

CH → NATIONALISM IN INDIA

[1.] Introduction:-

- ↳ In India nationalism because of anti-colonialism.
- ↳ Different experiences, different effects of colonialism so different idea for nationalism.
- ↳ Congress under M.K. Gandhi tried to unite these ideas.

[2.] The first world war, Khilafat & Non Cooperation movement :-

- ↳ First world war ↳ Defence expenditure increased
- ↳ In India - New economic & political situation
- ↳ War loan, taxes increase ↳ Income tax, customs duties
- ↳ Prices of things rose ↳ forced recruitment
- ↳ 1918-19 & 1920-21 → Crops failed & influenza epidemic.
- ↳ People perished ↳ Thought it ^{would} end after war.
- ↳ But it didn't happen.

(i) The idea of Satyagraha :-

- ↳ Jan. 1915 → Gandhi returned from S. Africa ↳ Successful satyagraha
- ↳ Satyagraha → ① Power of truth ② Search for truth ③ Non-violence
- ↳ 1916 → Champaran satyagraha ④ Indigo plantation
- ↳ 1917 → ⑤ Kheda satyagraha ⑥ Revenue
- ↳ 1918 → ⑦ Ahmedabad satyagraha ⑧ Cotton mill worker

(ii) The Rowlatt Act:- ↳ Gandhi → Nationwide satyagraha

- ↳ 1919 - ① Act passed by Imperial Legislative Council
 - ② Gave govt. enormous power to repress political activities
 - ③ Allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for 2 years
- ↳ 6 April 1919 - Hartal started. ↳ Rallies, worker went strikes
- ↳ shops closed down ↳ Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar
- ↳ M.K. Gandhi barred from entering Delhi.
- ↳ 10 April 1919 - ④ Police fired upon peaceful procession in Amritsar
 - ⑤ Attacks on banks, post office railway stations.
- ↳ Martial law imposed ↳ General Dyer took command

- ↳ 13 April - Jallianwala bagh · ↳ Baisakhi fair.
- ↳ Didn't know about martial law ↳ General Dyer came, closed
- ↳ Firing ↳ Killed hundreds. ↳ Objective - Create terror & awe
- ↳ News of this spread ↳ Strike, clashes, attacks
- ↳ Govt. brutal repression ↳ Satyagrahis; sub nose on ground
- ↳ Crawl on street ↳ Salaam to all sahibs.
- ↳ People of villages around Gujranwala in Punjab were bombed
- ↳ Gandhi called off satyagraha. ↳ Need of more broad movement
- ↳ By bringing Hindu-Muslim together. ↳ Khilafat issue
- ↳ Harsh treaty on Ottoman Turkey ↳ Spiritual head Khalifa.
- ↳ March 1919 - Khilafat Committee [Mhd. Ali & Saikat Ali]
- ↳ Discussed with Gandhi. ↳ Calcutta session - Sept. 1920
- ↳ Gandhi put forward idea of non-cooperation Khilafat movt.
- ↳ But denied by congress.

- (ii) Why Non-Cooperation :- ↳ Hind Swaraj → Book → Gandhi → 1909.
- ↳ Wrote - If Indian refuse to cooperate, British rule collapse and Swaraj would come.
 - ↳ Stages acc. to Gandhi →
 - ⊙ First, Surrender of titles & awards
 - ⊙ Then, boycott civil services, police, courts etc.
 - ⊙ If repression, then full disobedience.
 - ↳ Summer 1920 - Gandhi & Saikat toured & popularize movement.
 - ↳ Nagpur session - Dec. 1920 - Non-cooperation was adopted.

[3.] Different Strands Within Movement :-

- ↳ Jan. 1921 - Non-cooperation - Khilafat movement.
- ↳ Various social group participated ↳ Different people. Diff. mean. swaraj.

(i) The movement in The Towns :-

- ↳ Middle-class participation ↳ Students left govt. school, college
- ↳ Teacher-Headmaster resigned ↳ Lawyer gave up.
- ↳ Council election Boycotted except Madras [Justice Party (non-Brahmin) wanted to gain power]

- ↳ Foreign goods boycotted
- ↳ Foreign cloths burnt
- ↳ From ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore
- ↳ Indian textile & handloom went up
- ↳ Because → ① Khadi - expensive, poor couldn't afford to buy them.
- ② No alternative Indian institutions where students etc. would join.
- ↳ Liquor shops picketed
- ↳ Import halved between 1921-20
- ↳ Discard imported cloths.
- ↳ But slowed down.

