

A graphic of a fireball or bullet with a long, bright orange and yellow flame trail, moving from left to right.

ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10

HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA





ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

Nationalism in India

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
20 Sep 23	Development	The story of village Palampur
21 Sep 23	Nationalism in India	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
23 Sep 23	Federalism	Constitutional Design
24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

Introduction

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

V/S

Nationalism in India



Similarity



Nation state

The growth of modern Colonialism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement.



In the process of struggle against colonialism people began discovering their unity.



Different experiences



Effort of Mahatma Gandhi

Non - Cooperation movement

Civil disobedience movement

The First World War, Khilafat and Non Cooperation

The First World War and National Movement

First World War created a new economic and political situation. 🤔

- Huge defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increased taxes.
- Increase in the price of goods during war period.
- Forced recruitment in army from rural area.
- Crop failure leading to the shortage of crops.
- Spread of influenza epidemic and famines.

- Champaran 1917
- Kheda 1917
- Ahmedabad 1918

Resentment

Gandhiji gave a new mode of struggle to express this resentment.

Satyagraha

Idea of
Satyagraha

First World War



- Resentment.
- Upcoming of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Idea of Satyagraha.

Nationalist Force Intensified



Further accelerated due to infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident. 🤨

Rowlatt Act



+

Khilafat Movement

Opportunity for a nation wide movement.

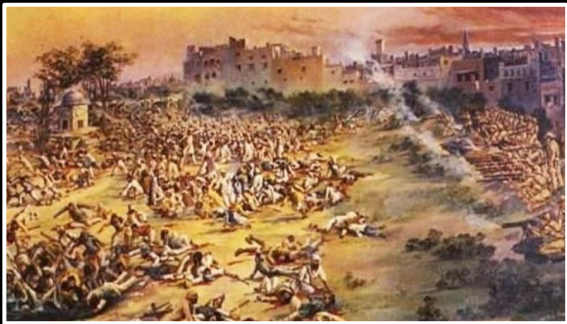


Non-Cooperation Movement

Rowlatt Act to Jallianwala Bagh

Rowlatt Act

A black law passed through the imperial legislative council. It gave the government enormous power to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial of two years.



Impact

Gandhi decided to make a hartal against this unjust law on 6 April, 1919. (Peacefully)



But on 10 April, the movement became violent.



Martial law was imposed.



13 April, infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place under the command of General Dyer.



Khilafat Movement

[Uniting Hindu + Muslim for Non-Cooperation movement]

Khilafat Issue

Explain 🤔

The First World War had ended with the defeat of Ottoman Turkey, there were rumours that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on the Khalifa.

Young leaders like **Muhammad Ali** and **Shaukat Ali** discussed with Mahatma Gandhi to capitalise on to unite Hindu and Muslim.

∴ At Calcutta session [September 1920], Mahatma Gandhi convinced other leaders of the need to start Non cooperation movement in support of khilafat as well as Swaraj.

