

Nationalism in India

❖ Growth of Nationalism in India

- In India, **modern nationalism developed during the struggle against British colonial rule.**
- Different groups of people (peasants, workers, students, business classes) began to feel a **common bond because they were all suffering under colonialism.**
- However, **each group experienced colonial rule differently**, so their ideas of freedom were not always the same.
- The **Indian National Congress**, under the leadership of **Mahatma Gandhi**, tried to unite these groups into one national movement.

❖ . Impact of the First World War (1914–1918)

The **First World War** created major problems in India:

- **Defence expenditure increased**, so the British raised **taxes and customs duties.**
- **Prices doubled between 1913 and 1918**, causing hardship for common people.
- **Forced recruitment** of soldiers angered villagers.
- **Crop failures (1918–1921)** caused food shortages.
- An **influenza epidemic** killed **12–13 million people.**

❖ Rise of Mahatma Gandhi and Satyagraha

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in **1915** from **South Africa**, where he had fought racial discrimination.

He introduced a new method of protest called **Satyagraha.**

Meaning of Satyagraha

- Based on **truth and non-violence.**
- Oppose injustice **without violence.**
- Try to **change the oppressor's mind through moral force.**

Early Satyagraha Movements

Gandhi first tested this method in local struggles:

1. **Champaran (1917)**
 - Helped peasants against the oppressive indigo plantation system.
2. **Kheda District (1917)**
 - Supported peasants demanding tax relief after crop failure.
3. **Ahmedabad (1918)**
 - Organized cotton mill workers' strike.

These successes made Gandhi a **major national leader.**

❖ The Rowlatt Act (1919)

In **1919**, the British passed the **Rowlatt Act.**

This law:

- Allowed **arrest without trial.**
- Permitted **detention of political prisoners for two years.**
- Gave the government **extraordinary powers to suppress political activities.**

Gandhi called for **nationwide satyagraha and hartal (strike) on 6 April 1919.**

❖ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

One of the most tragic events of the freedom struggle.

- On **13 April 1919**, a large crowd gathered at **Jallianwala Bagh** in **Amritsar.**
- Some people were protesting against British repression; others came for the **Baisakhi** fair.
- **Reginald Dyer** ordered soldiers to fire on the crowd.
- Hundreds were killed.

After this:

- Protests spread across North India.
- The British imposed **martial law** and used brutal punishments.

Seeing the violence spread, **Gandhi called off the movement.**

❖ **The Khilafat Movement**

After World War I, the Ottoman Empire collapsed.

Muslims feared that the **Ottoman Caliph** would lose power.

Indian Muslim leaders started the **Khilafat Movement.**

Important leaders included:

- Muhammad Ali
- Shaukat Ali

Gandhi supported this movement because it could **unite Hindus and Muslims in the freedom struggle.**

❖ **Why Non-Cooperation?**

In his book **Hind Swaraj**, Gandhi argued:

- British rule existed **because Indians cooperated with it.**
- If Indians **stopped cooperating**, British rule would collapse.

Non-Cooperation Programme

People were asked to:

- **Surrender government titles**
- **Boycott British institutions:**
 - Civil services
 - Courts
 - Legislative councils
 - Government schools
- **Boycott foreign goods**

The **Indian National Congress** officially adopted the **Non-Cooperation Movement** at the **Nagpur Session in 1920.**

1. Modern nationalism in India grew mainly due to:

- A. Industrialisation
- B. Anti-colonial movement
- C. Trade expansion
- D. Religious reforms

✓ **Answer:** B. Anti-colonial movement

2. The sense of unity among Indians developed mainly because:

- A. They spoke the same language
- B. They followed the same religion
- C. They experienced oppression under colonial rule
- D. They lived in the same region

✓ **Answer:** C. They experienced oppression under colonial rule

3. The Indian National Congress tried to unite different groups under the leadership of:

- A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

✓ **Answer:** C. Mahatma Gandhi

4. The First World War took place during:

- A. 1912–1916
- B. 1914–1918
- C. 1916–1920
- D. 1918–1922

✓ **Answer:** B. 1914–1918

5. During World War I, prices in India:

- A. Decreased
- B. Remained stable
- C. Doubled between 1913 and 1918
- D. Tripled

