



INDIA AND CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II HISTORY CLASS X

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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INTRODUCTION

- Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nation.
- In this chapter we will pick up the story from the 1920s and study the non cooperation movement and civil disobedience movements
- We will learn that how different social groups participated in the movement .

FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-18



During world war



Crop failure of farmers



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17. CONVALESCENT BIRMS

A. H. FRY, PHOTO,
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GLIMPSES OF INDIAN ARMY DURING FIRST WORLD WAR



Effects of First World War:

1. The War led to a huge increase in defence expenditure. This was financed by war loans and by increasing taxes.
2. Customs duties were raised and income tax was introduced to raise extra revenue. Prices of items increased during the war years.
3. The prices doubled between 1913 and 1918. The common people were the worst sufferers because of price rise. Forced recruitment of rural people in the army was another cause of widespread anger among people.



EFFECTS OF FIRST WORLD WAR

4. Crop failure in many parts of India resulted in acute shortage of food. Influenza epidemic further aggravated the problem. According to 1921 census, about 12 to 13 million people died because of famines and epidemic.
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GANDHIYAN SATYAGRAH



GANDHIYAN SATYAGRAH



In January 1915, Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa and gave the idea of 'Satyagraha' that emphasised the protest based on truth and non-violence.

WHAT IS THE IDEA OF SATYAGRAHA?

- Satyagraha literally means holding on to truth or truth force.
- It was a non-violent struggle introduced by Gandhiji in the Indian National Movement.
- It persuades the opponent to understand the truth.
- If the cause was true and if the fight was against injustice then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- Hunger strike, peaceful demonstrations, strike, hartal and non cooperation with the government are some methods of Satyagraha

FIRST THREE SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENTS ORGANISED BY

- **Champaran Movement [1916]:** It was a movement of workers in the indigo plantations of the Champaran district of Bihar. It was against the oppressive plantation system.
- **Kheda Movement[1917]:** Crop failure and plague epidemic made the life of the farmers miserable in the Kheda district of Gujarat. So, they started a movement under Gandhiji's leadership with the demand for a reduction in land revenue.
- **Mill workers Movement:** Low wages and poor working conditions forced the mill workers of Ahmedabad to start a movement under Gandhiji's leadership in 1918.

Rowlatt Act[1919]

- This Act gave the government the power to imprison any person without any trial for a period of two years.
- Aim of this act was to destroy the national movement by imprisoning the national workers.
- It was a black law because it was against basic human rights.

WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON THE ROWLATT ACT.

- Gandhiji organised a non violent satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act.
- A hartal was organized on 6 April 1919. Rallies were conducted. Shops were closed down. Workers conducted strike. Transport and communication systems came to a standstill.
- These protests led to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

WHAT WAS THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT? HOW DID IT BECOME A PART OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT?

- It was a movement organized by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali [Ali brothers].
- The aim of this movement was to protest against the injustice done to Turkey by Britain after the First World War.
- The Turkish Sultan had the title of Caliph. The Muslims considered him as their spiritual leader. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
- At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.
- So, many Muslims joined this movement.

WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES LED TO THE JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE?

- On 13 April 1919, a public meeting was organized at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar to protest against the arrests of national leaders.
- Many villagers who came to attend a fair were also present in the park.
- General Dyer reached the meeting place along with the British troops. He ordered the troops to fire. The firing lasted for nearly 10 minutes.
- More than thousand people were killed and many were wounded. This incident is called Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR GANDHIJI TO LAUNCH THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT?

- First World War added to the misery of the Indian people. Heavy taxes, high prices, famines and epidemics made people's life miserable.
- Rowlatt Act invited large scale protests throughout the country.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the injustice done to Punjab made Indians angry.
- Muslims became unhappy due to the ill treatment of Turkey. They started Khilafat Movement.
- Many sections of the Indian society suffered considerable economic distress. In the towns workers and artisans, the middle class had been hit by high prices and shortage of food and essential commodities.
- The rural poor and peasants were victims of wide spread drought and epidemics. The British were unmindful to these developments.
- The Congress session at Nagpur (1920) adopted Gandhiji's the idea of Non-cooperation.

