

COMPREHEHNSIVE COURSE ON MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

GANDHIAN MOVEMENT

AFRICA-INDIA

CHAMPARAN-AHMEDABAD-KHEDA

ROWLATT- JALIANWALABAGH

KHILAFAT-NON COOPERATION

WORKBOOK- CLASS HANDOUT



*By- Pratik Nayak
(PNLIVE)*





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Worked at govt. Of gujarat

Sources of Reading-
Pratik Nayak- Workbook
Running notes of the class

Comprehensive Coverage-
Previous Years Questions

Hello Learners- please find this workbook
containing topics to covered

This workbook contains the compiled
information/facts/analysis sourced from
various sources.

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**World War- I &
Indian National
Movement-**

**Manifestation of Indian Nationalism in different ways
govern**

*Sil...Sil.... What was the
Impact of Gandhi's entry
on India*

*Well.... Initially it was
localised satyagraha's
transforming into a mass
movement.....*

Entry of Gandhi

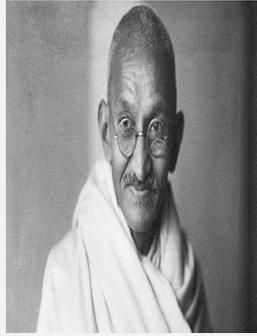
- Champaran
- Ahmedabad
- Kheda

- Rowlatt Act
- Satyagraha





JOURNEY OF MOHAN TO MAHATMA



Mohan to Mahatma

2nd Oct, 1869 Karamchand Gandhi + Putlibai
Mohandas K Gandhi
 Father was the Diwan of the Rajkot state

1876-83 Shifts to Rajkot, Attends School
Got Married to Kasturba

1884-85 Meat Eating, Bhavnagar Study @
Shamaldas College, Drops out

1888 Goes to London
Follows Anglicised approach

1889 Enlightenment- Towards Religion
Vegetarian Diet Movement

1891 Completes Education

Nov. Comes Back- Practices
@ Bombay High Court

1892 Struggle/ No Cases



Bombay

Rajkot

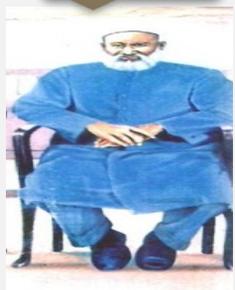
landed at Durban in 1893 on a one-year contract to sort out the legal problems of Dada Abdullah

But this one year was converted into 22 years.

Okay...for a year..chalega..



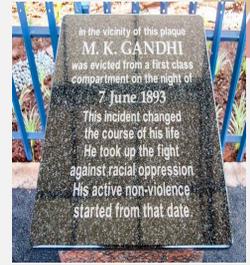
Plz come to Africa...



Dada Abdullah



1893 Goes to South Africa
Cancelled By Dada Abdullah
Durban To Pretoria- Racism
Decides To Fight



1894 Foundation- Natal Indian Congress

Enrols@ SA, Sup. Court-
Fight For Right

1896 Comes Back @ Rajkot
Publishes "The Green Pamphlet"
Tours For Indians In SA



1897 Sails Back To SA
Takes Part In Boer war.

1899 Ambulance Corps-
Awarded Medal

1901 Sails Back To India
Dec. 1901 Attends Congress@ Calcutta session
Raises Indian Issues In SA

December 26, 1901 — December 28, 1901
Mahatma Gandhi appears on the Congress Platform
The 1901 Calcutta Session was the first time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Congress platform. Then a lawyer based in South Africa, Gandhi ji urged the Congress to support the struggle against social discrimination and exploitation in the country.

1902 Tours With Gokhale
Practise Started @ Rajkot & Bombay
Called Back To SA- Anti-Asiatic Act Transval

Freedom fighter Gopal Krishna Gokhale was born on May 9, 1866

Bapuji's POLITICAL GURU

Was a mentor to Mahatma Gandhi

Founded the "Servants of India Society," an organisation to promote social and human development

Forced the British to recognise the capabilities of educated Indians

Entered the political arena in 1886 at the age of 20

1903 Sails Back To SA.
- Established Transval British Indian Assn.
- Publish Indian Opinion

1904 Reads John Ruskin's: Unto This
last (given by Henry Polak)
Phoenix Indian Settlement
Guide To Health

1905 Partition Of Bengal

Indian Opinion





1906 **Went to England**
Homerule- Support for India
Disinterested in worldly possessions

- **Bramacharya Vow**
- **Passive Resistance Oath**

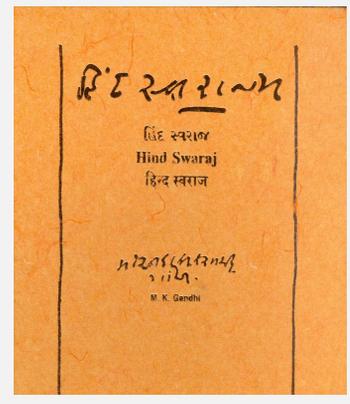
1907-1908 - **series of 8 articles in Gujarati on "Ethical Religion"**

- **Satyagraha used instead of Passive Resistance**
- **Asiatic Registration Act → Black Act**

1909 - **Sails To England**

- **Writes To Tolstoy on Passive resistance**
- **Coming Back To SA**
- **Writes Hind Swaraj → Ship- Kildonan Castle**
- **Congress Resolution @ Lahore**

1910 - **Reply from Tolstoy**
 - **Foundation Of Tolstoy Farm**



1911 **Immigrants Bill Restriction**
loyalty to King-Emperor on coronation

1912

- **Gokhale Visits SA.**
- **Tour Of SA.**
- **Gives up Western Dress.**

1913 **Searle Judgement**

- **Supreme Court.**
- **Poll Tax ₹ 3 Indentured Labours.**
- **Transval March .**

1914

- **Passing Of Indian Relief Act.**
- **Sails for England →**
- **Starting of WW-I – Supported British – Criticised**
- **1915- finally for India**





Journey from Durban to Pretoria

Full of racial humiliations

bundled out of a first-class compartment by a White man

@ Pretoria convened a meeting of the Indians there

prepared to leave for India, once work got over but was stopped by Indians

Meeting arrange karo



Q. 1st issue to be raised by Gandhiji in South Africa?

Raised the issue of the bill to disenfranchise Indians

Starting of Political activity in SA

Gandhi in Africa

1894 to 1906

1906 onwards

Moderate Phase

Passive Resistance- Satyagrahi

petitioning and sending memorials

Sil...Sil.... What was his strategy in Africa.....