✓ **Answer:** C. Doubled between 1913 and 1918

6. The influenza epidemic and famines around 1918–1921 caused the death of about:

- A. 5–6 million people
- B. 8–9 million people
- C. 10–11 million people
- D. 12–13 million people

✓ **Answer:** D. 12–13 million people

7. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from:

- A. England
- B. France
- C. South Africa
- D. USA

✓ **Answer:** C. South Africa

8. The method of mass agitation introduced by Gandhi was called:

- A. Boycott
- B. Swadeshi
- C. Satyagraha
- D. Revolution

✓ **Answer:** C. Satyagraha

9. Gandhi first organised a satyagraha in 1917 at:

- A. Ahmedabad
- B. Champaran
- C. Kheda
- D. Delhi

✓ **Answer:** B. Champaran

10. The peasants of Kheda demanded:

- A. Independence
- B. Removal of British officers
- C. Relaxation of revenue collection
- D. Separate state

✓ **Answer:** C. Relaxation of revenue collection

11. The cotton mill workers' satyagraha was organised in:

- A. Bombay
- B. Calcutta
- C. Ahmedabad
- D. Madras

✓ **Answer:** C. Ahmedabad

12. The Rowlatt Act was passed in:

- A. 1917
- B. 1918
- C. 1919
- D. 1920

✓ **Answer:** C. 1919

13. The Rowlatt Act allowed:

- A. Free elections
- B. Arrest without trial
- C. Tax reduction
- D. Local self-government

✓ **Answer:** B. Arrest without trial

14. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on:

- A. 6 April 1919
- B. 10 April 1919
- C. 13 April 1919
- D. 20 April 1919

✓ **Answer:** C. 13 April 1919

15. The massacre at Jallianwala Bagh was ordered by:

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Reginald Dyer
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Mountbatten

✓ **Answer:** B. Reginald Dyer

16. Jallianwala Bagh is located in:

- A. Delhi
- B. Lahore
- C. Amritsar
- D. Kolkata

✓ **Answer:** C. Amritsar

17. The Khilafat Movement was started to support:

- A. British Parliament
- B. Ottoman Caliph
- C. Indian princes
- D. Congress leaders

✓ **Answer:** B. Ottoman Caliph

18. The main leaders of the Khilafat Movement were:

- A. Tilak and Lajpat Rai
- B. Nehru and Patel
- C. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali
- D. Bose and Azad

✓ **Answer:** C. Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali

❖ Start of the Non-Cooperation–Khilafat Movement (1921)

The **Non-Cooperation Movement** started in **January 1921** under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

- Many **social groups participated** in the movement.
- Everyone supported the idea of **Swaraj (self-rule)**.
- But **different groups understood Swaraj differently** depending on their problems.

❖ The Movement in the Towns

Who participated?

Mainly **middle-class people in cities:**

- Students
- Teachers
- Lawyers
- Traders

What they did

- Students **left government schools and colleges.**
- Teachers and **lawyers resigned from their jobs.**
- People **boycotted British institutions.**
- **Foreign goods were boycotted** and foreign cloth was burned.
- Many traders stopped selling **foreign products.**

Result

- Import of foreign cloth **dropped from ₹102 crore to ₹57 crore** between 1921–1922.
- **Indian textile and handloom production increased.**

Why the movement slowed down

1. **Khadi cloth was expensive**, so poor people could not afford it.
2. **Indian alternative schools and institutions were few.**
3. Students and lawyers **slowly returned to their jobs.**

❖ Rebellion in the Countryside

The movement also spread to **villages among peasants and tribals.**

Peasant Movement in Awadh

Peasants were led by **Baba Ramchandra.**

Problems faced by peasants

- Very **high rents** demanded by landlords.
- Forced labour called **begar.**
- **No security of land** (peasants could be removed anytime).

Demands

- Reduction of taxes
- End of begar
- Social boycott of landlords

The **Oudh Kisan Sabha** was formed in 1920 with leaders like:

- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Baba Ramchandra

However, sometimes peasants **attacked landlords' houses and looted markets**, which made Congress leaders unhappy.

❖ Tribal Movements

In the **Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh**, tribal people also revolted. They were led by **Alluri Sitarama Raju**.

Why tribals revolted

- British government **banned entry into forests**.
- Tribals could not collect **wood, fruits, or graze cattle**.
- They were forced to do **begar for road building**.

