

Focus area SSLC March-2022  
**SOCIAL SCIENCE -I**  
**CHAPTER-6**

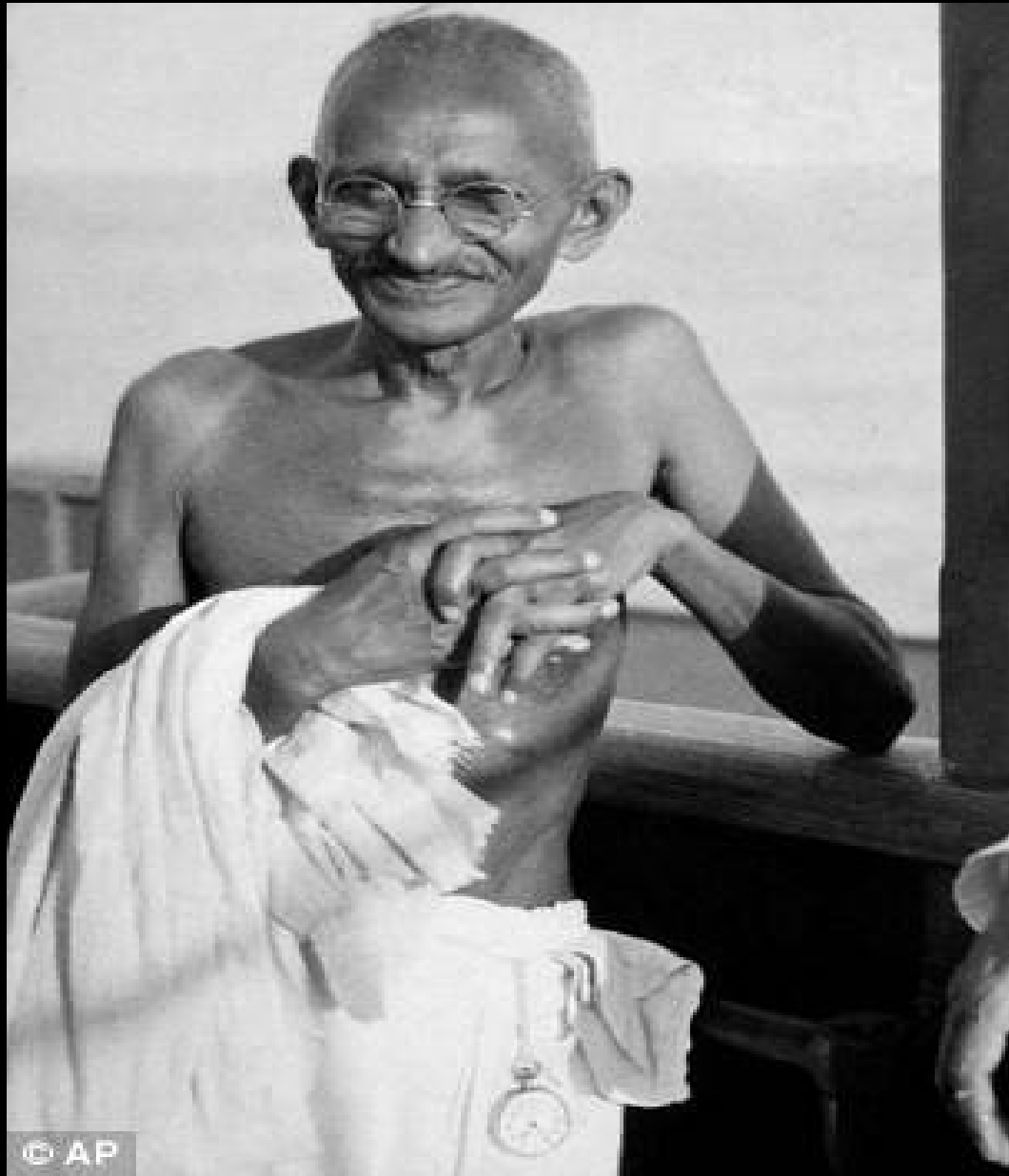
100

Chapter

06



**STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM**



**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**

# Struggles of Mahatma Gandhi

Struggle	Area	The way of struggle	Impact
1. The Struggle of indigo farmers in Champaran	Bihar 1917	Disobedience Satyagraha	Compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers.
2. Ahmedabad cotton mill strike. (Cause - Denial of 'Plague Bonus'.)	Gujarat 1918	Disobedience Satyagraha	The authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees
3. Peasant struggle in Kheda (Cause - Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery.)	Gujarat 1918	Satyagraha, Denial of tax	The authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

