

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 01.06.21. HISTORY

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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- 1. THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE
- :- the following were the main features of the non cooperation movement organised by peasants and tribal people in the village:
 - In awadh, Baba Ramachandra organised peasants' movement against the oppression of the landlord and talukdars. the peasants demanded reduction in rent and abolition of beggar they even formed the oudh Kisan Sabha.
 - In awadh, the landlords were deprived of the basic services rendered to them by village folk. Nai-dhobi bandha were organised.
 - In the gundam hills of Andhra Pradesh, alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribal movement. Tribals demanded their traditional rights over forests.
 - The Tribals used violence in their struggle against colonial laws .
- 2. THE NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT TAKEN IN THE PLANTATION
- :- workers in plantations of Assam demanded the right to move freely in and out

of the tea estates. They opposed the inland Emigration Act of 1859 which took away the right to free movement. They were not allowed to maintain their link with their villages. When the non-cooperation movement began, they left the plantations and tried to reach their villages. They were hoping that they soon will be granted land in the village with the coming of Gandhi Raj. But they were not so Fortunate. They were caught, bought back and badly beaten.

- 3. THE MOVEMENT AGAINST THE LANDLORDS AND TALUKDARS LED BY BABA RAMACHANDRA
- :- Baba Ramachandra led the movement against landlords and talukdars in awadh in the following Ways.
 - Panchayat organised Nai-dhobi bandhs to deprive the landlords of the basic services of barbers and washer men.
 - Oudh kisan Sabha was set up and several of its branches were organised in the villages and around the region.
 - In some places, houses of talukdars and merchants were attacked, bazaars were looted and grain hoards were taken over.

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