

## GANDHI IN INDIA:

### 1.CHAMPARAN SATYAGRAHA-1917:

- Gandhi was invited by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into problem of the farmers in the context of *Indigo planters* of Champaran in Bihar.
- It was against British
- *Thinkathia system*: peasants were forced by British to cultivate Indigo on 3/20<sup>th</sup> part of the total land.
- German synthetic dyes replaced Indigo, peasants faced tough situation.
- Gandhi fought against Thinkathia system and British government appointed *Indigo Committee*, Gandhi was also a member of that.
- Gandhi followed *Civil disobedience method*.
- *1<sup>st</sup> Success for Gandhi in India.*



## 2. AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE-1918:

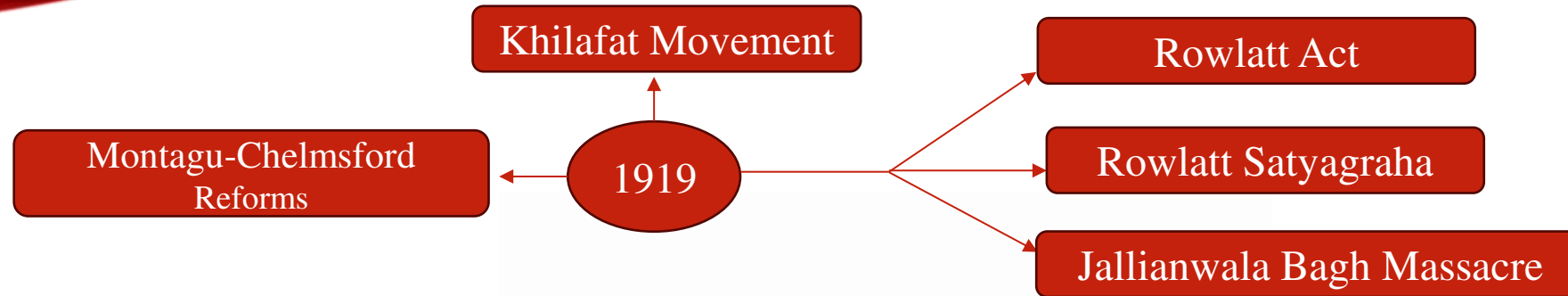
- Gandhi intervened in a dispute between *cotton mill* owners of Ahmedabad mill and workers over the discontinuation of the *plague bonus*.
- Owners wanted to pay the old salary, but Workers demanded at least 50% hike in salary because of inflation created by World War-I
- Workers remained non-violent on the advice of Gandhi
- Gandhi did *hunger strike* and mill owners agreed to increase *35% salary of Workers*.

## 3. KHEDA SATYAGRAHA-1918:

- Because of *drought in 1918*, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.
- According to *revenue code*, if crop is less than 1/4<sup>th</sup> of normal crop, no need to pay tax, but British demanded tax. Kheda people asked Gandhi to help them.
- Gandhi asked peasants not to pay tax i.e., *non-cooperation* with government.

**“ALL THE ABOVE 3 INCIDENTS MADE GANDHI THE NATIONAL LEADER”**





### 1. ROWLATT ACT-1919:

- The amended *Defence of India Act (1915)* is called *Anarchial and Revolutionary crimes act, 1919*, this act also known as Rowlatt act-1919, because of *Rowlatt Commission's* recommendations.
- Rowlatt Commission is also known as *Sedition Commission*.
- According to this act, any one can be arrested and *imprisoned without a trial for two years* and it is against the law of *Habeas Corpus, Civil Liberty*.
- *Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mazharul Haq* resigned to their posts in *Imperial Legislative Council* in protest against the act.

## 2. ROWLATT SATYAGRAHA, 1919-1<sup>ST</sup> MASS STRIKE:

- Gandhi organized mass protest against the Rowlatt act. He called it as **Black Act** (similar to *Asiatic Law Amendment Ordinance Act, 1906 in South Africa*).
- Annie Besant advised Gandhi to stop Rowlatt Satyagraha (because of effect on Home Rule League Movement).

