

Chapter

06

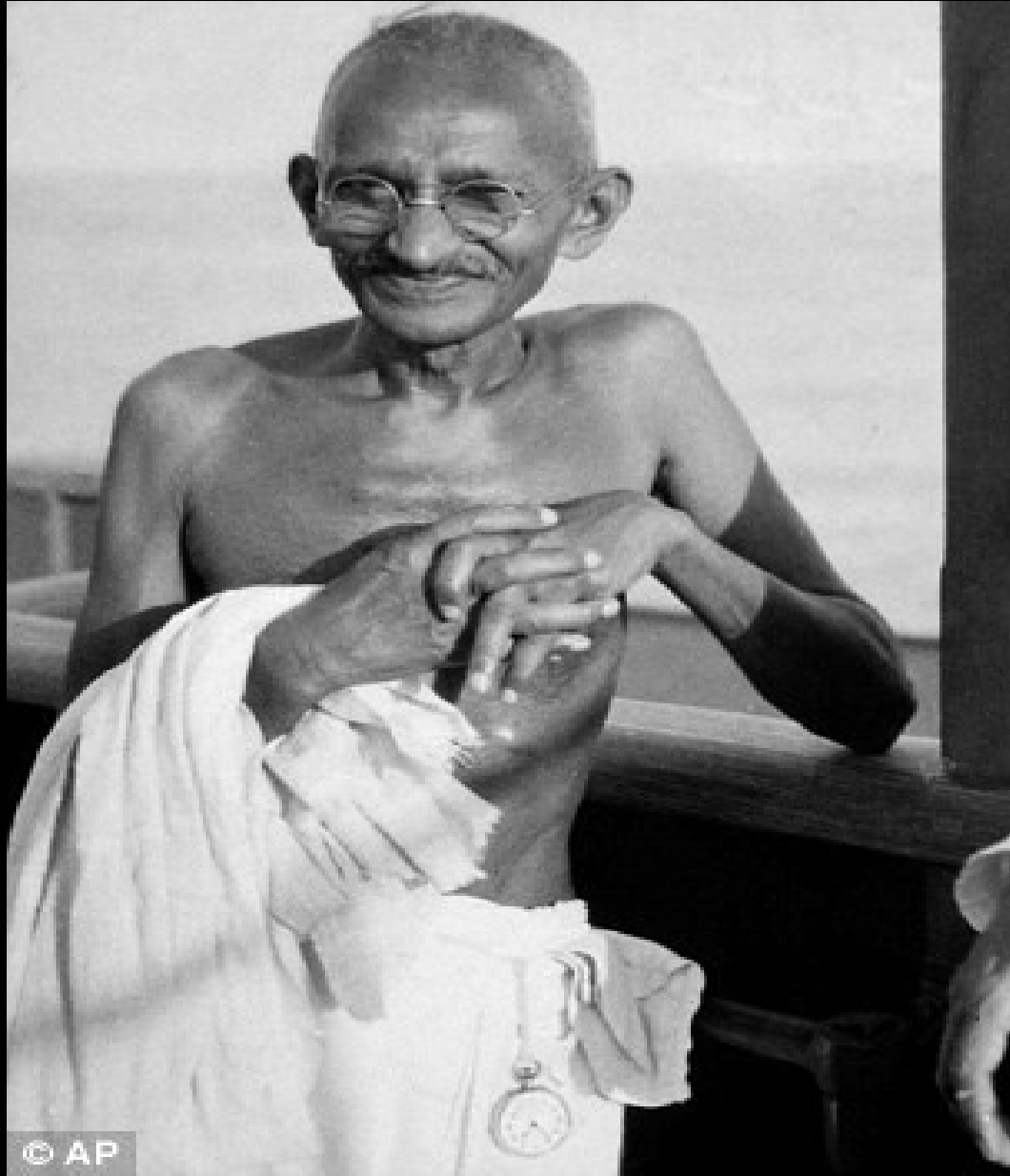


STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

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PLAY





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What are the reasons why Gandhi got the confidence and recognition of the common people of India so quickly?

