

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Impact of world war I (1914-1918)

Satyagraha → Champanan (1917)
→ Ahemdabad (1918)
→ Kheda (1918)

Rowlatt Act (1919)

→ Jallianwala Bagh (13 April, 1919)

Khilafat Issue (1920)

Calcutta Session (Sep. 1920)

Non-cooperation Movement (1920)

Nagpur Session (Dec. 1920)

Chauri-chaura (1922)

Withdrawal of Non-cooperation (Feb 1922)

Simon commission (1928)

Lahore Session (Dec 1929)

Salt March (12 March 1930)

Gandhi - Irwin Pact (5 March, 1931)

Poona Pact (Sep. 1932)

Nationalism In India

Reason → Anti-Colonial movement

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Movement against Britishers

Impact of world war 1 on India

Britain's Defence Expenditure Increased

- * Increased Income Tax on India.
- * Commodities Price were Doubled.
- * Forced Recruitment
- * Crop failure, Food Shortage
- * Epidemic & famine.

Gandhi's Strategy

Local Issue → National Issue

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Mass Support

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Pressure on Govt.

↓
Policy change

SATYAGRAH



* Hold of Truth .

* It is a form of Non-violent Resistance initiated by Mahatma Gandhi

Journey of Gandhi Ji

1915 → Returned from South Africa

1917 → Champaran → Peasants struggle against oppressive Plantation System.

1918 → Kheda Satyagrah → Due to crop failure - Peasants were not able to pay tax demand. They demand Relaxation in Revenue Collection

1918 → Ahemdabad → Satyagrah movement among cotton mill workers

Rowlatt Act. {BLACK ACT} 1919

It gave govt. enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed preventive detentions

In this the person is not arrested on the ground of committing crime but on suspect that he may commit crime.



Detention and ~~conviction~~ conviction without Trial



Against this Gandhi Ji launched Satyagrah on 6 April

Rallies Fasting Prayers

→ 6 April → Satyagraha was launched.

→ 10 April → Police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, Attack on Banks, Railways

Martial law was Imposed

← {General Dyer took command}

→ Jallianwala Bagh Incident on 13 April

→ 18 April → Gandhi withdraw Satyagraha.

Jallianwala Bagh

13 April, 1919, crowd gathered

- Some come to Protest.
- Others come to attend Baisakhi fair

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Dyer Entered → Blocked exit → Order Fired → Killed Hundreds

Consequences of Jallianwala Bagh Incident

- crowd took to streets.
- strikes, clashes with Police.
- Attacks on government Buildings
- villages Bombed.

KHILAFAT ISSUE

After world war Ist in Treaty of Sevres, 1920 the allied power who defeated the central Power is Ottoman (Turkey). Allied Power remove Khalifa (head of Islamic world). This step by Britain hurt the sentiment of Muslims in India. As a result Muslims in India launched Khilafat Movement along with non-cooperation movement.

Grandhi's Plan

Hindu + Muslim united against Britishers



Mass Movement

Leader. Md Ali and Shaukat Ali meeting with Grandhi ji.

Sep 1920 → Calcutta session of congress, Grandhi convinced other leaders to start a



Non-cooperation movement

Initially started with boycott of civil services, Police, school, foreign goods, council election, surrender of titles that govt. awarded.



A full civil disobedience Campaign was launched

- * Initially, Congress was reluctant to Boycott Council Election of Nov. 1920, because it feared it may cause violence
- * But, At Nagpur session in Dec 1920 congress announced its support to Non-cooperation.

The Non-cooperation

Basically means not cooperating Britishers in their policies, Boycotting foreign goods by Non-violent ways

Foreign goods - Boycotted,
Liquor shops picketed

Foreign cloths
were Burnt

Indian Textile
Production ↑

**Impact of Movement
on Middleman.**

Students left govt. controlled
schools.

Teachers resigned

Lawyers gave up legal
Practices

Council Elections were
Boycotted in Madras

Drawbacks

~~Tribals~~

Khadi was expensive

Very few Indian Institutions, so students and teachers
went back to schools, lawyers joined back their work.

Rebellion in countryside

Peasants

Tribals

Awadh → led by **Baba Ramchandra**

Problems of Peasants

- Reduction was not in Revenue.
- Talukdars and landlords demanded high rent.
- Tenants, had no security of tenure, they can be removed
anytime from work

Demand of Peasants

Note → Gudi Kisan Sabha was setup by
Baba Ramchandra in 1921

- Reduction of Revenue.
- Abolition of Begar.
- Social Boycott of oppressive landlords.

