



Uttam School for Girls Ghaziabad

(Affiliated to C.B.S.E)

History Graphic Novel Grade X Chapter-3

Nationalism in India



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Acknowledgement

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Disclaimer

The Graphic Novel, 'Nationalism in India' developed from Class X History textbook covers several aspects of India's struggle for independence like the Satyagraha, Rowlatt Act and Non-Cooperation Movement. The novel has been designed pictorially to present the content in an interesting manner for better understanding of students.

Created & Designed by : Uttam School for Girls, Ghaziabad

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Preface

The Graphic Novel is based on the Indian National Movement, one of the biggest mass movements ever witnessed. This struggle for independence mobilized millions of people of all classes and ideologies into political action and brought to its knees a mighty colonial power. The novel focusses on Gandhiji's distinctive technique of Satyagraha, Rowlatt Act, Khilafat issue, Hindu-Muslim unity and the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to :

- Understand the nature of British Colonialism in India.
- Discuss the role of Mahatma Gandhi in turning the Indian National Movement into a mass movement.
- Analyze the main characteristics of the National Movement of India through the case studies of Khilafat and Non-Cooperation.
- Examine and evaluate diverse social movements of the time that will help them build and carry on with the ideas of unity in diversity in contemporary society.
- Appreciate the efforts done by freedom fighters and value the freedom that they enjoy today.

Concept Map

- The Idea of Satyagraha
- The Rowlatt Act
- Why Non-Cooperation?

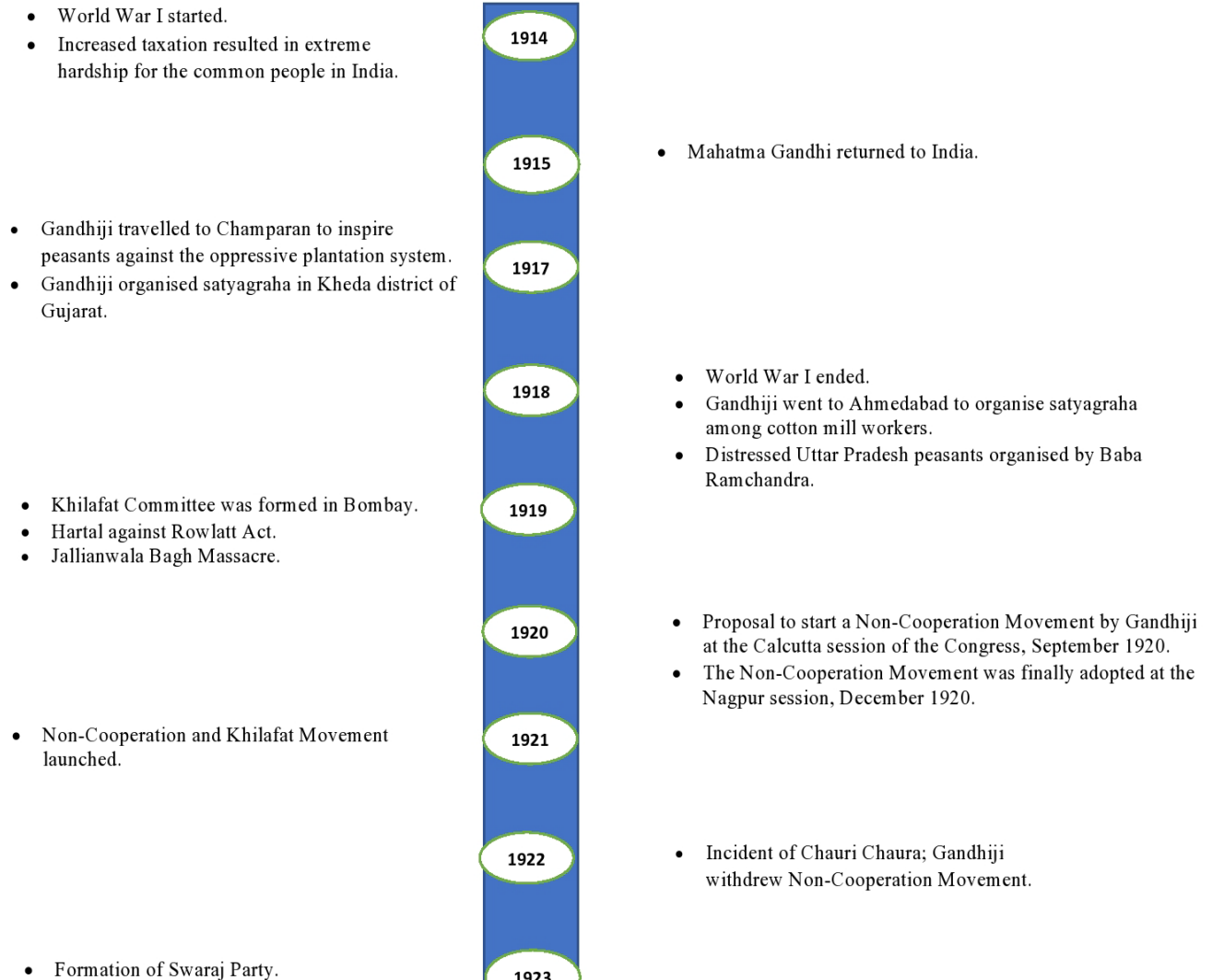
**World War I, Satyagraha,
Rowlatt Act, Khilafat &
Non-Cooperation Movement**

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

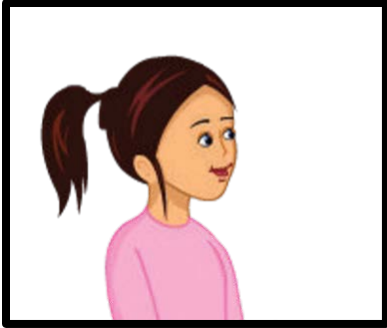
**Different Strands within
the Movement**

- The Movement in the Towns
- Rebellion in the Countryside
- Swaraj in the Plantations

