

# Chapter 2: Nationalism in India – Full Notes (Easy + Flow Style)

## 1. What is Indian Nationalism?

In India, nationalism grew as a result of the **anti-colonial struggle**. Different groups joined this movement, each with its **own ideas of freedom**. Gandhiji and the Congress tried to unite everyone under one umbrella — but the unity wasn't always smooth.

## 2. The First World War, Khilafat & Non-Cooperation Movement

### Impact of WWI (1914–1918)

- Heavy taxes, forced recruitment, price rise
- **Crop failure + Influenza epidemic** = 12–13 million deaths
- People expected relief after the war — but got **repression**

### Gandhi's Arrival (1915) & Satyagraha

- Truth + Non-violence = Satyagraha
- Major early movements:
  - 1917: Champaran (Indigo farmers)
  - 1918: Kheda (no tax due to crop failure)
  - 1918: Ahmedabad (mill workers)

### **CBSE Favourite:** Meaning of Satyagraha + its examples

## 3. Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

- Rowlatt Act allowed arrest without trial
- **April 13, 1919:** Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (General Dyer)
- Result: Shocked the nation → Widespread protests

### **Repeated in exams:** What happened in Jallianwala Bagh?

## 4. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)

- Started by **Gandhi** after the **Khilafat Issue**
- Goal: Achieve **Swaraj through non-violent means**
- Call to boycott:
  - British schools, colleges, courts
  - Foreign cloth, taxes, titles

### **Ended after Chauri Chaura (Feb 1922)**

(Police station burnt, 22 policemen killed — Gandhi stopped movement due to violence)

📌 **Must Learn:** Stages, reasons for withdrawal, Chauri Chaura

## 👤 5. Participation of Different Social Groups

🏠 In Towns (Middle-Class, Students, Lawyers):

- Boycotted British goods & institutions
- Cloth imports dropped significantly
- Movement slowed due to high khadi prices, return to government jobs

🌾 In Villages:

- **Awadh peasants (Baba Ramchandra):** Demanded end of begar & high rents
- **Gudem Hills (Andhra):** Led by Alluri Sitaram Raju → armed guerrilla resistance
- **Plantation Workers (Assam):** Broke free to return to villages believing in “Gandhi Raj”

📌 **CBSE Asks:** Why was the movement seen differently by peasants & tribals?

## 🏠 6. Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)

🌊 Salt March (Dandi March)

- Started: **12 March 1930**, reached Dandi on **6 April 1930**
- Broke salt law by making salt from sea water
- Salt = Symbol of oppression (used by rich & poor)

📌 Key Features:

- Refuse to pay taxes (salt, revenue)
- Boycott foreign goods
- Forest laws violated
- Women: Active participation
- Peasants: Revenue refusal
- Rich peasants, poor tenants, business class — all joined in

📌 **CBSE Frequently Asks:**

- Why salt?
- How Civil Disobedience differed from Non-Cooperation?
- Role of women/peasants/tribals

## 🤝 7. Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)

- Gandhi agreed to attend **2nd Round Table Conference**
- British released prisoners
- **But negotiations failed** — movement restarted in 1932

## 👤 8. Dalits, Muslims & Internal Differences

- Gandhi called them **Harijans**, pushed for temple entry

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar:** Wanted **separate electorates** for Dalits  
→ Clash with Gandhi  
→ **Poona Pact (1932):** Reserved seats, but elected by general voters
- Many **Muslims felt alienated**, especially post-Khilafat
- Communal riots, rise of Hindu Mahasabha, unresolved demands


📌 **Very Important:** Poona Pact + Separate Electorates issue

## 9. The Power of Symbols and Culture

- **Bharat Mata** painted by Abanindranath Tagore
- **Tricolour Flag** with spinning wheel by Gandhi (1921)
- **Folk tales, songs, myths** — promoted national pride
- Rewriting of history to show India's glorious past

📌 **CBSE MCQ Alert:** Symbolism in Bharat Mata, flag, tricolour

## Complete Timeline of Key Events

|  Date |  Event Description |
|--|---|
| <b>1915</b>  | Gandhi returns to India from South Africa   |
| <b>1917</b>  | Champaran Satyagraha (Indigo farmers)   |
| <b>1918</b>  | Kheda & Ahmedabad Satyagrahas   |
| <b>1919</b>  | Rowlatt Act + Jallianwala Bagh massacre   |
| <b>1920</b>  | Non-Cooperation Movement announced  |
| <b>1921</b>  | Non-Cooperation begins officially   |
| <b>Feb 1922</b>  | Chauri Chaura incident → NCM withdrawn  |
| <b>1924</b>  | Raju captured (Gudem Rebellion ends)  |
| <b>1927</b>  | FICCI formed by Indian industrialists   |
| <b>1928</b>  | Simon Commission arrives → "Go Back Simon" protests   |
| <b>Dec 1929</b>  | Lahore Congress → <b>Purna Swaraj</b> declared  |
| <b>26 Jan 1930</b>   | First <b>Independence Day</b> observed  |
| <b>12 Mar – 6 Apr 1930</b>   | Salt March from Sabarmati to Dandi  |
| <b>5 Mar 1931</b>  | <b>Gandhi-Irwin Pact</b> signed   |
| <b>Dec 1931</b>  | 2nd Round Table Conference (Gandhi attends)   |
| <b>1932</b>  | Civil Disobedience Movement restarted   |
| <b>Sep 1932</b>  | <b>Poona Pact</b> between Gandhi & Ambedkar   |