## 3. JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE (APRIL 13, 1919):


- In Punjab, Rowlatt Satyagraha was led by two leaders-**Saiffudin Kitchlew, Satyapal**. But, these two people were arrested and taken to an unknown destination, which led to a miserable situation in Punjab.
- On the day of Baisakhi Purnima, Britishers imposed **Section 144** (similar to Martial Law), but people were unaware of it, and they got gathered at Jallianwala Bagh.
- (In 1901, **Lord Curzon** created **North West Frontier Province**, it is administered by Lt.Governor and Army Commander)
- General Reginald Dyer, was the army commander, he arrived at Jallianwala Bagh, with army and closed the exist and started firing without intimation, which led to death of around 400 members and caused injuries to 1000's of members.
- **Rabindranath Tagore**, returned his title **Knighthood** (for his services to Literature, King George V, presented it in 1915)
- **Gandhi** gave up his title **Kaiser-i-Hind** (given for his ambulance service during Boers War, 1899 in South Africa)



Rowlatt Satyagraha



Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- **Hunter Committee** was appointed for inquiry on Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. It is also called as **Disorders Enquiry Committee**. (There is another **Hunter Committee on Education** in 1882 by Lord Rippon, they suggested for **Indianization of Education**.)
- Gandhi called the Hunter committee as **White Wash**.
- **Rabindranath Tagore** criticised the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre as **“A Monstrous Progeny of a Monstrous War”**
- **Gandhi** criticised the Massacre as **“Mistake of Himalayan Magnitude”**
- Udham Singh killed Michael O’ Dyer (Lt. Governor of Punjab during Jallianwala Bagh Massacre) in 1940.  

- Jallianwala Bagh was **renovated** and opened for public view by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **August 28,2021**.

## KHILAFAT MOVEMENT-1919:

- In the 1<sup>st</sup> World War, **Turkey was defeated by British.** (British, France, Russia, USA are one bloc and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Turkey are on other bloc.)
- Turkey's head Caliph's post was abolished-**Caliph** was spiritual leader for all Muslims in India and the World.
- Muslim's in India demanded the British to re-establish Caliph post in Turkey.
- **Khilafat Committee** was formed under the leadership of the **Ali Brothers** (Shaukat Ali, Muhammad Ali).
- **All India Khilafat Committee** was headed by **Gandhi in Delhi.**
- Congress (except Bal Gangadhar Tilak) supported Khilafat Movement.
- This came as Golden Opportunity for Gandhi to cement **Hindu-Muslim Unity** (present before 1905 Bengal Division)
- The Muslim League (formed in 1906) gave full support to the Indian National Congress
- Thus, **Gandhi started the Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement.**
- In 1922, Britishers re-established Caliph post in Turkey, later Caliph himself abolished the post.
- Non-Cooperation Khilafat Movement is the movement where Hindu-Muslim cooperation was maximum.



Ali Brothers

## MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORMS-1919:

- Also known as Government of India act, 1919
- Objective: To gradually introduce a *responsible government*.
- Features:

1. Separated *Central and Provincial subjects* so that central and provincial legislatures can make their respective laws.

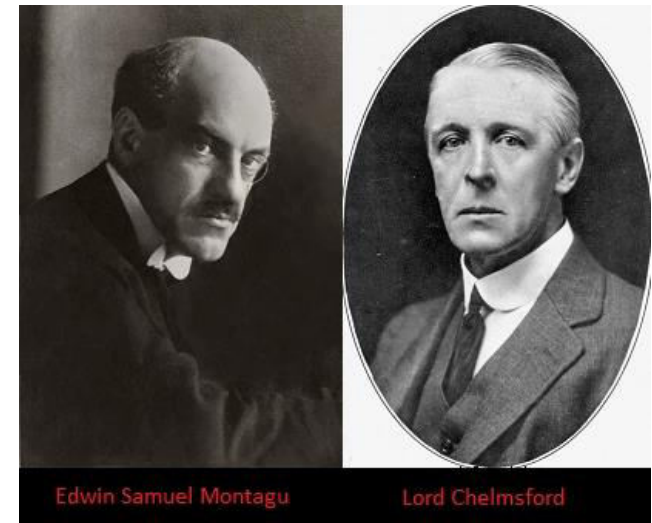
Further divided into Transferred subjects and Reserved Subjects. This is called as *Dyarchy*.