Timeline



List of Characters



Riya



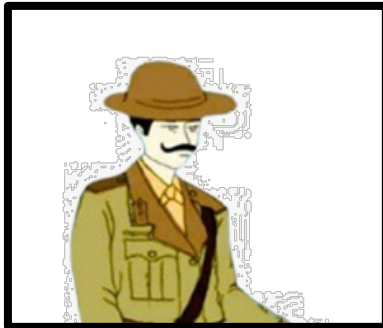
Riya's Mother



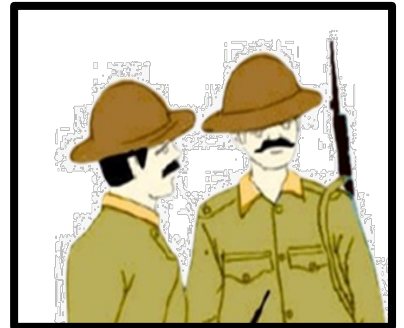
Gandhi ji



General Dyer



British Official



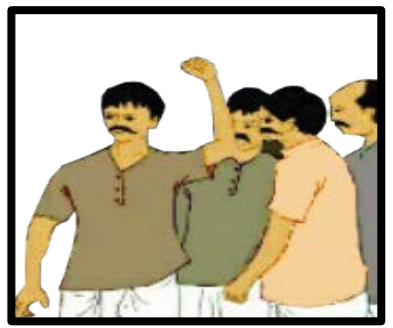
Soldiers



Mohammad Ali



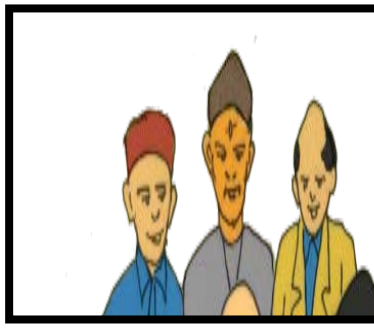
Shaukat Ali



Peasants



Mill Workers



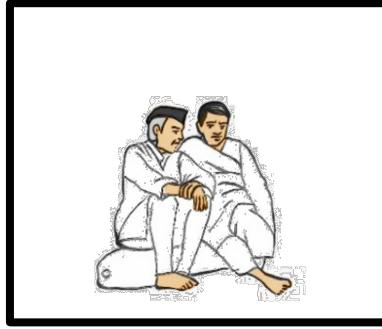
Congress Leaders



Tribal Peasants



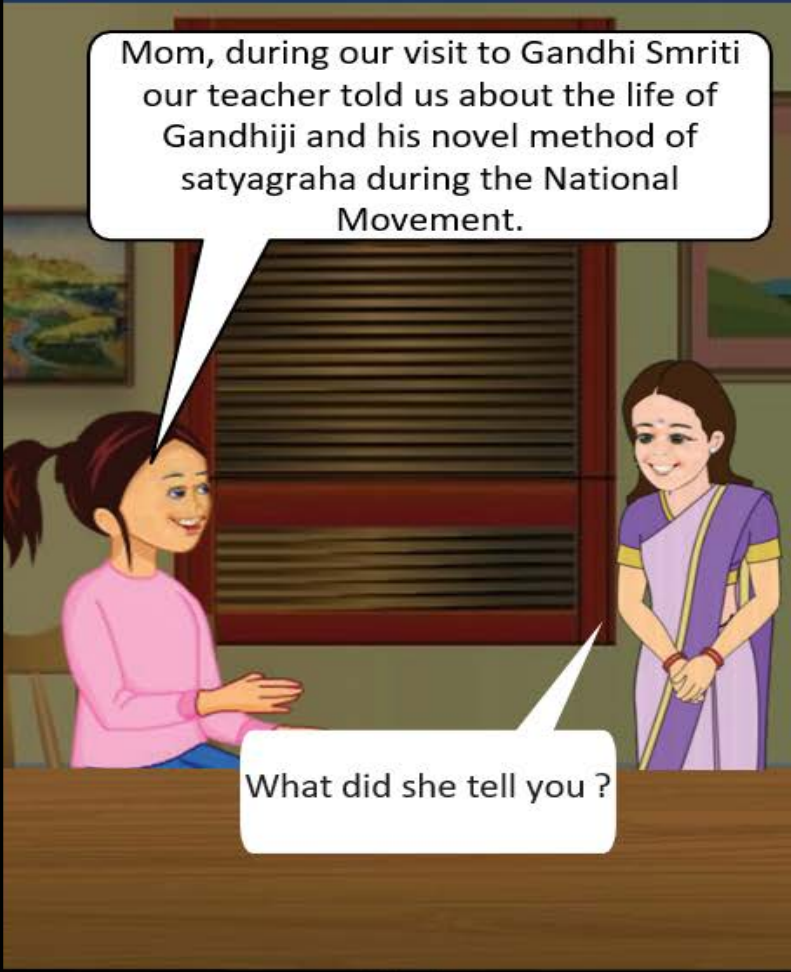
British Council
Member



Motilal Nehru
and C.R.Das

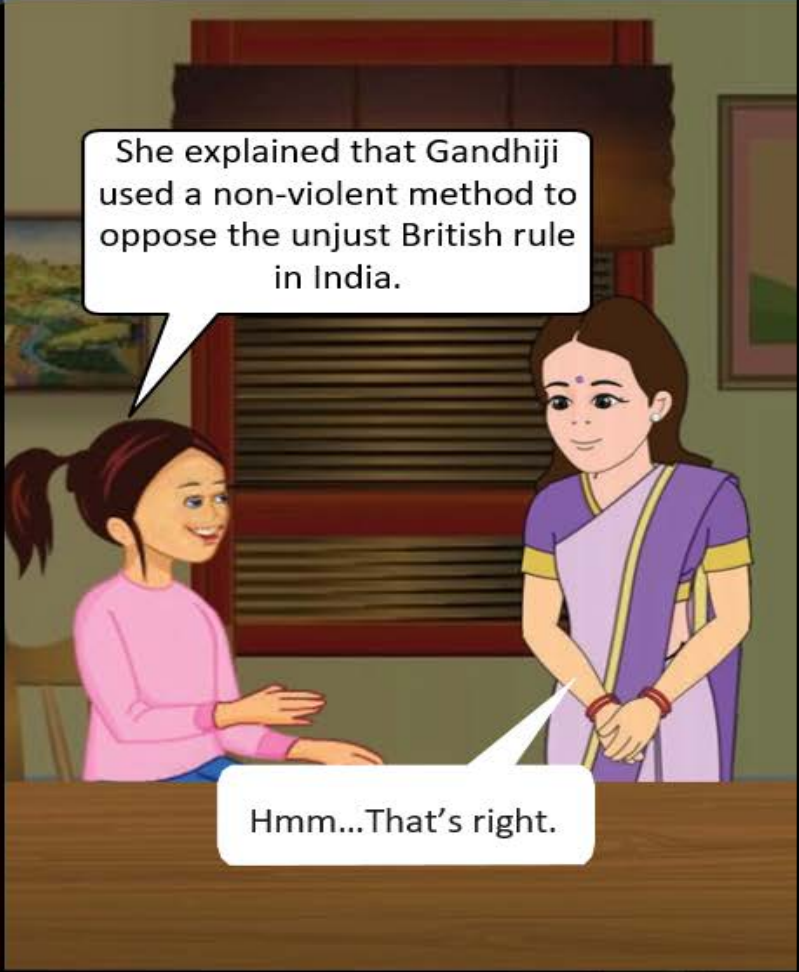


Plantation
Workers



Mom, during our visit to Gandhi Smriti our teacher told us about the life of Gandhiji and his novel method of satyagraha during the National Movement.

What did she tell you ?



She explained that Gandhiji used a non-violent method to oppose the unjust British rule in India.

Hmm...That's right.



I am curious to know from where did Gandhiji get the idea of satyagraha?

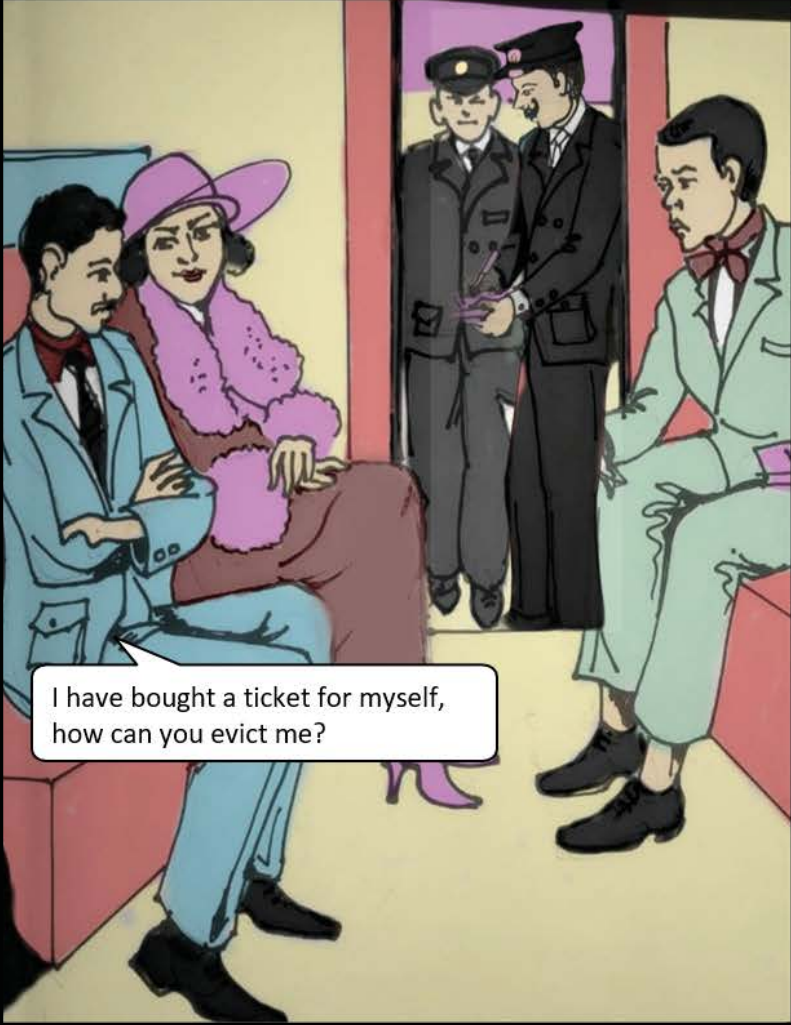
I am happy you asked this question. Let me explain.



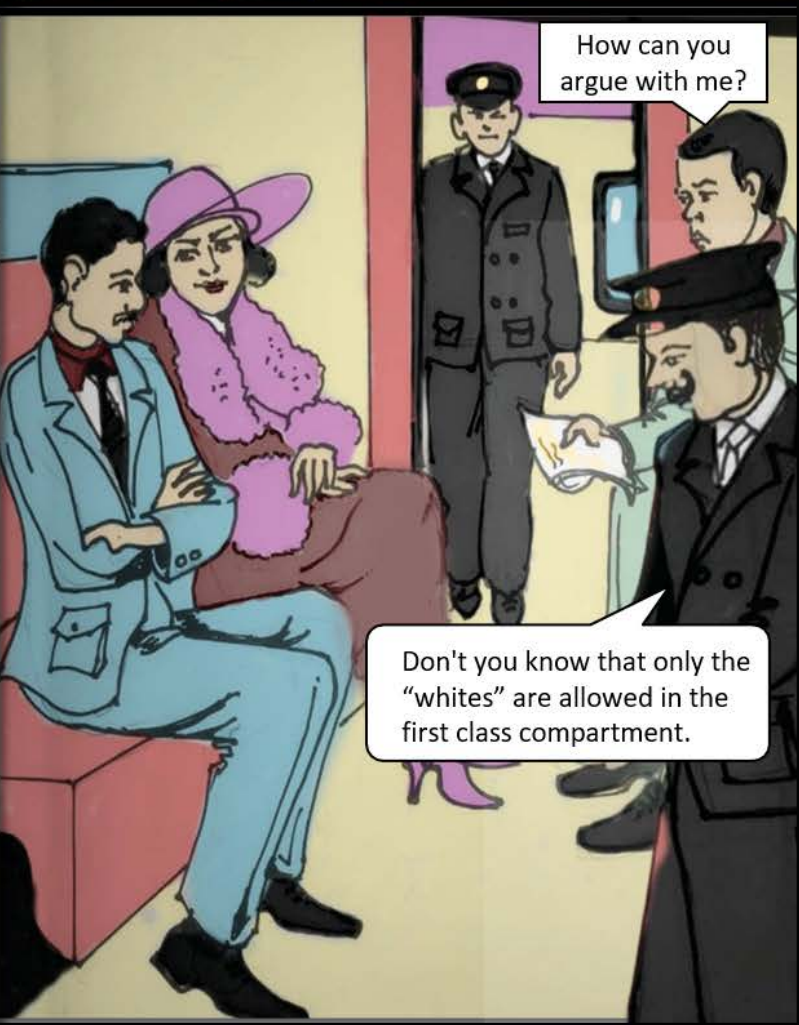
Hey you! Get out of this compartment.



How dare you sit on the seat that's reserved for the "whites-only".



I have bought a ticket for myself, how can you evict me?



How can you argue with me?

Don't you know that only the "whites" are allowed in the first class compartment.

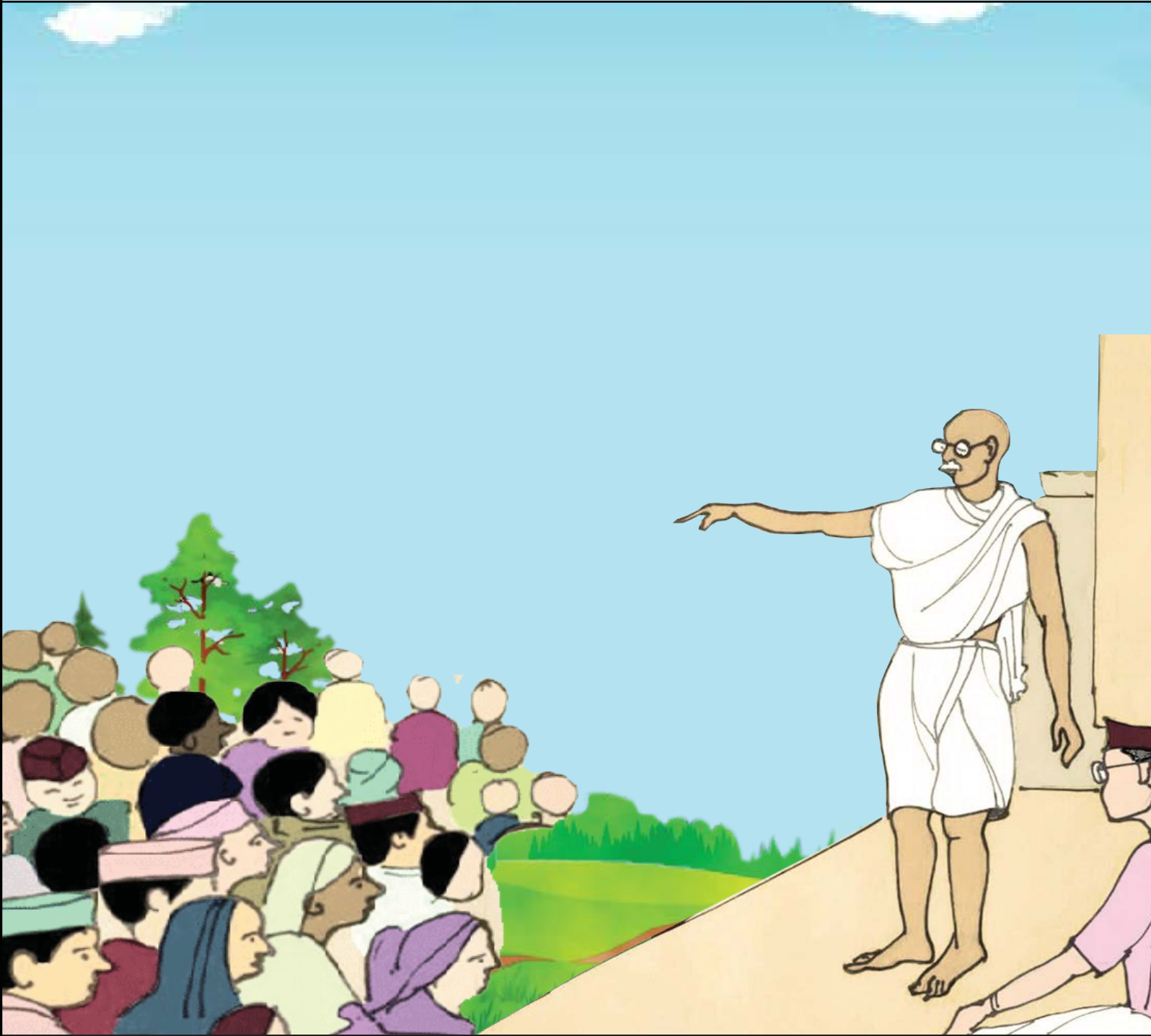
The TT tore Gandhi ji's ticket and threw him out of the train.

