



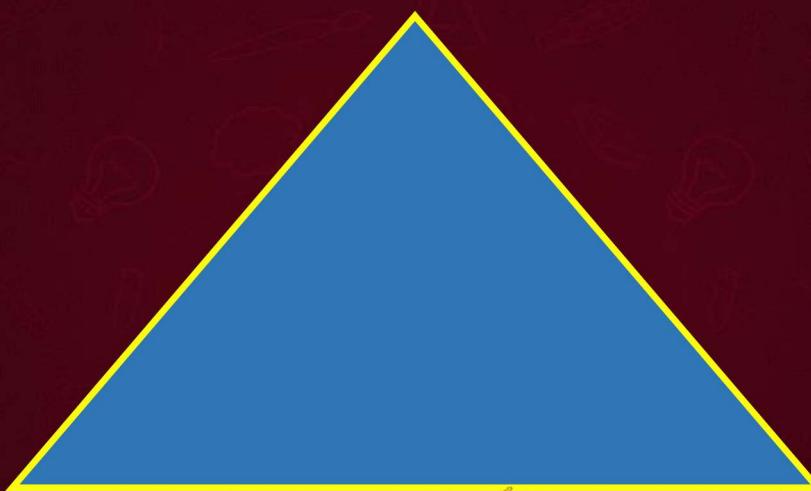
Topics^{clip} to be covered



- 1 Nationalism In India
- 2
- 3
- 4



- Modern nationalism was associated with the formation of nation-states.



- In India like many other colonies - The growth of modern nationalism is connected to the anti-colonial movement.
- People discovered unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism



①

- The First World War created a new economic and political situation

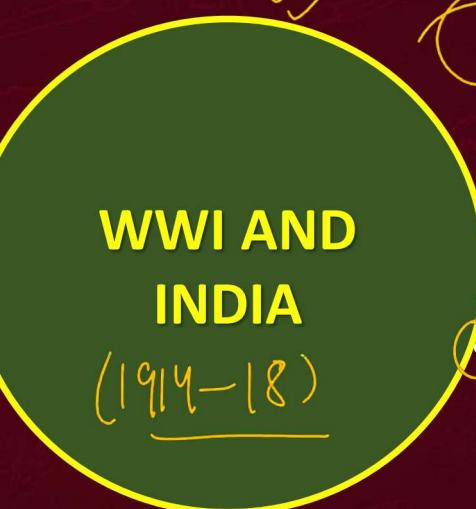
- Increase in defence expenditure - financed by war loans and increasing taxes



- Customs duties raised ; income Tax introduced



- Prices increased through the war years



- Census of 1921: 12 to 13 million people perished as a result of famines and the epidemic.

- During 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failure in many parts of India and influenza epidemic spread



- Forced recruitment in rural areas



9

- January 1915- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India.

- Fought against white racist rule in South Africa using satyagraha



- Satyagraha –Novel way of fighting against the British



- Non aggressive , peaceful , mass agitation against oppression and injustice

Return of Gandhi and Satyagraha

- It is not a passive resistance

- It is a moral force

- Means to stress on truth and non violence



Initial Satyagraha Movements of Gandhi

- Champaran –Bihar (1917)-To support indigo plantation workers
- 1918–Kheda district of Gujarat –To support poor peasants – to reduce the revenue ✓
- 1918-Ahmedabad –To support the cause of the cotton mill workers- to increase wages



①

Rowlatt Act (1919)- passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members.



②

Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April

Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha



③

It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

④

Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down.