-The agitations he conducted in South Africa.

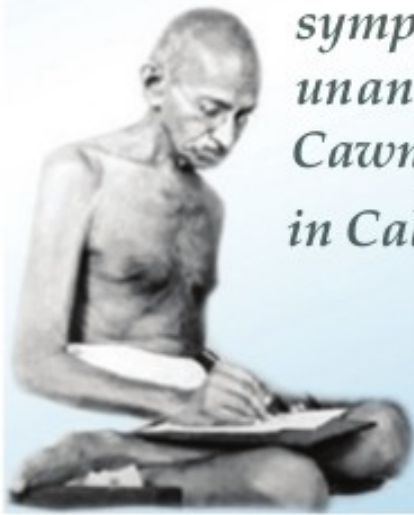
-His life style as a common man (food, clothing, language).

-Methods of struggle based on non violence.

-They found in Gandhiji a saviour, who could solve their problems.

The stain of Indigo

I must confess that I did not then know even the name, much less the geographical position, of Champaran and I had hardly any notion of indigo plantations. I had seen packets of indigo, but little dreamed that it was grown and manufactured in Champaran at great hardship to thousands of agriculturists. Rajkumar Shukla was one of the agriculturists who had been under this harrow and he was filled with a passion to wash away the stain of indigo for the thousands who were suffering as he had suffered. This man caught hold of me at Lucknow where I had gone for the Congress of 1916.... Brij Babu Kishore Prasad moved a resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Champaran and it was unanimously passed... Rajkumar followed me to Cawnpore and Ashram. Finally I told him I have to be in Calcutta and from there take me to Champaran.



My Experiments with Truth-

Mahatma Gandhi



Gandhiji and South Africa

Gandhiji reached South Africa as an advocate of an industrialist named Dada Abdulla from Gujarat. As he was travelling from Durban to Pritoria, he was pushed out of the first class compartment saying that he had no right to travel along with the British. Within no time he came to know the intensity of the racial discrimination experienced by the Indians in South Africa. He stayed for 21 years in South Africa and all this time he was trying to solve the problems of the non-Europeans in South Africa.

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Early Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

Struggle	Area	The way of struggle	Impact
1. The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	Bihar 1917	Disobedience Satygraha	Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.

Plague Bonus



Plague outbreak of 1917 in Ahmedabad killed 10% of the city population. During this time, the labourers were given a bonus upto 80% of their wages to prevent labourers from quitting the job for fear of Plague. This system was helpful for the labourers to survive the inflation due to the First World War. When the plague threat was over, this bonus was withdrawn and the labourers started agitation against it.

Struggle	Area	The way of struggle	Impact
2. Ahmedabad cotton mill strike. Denial of 'Plague Bonus'.	Gujarat 1918	Disobedience Satygraha	T The authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees

Struggle	Area	The way of struggle	Impact
<p>3. Peasant struggle in Khed Cause - Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery.</p>	<p>Gujarat 1918</p>	<p>Satyagraha, Denial of tax</p>	<p>The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.</p>

What kind of struggle did Gandhiji adopt in India?

- Disobedience
- Fasting
- Satyagraha
- Denial of tax.

Find out the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.

- The struggles he took up popularised his ideologies and method of protest.
- Till his entry into the political scenario, national movement was confined to the educated section of the society. His methods of protest attracted the laymen to the movement.
- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas.
- Gandhiji became a national leader acceptable to all strata of the society.

Gandhiji on the Screen



Eight Oscar award-winning film 'Gandhi' directed by Richard Attenborough is a visual depiction of the Gandhian period in our freedom struggle. Similarly, the movie 'Making of Mahatma' by Shyam Benegal visualises the South African life of Gandhiji. Apart from these, a number of documentaries and films related to Gandhiji had been produced.

