

# UPDAAN

## 2025

### Nationalism In India

History

Lecture – 06

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# Topics

*to be covered*

- 1 Swaraj-Plantations
- 2 Com
- 3 Com-participants
- 4





**Kya Hal Chal Dosto!**



**Padh Ke Aye Ho Na ?**

**VRO! Sach Batana .. Aaj Firse Revise Nahi Kiya Na ?**



## Question



Who among the following were the important members of Oudh Kisan Sabha ?

↳ Awadh

**A** Baba Ramdev

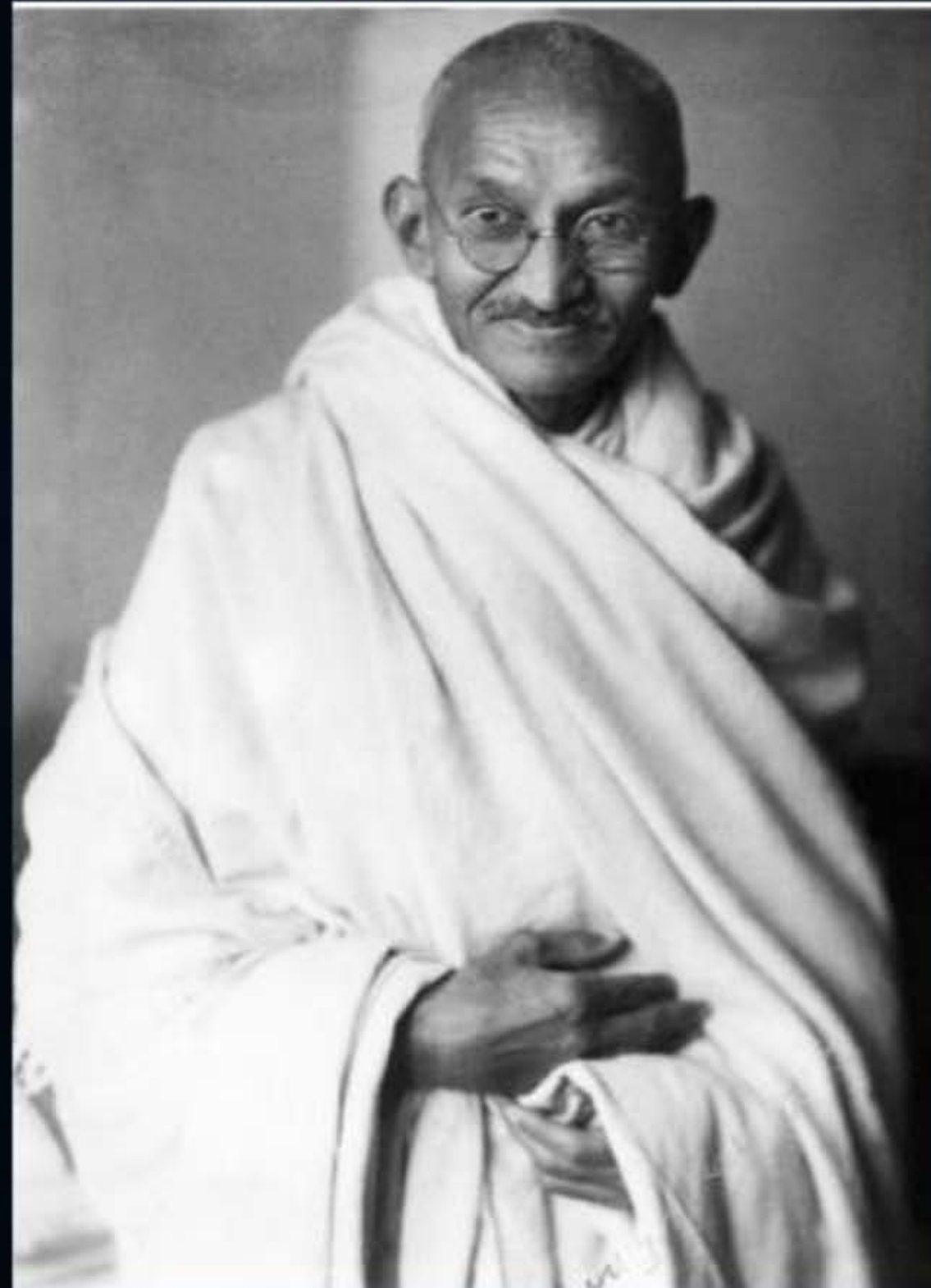
**B** Baba Ramchandra ✓

**C** Sardar Patel

**D** Both a and b



**Kya Hua Beta ! Satyagraha Padne Aye Ho ?**



Q7d

