

Chapter

06



STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM

Describe the circumstances that prompted Gandhi to stop the non-cooperation movement.

The Chaurachura incident

-In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Choura in Uttar Pradesh the villagers set ablaze the police station and 22 policemen died.

-This incident disappointed Gandhiji.

-So, he called for stopping the non-cooperation movement.

What were the important decisions taken at the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress in 1929 chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru?

-The session declared that the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle was to attain complete freedom (Poorna Swaraj) for the country

-It also resolved to start the civil disobedience movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

-With the civil disobedience Gandhiji meant to disobey all anti-popular and anti-democratic civil laws made by the British government.

PLAY

What are the proposals that Gandhi put forward as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- To lift salt tax.
- To declare 50% tax relaxation for farmers.
- To increase the tax on imported foreign clothes.
- To release political prisoners.
- To cut short military budget and high salary of top officials.
- To dissolve the secret surveillance wing formed to watch Indians.
- To start coastal shipping service.
- To implement prohibition of liquor.

Examine the reasons why Gandiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- Salt tax constituted two fifth portion of the income collected by the British through taxes.**
- This tax was a heavy burden for the poor people.**
- The British government banned small scale indigenous salt production.**
- There was three fold hike on salt price.**
- The demand for lifting salt tax was a slogan suitable to inspire all segments of the society.**

**The Salt Sathyagraha played a major role in making national movement a mass movement -
Substantiate.**

-Inspired by the call of Gandhiji, people in various parts of the country started to produce salt on their own, violating the British regulations.

-Payyannur in Kerala, Vedaranyam in Tamil Nadu, Bombay in Maharashtra, Noakhali in Bengal and North West Frontier Province were some of the centres of this protest.

-As part of the protest, volunteers made salt and distributed it to the public.

-Hoisted national flag and chanted anti-British slogans.

-The British police severely tortured a team of volunteers led by Sarojini Naidu who had set out to Dharasana salt field in Gujarat.

-Gandhiji was arrested and the movement was suppressed callously.





Round Table Conferences

The British government convened at James Palace in London three Round Table conferences in 1930, 1931 and 1932 to discuss the administrative reforms to be implemented in India. Representing Indian National Congress Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference.

The British Quit India

play

-This was the call of Gandhiji in the conference of the National Congress held in Bombay in 1942.

-The Quit India movement was the last popular protest organized by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.

-Quit India was yet another popular movement like the Civil Disobedience Movement.

-It was a mass movement based on the ideology of non-violence(Ahimsa) meant to force the British to leave the country offering complete freedom to Indians.

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM

What were the factors that caused Quit India Movement.?

-Reluctance of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India

-Public disgust with price hike and famine

-The assumption that the British would be defeated in the Second World War.

What were the instructions given to the people by the Gandhi as a part of Quit India Movement?

- Princely states shall recognise the sovereignty of their people.
- Farmers shall not pay land tax.
- Government officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress without resigning their positions.
- Without quitting their positions in the army, soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians.
- If possible, students shall boycott education till attaining freedom.

What were the activities of the Quit India Struggles?

- The British government suppressed the movement very severely.
- Arrested leaders including Mahatma Gandhi.
- In protest, the uncontrolled mob demolished government offices, electric lines and transportation facilities.
- At the end of 1942, India was under the fire of popular unrest.

THANK YOU

By

BIJU KK, GHS TUVVUR,

MALAPPURAM

9895695437, 8075512478

BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM