

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.1, AFS, JAMNAGAR

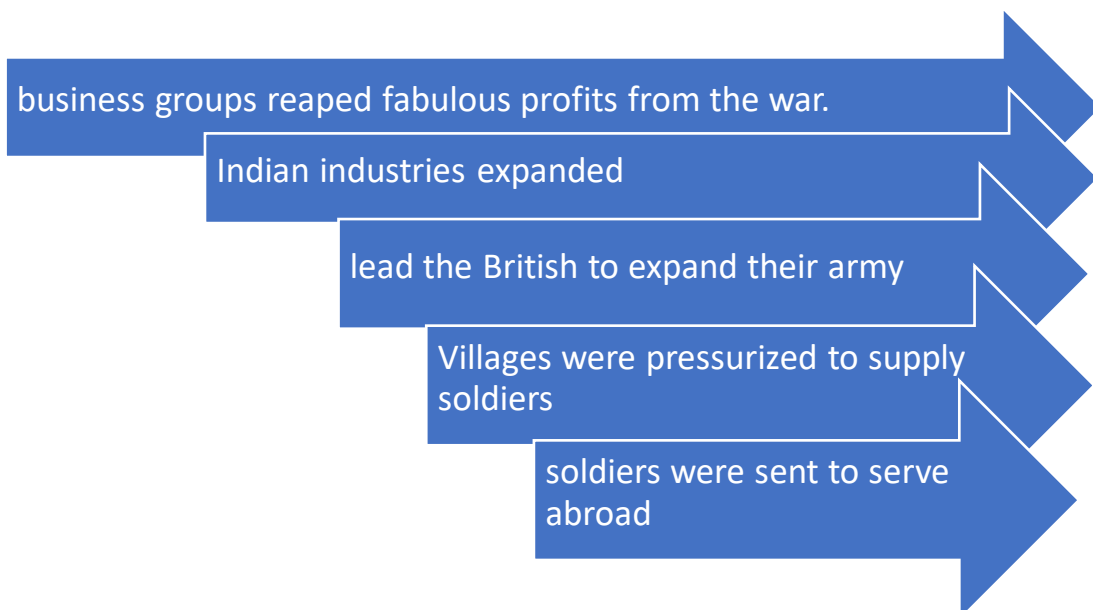
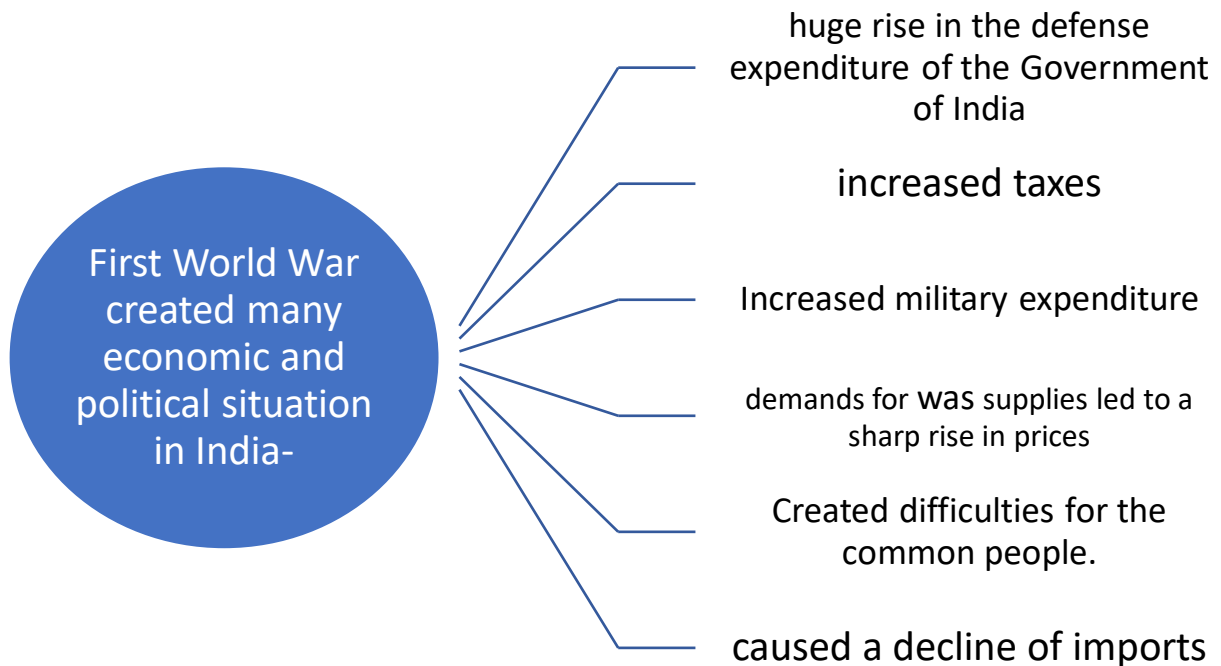
CLASS: X