"The meaning of Swaraj was understood differently by the plantation workers of Assam." Discuss (3/5)

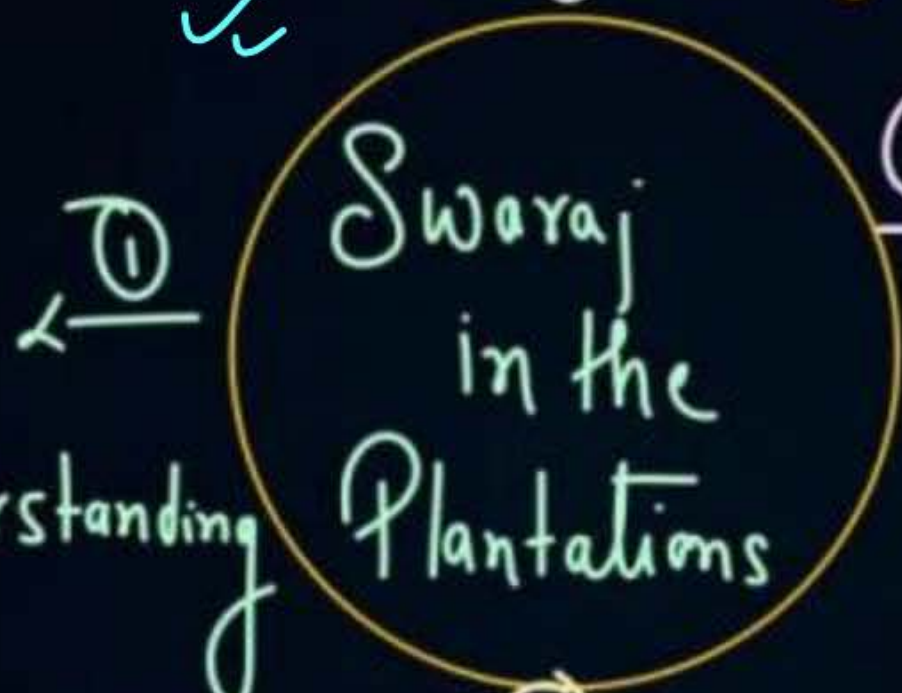


When NCM started → They disobeyed authorities and moved out of plantations. → But could never reach back their villages. [Reason:



④ They were caught, beaten up ] Railway and Steamer strike

Workers in the plantations of Assam had their own understanding of Swaraj



Swaraj for them meant

Freedom to move in and out of the plantations

To maintain a link with their villages

③ Under Inland Emigration Act (1859)