(ii) Rebellion in Countryside:-

- ↳ From cities spread countryside
- ↳ ALLIANCE → Peasants led by Baba Ramchandra. [Was indentured labour-fiji]
- ↳ Movement against Talukdars & landlords
- ↳ Peasant movement demanded - reduction of revenue, abolition-Begar
- Social boycott of oppressive landlords
- ↳ Nai, Dhobi, Bandhs organized by Panchayat.
- ↳ June 1920 - Nehru began going around villages in Awadh ^{talking} villages.
- ↳ By Oct - Awadh Kisan Sabha by Nehru, Ramchandra & others.
- ↳ Within 1 month - 300 Branches
- ↳ NCM began ^{effort} to integrate
- ↳ 1921 - Houses of Talukdars & Merchants burnt.
- ↳ Local leader told - Gandhi declared no tax, redistribution of Land.
- ↳ Gudern Hills of A.P. - Militant Guerrilla Movement - 1920
- ↳ Colonial govt. closed large forest.
- ↳ Traditional rights denied.
- ↳ Hill people revolted
- ↳ led by Alluri Sitaram Raju
- ↳ had special powers, correct prediction, survive even bullet shot.
- ↳ Rebels proclaimed he was ^(आदिवासी) incarnation of God.
- ↳ Persuaded people for Khadi & give up drinking
- ↳ Inspired by NCM of Gandhi but supported violence.
- ↳ Gudern rebels attacked police sta.
- ↳ Attempted to kill british officers.
- ↳ 1924 - Raju captured & Executed.
- ↳ Became a folk hero.

(iii) Swaraj in Plantation:-

- ↳ Inland emigration Act - (1859) → Plantation worker were not permitted to leave the tea garden without permission.
- ↳ So, for them freedom mean right move freely in or out.
- ↳ When they heard NCM, → Defied authority → Headed to home.
- ↳ Believed - Gandhi raj was coming. Everyone would be given land.
- ↳ Caught by police & beaten.

→ Feb. 1922 Chauri-Chaura massacre • Gandhi called off NCM
• Violent.

[4.] TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE :-

- ↳ Congress - Some leaders tired. ↳ Wanted to participate in election.
- ↳ Election in provincial council set up by Govt. of India Act 1919.
- ↳ Oppose british policy in council ↳ Demanding reform.
- ↳ Swaraj Party - C.R. Das & Motil. Nehru. ↳ Argued to council politics.
- ↳ But J.L. Nehru & S.C. Bose - Full independence.
- ↳ 2 Factors shaped Indian politics.
- (i) World economic depression • Agric. prices fall^(Revenue) - export decline
- (ii) Simon Commission - (1928) → © Tory govt. © Sir John Simon.
- © Functioning of Indian constitution system & suggest change.
- © No Indian member
- © Arrived & greeted with "Go back Sim."
- © All parties (Congress, muslim league) etc. demonstrated.
- ↳ Oct. 1929 - Irwin offered dominion status ↳ 1st Round table.
- ↳ Congress unsatisfied ↳ Dec 1929 - Lahore session.
- ↳ Presidency - J.L. Nehru ↳ Demand of 'ful independence'
- ↳ 26 Jan. 1930 - independence day ↳ Wanted a very common issue for unity.

(i) The salt March and The Civil-Disobedience Movement :-

- ↳ Salt common ↳ Could unite people
- ↳ 31 Jan 1930 - Gandhi sent letter to Irwin [11 demands]
- ↳ Wide ranging ideas for unity ↳ Main → demand abolish salt tax.
- ↳ Consumed by rich & poor ↳ Essential in food.
- ↳ Letter was an ultimatum ↳ If not fulfilled by 11 March -

- ↳ Irwin unwilling to negotiate
- ↳ 13 March - Salt march
- ↳ Gandhi & 78 volunteers
- ↳ 240 miles
- ↳ 24 days.
- ↳ Sabarmati to Dandi
- ↳ 6 April - reached violated law
- ↳ Marked beginning of Civil D.M.
- ↳ Refuse cooperation & break laws.
- ↳ 1000's broke salt law in diff. parts
- ↳ Manufactured salt
- ↳ Demonstrate in front of govt. salt factory.
- ↳ Liquor shops picketed
- ↳ Foreign cloths boycotted
- ↳ Peasant refused to pay revenue. ^{& chaurikidari}
- ↳ Violated forest law
- ↳ Congress leaders arrested.
- ↳ April 1930 - Abdul Gaffar Khan (disciple of Gandhi) arrested in Peshawar demonstration.
- ↳ Gandhi arrested - Industrial workers of Sholapur violent - Brutal repression
- ↳ Call off - 5 March 1931 - Gandhi Irwin Pact [2nd Round T, London]
- ↳ Govt. agreed to free political prisoners
- ↳ Dec. 1931 - Gandhi - London Conference
- ↳ Negotiations broke
- ↳ Returned disappointed
- ↳ J. L. Nehru & Gaffar were arrested
- ↳ Congress declared illegal.
- ↳ 1932 - relaunched civil D.M.
- ↳ 1934 - lost momentum.

(ii) How Participants saw the movement:-

- ↳ Rich Peasants - ① Patidar - Gujarat ② Jats - U.P. active members
- ↳ Producer of commercial crops
- ↳ Hardship by trade depression
- ↳ Falling crop prices
- ↳ Cash income disappeared
- ↳ Impossible to pay govt. revenue
- ↳ Govt. refused to reduce revenue
- ↳ Became supporter of CDM.
- ↳ Participated in boycott programme
- ↳ Disappointed when CDM called off
- ↳ No Reduction in revenue.
- ↳ 1932 CDM started but they didn't participate.

