

HS8.101 Making of Contemporary World

Quiz 5

Q1:

Look at the Poorna Swaraj Resolution of 1929 and the Karachi Congress of 1931, and explain how the Indian National movement against British rule was a form of civic nationalism.

[Purna Swaraj Resolution 1929](#)

[Karachi Congress Resolution 1931](#)

Word Limit: 400 words

Ans 1:

Nationalism can be divided into two parts, ethnic and civic. Ethnic nationalism is nationalism in which the nation and nationality depend on one's ethnicity. Be it race, religion, language, caste, estate, or any other factor upon which people can be divided among groups, with one being superior to others. On the contrary, Civic nationalism is nationalism in which nationality depends on the nation's constitution's guiding principle. For example, they are liberty, equality, and fraternity in France. Indian nationalism has taken a different route since its inception in a unique way. In contradiction to the shape it took in Europe, Indian nationalism has been inclusive, non-denominational and non-hateful. Here all the people from different parts of India came, irrespective of gender, caste, religion, and language barriers and fought as one force to gain independence from colonial rule.

The Indian National Congress, on 19 December 1929, passed the 'Poorna Swaraj' resolution and made a public declaration on 26 January 1930. And Mohd Ali Jinnah and Jawahar Lal Nehru were among the most important people to pass the resolution, which shows that the movement wasn't discriminating on religion, ethnicity and if someone had hierarchical support. The resolution focused on bringing back the power of ruling India to the Indian people without discrimination. The resolution stated that Indian nationals have rights and if govt. Oppresses them, then they can alter or abolish the govt. Destroyed village industries, such as hand-spinning, leaving the peasantry idle for at least four months in the year, also tried to benefit through the resolution. The resolution also addressed that Indians did not have real political power over the people. The tallest of us must bend before foreign authority. And the resolution believed that Indian talent must come forward. The Poorna swaraj can be achieved only when people, irrespective of their religion, culture, and language, come under the same umbrella, which reflects civic nationalism.

The Karachi Resolution was passed in 1931, and the Karachi resolution recapitulated National Congress's commitment towards 'Poorna Swaraj'. Civic nationalism was also reflected in the Karachi Resolution as it reiterated the demand of the Poorna Swaraj Resolution and the acceptance of socio-economic principles such as the protection of industrial workers and their rights for them, the abolition of child marriage, no tax duty on salt etc. The Karachi resolution also demanded freedom of speech and the press. And it also focused that no one can be discriminated against based on religion, gender, or any ground. Since most Indians continue to practice orthodox measures, accepting these reforms requires unity irrespective of language, culture, and religion and highlights the civic nationalism required among the people. Every Indian believes only in the principle of a free India and standby by the guidelines of the post-colonial rule of India.