

Nationalism in India

The literal meaning of nationalism is “the rise of national consciousness.” The rise of such national consciousness in which political, economic, social and cultural unification is reflected. By the first half of the 19th century, India was divided into small states. That time there was lack of factors which could bind India in unity. It also lacked equal judiciary system. The lack of national unity means the lack of feeling that could bind all the people residing in India with the same aim and concern. But in the second half of the 19th century, several factors rose in India which began to remove such shortcomings and India began to emerge as a completely organised nation. This is nationalism and the expression of this nationalism is freedom struggle.

In the 19th century, national consciousness rose on account of British ruling system. Almost all the classes of Indian people were exploited due to political economic and social changes brought about by the British rule. It aroused the feeling of dissatisfaction among the people. On the other hand, the British developed post and telegraph system, railway, printing press and equal administrative system. Though these things were developed for smooth functioning of administration, yet they played an important role in the rise of national consciousness.

Reasons of rising nationalism:

The rise of nationalism in India was the result of the conjugation of different powers and reasons which can be studied by dividing them into the followings:

Political reason:

Different factors contributed in the awakening of national consciousness in India, but all were related to administrative policies of the

British. The British rulers were the supporters of imperialistic policy. With the declaration of Queen Victoria, all the indigenous states came under the British rule. This incident gave India a national form to some extent. After that, a great wave of nationality came in India and the British made efforts to repress it.

In 1878, the then Viceroy Lord Linton passed 'Vernacular Press Act' and imposed ban on the press. In 1879, to keep weapons by Indians was declared illegal through Arms Act. The 'Albert Bill' was passed in 1883 and it enforced nationalism in India. The main aims of this bill were to hear the criminal cases of Indians and Europeans in a common court and put the privilege to an end by which the cases on Europeans were heard of only by the European judges. The Europeans opposed this bill and the government had to withdraw it. Similarly, Lord Curzon passed 'Calcutta Corporation Act' in 1899 by which the number of elected members was reduced and that of non-elected members was increased. By the 'University Act' in 1904, the control of government over Universities was protracted. Curzon divided Bengal in 1905 on the communal basis and argued that it was done for administrative purpose. It enraged the Indians and nationalism was enforced. Further the British government cancelled it in 1911. The 'Seditious Meetings Act' was passed in 1907 to ban the meetings and in 1910 'Indian Press Act' was passed to punish those who published exciting articles.

Under the infrastructure programme of Dalhousie, railway, telegraph line and organised transportation system were started in India. These reduced the distance of different regions of India. Localisation ended, one region was joined to another. One state was connected with others and they became helpful in the development of nationalism.

English education policy played an important role in the rising of nationalism in India. It grew awareness of democracy and modern development. Indians came to know about humanism, individualism, European renaissance, French revolution and the freedom struggle of America. They got influenced with the thoughts of Montesquieu and Rousseau. Now they began to talk of the rights, being acquainted with liabilities and modern laws.

Economic reason:

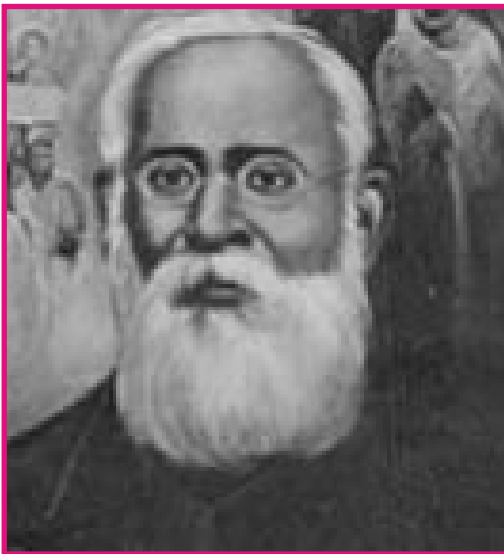
The economic policies which the British adopted in India jolted Indian agriculture and cottage industries. Due to British economic policies, the situations of farmers, workers, and other classes were getting bad to worse. The agricultural policy of the British was designed with the purpose of collecting more and more land revenue. According to permanent settlement, the Zamindars had to pay a fixed land-revenue as tax to government. The Zamindars collected more taxes that they had to pay. Whenever the farmers raised voice against the exploitation from the Zamindars or money-lenders, the government collected the cash crop (Indigo, cotton, sugarcane etc.) at its own rate and use them as raw materials in their own industries. The farmers producing cotton and indigo suffered from this policy.

Even in industrial spheres, the labourers and workers were facing several difficulties. The British imposed several types of ban on cloth made in India whereas there was no ban or tax on the cloth made in England by machine. In 1882, the government removed import tax on cotton clothes. The goods made by machines in England was brought to India and the process of industrialisation in India was very slow because the government was not in favour of industrialisation in India. So in this situation, it was quite natural for the workers to be unemployed.

In the brief discussion of agriculture and industries, we came to know that every Indian society was facing difficulties under the British rule. The feeling of dissatisfaction did not give birth to national consciousness suddenly, but this dissatisfaction rose as different aspects of revolts in different times. Since the beginning of the company rule, there rose several revolts till 1857. The revolution of 1857 compelled to think what the essential planning for success is. Indians came to the conclusion that freedom can be achieved through clarity of target, powerful institution, matured leadership, purity in the ways of struggle and well planned movement.

Social reason:

The British policy of racial difference was also an important factor in the rise of nationalism in India. The English considered themselves supreme and neglected Indians. They did not treat Indians properly even in foreign countries. Many types of legal ban were imposed on Indian/Indians in South Africa. The Indians were not allowed to travel with the Englishmen in trains in India. They ill-treated the Indians in trains, clubs, roads and hotels. This aroused the feeling of hatred among Indians for the Englishmen.



Surendranath Banerjee, First I.C.S.

So the educated and middle class raised strong voice against the British rule.

Religious reason:

Religious reformation movement played an important role in the awakening of nationalism in any country of the world. In the 19th century, many great-men started movements against social and religious mal-practices. The names of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Devendra Nath Tagore, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Swami Dayanand Saraswati and Ram Krishna Paramhans are remarkable among these great persons. Besides them, William Jones, Maxmuller, Charles Wilkinson and other European scholars

The biased policy of the British in government services provoked the nationalism in India. The government tried to keep Indians aloof from the higher posts.

Most of the liabilities of governance were in the hands of the officers of Indian civil services. Theoretically, Indians, too could take part in the competitive examinations held for the selection of this service, but the selection of Indians for this service was very difficult. If anyone was selected, the British government

translated Indian religious books into English. It aroused devotion to their own religion among Indians. These reforms gave the lesson of unity, equality and freedom to the Indians and awakened new consciousness among them. As a result nationalism grew up.