- ↳ Poor Peasants ↳ Small tenants
- ↳ Rented from landlords
- ↳ Because of depression difficult to pay
- ↳ wanted unpaid rent
- ↳ Joined radical movement led by socialist & communists -
- ↳ Congress - unwilling to support
- ↳ Relation b/w congress & peasant uncertain

- ↳ Business class - 1st World war - Businessmen became powerful
- ↳ Against colonial policies that restricted business activities

- ↳ Protection against import of foreign goods.
- ↳ 1920 - Indian industrial & commercial congress
- ↳ 1927 - FICCI [Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry]
- ↳ Purshottam Thakurdas and G.D. Birla led attacks.
- ↳ 1st BCDM - Participated & supported financially.
- ↳ But after failure of Round Table no longer enthusiastic.
- ↳ Disruption in business.

- ↳ Industrial worker → Not more ↳ Except Nagpur
- ↳ Against low wages & poor working condition.
- ↳ Strikes - 1930 - Railway worker 1932 - Dock workers.
- ↳ 1930 - Chotanagpur - 1000's of worker wore Gandhi cap ; Rallies
- ↳ Congress didn't support.

- ↳ Women → Participated in salt march in high proportion.
- ↳ Came out of houses to listen Gandhi. ↳ Protest march
- ↳ Manufactured salt. ↳ Went jail ↳ Urban - high caste
- ↳ Rural - Rich peasant house.
- ↳ Gandhi's thought → Duty of ^{women} mother - look after home, good mother & wife.

(iii) The Limits of Civil Disobedience :-

- ↳ Untouchability :- 1930's - began call themselves dalits or oppressed.
- ↳ Congress ignored ↳ Supported high class.
- ↳ Gandhi believed - 'Swaraj would not come for hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- ↳ He called them 'Harijans' or 'children of god'.
- ↳ Organised satyagraha to secure them entry in temples, public wells.
- ↳ Cleaned toilet - dignified to Bhangi. ↳ Upper caste to change heart.
- ↳ Political leaders - demand reserved seat. ↳ Political empowerment.
- ↳ Seperate electorate. ↳ Dalit participation in CDM less.
- ↳ Except BR Ambedkar - 1930 - Depressed class association.
- ↳ Clashed with Gandhi in 2nd Round Table - seperate electorate.
- ↳ British govt. conceded ↳ Gandhi fast upto death

↳ Believed it would divide country. ↳ Ambedkar accepted
 ↳ Sep. 1932 - Poona Pact. ↳ Reserved seats

↳ Muslim → After failure of NCM-Khilafat movement felt alienated from congress.

↳ 1920's - Congress associate Hindus. ↳ Supported Hindu Mahasabha

↳ Communal clashes. ↳ Distance b/w communities.

↳ 1927 - Practice of Negotiation b/w congress & muslim league.

↳ Representation problem. ↳ Muslim - wanted reservation.

↳ Representation in dominant part (Punjab & Bengal)

↳ 1928 - All resolved @ M.R. Jayakar strongly opposed compromise

↳ No support in CDM ↳ Feared - their culture would submerge - go

(4) The Sense of Collective Belonging :-

↳ Feeling of same nation - collective Belonging. ↳ Allegory - Bharat

↳ 1st image - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay - wrote Vande Mataram [1876]

↳ His novel - Anandmath. ↳ Widely sung in Swadeshi movement [Bengal]

↳ Abanindranath Tagore → Bhartmata → ^(Painted) calm, composed, ^{(ascetic (दृढ़) figure)} divine, spiritual ^(सत्य)

↳ Nationalism through revive - folk ^(folk) lore. ↳ folk tales sung by bards

↳ toured village to gather ^{folk} song & legend. ↳ Picture of traditional culture

↳ Bengal → Rabindranath Tagore - Collect - Nursery rhymes, myths.

↳ Madras → Natesa Sastri - 4 vol^m collection - Tamil folk - The

Folklore of Southern India.

↳ Swadeshi movement Bengal - Tricolor flag - 80 stars - crescent moon ^(8 provinces) ^(Hindu - muslim)

↳ 1921 - Gandhi - Swaraj flag → Tricolor - spinning wheel [self help]

↳ Indians - started writing about glorious history of India in science, mathematics, art, philosophy etc. → Unified people

↳ March - 1942 → Cripps mission.

↳ 14 July 1942 - Quit India ~~Revolution~~ resolution

↳ 8 Aug. 1942 - Bombay ^(Congress committee) - Gandhi declare - 'Do or Die'

↳ People participated → Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna, Asaf Ali, Ram

women part → Matangini Hazra [Bengal], Kanaklata Barua [Assam]

Ram Devi [Odisha].