

## STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

? Soon Gandhiji could gain the trust and recognition of the common people of India - *Reasons*

- The agitations he conducted in south Africa
- His life style as a common man.
- Method of struggle based on non-violence.
- They found in Gandhiji a saviour.

### Early struggle of Mahatma Gandhi

- Struggle of indigo Farmers in Champaran – Bihar – 1917
- Ahmadabad Cotton mill strike - Gujarat – 1918
- Peasant struggle in kheda - Gujarat – 1918

? *Results* of the Early struggle that Gandhi took up India

- It popularized his ideologies and method of protest
- The city centric national movement spread to rural areas
- Gandhiji became a national Leader acceptable to all strata of the society.
- His method of protest attracted the common people to the movement.

? How did the Jalianwala Bagh Massacre influence Indian national movements

- ✓ Rowlatt act was passed in 1919 , limiting the civic rights
- ✓ As per this act any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial.
- ✓ Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal arrested protest against Anti Rowlatt act agitations in Punjab.
- ✓ Then the people gathered at Jalianwala Bagh
- ✓ The army chief General Dyer ordered to shoot without warning
- ✓ In this incidents 379 protesters were killed and many were seriously wounded
- ✓ Gandhiji said “ If the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation for the British rule , Jalianwala Bagh shook the foundation.

*The first national level struggle by the Indian national congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi was the non-cooperation movement*

### *Characteristics of Non-Co-operation policies*

- Boycott elections
- Students shall boycott English school
- Lawyers shall boycott courts
- The publics shall boycott foreign products
- Denial of taxes
- Returning British award and prizes

? How the Indian Society responded Gandhiji's appeal for non co-operation

- ☑ Lawyers boycotted courts
- ☑ Workers stop works
- ☑ Student boycotted school and colleges
- ☑ The public burnt foreign cloths
- ☑ Farmers refused to pay taxes
- ☑ The farmers refused to carry the luggage's of the colonial officials

### Khilafat Movements

- Moulana mohammed ali and moulana shoukath ali intensified the activities of khilafat.
- Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle.
- Gandhiji travelled with the Khilafat Leaders across India and propogated his ideologies. As a result
  - Anti-British feeling spread to the nook and corner of India
  - Hindu, Muslim unity was intensified

? Why did Gandhiji withdrew the non- co-operation movement.

- ❖ The Chauri Chaura incident led Gandhiji stopping the non- co-operation movement.
- ❖ The police fairing at mob.
- ❖ The villagers set ablaze the police station. 22 police man died

This incident disappointed Gandhiji and called for stopping non- co-operation movement.

## Poorna swaraj and civil disobedience

- ✓ In 1929 Lahore session of the Indian national congress , was a turning point in the history of Freedom movement
- ✓ This session declared the ultimate aim of Indian freedom struggle is to attain complete freedom ( poorna swaraj )
- ✓ To start civil disobedience under the leadership of Gandhiji

### Proposals put forward by Gandhiji as part of civil disobedience

- To lift salt tax
- To declare 50 % tax relaxation for farmers
- To increase imported tax
- To release political prisoners
- To implement prohibition of liquor
- To start coastal shipping service

? Why Gandhiji selected salt as a powerful weapon against the British.

- Two fifth portion of income collected by the British through salt tax
- This tax was heavy burden for the poor people
- Three fold hike on salt price.
- The British banned small scale salt production.
- This was a best slogan to inspire all people

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

### Factors that caused Quit India Movement.

- ☑ Peoples dislike with price hike and famine.
- ☑ The British would be defeated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war
- ☑ Unwillingness of the British to implement constitutional reforms in India

As part of Quit India Movement , Gandhiji called “ for the following ”

- ✓ Farmers shall not pay land tax
- ✓ If possible students shall boycott education till attaining freedom
- ✓ The army , soldiers shall disobey orders to shoot and kill Indians
- ✓ Princely states shall recognize the sovereignty of their people
- ✓ Gov. Officials shall disclose their loyalty to Indian National Congress.

## Alternative Paths

- Many movements and persons who had difference opinion towards Gandian approach
- CR Das and Motilal Nehru formed the Swarj party 1923
- Bhagat Singh , Chandra Shekhar azad , Raj guru and Sukh dev were formed Hindustan Socialist Republican Association 1928

? Some revolutionary organization and their leaders dedicated their life to attaining freedom for India

**Abhinav Bharat Society** - V.D Savarkar

**Anuseelan Samithi** – Bareender Kumar Ghose

- Pulin Bihari Das

**Ghadar party** – Lala Hardayal

**Indian Republican army** – Surya Sen

Congress Socialist party was formed Jai Prakash Narayanan in Bombay in 1924

**INA**

- ✚ Subash Chandra Bose expressed his difference of opinion Gandian Ideas and he formed a political party called *FORWARD BLOC*
- ✚ He took the charge of the Indian National Army formed by Rash Bihari Bose
- ✚ The INA had a women wing called the *Jhansi Regiment* Captain Lakshmi was in charge of this Regiment

### Earliest labor unions in India

- Ahmadabad textiles association
- Madras labor union
- All India trade union congress ( AITUC )

– MN Joshi and Lala lajpath Rai

### Main Objectives of AITUC

- To organize and act as a working class
- To participate actively in the Indian freedom struggle.

Indian working class to co-operate with the working class outside India

## All India kisan sabha

- It was formed NG Ranga ( Farmer's Manifesto )

## Demands In manifesto ( All India kisan sabha )

- ✓ Reduce 50 % of land tax
- ✓ Write off debts
- ✓ Cancel feudal tax
- ✓ Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers
- ✓ Recognize peasant unions

Agitations	Places
Tebhaga struggle	Bangal
Telangana struggle	Andhra Pradesh
Naval mutiny	Bombay

*The British Gov. decided to free India from their clutches why ?*

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> world war led to the collapse of imperialism the world over
- Financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies.
- Strengthened freedom struggle in continents of Asia and Africa

The new British Gov. that came to power under the Labor Party led by Clement Attlee

## *Mountbatten Plan and his proposals*

- ❖ He argued that freedom for India was impossible without partition and to support this argument he prepared a strategy called Mountbatten Plan

## Proposals

- ♣ To form a separate country in Muslim majority area as per the Muslims wish
- ♣ To divide Punjab and Bengal
- ♣ To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab and Bengal
- ♣ To conduct election to determine whether to add North west frontier province to Pakistan or not.