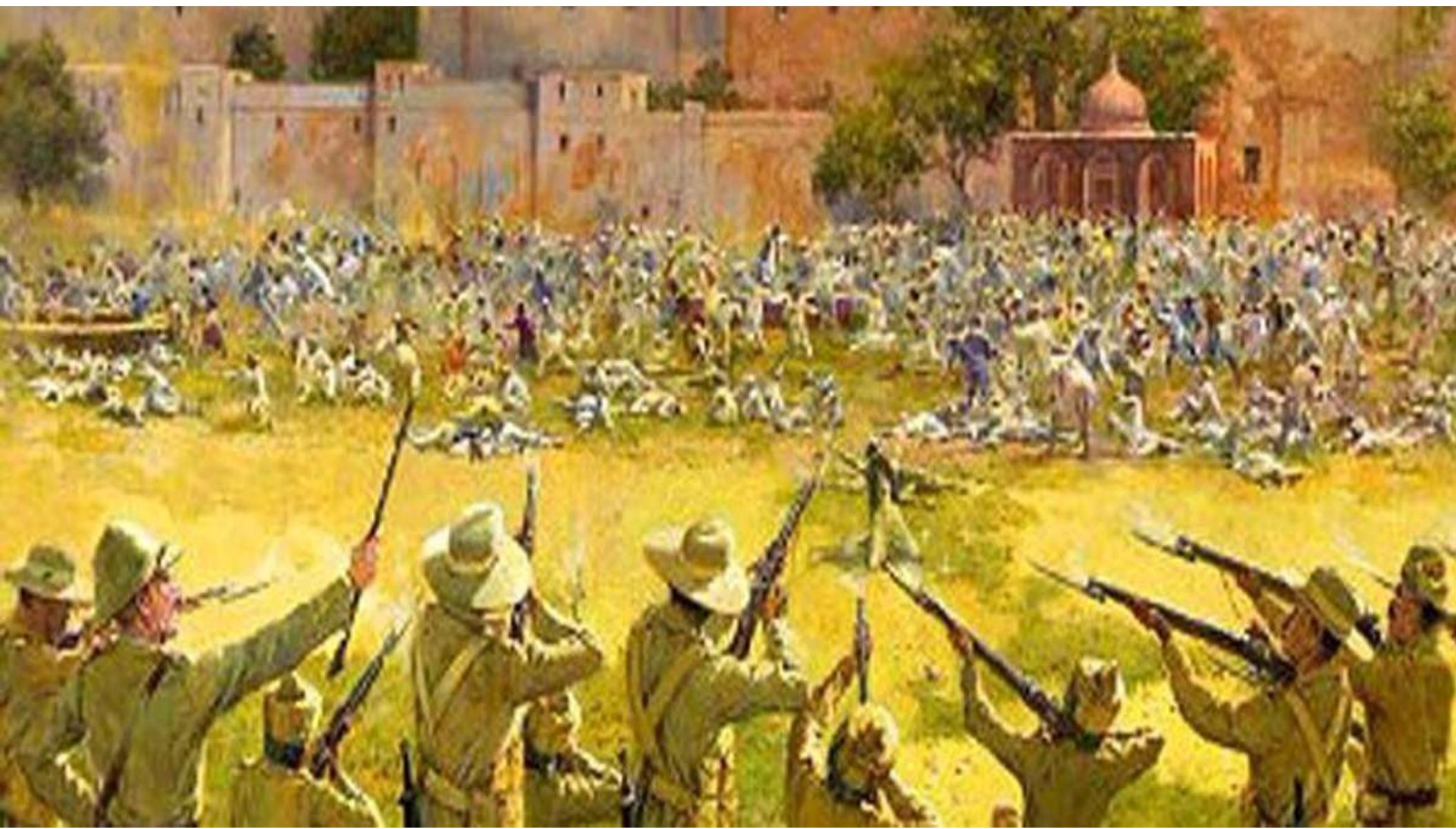
Britishers alarmed by the protest- felt lines of communication like telegraph and railway would be destroyed –decided to use force

Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi

Rowlatt Satyagraha-Reaction of people and Govt.

On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession, provoking widespread attacks on banks, post offices and railway stations

Martial Law imposed –General Dyer Took command



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre



- On 13th April 1919- a huge crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwala Bagh.
_____ ✓
- Dyer entered the area- blocked the exit points -opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.
_____ ✓ ✓
- As the news spread, strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings started.
_____ ✓
- The government responded with brutal repression.
_____ ✓
- Gandhi called off the Rowlatt satyagraha as the violence spread.



Khilafat Movement

Khilafat Movement was led by two brothers Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali

Khilafat Committee - formed in Bombay in March 1919- to defend the Khalifa's temporal powers

Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920: Gandhi convinced the Congress to join hands with the Khilafat Movement and start a Non-Cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for Swaraj.



Why Non –Cooperation?



- Hind Swaraj (1909) : Mahatma Gandhi declared - British rule established in India with the cooperation of Indians
- December 1920: Congress session, Nagpur- the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.



Why Non –Cooperation?



Gandhi proposed: the movement should unfold in stages:

- should begin with the surrender of titles that the government awarded
- a boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils, schools, and foreign goods
- Then, in case the government used repression: a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

Non –Cooperation: Different Strands



1. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in January 1921
2. various social groups participated with its own specific aspiration
3. All responded to the call of Swaraj- but the term meant different things to different people.



Movement In Towns



The Movement in the Towns -

- ◆ It started with middle class participation in cities. ✓
- ◆ Students, teachers, lawyers gave up studies, jobs, legal practices and joined movements.
- ◆ Council elections were boycotted. ✓ → Justice Party (Madras) ✓
- ◆ Foreign goods were boycotted. ✓ ↴ did not boycott
- ◆ Liquor shops were picketed. ✓

But the movement failed in towns, because → (a) Khadi being expensive could not be afforded by the poor. (b) Indian institutions were slow to come up → so people returned back to the British institutions

Movement In Countryside



Rebellion in the Countryside - ✓

- ◆ Peasants and tribal took over the struggle which turned violent gradually.