Under this workers were not allowed to leave plantation without a special permit

↓  
They were rarely given such permission



# "EVERYONE HAD THEIR OWN UNDERSTANDING OF SWARAJ"



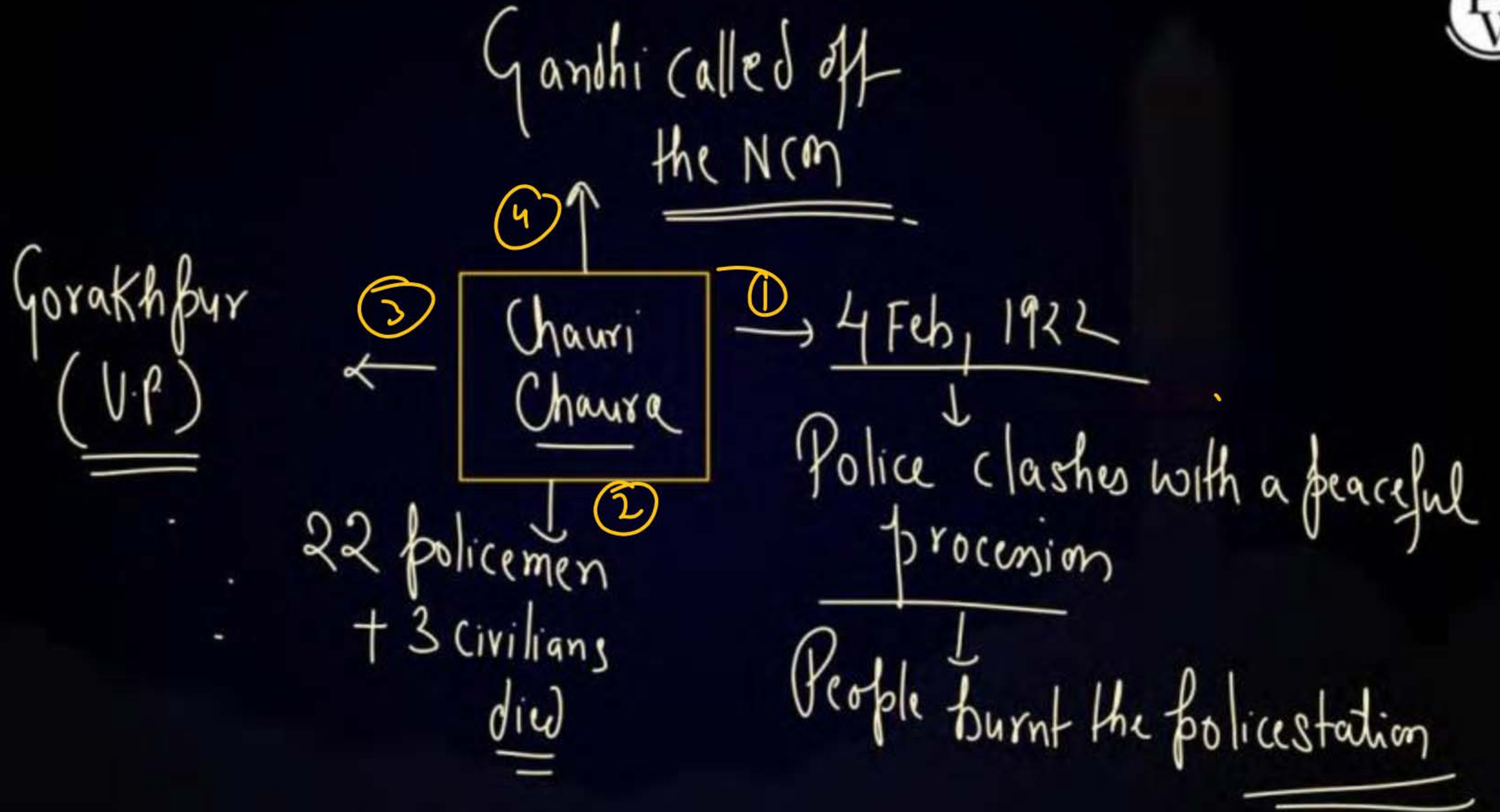
(3)

1. The visions of these movements were not defined by the Congress programme.
2. They <sup>21st Century</sup> interpreted the term **swaraj** in their own ways, imagining it to be a time when all suffering and all troubles would be over.
3. Yet, when the tribals chanted Gandhiji's name and raised slogans demanding 'Swatantra Bharat', they were also emotionally relating to an all-India agitation.
4. When they acted in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, or linked their movement to that of the Congress, they were identifying with a movement which went beyond the limits of their immediate locality.



