



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

SUBJECT: HISTORY

CHAPTER: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

Read the notes and the lesson 'Nationalism in India.' Thereafter follow the instructions and do the given assignment in the notebook.

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?jess3=2-5> (TEXT BOOK LINK)

TOPIC: NATIONALISM IN INDIA

SUB TOPIC: TOWARDS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Withdrawal of the Non-cooperation Movement in 1922
- Formation of the Swaraj Party by CR Dass and M.L.Nehru
- Nationwide Economic Depression wherein prices of agricultural products fell and ultimately collapsed
- During this period, the new Tory government of Britain introduced a Statutory Commission under John Simon which:
 1. Had to suggest changes in the Constitutional system
 2. Had to see the proper functioning of the system

When Sir Simon arrived in India in 1928, many greeted him with slogans like 'Simon Go Back' as it was an All-White Commission and did not have a single Indian Member. In an effort to win them over, Viceroy Lord Irwin announced the DOMINION STATUS and a ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE to be held in England at a future date.

- This did not satisfy the leaders. In 1929 at the Lahore session of Congress, under the presidency of J.L. Nehru, it was declared that 26th January 1930 would be celebrated as Independence Day and the struggle for full independence or Purna Swaraj will begin.

THE SALT MARCH AND THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Gandhiji found a new symbol for struggle-salt- that could unite the people of the nation together.

WHY SALT AS A NEW SYMBOL FOR STRUGGLE?

Salt was the most essential item of food and was consumed by the rich and the poor alike. The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production revealed the oppressive face of the British rule.

- On 31st January 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating his 11 demands which were wide ranging so that all the groups could associate with the

movement. He also gave an ultimatum till 11th March after which he would launch a civil disobedience campaign.

- As Lord Irwin was unwilling to negotiate, Gandhiji started a salt march from Sabarmati Ashram to the coastal town of Gujarat-Dandi. Gandhi and his followers walked for 24 days, 10 miles a day and on reaching Dandi on 6th April 1930, broke the salt law and manufactured salt by boiling sea water. This marked the beginning of the Civil disobedience movement.

METHODS USED IN THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- People were now not only asked to not cooperate but also to break laws. People began breaking colonial laws, looting bazaars and picketing shops.
- When Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a disciple of Gandhiji was arrested, many people began demonstrating on the streets of Peshawar.
- When Gandhiji himself was arrested, dockworkers of Sholapur protested, burning British houses and buildings.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Seeing the violence spread, Gandhiji called off the movement and signed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on 5th March 1931. He decided to participate in the Second Round Table Conference in London and Irwin agreed to release political prisoners.

At the Round Table Conference, negotiations with the British broke down and Gandhiji came back to India. On his return, he was disappointed and observed that:

- Congress had been declared an illegal organization
- Abdul Ghaffar Khan and JL Nehru had been jailed
- Series of events/measures had been adopted to prevent public meetings

So, he launched the movement again but in 1934, the Civil Disobedience Movement was finally called off as it had gradually lost its momentum.

Please go through the following you tube links for better understanding of the concept

<https://youtu.be/tdix72QDcxM>

ASSIGNMENT

Q1 .Examine the reasons why the Simon Commission was sent to India and enlist the reasons why it was boycotted by the Indians.

Q2. Enlist any two objectives of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

BBPS, PITAMPURA