Golu...Africa was a trial & error... Initially he adopted moderate strategy & later on Passive resistance

believed that if all the facts of the case were presented to the Imperial Government, the British sense of justice and fair play would be aroused and the Imperial Government would intervene on behalf of Indians who were, after all, British subjects



Starting of Political activity?

1894 to 1906- 'Moderate' phase

setting up of the Natal Indian Congress

starting a paper called Indian Opinion

**Raise voice against the Disenfranchisement of Indians
Support from Seth Haji Adam**

**Wrote a letter to Dada Bhai Naoroji-1894
Got popular and hence asked by Indian's to stay back**

1899- took part in Boer war





1906 → Phase II

Use of the method of passive resistance or civil disobedience

Satyagraha

Certificates with Fingerprints... Only for Indians

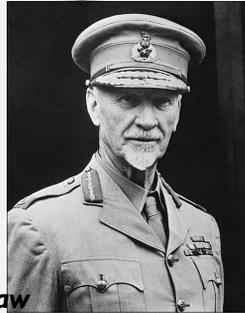
Lagta hai Dharna dena padega ab...!

Q. Satyagraha → First used when?

Government Act → compulsory for Indians to take out certificates of registration which held their finger prints

11 September, 1906

Indians resolved that they would refuse to submit to this law and would face the consequences



fear of jail had disappeared Meeting between General Smuts & Gandhiji

Smuts had played a trick

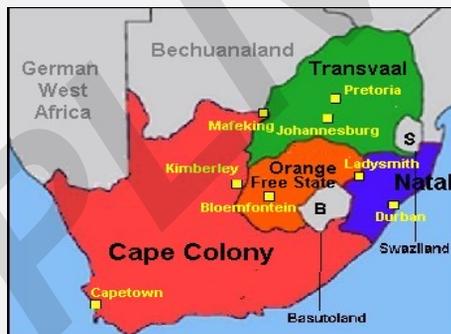
Gandhiji retaliated by publicly burning their registration certificates



August 1908

New Legislation → Restrict Indian immigration

number of prominent Indians from Natal crossed the frontier into Transvaal to defy the new immigration laws and were arrested



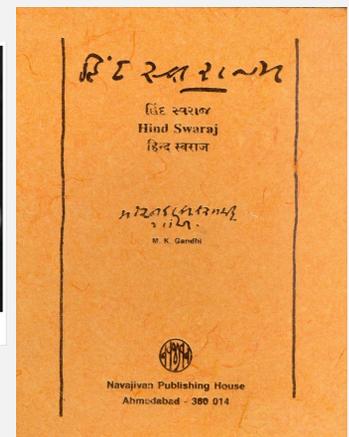
1909

Gandhiji's visit to London at the Invitation of Indian Community Met Savarkar

Wrote Hind Swaraj on return Journey



On 24 October 1909, Gandhi and Veer Savarkar were invited at an event organised by the local Indian community in London.





Set up Tolstoy Farm

German architect friend, Kallenbach

Tolstoy Farm was the precursor of the later Gandhian ashrams

In between Gokhale paid a visit to South Africa



Agreement between Gandhi & Government

Discriminatory laws against Indians would be removed



But later on, Satyagraha was resumed in 1913 due to:

- 1. Resistance to the poll tax of three pounds that was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians**
- 2. Supreme Court which invalidated all marriages not conducted according to Christian rites and registered by the Registrar of Marriages**

Implication, Hindu, Muslim and Parsi marriages were illegal and the children born through these marriages illegitimate

Country wide Satyagraha started by Gandhiji

Pattern → Arrested, Released, Arrested

Series of negotiations

Government of South Africa conceded the major Indian demands

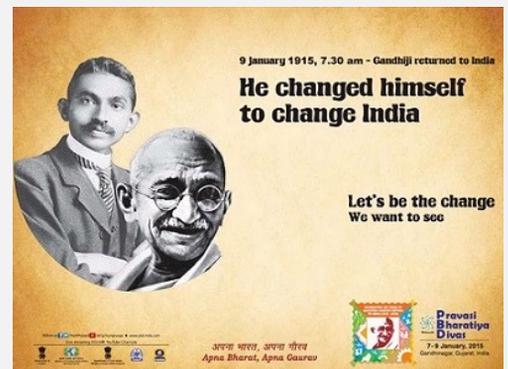
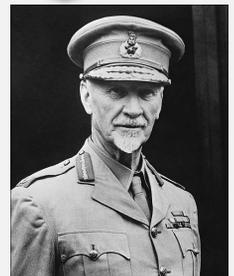
- **poll tax,**
- **the registration certificates**
- **marriages solemnized according to Indian rites,**

Gandhiji returned to India, in January 1915

Andolan...ab nahi rukenge...



Okay...galti ho gayi...chalo baat karte hain





1. Non-violent civil disobedience ✓

2. Gandhian Method → Blue print was created

3. South Africa → Net practise → Experiment
Prepared him for leadership

4. Faith was created, that masses can sacrifice

All India leadership of social classes → Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs
etc. were based in Africa

5. Gandhiji learned →

the hardest way, that leadership involves facing the ire not only
of the enemy but also of one's followers

7. Africa → Net practise → evolving his own style of
politics and leadership

8. Moderate style won't work, so in India directly
Gandhian style

already knew the strengths and the weaknesses of the
Gandhian method

SWOT analysis



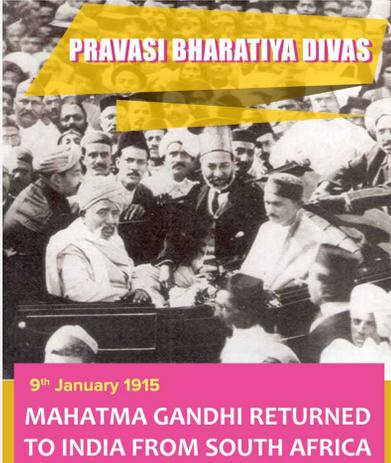
Sil...Sil...What was his
experience in Africa aur India
mein aake kya shuru kiya ?