- Peasant Movement in Awadh ✓

- ★ The peasants were led by → Baba Ramchandra in Awadh against landlords and talukdars.]

- ★ 1920 → the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up → headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.

- Movement of Tribals in Andhra Pradesh ✓ ✓

- ★ Alluri Sitaram Raju → led the guerrilla warfare in the Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh → The rebels attacked police stations → Raju was captured and executed in 1924. ✓



- For the plantation workers-Swaraj means moving freely in and out of plantation and maintain link with their villages

Swaraj In Plantations

- They protested against the Inland Emigration Act (1859) which prevented them from leaving the plantation without permission.

NCM –started –they defied authorities and left the plantations but caught in between due to railway and steamer strikes. Believed – Gandhi Raj is coming –will get land in their villages

Towards Civil Disobedience



- February 1922 → Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur → a peaceful demonstration in a bazaar turned into a violent clash with the police → after the incident, Mahatma Gandhi called a halt to the Non-Cooperation Movement → felt the movement was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggles.
1923
- Many leaders such as → C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru → formed the Swaraj Party within the Congress → to argue for a return to council politics → but Younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose pressed for more radical mass agitation and for full independence.

Factors That Shaped Indian Politics-Late 1920s



- ◆ **The Worldwide Economic Depression**
 - ★ Agricultural prices collapsed after 1930 as the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined.
- ◆ **Simon Commission**
 - ★ It was constituted by the Tory government of Britain to look into the demands of the nationalists and suggest changes in the constitutional structure of India.
 - ★ The Commission arrived in India in 1928.
 - ★ The Congress protested against this commission.
- ◆ In December, 1929 → under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru, → the Lahore session of Congress formalized the demand of → Purna Swaraj

Salt March And Civil Disobedience Movement



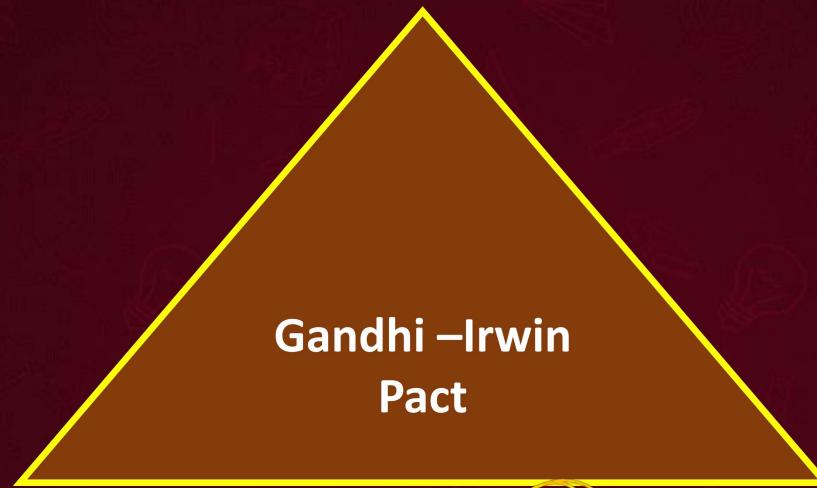
- Gandhiji chose → Salt as the medium → that could unite the nation as it is consumed by all the sections of the society.

Salt March -

- ◆ March 12, 1930 → Salt or Dandi March began from Sabarmati Ashram
- ◆ 6th April 1930 → Gandhiji reached Dandi → a village in Gujarat → and broke the Salt Law by boiling water and manufacturing salt → Thus, began the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ◆ Different from Non-Cooperation Movement → as people were now asked not only to refuse cooperation but also to break colonial laws.
- ◆ Boycott of foreign goods, non-payment of taxes, breaking forest laws were its main features.
- ◆ The British Government followed a policy of brutal repression.
- ◆ British government arrested all the leaders including Gandhiji and Nehru.
- ◆ Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement.



- 5th March 1931 -Lord Irwin, then Viceroy, signed a pact with Gandhi



- Gandhi agreed to stop CDM attend the Second Round Table Conference in London . Irwin agreed to release political prisoners

- Gandhi returned back disappointed from Conference – found – Congress declared illegal –leaders arrested – decided to relaunch CDM . CDM lost momentum by 1934



How Participants Saw The Movement ?

