

UPDAAN

2025

Nationalism In India

History

Lecture – 07

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Topics

to be covered



1 Limits

2 Sense of Collective Belonging

3

4



Ye Udaanians Ke Liye ! Pool Bhai Ke
Side Se ...



Kya Hal Chal Dosto!



Kaisi Chal Rhi Life ?

Dekh Kya Rha Hai Vro!



Ans Galat Diya To Band Baja Dunga

Question



Which of the following law was broken when Gandhi reached the coast of Dandi and manufactured something from the seawater ?

A Rowlatt Act

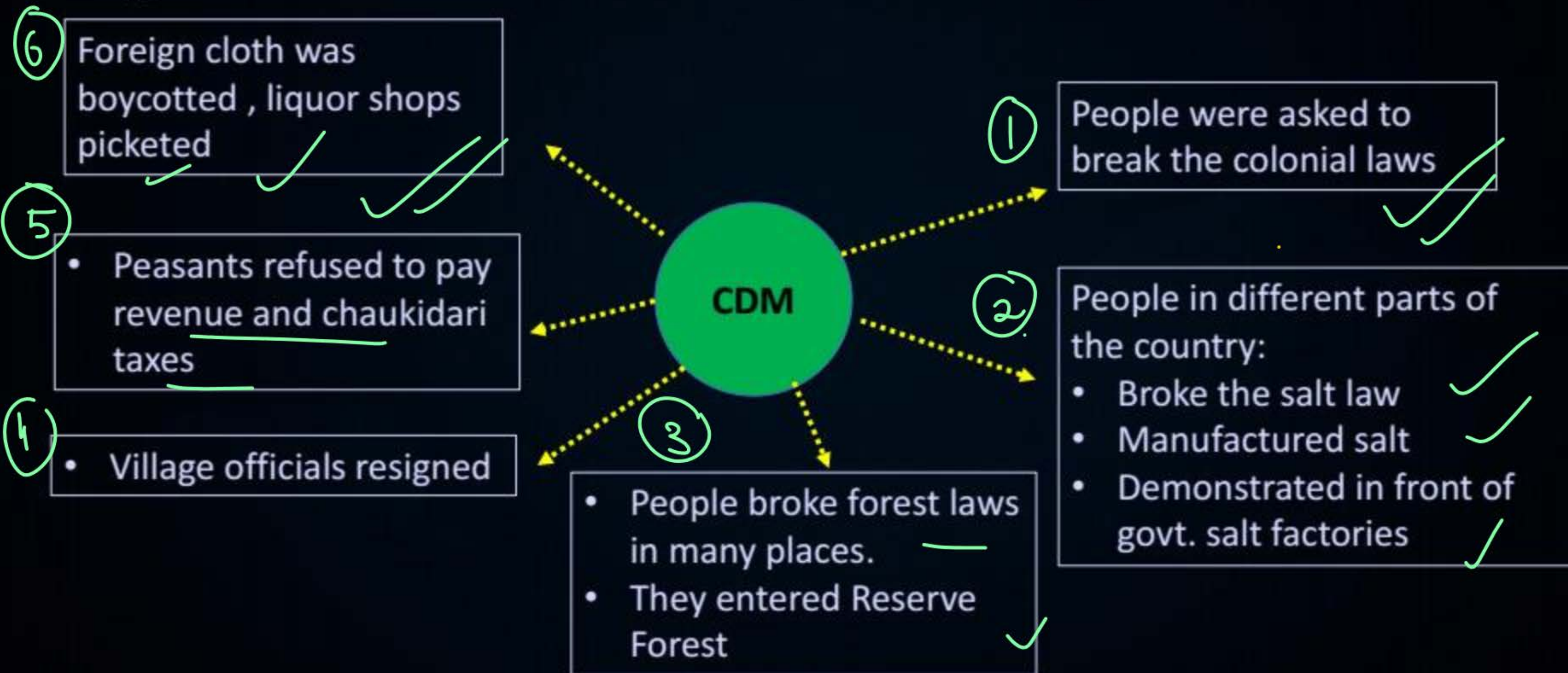
B Salt Law

C Non Cooperation

D Sedition Act

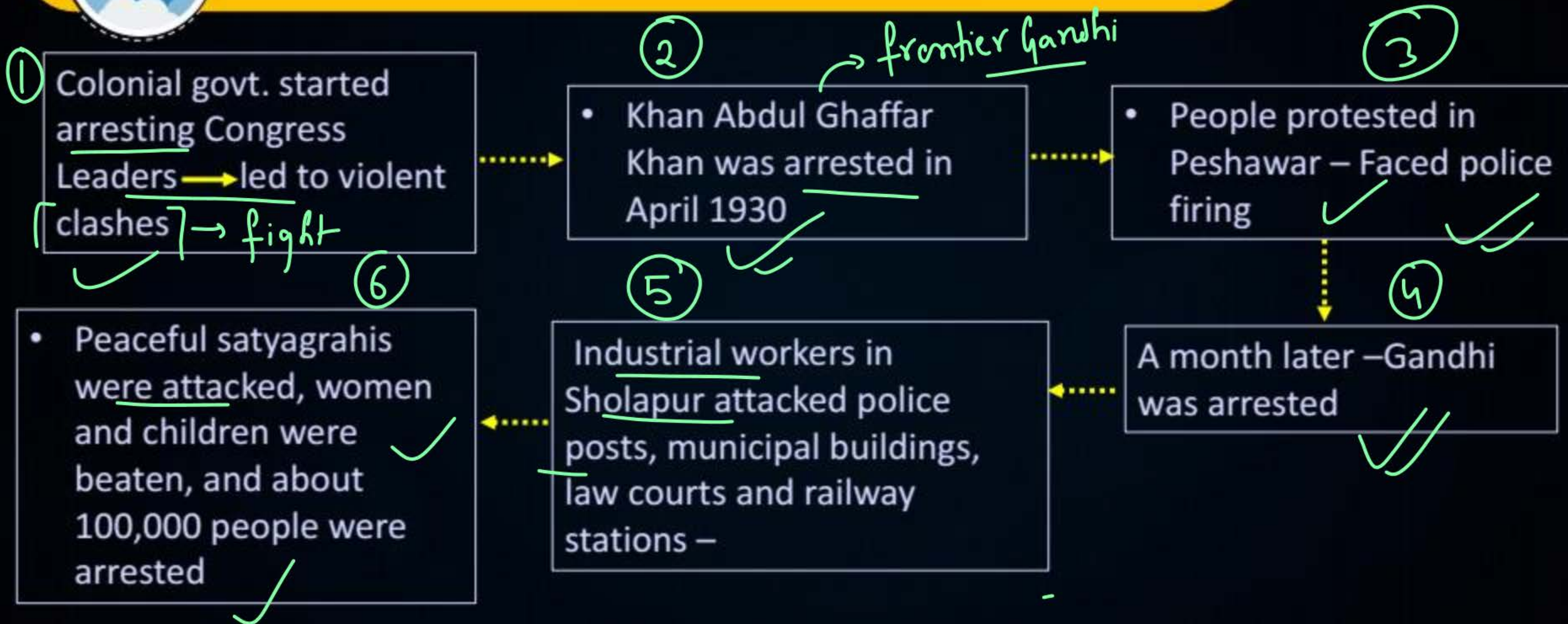


Civil Disobedience Movement





Outcome of CDM



2 marks

→ PYQ

Signed on
5th March 1931

①

Gandhi-Irwin
Pact

(2)

Gandhi called off the
CDM

④ Political Prisoners
were released

② Gandhi agreed
to attend 2nd Round
Table Conference

Question



Gandhi Irwin Pact was signed on _ _ _ _ _

A 5th March 1931

B 5th March 1935

C 5th March 1932

D 5th March 1930

Ques
pyd

"The participants of CDM had their own reasons of joining the movement." Discuss (5)

OR

How did the participants/people respond to the
Call of CDM (5)



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- Jats of UP and Patidars of Gujarat
 - Produced Commercial Crops
 - They were affected due to : trade depression and falling agricultural prices
 - Their cash income reduced and so they were not able to pay the revenue to the British govt.
 - The govt. refused to reduce the revenue



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- Jats of UP and Patidars of Gujarat
 - So they joined the CDM ✓
 - They participated in boycott campaigns ✓
 - Swaraj for them was fight against high revenues
↳ -taxes



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- Jats of UP and Patidars of Gujarat
 - They were disappointed when the movement was called off in 1931.
 - Reason : Revenue rates were not revised ✓
 - When the movement restarted in 1932 , many did not participate



