

- Learning from the Rowlatt Satyagraha, in the 1920s **he shifted to Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM)** i.e. people were asked to adhere to a “renunciation of (all) voluntary association with the (British) Government”. To attain real ‘swaraj’, he suggested a boycott of foreign clothes and adoption of Khadi.
- After the Chauri-Chaura incident, **he tried to protect his movement from likely repression** by promptly **withdrawing the NCM**. He withdrew from political life from 1924 to 1930 and instead worked towards social reforms that focussed on promotion of Khadi, Hindu-Muslim unity and abolition of untouchability and prepare masses for non-violent struggle ahead.
- **After 1930s until independence:**
  - He brought the matter of ‘Salt’ into the freedom struggle **to mobilise masses** which considered salt as their basic right and began the **Civil Disobedience Movement** with Dandi March so that common people could join the protest. However, when he sensed that momentum of movement was breaking after a year, he **brokered a ‘provisional settlement’** or ‘truce’ with British through Irwin pact. Thus, he adopted the **‘Struggle-Truce-Struggle’** method.
  - He was afraid of division inside Congress and Hindu society due to separate scheduled caste representations, while Ambedkar insisted on the separate electorate. Therefore, he applied the **technique of “fast unto death”** to put pressure on the government as well as on the people to concede to his demand.
  - During WWII, the time was opportune to start a nationwide movement against British, however, Gandhiji **chose individual Satyagraha initially** as the way of protest to not hit the opponent at its weak time. But, when he saw that the British government is not giving in to the Indian demands, he decided to go for **an all-out struggle i.e. “Quit India Movement”**. Although a few violent incidents were reported in some parts of India, he did not call off the movement this time.

Thus, the method of Satyagraha which **originally meant passive resistance changed its meaning with each successive experience**. Gandhiji brought out the differences between closely connected notions of non-cooperation, civil disobedience and satyagraha from time to time to resolve conflicts peacefully and produce positive socio-political changes.

**14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15**

**Approach:**

- Give a brief introduction of industrial revolution and imperialism.
- Write about the relationship between industrial revolution and imperialism.
- Conclude appropriately.

**Answer:**

Though imperialism as a phenomenon is much older than the Industrial Revolution, but an aggressive and extensive form of new imperialism by the European powers such as England, France, Portugal, Spain in 18<sup>th</sup> century and later by Italy, Germany, the USA, Japan was observed during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was fueled by the Industrial Revolution that began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century in England. Not only did the Industrial Revolution create the need for these imperial powers to expand, but it also provided the power to successfully take and profitably maintain colonies overseas.

The reason behind the advent of imperialism because of the onset of Industrial Revolution can be explained in terms of:

- **Need of land, raw material and market:** There was an additional push to conquer new territories:
  - As the Industrial Revolution increased the production capacity of Western states astronomically, there was an increased demand for **raw materials**. Thus, the Western powers sought colonies where raw materials were abundant and where they could be appropriated at little to no cost. For e.g. through **colonisation of Africa**.