**The incident that led Gandhi to
the Indian National Movement.**

-The Rowlatt Act

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Johnstone
Sir Sidney Rowlett

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What is the Rowlatt Act?

-In the pretext of preventing extremist activities, the British Parliament passed the Rowlatt Act in 1919 limiting the civil rights.

-It was Sir Sidney Rowlett, who presided over the committee who proposed this act.

-Therefore, this law is known as the Rowlatt law.

-As per this Act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial

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Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab. The city was under the control of the army. Accusing that the protesters violated his instructions, the army chief General Dyer ordered to shoot without warning. The innocent armless people were trapped as the ground was surrounded by buildings and the only entrance was blocked by the armed British soldiers. As per the British records, the shooting of ten minutes killed 379 protesters. In fact, the death toll was actually double this.

THE AMRITSAR MASSACRE.

—
'Darkest Stain on British Rule.'

—
GREAT SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

—
Dismissal and Impeachment of Gen. Dyer and

Sir Michael Demanded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

The *Bombay Chronicle* publishes a cable from Mr. B. G. Horniman which *inter alia* says:—

The *Westminster Gazette* says:—The amazing narrative recalls the early German occupation of Belgium and the Peterloo massacre. General Dyer must be recalled and dealt with in such a way that the Amritsar massacre is solemnly repudiated by the Imperial Government. If he is not condemned by the nation he will be condemned by the world.

The *Star* says:—It is the darkest stain on British rule in India and asks how shall we redeem our humanity.

Eight large Labour meetings in Glasgow demand the dismissal and impeachment of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Scottish Liberals are also taking action.

Specify the situation that caused the Jallianwala Bagh event.

(How did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre influence Indian national movement? Discuss.)

-Gandhiji proposed to start the satyagraha in protest against the Rowlatt Act, which restricted civil rights.

-As a result, strikes and rallies took place all over the country.

-People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April, 1919 to protest against the arrest of Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal who led the anti-Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab.

-The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was the culmination of the firing of British troops and the deaths of 379 people, according to the order of General Dyer, the army commander.

