**HISTORY-**

**NATIONALISM IN INDIA**

1. **Why did the growth of nationalism in the colonies link to an anti-colonial movement?**

By the end of 19th century anti-colonial movement in most of the colonies led to the growth of nationalism. The colonial exploitation led to poverty and caused miseries to the people .They shared a common hatred against foreign rule. It aroused nationalistic feeling in the minds of the people and united them to launch movements against the colonisers. It brought together diferent groups and classes into a common struggle for freedom.

**2.How did the First World war help in the growth of national movement in India?**

\*The war led to huge increase in defence expenditure which was financed by war loans and increasing taxes.

\*The prices also doubled leading to extreme hardship for the common people.

\*The forced recruitment to army in rural areas caused widespread anger.

\*There was shortage of food due to crop failures which was accompanied by an influenza epidemics.

\*There was no end to the people’s hardship even after the war. The economic hardship and the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in 1915 together helped in the growth of national movement in India.

**3.What is meant by the idea of Satyagraha?**

The idea of satyagraha emphasized the power of truth and the need to search for truth. It suggested that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor. Without being aggressive, a satyagrahi could win the battle through non-violence. Mahatma Gandhi believed that this Dharma of non-violence could unite all Indians.

4**.Which were the earliest Satyagraha movements led by Gandhiji in India?**

1) In 1916 in Champaran in Bihar he led the peasants to struggle against the oppressive indigo plantation system.

2) In 1917, he organized a satyagraha to support the peasants of kheda district of Gujarat for the relaxation of revenue collection .

3) In 1918, he went to Ahmedabad to organize a satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.

**5. Why Indians were outraged by the Rowlatt Act?**

\*The Rowlatt Act of 1919 gave the govt enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years.

\*This Act was passed by the British despite the united opposition of the Indian members.

\*The Act curbed the fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and strengthened police powers.

**6.Why did Gandhiji decide to launch Non-cooperation movement?**

\* At the Calcutta session of the Congress in Sep. 1920, Gandhiji convinced other leaders of the need to start a non-cooperation movt in support of Khilafat issue as well as for swaraj.

\*In his famous book *Hind swaraj* Gandhiji declared that British rule was established in India with the cooperation of Indians, and had survived only because of this cooperation. If Indians refuse to cooperate ,British rule in India would collapse within a year, and swaraj would come.

\*He felt the need to launch a more broad-based movt because the Rowlatt satyagraha was limited mostly to cities and towns.

**7.How did the Non-cooperation movt spread to the country side?**

In Awadh, peasants led by Baba Ramchandra started a movement against landlords who demanded high rents and a variety of cesses from them. They demanded reduction of revenue, abolition of beggar ,and social boycott of oppressive landlords .In many places bandhs were organized by panchayats to deprive landlords of the services of even barbers and washermen.

**8.Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-cooperation movt?**

In Feb 1922, Gandhi decided to withdraw the non cooperation movt. He felt that the movt was turning violent in many places and satyagrahis needed to be properly trained before they would be ready for mass struggle. At Chauri Chaura in UP, the police fired on a peaceful demonstration of peasants. The angry peasants set fire to a police station and 22 policemen were killed on that day.

**9.Why was the Khilafat movt started?**

After the defeat of Ottoman empire in world war I ,the British imposed a harsh treaty on the Ottoman emperor- the spiritual head of the Islamic world ,the Khalifa.To defend the temporal powers, a Khilafat committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.The brothers Muhammed Ali and Shaukat Ali began discussing with Gandhi about a united struggle on this issue. Gandhiji saw this as an opportunity to bring Muslims and Hindus together .He decided to launch a Non-cooperation movt in support of Khilafat issue.

**10.Explain any five features of Civil Disobedience movement of 1930?**

\*People were asked not only to refuse cooperation with the British, but also to break colonial laws.

\*Gandhiji’s Dandhi march broke the salt law, foreign clothes were boycotted, liquor shops were picketed , peasants refused to pay revenue and forest people violated forest laws.

\*Different social groups participated in this movt. like rich peasant communities, poorer peasants, business classes etc.

