

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 → ⊙ Power of truth ⊙ Search for truth ⊙ Non-violence
- ↳ 1916 → ⊙ Champaran satyagraha ⊙ Indigo plantation
- ↳ 1917 → ⊙ Kheda satyagraha ⊙ Revenue
- ↳ 1918 → ⊙ Ahmedabad satyagraha ⊙ Cotton mill worker

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

- ↳ 1919 - ⊙ Act passed by Imperial legislative council
 - ⊙ Gave govt. enormous power to repress political activities
 - ⊙ 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 - ⊙ Police fired upon peaceful procession in Amritsar
 - ⊙ Attacks on banks, post office railway stations.
- ↳ Martial law imposed
 - ↳ General Dyer took command

- ↳ 13 April - Jalliwala bagh . ↳ Baisakhi fair .
- ↳ Didn't know about martial law ↳ General Dyer came, closed
- ↳ Firing ↳ Killed hundreds . ↳ Objective - Create terror & cure
- ↳ 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 .

- (iii) 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 →
 - ⊙ Khadi - expensive, poor couldn't afford to buy them.
 - ⊙ 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 indenture labour-fiji]
- ↳ Movement against Talukdars & landlords
- ↳ Peasant movement demanded - reduction of revenue, abolition - Begar
- Social boycott of oppressive landlord
- ↳ Nai, Dhobi, Bandhs organized by Panchayat.
- ↳ June 1920 - Nehru began going around villages in Awad ^{talking} villages
- ↳ By Oct - Awadh Kisan Sabha by Nehru, Ramchandra & others.
- ↳ within 1 month - 300 Branches
- ↳ 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
- ↳ had special powers, correct prediction, survive even bullet shot.
- ↳ Rebels proclaimed he was - incarnation of God. ^(शक्ति)
- ↳ Persuaded people for Khadi & give up drinking
- ↳ Inspired by NCM of Gandhi but supported violence.
- ↳ Gudern rebels attacked police sta.
- ↳ 1924 - Raju captured & Executed.
- ↳ Became a folk hero.
- ↳ Begar for road building
- ↳ led by Alluri Sitaram Raju
- ↳ Attempted to kill british officers.



(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 elec.
- ↳ 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 political
- ↳ But J.L. Nehru & S.C. Bose - full independence.
- ↳ 2 Factors shaped Indian politics.
- (i) World economic depression • Agricu. prices fall ^(Revenue) - Export decline
- (ii) Simon Commission - (1928) → Ⓞ Tory govt. Ⓞ Sir John Simon
- Ⓞ Functioning of Indian constitution system & suggest changes
- Ⓞ No Indian member Ⓞ Arrived & greeted with "Go backs"
- Ⓞ 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 unit

(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

GOENKAN

- ↳ 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 law
- ↳ 1000's broke salt law in diff. parts ↳ Manufactured salt
- ↳ Demonstrate in front of govt. salt factory. ↳ Liquor shops picket
- ↳ Foreign cloths boycotted ↳ Peasant refused to pay revenue & chauri
- ↳ 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
- ↳ Call off - 5 March 1931 - Gandhi Irwin Pact [2nd Round T., Lond
- ↳ Govt. agreed to free political prisoners ↳ Dec. 1931 - Gandhi - London - Co
- ↳ Negotiation 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 - © Patidar - Gujrat © Jats - U.P. active men
- ↳ 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 program
- ↳ Disappointed when CDM called off ↳ No Reduction in revenue.
- ↳ 1932 CDM started but they didn't participate.
- ↳ Poor Peasants ↳ Small tenants ↳ Rented from land lords
- ↳ 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 & indus
- ↳ Purshottam Thakurdas and G.D. Birla led attacks.
- ↳ 1st CDM - Participated & supported financially.
- ↳ But after failure of Round 1. C. no longer enthusiastic.
- ↳ Disruption in business.

- ↳ Industrial worker → Not more ↳ Except Nagpur
- ↳ Against low wages & poor working condition.
- ↳ Strikes - 1930 - Railway worker 1932 - Dock worker
- ↳ 1930 - Chotanagpur - 1000's of worker wore Gandhi cap ; Rail
- ↳ 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 & l

(iii) The Limits of Civil Disobedience :-

- ↳ Untouchability :- 1930's - began call themselves dalits or op
- ↳ Congress ignored ↳ Supported high class.
- ↳ Gandhi believed - 'Swaraj would not come for hundred year if untouchability was not eliminated.
- ↳ He called them 'Harijans' or 'children of god'.
- ↳ Organised satyagraha to secure them entry in temples, public
- ↳ Cleaned toilet - dignified to Bhanyi. ↳ Upper caste to change hea
- ↳ Political leaders - demand reserved seat. ↳ Political empowerm
- ↳ Separate electorate. ↳ Dalit participation in CDM le
- ↳ ~~Except~~ BR Ambedkar - 1930 - Depressed class association.
- ↳ Clashed with Gandhi in 2nd Round 1. C. - separate electora
- ↳ British govt. conceded ↳ Gandhi fast upto doo



- ↳ 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 Mahasab
- ↳ 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 subm - ge

(4) The Sense of Collective Belonging :-

- ↳ feeling of same nation - collective belonging. ↳ Allegory - Bharat
- ↳ 1st image - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay - wrote Vande Matam
- ↳ His novel - Anandmath. ↳ Widely sung in swadeshi movement [Bengal]
- ↳ Abanindranath tagore → Bhartmata → Calm, composed, divine spirit ^(Painted) ^{(ascetic (पुस्त) figure)}
- ↳ Nationalism through revive - folklor. ↳ folk tales sung by bards ^(with affinity) ^(story)
- ↳ toured village to gather ^{folk} song & legend. ↳ Picture of traditional cul
- ↳ Bengal → Rabindranath Tagore - Collect - Nursery rhymes, myths.
- ↳ Madras → Natesa Sastri - 4 vol^m collection - Tamil folk - The Folklore of Southern India. (8 provinces) (Hindu - muslim)
- ↳ Swadeshi movement Bengal - Tricolor flag - lotus - crescent moon
- ↳ 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 Mohan Lal
- ↳ Women part → Matangini Hazra [Bengal], Kanaklata Barua [Assam], Ram Devi [Odisha].