Golu...Africa mein Net
Practise kiya tha.. India
mein aake bada Game
hoga....



1915 onwards

9 Jan. 1915	Reaches India Pravasi Bhartya Divas
May 1915	Kochrab Ashram (1917- Shifting @ Sabarmati)
1915- 1916	Bharat Darshan
1917	Indentured Labour Agitation April- Champaran
1918	Jan- Mar 1 st Fast Ahemdabad & Kheda. Viceroy's War Conference → Supports 1 st World War
1919	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rowlatt Satyagraha- 6 April, Arrested - Jalianwala Bagh- 13 April, 1919 - Stopping Of Satyagraha- Himalayan Blunder - Navjivan Writing.



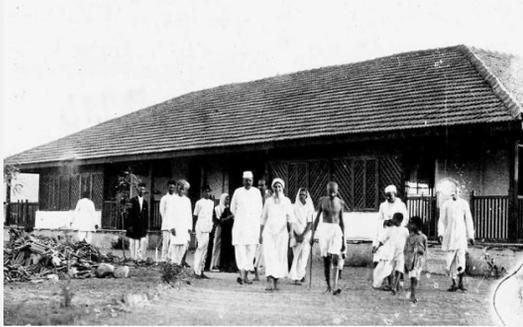


Gandhi in India

1915 → no public stand on any political issue
Spent the year travelling around the country
organizing his ashram in Ahmedabad



1916* → Home rule movement started
World War- I Continued
Gandhi didn't participated in Home rule
Also attended Viceroy's conference for
more participation of Indian Soldiers in
the Army



India lives in its
villages...
Satyagraha.... !



Q. Why no participation by Gandhi in Home rule movement??

He was deeply convinced that none of these methods of political struggle were really viable; the only answer lay in Satyagraha

1917-1918 → Background political developments

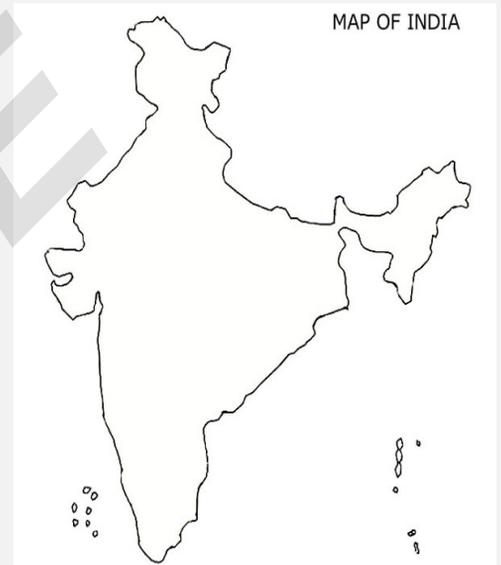
When does Gandhi involves himself in Struggle?

Champan in Bihar

Ahmedabad and Kheda in Gujarat

Q. feature of these struggles?

related to specific local issues
they were fought for the economic demands of the masses



Champan Satyagraha – April – June- 1917

Indigo Crop- Nij & Ryoti System

1856-58- Indigo Revolt in Bengal

Shifting of Indigo Cultivation in Bihar

Growing Indigo in 3/20th Land →
Tinkathia system

1,00,000 acres of indigo
112 plantations in
Bihar producing an average of 2.6 million kilograms each.

Ji Huzoor.....

Indigo grow
karna padega





Champaran Satyagraha 1917

1910 onwards → German synthetic dyes forced indigo out of the market

Planters → keen to release the cultivators from the obligation of cultivating indigo

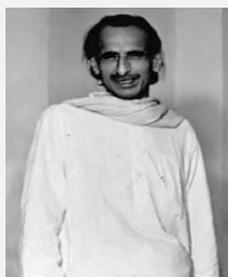
Demanded → enhancements in rent and other illegal dues as a price for the release
Sharabeshi system

Gandhiji, → ordered by the Commissioner to immediately leave the district

Started Investigation with other leaders



Rajendra Prasad



J. B. Kripalani - Founder of Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

J.B. Kripalani

Brij Kishore,
Anugraha Prasad
Sinha, Mazhar UI
Haque

Mahadev Desai
and Narhari
Parikh

Leaders of
Champaran

Chairman of the Planters Association, Commissioner of Tirhut Division and Police Superintendent did not find his visit welcome
charged with violating Section 144 of Cr. PC

April 1917,
appeared in Motihari Court, he found 2000 local people

Motihari trial collapsed.
Enquiry Started by forming team of Volunteers
Two centres were set up at Motihari and Bettiah

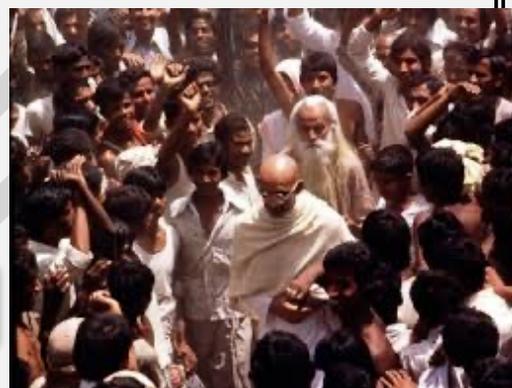
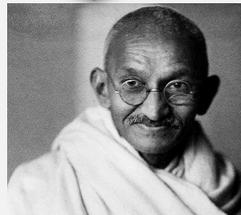
Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry
Sir Edward Gait, the Lieutenant Governor of Bihar,
nominated Gandhiji as one of its members

evidence collected from 8,000 peasants

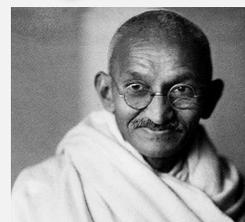
tinkathia system needed to be abolished
passage of Champaran Agrarian Act in Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council → April 1918

Raj Kumar Shukla,
→ persuade Gandhiji to
come to Champaran to
investigate the problem

Won't go...I am on a
mission here



I have evidence of
8000 peasants



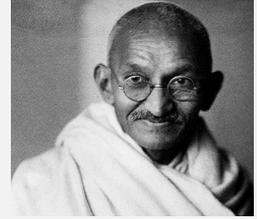


Champan Satyagraha

Recommendation by the Commission

1. peasants should be compensated for the illegal enhancement of their dues
2. Gandhi's compromise with the planters refund only twenty-five per cent of the money they had taken illegally from the peasants within a decade, the planters left the district altogether

Let me solve the problem



Ahmedabad 1918

dispute between workers and the mill owners

Why dispute?