Peasants Protest, 1921

- Talukdars and Merchants were attacked.
- Bazaars were looted.
- Grain Hoards were taken over

TRIBALS

Problems of Tribals

- colonial govt. closed large forest area.
- Preventing people from entering forest to graze cattle or collect fuelwoods and fruits.
- Traditional Right were being denied.

Guerrilla Movement (1920s)

- Alluri Sitaram Raju** → He Persuaded to wear Khadi and give up drinking
- * Gudem rebels attacked Police stations, attempted to kill British officials and carried on Guerrilla war to achieve Swaraj.
 - * He was captured and executed in 1924 and became a folk hero.

Swaraj In Plantation

- * Under the Inland Emigration Act 1859, Plantation workers were not permitted to leave tea gardens without permission.
- * But when they heard of non-cooperation movement, thousand of workers left, they believed that Gandhiji was coming and everyone would be given land.

Chauri-Chaura (1922)

At Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur, a peaceful protest on 4 Feb. 1922, Participating in non-cooperation movement, clashed with police, the incident led to deaths of 3 civilians and 22 policemen.

Reality of withdrawing Non-Cooperation Movement

- No Result
- Muslim support weakened
- Britishers can suppress violent.

Feb 1922

Grandhi ji decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation movement. He felt that the movement was turning violent.

Aftermath

→ Some leaders of congress wanted to participate in council elections called Pro-changers

J-L Nehru + Bose

→ Motilal Nehru
→ C-R DAS

→ Formed Swaraj Party.

↓
Radical agitation wants Full Independence.

Simon Commission (1928)

- Set up John Simon, in response to Nationalist movement to review the Govt. of India Act 1919. It had no single India member
- It faced a set back, as Indians Protested "No Back Simon"
- To please Indians Viceroy, Lord Irwin, announced in Oct. 1929 a vague offer of "dominion status" but congress did not agree.

(Lahore Session of Dec. 1929)

- Demanded Purna Swaraj ie full Independence
- On 26 Jan. 1930 celebrated as Independence Day

The Salt March and Civil Disobedience Movement

Grandhi ji sent a letter with 11 Demands but British did not respond

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He Demanded Abolition of Salt Tax

↳ Dandi March started on 12 March, 1930

- * 78 Members with Gandhi Ji
- * It was 240 miles from Sabarmati to Dandi
- * Walked 24 days and reached Dandi on 6 April 1930
- * Broke salt law, by boiling sea water and manufacturing salt.

Situation

- > Demonstration in front of Salt Industries.
- > Peasants refused to pay revenue.
- > People violated forest laws where there is no coastal areas.
- > As a result, colonial government started to arrest leaders, Protestors.

Gandhi Ji Arrested \Rightarrow led to Mass agitation \rightarrow workers attacked Police station, Municipal buildings.

5 March, 1931 } Gandhi Ji again decided to call off the movement and entered into pact.

Gandhi - Irwin Pact

Gandhi Ji agreed for

- * Attend 2nd Round table conference
- * Suspend Civil Dis. Mov.

Irwin agreed for:

- * Release Prisoners
- * Right to make salt for coastal People.

1932-34 } Gandhi Ji again launched Movement.

How Participants Saw the Movement?

- * Peasants and Crissat and Jats of U.P actively supported the movements.
- * Rich people supported against high Revenue. But disappointed when it was called off in 1931.

- * Poor peasants wanted unpaid rent to landlord to be remitted
- * Business classes wanted protection against import of foreign goods. and formed (Federation of Indian chambers of commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927) and Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920
- * Industrial workers actively participated from Nagpur. They strikes by railways, workers strikes on Dockyards.
- * women participated in protest, marches, they manufactured salt.

Limits of civil Disobedience

- * For congress it had ignored Dalits for long, for pleasing and favouring high-caste Hindus. But Gandhi knew that swaraj would not come if untouchability was not eliminated.

Gandhi called untouchables "Harigans"

↳ organised satyagraha to secure to secure entry into temple, access to public wells, schools.

POONA PACT

- * Dr. B.R Ambedkar organised Dalits in to the Depressed class Association 1930. which demand separate electorate for Dalits when British agreed, Gandhi ji went on fast. He believed that Separate electorates for Dalits would slow down the process of Integration.
- * Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhi's position and Result was POONA PACT of September 1932.

* Under this Pact seats reserved for SC and ST in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted by the general electorate.