What Raju did

- Encouraged people to **wear khadi and stop drinking**.
- But he believed **violence was necessary to fight the British**.
- Rebels attacked **police stations and British officials**.

Raju was **captured and executed in 1924** but became a **folk hero**.

❖ Swaraj in Plantations

Plantation workers in **Assam** had their own idea of freedom.

Their problem

Under the **Inland Emigration Act 1859**:

- Workers **could not leave tea plantations without permission**.

Their idea of Swaraj

- Freedom to **move freely**.
- Ability to **return to their villages**.

When they heard about the movement:

- Thousands **left plantations and started walking home**.
- But many were **stopped by police and beaten**.

❖ Chauri Chaura Incident (1922)

In **1922**, a protest in **Chauri Chaura** turned violent.

- Protesters **burned a police station**.
- Several policemen died.

Because of this violence, **Mahatma Gandhi decided to stop the Non-Cooperation Movement**.

1. The Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement began in: A. 1919 B. 1920 C. 1921 D. 1922 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: C. 1921	2. The Non-Cooperation Movement in towns was mainly led by: A. Peasants B. Middle class people C. Tribal groups D. Soldiers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: B. Middle class people
3. During the movement, many students: A. Joined the British army B. Left government schools and colleges C. Went abroad to study D. Started businesses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: B. Left government schools and colleges	4. Many lawyers during the movement: A. Joined the British government B. Started private schools C. Gave up their legal practice D. Went to villages <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: C. Gave up their legal practice
5. Which party in Madras did NOT boycott council elections? A. Swaraj Party B. Justice Party C. Congress Party D. Muslim League <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: B. Justice Party	6. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, people mainly boycotted: A. Indian goods B. Foreign goods C. Agricultural products D. Handloom cloth <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Answer: B. Foreign goods
7. What happened to the import of foreign cloth between 1921 and 1922?	8. Why did the movement slow down in cities?

- A. Increased greatly
- B. Remained same
- C. Reduced by half
- D. Completely stopped

✔ **Answer:** C. Reduced by half

- A. Lack of leaders
- B. Khadi cloth was expensive
- C. People supported British rule
- D. No protests were allowed

✔ **Answer:** B. Khadi cloth was expensive

9. The Non-Cooperation Movement spread from cities to:

- A. Foreign countries
- B. Countryside
- C. Mountains only
- D. Ports only

✔ **Answer:** B. Countryside

10. The peasant movement in Awadh was led by:

- A. Baba Ramchandra
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Subhas Chandra Bose
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

✔ **Answer:** Baba Ramchandra

11. Peasants in Awadh protested mainly against:

- A. British soldiers
- B. Talukdars and landlords
- C. Indian traders
- D. Teachers

✔ **Answer:** B. Talukdars and landlords

12. Forced labour without payment was called:

- A. Khadi
- B. Begar
- C. Swaraj
- D. Satyagraha

✔ **Answer:** B. Begar

13. The peasant organisation formed in Awadh was:

- A. Kisan Sabha
- B. Oudh Kisan Sabha
- C. Swaraj Sabha
- D. Awadh Sabha

✔ **Answer:** B. Oudh Kisan Sabha

14. Who helped organise the Oudh Kisan Sabha?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. Bhagat Singh

✔ **Answer:** Jawaharlal Nehru

15. Tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh were led by:

- A. Birsa Munda
- B. Alluri Sitarama Raju
- C. Tantia Tope
- D. Lala Lajpat Rai

✔ **Answer:** Alluri Sitarama Raju

16. Tribal people were angry because:

- A. They were forced to join the army
- B. Forests were closed by the colonial government
- C. They had to pay school fees
- D. They lost jobs in factories

✔ **Answer:** B. Forests were closed by the colonial government

17. Raju believed that India could be freed by:

- A. Only non-violence
- B. Education
- C. Use of force
- D. Negotiations

✔ **Answer:** C. Use of force

18. Plantation workers mentioned in the chapter were mainly from:

- A. Punjab
- B. Bengal
- C. Assam
- D. Bihar

✔ **Answer:** Assam

19. The law restricting plantation workers from leaving tea gardens was:

- A. Rowlatt Act
- B. Inland Emigration Act
- C. Government of India Act
- D. Vernacular Press Act

✔ **Answer:** B. Inland Emigration Act

20. After the violent incident at Chauri Chaura, who stopped the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sardar Patel
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

✔ **Answer:** Mahatma Gandhi

❖ **Background After the Non-Cooperation Movement (1922)**

- In **1922**, Mahatma Gandhi withdrew the **Non-Cooperation Movement** because it was turning violent.
- Inside the Congress there were **different opinions**:
 - Leaders like C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the **Swaraj Party** and wanted to enter legislative councils.
 - Younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose demanded **mass struggle and complete independence**.