2. For the 1<sup>st</sup> time *Bicameralism* and elections were introduced.

3. *Extended Communal electorate* to Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans along with Muslims.

4. *Separated Provincial Budget from Central Budget* and Provincial budget can be authorised by provincial legislatures.

- Central Public Service Commission was established in **1926**.
- An enquiry committee to be established within 10 years to *review the Act- Mudimman Committee in 1924 and Simon Commission in 1927*.





## NON-COOPERATION KHILAFAT MOVEMENT-1920:

- Viceroy of India at this movement: **Lord Reading**.
- Symbol of the Movement: **Charaka**
- Objective: **Self-government**.
- **Reasons for this movement:**
  - 1.To Oppose **Rowlatt act** (Made in 1919)
  - 2.To Oppose **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** (1919)
  - 3.To Support **Khilafat Movement** (1919)
- In 1920, INC **Special Session at Calcutta**, headed by **Lala Lajpat Rai**, approved the Non-Cooperation Movement

### **Activities in Movement includes:**

- 1.Boycott of **Government schools and Colleges**
- 2.Boycott of Courts, Legislative Councils, Foreign Clothes.
3. Encouraging the **use of Khadi**
- 4.Rejecting and Renunciation of government honours and titles and mass civil disobedience.



- Gandhiji wanted people to be non-violent during the Movement.

Tilak died during this movement---C.R.Das started Tilak Swarajya Nidhi and collected Rs.1 crore in 1 day

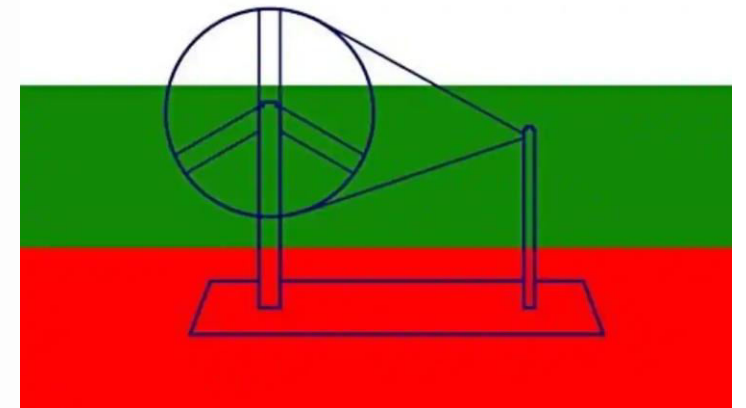
### Spread of the Movement:

- 1.Gandhi took nation wide tour which included Andhra Pradesh also.
  - 2.Many lawyers like, Motilal Nehru, J.Nehru, C.R.Das, Vallabhai Patel, C.Rajagopala chari gave up their practice
  - 3.**Foreign cloth was burnt** and liquor shops were closed.
  - 4.In 1921, the visit of the Prince of Wales to India was boycotted.
- Peoples like Subash Chandra Bose resigned from Civil Services, Motilal Tejawat organised the Bhil Movement, Alluri Sitaram Raju led the tribals in Andhra, Baba Ramchandra organised peasant movements in Awadh.



