

- After 1931 there was a **dip in the working class movement because of a split in 1931** in which the corporatist trend **led by N.M. Joshi broke away from the AITUC to set up the All India Trade Union Federation**. In 1935, the communists re-joined the AITUC.

Caste Movements/Backward-Class Movements

■ Satya Shodhak Samaj

- In Western India, **Jyotirao Govindrao Phule** struggled for the upliftment of lower castes through his Satya Shodhak Samaj.
- He **strongly criticized the Brahmanical domination** in the name of religion. He was **also critic of Indian National Congress** for neglecting the weaker sections.
- The aim of his organization was to **achieve social justice for weaker sections of the society**. He opened a number of **schools, orphanages for the children and women belonging to all castes**. He was elected as a **member of the Poona Municipal committee in 1876**.
- In 1888, he was **honored with the title of Mahatma**. His writings include **Dharma Tritiya Ratna, Ishara, Life of Shivaji**, etc.

■ Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement

- The **non-Brahmin movement** found reflection in Kerala under the **leadership of Shri Narayana Guru** who belonged to the **backward Ezhava caste**.
- He established the **SNDP Yogam with its branches outside the Kerala State** also.
- He launched a **two-point program for the upliftment of the Ezhavas** to root out the practice of untouchability.
- As a second step Narayana Guru built a number of temples, **which were declared open to all castes**.
- He **criticized Gandhi for his faith in Chaturvarna**, which he considered the parent of the caste system and untouchability. He gave a new slogan **"one religion, one caste and one God for mankind"**.

■ Justice Party

- Mindful of the **importance of literacy as the base of the Brahmins' virtual monopoly** of government offices, the **non-Brahmin elite sought to advance their communities through education**.
- Dr T.M. Nair, P. Thyagaraja Chetty, and C.N. Mudaliar** came together and founded the Justice Party in 1916.
- It was **resolved to form an association of non-Brahman Hindus** under the name of **South Indian Peoples' Association**.
- Chetty **asked all non-Brahmins to unite** and draw the attention of the government to the grievances voiced in the Manifesto.
- With the proclamation of the non-Brahmin Manifesto, **it was argued that an association for the political advancement of the non-Brahmin community should also be formed** to function alongside the South Indian Peoples' Association.