Plague bonus & world war-I

Q. How did Gandhiji became involved?

When conflict scaled up, the British collector called Gandhiji to resolve the problem

Gandhiji persuaded the mill owners and the workers to agree to arbitration by a tribunal

Matters in Tribunal → Stray strike by workers

Mill owners offered a twenty per cent bonus and threatened to dismiss those who did not accept their terms

Gandhi on the basis of a thorough study of the production costs and profits of the industry as well as the cost of living, that they would be justified in demanding a thirty-five per cent increase, in wages

Advised the workers to go on strike

After some days, the workers began to exhibit signs of weariness, decline in attendance

Fast had the effect of putting pressure on the mill owners and they agreed to submit the whole issue to a tribunal

35% increase chaiye



Mill Workers

20% se zyada nahi de sakta...



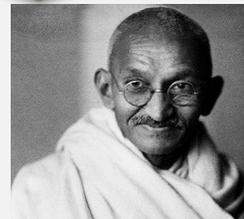
Mill owners

I am on your side Gandhiji



Anusuyaben Sarabhai
Majoor Mahajan Sangh
(Ahmedabad Textile
Labour Association or
TLA).
SEWA → 1927

35% increase sahi hai...
Workers strike karo...mein
tumare saath hoon



Gandhiji decided to go on a fast

If the strike led to starvation he would be the first to starve, and the fast was a fulfillment of that promise

Later, Tribunal awarded the thirty-five per cent increase



Kheda-1918

Peasants of Kheda district were in extreme distress due to a failure of crops

Appeals for the remission of land revenue were being ignored

Revenue Code → If crops 1/4th the normal yield then total remission

March 11, 1918, just four days after the great mill strike

Bombay government increasing taxes to 23%

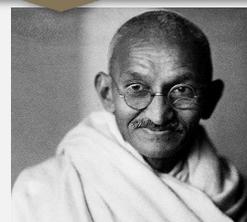
Patel and Gandhi → Meeting the Kheda Collector to postpone Aanavari System

Haaha...Doogna lagaan dena padega

No rain...Crop failure...pls lagaan maaf kar do



I was also the president of Gujarat Sabha



Revenue Code → If crops 1/4th the normal yield then total remission

Enquiries by members of the Servants of India Society, Vithalbhai Patel and Gandhiji confirmed the validity of the peasants' case

advised the withholding of revenue, and asked the peasants to 'fight unto death against such a spirit of vindictiveness and tyranny

5000 peasants pledged not to pay the land revenue

June 27, 1918

The Government had issued secret instructions directing that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could pay

Public declaration of this decision would have meant a blow to Government prestige

The movement was withdrawn

How successful was the movement ?



Sardar with colleagues, Shri Hariprasad Desai, Shri Jivanlal Diwan, Shri Indulal Yagnik, Shri Ganesh Mavlankar, Shri Mohanlal Pandya and others during Kheda Satyagraha



Rowlatt Satyagraha

Carrot → Mont-Ford reforms
Stick → New act, extra ordinary powers



March 1919 Rowlatt Act
Provisions of the act

authorised the Government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law

No civil liberty for Indians

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BLACK BILL NO. I "PASSED."

THE HON. MR. SARMA RESIGNS.

SOLEMN MOCKERY OF THE DEBATE.

[The Black Bill No. I was passed at Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. 30 members voting for it and 29 against. Immediately after the passage of the Bill the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma of Madras offered his resignation. A like motion on Black Bill No. II was also taken up. Mr. William Vincent moved that the Report of the Indian Commission on the second Black Bill be republished. Mr. Patel and Mr. Madhavji moved amendments which the Government refused to accept.]

[For One Government.]
A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held today. There was a very large attendance of members including the Governor General. The Viceroy presided. Mr. Vincent moved against the 'Franklin's Committee' to get its report. Mr. Patel moved pieces of paper that the meeting 'bring out a law which will be an important meeting, one which will be the best. The Government will be very glad to receive these resolutions in the best and wisest way. The Government proposed to allow questions to be put.

in the title to suggest that the motion of which Sarma was given notice be moved. Mr. Vincent moved that the Government should move that motion. Mr. Patel said he only raised the question as to whether the privilege of the members of the Council should be used to move it.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.
Mr. Patel, supporting Mr. Madhavji's amendment, and those of the members of the Indian Commission did not move in the House. The Government and their supporters were very much surprised at the result, saying that no member would be so impudent. They merely showed themselves. Mr. Patel was proceeding to say

ROWLATT BILL NO. I

Mr. William Vincent has moved that the Bill be taken with the Government's consent. Mr. Vincent has moved that the Bill be taken with the Government's consent.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT

Mr. William Vincent has moved that the Bill be taken with the Government's consent. Mr. Vincent has moved that the Bill be taken with the Government's consent.

Rule of Law...Vidhi
dvara Sashan
Reforms mile na...ab
ye naya act bhi lo...!



Why this act was passed ?

Ghadar 1915,
Government in Exile → Barkatullah and
Raja Mahendrapratap
Possible links to Bolsheviks in Russia
Revolutionary Activities in Punjab and
NW

3rd Anglo-Afghan War-1919

Appointment of Sedition committee in
1918 chaired by Sidney Rowlatt

Recommended Extension of Defence of
India Act, 1915

- Based on Rowlatt Act, 1919 Curbing of civil rights
 - Special courts, police power.
 - Detention W/O trial 2 Years
 - ∴ Protest by all political parties
- Slogan No Appeal, No Wakil, No Daleel
- Congress What to do?

Protest karo...and I need
volunteers from home
rule league

6th April se satyagraha
shur kareng

Gandhi → Organised Satyagraha Sabha became its president

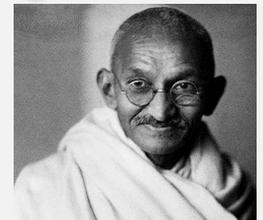
- Volunteers?
- From Home Rule league
- Pan Islamic group Abdul Bari, Ali brothers – Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari

- Signing of Satyagraha pledge
- Publishing literature & propaganda.