Emergence of a New Leader



After this incident Gandhiji worked extensively for human rights of coloured people in South Africa. He mobilized them to oppose the oppressive rule through a peaceful non-violent method. This method of protest came to be known as 'satyagraha'.

In 1915, Gandhi ji returned to India from South Africa where he had successfully fought the racist regime with a novel method of mass agitation, called satyagraha. He decided to use this method to awaken the people against the unjust British rule in India.



- Satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth.
- If the cause was true and against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win a battle through non-violence.
- An appeal to the conscience of the oppressor has to be made to see the truth rather than being forced to accept the truth.
- The truth would ultimately triumph and this dharma of non-violence would unite all Indians.



But mom, why did Gandhiji start satyagraha in India?



Because he wanted to channelize the anger of Indians.



But why were the Indians angry?



Riya, the World War I which broke out in 1914 created new economic and political conditions in India.



What conditions mom? Can you please elaborate.

The British government in order to meet its defence expenditure had burdened the people with increased taxation. Not only this, through the war years prices doubled and also there was a widespread anger in rural areas due to forced recruitment.



Oh! Such exploitation of Indians!

Yes Riya, people hoped that their hardships would end after the war was over but that did not happen.

At the annual session on Congress, held in Lucknow in December 1916, Gandhi ji was approached by a peasant from Champaran, Bihar who told him about the harsh treatment of peasants by the British indigo planters.

Mobilizing People for Satyagraha

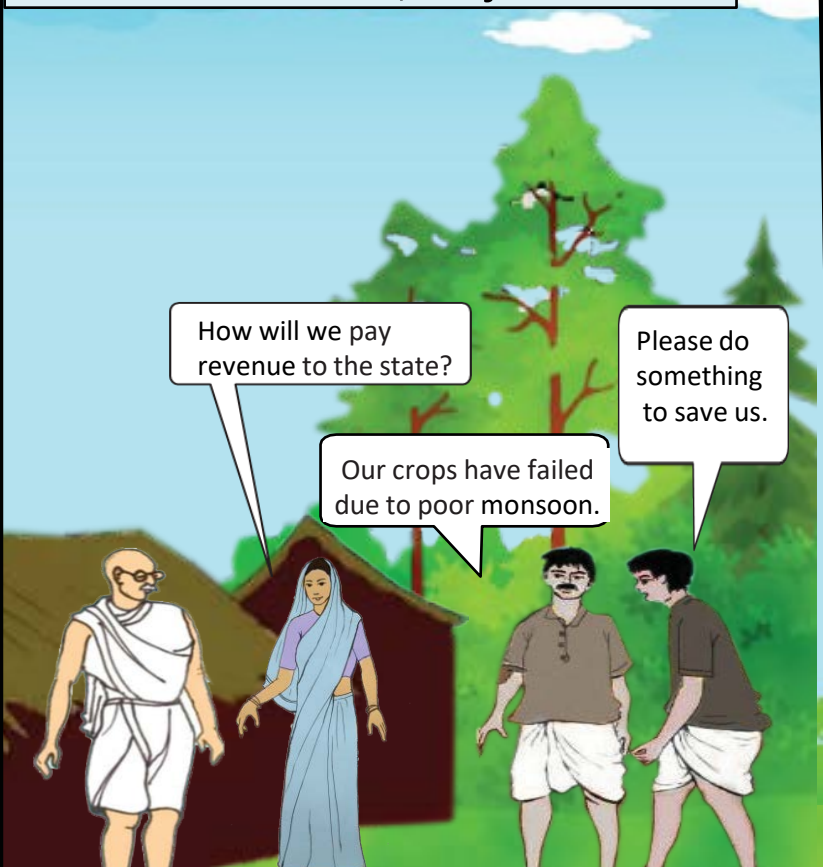
At Champaran, Bihar 1917

We are fed up of this oppressive system of indigo cultivation.

We do not have the freedom to grow the crops of our choice. We can't even bargain for price and do not even have security of tenure.

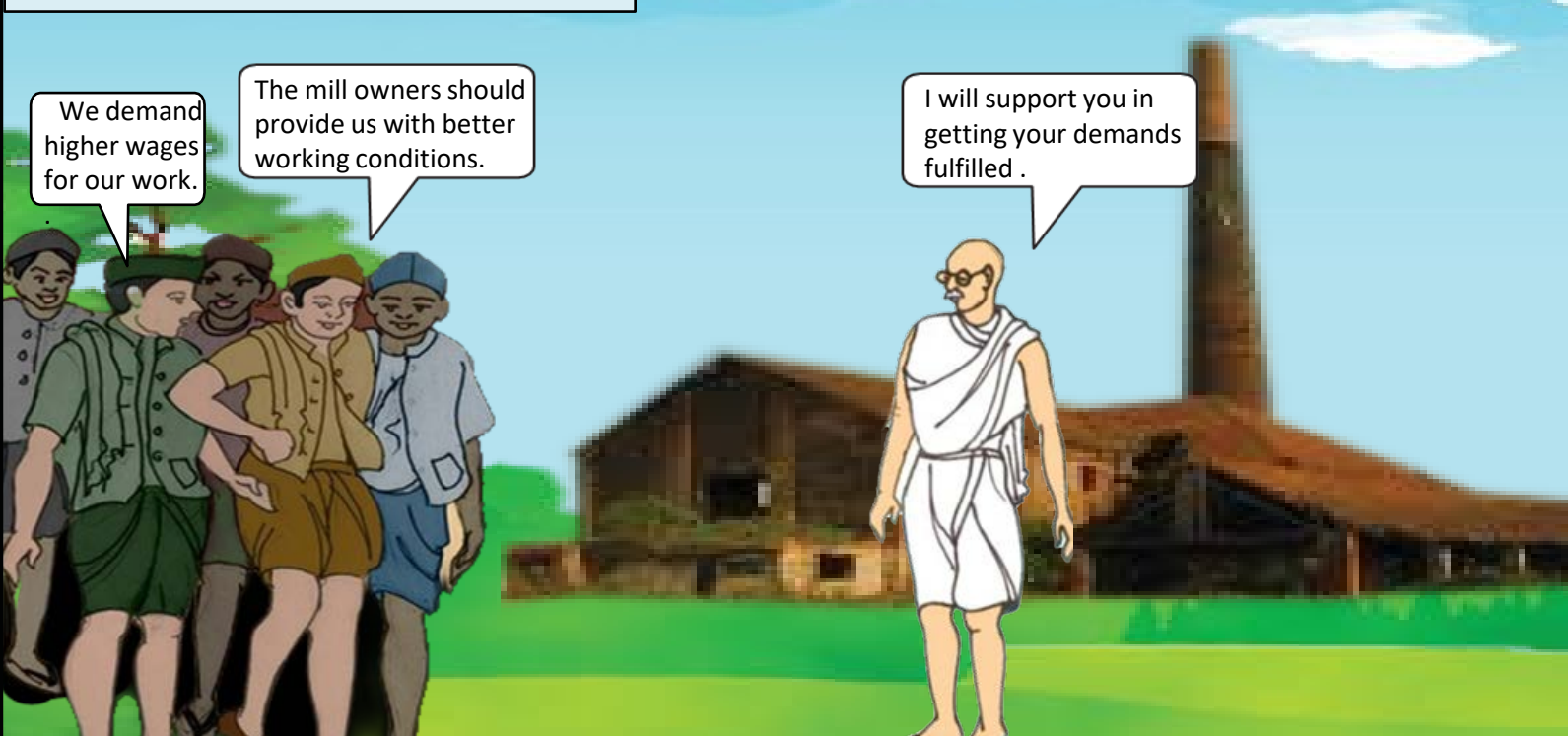
Let's raise our voice and protest against the oppressive plantation system.

At Kheda district, Gujarat 1917



Gandhiji organised a satyagraha to support the peasants of Kheda who were unable to pay the revenue to the state due to crop failure and a plague epidemic.

At Ahmedabad 1918



Gandhi ji organised satyagraha at Ahmedabad amongst the cotton mill workers and supported them in their demands for better wages and improvement in the working conditions.

The successful experiments of satyagraha at Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad made Gandhiji leader of the masses.

A comic panel showing a young girl with dark hair in a ponytail, wearing a pink long-sleeved shirt, sitting at a wooden table. She is looking towards her mother, who is standing and wearing a purple sari with yellow borders. The background shows a window with horizontal blinds and a painting of a landscape on the wall.

Oh! I feel bad for the peasants and the textile mill workers.

You are right Riya and things did not stop here.

A comic panel showing the same girl and mother in the same setting. The girl is now speaking to her mother.

Mom, that means there were more such acts of oppression by Britishers?

Yes, the British passed the Rowlatt Act.

A comic panel showing the girl and mother. The girl is asking a question, and the mother is responding. The background is the same as the previous panels.

What was the Rowlatt Act, Mom?

The Rowlatt Act gave enormous powers to the colonial government to repress the political activities of the Indians. Let me tell you more about the Rowlatt Act and the events that followed.

Passing of the Rowlatt Act

Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 and this left the Indians seething with anger.



Gandhi ji Addressing the Masses



We are going to launch a nationwide satyagraha against this unjust Rowlatt Act. We will start with a *hartal* on April 6.

Gandhi ji called for a countrywide campaign against the 'Rowlatt Act'. Rallies were organized, workers went on strike and shops closed down.



Alarmed by the popular upsurge, the British administration decided to clamp down on the nationalists. The protest was particularly intense in the state of Punjab.



People clashed with the police and attacked post offices, banks and railway stations.



The situation in the province grew very tense and on 10th April 1919, martial law was imposed in Amritsar.

On the occasion of Baisakhi a fair was organized in Jallianwala Bagh on April 13. The people from outside the city who had come to attend the fair were unaware of the martial law in Amritsar.

A crowd of 10,000 men and women gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh which was enclosed by walls and had only one exit.

General Dyer entered the Jallianwala Bagh with his troops. Without giving a warning to the people to disperse, he ordered his soldiers to open fire at the unarmed crowd.



In this Jallianwala Bagh Massacre several hundred people were killed.

As the news of this act of brutality spread, the crowds took to the streets in many North Indian towns. There was widespread violence and clashes with the police.



Seeing violence spread, Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.

Let's Recall-1

Q1 Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in:

- a. 1914
- b. 1915
- c. 1916
- d. 1917

Q2 Identify the appropriate reason for the organization of satyagraha by Gandhiji in Champaran from the options given below.

- a. To support the peasants affected by crop failure and plague epidemic.
- b. To inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- c. To oppose Rowlatt Act.
- d. To support the demands of cotton mill workers.

