notes pertain to the business of the committee.

To the Chair | Delegates may also write to the Chair with questions regarding procedural issues of the committee, as well as a wide range of personal inquiries. Delegates should feel free to write to the Chair on any issue that would improve the

committee experience. This could range from a clarification of portfolio powers to substantive questions.

To Members not Present | If delegates deem it fit to communicate with individuals or entities not currently present in committee, they may write notes directed to such members specifically. Such notes are to be addressed to “crisis” and passed to the Dais.

Crisis Committee Note:

Crisis committees are very fast paced, and it's important to know how to properly interact with your crisis staff in order to have a complete crisis committee experience.

A crisis committee is a conference that doesn't have a set agenda. The committee will start out with a few points of discussion, but eventually the actions of the delegates in the committee and the crisis directors will steer the conference in different directions. Your job as a delegate is to respond to the crisis at hand while still addressing the initial problems at the start of the committee. Your actions as a delegate will directly affect the way the committee flows.

In order to communicate with crisis, you must write a note on your pad and hand in your entire pad. Please make sure that your name is written on the note, otherwise crisis doesn't know who they are responding to. Then, make sure you pass your note to the dias.

When interacting with crisis, please keep your requests reasonable and in the realm of your role. Make sure the ideas or requests are well thought out. The best schemes are ones that are planned over prolonged conversations with crisis. These are the type of notes you could send to crisis:

1. Something involving your portfolio powers that doesn't necessarily concern the rest of the committee.
 - a. ex) if you are commander of an army, you can write to crisis asking them to mobilize troops/ move them to particular areas. You would be able to do this without approval from the rest of the committee
2. If you want to communicate with a person outside of the committee
 - a. If there is a person not represented by a delegate and you wish to communicate with them, ask crisis.
3. Questions about facts/things that are in the realm of your ability
 - a. ex) If you need to know how many troops you have, ask crisis and they can find out a number or an approximation.
4. Something secretive
 - a. assassinations (Assassination attempts MUST be well-thought out and realistic. Otherwise, crisis will not entertain them. Put some thought into your murder!)
 - b. spying on other members
 - i. Are they backstabbing you? I don't know! Ask crisis to hook you up with some spies and find out
 - c. particular actions you don't want the committee to know about
 - i. Want to start siphoning weapons from the main arsenal and

hoarding them for your own troops? Crisis.

Please keep in mind that the crisis directors will be getting a lot of notes. Instead of sending multiple notes at the same time, try to combine all of your ideas into one note. This will help us get our notes back to you as quickly as possible.

Also, be creative! Your notes will drive the conference, so if you keep it interesting, the conference will be more exciting! Don't feel inclined to follow history either. Carve your own path.

Background

The Beginning of British Rule

Following the period of Mughal flourish in Central India, and the reforms which accompanied them, the Mughal dynasty began pursuing a more hardline religious approach. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb rejected the tolerant approach of his great grandfather, the great Akbar, and sought to convert the whole continent of India to Islam. He pushed north, into the river valleys, and South, into the peninsula. While Aurangzeb was successful in his conquest of the majority of the subcontinent, he drove the careful social systems engineered by his great-grandfather into the ground, and tensions on the subcontinent were higher than they had been since the foundation of the Mughal empire.

Simultaneous to this series of blunders came the rise of European imperialism and colonialism. As Europe caught up with the rest of the world in technology and internal centralization reforms, they sought to circumvent their competitors in the Middle East, the Ottomans, and establish themselves as their own source of raw goods and materials. After Portugal proved navigating the southern cape of Africa to be possible, all of Europe clambered to establish footholds in Southern and Eastern Asia.

No nation thirsted more for this power than Britain. While they had not begun their imperialism as fast as either Portugal or Spain, their lack of respect for the Pope (who split the world between Spain and Portugal in the Treaty of Tordesillas) meant they were unencumbered by religion in their attempt to conquer. A series of decisive naval victories against the Spanish proved Britain's naval superiority, and thus, Britain began looking East.

