

DAV POLICE PUBLIC SCHOOL, PANCHKULA

CLASS-10

HISTORY

CHAPTER-3

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. WHY GROWTH OF NATIONALISM IN THE COLONIES IS LINKED TO AN ANTI-COLONIAL MOVEMENT?

- Nationalism is an intense feeling of belonging to similar cultural, economic and political situations. Hence, the emergence of nationalism is linked to the anti-colonialism movement.
- The colonizers ill-treated the people who lived in their colonies in various ways.
- It can be considered that in India people of different areas became furious due to exploitation by the British government. Therefore, they decided to unitedly call off the British rule in India.
- Hence, the anti-colonial movement was transformed into nationalist movement.

2. FIRST WORLD WAR AND GROWTH OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA-

- The First World War distorted the finance of every country including India and there was also political chaos worldwide. This paved the way for increase in defence expenses.
- This expenditure was met by war debts and increased revenue. For this reason, the inflation occurred. There were also crisis in the manpower for the war and so the villagers and farmers were forced to join the army.
- This led to emergence of widespread discontentment. Conclusively, the events of Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Martial Law in Punjab, fragmentation of the Ottoman Empire made the situation worst.

3. INDIANS AND THE ROWLATT ACT

- Rowlatt Act was launched in the year 1919. This Act was passed without much delay through the Imperial Legislative Council, in spite of disagreement of the Indian members.

- The main purpose of the Act was that the police could arrest any person and put into jail without any sort of trial. This was not accepted by Indian National Congress under Gandhi ji and were labelled as “black legislations”.
- This Act highly annoyed the Indians, people arranged meetings and processions. Everybody protested the issue in a unified way and the Indians opposed the British rule unitedly.

4. THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT WAS DISCARDED BY MAHATMA GANDHI BECAUSE:-

- Due to the incident that took place on 5th February, 1922 in Chauri-Chaura, in Uttar Pradesh, where the participants of non-cooperation movement clashed with the police and 22 police were killed.
- This incident was absolutely against Mahatma Gandhi’s ideology of non-violence.
- Gandhi ji felt that masses have to be trained properly before they would be ready for mass movement.

Short Answer Type Questions Starting from Question No. 2 In Book

5. IDEA OF SATYAGRAHA-

- The actual essence of Satyagraha is movement based on truth and non-violence. Gandhi called it ‘truth-force’ and ‘soul-force’.
- It is the movement for the truth against injustice which does not require any physical power.
- It’s basically about touching the soul of the oppressor. He applied the techniques in both national and regional level. Peasants’ Movement in Champaran (1916), Peasants’ Movement in Kheda (1917), Mill Workers Movement in Ahmedabad (1918) were some of the early Satyagraha movements launched by Gandhi ji.

6. JALLIANWALLA BAGH MASSACRE-

- A large crowd gathered in the enclosed ground of Jallianwalla bagh on 13th April 1919. Some people went there to protest against British government’s Rowlatt Act. Some went to attend the annual Baisakhi fair.
- These innocent people didn’t knew about the imposition of Martial Law in the city. General Dyer, the commander, obstructed the three exit points of the garden and only one exit was open. Suddenly Dyer instructed his armies to fire upon people.

- Dyer's main motive was to weaken the soul force and terrorize the satyagrahis.
- Many people including women and children lost their lives and many got wounded due to this brutal act, which paved the way for nation-wide resentment.

7. THE SIMON COMMISSION

- The Simon Commission was mainly initiated by the Tory Government in Britain, under the guidance of Sir John Simon.
- The goal of the Commission was to supervise the working of constitutional system in India.
- The arrival of the Simon Commission in 1928 was greeted with the slogan "Simon go back". All political parties, including Congress and the Muslim league protested against the Commission.
- Nationalists and common mass in India opposed the Commission because it had not a single Indian member. Moreover, the Indians aspired to gain swaraj which was not fulfilled.

8. COMPARISON OF IMAGES OF BHARAT MATA AND GERMANIA

- The image of Bharat Mata was the symbol of Indian nation while the image of Germania was the symbol of German nation.
- Rabindranath Tagore painted the picture of Bharat Mata in 1905. The image of Germania was painted by Philip Veit in 1848.
- The image of Bharat Mata is depicted as mother figure who is bestowing food and clothing. The garland in one hand symbolizes the aesthetic virtue. While the picture of Germania is shown carrying sword in one hand and a flag in another hand.
- Bharat mata is shown as a peaceful, divine and spiritual woman while Germania is shown as a brave and courageous lady who is safeguarding her country.

Long Answer Type Questions

9. SOCIAL GROUPS WHO JOINED NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Peasants of Awadh
 - The circumstances of peasants of Awadh were deplorable. They were deprived of their own land. They were bound to cultivate the landlord's fields. The landlords demanded high rents and also compelled the cultivators to work without pay.

- If these peasants could not pay the rent in time they were expelled out of their lands and same happened with their crops.
- In this way they were trapped into the debt cycle. These poor peasants movement were organized under the leadership of Baba Ramachandran who was a sanyasi, gave and established 'Oudh Kisan Sabha' in 1920. Afterwards the movement merged with the non-cooperation Khilafat movement.

- Tribals of Andhra Pradesh

- The tribals of Andhra Pradesh rebelled against the policy of the British Government which dealt with the confining of the large forests for they were poor of their livelihood and traditional rights.
- The tribals and Alluri Sitaram Raju who firmly believed in Gandhi except his non-violent ways of gaining freedom, tribals rebelled against the British Government.
- They participated in the non-cooperation movement but not in non-violence. They thought in this procedure only they could end the British rule and Gandhi rule would come after which they would regain their own area.

- Plantation Workers

- The colonial government after the codification of Inland Emigration Act of 1859 put restriction on the plantation workers of Assam from leaving the tea gardens without consent.
- Plantation workers demanded their independence so that they could continue links with their home villages. When they became aware of the non-cooperation movement, they disobeyed the authorities.
- They left the plantations and continued their journey back home. They believed the fact that Gandhi reign would come in India and they would get their land in their villages.

10. Salt March

- The Salt March or the Dandi March was an effectual emblem of resistance to colonialism as it occurred in revolt against a commodity- salt.
- The salt tax and the Government's monopoly over its production was a repressive measure.
- On 6th April, Gandhiji reached Dandi and violated the law and started to manufacture salt by boiling sea water.

- The Salt March was successful because Gandhi ji mobilized a huge number of people during the March and explained to them the true meaning of Swaraj and non-violence.
- Gandhi ji peacefully disregarded the law and made salt march against government orders. This also helped to lead to the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930.
- The result of the movement was Gandhi Irwin Pact. According to this Pact Gandhi consented to withdraw the civil Disobedience Movement. He also attended Second Round Table Conference.

11. SELF-ATTEMPT

12. Political leaders and differing views on separate electorates

- Those who supported the cause of minorities and the Dalits believed that only political empowerment would solve their social backwardness.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar supported separate electorates for legislative councils. In the Poona-Pact of 1932, B.R. Ambedkar and Depressed Class Association agreed to reserve seats in provincial and legislative councils voted by all the electorates.
- Muhammad Iqbal, who were Muslim leaders supported separate electorates as a protector for their minority benefit. They were annoyed because they thought that their culture and identity of Muslims would be engulfed under the Hindu majority.
- Gandhi ji thought that separate electorates would further worsen the condition and would retard their process of integration into the society. Also, it was feared that the system of separate electorates would gradually divide the country into numerous divisions because every community or group would then ask for separate representations.

THANKYOU....