Q3 The first three successful movements by Gandhiji were:

- a. Against the Rowlatt Act, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.
- b. Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Khilafat Movement.
- c. Peasants movement in Champaran in Bihar, Kheda district in Gujarat and in Ahmedabad by cotton mill workers.
- d. Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation and Quit India movement.

Q4 The infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident that was described as one of the bloody massacres of modern history took place on:

- a. 10 April 1919
- b. 13 April 1919
- c. 14 April 1919
- d. 15 April 1919

Q5 Arrange the following in correct serial order and choose the right option.

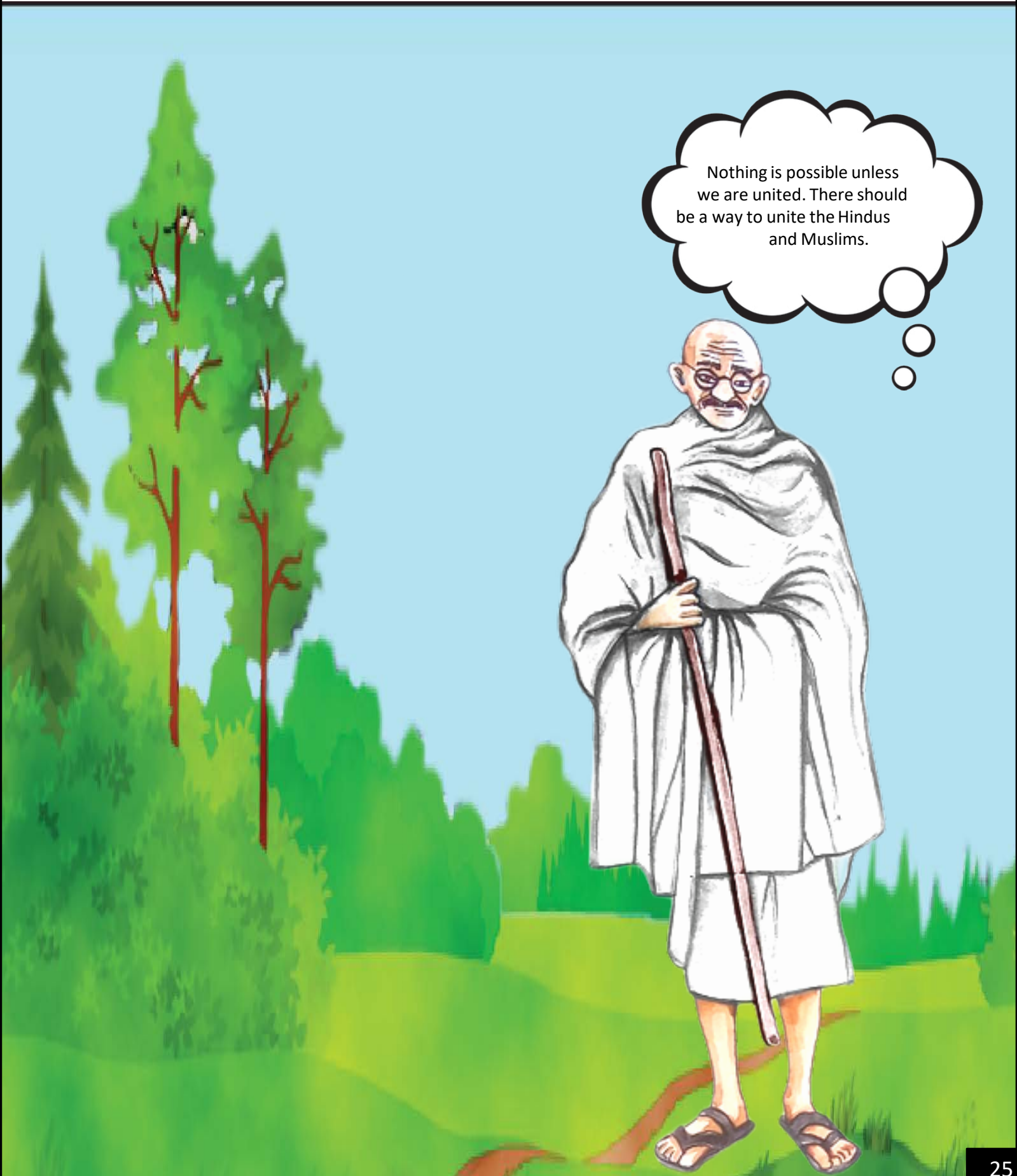
- I) Gandhiji organized satyagraha at Ahmedabad to support cotton mill workers.
- II) Martial Law was imposed in Amritsar.
- III) Gandhiji worked extensively for human rights of coloured people in South Africa.
- IV) Gandhiji launched nationwide satyagraha against Rowlatt Act.

Options

- a. III; I; IV; II
- b. II; IV; III; I
- c. I; II; III; IV
- d. IV; I; II; III

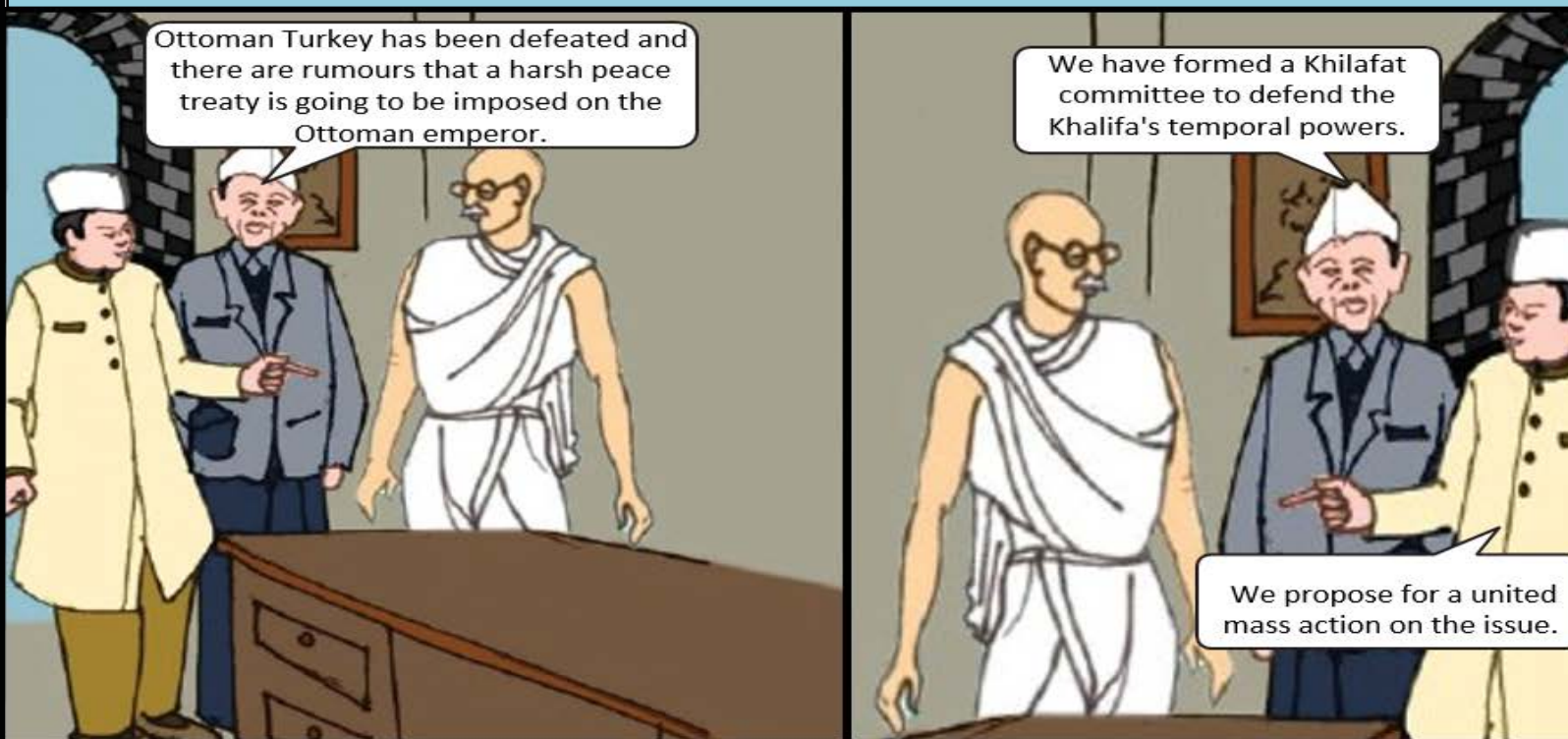
Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement

Rowlatt satyagraha was limited mostly to cities and towns. Mahatma Gandhi now felt the need to launch a more broad-based movement in India.



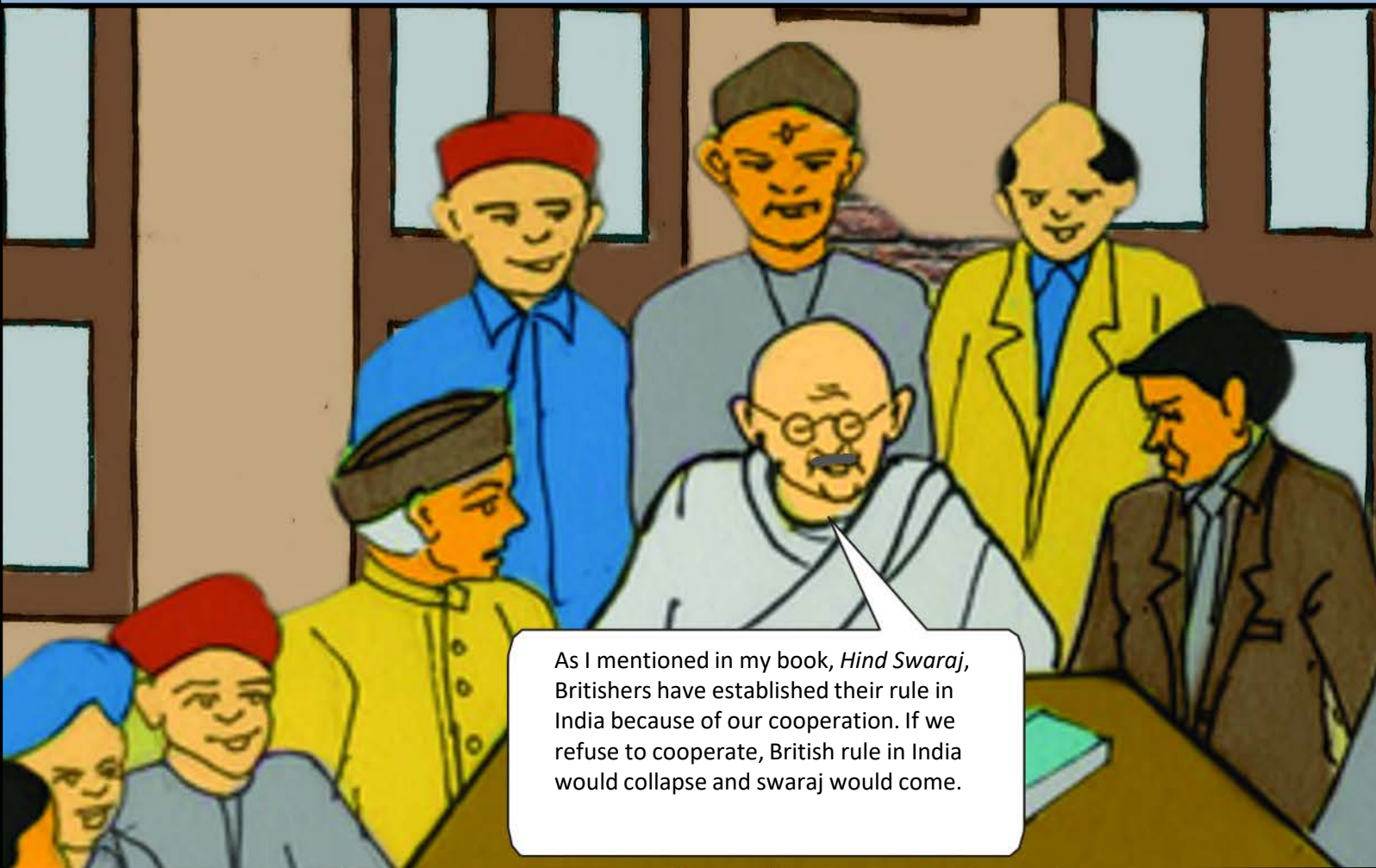
Nothing is possible unless we are united. There should be a way to unite the Hindus and Muslims.