In 1611, the British East India Company established their first "factory," or fortress (with the permission of the Mughal emperor Jangahir) in Masulipatam, on the Southern coast of the subcontinent, followed by a Surat factory in 1612. While the Mughals waged their holy wars in the Northern portion of the continent, the Company quietly expanded their operations in the South, dominating trade and ensuring all goods destined for the Mughals passed through their hands.

Following the collapse of Mughal rule in the South, in 1640, the new Vijayanagara ruler granted rights for the Company to establish a factory in Madras, in Southeast India. The Company took control of Bombay in 1668, as per a marriage agreement between Charles II and Portugal. In 1690, the British won a decisive victory against the remnants of the Mughals in the North, allowing them to climb further North. They established new fortifications in Calcutta, seizing control of the trading capital of India.

Company Rule

In 1757, Robert Clive, the commander of the Company, beat the Mughal emperor Alam II in several decisive battles in Buxar and Plassey. Clive forced Alam's hand, and the Company was made regional tax collector for Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, major areas of the Indian subcontinent. The company refused to accept decentralized power in India, abolished forms of local rule, and sought to establish direct administrative rights to the areas under its control. Victories over Mysore and Maratha left Britain unchallenged in their quest for power, granting them the Sutlej river and eliminating rival native empires and rulers.

The Company enjoyed taking regions with an air of diplomacy. If a local region of India acknowledged Britain's superiority and its place as Rightful Ruler of India, Britain would allow them to continue operating as local rulers, following preset rules. These relationships are called subsidiary alliances. As the Company had expanded beyond early recognition, they relegated themselves to governing via Indian princes and viewed it as an economic solution. This form of ruling secured $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Indian subcontinent for the Company.

In the event that a local ruler would not cooperate, the Company would use military force to annex regions of India. The Company primarily used this tactic in the Northwest region, Delhi, Punjab, and Kashmir, as Sikh rulers were known to be uncooperative.

What remained after this aggressive expansion effort were a collective regions: British India (areas directly administered by the Company), Hindu maharajas, and Muslim nawabs.

The Company, while independent from Britain proper, worked closely with the British government. Beginning in 1773, the Company used British government officials and generals as "Governor-Generals," or people responsible for the administration of these British states.

Following the establishment of the Governor, several presidencies were established in major regions, particularly Bengal, to serve as regional agents in ruling such a large swath of land. William Pitt's parliament established a Board of Control for the Company, to ensure that India is properly governed and that the necessity to yield profits for Company shareholders did not hinder its relationship in India.

The Company brought several Western ideas with them in governance. They established a land tax, military posts, and Western forms of consolidation. While Britain asserted that local rulers had been deprived of their land in the region, the British continued to fund the exploits of the Company, and encouraged the company to consolidate its power. Reforms launched in 1786 helped cement the British power in

the region by forcing all administrative appointments to be certified by Britain. As such, Conservatives typically found their ways into government, and they went to establishing their hardcore agenda.

1857 Rebellion

Also called the Sepoy Mutiny, the 1857 Rebellion served as a major inflection point in the trajectory of Indian independence. As is typical with corporate colonial leadership, the governance of India via the British East India Company grew tense. With the advent of British dominance in the landscape, and the trend from 1820 onwards to completely abolish the Hindu princely states entirely in favor of British rule, the Company took a more and more active role in governing a region completely foreign to them. This upset the Brahmans (Hindu elite), who felt as if their rightful place at the top of the Indian hierarchy had been usurped by British foreigners.

As is typical of British colonization, the British brought with them sweeping attempts at Westernization. Christian missionaries, efforts to emancipate women, and efforts to protect widows from the violent practice of burning them alive next to their dead husbands proved unpopular to the staunch conservative Hindus. Many believed the caste system to be the eventual target, and it very well may have been, as Western morality views such systems with contempt.

