

WELCOME TO THE VIRTUAL CLASS

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUBJECT : HISTORY

CHAPTER NUMBER: 02

CHAPTER NAME : NATIONALISM IN INDIA

PPT: 4 of 6

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

WHAT WAS THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT? HOW DID IT BECOME A PART OF THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT?

- It was a movement organized by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali [Ali brothers].
- The aim of this movement was to protest against the injustice done to Turkey by Britain after the First World War.
- The Turkish Sultan had the title of Caliph. The Muslims considered him as their spiritual leader. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement.
- At the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920, he convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as for swaraj.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR GANDHIJI TO LAUNCH THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT?

- First World War added to the misery of the Indian people. Heavy taxes, high prices, famines and epidemics made people's life miserable.
- Rowlatt Act invited large scale protests throughout the country.
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the injustice done to Punjab made Indians angry.
- Muslims became unhappy due to the ill treatment of Turkey. They started Khilafat Movement.
- Many sections of the Indian society suffered considerable economic distress. In the towns workers and artisans, the middle class had been hit by high prices and shortage of food and essential commodities.
- The rural poor and peasants were victims of wide spread drought and epidemics. The British were unmindful to these developments.
- The Congress session at Nagpur (1920) adopted Gandhiji's the idea of Non-co operation.



What were the ideas expressed by Gandhiji in his book?

- In his famous book Hind Swaraj (1909) Mahatma Gandhi declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refused to cooperate, British rule in India would collapse within a year, and Swaraj would come. Therefore, he started the Non Cooperation Movement.

- **8. What were the stages proposed for the Non Cooperation Movement?**
- i. Renunciation of titles: Subhramanya Iyer and Ravindranath Tagore renounced the honorary title 'Sir' that they received from the British. Gandhiji returned his 'Kaiser-e-Hind' medal.
- ii. Resigning of important jobs: Many officers resigned their jobs.
- iii. Boycott of legislatures: Many people refused to cast vote when the elections to the legislatures were held. It was followed by the boycott of schools and colleges, lawcourts etc.
- iv. Non payment of taxes: This was a powerful method of fighting an oppressive government. They were not ready to recognize the Govt. legitimate.

HOW DID NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT BECOME A MASS MOVEMENT?

- Non co operation was launched under Gandhiji's leadership in 1920.
- It aimed at protesting against the injustices done to Punjab and Turkey and to attain Swaraj.
- Educated middle class led the movement in towns and cities. Educational institutions, Law courts and foreign goods were boycotted.
- Council elections were boycotted in all provinces except in Madras where the Justice Party of the Non Brahmins contested.
- Peasants organized movements against Talukdars and Landlords in villages under the leadership of Baba Ramchandra.
- Tribal people started an armed struggle in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Workers in the plantations of Assam started a struggle to get the right to free movement.
- Chauri-Chaura incident forced Gandhiji to call off the Movement.

What were the effects of non-cooperation movement on the economic front?

- The effects of non-cooperation on the economic front were more dramatic.
- Foreign goods were boycotted, liquor shops **picketed** , and foreign cloth burnt in huge bonfires.
- The import of foreign cloth halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from Rs 102 crore to Rs 57 crore. In many places merchants and traders refused to trade in foreign goods or finance foreign trade.
- As the boycott movement spread, and people began discarding imported clothes and wearing only Indian ones, production of Indian textile mills and handlooms went up.

DIFFERING STRANDS WITHIN THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT IN TOWNS AND CITIES:

- Educated middle class led the movement in towns and cities.
- Educational institutions, law courts and the council elections were boycotted.
- Foreign clothes and other goods were burnt in bonfires. People began to use Khadi clothes.
- Government Servants resigned their jobs. Liquor shops were picketed.

WHY DID THE NON CO OPERATION MOVEMENT SLOW DOWN IN TOWNS AND CITIES ?

- Khadi clothes were very costly. The poor were not able to buy them.
- Indians boycotted British institutions like law courts and educational institutions.
- But alternative institutions did not come up. Consequently teachers and children started going back to schools and lawyers started going back to their courts.

WHAT WERE THE CAUSE FOR THE PEASANT MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE? (VILLAGES)

- PEASANTS' MOVEMENT.
- In Awadh, a peasant's movement was organized by Baba Ramchandra.
- It was against landlords and talukdars.
- Reduction of rent and the abolition of begar were their main demands. In many places 'nai – dhobi bandhs' were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washer men.
- In June 1920, Jawaharlal Nehru began going around the villages in Awadh, talking to the villagers, and trying to understand their grievances. By October, the Oudh Kisan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and a few others.
- Within a month, over 300 branches had been set up in the villages around the region.