Q. Indian Response?

Gandhiji called for a nationwide protest
Organised a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues

- Gandhi – Touring betn. March & April
- Bombay, Delhi, Allahbad, Luchnow
- 6th April
- 1st nationwide strike



Q. Forms of protest?
Nationwide Hartal (Strike) + Fasting + Prayer
civil disobedience against specific laws
courting arrest and imprisonment
Satyagraha was to be launched on April 6 1919,

large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc
Situation had become very explosive due to wartime repression, force recruitments and ravages of disease, and the Army had to be called in

But not accepted by some leaders?

- D.E Wacha
- S.N. Banerjee
- Tej Bahadur Sapru
- Srinivas Sastri



- Starting of Satya Graha & Impact
- Punjab & Delhi
- Arya Samajist Work
- Muslim Awakening



- Badshahi Mosque → Lahore
- Large violence in Punjab
- Gandhi tried entering, but was stopped
- By 13 April 1919 → Jalianwala Bagh
- 18 April 1919 → Gandhi called it back
- Called it as Himalayan Blunder (3 day fast)

13 April 1919 → Baisakhi Day

People → Protesting against the arrest of their leaders



Satyapal



Saifuddin Kitchlew

General Dyer with army blocked the only exit point and opened fire on the unarmed crowd killing around 1526

Gurkha, Bacloch, Sikh Regiment



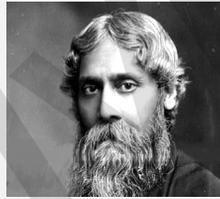
incident was followed by uncivilised brutalities on the inhabitants of Amritsar

As a mark of protest, Rabindranath Tagore renounced his knighthood

Gandhi by atmosphere of violence and withdrew the movement on April 18, 1919

Sir, ka title vapis de raha hoon

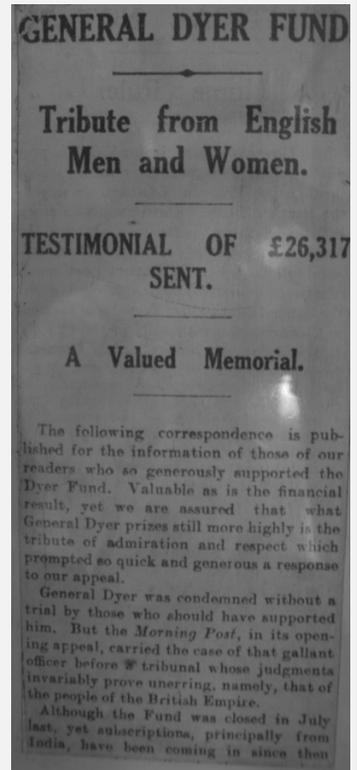
If given a chance you would've used big weapons



The Hunter Commission
Lord Hunter, Chairman of the Commission
+ 8 Members

- 3 Indians
- Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court
 - Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces
 - Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State

Yes definitely, armoured vehicles with automatic guns



Hunter Commission → Eye wash

Mass movement in England

The Morning Post → Public Funding to save Hunter

- General Dyer found not guilty

Reactions from the Indian People ?



Reaction from the Indian Revolutionaries



Assasination of Micheal O'Dwyer by Udham Singh

**Udham Singh-
Joined Ghadar Movement
Witness to Jalianwalabgah massacre**

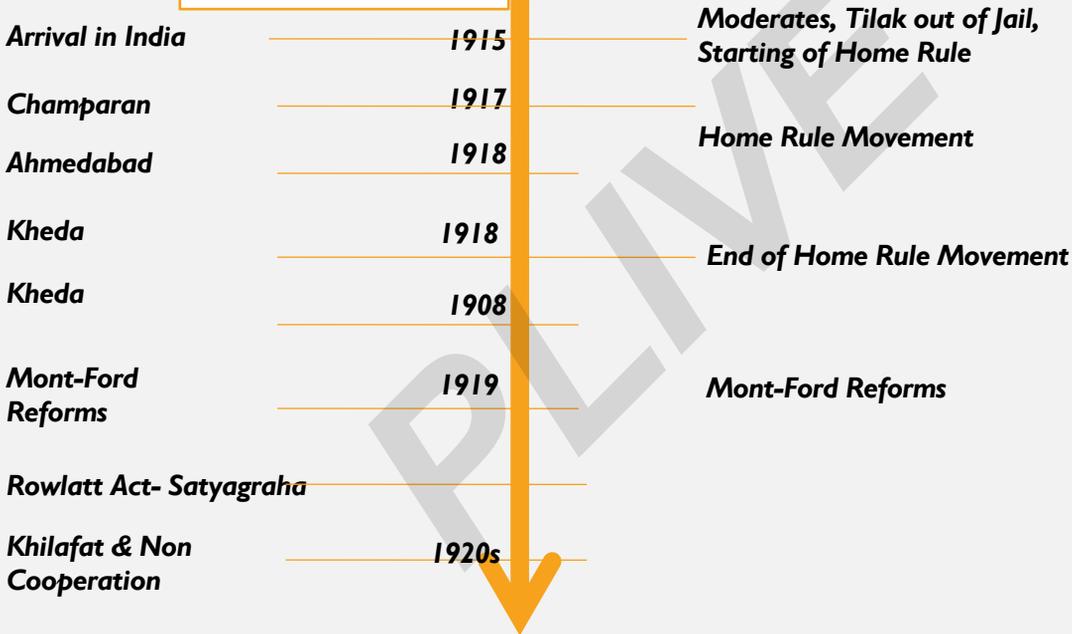
**1920's- Moved to UK
Part of HSRA
Returned to India in 1927-
Arrested briefly**

**1931- again went to Germany and then
London**

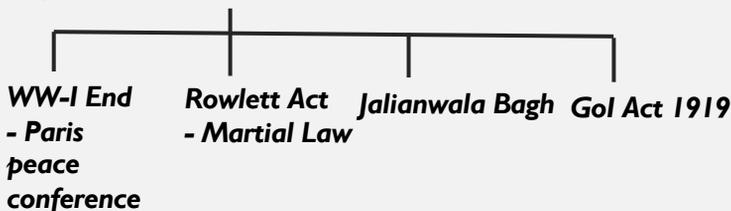
**13 March 1940- Assasinated Gen. O'Dwyer to
avenge**