**What kind of struggle did Gandhiji adopt in India?**

**-Disobedience**

**-Fasting**

**-Satygraha**

**-Denial of tax.**

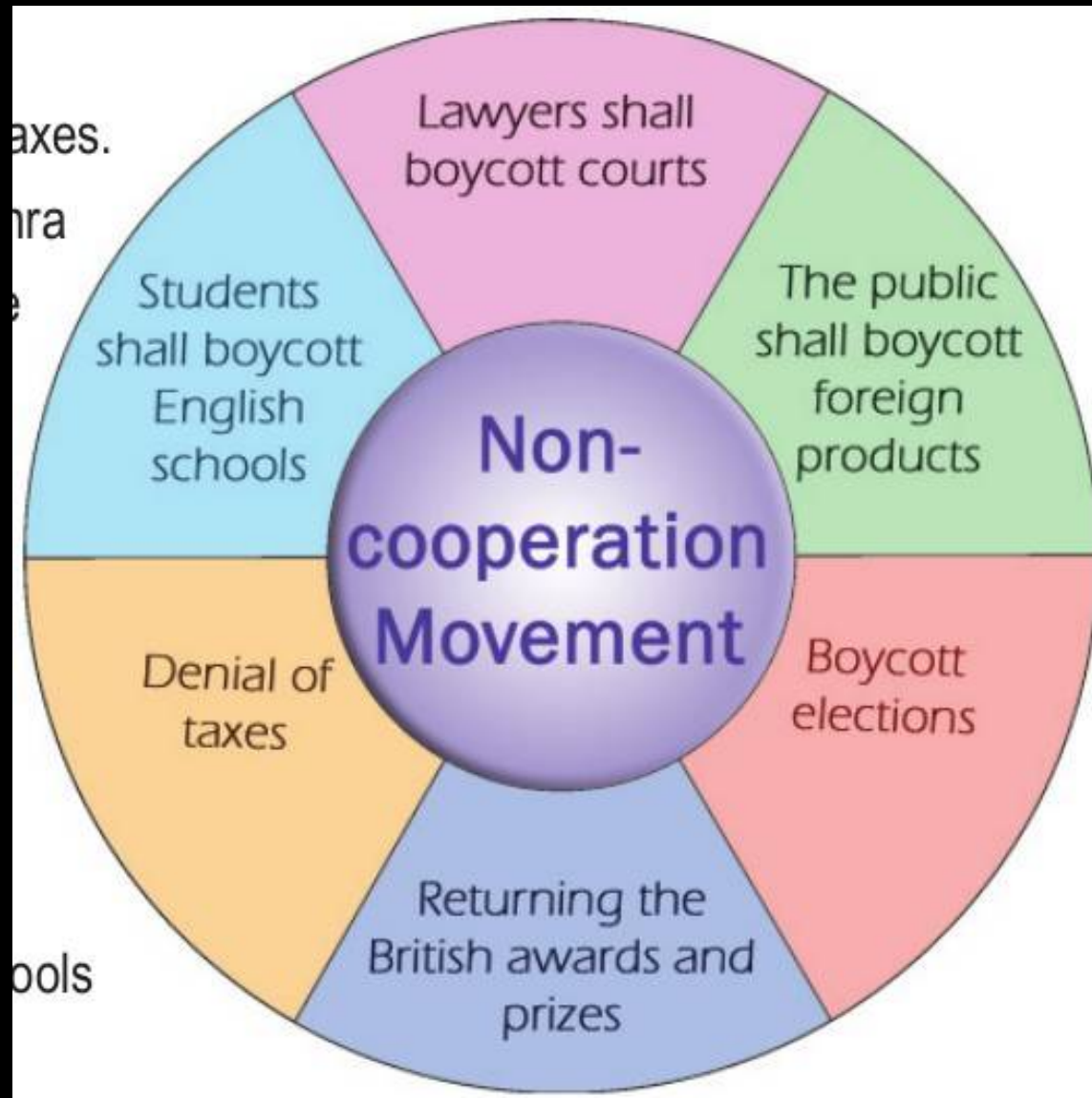
**Find out the results of the early struggles that Gandhiji took up in India.**