BABA RAMCHANDRA

- He led a peasant's movement in Awadh against Talukdars and Landlords.
- He demanded reduction of rent, abolition of Begar and the boycott of landlords.
- In October 1920, he formed Oudh Kisan Sabha with the help of Nehru.

TRIBAL MOVEMENT

- In the Gudum Hills of Andhra Pradesh, tribals started a movement under the leadership of Alluri Sitaram Raju.
- Tribals wanted to get back their traditional rights over forests.
- The methods followed by the tribals and peasants were against the Gandhian method of non violence. They followed violent methods of struggle.

ALLURI SITARAM RAJU

- He led a movement of the tribal people in the Gudem hills of Andhra Pradesh.
- Many people considered him as an incarnation of God. They believed that he had many special powers.
- He supported Gandhiji and asked his followers to wear khadi and stop drinking. But, he organized an armed struggle against the British.

MOVEMENT IN THE PLANTATIONS

- Workers in the plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out of the estates.
- They opposed the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement.
- When they heard about the Non-co operation movement, they moved to their villages. They thought that the Gandhi Raj was coming and everyone would be given land in their villages.
- However, they were caught and brought back

WITHDRAWAL OF THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Gandhiji withdrew the Non Co operation Movement because:
- The movement became violent in some places. In february 1922, in Chauri chaura (Uttar Pradesh) people turned violent and set fire to a police station. Twenty two police men were killed in this incident. Gandhiji was against violence.
- The movement slowed down in urban areas.
- He thought that it was necessary to train the people in non violent satyagraha.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NON- COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- Non Co operation movement was a large scale mass movement. It attracted common people from all social groups.
- Non Co operation Movement and Khilafat Movement went together. So, they promoted Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Peasants' and tribals' movements became a part of the Indian National Movement.
- It was a non violent movement. So, it popularised the Gandhian idea of Non violent satyagraha.

Give examples to prove that the term 'swaraj' means different things to different people

- i. The term swaraj means self rule or dominion status for the Congresspeople. It is the type of Government granted by the British in other self-governing colonies of Australia and Canada.
- ii. To peasants in Awadh 'swaraj' means reduction in tax, abolition of 'begaar' or forced labour and social boycott of oppressive land lords
- .iii.To plantation workers in Assam, 'swaraj' means right to move freely in and out the plantation where they were enclosed and retaining a link with the village from, which they had come.
- iv. To the tribal peasants of the Gudum hills of Andhra Pradesh 'swaraj' meant right to enter forest and collect forest products, graze cattle and give up forced labour

With what aim was 'the Swaraj Party' set up?

- i.Swaraj party or the Congress Khilafat Swarajya Party was set up by Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das in 1923.
- ii They were tired of mass struggles and wanted to participate in elections to the provincial councils that had been set up by the Government of India Act of 1919.
- iii They felt that it was important to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also demonstrate that these councils were not truly democratic.
- iv.They also wanted to keep the anti British spirit of the people alive since NonCooperation Movement was suspended.

Trace two major developments in the Indian politics towards the late 1920s. or What were the two factors that shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920's?

- The first was the effect of **worldwide economic depression**
- .Agricultural prices began to fall from 1926 and collapsed after 1930. As the demand for agricultural goods fell and exports declined, peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue.

The Simon Commission

- was appointed and came to India in February, 1928. It was appointed to look into the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 and to suggest further reforms in the system of administration. The members of the commission were all Englishmen and not a single Indian was included in it. It led to Simon go back agitation.

SIMON COMMISSION (INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

- It was a statutory commission set up by the British under Sir John Simon.
- It was asked to study the constitutional system in India and suggest changes.
- Indians opposed the Simon Commission because:
- All the members of the commission were English men. There was no Indian in it.
- It did not provide any hope of Swaraj to Indians.

LAHORE CONGRESS OF 1929

- The Congress session was held at Lahore in 1929 under the Presidentship of Jawaharlal Nehru. Following decision were taken:
- The Congress declared Poorna Swaraj as its aim.
- It was decided to celebrate 26 January every year as Independence Day.
- It was decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement to win Poorna Swaraj.

Discuss the significance of the Congress session in 1929 in the freedom struggle of India.

- The Lahore session of Indian National Congress of 1929 was held under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. The two important decisions taken were the following:
 - a. The attainment of complete independence: It was declared in this session that the chief goal of the Indian National Congress was the attainment of complete independence.
 - b. It was decided to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji to get the complete independence.
 - c. It was decided in this session to celebrate 26 January as the Independence Day all over the country. Because of its significance the same day was chosen as the Republic day of India.

THANKING YOU
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