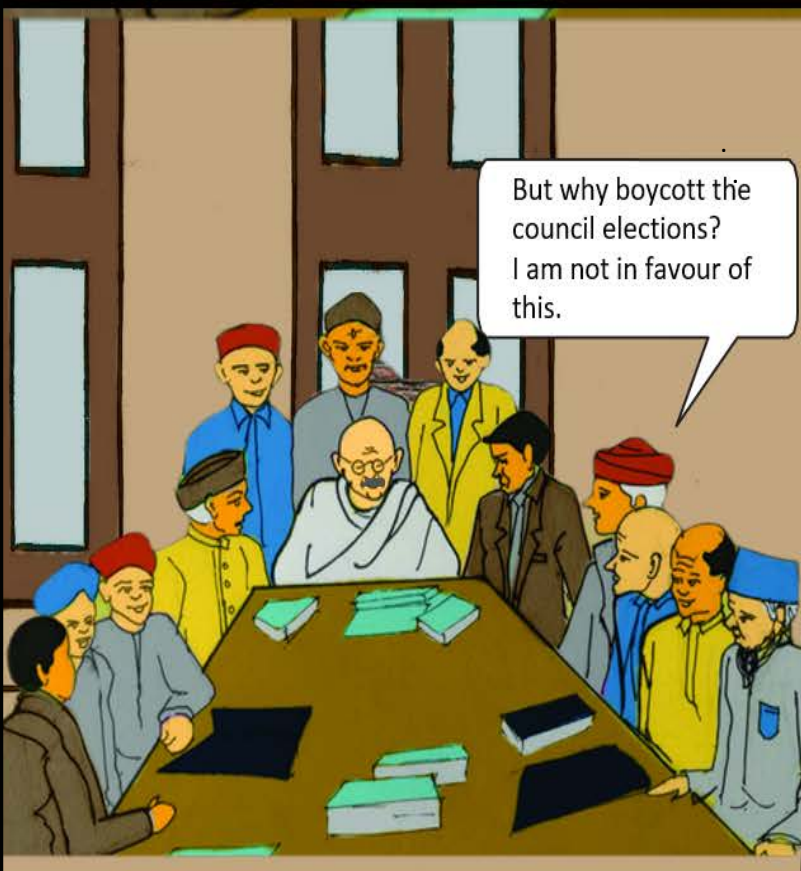
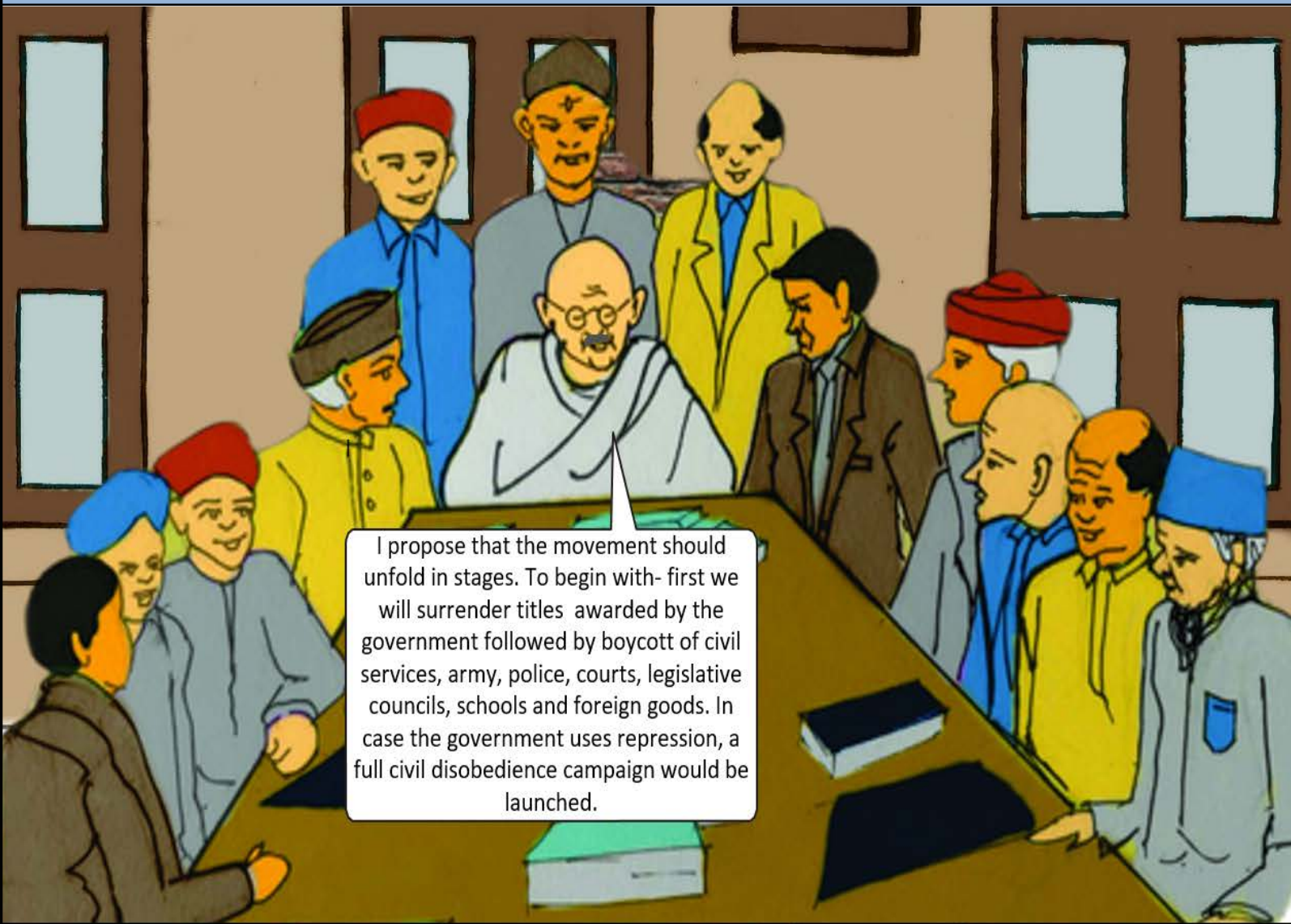
Ali Brothers approached Gandhiji for a united mass action on the Khilafat issue.



Gandhiji decided to support the Khilafat issue to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity.

At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, Mahatma Gandhi convinced the other leaders to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat issue and the attainment of *swaraj*.



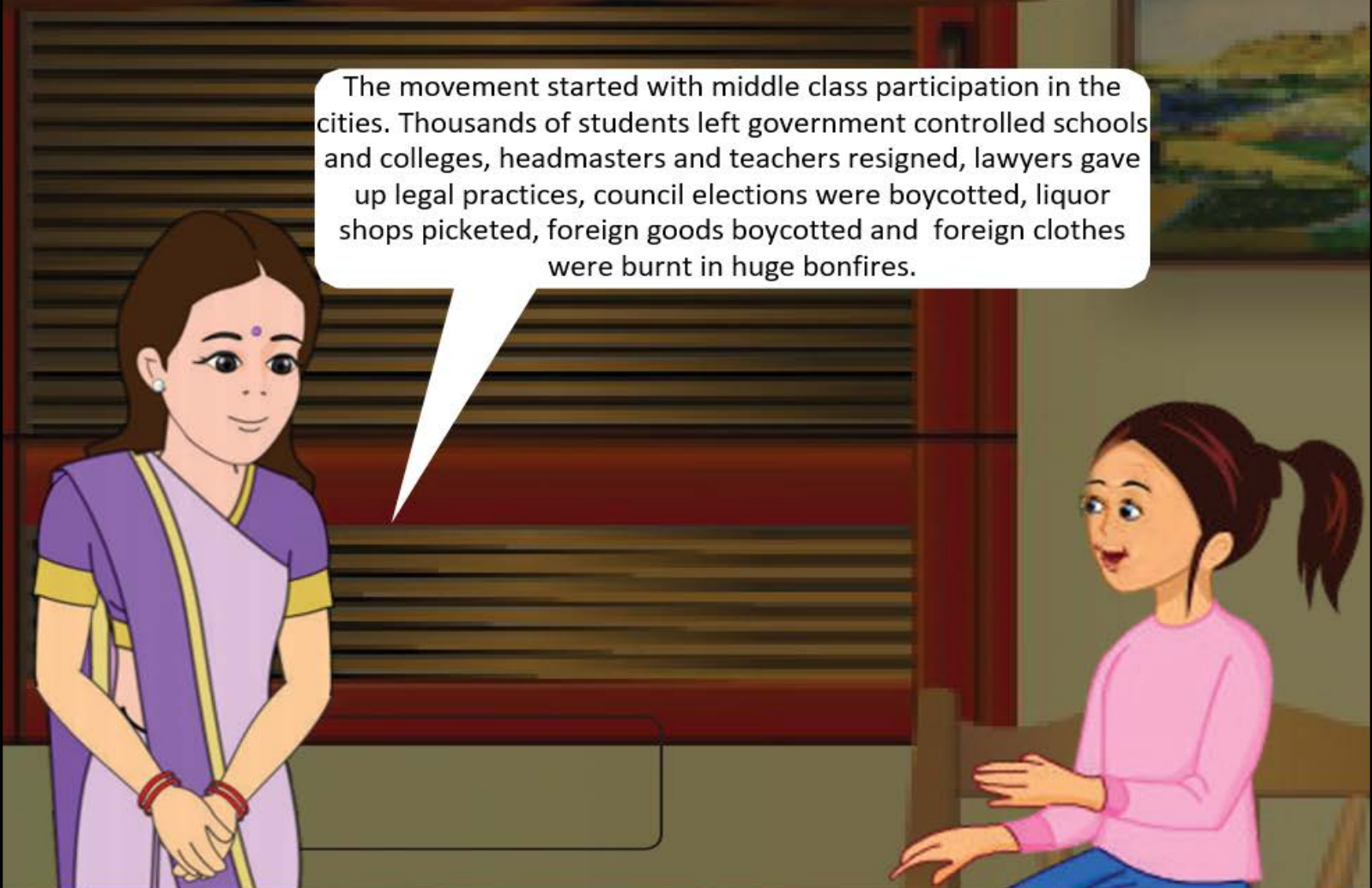


So Mom, how did people come to know about the Non-Cooperation Movement as they were not so well connected in those days as we are today. Moreover, majority of the people were illiterate.