The formation of All India National Congress in 1885 was the result of rising nationalism. In the beginning, this organisation asked only for reformation, but the oppressive policy of the British government enraged the members of the congress and the national movement started under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Roy (Bal Pal Lal). This very time, the first world war started in 1914 and the British government pushed India also into the war.

India's relationship with the cause and result of the First World War:

A. A brief note on the First World War: The First World War was an important incidence in the world history. It was a direct consequence of colonial and imperialistic competition of European countries. The war started in 1914 was fought for four years between the two groups : One group included France, Britain, Russia (allied countries) and America that joined them after 1917 and the other group included Germany, Austria-Hungry and Italy (Central forces). This war directly or indirectly affected the political and economic status of the whole world.

B. India's relation with causes of the First World War : The First World War was fought in order to set up and protect the colonial system in the Asian countries including India and African countries. India occupied an important place among the British colonies and it was Britain's first preference to protect it at any cost even the instable environment of the First World War. As the war started, the British government declared that the aim of the British rule was gradually to form a responsible



Annie Besant

government in India. The government imposed import tax in 1916 so that the textile industry might grow in India and the English could get its benefit.

C. Event order in India during the First World War : All the happenings in India during the world war were the consequence of the situations arising



Lala Hardayal

from the war. It created a new economic and political situation in India which helped the nationalism gain maturity. As the war started some nationalist leaders like Tilak and Gandhi provided every possible help in the war effort of the British government because they had faith in the assurance of the government about Swaraj (home rule). The confusions of Indians were removed as the war went ahead. As the defence expenditure increased, the tax on Indian was also increased which caused price-hiking. The contemporary

nationalist leaders began to enforce the government for Swaraj. Being inspired by Ireland, Annie Besent and Tilak started Home Rule movement in India in 1915-17. During this period of war, the revolutionary movement started in India and abroad. The revolutionary organisations spread to the whole of North India as well as in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab. On the other hand, the revolutionaries residing in America and Canada with the help of Lala Hardayal established the Gadar party in 1913 and made efforts for armed revolution in India. During the First World War, two important political events occurred in 1916. Firstly, both the groups of the congress — moderate and extremist — were unified. Secondly, the congress and the Muslim League agreed to run joint political campaign. During the war, Mahatma Gandhi appeared in politics after doing three successful Satyagrahas — Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad movements.

D. Impact of the First World War on India : After the war the economic condition of India worsened — firstly the price rose, then the economic activities began to be mitigated and educated Indians residing in cities were unemployed. The price rising reached its climax which affected the workers, artisans and farmers most. During the war, the economy of England also came in crisis. The import from England to India stopped and Indian industries began to flourish. The group of Indian industrialists rose in this situation. But as the war ended, the situations changed. Again the influence of foreign capital increased in India. Indian industrialists wanted a huge tax on imported goods so that their domestic industry might grow up, but the government did not do so. So they realised that it could be done by making pressure through strong national movement.

The First World War strengthened nationalist feeling in Africa and Asia including India. During the war, the allied countries promised to all countries to open a new era of democracy and national self-decision. But after the war, they tried to have strong control rather than end their colonies. The implementation of Rowlett Act in 1919 in India was its example, according to which any Indian could be taken into custody without any trial. Against this very act, the *Jaliyanwala Bagh* massacre happened on 13th April, 1919 and the Marshall Law was imposed on the Punjab. The people were oppressed atrociously.

After the war, the wave of nationalism rose in India and the British government made some efforts to improve the ways of governance. It was known as Montague Chelmsford plan or Government of India Act 1919. By this proposal, the imperial legislative council was enlarged and it was ensured that most of the members should be elected. The number of members in both the houses — Legislative Assembly (Lower house) and Council of States (Upper house) was increased. But the Indian nationalists could not be satisfied with these little rebates because they had proceeded ahead. So they got mentally ready for decisive political struggle.

The direct effect of the First World War came before as Khilafat Movement. Ottoman Turkey who was a political and spiritual leader (Khalifa) of the Islamic world was defeated in the First World War. A rumour that a cruel peace treaty would be imposed on Ottoman Emperor spread and the Indian Muslims got annoyed. On the other hand, the peace between the League and the Congress (Lucknow pact) in 1916 had already paved the way for joint political campaign for both the Hindus and the Muslims. In this situation, Gandhiji drew an outline of the non-cooperation movement taking the issue of disobedience as a forthcoming political movement.

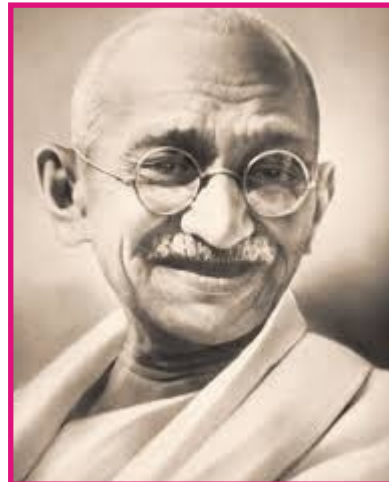
The world war reduced the dignity of the British. From the very beginning of imperialism, the Europeans initiated the ideology of racial and cultural dignity to keep their power intact. But at war time, both the lobbies made propaganda against each other and unveiled their brutal and uncivilised behaviour in colonies. Naturally the people the colonies (India) believed in both the lobbies and the fear of British dignity began to be removed.

The post war situations created the background of Gandhian age (1919-47) in the national movement. After coming back from South Africa in January, 1915, Gandhiji set up Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad for creative works. He led the farmers' movement in Champaran and Kheda and workers' movement in Ahmedabad and got national recognition as an impressive political leader. At the last phase of the First World War, he established a close relationship with the leaders of the Congress, Home Rule and the Muslim League. He started Satyagraha (non-violent protest) against the oppressive policies of the British and Rowlett Act.

Satyagrah against Rowlett Act:

To repress the growing revolutionary incidents and dissatisfaction, Lord Chelmsford appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Sydney Rowlett. The committee recommended both the preventive and punitive special acts to check the revolutionary activities. On the recommendation of the committee, the Revolutionary and Arbitrary Act was

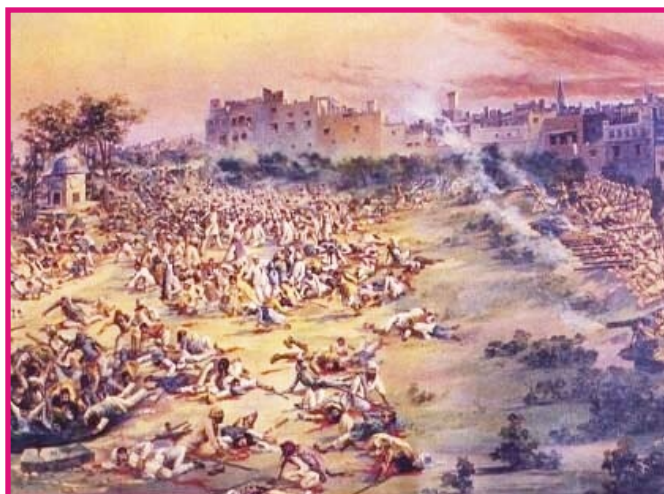
passed on the 21st March, 1919 by the central legislative council. According to this act, there was a provision to form a special court and nobody could appeal against its judgement. Anybody could be imprisoned without any evidence or warrant. The leaders like Mahatma Gandhi called it improper, against freedom and fundamental rights. To oppose this Act, a Satyagraha meeting was held in the Presidentship of Gandhiji and they put themselves into prison. A nation-wide strike was called on 6th April, 1919. The movement became violent at many places. The last consequence of the movement was Jalianwala Bagh massacre on 13rd April, 1919.