SUBJECT: HISTORY

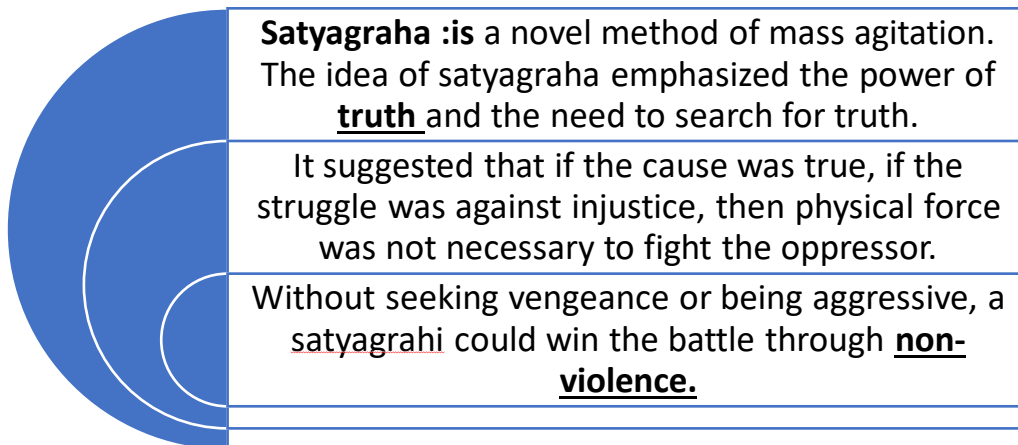
CHAPTER 2: Nationalism in India

MIND MAP

FIRST WORLD WAR 1914-18



What is Satyagraha?

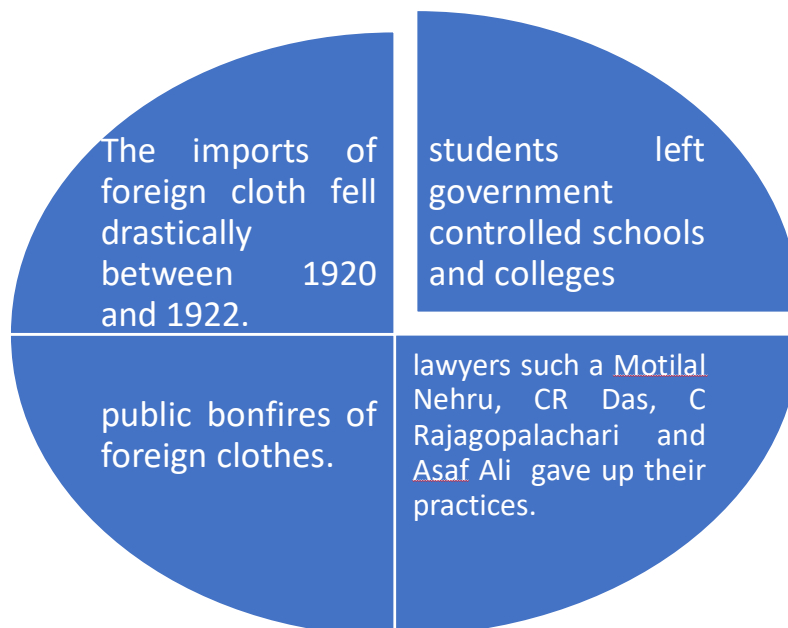


ROWLATT ACT 1919

It provided government with the autocratic powers to repress the political activities of Indians.