What were the ideas expressed by Gandhiji in his book?

- In his famous book Hind Swaraj

(1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come. Therefore, he started the Non Cooperation Movement.

8. What were the stages proposed for the Non Cooperation Movement?

- i. **Renunciation of titles:** Subhramanya Iyer and Ravindranath Tagore renounced the honorary title 'Sir' that they received from the British. C. R. Reddy returned his 'Kaiser-e-Hind' medal.
- ii. **Resigning of important jobs:** Many officers resigned their jobs.
- iii. **Boycott of legislatures:** Many people refused to cast vote when the elections to the legislatures were held. It was followed by the boycott of schools and colleges, lawcourts etc.
- iv. **Non payment of taxes:** This was a powerful method of fighting an oppressive government. They were not ready to recognize the Govt. as legitimate.

HOW DID NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT BECOME A MASS MOVEMENT?

- Non co operation was launched under Gandhiji's leadership in 1920.
- It aimed at protesting against the injustices done to Punjab and Turkey and to attain Swaraj.
- Educated middle class led the movement in towns and cities. Educational institutions, Law courts and foreign goods were boycotted.
- Council elections were boycotted in all provinces except in Madras where the Justice Party of the Non Brahmins contested.
- Peasants organized movements against Talukdars and Landlords in villages under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra.
- Tribal people started an armed struggle in the Gudern hills of Andhra Pradesh under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Workers in the plantations of Assam started a struggle to get the right to free movement.

What were the effects of non-cooperation movement on the economic front?

- The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic.
- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops **picketed**, and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- MOVEMENT IN TOWNS AND CITIES:
- Educated middle class led the movement in towns and cities.
- Educational institutions, law courts and the council elections were boycotted.
- Foreign clothes and other goods were burnt in bonfires. People began to use Khadi clothes.
- Government Servants resigned their jobs. Liquor shops were picketed.

WHY DID THE NON CO OPERATION MOVEMENT SLOW DOWN IN TOWNS AND CITIES ?

- Khadi clothes were very costly. The poor were not able to buy them.
- Indians boycotted British institutions like law courts and educational institutions.
- But alternative institutions did not come up. Consequently teachers and children started going back to schools and lawyers started going back to their courts.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSE FOR THE PEASANT MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE? (VILLAGES)

- PEASANTS' MOVEMENT.
- In Awadh, a peasant's movement was organized by Baba Ramchandra.
- It was against landlords and talukdars.
- Reduction of rent and the abolition of begar were their main demands. In many places 'nai – dhobi bandhs' were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer men.
- In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.
- Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.

BABA RAMCHANDRA

- He led a peasant's movement in Awadh against Talukdars and Landlords.
- He demanded reduction of rent, abolition of Begar and the boycott of landlords.
- In October 1920, he formed Oudh Kisan Sabha with the help of Nehru.

TRIBAL MOVEMENT

- In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, tribals started a movement under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests.
- The methods followed by the tribals and peasants were against the Gandhian method of non violence. They followed violent methods of struggle.

ALLURI SITARAM RAJU

- He led a movement of the tribal people in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- Many people considered him as an incarnation of God. They believed that he had many special powers.
- He supported Gandhiji and asked his followers to wear khadi and stop drinking. But, he organized an armed struggle against the British.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Gandhiji withdrew the Non Co operation Movement because:
- The movement became violent in some places. In february 1922, in Chauri chaura (Uttar Pradesh) people turned violent and set fire to a police station. Twenty two police men were killed in this incident. Gandhiji was against violence.
- The movement slowed down in urban areas.
- He thought that it was necessary to train the people in non violent satyagraha.

MOVEMENT IN THE PLANTATIONS

- Workers in the plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out of the estates.
- They opposed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement.
- When they heard about the Non-co operation movement, they moved to their villages. They thought that the Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their villages.
- However, they were caught and brought back

With what aim was 'the Swaraj Party' set up?

- i.Swaraj party or the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party was set up by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in 1923.
- ii They were tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.
- iii They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.
- iv.They also wanted to keep the anti British spirit of the people alive since NonCooperation Movement was suspended.

Trace two major developments in the Indian politics towards the late 1920s. or What were the two factors that shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920's?