Mahatma Gandhi

Jalianwala Bagh Massacre:

The Punjab was much affected with the world war and the people were agitated there. After the nationwide strike on 6th April, the two local leaders Dr. Satyapal and Kichalu were arrested on 9th April, 1919. These two leaders were the members of the reception committee in the annual conference of the Congress. A public meeting was called in Jalianwala bagh on 13rd April, 1919 against their imprisonment. The district Magistrate General O'Dwyer reached there and ordered firing at the peaceful meeting without any warning. About 1000 people were killed. A lot of people were wounded. After the Jalianwala bagh massacre, Marshall Law was imposed in the Punjab and an environment of terror was created there.



Jalianwala Bagh

Rabindra Nath Tagore gave up the title of 'Knight' in the protest of this massacre. Shankaran Nyre, the pro-president of the Congress resigned from the working committee of the Viceroy. Gandhiji also gave up the title 'Kaiser-e-hind'. The Jalianwala bagh massacre thus vitalized the national movement.

Khilafat Movement:

The Ottoman Empire was dissolved after the defeat of Turkey against Britain in the First World War. The Sultan of Turkey was deprived of using his power even in the rest of his provinces. They came under the control of a high commission appointed by the allied countries. Since the ruler of the Ottoman empire, the Sultan of Turkey was the Khalifa of the Islamic world, the Muslims of India did not like this misbehaviour with Turkey. Indian Muslims took this breach of promise as betrayal. So Indian Muslims started a strong movement in the beginning of 1920 to compel Britain to change its policy about Turkey. It was called 'Khilafat Movement'.

This movement became strong enough by getting the support of Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress (Amritsar Session, December, 1919). Mahatma Gandhi also became the president of All India Khilafat Movement in November, 1919. Gandhiji took it as a great opportunity for Hindu-Muslim unity. The Khilafat revolutionaries prepared a three-point requisition letter :

- i. The Sultan of Turkey (Khalifa) should be given enough rights so that he could protect Islam.
- ii. The Arabs should be given under the control of the Muslim empire (Khalifa).
- iii. The Khalifa should be made patronage of the holy places of the Muslims.

On 17th October, 1919, Khilafat day was observed in all over India.

In the Kolkata session (September, 1920), the Indian National Congress, at the inspiration of Gandhiji, passed two resolutions against the unjust deeds and decided to start non-cooperation movement. In this session, two issues were particularly discussed firstly, the view of the British government on the issue of Khilafat and secondly, the failure of the government in punishing the officers who were indulged in the brutal murder of innocent people in the Punjab.

Nagpur session of the congress (December, 1920) approved the resolution of Calcutta session and the aim of Swaraj (Home Rule) was proposed in place of self-government. Several creative programmes were prepared in this session that enforced the Congress achieving the target.

Non-Cooperation movement (1920-22):

Non Co-operation movement was the first public movement that started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. There were three main reasons of this public movement (i) the issue of Khilafat (ii) to get justice against the brutal activities of the government in Punjab and lastly (iii) to achieve Swaraj.



Non-Cooperation Movement

Two types of programmes were adopted in this movement. Firstly, the destructive activities to weaken and defeat the British government morally under which renunciation of titles and honorary posts, boycott of government and non-government functions, boycott of government schools and colleges, boycott of legislative council elections, boycott of foreign goods and rejection of job in Mesopotamia were included.

Secondly, under the creative activities, to abide by the decision of the Panchs in place of court, to set up national schools and colleges so that the students who boycotted the government schools and colleges might continue their studies, to adopt Swadeshi, to make Charkha (spinning wheel) and Khadi popular, to collect one crore rupees for Tilak Swaraj Fund and distribute 20 lacs *Charkhas* in all over India were included.

Beginning of the movement:

The non-co-operation movement was started in 1921 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. This movement got a great success in all over India. The boycott of foreign clothes and government schools and colleges continued. During the movement, some educational institutions like national schools, Jamia Millia Islamia, Aligarh Muslim University and Kashi Vidyapith were established. Great Barristers like Motilal and Chitranjan Das left their advocacies and led the movement. Prince of Wales was welcomed on 17 November, 1921 in Mumbai with nationwide strike.

The government declared the movement illegal and arrested about 30,000 revolutionaries. Gandhiji declared Civil Disobedience Movement against these arrests. But during this, the mob attacked the police station on 5th February, 1922 and killed 22 policemen, in the protest of police firing at the political procession in Chauri-Chaura in Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh. Gandhiji thought that the public were not ready for comprehensive civil disobedience movement. So Gandhiji decided to stop the movement. The British government arrested Gandhiji on March, 1922 and imprisoned him for 6 years.

The issues of Khilafat ended with the arrest of Gandhiji and sudden stay of non-cooperation movement. The unity of the Hindus and the Muslims was disturbed and communalism began to reign. Neither Swaraj was gained nor the injustice done in Punjab was solved. But in spite of these failures, this movement got a great achievement. All Indian people began to believe in the Congress and Gandhiji. The whole country became active all together. Hindi was accepted as a language to get the whole country united and the Charkha and handloom also got impetus.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

The Civil Disobedience Movement started in the leadership of Gandhiji in 1930 against the British colonial power was the second mass movement which had a very broad social base. There was a vacuum like situation in Indian national movement after the end of non-cooperation movement. But in the meantime some incidents reoccurred that gave a new

life to decaying nationalism. The causes of civil disobedience movement can be understood under these sub-headings:

(i) Simon commission : At the time of passing the act of 1919, the British government declared that these reforms would be reviewed after 10 years. But before the fixed time, the British government formed Indian statutory commission in November, 1927 which was generally called Simon Commission. It was a seven-member commission in which



Simon Commission

all the members were Englishmen. Sir John Simon was its Chairman. The aim of this commission was to think over constitutional reformation. But there was a rapid and intense reaction against it. The main reason of the protest against the Simon commission was non-inclusion of any single Indian in the Commission. The fate of decision about the self-government of India was in the hands of the foreigners. And so Indian people got agitated and greeted the Simon Commission with black flags, strike and demonstrations. They raised the Slogan "Simon, go back". The movement against the Simon Commission thus gave birth to a broad political struggle. Now once again the country was ready to struggle hard.