The Company quickly learned that governing a foreign land is not easy without the support of the locals, particularly in rather complex regions like Bengal. As such, they established “Sepoys,” or Indian military members involved in upholding the Company rule in Bengal. However, arming potential unfriendly citizens is rarely a wise move either. With the introduction of the Enfield rifle, a rifle where it was necessary to use one’s mouth to tear open a greased cartridge, and the rumor that the grease was made from pigs and cows (a direct violation of nearly every native religion to the subcontinent), the citizenry had taken enough.

In March of the titular year, Mangal Pandey, a sepoy, used his military training to attack the British garrison in Barrackpore. Despite his execution, the spark had been lit. Sepoys refused to use the Enfield cartridges, resulting in prison terms. This enraged Sepoys across Bengal, who killed their commanding officers and converged on Delhi. After discussion, the Sepoys restored the largely nominal Mughal emperor to power. After this action, no Hindu princes joined the rebellion, likely fearing backlash from the British.

Such a maneuver completely took the British by surprise, and completely undermined the faith of the British government in Company. The British diverted nearly all available units to retake Delhi and secure Kanpur and Lucknow. The British

essentially overwhelmed local Sepoy resistance through sheer firepower and technological superiority.

The nature of the rebellion was truly astonishing in its violence. The Sepoys held no respect for their British adversaries and slaughtered them with no respect. The Sepoys even killed British women and children. In response the British massacred the Sepoys, killing every Sepoy possible. After the end of the conflict, in 1859, the British stood victorious.

Among the consequences including the establishment of direct British rule and a more open-eared approach to the native population came the collapse of complete resistance to Westernization. The Hindu elite, despite their protests, came to be of no service to the Rebellion. Having been shown to have all bark and no bite, the caste system began to fall to the wayside, having been replaced by a more Western hierarchy, with an emphasis on education and fresh ideas of nationalism.

British Raj

Following the disastrous Sepoy Mutiny, the British elected to take a completely hands on approach to governance in India. The bloated Company became replaced with real, true government officials responsible for overseeing production in India. First and foremost came a financial reorganization from private Company to direct British ownership, followed by military reform.

The organization of the government generally proceeded as such: the administration of Britain fell to the India Office of the Secretary of State, in London. The secretary would be advised on policy by the Council of India, a council which consisted entirely of British nationals. Direct administration fell to the British Viceroys, who largely controlled Calcutta and Simla, and the bureaucratic state, made up of a mix of British and Indian nationals in the Indian Civil Service.

Eager not to replicate the social mistakes of the British East India Company, Queen Victoria granted autonomy to the Hindu Princes in their respective estates, especially concerning religion and religious practices. In exchange, the Princes had to swear allegiance to the crown. The social policy largely continued in this manner, until the British raised the age of consent in India from 10 to 1 for brides.

Social reform now largely came through private means. The British view of India had become infused with "White Man's Burden," a social policy that advocated for White interventionism mixed with White Supremacy, and the British nationals gave natives a wide berth in India.

British militias were now solely controlled by the British crown and made up of more British soldiers and less Indian Nationals, and the Sepoy system was abolished. British recruitment was highly discriminatory on the basis of caste, ethnicity, and past

history, in an attempt to avoid arming unfriendly natives. The British also ensured that no clear majority existed within their ranks, to avoid stepping on ethnic disputes.

Here, a tale of two Indias begins. The first India is one of the British: powerful, wealthy British elites either governing India from ivory towers or vacationing in India to experience the “Exotic geography,” and the rest of India, a multiethnic clash of culture, caste, and religion, united in their dislike of the new British Raj. This became clear in government civil service, where, despite promises made after the 1857 Rebellion, the systems of government in India remained composed of almost entirely white, rich men from Britain.