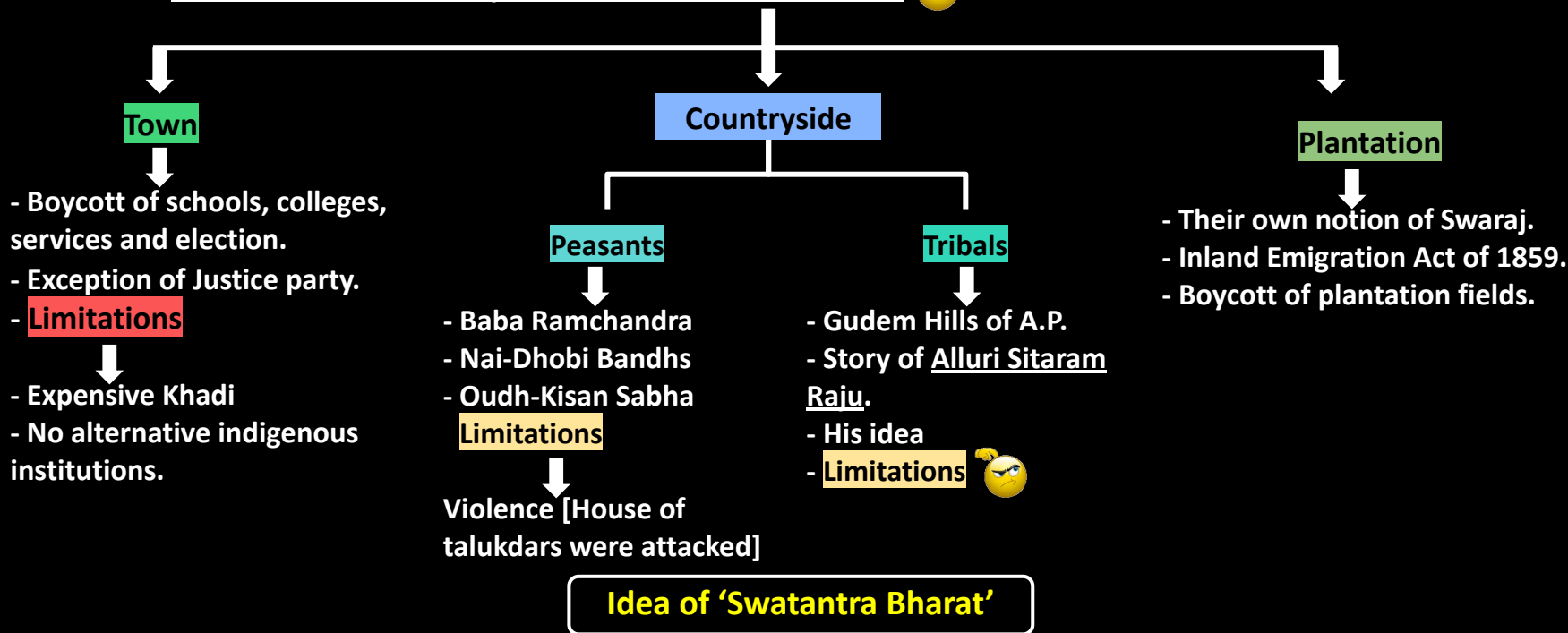
Why Non-Cooperation? 🤔

- Gandhi's idea in his book **Hind-Swaraj**. 🤔
- Movement would unfold in stages.
- Tussle within the congress on participation in council elections.

Adoption of NCM at
Nagpur session, 1920.

Differing Strands Within the Movement

- ❖ **Non Cooperation - Khilafat movement began in 1921. There were different group of participants with different idea and response about the movement.** 🤔



Chauri - Chaura and calling off of Non Cooperation movement.

Towards Civil Disobedience

Non Cooperation Movement
[Jan 1921 - Feb 1922]

What was happening in
this time period? 🤔

Civil Disobedience Movement
[April 1930 - March 1931]

- ❖ Training of people for another mass struggle. क्यों 🤔

Swaraj Party

- C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru formed Swaraj party, argued to participate in council election.

Economic Depression

- ❖ Fall in agriculture prices.
- ❖ Countryside was in turmoil as peasant were not able to sell their harvest and pay revenue.

Simon Commision

- ❖ Commision under Sir John Simon was sent India to look into the constitutional process.
- ❖ Demonstration against Simon commision and treated with the slogan 'Go back Simon'.

❖ ∴ To counter this → Offer of '*Domain Status*' and *Round Table Conference*.



Lahore Congress Session, 1929



'Purna Swaraj' 🤔

Young and radical leaders such as **J.L. Nehru** and **Subhash Chandra Bose** were not satisfied with this.

Salt March



Background

- On 31 Jan 1930, Gandhiji sent a letter to **Viceroy Irwin** starting eleven demands.
- One demand was to abolish the salt tax.
- It was an ultimatum to be fulfilled by 11 March.

Why salt? 🤔

- Gandhiji started his famous salt march.
- 240 miles and 24 days.
- On 6 April they reach Dandi, ceremonially violated salt law.

Irwin was unwilling to negotiate



Beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement

Civil Disobedience

❖ How Civil Disobedience Movement was different from the Non Cooperation Movement. 🤔

↓
People were now asked to refuse cooperation as well as break colonial laws.

- ↓
- Breaking of salt law, manufacturing salt was done in different part.
 - Foreign cloth were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed.
 - Peasants refuse to pay revenue and chaukidari tax, they violated forest laws etc.

↓

Reaction of Colonial Government

- ↓
- Arresting of congress leader. [Abdul Ghaffar Khan] ➡ Protesters opted for violence.
 - Mahatma Gandhi himself was arrested.

↓
Brutal repression by British.