(ii) Nehru Report : At the time of the boycott of the Simon Commission, the then Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead challenged the Indians to make a constitution which was acceptable to all groups and parties. To reply the challenge, the congress organised an all-party conference in Delhi in February, 1928. Motilal Nehru was the Chairman in this conference. This committee asked the British government for 'Dominion State' but one group of the Congress disagreed with this opinion. Though Nehru Report was not accepted, but it led several important decisions. The communal feeling which was suppressed now appeared once again. Both the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha aired it. So Gandhiji initiated the civil disobedience movement.

(iii) The effect of worldwide economic depression : The economy of India was badly affected by the worldwide economic depression of 1929-30. There was unexpected price hike. The export from India reduced but the English did not stop drainage of wealth from India. Most of the industries were closed down, several capitalists suffered bankruptcy. The farmers had already been suffering from poverty and the whole country was against the government. Thus it was an appropriate time for starting civil disobedience movement.

(iv) Increasing impact of Socialism : This time Marxist and socialist ideology was spreading rapidly. The congress was also under pressure. This was expressed as the rise of leftism in the congress. The leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were in favour of this. So, a new programme was needed to balance leftist pressure.

(v) Growth of revolutionary movement: This time the situation of India was beyond control. 'Meerut conspiracy case' and 'Lahore conspiracy case' tempered the ideology against the government. Once again the revolutionary nationalist activities grew in Bengal. The revolutionaries under the leadership of Suryasen raided the armoury in Chatgawn in April, 1930. The nick-name of Suryasen was 'Master da'.

Some important parts of the "declaration of independence" were like this "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this fourfold disaster to our country. We recognize, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is through Non-violence. We will, therefore, prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes

(vi) Demand for complete Swaraj : The annual session of the Congress was held in Lahore in December, 1929 under the presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru unfurled tri-colour flag at the bank of Ravi on 31st December, 1929 at midnight. It was declared to celebrate complete Independence Day on 26th January, 1930. So a wave of excitement spread all over the country.

(vii) Compromising view of Gandhiji : Before starting the movement Gandhiji put 11-point demands before Viceroy Irwin and promised to withdraw the proposed movement if the demand be fulfilled. But not to speak of fulfilling the demand, Irwin even refused to see Gandhiji. In the meantime, the government was continuing oppression. So being compelled, Gandhiji decided to start his movement with 'Dandi March.'

Dandi March (From 12th March to 6th April, 1930):

Gandhiji started civil disobedience movement with Dandi March. Gandhiji with his 78 followers started his historical march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi sea coast on 12th March, 1930. After 250 km of *Pada Yatra* in 24 days, they reached Dandi on



Dandi March

April 5 and violated the law by making salt from seawater on 6th April, 1930.

The programme of movement was as follows:

- i. Violation of salt laws everywhere
- ii. Boycott of schools and colleges by students

- iii. Foreign clothes should be burnt
- iv. No taxes should be paid to the government
- v. Women should protest before wine shops
- vi. Lawyers should leave the court and employees their posts
- vii. The people in every house should spin and make yarn
- viii. Truth and non-violence should be kept above among all these programmes and only then *Poorna Swaraj* can be achieved.

Expansion of salt movement (Namak Satyagrah):

Once Gandhiji broke the salt laws, the Satyagrah of breaking salt laws started in the whole country.

C. Rajagopalachari made salt march from Trichanapalli to Vedaranya at the sea coast of Tanjaur in Tamilnadu

- K. Kelappan made the salt march from Kalikat to Pothannur in Malawar
- The social and political reforms of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan spread political consciousness among the Pathans in Peshawar. He was also known as 'Badshah Khan' or 'Frontier Gandhiji'. He established a non-government organisation named 'Khudai Khidmatgar'. He was also known as 'Lal Kurti'.
- The movement started in Sholapur in the reaction of Gandhiji arrest assumed a violent form. Thousands of mill workers took part in the strike.
- The most intense reaction of salt satyagrah took place in Dharasana. Here the movement started under the leadership of Sarojini Naidu, Imam Saheb etc. and the government tried to suppress them forcibly.
- The movement against Chaukidari and Union Board was started in Bengal.
- Movement against tax was started in different tallukas of Gujrat.
- Students started a strong movement against 'Cunningham Circular' in Assam.
- Rani Gadinalyu did a remarkable leadership in Manipur and Nagaland.

Expansion of the movement in Bihar:

Since there was no sea coast in Bihar, the movement started here against the Chaukidari tax. Ganga Prasad Roy led the movement against the Chaukidari tax in Siwan. Afterwards the movement spread to Gaya, Bhagalpur, Munger, Barh, Mokama, Barahia and Begusarai. During the civil disobedience movement, the prisoners in Chhapra jail refused to put on foreign clothes and started nangi strike. The women of Patna took active participation in the boycott of foreign clothes. Mrs. Hasan Imam led this movement and Vindhya Vasini Devi took it further ahead. Chandrawati Devi started the movement against the Chaukidari tax in Gaya.

Gandhi Irwin Pact:

The expansiveness of civil disobedience movement compelled the British government to compromise. The government had to compromise with Gandhiji which is known as 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact'. It is also known as Delhi Pact which is done between Gandhiji and Lord Irwin on 5th March, 1931. According to this pact Gandhiji stopped the movement and agreed to take part in the second round table conference. Irwin also accepted some of the demands. Gandhiji participated in the second round table conference but it did not succeed. So he returned in disappointment. On the other hand the British government accelerated the wheel of suppression. Then Gandhiji again started civil disobedience movement. But it had no vigour and spirit as before and so this movement was completely taken back in 1934.

Results of Civil Disobedience Movement:

1. This movement expanded the social base of national movement. This expanded social base can be seen in the participation of women, workers and poor and illiterate people of villages and cities.
2. This movement politicised the different classes of the society. The new classes of society were filled with anti-English feelings.

3. The participation of women in the movement had a great importance. For the first time, women were seen in the effective role in the national movement. The other aspect of the women's role in this movement is the entry of women in public life.
4. The 'economic boycott' in this movement affected the economic interests of the British. The import of British clothes in India reduced and it affected the import of other goods adversely.
5. New ways of organisation were used during this movement which were not seen previously. The organisations of 'Vanar Sena' and 'Manjari Sena' were given new forms during this movement. The 'Prabhat pheri' in an organised way also had a great importance. The use of newspapers and magazines was a new way to organise the people.
6. Civil disobedience movement had a great effect also on the workers' and farmers' movement.
7. The main result of this movement was passing the India Government Act, 1935 by the British government.
8. For the first time, the British government had a talk with the congress on the basis of equality.

