



# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 06.06.21.

HISTORY

## NATIONALISM IN INDIA

HOW PARTICIPANTS SAW THE MOVEMENT OF THE FOLLOWING

### 1. Industrial Working Classes

- Industrial working classes participated in the movement demanding better wages and better working conditions in the factories
- Some workers joined the movement adopting Gandhian programme like boycott of foreign goods as part of their own movements against low wages and poor working conditions.
- There were railway workers' strike in 1930 and dock workers' strike in 1932
- In 1930, thousands of workers in Chhotanagpur tin mines wore Gandhi caps and participated in protest rallies and boycott campaigns.
- But the congress did not include their demands as part of its, programme due to fear of alienation of the industrialists and division of the anti-imperialists forces.

### 2. Women

- There was large scale participation of women in CDM.
- They participated in protest marches, manufactured salt and picketed foreign cloth and liquor shops.
- Many went to jails. In urban area, these women were from high caste families.

- In rural areas, women were from rich peasant households.
- Women participated as a service to the nation and as a sacred duty of women.

### 3. Participation Of Dalits(Untouchables)

- Dalit means broken or downtrodden.
- These were the oppressed communities.
- Congress ignored Dalits for a long time due to their association with Sanatanis, the conservative high caste Hindus.
- Mahatma Gandhi worked for the upliftment of the Dalits.
- He declared that swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability was not eliminated.
- He opposed all forms of untouchability.
- He called them 'Harijan' , or the children of God.
- He himself cleaned toilets to dignify the work of the Bhangi(the sweepers) and persuaded upper castes to change their heart and give up the sin of untouchability.
- He organised Satyagraha for their entry into temples, and access to public wells , tanks, roads and schools.
- B.R. Ambedkar sought Political solution and endowment.
- He made 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930.
- B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for the Dalits which British government agreed.
- Mahatma Gandhi opposed it as it will slowdown integration of society.
- This created a conflict and tussle between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar.
- Poona Pact of September 1932

- It was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar.
- Ambedkar ultimately accepted Gandhiji's position after Mahatma Gandhi's fast unto death.
- It gave depressed classes reserved seats but through general electorate.

#### 4. Participation of Muslims in the Civil Disobedience Movement

- A large section of Muslims felt alienated from the Congress after the decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement.
- Some of the Muslim political organisations in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Lukewarm response of Muslim organisations:
  - Association of Congress with Hindu Mahasabha
  - Communal clashes and riots
  - Issue of demand for separate electorate
  - Concern of status of Muslims in a Hindu majority state
  - Issue of reserved seats in the Central assembly
- No compromise due to strong opposition of M.R. Jayakar of Hindu Mahasabha at the All Parties Conference in 1928.
- CDM started in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust between communities.
- Alienated from the Congress, large sections of Muslims could not respond to the call for a united struggle.

**MR ANANT KUMAR**