



SUBJECT:- HISTORY

CHAPTER:- NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Read this e-lesson and the lesson Nationalism in India from the textbook. Thereafter follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the History Notebook

Link to the chapter:- <http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?jess3=2-5>

TOPIC: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Nationalism may be defined as the feeling of oneness and unity among the people of a nation. In India, nationalism arose when the dark period of colonialism began. Different groups were united and protested in huge numbers against the colonizers.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR, KHILAFAT AND NON CO-OPERATION

EFFECTS OF THE I WORLD WAR

1. Increase in defense expenditure
 2. Forced recruitment
 3. Crop failure
 4. Influenza epidemic
 5. Introduction of the income tax
- These created problems for the citizens of India and they believed that all their hardships would come to an end after the war but that did not happen.
 - A new leader emerged and suggested a new mode of struggle. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 from South Africa, where he successfully fought racial discrimination with a novel method of mass agitation-Satyagraha.

SATYAGRAHA

It is suggested that if the fight is for the truth, against injustice, then no physical force is required to win the battle. Gandhiji believed that people needed to see the truth rather than just accepting it. He also believed that this Dharma of non-violence would unite all Indians.

Hence, he started his Satyagraha movement in three places across India:

1. 1916, Champaran, Bihar: Here, he inspired the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
2. 1917, Kheda district, Gujarat: Here, the peasants were demanding relaxation in tax revenue.
3. 1918, Ahmedabad- Here, he organized the Satyagraha movement among the

cotton mill workers.

ROWLATT ACT

Rowlatt Act (1919) was hurriedly passed by the imperial council despite opposition from the Indian members.

- It gave enormous powers to the government.
- It allowed the government to suppress any political meeting.
- It allowed the government to arrest political leaders without trial for two years.

Mahatma Gandhi was against this, so he started a strike on 6th April 1919.

- Rallies were organized
- Shops were looted
- Bazaars were picked

British saw this as a threat and imposed martial law.

JALLIANWALAN BAGH MASSACRE

- On 13th April 1919, the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.
- A large crowd gathered in the ground of the Jallianwala Bagh. Some came to protest against the government's new repressive measures while the others came to attend the annual Baisakhi fair.
- Many people were unaware of the Martial law that had been imposed.
- General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.
- As the news of the incident spread, crowds took to streets in many north Indian towns.
- There were strikes, clashes with the police and attacks on government buildings.
- The government responded with brutal repression, seeking to humiliate and terrorise people.

KHILAFAT AND NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

- After the First World War and the defeat of the Ottoman Turks, there was a rumour that a harsh peace treaty was going to be imposed on Turkey which would threaten the powers of the spiritual leader, the KHALIFA. To defend his temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was set up in Bombay in March 1919.
- Muhammed Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing issues with Gandhiji and at the Calcuta session of the Congress in 1920, convinced all the other members about joining the Non Cooperation Movement with the Khilafat movement.

NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

In his Hind Swaraj (1909), Mahatma Gandhi declared that the British were stable in India only because of the cooperation extended by the Indians.

He suggested that non-cooperation would become a movement in three stages:

1. Surrender of all titles awarded by the British.
2. Boycott of all British institutions, police officers, clothes etc.
3. In case the government used repression, a full civil disobedience would be launched.

Many within the Congress feared that it would lead to violence but finally in the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.

Refer to the YouTube links given below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RZ3fDjlhITQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yPi-Om8ywdw>

ASSIGNMENT:

Q1. What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hind Swaraj, declare?

- (a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
- (b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them
- (c) British ruled India because they got international support
- (d) None of these

Q2. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against:-

- (a) high revenue demand
- (b) indigo planters
- (c) mill owners
- (d) salt tax

Q3. Define Nationalism.

Q4. "The war created a new political and economic situation in India "Justify.

Q5. Explain the term "Satya graha".

Q6. Write a short note on the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Q7. Examine the provisions of the Rowlatt Act and how did the Indians oppose this Act.