Thus after the First World War (1914), the national movement rolled ahead and non-cooperation movement and civil disobedience movement were done against the exploitation policy of the British. These movements gave a new dimension to the farmers' and workers' movements. Indian farmer class was also dissatisfied with the British exploitation policy. As a result, their protest began to assume the form of movement and further it became a subsidiary part of Indian independence movement.

Peasants' Movement:

In the second half of the 19th century, the Indian economy was in a bad situation due to frequent famine. Lacs of farmers and the people of weaker class were starving. The direful famines of 1876-78, 1896-97 and 1899-1900 made it clear what the consequence of oppressive land tax policy was. The farmers started movement at different places in India. Consequently, the government changed its land revenue policies and various tenancy acts were passed but they were not enough.

By the early 20 years of the establishment of the congress (1885), no remarkable work was done to solve the problems of the farmers. However, the congressmen tried to pay attention to these issues in their every session. With the rise of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics, the peasants' movement got a new direction. The main peasants' movements started at different places of India which paved the way for national movement were as follows:

Champan Movement (1917):

The condition of indigo producing farmers in Bihar and Bengal was very miserable. Particularly in Bihar, the 'Tinkathia system' was in vogue, by which the farmers had to produce indigo in 3/20 part of their land. It was generally their most fertile land. The farmers did not want to produce indigo because it reduced the fertility of the land. Though, efforts were made to change the 'Tinkathia system' in 1908, but it did not change the adverse conditions of the farmers. Indigo farm owners compelled the farmers to sell their products to them on a fixed price which was very low. At this time German scientists began to produce artificial indigo colour and so the demand of Indian indigo reduced in the world market. Most of the indigo farm owners in Champan began to realise that the trade of indigo would not be beneficial for them. So to keep their profit on, they started to impose the loss on the farmers. For this, they began to convince the farmers that they could be freed from the cultivation of indigo if they paid a great compensation. Besides it, they increased the *Lagan* excessively.

The farmers of Champaran were fed up with this type of tyrannical behaviour of the indigo farm owners. In the Lucknow session of the congress in 1916, Rajkumar Shukla, a farmer of Champaran attracted everyone's attention towards this problem and requested Gandhiji to visit Champaran. When Gandhiji reached Motihari (the district office of Champaran), his presence was taken as a danger for peace. The government ordered him to leave Champaran but Gandhiji realised the interests of the people there and refused to do so. Immediately, he was arrested and a case was filed against him in the district court. But Bihar government ordered the commissioner and district court to withdraw the case. Gandhiji was also prohibited from conducting any type of movement as well. But he was allowed to be familiar with the problems of the farmers. This way Gandhiji realised the problems of the farmers of Bihar and particularly of Champaran.

On the pressure of Gandhiji, the government formed 'Champaran Agrarian Committee.' Gandhiji was a member of this committee. This committee recommended to abolish the 'Tinkathia system' as well as the tax which the farmers had to pay. The increased rate of Lagan should be reduced and 25% of the tax which was illegally collected from the farmers should be paid back to them. These recommendations of the committee were passed in 1919 as 'Champaran Agrarian Act.' Though this movement was related to the problems of farmers, but most of the supporters of Gandhiji were from educated middle class, as Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani, Gorkah Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad and Dharnidhar Prasad played important role in Champaran Satyagrah. Local mahajans and the mukhtiyars of the villages also supported Gandhiji. Since Gandhiji made his principles of truth and non-violence the base of this movement, it is also known as Champaran Satyagrah.

Khera Movement:

The other parts of the country also experienced peasants' movement. In the Khera district of Gujrat, Gandhiji supported the peasants' demand for the exemption of *lagan* because the kharif crops destroyed in 1917 due to heavy rains. Since, according to the lagan rule, there was no provision of the exemption in the lagan in this situation, the government rejected this demand. The government alleged that the outsiders were provoking the

farmers not to pay the lagan. But this allegation was baseless. On 22nd June 1918, Gandhiji called for movement which continued for a month. During this, the Rabi crops grew satisfactory and the government left the oppressive way. The situation was changed and Gandhiji announced to withdraw the satyagrah. By this satyagrah, the farmers of rural areas in Gujarat got courage to oppose the exploiting rules of the English.

Moplah uprising (1917):

The farmers of Malabar seacoast in modern Kerala undertook a great uprising which is known as Moplah uprising. Moplahs were local patteders and farmers who were the followers of Islam, whereas local 'Nambudari' and 'Nayer' landholders belonged to upper caste Hindus. Like another landholders they enjoyed government protection and police and court supported them. In the 19th century, the burden of lagan on Moplah farmers was increased and their rights were being controlled. This dissatisfaction created the situation of conflict among the farmers and landlords which unfortunately turned into communal violence. In 1921, a new situation was created when the congress demanded for land and revenue reforms in the interests of farmers and supported in Khilafat movement. Being encouraged in this new situation, Moplah rebellions declared one of their religious leaders, Ali Musaliar their king and began to attack government institutions. Observing the seriousness of the situation, military action was started against the rebellions in October, 1921. By December, more than ten thousand of rebellions were killed and more than fifty thousand were arrested. Thus this uprising gradually came to an end.



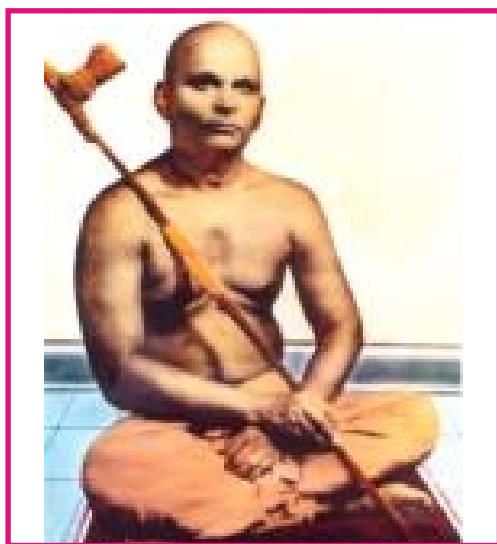
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Bardoli Satyagrah:

Similarly, in 1928 the dissatisfaction among the farmers in Bardoli taluka in Surat district of Gujarat aroused against the increment in lagan. The farmers were also dissatisfied with the recommendations of 'Bardoli investigation commission' and they started a

movement against the decision of the government. Ballabh Bhai Patel played a decisive role in it. On this occasion, he was called 'Sardar'. He awakened the intellectuals towards the problems of the farmers and gave opportunity to the women to participate in the movement. A strike in railway was called on in Mumbai in the support of farmers and K. M. Munshi and Lalji Narangi resigned from the membership of Bombay Legislative Council in the support of the movement. As a result, the government had to form a new investigation committee under the leadership of Bloomfield and Marwell which accepted this increment improper and the government had to reduce the rate of lagan. Thus this movement successfully came to an end.