31 July 1940- Hanged by the British

Recap- 1915 onwards



- Jalianwala Bagh Massacre
- Govt. under pressure appointment of the hunter committee
- Public campaign by the morning post → ₹30000
- By 1919



Simultaneously, in background

By 1916, Congress+ Muslim league → Common fight

The Lucknow Pact (1916)

Rise of young Muslims who advocated militant nationalism

By 1920 Khilafat Issue.....@ Paris Peace Conference



Khilafat Movement

WW-I Allied Powers Vs. Central Powers

Ottoman Empire

Khalifa

May 1920

Treaty of Sevres with Turkey

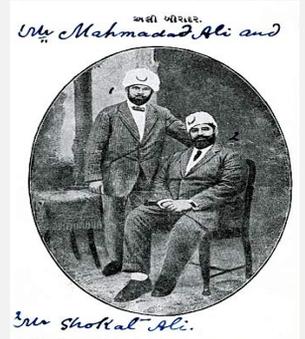
Completely dismembered Turkey

Protest started in all over the world, by fellow Muslim leaders



Paris Peace Conference

- Winning forces vs. losing powers
- Germany lost – Treaty of Versailles
- Turkey lost – Ruled by the Khalifa / Caliph
- Treaty of Sevres → Khalif to be removed
- Launching of pan Islamic Movement
- Forming of Khilafat Committee @ Bombay by Ali brothers
- Joining by other members → Hakim Ajmal khan, M.A. Ansari, Maulana Abul kalam Azad
- Nov. 1919 → Gandhi invited @ meeting → Go non-violent
- By march 1920 → Mohd Ali @ Paris → Charter of demands



- Khalifa → Control over sacred places
- Jazirat-Ul-Azab
- Must remain under Muslim sovereignty (Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine)

- How it got converged into Non-cooperation movement ?

<p>9 June 1920</p> <p>By 1 Aug. 1920</p> <p>Sep. 1920</p> <p>Dec. 1920</p> <p>May 1920</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kilafat committee @ Allahabad - Gandhi to lead movement - 22 June Gandhi wrote to Viceroy - Launching of Khilafat & NCM - Emotional Start - Hartal & Fast - Congress meeting @ Calcutta - Acceptance of non- cooperation - Cong meeting @ Wagpur - Surrender of titles - Boycott schools-colleges - Law courts, foreign cloth - Aicc special session - Further course of action - 1 Aug. 1920 → passing of Tilak - Boycotting of elections led by - CR Das, Madan Mohan Malaviya, - Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal
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<p>Feb 1920</p> <p>June 1920</p> <p>August 01, 1920</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Punjab wrongs - Constitutional advance - Khilafat question - All-party conference at Allahabad - programme of boycott of schools, colleges and law courts - Gandhi was asked to lead the programme - Khilafat Committee started a campaign of non-cooperation and the movement was formally launched
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September 1920

Approval of Non Cooperation program by congress

Aim: Khilafat, Punjab Wrongs, Establishment of Swaraj

December 1920, Nagpur

Endorsement of Non Cooperation Programme

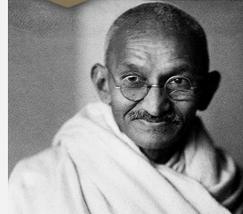
Changes in Congress Creed

Before, Swaraj through Constitutional means

Now, Swaraj through Peaceful & legitimate means

Changes in Congress Organisation

If the non-cooperation programme was implemented completely, Swaraj would be ushered in within a year



September 1920 Calcutta

Congress approved a noncooperation programme till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were removed and Swaraj was established

Q. What was Programme of Congress??

boycott of government schools and colleges

boycott of law courts and dispensation of justice through panchayats instead

boycott of Legislative Councils

boycott of foreign cloth and use of khadi instead

renunciation of government honours and titles

the second phase could include mass civil disobedience including resignation from government service, and non-payment of taxes

Important organisational changes were made

1. Setting of 15 members Congress Working Committee (CWC)

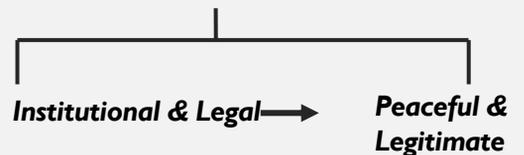
2. Provincial Congress Committees (PCC) on linguistic basis were organised

3. Ward and Village committees was organised

4. Entry fee was reduced to four annas

This adoption gave it a new energy, and the years 1921 and 1922 saw an unprecedented popular upsurge

Change in Congress - Goals Swaraj

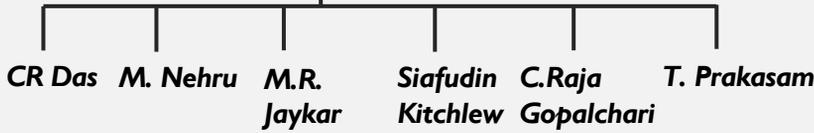


- Congress working committee (15 members)
- Provincial congress committees
- Linguistic basis
- Village & ward committees
- Reducing membership 4 Ana / year
- Usage of Hindi



By Jan 1921 Considerable success

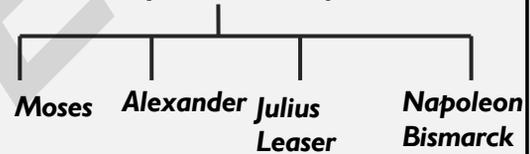
- Gandhi + Ali Brothers All India tour
- 90000 students Boycotted schools & colleges
- 800 + New Institutions set up
- Revival of Swadeshi Spirit
- Bengal CR Das & Subhas Bose
- Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai
- Boycott of Courts lawyers giving up practise



Boycott of Foreign cloth & Goods

- Bonfire
- Picketing of cloth, liquor
- Mention by Prabhudas Gandhi
- Gandhi's visit @ Madurai Discarding clothes
- Promotion of charkha, membership drive
- Tilak Swaraj fund → ₹50 lakh collected

- Govt. Realising
- Losing of Revenue
- ₹ 102 crore (1920-21)
- ₹ 57 crore (1921-22)
- ∴ Publishing details of great men in History who drank liquor

