

# E-Content

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#### INTRODUCTION

- Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nation
- In this chapter we will pick up the story from 1920
- We will learn about non cooperation movement and civil disobedience movements.

# THE FIRST WORLD WAR KHALAFAT AND NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

## First world war

- First world war was started in 1914 and end till1918
- War created a new economic and political situation.
- Villagers were called upon to supply soldiers and the forced recruitment in rural areas caused widesperd anger
- Through the war prices increased doubling in between 1913 to 1918

#### SATYAGRAHA

- The idea of satyagraha emphasised the power of truth and need to search for truth. It suggest that if the cause was true, if the struggle was against injustice, then physical force was not necessary to fight the oppressor.
- Matahma Ghandi come back to India in 1915.
- He introduce this concept in south Africa.

#### ROWLATT ACT

- Ghandiji in 1919 decided to launch a nation wide satyaghara against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919).
- ☐ The act authorized the british officers to imprison any indian political leader for 2 years.
- On 13 april 1919 in Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar where huge crowd was shooted by General Dyer and his team.

# Non cooperation and khalafat movement

- A famous book was written by Ghandiji names hind Swaraj in 1909.
- It declared that british rule was establish in India with cooperation of Indians, and had only because of this cooperation.
- Ghandiji met Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali to bring hindus and muslims together.
- they three started khalafat movement.
- khalafat movement was launched in year1912



### THE MOVEMENT IN TOWN

- The movement started with middle class participation in the cities.
- Thousands of students left government controlled schools and colleges, teachers and headmaster resigned, and lawyers gave up there legal practices.
- □ The import of foreign cloths halved between 1921 and 1922, its value dropping from RS102 crore to RS 57 crore.

# SLOW DOWN OF THE MOVEMENT IN TOWN

- Khadi cloth was expensive poor people could not afford to buy it.
- Lack of Indian Institutions.

# Rebellion in the country side

- Peasants had to do beger and work at landlords farms without any payment.
- Baba Ramachandra and pt.Jawaharlal nehru set up OUDH KISAN SABHA.
- They demand to abolish BEGER system.

# SWARAJ IN PLANTATION

- The government had passed the inland emigration act 1 of 1859 under which plantation workers were not permitted to leave the fields.
- Workers interpreted the Ghandi raj.
- They violated the act were beaten by the police.

# February 1922

- In February 1922, Ghandiji withdrew this movement.
- He decided to train Indians before any other mass struggle.

# Civil disobedience movement

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Civil disobedience is the active, professed refusal to obey certain laws, demands, and commands of a government, or of an occupying international power.
- This movement is a symbolic or ritualistic violation of the law, rather a rejection of the system as a whole

## SALT MARCH

- Salt march or Dandi march was started by Ghandiji on 12 march1930.
- This march was held for abolition of the taxes on salt was among many demands which were raised by Ghandiji.
- He was accompanied by 78 volunteers. They walked for 24 days covered a distance of 240miles from Sabarmati to Dandi.
- Salt marsh make the beginning of civil disobedience movement.
- Foreign cloth were boycotted. Peasents refused to pay revenue.

### Response of Britishers

- ☐ The colonial government began to arrest the congress leaders.
- This led violent clashes in many places.
- Mathma Ghandi was arrested about a month later.
- People began to attack the symbols of British rule like police posts, municipal building, law courts and railway stations.
- Even women and children were beaten up. About 100,000 people were arrested.



# Thank

A Williams