Congress leaders and party workers along with the local leaders mobilised the masses.

Were people convinced for Non-Cooperation Movement?

Yes, they were but various sections of the society interpreted the term swaraj in their own way, imagining it to be a time when all sufferings and troubles would be over.



The movement started with middle class participation in the cities. Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, headmasters and teachers resigned, lawyers gave up legal practices, council elections were boycotted, liquor shops picketed, foreign goods boycotted and foreign clothes were burnt in huge bonfires.



Similarly the movement spread to the countryside.

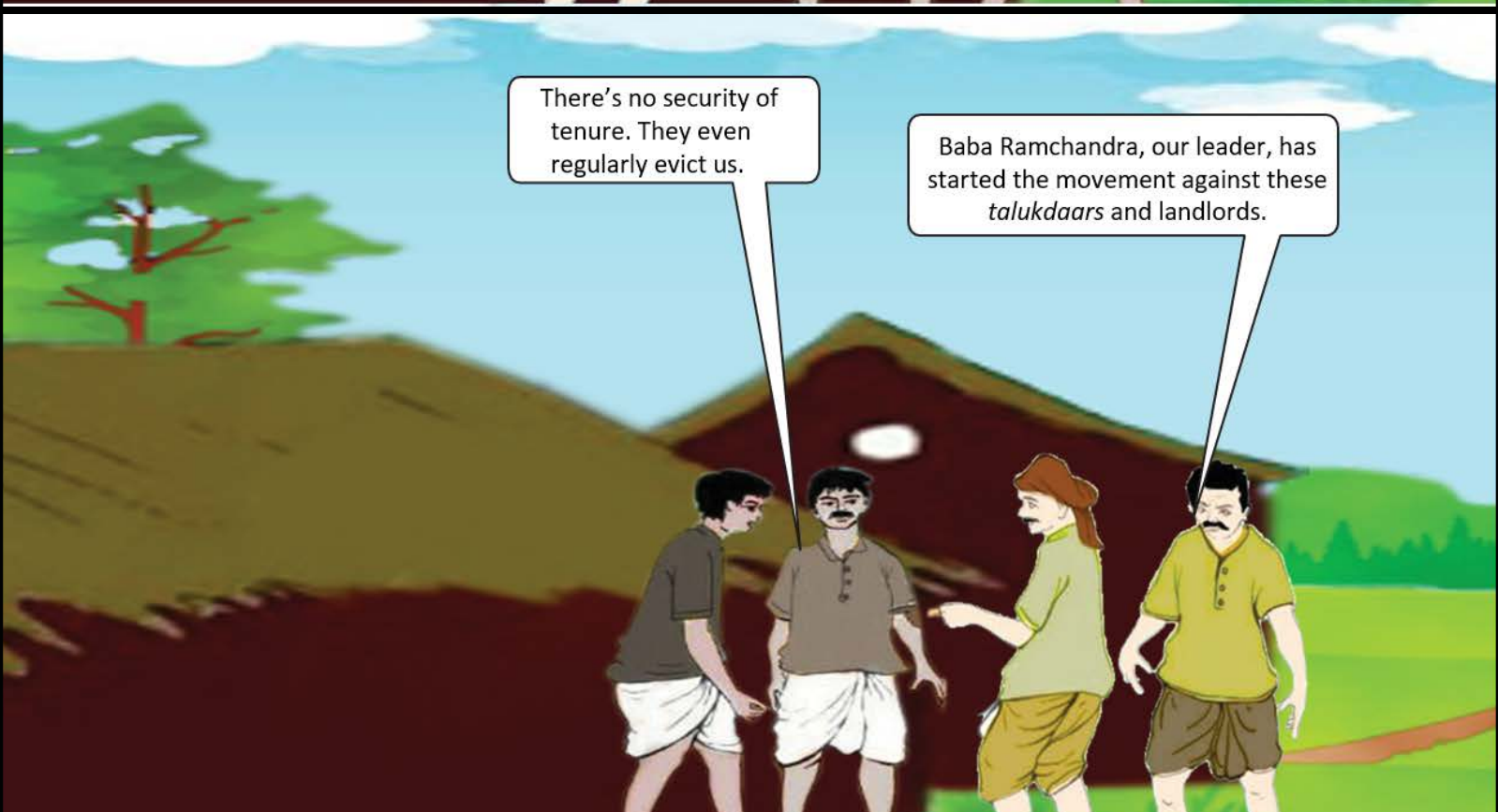
Rebellion in the Countryside

In Awadh



We are burdened with exorbitant rents.

Moreover, the landlords do not even pay us for working on their farms.



There's no security of tenure. They even regularly evict us.

Baba Ramchandra, our leader, has started the movement against these *talukdaars* and landlords.

In Awadh, Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Ramchandra worked for the peasants and organised Oudh Kisan Sabha which worked closely with the Congress during the Non-Cooperation Movement. As the peasants' movement spread in 1921, the houses of *talukdars* and merchants were attacked, *bazaars* were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

You know Riya, the local leaders told the peasants in Awadh that Gandhiji had declared people need not pay taxes and that land would be redistributed among the poor. Thus, the name of Mahatma Gandhi was invoked to sanction all action and aspirations.

So Mom, only the peasants in Awadh participated in the movement?

No Riya, the tribal peasants in the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh and the plantation workers in Assam interpreted the idea of swaraj in yet another way.

The tribal groups in the Gudum Hills were not allowed to enter the reserved forests. The plantation workers in Assam were not allowed to leave the tea gardens without permission. This enraged the people.

Rebellion in the Gudem Hills, Andhra Pradesh



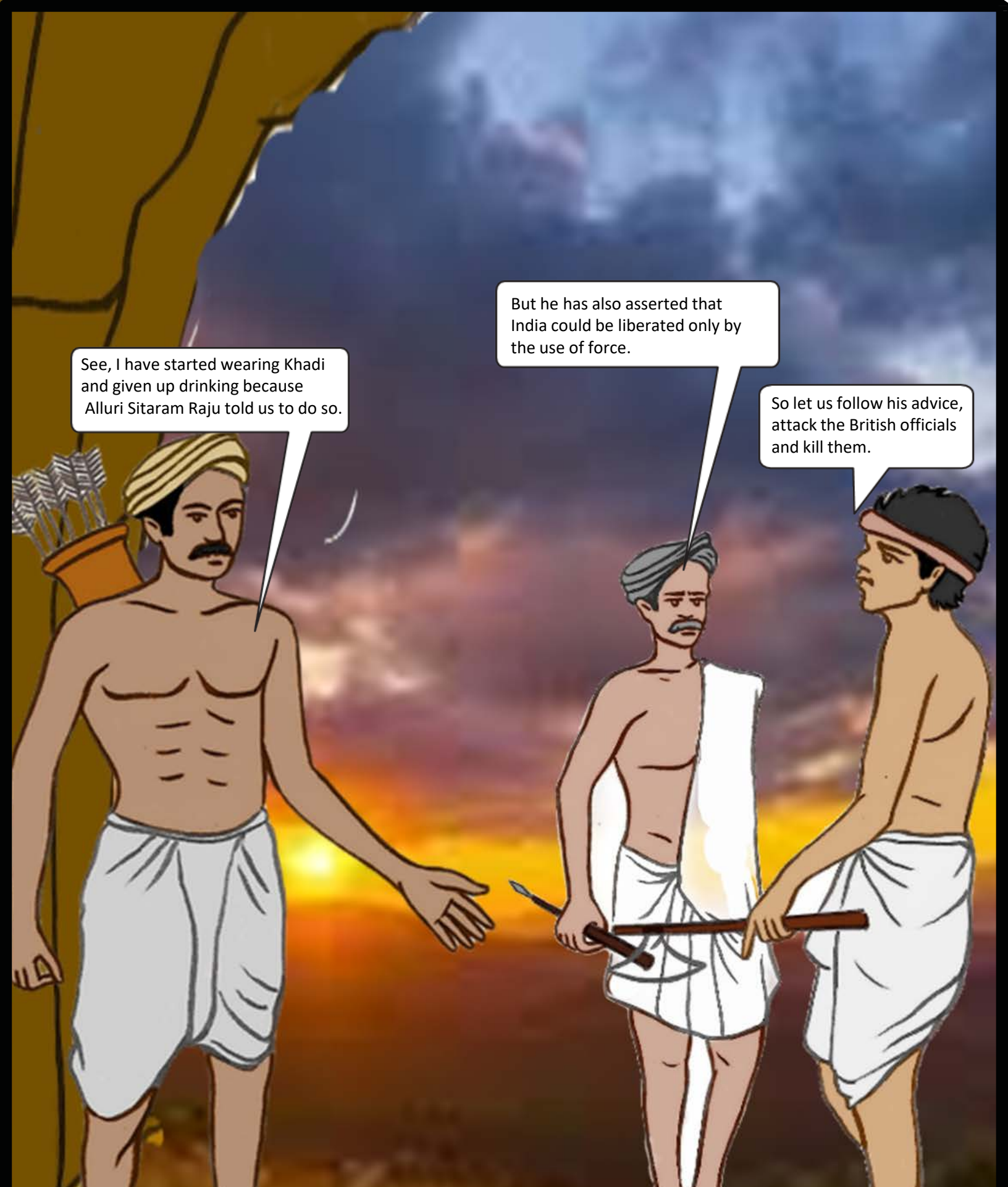
The forest laws have affected our livelihood.



The British officers are forcing us to contribute *begar* for road building. We will not do it.



Our leader, Alluri Sitaram Raju who is an incarnation of God will liberate us from the atrocities of the colonial government.



See, I have started wearing Khadi and given up drinking because Alluri Sitaram Raju told us to do so.

But he has also asserted that India could be liberated only by the use of force.

So let us follow his advice, attack the British officials and kill them.

The Gudem rebels attacked police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on guerrilla warfare for achieving swaraj. The British captured Alluri Sitaram Raju and executed him in 1924.

Swaraj in the Plantations



Under the **Inland Emigration Act** of 1859, the plantation workers in Assam were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission and such permission was rarely given.



Thousands of workers defied the authorities, left the plantations and headed home. However, they never reached their destinations as they were caught by the police and brutally beaten.

Let's Recall-2

Identify the people associated with the statements given in column A and write the answer in column B.

Column A	Column B
a) He decided to support the Khilafat movement started by the Ali Brothers to achieve Hindu Muslim Unity.	
b) They worked for the peasants and organised Oudh Kisan Sabha which worked closely with the Congress during the Non-Cooperation movement.	
c) Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859, they were not permitted to leave the tea gardens.	
d) They captured Alluri Sitaram Raju and executed him in 1924.	
e) They were not allowed to enter the reserved forest to graze cattle and collect fuel wood and fruits.	

For everyone swaraj meant the end of all their sufferings and troubles. When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi or linked their movement to that of the Congress and started to identify with a movement that went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.



It means everyone acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi and became a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

Yes, you are right.