## MANY LOCAL MOVEMENTS STARTED:

1. Awadh Kisan Movement in Uttar Pradesh-headed by **Baba Ram Chandra**
  2. Eka Movement in Uttar Pradesh-headed by **Madari Pasi**
  3. Mappila Revolt in Kerala-headed by **Variyamkunnath Kunjahammed Haj**
  4. Sikh agitation in Punjab-headed by **Kartar Singh**
  5. Cheerala-Perala Municipality agitation by **Dugiralla Gopala Krishnaiah**
  6. Palnadu Forest Satyagraha by **Kanneganti Hanumanth Rao**
  7. Rampa Rebellion led by **Alluri Sitaram Raju**
- In 1921, Congress meeting was held at Vijayawada as part of Non-Cooperation Movement. Gandhi participated in this meeting.
  - In this Vijayawada meeting, **Pingali Venkaiah Naidu** proposed tricolour National Flag

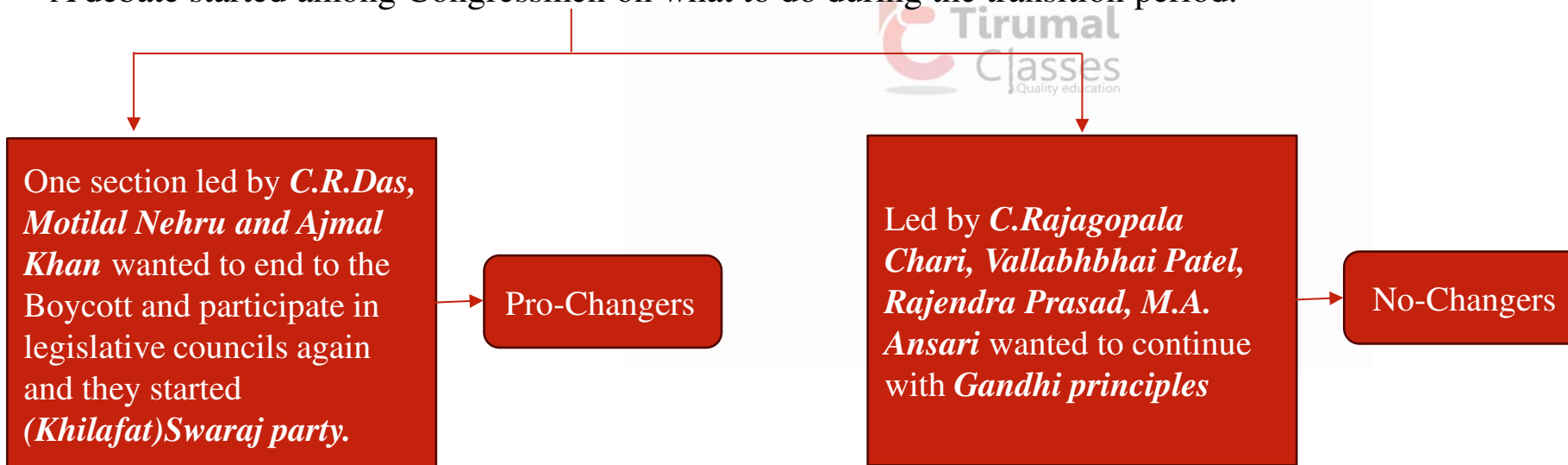


- **Bhagwan Ahir**, an army pensioner in Gorakhpur, was beaten up by the British police, this flared up nationalist sentiments in the village, which then led to **the killing of 22 policemen in Chauri-Chaura (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh)**, by the peasants.
- Because of this incident, Gandhi called off the movement and he got arrested.

In the year 2021, Chauri-Chaura Shatabdi festival is celebrated.



- A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period.