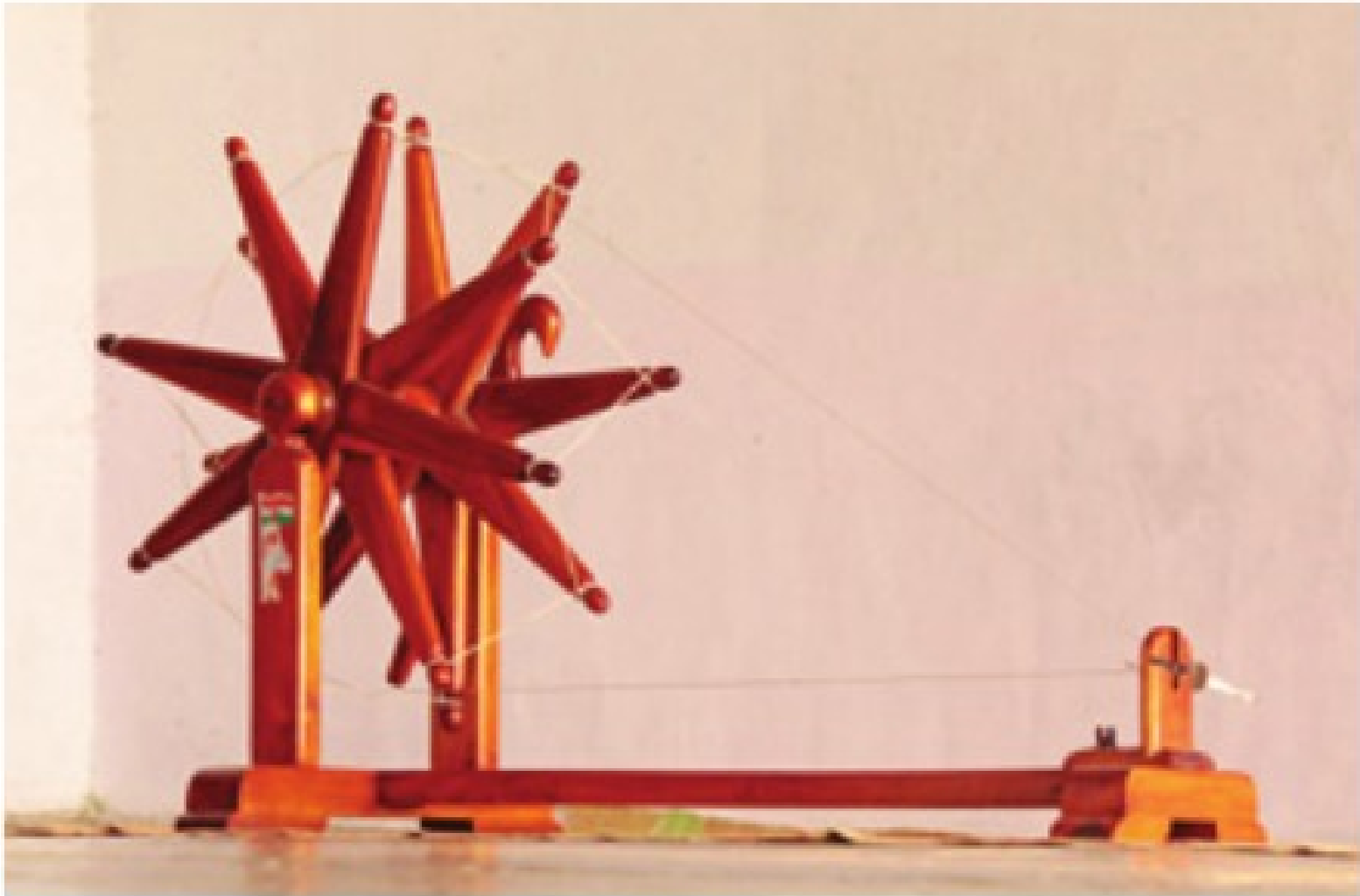
-The Jallianwala Bagh incident has triggered strong protests against British all over India.

What were the features of the Non-cooperation movement, the first national movement of the Indian National Congress led by Gandhiji?

- Lawyers shall boycott court.
- The public shall boycott foreign products.
- Boycott elections.
- Returning the British awards and prizes.
- Denial of taxes.
- Students shall boycott English schools.

What are the examples of how the Indian society responded to Gandhiji's appeal for non-cooperation.?

- Farmers in Awadh refused to pay taxes.
- The tribal groups in northern Andhra entered the forests and collected the forest produces violating the forest laws.
- Farmers in Uttar Pradesh refused to carry the luggage of the colonial officials
- Workers struck work.
- Lawyers boycotted courts.
- Students quitted colleges and schools run by the British.
- The public, including women, burnt foreign clothes on the streets.



Charaka used by Gandhiji - from a collection of Sabarmati Ashram

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Analyse the effects of the non-cooperation movement

-Gandhiji called for construction work along with the boycott in the time of non-cooperation movement.

-Inspired by this, people began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,

-Establish national schools and popularise Hindi.

-Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.



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Which were the national schools that were formed during the non-cooperation movement?

- Kashi Vidya Pith,**
- Gujarat Vidya pith,**
- Jamia Millia.**

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The Khilafat Movement

After the First World War, Britain tried to limit the power of Khalifa, the ruler of Turkey and the spiritual leader of world Muslims. The world wide protest against this is called the Khilafat Movement.

Who were the leaders of the Khilafat movement in India?



Mohamad Ali, Shaukath Ali

What was the aim of bringing the Gandhi Khilafat movement and the Non-cooperation movement together? Or Explain the circumstance that led Gandhiji to support the Khilafat Movement.

-By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims

-Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.

-Hindu-Muslim unity was intensified

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THANK YOU

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