However, the Non-Cooperation Movement was called off after the Chauri Chaura incident.



Mom, what's Chauri Chaura ?



It is a place in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh where a peaceful demonstration by the protestors during the Non-Cooperation Movement turned into a violent clash with the police.



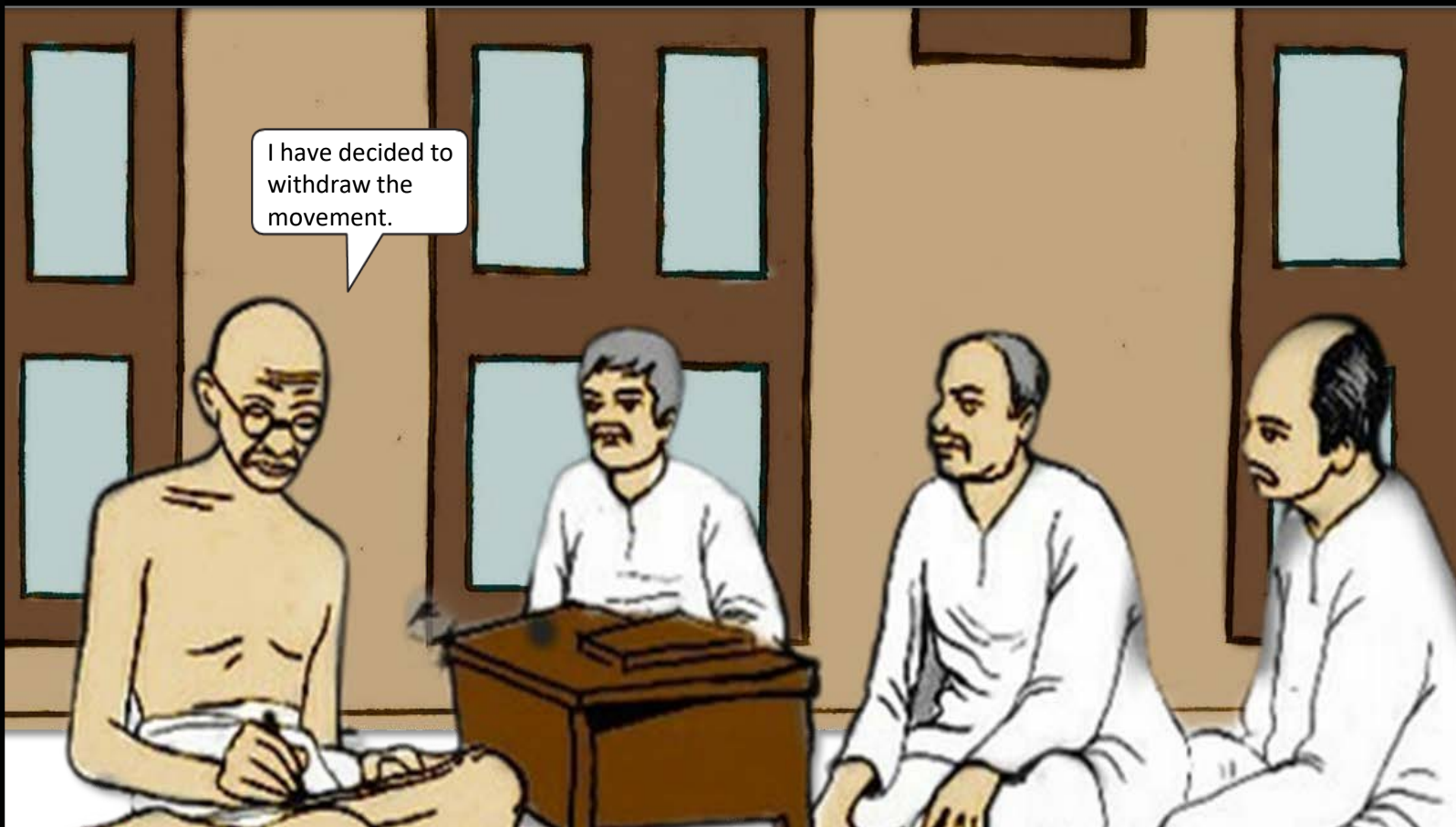
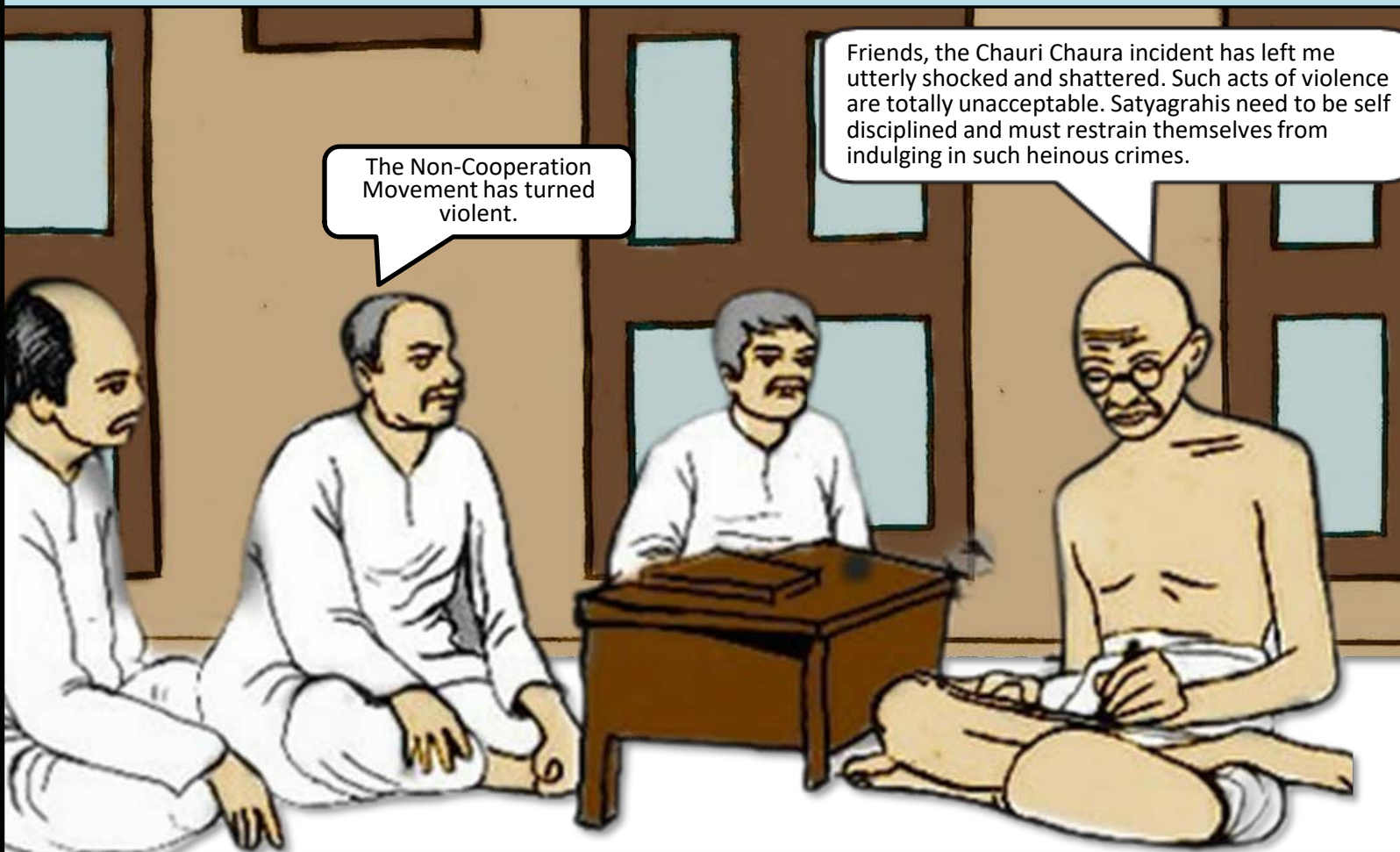
Violence! that too by satyagrahis during the Non-Cooperation Movement!



Yes. they burnt a police station in which 22 policemen were killed.