- In **1922, INC Gaya Session** headed by **C.R.Das** (also known as Desha Bandhu), congress again had an **internal split**.
  - Swarajist, started **Khilafat Swaraj Party** with C.R.Das as president, Motilal Nehru as secretary.
  - The Swarajist were allowed to contest in **1923 Legislative Council Elections**, as a group within Congress.
  - **Manifesto Of Swaraj party**
- (a) Demand for **responsible government**
- (b) **Anti-Imperialism**
- In 1923, Elections, Swaraj party got **42 seats** out of 141
  - In 1924, Gandhi was released from jail on health grounds, then he gradually supported Swaraj Party.
  - In **1924, INC session at Belgaum was headed by M.K.Gandhi**, only to co-ordinate Pro-changers and No-changers.
  - In addition to Pro-Changers and No-Changers, there was a **rise in socialist ideas, youth power, trade unionism**.
  - Spread of Marxist and socialist ideas (Russian Revolution occurred in 1917) in INC had began
  - Rise of Left Wing within INC is represented by **Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose**



C.R.DAS

M.NEHRU

1920

The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in *Tashkent* (capital of Uzbekistan) by *M.N.Roy*

*All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)* founded by N.M.Joshi, its 1<sup>st</sup> president was *Lala Lajpat Rai*(INC president for Calcutta special session in 1920 to approve Non-Cooperation Movement.)

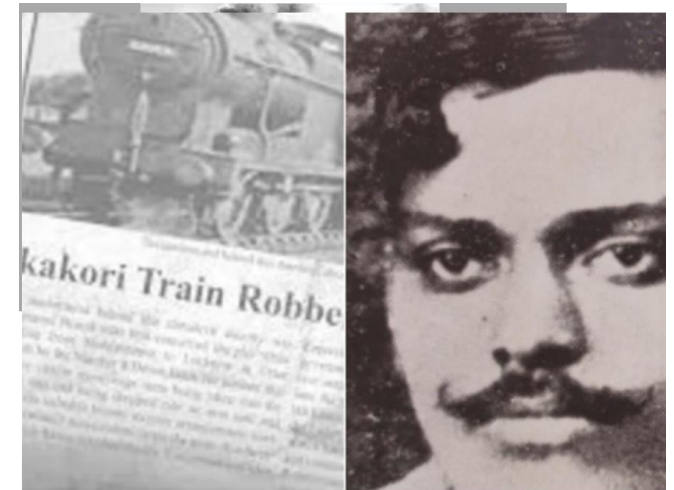
1924

*HSRA*-Hindustan Socialist Republican Association/Army

Formed in Kanpur by *Ramprasad Bismil and Sachin Sanyal*

1925

HSRA organised *Kakori (Uttar Pradesh) Train Robbery*-On board the train was money that had been collected from various railway stations enroute and that was to be deposited at Lucknow. In a well-planned operation, *Ramprasad Bismil* led a band of 10 members, stopped the train, opened the safe and *took the money*.



1928

in Gujarat, *Bardoli Satyagraha* ( it was against the increased taxation on farmers by colonial government) was led by *Vallabhai Patel* under the guidance of M.K.Gandhi, during this movement, Vallabhai Patel got the title "*Sardar*", later on he was called as Sardar Vallabhai Patel. The government appointed *Maxwell-Broomfield Commission* to look into the matter.

1929

*Bhagat Singh* threw bomb on central legislature and Killed Saunter

*Meerut Conspiracy case*-it was a conspiracy of British government against the rise of communism in India. 31 Labour leaders including 3 Englishmen were arrested-*S.A.Dange, Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed* organised Indian Railway Strike.



Vallabhbhai with Bardoli satyagrahis

1930

*Chittagong Armoury Raid: Surya Sen* along with his army looted Chittagong Armoury. They were inspired by the Easter Rising in Ireland in 1916. They raid the armoury of Police and Auxiliary forces. Ganesh Ghosh, Nirmal Sen, Anand Gupta etc were associated with it. Surya Sen was arrested and hanged in 1933.

## REDS BOMB INDIAN LEGISLATURE

**BLAST FOLLOWING SHARP PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS CAUSES INJURY TO MANY**

**THOSE INJURED**

Among the injured was Sir George Schuster, finance member of the government executive council. He and the other injured were taken to a hospital. Sir John Simon, head of the crown committee for constitutional reform in India was standing with the president of the assembly when the explosion occurred, but was not injured.