Following the establishment of the Raj, the British became as forward thinking economists as possible. They rapidly took to industrializing the Indian subcontinent, and with it came severe famine and depletion of natural resources. Trade became a paramount priority, especially with the Qing neighbors to the North, a Chinese Manchurian dynasty propped up solely by British interference, especially in the Taiping Rebellion. The British took to establishing telegraph lines throughout India, as well as railroad lines, to make their administrative duties easier.

India became chief among British colonies in this time period, as their entire economy depended on the revenue raised from this region. This region also proved the lynchpin of the Asian continent, and initiated the “Great Game” between Russia and Britain for control of Afghanistan in the late 19th century (a game Russia eventually won).

While the system of direct British rule emerged different from the Company, it was a marginal improvement, if that, and resulted in the development of the Indian National Congress.

History of the Indian National Congress

Despite the name, the INC began with no formal governing power-- that job fell instead to the British Raj. The INC is rather a political party. The INC falls center-libertarian on the political compass, with several left wing components including a more active government, and more right wing positions such as nationalism and national sovereignty. The INC is still a party in practice today, engaged in political tug-of-war with the popular Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party.

The INC began in 1885, in Bombay. The first session consisted of powerful members of Indian society, including the Hindu elites and Muslim aristocracy, gathering and expressing their distain at the continued leadership of the British Raj. The meeting was championed by Civil Service Officer Allan Octavian Hume, a former member of the British Raj who sympathized with the struggle for independence of the people of India. Hume wrote a letter to alumni of the prestigious University of

Calcutta, with the simple idea expressed that the government should be collectivized and not ruled only by foreigners with no regional allegiance. Hume always wished for the party to stay civil, and so he simply wanted to reform the British Raj, not overthrow it.

Following Hume's bureaucratic legwork, with the approval of the organization by the Viceroy, Umesh Chandra Banerjee served as the president of the session. The session, made up of 72 regional delegates, consisted of both Indian nationals and British nationals relocated to the Indian subcontinent who were less than impressed with the British leadership there. Journalists, judges, and lawyers all attended, cementing the party as one of relative educated elites-- for now.

Following this meeting came some relatively tame political victories. Dadabhai Naoroji, former president of the INC, became the first Indian member of the British House of Commons, though this seemed more an act of tokenism than one of genuine discourse.

The INC began relatively tame, seeking only to discuss governance with the British Raj. However, the British proved uninterested in discussion, and so the proposals of the INC grew more and more radical. Eventually, towards the beginning of the 20th century, the party embraced a platform of complete independence from Britain. This embracement opened a divide in the party between the moderates and radicals, who wished to pursue public violence to support their ends. Gopal Krishna Gokhale became the leader of the moderates within the party, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak represented the more radical, typically aggressively Hindu side of the party.

Though the party was evolving, its constituency was not. The Hindu Brahman and Muslim aristocracy still made up the majority of this movement, which proved independence to be an improbable request. This constituency shifted with the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi, an educated Hindu, left India to receive an education in the British system, specifically to become a lawyer. He returned in 1915, where he was greeted by fellow members of the elite with the growth of the INC. Allying with Ghokhale, Gandhi motivated the moderate constituents of the party and was elected president of the INC.

Gandhi specifically argued against public agitation, citing nonviolent means as the only way to achieve political goals. Gandhi participated in large networking schemes with both Hindus and Muslims, and launched aggressive PR campaigns. The elite status of the Hindus largely held the population, made up of lower castes, from participating in such a movement, and excluded Muslims entirely. To overcome this barrier, Gandhi broke with his religion and argued against caste disdain, the concept of untouchability, and religious differences. This, coupled with the growing nationalism sentiments and commitment to nonviolence, helped recruit mainstream India to the cause of the INC.

The platform of the current session of the INC is somewhat in flux. Though independence is the goal, the more moderate members simply want “Home rule,” or the ability to establish a home government under the supervision of the British government. Others wished for “Purna Swaraj,” or “Complete independence,” arguing that the British cannot dictate affairs in India at all and must be removed entirely. Which path the committee takes is up to you.