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- Poor Peasants (Farmers)
 - Wanted the revenue to be reduced ✓✓
 - Many farmers were small tenants – who took land on rent from landlords ✓
 - Due to economic depression – they had no regular income and so they were not able to pay the rent
 - They wanted the landlord to remit the rent (Meaning : जो किराया बचा है वो जमींदार ना ले) ✓



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- Poor Peasants (Farmers)

- They joined a variety of movements led by Socialists and Communists
- Congress did no support : “ No rent “ campaigns as it did not want to make the rich peasants and landlords unhappy
- So the relationship between Congress and the poor peasants was not good



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- The Business Class
 - During WWI – Indian businessmen earned huge profits
 - They wanted to grow their business now
 - So they reacted against colonial policies that restricted (stopped) their business activities

Major Demands

① Protection Against
Foreign imports

② A Rupee - Sterling
foreign exchange
ratio that would
reduce imports



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- The Business Class
 - To organise business interests, they formed :
 - Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920
 - Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927

Business Class

① Main Leaders

→ G.D. Birla

→ Purshottamdas Thakurdas

↓
Criticised colonial control over
Indian economy → supported DM ✓

② They gave financial
help and
refused to buy or sell
imported goods ✓

③ For them Swaraj
was : ✓

→ Colonial restrictions on
trade should be
removed

→ Trade and Industry should
be allowed to grow without
any restrictions. ✓

Business Class

① When 2nd RTC failed

↓
They lost their enthusiasm
to support

② They were afraid

of:

- Militant activities (violence)
- Business getting affected—long time
- growing influence of Socialism in young
Congress leaders

Ques

FICCI was established in _____.