Formation of Kisan Sabha:



Sahjanand Sarswati

These initial movements awakened the farmers towards their rights and now they began to realise their strength. So Kisan Sabhas were formed in Bihar, Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab in the decade of 1920. In 1922-23, in Bihar, Kisan Sabha was formed in Munger under the leadership of Shah Muhammad Zubair but it got a comprehensive and strong base in 1928 when Swami Sahjanand Sarswati formally established Kisan Sabha in Bihta and again in 1929 in Sonapur. This year Sardar Patel came to Bihar and it

strengthened the movement. On 11th April, 1936, All India Kisan Sabha was formed in Lucknow. That time Bakast movement was started in Bihar which was accepted as a main demand in 1937 session of the congress. With this, the problems of farmers came into the mainstream of national movement.

Workers' movement:

The development of industrialisation and Marxist ideology in Europe influenced the other countries and the workers were awakened with the

industrial development even in India. In the initial years of the 20th century, Subrahmanya Aiyar advocated the formation of workers' union and on the other hand Swadeshi movement had an effect on the workers. In 1917, when the plague broke out in Ahmedabad, the workers began to leave the city, but the mill owners increased their salary to stop them. When the plague was checked, they decreased their salary. The workers were dissatisfied with it because even the bonus was inadequate for them due to the First World War and dearness. Gandhiji supported the demands of the workers and tried to mediate with the mill owners. At last, bonus was restored after his advice and its rate was fixed 35%. The communist international of the Russian revolution in 1917 and the formation of workers' organisation were such foreign events that directly influenced Indian national movement and worker class. On 31st October, 1920 the congress party formed 'All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)'. C. R. Das advised the congress to include the farmers and workers actively in national movement and support their demands.

In course of time, the popularity of the leftist ideology strengthened the workers' movement which made the British government more anxious and they assumed oppressive way against the workers. A case of treason was filed against some of the leftist leaders on the name of 'Merrut conspiracy'. In the meantime civil disobedience movement was started in 1930 which initially got the support of the workers. But in 1931, it was divided into three organisations named All India National Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sangh and United Trade Union Congress. Even after it, some of the main leaders of the national movement like Jawahar Lal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose etc. continued to support the workers.

Tribal movement:

Tribal movement played an important role in Indian national movement. Unlike 19th century, tribal uprising in various parts of India had been a permanent factor even in the 20th century. These uprisings took place in indifferent parts of India. There was turmoil in the old Rampa region of Godawari hills in South India where uprising took place in 1916. It prepared

the background for the uprising under the leadership of Almuri Sitaram Raju in 1922-24. The tribal people started guerrilla war under the leadership of Shree Raju against the exploitation by Sahukars, and ban by the forest department on the Jhoom cultivation and the right of grazing continued for a long time. Madras government had to spend a lot of money and military power to suppress this uprising. At last, Raju was arrested on 6th May, 1924 and shot dead. This uprising was totally suppressed in September, 1924.

Khond movement took place in the feudal estate Daspulla in Orissa in 1914. It started due to succession dispute but soon it assumed a different form. The Englishmen feared that the Khond movement would spread to difficult mountain ranges of Eastern Ghats, Kalahandi and Bustar. So they tried to suppress this movement immediately. The villages of the Khonds were burnt to ashes.

This movement created the situation of war between the English and the tribal people and the rumour provoked the Oranv of Chhotanagpur region to revolt. But this movement was non-violent and it continued from 1914 to 1920. Jatra Bhagat was the leader. This movement laid emphasis on the social and educational reforms in which monism was emphasized and meat, wine and dances were prohibited.

This movement became as an inseparable part of Gandhian non-cooperation movement of 1920. The nationalist movement under the leadership of the congress was also having good impact on the tribal people and they were joining the national movement. In 1917, the Santhals in Mayurbhanj and 'Thodoi Kookies' in Manipur revolted. The guerrilla war continued for two years. The 'Pothang' system according to which the adivasis were compelled to carry the luggage of the officers without any wages and the complaint of imposing ban on the Jhoom cultivation were the main factors of this revolution.

During the civil disobedience movement, deep nationalist feeling was seen among the tribal people of north-west frontier. Similarly, during quit India movement unprecedented nationalist consciousness aroused among the tribal people of South Bihar.

INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

Indian National Congress:

The beginning of Indian national movement is considered with the foundation of 'Indian National Congress' in the last phase of the 19th century. This is the first all India political institution. With the foundation of the Congress, Indian National Movement got a new direction and momentum.

Land Holders Society	- 1938
Bengal British Indian Association	- 1943
East India Association	- 1866
Indian Association	- 1876
Pune Sarvajanik Sabha	- 1870
Indian League	- 1875
Madras Mahajan Sabha	- 1884

However, it is not an unexpected incidence. Before it, the development of infrastructure in India, expansion of modern education, development of newspapers, religious reform movements, rise of middle class intellectuals and nationalist movements in Europe played important role in the awakening of national consciousness among Indians. In this context, several organisations were formed at regional level in India.

In due course of time, Indian national movement remained going ahead day by day at regional levels. At the beginning this movement was limited to educated middle class, but it further gained the sympathy of several Indian classes. This very time Indian Association was opposing the Rent Bill and the Press Act and Arms Act made by Lord Liton was being opposed strongly by Indians. The government had to withdraw the Press Act. Though there was no all India Political Institution then, the victory paved the way for Indian natinoalists. They began to think that unity is must. Ilbert Bill passed in the time of Lord Ripon was unitedly opposed by the Europeans and this victory gave Indian nationalists an opportunity to be united.

In December, 1883, Anand Mohan Bose, the secretary of Indian Association organised an all India conference named 'National Conference' in Kolkata with the aim of unification of disintegrated nationalist forces.

But on the other hand a retired British Officer, Allen Octrovian Hume began to make his efforts in this direction and formed 'Indian National Union' in 1884. Afterwards Hume continued discussing in this regard with Indian leaders and Indian Viceroy, Lord Dufrin for the year long. At last on December 25-28, 1885, a meeting of Indian National Union was called in Pune but unfortunately plague outbreaked in Pune and the venue of meeting was changed. This meeting was held in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay on Monday 28 December, 1885 and this organisation was renamed as 'Indian National Congress'. The word 'Congress' was taken from the history of North America which means 'the group of people'. Vyomeshchandra Banerjee presided over this meeting and 72 members participated in it. Its initial objectives are as follows:

- i. Effort to unite different organisations indulging in the activities of national interests of India in different sectors.
- ii. To make friendship and cordial relationship among the countrymen and end religious, racial and provincial conflicts.
- iii. To make every possible effort for the development and strengthening of national unity.
- iv. To discuss the important and necessary issues with the eminent citizens of India and prepare data for proofs regarding these.
- v. To make efforts for reforms through requisitions and memorandum to the viceroy and his council.