Topics

Independence from Britain: The major topic of debate will be winning independence from Britain. This will include targets of protests, eventual goals, and an overall plan for how they would like to win their independence. If and when independence is reached, this topic will transition from independence to nation building: how best to create a new government, the type of government, and how to look out for the welfare of the people of India.

Fighting among Sects: India has been the site of contrasting religious views since the introduction of Islam onto the subcontinent in 1200 AD. The conflicting values and morals of Hinduism and Islam have proven to be a major source of dissent in Indian society-- a source which eventually lead to British occupation in the first place. You must learn to work side-by-side with your religious opponents and compromise on your eventual goals for the purpose of this committee: freedom from Britain.

Approach to Freedom: During this time there are many views of whether the INC should approach the task of Indian independence through violence or non-violence. The official plan of the general spearhead of the movement, Mohandas Gandhi, is one of nonviolence and civil disobedience. However, many of the members have expressed dissent with this plan, and believe a more militant approach must be taken to force Britain out. It is up to the committee to decide what to do, as the British are escalating conflict violently and escalation and nonviolence are both on the table

Positions

- **Mahatma Gandhi:** Congress leader, lawyer, and nationalist who believed in nonviolent protesting to remove the British from India
- **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** Indian activist, known as Pandit Nehru because of his Kashmiri roots
- **Mohammed Ali Jinnah:** Major Muslim activist, leader of the All-India Muslim League
- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Indian barrister, senior leader of the INC, widely respected by both Hindu and Muslim colleagues
- **Khan Mohammad Abbas Khan:** Muslim liberal reformer, democrat, minister of industries, ally of Jinnah, and freedom fighter
- **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan:** Political and spiritual leader who advocated for Pacifism and sought to establish Muslim-Hindu peace
- **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari:** Writer, historian, statesman who served as the last Governor-General and first Indian national to hold the position
- **Anugrah Narayan Sinha:** Close associate of Gandhi, deputy leader of the Congress, agent of the Congress in Bihar
- **Jayaprakash Narayan:** Socialist, political leader, and theorist, served as a major thought leader for the Congress
- **Chittaranjan Das:** Founder and leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, local leader who fought against the British Raj particularly in his native Bengal
- **Annie Besant:** British socialist, woman's rights activist, and author who fought for Indian independence against the wishes of her native Britain
- **Motilal Nehru:** Father of Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress from 1919-1920, member of the Hindu establishment
- **Bipin Chandra Pal:** First member of Lal Bal Pal, advocate for the more radical wing of the nonviolence protest movement, ardent nationalist
- **Shaukat Ali:** Leader of the radical Khilafat Movement, which sought to reestablish the Ottoman Caliph as a political power in the Muslim world
- **George Joseph:** Christian from Syria who fought with the Indian Congress to grant them independence from Britain
- **Rajendra Lahiri:** Indian revolutionary who did not believe in nonviolence to reach their goal, member of the Hindustan Republican Association
- **Ram Prasad Bismil:** Indian revolutionary who helped organize the Mainpuri conspiracy in 1918 and who is known for his inflammatory poetry

- **Sachindra Bakshi:** Prominent member of the Hindustan Republic Association, active socialist in India
- **Ashfaqulla Khan:** Indian freedom fighter and member of the Muslim establishment, founder of the Hindustan Republican Association
- **Jatindra Nath Das:** Indian revolutionary who was a member of the Anushilan Samiti of Bengal, which employed violence for their political goals
- **Surya Sen:** School teacher who was radicalized by his tenure in Indian colleges, president of the INC Chittagong branch
- **Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee:** Member of the Rajya Sabha and the Anushilan Samiti, founder of the Hindustan Republican Association
- **Barinda Kumar Ghosh:** Founding member of the Jugantar Bengali weekly, native journalist to Bengal
- **Hemchandra Kanungo:** Member of the Anushilan Samiti who employed violent Russian tactics in his fight for freedom, participants in the Alipore Bomb incident