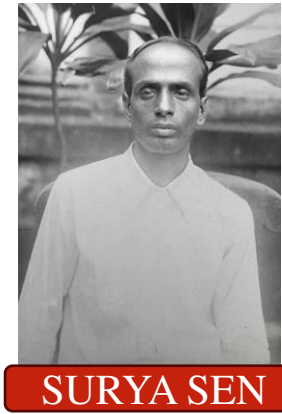
Others injured were Sir B. Bagavindrao, Mr. Shankar Rao Iyer, Mr. Bhabhi (retired), L. N. Roy, deputy secretary of the Indian central committee, who was sitting in the officers' gallery. They lost profusely.

**3 GOVERNMENT BENCHES WRECKED**

Three government benches were wrecked in the blast. Two men were arrested and were reported to have confessed after other bombs and pistols were found on their persons. They gave their names as Indubansingh, Bhatt, Prasad and Rajgopal, domiciled at Cawnpore, and were thrown into the crowded assembly room with two bombs was a red pamphlet entitled "Hindustan Socialist republican army" and signed by Bengal, honorary chief. Police who locked the doors to prevent the escape of the perpetrators had difficulty in controlling the assembly. It was just ruled that discussion should not be allowed on the public safety bill until Saturday when the trial of alleged Communist conspirators recently arrested should be concluded. The government contains Patel's power to bar discussion.

Sir John Simon had just completed a semester of investigation of facts and opinion, which British authorities regard as the most im-

portant undertaking of its kind. The commission's tentative proposals lay the way for a kind of emergency for India. India has had a strong nationalist movement in recent years with the intensification of Communist thought even more recently. The work of the Simon commission, organized in 1927, clearly to investigate India's capacity for self-government was hindered from the start by nationalist opposition which took the form of violent strikes. The nationalists contended Indians should have greater representation on the commission. Communist agitation has occurred principally in the working class areas. It was said in New Delhi that the commission's report will be discussed at a meeting at Bombay between Krishna and Pathana or leaders in a class in which many were killed and injured. An act of parliament in 1919 declared in the name of the British Empire to extend further powers of investigation, with a view to the realization of responsible govern-



SURYA SEN

### SIMON COMMISSION-1927:

- To *review the Government of India act, 1919-* called as *Indian Statutory Commission*.
- All its members are White, hence some Indians called it as *White Man Commission*.
- Congress decided to boycott the commission, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha also boycotted this Commission
- Slogans: *Simon Go Back*
- Police imposed Lathi Charge on protestors, during this strike, *Lala Lajpat Rai* got heavily injured, a month later during treatment, he passed away.
- *Justice Party (headed by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker)* is the only south Indian party to *welcome Simon Commission*.

Report:

- (i) It proposed the *abolition of Dyarchy*
- (ii) *Separate communal electorate* to be introduced for other communities.
- (iii) No universal franchise
- (iv) Establishment of representative government at Provinces.
- (v) *Indigenization of Indian Army*
- (vi) *To incorporate the Government of India Act, 1935.*



Sir John Simon





### NEHRU REPORT-1928:

- In the year **1928**, **Lord Birkenhead**, challenged Indians to prepare a constitution, for the country.
  - The political leaders accepted the challenge, prompting a call for an **All Party Conference** in February and May 1928
  - A report was compiled by a committee headed by **Motilal Nehru**.
- (a)The primary goal of the Nehru Report was to grant India **Dominion status** within the British commonwealth and a bi-cameral legislature.
- (b)There will be **no separate electorate for minorities** as it incites communal feelings.
- (c)The **Judiciary must be separated from the Executive**
- The leaders rejected the Nehru's report and in response to it **M.Ali Jinnah gave 14 points in 1929**.
  - In **1929**, **INC Lahore session** was headed by **J.Nehru** and he declared ultimatum to British that **January 26, 1930 is Poorna Swaraj day** or else Gandhi will launch **Civil Disobedience Movement**.