- The first was the effect of **worldwide economic depression**
- Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue.

The Simon Commission

- was appointed and came to India in February, 1928. It was appointed to look into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further reforms in the system of administration. The members of the commission were all Englishmen and not a single Indian was included in it. It led to Simon go back agitation.

LAHORE CONGRESS OF 1929

- The Congress session was held at Lahore in 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Following decision were taken:
- The Congress declared Poorna Swaraj as its aim.
- It was decided to celebrate 26 January every year as Independence Day.
- It was decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement to win Poorna Swaraj.

SALT MARCH [SALT SATYAGRAHA]

- Gandhiji decided to inaugurate the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt law.
- Gandhiji and 78 of his followers started a march on foot from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi [Dandi March].
- On 6 April 1929, they reached Dandi. Gandhiji prepared salt by using sea water, broke the salt law and inaugurated the Movement.
- The government imposed heavy tax on salt. Moreover, the production of salt was the monopoly of the government. So the price of salt was very high. Therefore, Gandhiji opposed the salt law.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- People refused to co operate with the government during the Non Co operation Movement. People broke the laws during the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Muslims participated in large numbers in the Non Co operation Movement. Muslim participation was less in the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- No tax campaign was not there in Non Co operation Movement. People refused to pay taxes in Civil Disobedience Movement

MAIN CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

- Civil Disobedience Movement was the first struggle to win Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence.
- It was based on non violent Satyagraha. Gandhian ideas were widely followed.
- Women participated in large numbers in this movement.
- It was a real mass movement. Different social groups participated.
- It was an open challenge to the British rule. The people openly disobeyed laws.

