

The Making of a Global World

Nationalism is a feeling of unity, pride, and love among people for their nation. It develops when people living in the same country begin to feel that they share a common identity, history, culture, and goals.

Example:

During British rule in India, people from different religions, languages, and regions came together to fight against British oppression. This unity created a strong feeling of nationalism.

First World War, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

The period of **First World War** created economic and social problems in India, which led to the rise of nationalism.

Explanation

- The war increased British expenses, so taxes were raised.
- Prices of essential goods doubled, causing hardship.
- Villagers were forcibly recruited into the army.
- Famines and epidemics killed millions.
- Example

A poor farmer had to pay higher taxes and also send his son to the army, creating anger against British rule.

Satyagraha Movement

Satyagraha means non-violent resistance or peaceful protest against injustice.

Explanation

- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 and used satyagraha in:
 - ❖ Champaran (for indigo farmers)
 - ❖ Kheda (tax relief for farmers)
 - ❖ Ahmedabad (mill workers' rights)
 - ❖ Example
 - Farmers in Champaran refused to grow indigo and protested peacefully until the British accepted their demands.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

The **Rowlatt Act** allowed the British government to arrest people without trial.

- No legal rights for prisoners
- Suppressed freedom of speech

- Increased anger among Indians
- Example

A person could be jailed just for speaking against British rule, without any court case.

Khilafat Movement

- The **Khilafat Movement** was started by Indian Muslims to protect the Ottoman Caliph.

Explanation

- Gandhi supported it to unite Hindus and Muslims
- It strengthened national unity

Example

Hindus and Muslims protested together against British policies.

Gandhi's Idea of Non-Cooperation

- Non-cooperation means refusing to support or cooperate with the British government.

Explanation

Gandhi believed:

- British rule existed because Indians supported it
- If Indians stopped cooperation, British rule would collapse
- Example

People stopped buying British goods and refused government jobs.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922)

- A mass movement launched by Gandhi to protest peacefully against British rule.

Explanation

- Triggered by the **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**

Activities:

- Boycott of schools, colleges, courts
- Burning of foreign clothes
- Resignation from jobs
- Participation by peasants, tribals, students

End of Movement

Stopped after the **Chauri Chaura Incident** because violence broke out.

Example

Students left government schools and joined national institutions.

Simon Commission (1927)

The **Simon Commission** was set up to suggest reforms.

Explanation

- No Indian members → Indians felt insulted
- Boycotted across the country
- Example

People protested with slogans: **Go Back Simon**

Demand for Purna Swaraj (1929)

Purna Swaraj means full independence from British rule.

Explanation

- Declared at Lahore Session led by Jawaharlal Nehru
- 26 January 1930 celebrated as Independence Day
- Example
 - People took a pledge to fight for complete freedom.

Salt March & Civil Disobedience Movement

- The **Salt March** was a protest against salt tax.

Explanation

- Gandhi marched from Sabarmati to Dandi (240 miles)
- Broke salt law by making salt

Civil Disobedience Movement

- Refusal to obey British laws
- Boycott of foreign goods
- Mass protests

Example

People made their own salt and refused to pay taxes.

Role of Social Groups

Explanation

- Different groups participated:
- **Peasants:** Supported but later disappointed
- **Industrialists:** Provided money
- **Workers:** Organized strikes
- **Women:** Participated actively

Example

Women came out of homes to join protests and picket liquor shops.

Limitations of Civil Disobedience Movement

Explanation

- Dalits had limited participation
- Some Muslim groups stayed away
- Social inequality issues remained

Important Event:

- **Poona Pact** between Gandhi and B. R. Ambedkar

Example

- Dalits demanded separate political representation.

Sense of Collective Belonging

- A feeling of unity among people as part of one nation.

Explanation

- Symbol of **Bharat Mata**
- Song **Vande Mataram** by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**
- Painting by **Abanindranath Tagore**

Example

- People saw India as a mother and felt emotionally connected to the nation.

Struggle for Freedom

- The continuous fight against British colonial rule to gain independence.

Explanation

- People from all backgrounds united
- Shared goal: freedom from British rule

Example

- Farmers, workers, students, and leaders worked together for independence.

Conclusion

Nationalism in India developed through:

- Economic hardships
- Political movements
- Unity among diverse groups
- Leadership of Gandhi and others

QUANTA CLASSES
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