∴ **Gandhi - Irwin pact** was signed. ➡ Gandhiji went for second round table conference.

Aftermath 🤔

How Participants saw the Movement

Who? How? Why? Meaning of Swaraj

Countryside

Rich Peasant

- They were not in a position to pay revenue demanded by government.
- Government also refused to reduce revenue.
- Rich peasant were enthusiastic supporter of civil disobedience movement.



- Later development.

Poor peasant

- Lower revenue demands.
- Tenants wanted land rent paid to the landlords to be reduced or remitted.
- Often joined radical movement.
- Congress was unwilling to support 'no rent' campaigns.

Women

- Large scale participation.
- Participated in protest marches, manufactured salts and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- Services to nation as a sacred duty of women.



Upliftment



Merchant and Industrialist

- For expanding their business they reacted against colonial policies that restricted business.
- Formation of Indian Industrialist and commercial congress, 1920
- FICCI, 1927.
- Participation was led by Purshottamdas Thakurdas and G.D. Birla.



Aspirations and Concerns

Towns and Cities

Workers

- Not participated in large number.
- Industrialist came closer, workers stayed aloof.
- Still gandhian idea dominated among some.



Reluctance of congress to support worker.

The Limits of Civil Disobedience

Caste Issues

Untouchables

VS

Sanatanis

- Viewpoint of congress. 🤔
 - Gandhiji
- ↓
- Untouchable as 'Harijans'.
- Began demanding separate electorate, reserve seats. 🤔

Individuals

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

VS

Mahatma Gandhi

- Organised dalits into depressed classes association.
- Demanded separate electorates for dalits.
- Gandhiji's opposition → Poona Pact, September 1932.

Religious Issues

Hindu

VS

Muslims

- Congress came to be visibly associated openly with Hindu religious nationalist.
- Muslim league.
- Religious processions with militant fervour provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes.

Individuals

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

VS

M.R. Jayakar

- Failed negotiation over the demand of reserved seats in central assembly and representation in Bengal and Punjab province.

The Sense of Collective Belonging

Nation to Nationalism 🧐



कैसे achieve करोगे?



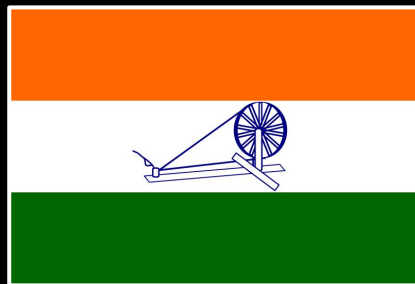
Achieved partly through the united struggles and partly through cultural processes.

- ❖ History, fiction, folklore and songs popular prints and symbols all played a part in making of nationalism.
- ❖ India came to be visualised with image of **Bharat mata**. Vande Mataram was written as a hymn to the motherland by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**.
- ❖ Movement to revive Indian Folklore. 🧐
Contribution of Rabindranath Tagore, Natesa Sastri [The folklore of Southern India]
- ❖ Use of Icons and symbols to unify people. 🧐 → **Flag**
- ❖ Reinterpretation of History → To infuse confidence [Glorious time and development].

The Sense of Collective Belonging



Flag during swadeshi movement



Swaraj Flag

Quit India Movement

❖ Last major movement. 🧐

↓
Call for the complete withdrawal of the British from india. →

↓
The call almost brought the whole state machinery to a standstill. 🧐

On 14 July 1942 Congress working committee in Wardha passed 'Quit India Movement'.

↓
'Do or Die Speech'.



Join our telegram channel

Team - DSR




The Social Brains

@thesocialbrains-DSR • 89.3K subscribers

For the lovers of social science, SST is living, SST is love!! Videos and updates coming soon!!!

 Subscribed 



Digraj Singh Rajput 

@DigrajSinghRajput214 • 408K subscribers

Hi I hope you people are doing good, thik ho, mast ho, behtrin ho!! Welcome to this youtube channel - 'Digraj Singh Rajput' ! ...

 Subscribed 

*Please **subscribe** both the channels*

For Upcoming sessions

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
20 Sep 23	Development	The story of village Palampur
21 Sep 23	Nationalism in India	Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution
22 Sep 23	Forest and Wildlife Resources	Physical Features of India
23 Sep 23	Federalism	Constitutional Design
24 Sep 23	Sectors of the Indian Economy	People as Resource
25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

STAY CONNECTED

KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