**-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.**



**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**

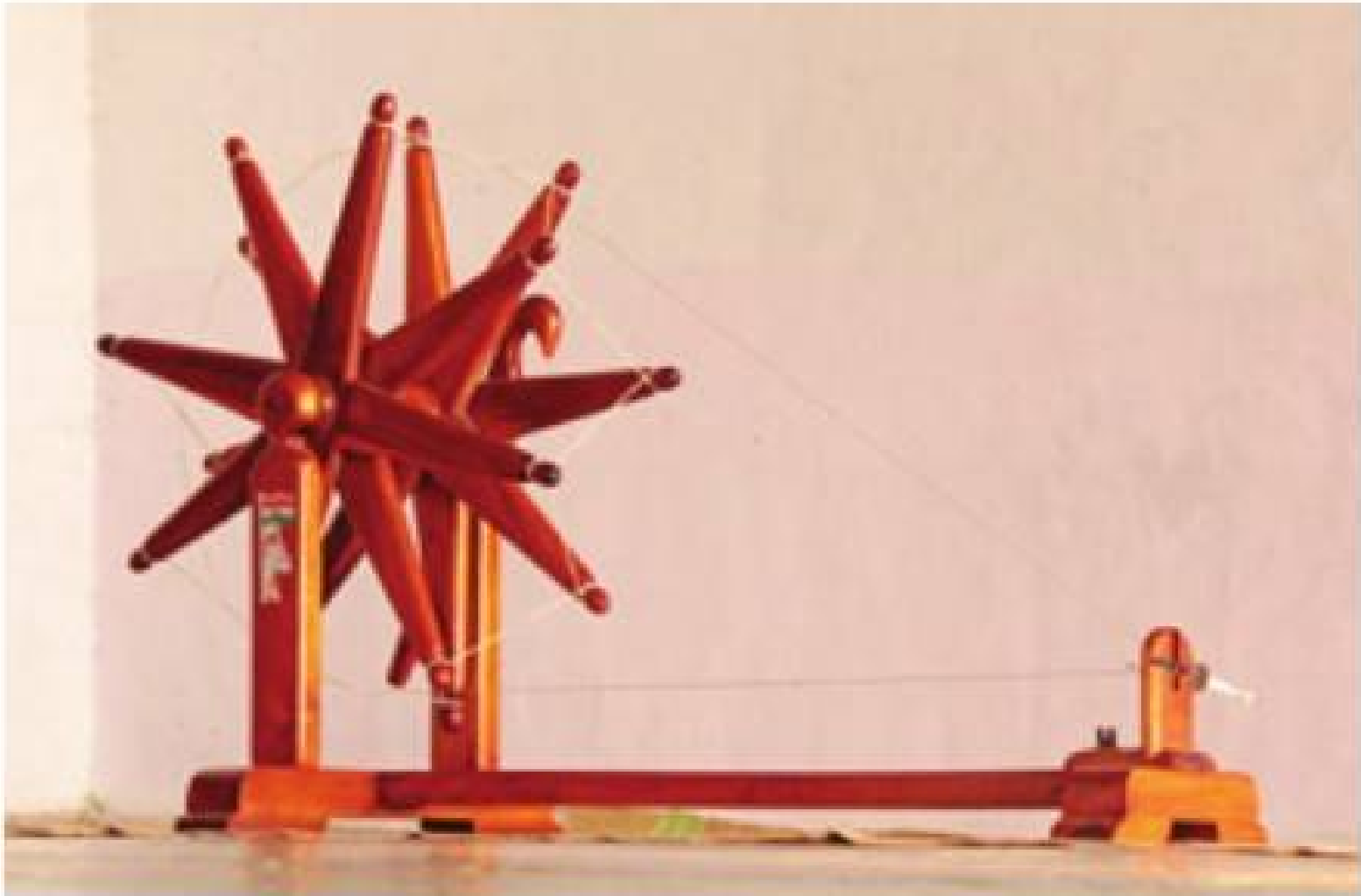


**-Workers struck work.**

**-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*

# **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.