Thus the initial objective of the congress was only to bring reforms in governance. After the division of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905, the voice of conflict began to rise within the congress and in 1907 it was divided and the congress got weaker. But the rise of Gandhiji in Indian politics strengthened Indian National Congress and it played the most important role in the freedom of India from the slavery of the British government by making national unity.

Leftism / The Communist Party:

The word 'Leftism' was first used in French revolution but in time lag after the rise of socialism or communism it became its synonym.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the communist meetings began to be initiated in Mumbai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Lahore, Madras and various other places. At that time Muzaffar Ahmad, S. A. Dange, Maulavi Barakatullah Gulam Hussain etc. were the main personalities associated with this ideology. They began to nurture leftist ideologies through their journals. But with the success of Russian revolution, the communist ideologies began to spread rapidly in India. In the mean time M. N. Roy (Manavendra Nath Roy) formed the communist party of India in Tashkand. But they were not openly working in India. During non-cooperation movement, they got an opportunity to spread their ideology through journals and magazines. Now they began to join extreme nationalist movements. So after the drop of non-cooperation movement, the government began to suppress them and 8 persons were prosecuted under Peshawar Conspiracy case (1922-23), Kanpur conspiracy case (1924) and Meerut conspiracy case (1929-33). Then communists attracted the people's attention and they were called nationalist 'communist martyrs.' During it, they got the support of the congress because the congressmen did not let the 'public safety bill' pass, for it was against the communists. Thus the communist movement was now getting established. In 1925, a person named Satyabhakt founded the Communist Party of India. Now the leftist party of England also began to take interest in the communist party of India

However, several organisations of the workers had been formed till now. AITUC was formed in 1920 but it was divided in 1928 and N. M. Joshi formed AITUF in 1929. Thus the influence of leftism on workers was growing. This time, effort was made to link the farmers with communism and Kisan-Mazdoor party was formed at different places. Labour Swaraj Party was the first party of the farmers and workers but in December, 1928, All India Mazdoor Kisan Party was formed at all India level. Till now an obvious impact

Subhash Chandra Bose, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jay Prakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan and Narendra Dev. So in October 1934, the congress socialist party was formed in Mumbai. However, though Jai Prakash Babu had already formed the Bihar Socialist Party in 1931, yet they were accompanying the Congress.

During the civil disobedience movement the communists began to oppose the congress, because the congress was running by the support of the industrialists and capitalist who were exploiting the workers. The communists began to criticise even the leftist wing of the congress and disconnected themselves from the congress. This was the time when the socialist did not keep themselves aloof of it. Due to the communists, there was a danger of split in the congress which resulted as the formation of the Forward Block by Subhash Chandra Bose.

Muslim League:

The British were surprised to see the Hindu-Muslim unity in the



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Indian National Congress and other nationalists began to take support of religion for spreading national consciousness in India. So the Muslims started thinking that the Congress wanted to form a Hindu state.

revolution of 1857. After this revolution the British began to think that they can rule over India easily by dividing the Hindus and the Muslims because there is a sharp division between the both. It was the climax of the policy 'divide and rule'. This was the reason that in 1887, Lord Dufferin called the Congress a party of the Hindus and an Englishman named William Hunter emphasized much on English-Muslim friendship in his book.

On the other hand, the leaders of

Thus a background was being prepared because some Muslim elites wanted to take their society on the path of development by taking them out of humiliation. So they began to spread education among them. Abdul Latif, Agha Khan and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan were eminent leaders. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh in 1877. In 1905, Lord Curzon divided Bengal into two parts — East Bengal and West Bengal. East Bengal was named Muslim province and they were convinced that the division was in their interest, but its main objective was to weaken the emerging extreme nationalist movement. Both the Hindus and the Muslims opposed this policy so violently that Lord Hardinge withdrew it in 1911.

Now, the Hindu-Muslim unity compelled the British to make a way to keep the Muslims aloof from the Congress. Lord Minto began to practise this policy and asked his Secretary Dunlop Smith and the principal of Aligarh College, Arcwald to meet the Muslim representatives. In this context Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk with 35 Muslim leaders met them under the leadership of Agha Khan. Thus Agha Khan laid the foundation of the Muslim League.

Afterwards, the Nawab of Dhaka, Salimullah Khan suggested the name of organisation 'All India Muslim Confidencency' and its first conference was convened in Dhaka on 30 December, 1906, whereas its name was changed into 'All India Muslim League' and thus an all India Muslim organisation was founded. This muslim Leage party was founded with the objective of ensuring proper representation of the Muslim in government services and on the posts of judges. Making a separate electoral college for legislative council and saving the interests of the Muslim in the appointment of the Council were its main objectives. The Englishmen took this incident as a landmark and declared that they had taken about 7 crore people in their favour. To prove it, the seeds of communalism were sown by keeping partial interests of the Muslims in mind in the reforming act of 1909. But in 1916 the Congress and the League made a compromise. The nationalist Muslim leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Kichalu, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Maulana Majharul Haque alongwith the congress gave the movement a new momentum.

The Muslim League did not get adequate success in different elections and it proved that it had not a wide support among the Muslims and the Congress was the only party to lead the country. Further, the Muslim League parted with the Congress under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and asked for separate representation and constituency for the Muslims which made a route of the division of India. The English played a crucial role in it.

Swaraj Party:

The disappointment and irritation born out of the sudden withdrawal of Non-Co-operation movement was reflected in the Gaya session of the Congress (1922) in which Chitranjan Das was the president. Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru thought that besides constructive activities, the congress should take part in different elections in the country, and enter commercial and public meetings to create hindrance in the activities of the government. A proposal was placed in the Gaya session on this subject but it was not passed. Then Chitranjan Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from all the posts of the Congress and founded Swaraj Party. As a result of the optimum efforts of these two leaders, the first summit of the Swaraj party was held in Allahabad in 1923.

However, the main aim of the Swaraj Party was not different from Indian National Congress because both of them wanted swaraj but their ways were different. They wanted either improvement or end in the reforms Act of 1919. They entering the Dhara Sabhas wanted to keep on the non-cooperative attitude with the Congress. They would go into the dhara sabhas, argue on different issues and come out raising voice against them. Their policy was to weaken the power of beaurocrates, to oppose the oppressive laws, to strengthen the national power and take part in Satyagrah after resigning the post if it be necessary.