\*There was large scale participation of women. During salt march thousands of women participated in protest marches and manufactured salt.

\*For the first time the movt was launched with the goal of Purna swaraj or complete independence.

**11.Discuss the background and provisions of Poona pact?**

Dr.B.R Ambedkar demanded separate electorates for Dalits in the second round table conference organized in London. When British accepted this demand, Gandhiji started a fast unto death. He believed that separate electorates for dalits would slow down the process of their intergration into the society. Ambedkar and Gandhi came to an agreement. Ambedkar accepted Gandhi’s position and the result was the Poona pact of Sep 1932. It gave the depressed classes ( SC) reserved seats in provincial and central legislative councils, but they were to be voted in by the general electorate.

**12.Who formed the swaraj party and why?**

Swaraj party was formed by C.R Das and Motilal Nehru. They felt that it was necessary to oppose British policies within the councils, argue for reform and also show that these councils were not truly democratic. That is why they wanted to contest elections and carry on their battles in the councils.

**13. How was the notion of swaraj for the plantation workers?**

For plantation workers in Assam, freedom meant the right to move freely in and out of the confined space in which they were enclosed and it meant a link with the village from which they had come. Plantation workers were not permitted to leave the tea gardens without permission. When they heard of the Non-cooperation movt , thousands of workers left the plantations and headed home.

**14. Why did Indian National Congress change its goal from Swaraj to Poorna swaraj?**

During Non-cooperation movt the congress declared its goal as swaraj. The attitude of the British govt towards the Indians compelled the national leaders to demand independence.

\*Arrival of Simon commission in 1928 and rejection of the commission by Indians as it did not hold any promise of concessions. Nor did it include any Indian member to represent them.

\* Vague offer of dominion status for India and a Round table conference to discuss a future constitution did not satisfy the congress leaders.

\*In the Lahore congress of Dec 1929, the radicals led by Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose demanded for Purna swaraj or full independence for India. It was declared that 26 Jan 1930, would be declared as the Independence day .

**15. Explain the 2 factors which shaped Indian politics towards the late 1920s.**

i) The effect of world wide economic depression: As the demand of agricultural goods fell and exports declined , peasants found it difficult to sell their harvests and pay their revenue .

ii)Simon commission: A statutory Commission under Sir John Simon was set up to look into the functioning of the constitutional system of India. The problem with the commission was that it did not have any Indian member.When the Simon commission arrived in India in 1928, it was greeted with the slogan “Go back Simon”. All parties participated in the demonstrations.

**16. What led to the Gandhi- Irwin pact?**

When the civil disobedience movt became violent Gandhiji decided to call off the movt and entered into a pact with Irwin on 5 March 1931. By this Gandhi-Irwin pact , Gandhiji decided to participate in a Round table conference in London and the govt agreed to release the political prisoners.

**17. What were the limits of civil disobedience movt?**

\* Dalit participation was very limited in the movt. They believed that political empowerment would solve the problems of their social disabilities.They began organizing themselves, demanding reserved seats in educational institutions, and a separate electorate for dalits.

\*The Muslim political organisations were also lukewarm in their response to the movt. After the decline of Non-cooperation Khilafat movt , a large section of Muslims felt alienated from the congress. Many Muslim leaders expressed their concern about the status of Muslims as a minority within India.

**Map work**

1. **Indian National Congress session:** Calcutta (Sep.1920), Nagpur (Dec.1920), Madras (1927), Lahore (Dec. 1929)
2. **Important centres of Indian national movt:**

(Non-cooperation and Civil disobedience movt)

i)Champaran (Bihar) : Movement of Indigo planters

ii)Kheda (Gujarat) : Peasant satyagraha

iii)Ahmedabad (Gujarat) : Cotton mill workers satyagraha

iv) Amritsar (Punjab) : Jallianwalabagh incident

v)Chauri Chaura (UP) : calling off the Non cooperation movt

vi)Bardoli (Gujarat) : no tax campaign

vii)Dandi (Gujarat) : Civil disobedience movt

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