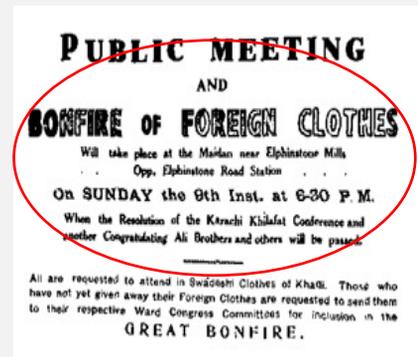


By July 1921

→ - Mohd Ali → Muslims should Italy away from Govt. service & Army – Islam religion doesn't allows

Nov. 1921

→ - Visit of prince of wales @ Bombay
- Hartal all over country



Highlights

Gandhi accompanied by the Ali brothers- Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali undertook a nationwide tour

90,000 students left government schools and colleges

Joined around 800 national schools and colleges which cropped up during this time

Jamia Millia,
Kashi Vidyapeeth,
Gujarat Vidyapeeth
Bihar Vidyapeeth

Development of Nationalist Education

lawyers gave up their practise

Heaps of foreign cloth were burnt publicly

Picketing of shops selling foreign liquor and of toddy shops

Congress volunteer corps emerged

local Congress bodies were asked to start civil disobedience

Tilak Swaraj Fund

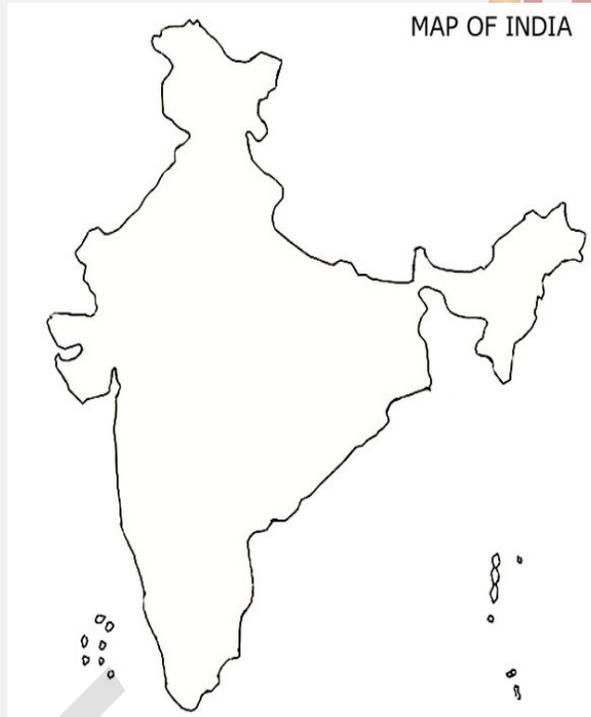
Highlights- Pan India Impact

No-tax movement against union board taxes in Midnapore (Bengal) and in Guntur (Andhra)

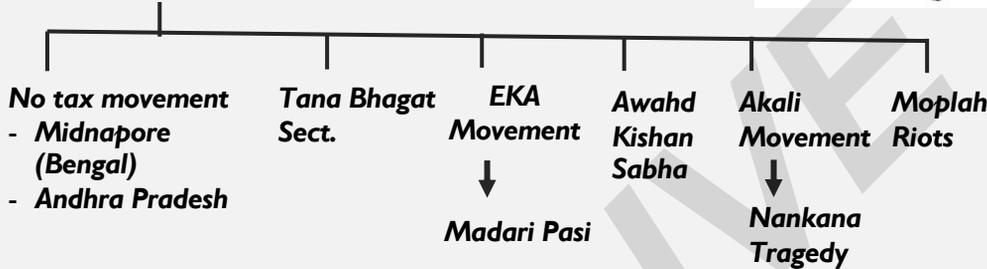
In Assam, tea plantations, steamer services, Assam-Bengal Railways

Strikes

Rise of Local Struggles → as Awadh Kisan Movement (UP), Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (Malabar) and the Sikh agitation for the removal of mahants in Punjab



Indirect Effect



I will start Civil Disobedience if.....

- Bijolia Movement @ Mewar
- Bhilb tribal movement
- Motilal tejawat
- Bengal CR Das & SC Bose, Basanti Deb Arrested
- Labour movement & trade unionism

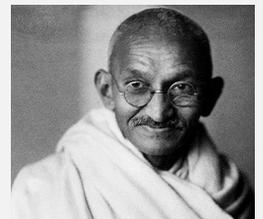
December 1921

Congress appointed Gandhi the sole authority on the issue

February 1, 1922

Gandhi threatened to launch civil disobedience from Bardoli (Gujarat) if

- (1) political prisoners were not released, and
- (2) press controls were, not removed



Q. Government Response??

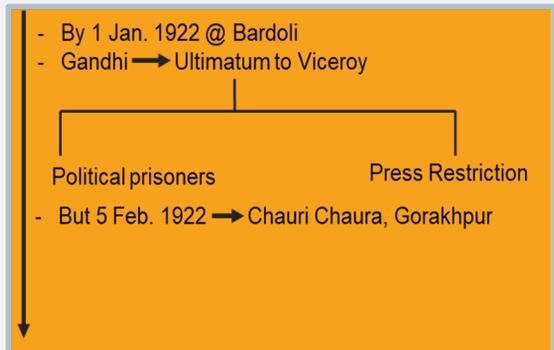
Talks between Gandhi and Reading

Government came down heavily on the protestors
 Volunteer corps were declared illegal

Public meetings were banned

Press was gagged

most of the leaders barring Gandhi were arrested



But, the movement had hardly begun before it was brought to an abrupt end →

Chauri Chaura Incident



Chauri Chaura Incident

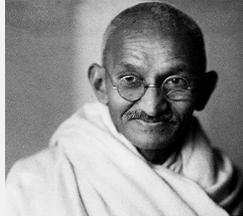
Police here had beaten up the leader of a group of volunteers

Agitated crowd torched the police station with policemen inside

Violence prompt Gandhi to withdraw the movement

Role of Baba Raghavdas and Mahamana Malaviya ?