❖ **Events That Changed Indian Politics (Late 1920s)**

Economic Depression

- Agricultural prices fell after **1926** and collapsed by **1930**.
- Peasants could not sell crops or pay taxes.
- The countryside became unstable.

Simon Commission (1928)

- The British sent the Simon Commission to review the constitution.
- **No Indian member was included**, so Indians protested with the slogan **“Simon Go Back.”**
- During protests, Lala Lajpat Rai was injured by police and later died.

Demand for Complete Independence

- In **1929**, at the **Lahore Session of Congress**, under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru:
 - Congress declared the goal of **Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence)**.
 - **26 January 1930** was celebrated as **Independence Day**.

❖ **The Salt March and Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)**

Why Salt?

- Salt was used by **both rich and poor**.
- The British had **taxed salt and controlled its production**, which Gandhi saw as oppressive.

The Salt March

- On **31 January 1930**, Gandhi sent **11 demands** to the Viceroy Lord Irwin.
- When they were ignored, he began the **Salt March**.
- Gandhi walked **240 miles from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi** with **78 volunteers**.
- On **6 April 1930**, he broke the salt law by **making salt from seawater**.

This began the **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

❖ **What People Did in the Movement**

People were asked to **break British laws peacefully**.

Major actions included:

- Making salt illegally.
- Boycotting **foreign cloth**.
- Picketing **liquor shops**.
- Peasants refusing to **pay taxes**.
- Forest people entering **reserved forests**.

The British responded by:

- Arresting leaders.
- Beating protesters.
- Arresting about **100,000 people**.

❖ **Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)**

- In **March 1931**, Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin signed the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact**.
- Gandhi agreed to attend the **Round Table Conference in London**.
- The British agreed to **release political prisoners**.

But the conference failed and repression resumed.

❖ **Participation of Different Groups**

Rich Peasants

- Communities like **Patidars and Jats** supported the movement.
- They wanted **lower land revenue**.

Poor Peasants

- Wanted **rent reduction** from landlords.
- Congress did not fully support them.

Business Class

- Industrialists like G. D. Birla supported the movement initially.
- They wanted protection from **foreign imports**.

Workers

- Participation was **limited**.
- Some joined strikes and boycott campaigns.

Women

- Thousands joined protests, made salt, and picketed shops.
- Many went to jail.

❖ **Limits of the Civil Disobedience Movement**

Dalits

- Leaders like B. R. Ambedkar demanded **separate electorates** for Dalits.
- Gandhi opposed this and went on a **fast**.
- The issue was settled through the **Poona Pact (1932)**.

Muslims

- Many Muslims felt **alienated from Congress** after the Khilafat movement ended.
- Leaders like Muhammad Ali Jinnah demanded better representation.
- Hindu-Muslim tensions reduced Muslim participation in the movement.

❖ **Bharat Mata – Symbol of the Nation**

- The **nation was often represented as a mother figure called Bharat Mata**.
- The idea was first expressed by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- He wrote the song **Vande Mataram**, which became a nationalist hymn.
- Later, Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous image of **Bharat Mata** during the **Swadeshi Movement**.
- She was shown as **calm, spiritual, and divine**, symbolizing the motherland.
- Worshipping Bharat Mata became a way to express **love and devotion to the nation**.

❖ **Revival of Indian Folklore**

Nationalists tried to **revive traditional culture** to build pride in India's past.

Key efforts:

- Scholars collected **folk tales, songs, and legends** from villages.
- These traditions were believed to represent the **true culture of India**.
- Rabindranath Tagore collected **ballads, nursery rhymes, and myths** in Bengal.
- Natesa Sastri published **The Folklore of Southern India**.