**Chauri Chaura Incident**







# TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE



① Gandhi withdrew

↓  
NCM

↓  
He felt Satyagrahis need  
to be more trained in  
non violence

② Many within the Congress

↓  
Tired of the mass struggles

↓  
Wanted to return to the Council  
politics

↓  
Wanted to participate in elections  
to the provincial Council set up

③ They felt this  
is the best  
way:

→ To oppose British  
policies

→ To demonstrate that  
Councils are not-  
democratic

→ To argue  
for reform

GoI (1919)



# Swaraj Party

→ In 1923 → C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

↓  
formed Swaraj Party

↓ Younger leaders like J.L. Nehru  
and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose wanted complete  
independence



Ques Swaraj Party was formed by —

- (a) C.R. Das and Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) C.R. Das and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- ☒ (c) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- (d) Both a & b



Ques

Pick out the correct reason for many Congress leaders wanting to return to Council Politics.

- (a) They felt it the best way to oppose British
- (b) They wanted to show that councils were not democratic
- (c) They wanted British to reward them
- ✓ (d) Both a & b

QYQ

"State the factors that shaped the Indian politics towards  
late 1920s (3)



# Two Factors That Shaped Indian Politics In Late 1920s



## ① Impact of Worldwide Economic Depression

- Agricultural Prices started falling from 1926 → International market
- By 1930 → prices collapsed ✓
- Farmers → Bad Condition  
↓ Result  
pay the taxes → Farmers not able to

## ② Simon Commission

- Also called Indian Statutory Commission ✓
- Headed by Sir John Simon → so popularly called Simon Commission
- 7 member Commission → which had no Indian member ✓
- Set up by Conservative Party  
[Also known as Tory govt] ✓



Reason → No Indian Member



Stanley Baldwin <sup>①</sup> ←  
was the PM of UK  
When the Commission  
was appointed

Simon  
Commission

④ → On arrival → boycotted by  
INC and Muslim League → greeted  
with slogans → Simon Go Back

③ → But conservative party (Tory  
govt.) had a fear of  
losing elections

②  
Accor. to GoI, 1919

↓  
This Commission was  
supposed to come after  
10 yrs

↓  
Simon Commission - Appointed  
in 1927 and arrived  
in India in 1928  
↓  
To suggest administrative  
changes



Ques

Simon Commission was boycotted because

- (a) No British member
- ☒ (b) No Indian member
- (c) Gandhi was not chosen as a member
- (d) All



## Irwin's Vague (pointless) Offer



In an effort to win over → INC and political asso.



Oct 1929 → Lord Irwin announced  
an offer → To give dominion status to India  
in unspecified future and asked to attend the  
Round Table Conference

Congress  
was not  
Satisfied



The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence. In December 1929, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 January 1930, would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence. But the celebrations attracted very little attention. So Mahatma Gandhi had to find a way to relate this abstract idea of freedom to more concrete issues of everyday life.

→ Case Study

Q. Under whose presidency, demand for Purna Swaraj was formalised in the Lahore session?

- (a) M.K. Gandhi
- ✓ (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) C.R. Das





→ Every year

## Salt March and CDM



Q4Q

Gandhi used Salt as a weapon to unite different classes in a common movement." Discuss (5)