- ◆ Rich peasants → expected the revenue demand to be reduced → when the British refused to do so → they joined the movement → They did not re-join the movement as the movement was called without revising the revenue rates. ✓ — ✓ ✓ ✓
- ◆ Poor Peasants → wanted rents of lands to be remitted → The Congress was unwilling to support the “no rent” campaigns due to the fear of upsetting the rich peasants and landlords. ✓ ✓ ✓
- ◆ Business Classes → after the war → their huge profits were reduced → wanted protection against import of foreign goods → To organise business interests → they formed the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in 1920 and the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) in 1927. ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
- ◆ Women → also participated in protest marches, manufactured salt, and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops → Congress was reluctant to allow women to hold any position of authority within the organisation. ✓



Limits of Civil Disobedience Movement

- ◆ The Dalits or the Untouchables did not actively participate in the movement → they demanded reservation of seats, separate electorates.
- ◆ Dr B.R. Ambedkar → the leader of the Dalits → Formed an association in 1930 → called the **Depressed Classes Association**.
- ◆ Poona Pact → between the Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar (1932) → gave reserved seats in Provincial and Central Councils but were voted by general electorate.
- ◆ The leader of the Muslim League M.A. Jinnah wanted reserved seats for Muslims in Central Assembly.
- ◆ Large sections of Muslims did not participate in the Civil disobedience movement.



Sense of Collective Belonging

(i) **Use of figures or images:** The identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. Devotion to the mother figure came to be seen as an evidence of one's nationalism.

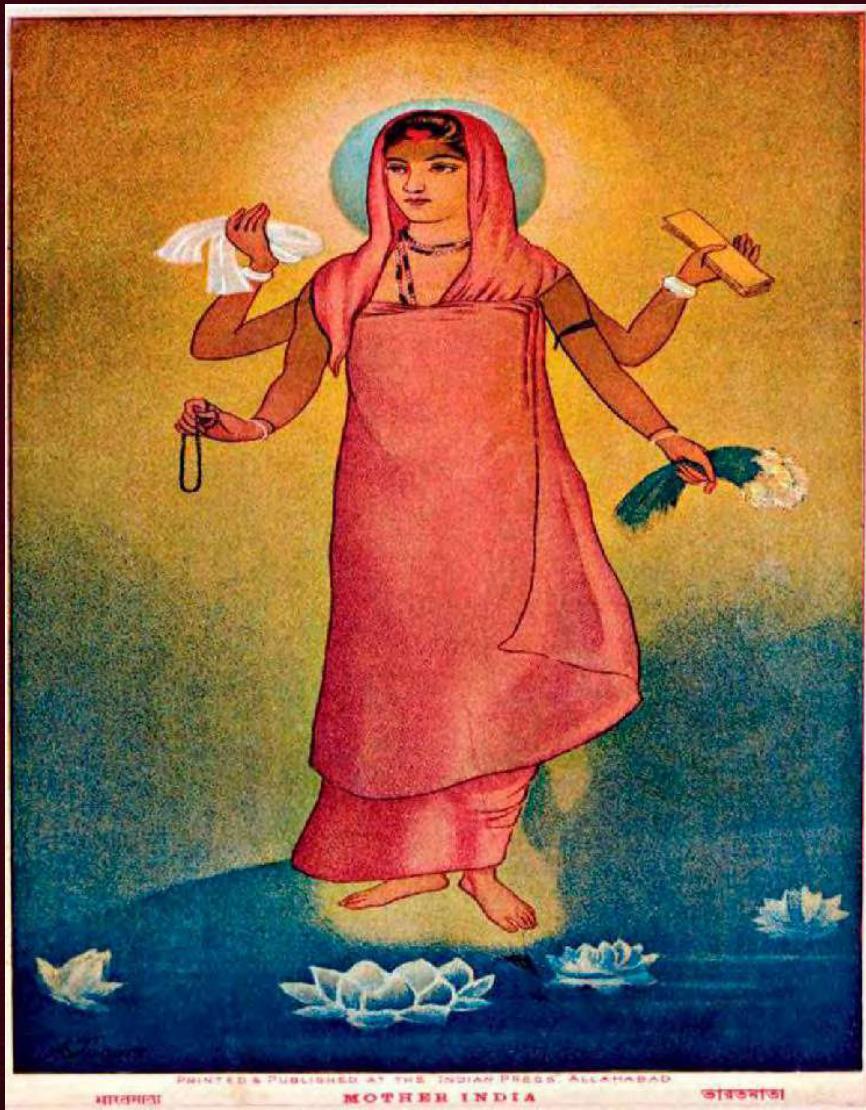
(ii) **Indian folklore:** Nationalists started recording and using folklores and tales, which they believed, gave a true picture of traditional culture that had been corrupted and damaged by outside forces. So preservation of these became a way to discover one's national identity' and restore a sense of price in one's past.



Sense of Collective Belonging

(iii) Use of icons and symbols in the form of flags: Carrying the tri-colour flag and holding it aloft during marches became a symbol of defiance and promoted a sense of collective belonging.

(iv) Reinterpretation of history: Indians began looking into the past to rediscover the glorious developments in ancient times in the field of art, science, mathematics, religion and culture, etc. This glorious time was followed by a history of decline when India got colonized, as Indian history was miserably written by the colonisers.





Milta Hu Vro –Agle Mind Map Me ..Hui..Hui..





Ques

Meaning of Swaraj for Plantation

Workers in Assam.