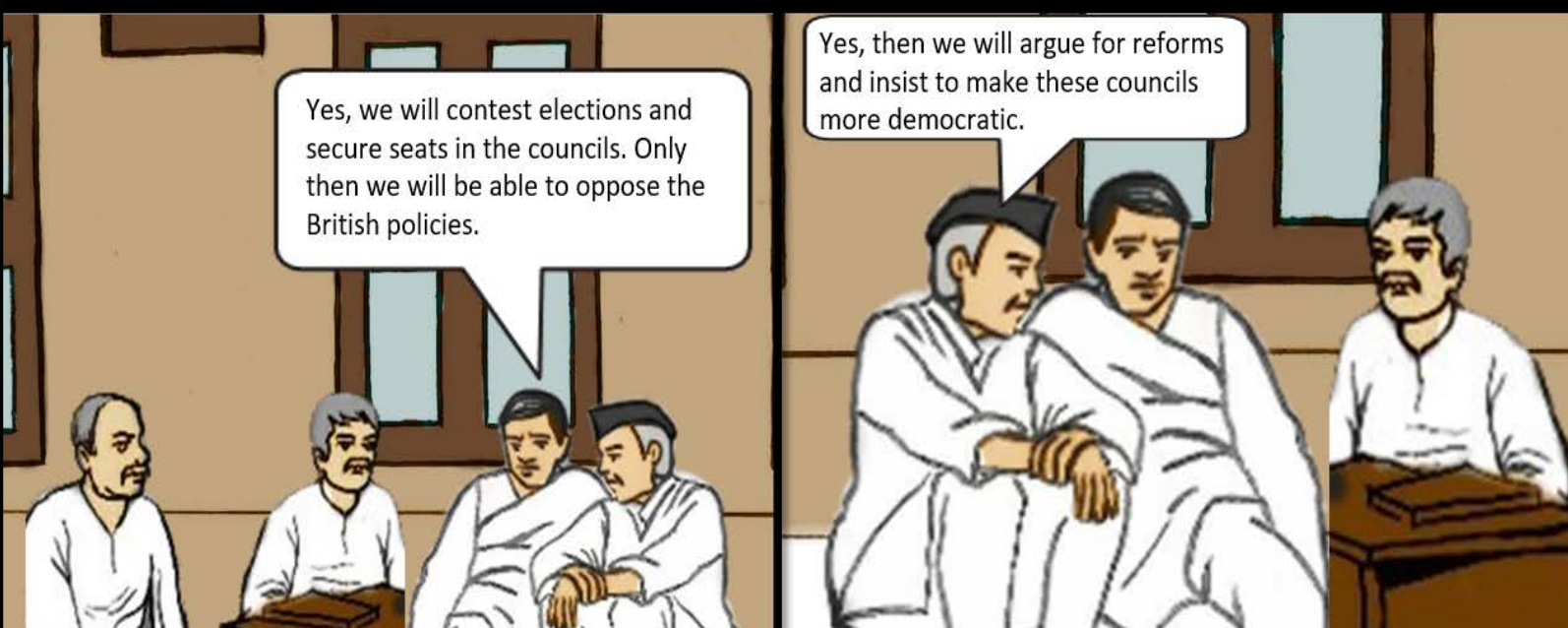
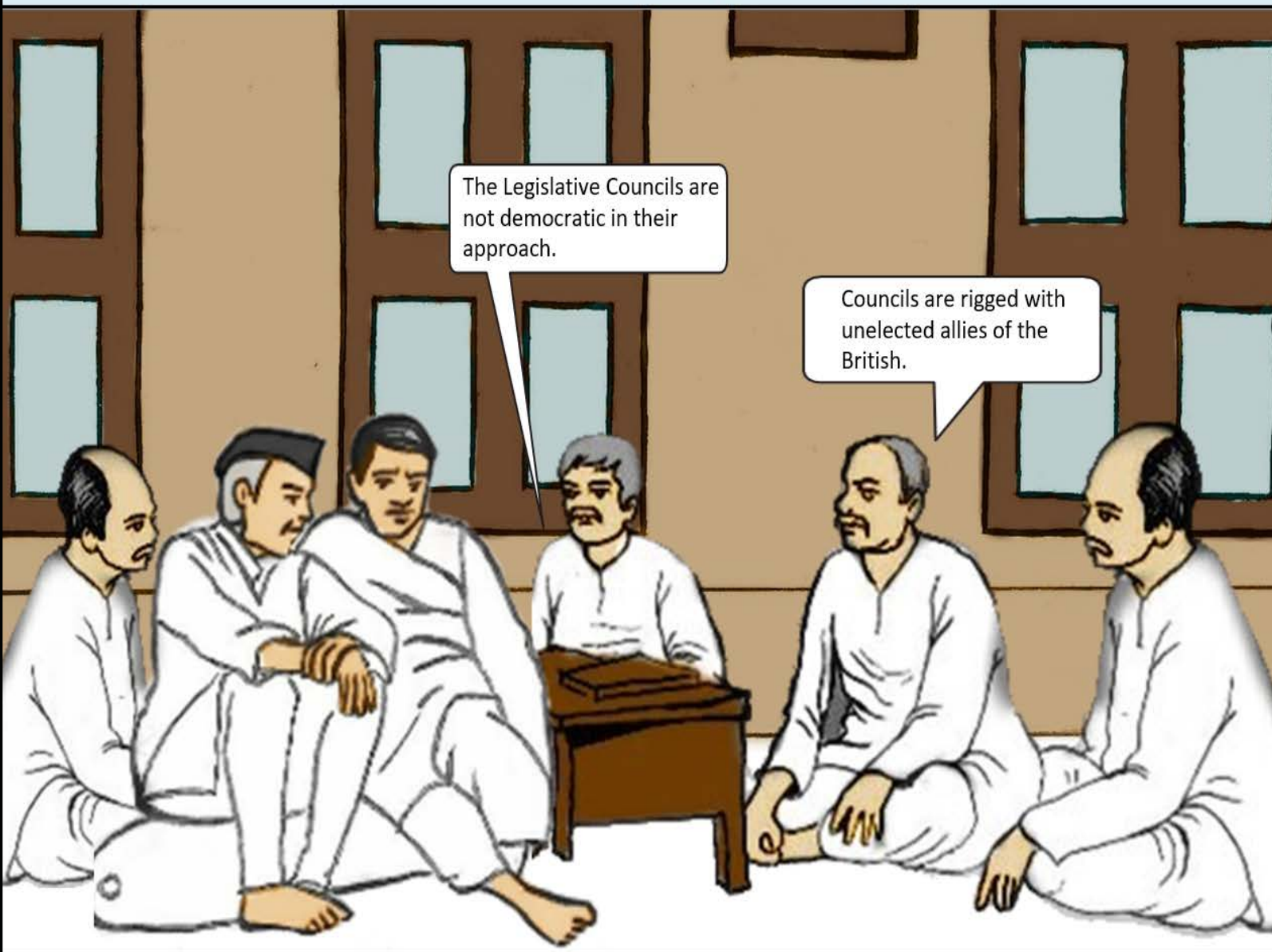
This act of violence prompted Gandhiji to call off the movement altogether.

Withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, February 1922



Some leaders supported Gandhiji's decision as they were tired of mass agitations and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils.

Formation of Swaraj Party, January 1923



Moderates within the Congress formed the Swaraj Party to argue for a return to council politics. But younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose demanded for radical mass agitation and for full independence.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Gandhiji organized satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat to:
Choose the correct option.

- a) support the plantation workers
- b) support the mill workers to fulfill their demands
- c) protest against revenue demand
- d) demand loans for the farmers

2. What was the Rowlatt Act?
Choose the correct option

- a) Trial of political prisoners for two years
- b) Execution of political prisoners without trial
- c) Introducing separate electorates
- d) Detention of political prisoners without trial

3. Who among the following was considered as an incarnation of God?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Baba Ramchandra

4. A militant Guerilla movement spread in:
Choose the correct option

- a) Garo Hills
- b) Gudem Hills
- c) Khasi Hills
- d) Aravalli Hills

5. The Non-Cooperation programme was adopted at which session?
Choose the correct option

- a) Nagpur Session
- b) Lucknow Session
- c) Calcutta Session
- d) Surat Session

6.What were the demands of the peasants of Awadh?

Identify the reason which is NOT correct

- a) Reduction of revenue
- b) Redistribution of grain hoards
- c) Social boycott of landlords
- d) Abolition of begar

7. Why was satyagraha organized in Champaran in 1916?

Choose the correct option.

- a) To oppose the British laws
- b) To oppose the plantation system
- c) To oppose high land revenue
- d) To oppose the oppression of cotton mill workers

8.Who among the following leaders led the Khilafat Movement?

Choose the correct option.

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Shaukat Ali
- b) Abul Kalam Azad and Muhammad Ali
- c) Shaukat Ali and Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

9.Which of the following was the reason for calling off 'the Non-Cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?

Choose the correct option

- a) Pressure from the British Government
- b) Second Round Table Conference
- c) Gandhiji's arrest
- d) Chauri Chaura incident

10. Gandhiji made the following proposals to make non-cooperation into a movement.

Identify the option which is NOT correct.

- a) Surrender of titles
- b) Boycott of civil services
- c) Break the colonial laws
- d) Boycott of foreign goods

Answer Key

Let's Recall-1 (Page no. 24)

- 1 b)1915
- 2 b) To inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- 3 c) Peasants movement in Champaran in Bihar,Kheda district in Gujarat and in
Ahemdabad by cotton mill workers
- 4 b) 13 April 1919
- 5 a) III; I; IV; II

Let's Recall-2 (Page no. 36)

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Baba Ramchandra and Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Plantation workers
- d. British
- e. Tribal groups

Check Your Knowledge (Page no. 41 & 42)

1. a) support the plantation workers
2. d) Detention of political prisoners without trial
3. b) Alluri Sitaram Raju
4. b) Gudem Hills
5. a) Nagpur Session
6. b) Redistribution of grain hoards
7. b) To oppose the plantation system
8. d) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
9. d) Chauri Chaura incident
10. c) Break the colonial laws

Summary

The Graphic Novel, *Nationalism in India*, provides a simple account of India's epic struggle for freedom from the colonial rule. It illustrates the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi and his use of the novel methods of satyagraha and Non-violence for India's independence. It also focuses on the influence Mahatma Gandhi had in mobilizing the masses for the country's freedom struggle.

The novel highlights the significant role of Mahatma Gandhi in opposing the unjust Rowlatt Act of 1919 that projected him as a truly *national* leader. Gandhiji's support to the Khilafat Movement led by Ali Brothers made the national struggle more broad-based and unified.

The Non-Cooperation coupled with the Khilafat Movement, led by Mahatma Gandhi challenged every aspect of British rule in India. It was also the first non-violent mass movement that brought all sections of the society together in their struggle against the imperial power.

References

1. Textbook in History for Class X, NCERT
2. <https://Historyofcyleonetea.com/>
3. <https://elements.envato.com/the-mountain-forest-on-the-background-of-the-sunse-T7MCV6G>

From the Principal's Desk

"Change is inevitable and adaptability to change makes a society future ready"

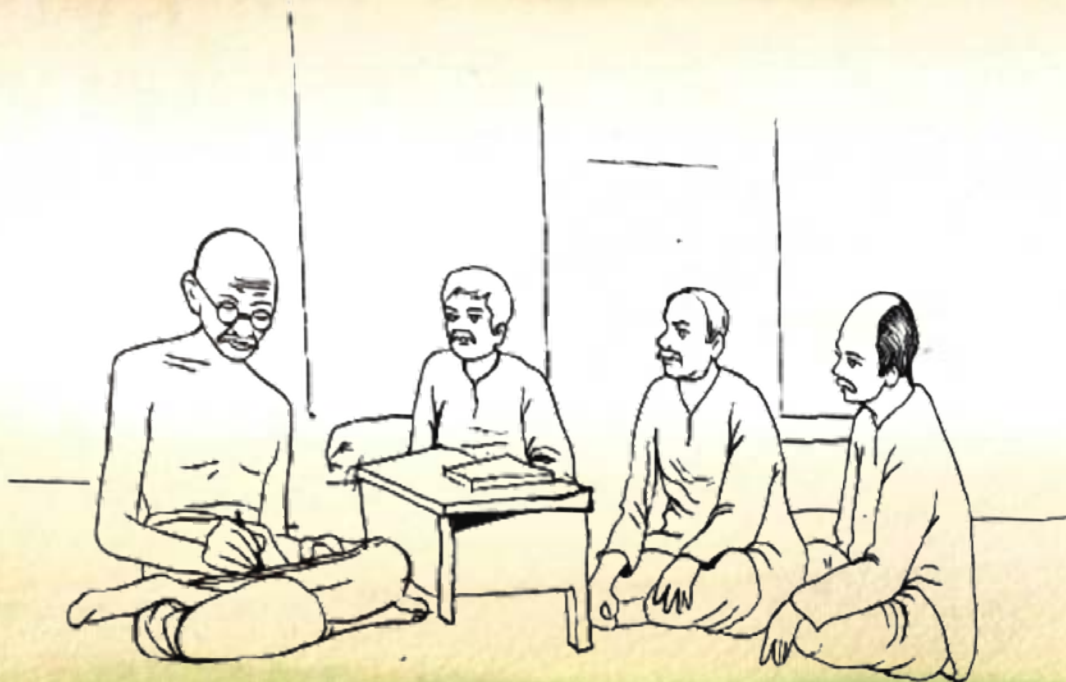
- Peebles

Novels speak to us usually in a linear narrative; picture books tell a story with text accompanied by illustration; film does so with moving images and dialogue; and poetry can communicate on levels that no other storytelling can. This Graphic novel based on the 'Indian National Movement', one of the biggest movements ever witnessed, combines all these elements in a unique way. The core purpose was to condense and simplify complex history, encourage critical thinking in the learners and promote experiential learning.

I am grateful to Ms. Anita Karwal and Mr Sandeep Sethi whose valuable inputs, patient handholding and constant motivation has encouraged teachers to curate the concepts in the form of interesting graphics. I am very sure that this will help in doing away with "rote-learning" and facilitate acculturation of an inquiry-based, project-led ecosystem of education that not only enhances the learning outcomes but also helps in rendering a more rounded and holistic development of individuals.

My sincere thanks to all my colleagues who have put continuous and rigorous hard work and dedication in the completion of this graphic novel.

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