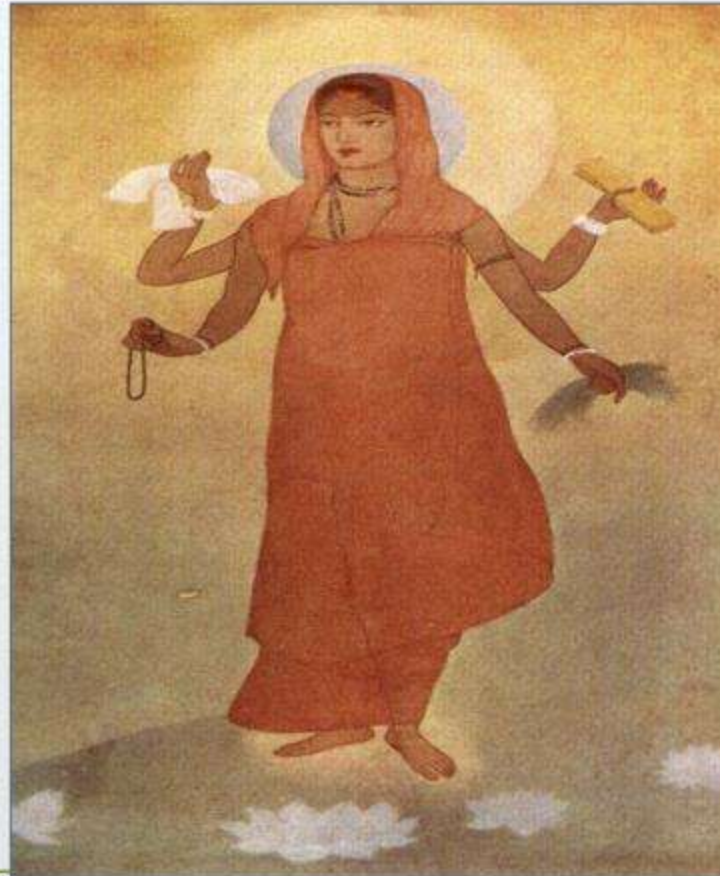
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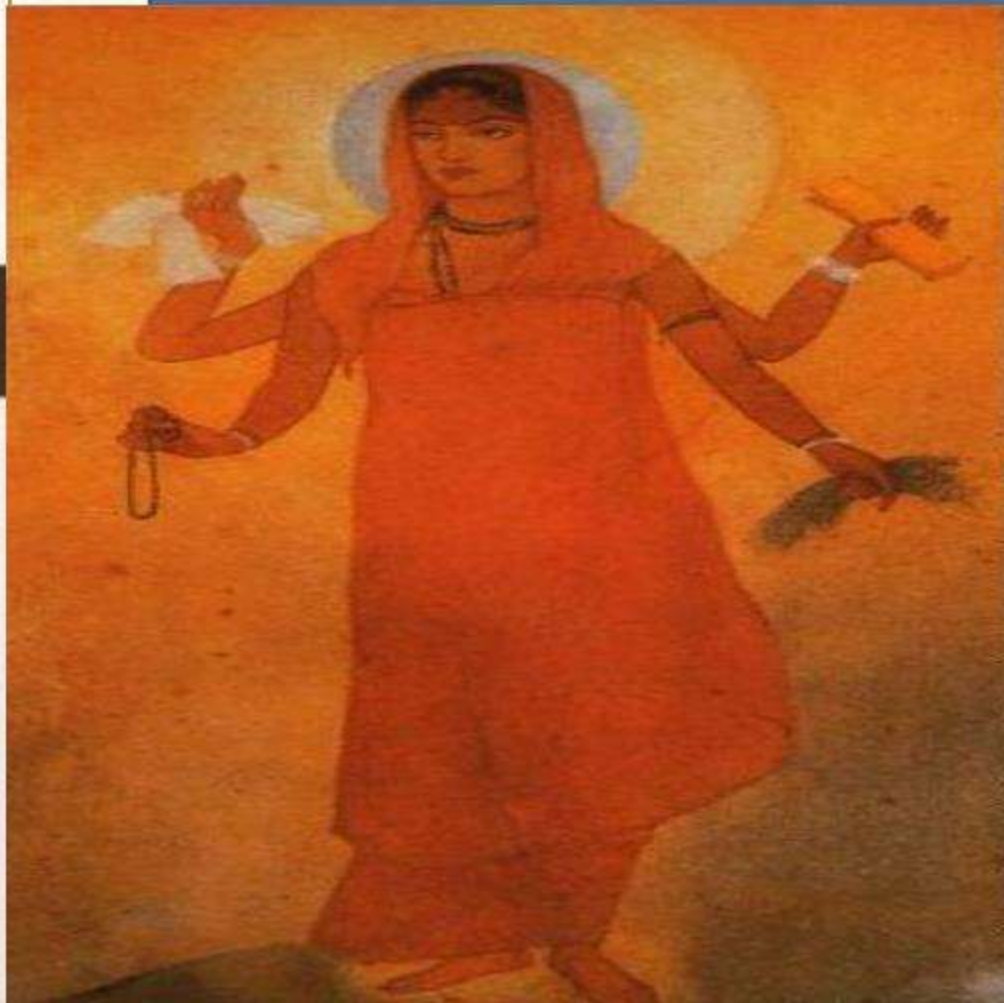
SOCIAL GROUPS WHICH PARTICIPATED IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Rich Peasants - Depression and fall in prices affected them badly. They demanded reduction in land revenue. Swaraj meant reduction of taxes for them.
- Poor Peasants - Depression affected them badly. They demanded reduction in rent. Swaraj meant reduction of rent for them.
- Business classes – They demanded protection against the import of foreign goods. They wanted a Rupee-Sterling exchange rate that would discourage import. They formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920. They also formed the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries. They gave financial help to the movement and refused to sell the foreign goods.
- Industrial Workers – They were poorly paid. Conditions of work were miserable. Swaraj meant better wages and working conditions for them. Railway workers and dockyard workers conducted strike. Workers in mines wore Gandhi Caps and took part in rallies.

