

STANDARD X - SOCIAL SCIENCE I (E.M)
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CHAPTER - 6
STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

OUTLINE OF THE CHAPTER

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I.GANDHIJI AND EARLY STRUGGLES

- 1.Gandhiji in South Africa
- 2.Gandhiji at Champaran
- 3.Gandhiji at Ahmedabad
- 4.Gandhiji at Kheda
- 5.Gandhiji as a Leader

1.Gandhiji in South Africa

- As an advocate Gujarathi industrialist Dada Abdulla.
- Faced racial discrimination.
- Stayed 21 years.
- Solved the problems of Non- Europeans.

2.Gandhiji at Champaran

- Place:** Bihar
- Year :** 1917
- Reason :** Struggle of indigo farmers
- Method :** Disobedience of British rule, Sathyagraha, Results: to pass laws in favour of the indigo famers
- Work:** establishing primary school, medical aids, cleaning activities.

3.Gandhiji at Ahmedabad

- **Place:** Gujarat
- **Year:** 1918
- **Reason:** Cotton mill strike
- **Method:** sathyagraha
- **Result:** hike the wages of the employees.

4.Gandhiji at Kheda:

- **Place:** Gujarat
- **Year:** 1918
- **Reason :** peasant struggle(drought and crop failure) compel to give tax
- **Method:** Sathyagraha and not to pay tax
- **Result :** reduced the tax.

5.Gandhiji as a leader:

- Popularised his ideologies.
- Attracted the laymen to the movement.
- Spread the movement to the rural areas.
- Acceptable to all as National leader.

II.GANDHIJI AND NATIONAL STRUGGLES:

1.Rowlatt Act:

- **What :** any person could be arrested and imprisoned without trial(Sir. Sydney Rowlatt)
- **Reason:** preventing extremist activities.
- **Method:** sathyagraha.
- **Year :** 1919.
- **Result:** Strikes various part of the country, oppressed by the government.

2.Jallianwala Bagh Masscre:

- **Year:** 1919 , April 13.
- **Reason:** Anti Rowlatt Act agitations in Punjab leaders saifuddin Kitchlew and Sathyapal.
- **Results:** People gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amirstar to protest against the arrest, army chief GeneralDyer ordered to shoot without warning, innocent armless people shot by the Army of 10 minutes killed 379 protesters.

3.Non – cooperation movement:

Features:

- first national level struggle
- Lawyers shall boycott courts
- Public shall boycott foreign products
- Boycott elections
- Returning the British awards and prizes.
- Denial of taxes
- Student shall boycott English school.

Response:

- 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.

Results:

- To participate constructive programmes
- To make indigenous products
- Spin khadi cloth using charkha
- Establish national schools { Kasi vidya pith, Gujarath Vidya pith, Janiah Millia }
- Popularise Hindi
- Participate actively in eradicating untouchability.

4.Khilafat movement

Reason

- Britain tried to limit the power of Khalifa the spiritual leader of world muslims

Response

- Moulana Mohamad Ali and Moulana Shoukath Ali started the Khilafat movement

Results

- Anti British feeling spread to the nook and corner of the nation.
- Hindu Muslim unity was intensified

5.Chauri chaura

- Reason:**The Police firing at a mob
- Response:** Villagers set ablaze the police station.

Results:

- 22 policemen died
- Gandhiji stopping the non-cooperation movement.

6.Civil disobedience

- **Plan:** Congress conference year 1929
- **Place:**Lahore
- **Chairman:**Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Agenda:**to declare our ultimate aim is to attain complete freedom,To start the civil disobedience.
- **What:**disobey all anti popular and anti democratic civil laws

Aims:

- 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

Why salt

- 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.

Work

- Produced salt { Kerala-payyannur TamilNadu-Vedaranyam, Maharashtra-Bombay, Bengal-Noakhali, North West frontier },
- Hoisted national flag
- 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

Result

- Gandhiji was arrested and the movement was suppressed callously.

7.Quit India

- **Plan:** Congress conference year 1942 Aug.8
- **Place:** Bombay
- **Agenda:** last popular protest by I.N.C., To start Quit India Movement.
- **What:** It was mass movement based on the ideology of Non-violence to force the British to leave the country.

Reasons

- 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

Work:

- 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

Results:

- Suppressed the movement very severely.
- Arrested leaders including Gandhiji
- Uncontrolled mob demolished government office, Electric lines and transportation facilities

III.GANDHIJI AND ALTERNATIVE PATHS

1. Political movements.

a.Swaraj party.1923.

• **Leaders:** C.R.Das, Motilal Nehru.

• **Aims:** legislative assemblies as platforms for raising our voices instead of boycotte to contest elections

b. Hindustan socialist republican associatin.1928.

• **Leaders:** Bhagat singh, Chandrasekhar azad Rajguru, Sukh Dev

• **Military wing:** Republican army.

• **Aims:** to establish a federal republic of Indian states.

• **Works:** Throw bombs, shoot

c. Congress socialist party.1934. Bombay.

• **Leader:** Jayaprakash Narayan. Aruna Asaf Ali.

• **Aims:** supported quit india.

d. Forward Bloc.

• **Leader:** Subash Chandra Bos

e. [I.N.A.] Indian National Army.

• **Founder:** Rash Bihari Bose

• **Leader:** Men's block; Subash Chandra Bos women's block. captain Lakshmi.

• **Aim:** to force Britisher's to quit India

• **Work:** formed a government in Singapore, with the support of Japanese army east west border of India

2. Workers & Peasants movements

1. Workers movements

Reason:

• Socialist ideology spread among the Indians after the Russian revolution

1.(AITUC).All India Trade Union Congress. 1920.

Founder

- M.N .Joshy,Lala Lajpat Rai.

Aims

- To organise and act as a working class
- To facilitate Indian working class to cooperate with the working class out side India
- To participate actively in the freedom struggle.

2.Peasants movements

Reason

- Tax laws of British
- Severe exploitation of the Zamindars
- Low price of agriculture produces

1.All Indian Kisan Sabha .(Lahore).

Founder.

- N.G.Ramya.

Aims:

- Reduce 50% of land tax and lease charge
- Write off debts
- Cancel feudal taxes Ensure minimum wage for agricultural workers
- Recognise peasant unions.

IV.GANDHIJI AND INDEPENDENCE

Background

- The Second World War led to the collapse of imperialism the world over.
- Consequent to financial crisis Britain lost its capacity to maintain colonies
- American and Soviet policy against colonialism
- The new British government that came to power under the Labour party led by Clement Attlee, sympathizer to India

Problem

Proposals of the Mount batten plan

- To form a separate country in Muslim majority area.
- To divide Punjab & Bengal

- To conduct a referendum to determine whether to add northwest frontier province to Pakistan or not
- To appoint a commission to determine the borders in Punjab & Bengal.

Result

- While the Congress and the All India League approved this plan the nationalists like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed it.
- In 1947, when the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act, two free nations - India and Pakistan- came into existence.
- Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India.

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