It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT 1920-22



CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT 1930

Thousands of people in different parts of the country broke the salt law, manufactured salt and demonstrated in front of government salt factories.

Foreign cloth was boycotted, and liquor shops were picketed.

Peasants refused to pay revenue and chaukidari taxes, village officials resigned and in many places forest people violated forest laws.

Government symbols like police station, municipal buildings, law-courts and railway stations etc. were attacked.

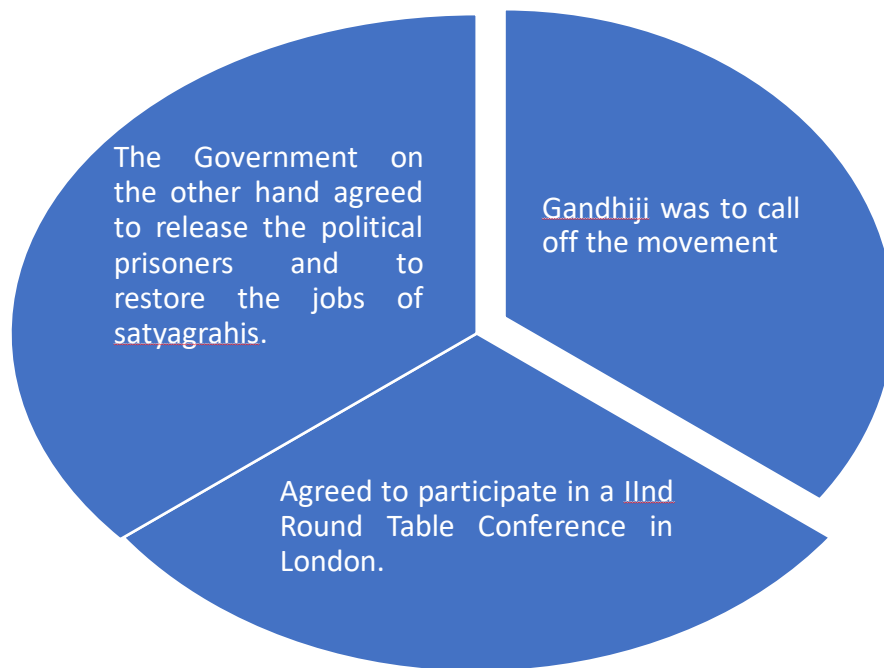
RICH PEASANT communities like the Patidars of Gujarat and the Jats of Uttar Pradesh joined the movement because they were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.

The **POOR PEASANTRIES** were not just interested in lowering of the revenue demand. They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.

BUSINESS CLASSES wanted protection against imports of foreign goods, and a rupee-sterling foreign exchange ratio that would discourage imports.

The **INDUSTRIALISTS** attacked colonial control over the Indian economy, and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT 1932



PUNE PACT 1932

It was signed between B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi in September 1932.

According to this pact, the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Caste) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

A SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGING

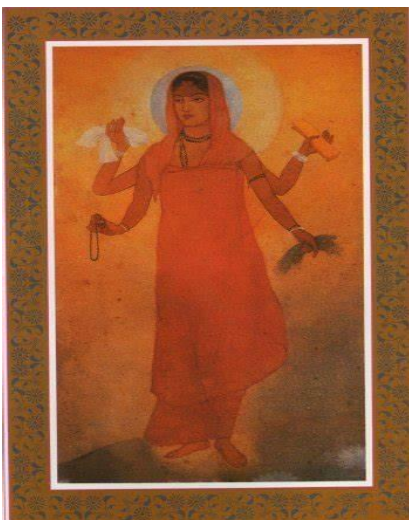
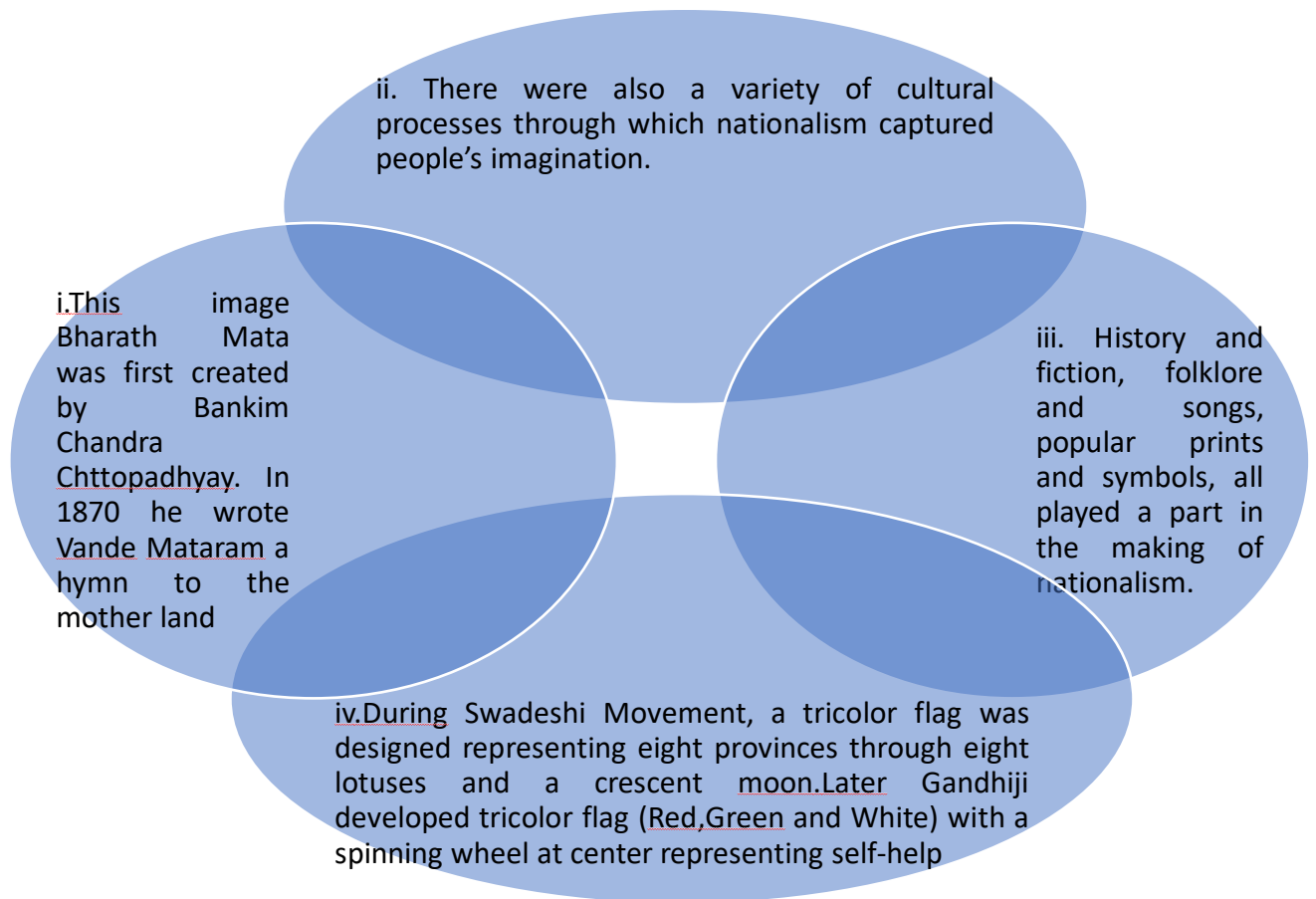


Image Of Bharat Mata



Flag During Swadeshi Movement



Flag By Mahatma Gandhi