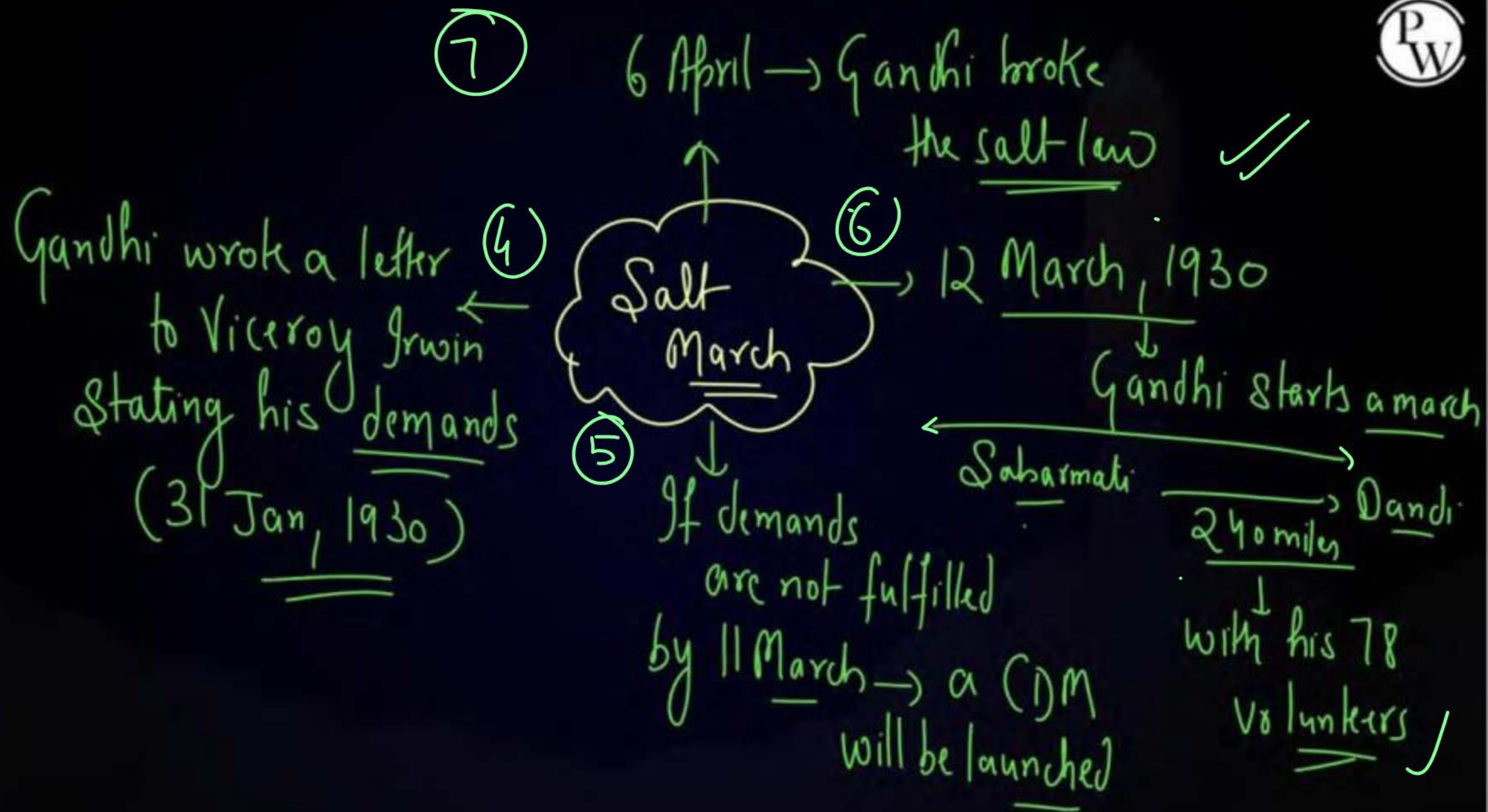
Gandhi felt that  
Salt can be used as  
a symbol to bring together  
different  
classes of people



③ → Salt was eaten  
by both rich  
and poor

② ↓  
1882 → Act → Imposed tax on  
Salt  
↓  
Salt manufacturing → right  
given to British company





Least  
Poll

Why did Gandhi chose Salt as a Symbol of protest?

- (a) Salt was used by both rich and poor
- (b) It could bring together all classes of people
- (c) Tax on salt was unjust
- ✓ (d) All





## Homework



↓  
Module

↓  
Briefly discuss the Salt march (3).



THANK  
YOU