However, the swarjists carrying their initial policies into effect got success to an extent as to reject budget proposal and get an investigation committee on the Reform Act, 1919 formed. But after the death of C. R. Das, some leaders like Kelkar, Pupul Jaykar selected the way for supporting the government. This was the time when the swarasists Hindus came nearer to the nationalist leaders because the support of Hindu Communalism was taken in the election. At the places like Varanasi, there was no difference between the Swaraj party and Hindu Mahasabha. It was the reason that Motilal Nehru sometimes had to turn to the communal appeals. The Swaraj Party probably got paralysed by 1926 and became limited due to not being stuck to their policies and not keeping themselves aloof from communalism.

Rashtriya Swayansevak Sangh (RSS):

Rashtriya Swayansevak Sangh (RSS) was founded in 1925 on the concept of 'Hindu, Hinduism and Hindu Nation'. This party did not emerge all of a sudden, its rise was being visualized from the earlier times. This time the revival of the Hindus began to favour the dignity of the Hindu rituals. It influenced the then leadership, the leaders of religious reform movement and literature. However, in 1830, Radhakant founded Dharma Sabha in Kolkata and started the activities of religious reforms. But in 1875, Swami Dayanand Saraswati founded 'Arya Samaj' in Mumbai and raised the slogan 'Back to the Vedas'. It was the initial stage of the Hindu revival. In this age, the Vedas were being called paramount and the Sanatan form of the Hindu religion was being established.

On the other hand, the youths were not satisfied with the activities of Indian National Congress for 10-15 years and they wanted to assume aggressive nature. Some main leaders like 'Bal, Pal, and Lal' began to take support of Hindu religion in the expansion of national consciousness. Other leaders also followed the way. It was quite natural because the then Indian society was scrupulous and the public were easily convinced and awakened with the religious examples. This very time, in 1909, Lala Lalchand, a supporter of Lala Jagat Roy criticised the congress and said that every Hindu is first a Hindu and then an Indian. Now the conservatives of the Hindu religion

began to be united through Dharma Sabhas, Sanatan Dharma Sabhas and Kumbh Melas which resulted as the foundation of 'Hindu Mahasaha' in Haridwar by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

But with the rise of Mahatma Gandhi, both the communal parties were upstaged. When the non-cooperation movement was withdrawn, a conflict rose among the extreme nationalists and communalism was aggravated once again. The follower of the Hindu Mahasabha talked of the joining Hindi and the Hindus with Hindustan and so their domain was spreading. This time, Shree K. B. Hedgewar, a follower of Balgangadhar founded Rashtriya Swaynsevak Sangh (RSS) in Nagpur in 1925 with the objective to build a strong nation by making the Indian Hindu youths disciplined and morally strong. So, it started to emerge as a social institution. Here the lesson of nationhood as well as conventional Hinduism was taught.

Thus the above written facts tell us that the different administrative, economic and social policies of the British government gave birth to nationalism in India. From 1914 to 1930, Indian National Movement was at its climax in which Indian National Congress played an important role under the leadership of Gandhiji. This time Kisan Sabha and several organisations of workers were founded which started movements for their rights and further consolidated in national movement. In this very period, various parties like Communist Party, Swaraj Party and RSS were founded in India and the activities of the Congress Party and the Muslim League got momentum. After 1930, the movements done by all these parties against the British policy activated Indian national movement.

EXERCISE

Objective Question:

1. The Gadar Party was founded by _____ in _____
(a) Gurdoyal Singh, 1916
(b) Chandrashekhar Azad, 1920
(c) Lala Hardayal, 1913
(d) Sohan Singh Bhakhana, 1918
2. When was the Jaliyanwala Bagh massacre happened?
(a) 13 April, 1919 (b) 14 April, 1919
(c) 15 April, 1919 (d) 16 April, 1918
3. In which year was the Lucknow pact signed?
(a) 1916 (b) 1918
(c) 1920 (d) 1922
4. In which session of the Congress was the proposal of Non-cooperation movement passed?
(a) September 1920, Kolkata
(b) October 1920, Ahmedabad
(c) November 1920, Faizpur
(d) December 1920, Nagpur
5. The Khilafat movement started in India in _____ for the support of the ruler of _____.
(a) 1920, Turkey (b) 1920, Arabia
(c) 1920, France (d) 1920, Germany
6. The Civil disobedience movement started in _____ with _____ march.
(a) 1920, Bhuj (b) 1930, Ahmedabad
(c) 1930, Dandi (d) 1930, Alba
7. In which annual session of the Congress was the proposal of Purna Swarajya passed?
(a) 1929, Lahore (b) 1931, Karanchi
(c) 1933, Kolkata (d) 1937, Belgawn

8. Rashtriya Swaynsevak Sangh was found in _____ by _____.
- (a) 1923, Guru Golwalakar
 (b) 1925, K. B. Hedgewar
 (c) 1926, Chitranjan Das
 (d) 1928, Lalchand
9. During which movement of the farmers did Ballav Bhai Patel get the title of 'Sardar'?
- (a) Bardoli (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Kheda (d) Champaran
10. When was the Rampa revolts taken place?
- (a) 1916 (b) 1917
 (c) 1918 (d) 1919

Fill in the blanks:

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak and _____ started the Home Rule movement.
- _____ was the leader of the Khilafat movement in India.
- _____ movement come to an end on _____ February.
- _____ was the Chairman of the Simon Commission.
- The movement against _____ tax was started in _____.
- The first president of Indian National Congress was _____.
- All India Kisan Sabha was formed on _____ April, _____.
- _____ movement was taken place in Orissa in _____.

Very short answer type questions:

- Why was the Khilafat movement started?
- What do you mean by the Rollat Act?
- What was the purpose of Dandi March?
- What was the Gandhi-Irwin pact or Delhi pact?
- Present a brief account of Champaran Satyagrah.

6. What do you mean by Meerut conspiracy?
7. What do you know about Jatra Bhagat? Write in brief.
8. Why was All India Trade Union Congress founded?

Match the following:

i. Gandhian phase	(a) 5 February, 1922
ii. Chauri-Chaura massacre	(b) 1919-1947
iii. The first president of the Congress	(c) 1915
iv. Withdrawal of Bengal division	(d) Kerala
v. Hindu Mahasabha	(e) 1911
vi. Moplah revolts	(f) Madan Mohan Malviya

Short answer type questions (Answer in 60 words):

1. How can you say that the non-cooperation movement was the first public movement?
2. What were the results of the civil disobedience movement?
3. In which situation was Indian National Congress founded?
4. Write a note on the peasants' movement of Bihar.
5. Describe the foundation of the Swaraj Party and its objectives.

Long answer type questions (Answer in 150 words):

1. Discuss the inter-relation of the First World War with Indian National Congress.
2. Describe the causes and results of the Non-cooperation movement.
3. Discuss the reasons of the civil disobedience movement.
4. Describe of the development of the workers' movement in India.
5. Discuss the contribution of Gandhiji in Indian National movement.
6. Mark the role of the leftists in Indian national movement.