This helped people feel proud of their **shared cultural heritage**.

❖ **National Flags and Symbols**

Symbols were used to unite people.

Important examples:

- During the **Swadeshi Movement**, a **tricolour flag (red, green, yellow)** was designed.
 - It had **eight lotuses** representing eight provinces.
 - A **crested moon** represented unity of Hindus and Muslims.
- In **1921**, Mahatma Gandhi designed the **Swaraj Flag**.
 - It had **red, green, and white colours**.
 - A **spinning wheel (charkha)** in the centre symbolised **self-reliance and swadeshi**.

Carrying these flags in protests became a **symbol of resistance against British rule**.

❖ **Reinterpretation of Indian History**

- The British claimed Indians were **backward and incapable of self-rule**.
- Indian nationalists responded by **writing new histories** highlighting India's achievements.

They described:

- Ancient India's progress in **science, mathematics, art, architecture, philosophy, trade, and culture**.
- This helped people feel **pride in their past** and encouraged them to fight colonial rule.

❖ **Problems in Creating Unity**

The attempt to create unity had **some limitations**:

- Many symbols (like **Bharat Mata, trishul, and other Hindu images**) came from **Hindu traditions**.
- Some communities, especially **Muslims and other minorities**, sometimes felt **excluded**.

<p>1.Who withdrew the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922? A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Subhas Chandra Bose C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Answer: C</p>	<p>2. Why did Gandhi withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? A. Lack of support B. Movement turned violent C. British negotiation D. Financial problems Answer: B</p>
<p>3.Who founded the Swaraj Party? A. Gandhi and Nehru B. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru C. Bose and Tilak D. Ambedkar and Jinnah Answer: B</p>	<p>4.The Swaraj Party wanted to: A. Start armed revolution B. Enter legislative councils C. Boycott elections D. Support British rule Answer: B</p>
<p>5.Who were the younger leaders demanding complete independence? A. Patel and Rajendra Prasad B. Nehru and Bose C. Tilak and Gokhale D. Ambedkar and Jinnah Answer: B</p>	<p>6. Agricultural prices collapsed around: A. 1915 B. 1920 C. 1930 D. 1940 Answer: C</p>
<p>7.The Simon Commission arrived in India in: A. 1925 B. 1928 C. 1930 D. 1935 Answer: B</p>	<p>8.Why did Indians protest against the Simon Commission? A. High taxes B. No Indian members C. New army law D. Trade restrictions Answer: B</p>
<p>9. What slogan was used during Simon Commission protests? A. Quit India B. Simon Go Back C. Swaraj Now D. Down with British Answer: B</p>	<p>10. Who died after police lathi-charge during Simon Commission protests? A. Bal Gangadhar Tilak B. Lala Lajpat Rai C. Dadabhai Naoroji D. Bipin Chandra Pal Answer: B</p>
<p>11.The Lahore Session of Congress (1929) was presided over by: A. Gandhi</p>	<p>12.What was declared at the Lahore Session? A. Dominion status B. Purna Swaraj</p>

<p>B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. Subhas Bose D. Motilal Nehru Answer: B</p>	<p>C. Federal rule D. Socialism Answer: B</p>
<p>13.When was Independence Day first celebrated by Congress? A. 15 August 1930 B. 26 January 1930 C. 1 January 1931 D. 2 October 1929 Answer: B</p>	<p>14.Civil Disobedience Movement started in: A. 1928 B. 1930 C. 1932 D. 1942 Answer: B</p>
<p>15. The Salt March began from: A. Delhi B. Bombay C. Sabarmati Ashram D. Calcutta Answer: C</p>	<p>16.The Salt March ended at: A. Surat B. Dandi C. Karachi D. Madras Answer: B</p>
<p>17. Distance covered during Salt March: A. 100 miles B. 150 miles C. 240 miles D. 300 miles Answer: C</p>	<p>18.Gandhi broke the salt law on: A. 6 April 1930 B. 12 March 1930 C. 26 January 1930 D. 15 August 1930 Answer: A</p>
<p>19 The Civil Disobedience Movement involved: A. Violent revolution B. Peaceful law-breaking C. Military attack D. Secret meetings Answer: B</p>	<p>20.The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in: A. 1930 B. 1931 C. 1932 D. 1935 Answer: B</p>