IMAGE OF BHARATMATA



VANDE MATARAM



वन्दे मातरम् VANDE MATARAM

वन्दे मातरम् ।

सुजलाम् सुफलाम् मलयजशीतलाम्

सन्ध्यश्यामलाम् मातरम् ॥ वन्दे ॥

शुभ्रज्योत्स्नापुलकितयामिनीम्

कुल्लुकसुमित्रद्रुमदलशोभिनीम्

सुहासिनीम् सुमधुरभाषिणीम्

सुखदाम् वरदाम् मातरम् ॥ वन्दे ॥

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भारत INDIA



NATIONAL FLAG

- During the Swadeshi Movement a tricolor flag (red, green and yellow) was developed. It had 8 lotuses representing the 8 provinces of the British India. It also had crescent moon which represented Hindus and Muslims.
- In 1921, Gandhiji designed the Swaraj flag. It was also a tricolor flag (red, green and white). It had a spinning wheel which represent the Gandhian idea of Self Help.
- The flag became a symbol of the Nation. It created the feeling of oneness. The people carried flag in protest marches and rallies

REDISCOVERY OF INDIA'S PAST

- The British considered Indians backward and primitive. They said that the Indians were not capable of ruling themselves.
- In the 19th century, some educated Indians started the efforts of rediscover India's great achievements. They rediscovered the achievements made by the Indians in art, architecture, science, mathematics, religion, culture, law, philosophy, crafts and trade.
- Knowledge about the great achievements of Indians created national pride, self confidence and patriotism among the Indians.

FOLKLORE OF SOUTHERN INDIA



REVIVAL OF FOLKLORE

- Nationalists toured the villages to collect the folk songs and legends.
- Rabindranath Tagore collected a number of folk songs and legends.
- In Madras, Natesa Sastri published a four volume collection of tamil folk tales (The Folklore of Southern India).
- The folk songs and legends gave a true picture of Indian culture. They showed there all thoughts and characteristics of Indians.
- They created National Pride among the people.

EFFORTS MADE BY GANDHIJI FOR THE UPLIFTMENT OF DALITS

- (i) Gandhiji was against untouchability. He said that Swaraj would not come for 100 years, if untouchability was not abolished.
- (ii) He called the untouchables 'Harijans' or sons of Gods.
- (iii) He organized Satyagraha to get temple entry and access to public wells, tanks, roads and schools for dalits.
- (iv) He cleaned harijan colonies and in his ashram there was no caste feelings.
- (v) He asked the upper caste Hindus to give up the inhuman practice of untouchability.

CULTURAL FACTORS AND IDENTITIES WHICH CREATED A SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING AMONG THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

- IMAGE OF BHARAT MATA :
- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay created the image of Bharat Mata.
- Abanindranath Tagore painted her image.
- Bharat Mata looked like a Sanyasini. She is calm, divine and spiritual. Devotion towards her became a proof of Nationalism.

All the Important Dates of History Chapter Nationalism in India

Dates	Happenings
January 1915	Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa
1919	Gandhiji launched satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act
13 April 1919	Jallianwala Bagh incident
March 1919	Khilafat Committee formed

September 1920	Gandhiji convinced Congress for a non-cooperation movement
December 1920	Non-Cooperation program was adopted by Congress in Nagpur
January 1921	Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began
October 1920	Oudh Kisan Sabha
6 January 1921	Police firing at peasants in Rae Bareli
1920	The militant guerrilla movement spread in Gudem Hills, Andhra Pradesh
1922	Chauri Chaura violence
11 February 1922	Gandhiji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement
1928	“Go Back Simon” movement
Nov 1930 – Jan 1931	First Round Table Conference

Sept 1931	Second Round Table Conference
Nov – Dec 1932	Third Round Table Conference
December 1929	The “Purna Swaraj” was formalized
26 January 1930	Declared to be celebrated as the Independence Day, but got very little attention
31 January 1930	Gandhiji sent a letter of Viceroy Irwin stating 11 demands
12 March 1930	Salt March or Dandi March or Dandi Satyagraha or Civil Disobedience Movement started
6 April 1930	Salt March ended
April 1930	Abdul Ghaffar Khan got arrested
May 1930	Mahatma Gandhi got arrested
5 March 1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact
23 March 1931	Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were sentenced to death
December 1931	Gandhiji went to London for a conference but returned disappointed
26 September 1932	Poona Pact
Jan 1932	Civil Disobedience Movement started again
1920	Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress
1927	Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI)
1906	Muslim League established
1928	Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
1935	The government of India Act
8 August 1942	Quit India movement launched
August 1925	Kakori Train Conspiracy Case

THANK
YOU