Non Violence ko log
sajmh nahi pa rahe
hain



February 1922

Violence at Chauri Chaura

February 1922

CWC meeting at Bardoli

Resolution to stop all activity that led to breaking of law and to get down to constructive work, instead

March 1922

Gandhi was arrested and sentenced to six years in jail

Q. Why Gandhiji Withdrew the Movement??

people had not learnt or fully understood → nonviolence

signs of fatigue among people

Not possible to sustain any movement at a high pitch for very long

Violent movement → easily suppressed

Q. Changes in Turkey ?

Central theme of the agitation—the Khilafat question—also dissipated

November 1922

Mustafa Kamal Pasha ,deprived the Sultan of political power and made turkey into Secular State

Later on, Caliphate was abolished

Q. Assessment??

Positives

1. Involvement of Muslims

2. Nationalist sentiments → reached every nook and corner of the country

3. Politicised every strata of population—the artisans, peasants, students, urban poor, women, traders etc.

4. Myth → Colonial rule was invincible

It was broken and Challenged by Satyagraha through mass struggle

Q. Assessment??

Negatives

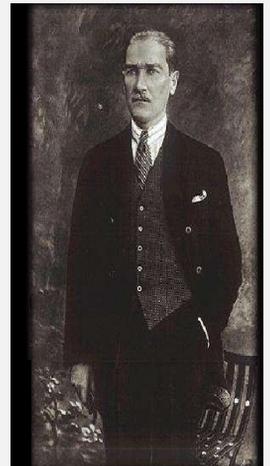
Involvement of Muslims

Q. But why involvement?

Due to Religious issue. Hence → Towards Communalisation

Initially Muslims Joined → Religious Issue

Role of National leadership → Converting Religious issue into Secular issue for long term approach



Hence, they failed. After the end of this movement, large scale Muslim participation could not take place

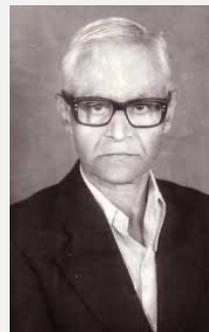


Tana Bhagat Movement (1914-1919)
tribal uprising

leadership of Jatra Oraon

Why Protest?

Taxes imposed on them by the British
Opposed the zamindars, the banias
(moneylenders), the missionaries, the
Muslims and the British



Awadh Kisan Sabha
Peasant Movement → Kisan
Exploitation by Powerful
Landlords/ Taluqdars

How?

Arbitrary ejections → Bedakhli
Exorbitant Rents
Illegal Rents
Renewal fees → Nazranas
Inflation → World war going on

Reaction from Peasants

How?

Gauri Shankar Mishra, Indra
Narain Dwiwedi, MM Malaviya →
UP Kisan Sabha → feb 1918

Emergence of Baba Ramchandra → Sanyasi
Born in Maharashtra, Stayed in Fiji for some time
Roamed in villages with a copy of Ram Charitmanas
Mobilised peasants, Invited JL Nehru to join
Movement

Oct 1920 → Formation of Awadh Kisan Sabha, Merged
with UP Kisan Sabha

No work till bedkhali is stopped
No begar

Boycotting those who doesn't takes part

Linking with the Non Cooperation movement
Violence on Jan 1921 → Rai Bareilly, Peasants shot
dead

Passing of the Awadh Rent (Amendment) Act → 1922

Eka Movement

Peasants movement against the extraction of
Rent → 50% higher than the recorded rent

Peasants at Hardoi, Sitaur, Barabanki got
together

Leadership of Madari Pasi

Oath → No beggar

Not leaving the field in case of eviction

Not paying more than the fixed land revenue

Protesting against the exploitation

Moplah Maasacre- (ICHR recommended not to
give freedom fighter status to its leaders)

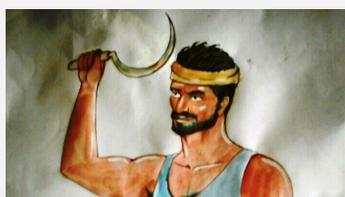
Moplah → Muslim leaseholders → Kanamdars
Or Cultivators → Verumpattadars

Zamindars → Hindus
Exploitation?
High rent
Renwal fees
Lack of security of tenure
Historical revolt → 1880s



Khilafat issue → local issues merged
Yakub Hasan,, P Moinuddin
Arrest of Ali Musaliar → Turned violent

K Madhavan Nair wrote to Gandhi
Against British and also against the Hindu
landlords



Explained: What was the Pal-Dadhvav massacre, whose centenary the Gujarat govt is observing?

The Pal-Dadhvav massacre took place on March 7, 1922, in the Pal-Chitariya and Dadhvaav villages of Sabarkantha district, then part of Idar state. Here's a recall of what happened.



Eki Movement ?
Headed by Motilal Tejawat

Issue- Bhil community
Based in the Gujarat- Rajasthan
Exploitation by the government officials, feudal lords

adivasis agreed to desist from paying taxes to *jagirdars* until the Maharana addressed the problems with the *jagirdari* system

Origin related to Bijolia Movement
Where Bijolia Jagir raised the voice against the Mewar government officials

the use of forests by adivasis, begar, and the rounding up of adivasis for the royal shikhar (hunt) movement was to protest against the land revenue tax (lagaan)

Reaction by the local rulers- Tejawat had been outlawed by the Udaipur state, which had announced a Rs-500 reward on his head

Raising of the Mewad Bhil Corps by the British
Gathering at Paal- Dhadhav Village- Idar- Sabarkantha district

Gujarat government- 2022
More brutal than Jalianwala Bagh

PM Modi asks 4 states to prepare roadmap to develop Mangarh Dham

The dham, a memorial for around 1,500 tribals massacred by the British army in 1913, is located in Rajasthan's Banswara district

Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to hold detailed discussions

tribals massacred in 1913 were being led by social reformer and tribal leader Govind Guru

Adivasi Jalianwala Bagh

Why Mangarh Massacre ?

issue- Bhil tribals protesting against the discrimination

Begar- bonded labour
Heavy revenue collection-
Opposing consumption of liquor
princely state- Idar, Dungarpur , Sunth, Basnwara

Leader- Guru Govindgiri
Arrested once in 1907
Mobilised people around the region
April 1913- exiled from Dungarpur state
October-November 1913- reaction from followers and police action- Mewar Bhil corps

Govindguru sentenced to death- later on commuted to life imprisonment
Released in 1919
Death at Gujarat- 1931- Panchmahal district



Guna Govindgiri
Courtesy: Directorate of Public Relations Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur



Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate. (2019)

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