(a) 1919

(b) 1931

✓ (c) 1927

(d) 1928

Strikes by railway workers (1930) and dockworkers (1932)



1930 → workers in Chotanagpur Plateau tin mines → workers wore Gandhi caps and participated in boycott campaigns

Industrial Working Class

Most did not participate ← ①
in large numbers → except
in Nagpur region

Reason: Congress was more
close to the industrialists

② Some workers participated

↓
Only to solve their
own problems

③ Some boycotted foreign

goods

↓
As a part of their
movement against

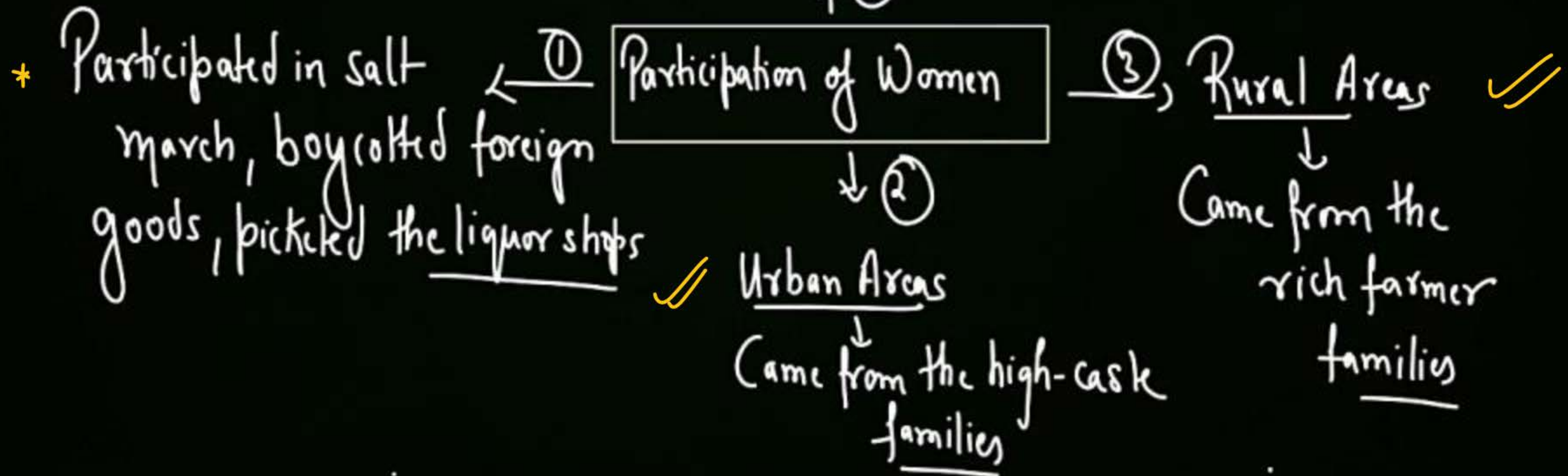
Low
Wages

Poor Working
Conditions

Imp



But their public participation did not
change their ^④ social condition





Read the given extract and answer the questions

Moved by Gandhiji's call, they began to see service to the nation as a sacred duty of women. Yet, this increased public role did not necessarily mean any radical change in the way the position of women was visualised. Gandhiji was convinced that it was the duty of women to look after home and hearth, be good mothers and good wives. And for a long time the Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. It was keen only on their symbolic presence.

Question



Which activities did the women do to support the national struggle ?

A Boycott of foreign goods

B Picketing Liquor shops

C Manufacture Salt

D All

Question



The women who participated in the urban areas in salt satyagraha came from

- A** Low Caste Families
- B** Rural Landless Families
- C** High Caste Families
- D** Families of Daily Wage Labourer

What were the

LIMITS OF THE CDM ?

(5 marks)



DALIT PARTICIPATION



⑤ B.R. Ambedkar and Gandhi clashed over the question of separate electorate in 2nd RTC

Dalits → wanted a political sol. for their problems → Reservation in educational inst. and separate electorate.

Dalits → addressed as untouchables were not moved by the concept by Swaraj.

④ Limits of The CDM

② M.K. Gandhi called them Harijans (children of God) and said without them Swaraj would not be achieved.

③ He did Satyagraha to get them entry into public places and temples.
Also cleaned the toilets to show that their work is not dirty.



POONA PACT



1. Dr B.R. Ambedkar- organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association in 1930. He clashed with Mahatma Gandhi at the 2nd Round Table Conference by demanding separate electorates for dalits. ✓
2. When British accepted Ambedkar's demand – Gandhi started fast unto death(Reason : Gandhi believed separate electorates will slow down the integration of Dalits into society)
3. Result: Ambedkar accepted Gandhi's position – Poona Pact signed in Sep 1932.
4. This gave the Depressed Classes (later to be known as the Schedule Castes) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate. ✓



(Next)

MUSLIM PARTICIPATION

Ques Last Poll

8-18



Depressed Class Association was established in —

- (a) 1928
- ☒ (b) 1930
- (c) 1935
- (d) 1939



Homework



Module
↓

Discuss the participation of women in
CDM. (3)



THANK
YOU

