



NATIONALISM IN INDIA

AN OVERVIEW.....

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TOPICS TO BE COVERED....

- INTRODUCTION
- WORLD WAR –I
- KHILAFAT MOVEMENT
- NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT
- CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT
- DIFFERENT STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

When the [First World War](#) broke out in 1919 in Europe it had far-reaching consequences in the entire world. It was actually could have said to ignite the fight for India's independence! It ignited the spirit of nationalism in India due to the emergence of Satyagraha and [Non-Cooperation movement](#). Let us take a look.

The First World War

The First World War played an important role in shaping India's freedom struggle and developing new modes of struggle in the following ways :

- o Increase in Defense expenditure due to the war led to the increase in taxes, custom duties, prices and the introduction of war loans.
- o During the war, prices increased dramatically (almost doubled) which led to extreme hardships,
- o Poverty and forced recruitments in the army made people hostile to the British rule.
- o During 1918–19 and 1920–21, food shortages due to the failure of crops and famines and epidemics, that took a heavy toll of life, created resentment among the people of India against the foreign rule.

IDEA OF SATYAGRAHA

- ❑ The **idea of satyagraha** emphasised 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 the physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- ❑ This could be done by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT



THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

- ❑ After the widespread of Satyagraha movement, Mahatma Gandhi then launched the Khilafat movement.
- ❑ The only way possible for this was coming together of Hindus and Muslims.
- ❑ A Khalifa Committee was formed under the leadership of Maulana Azad, Ajmal Khan, and Hasrat Mohani.
- ❑ The idea was to bring about unity and develop feelings of nationalism among the masses.

NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

- ❑ Gandhiji wrote a book “Hind Swaraj”.
- ❑ In which he wrote that if Indians started to non cooperate with Britishers than India will be independent in 1 year.
- ❑ To bring Hindus and Muslims together, Gandhiji met Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali.
- ❑ Further, the movement was renamed as non cooperation khilafat movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- ❑ Non-Cooperation movement began in January 1921.
- ❑ Various social groups participated in this Movement. ❑
- ❑ Each social groups had their own aspiration but all fought together for the Swaraj but the term meant differently from group to group.
- ❑ Gandhiji chose salt as the medium for protesting against the British rule as Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential items of food.
- ❑ On 31st January 1930, Gandhi sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands ranging from industrialists to peasants. The most important of the demands was the abolition of salt tax.
- ❑ The government was asked to accept the demands by 11th march, or else a full civil disobedience campaign would be launched.

DIFFERENT STRANDS WITHIN THE MOVEMENTS

- ❑ The Civil Disobedience Movement was called off without the fulfillment of the demand of the rich peasant communities.
- ❑ When the movement was re-launched , many rich peasant communities decided not to join the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- ❑ The Congress was unwilling to support the “no rent” campaigns due to the fear of upsetting the rich peasants and landlords.
- ❑ The spread of militant activities, worries of prolonged business disruptions, growing influences of socialism amongst the young Congress members and the failure of the Round Table Conference led to the withdrawal of support to the movement by the business class.
- ❑ Industrial workers did not participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement except in Nagpur.
- ❑ The Dalits (untouchables) did not participate as the Congress sided with the conservative high-caste Hindus.
- ❑ Muslim organizations and communities also sparsely participated in the movement. The Muslims alienated from the movement due to the fear of the dominance of the Hindu majority.

THANK YOU