**



**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**

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

**-Kashi Vidya Pith,**

**-Gujarat Vidya pith,**

**-Jamia Millia.**



## 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**



**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.**



**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**



**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**

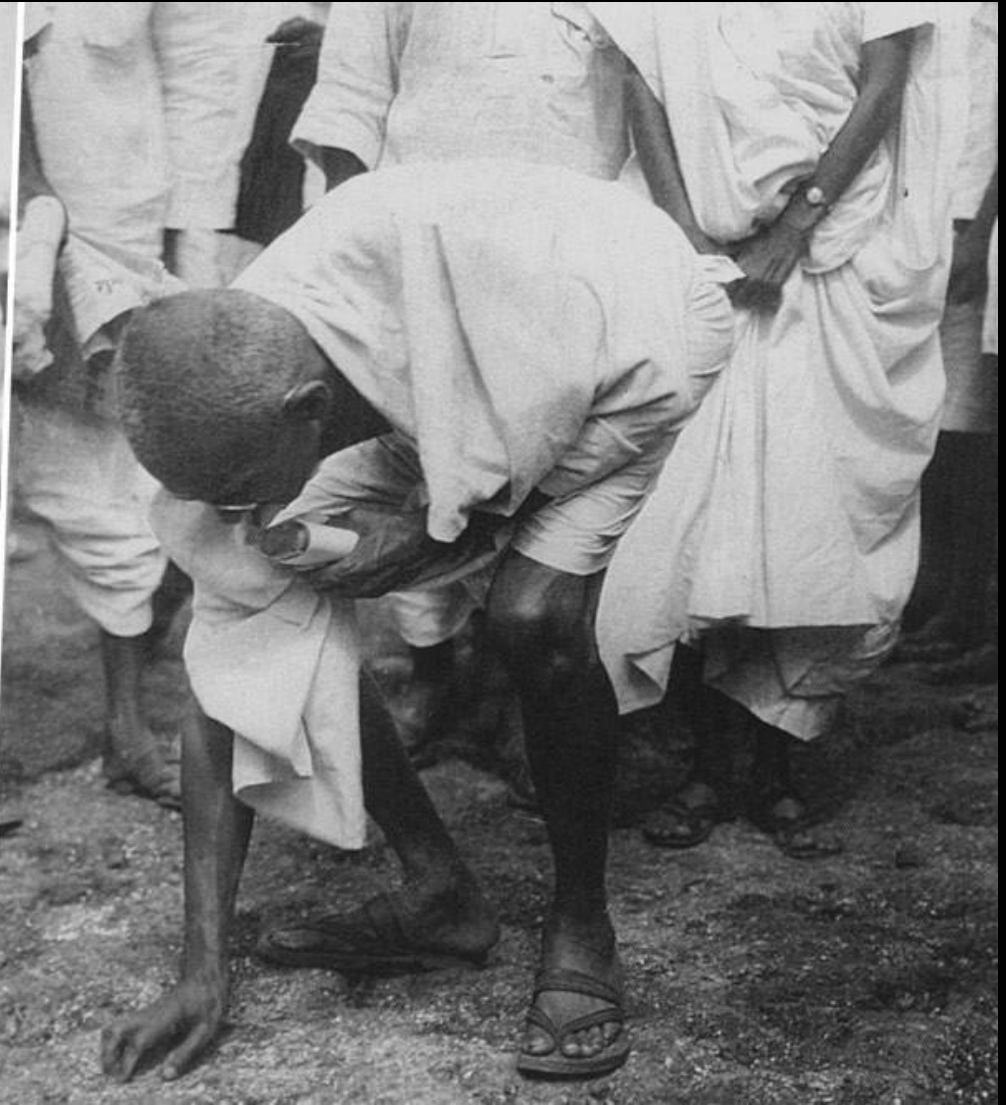
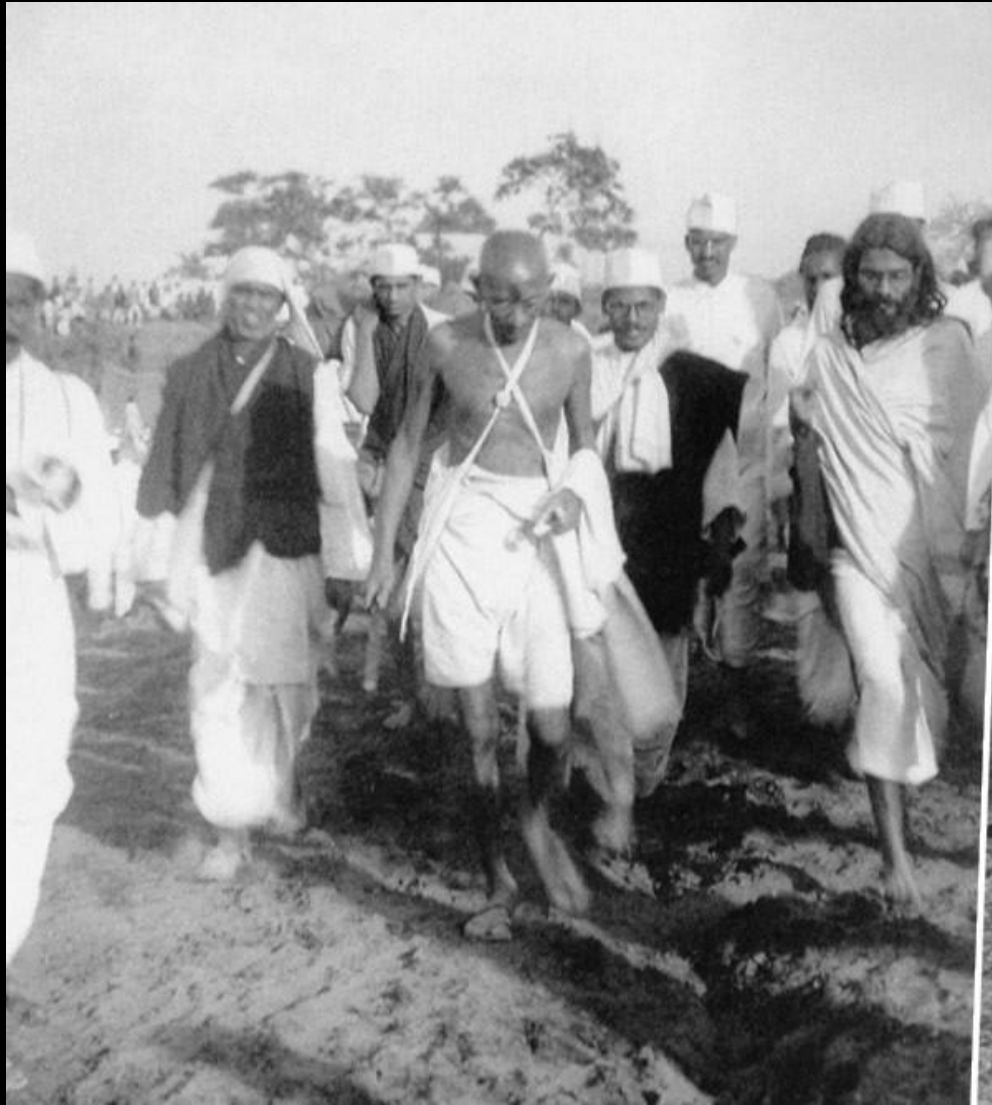
# नमक कानून

के खिलाफ शुरू हुआ था

## दांडी सत्याग्रह

12 मार्च से 6 अप्रैल 1930





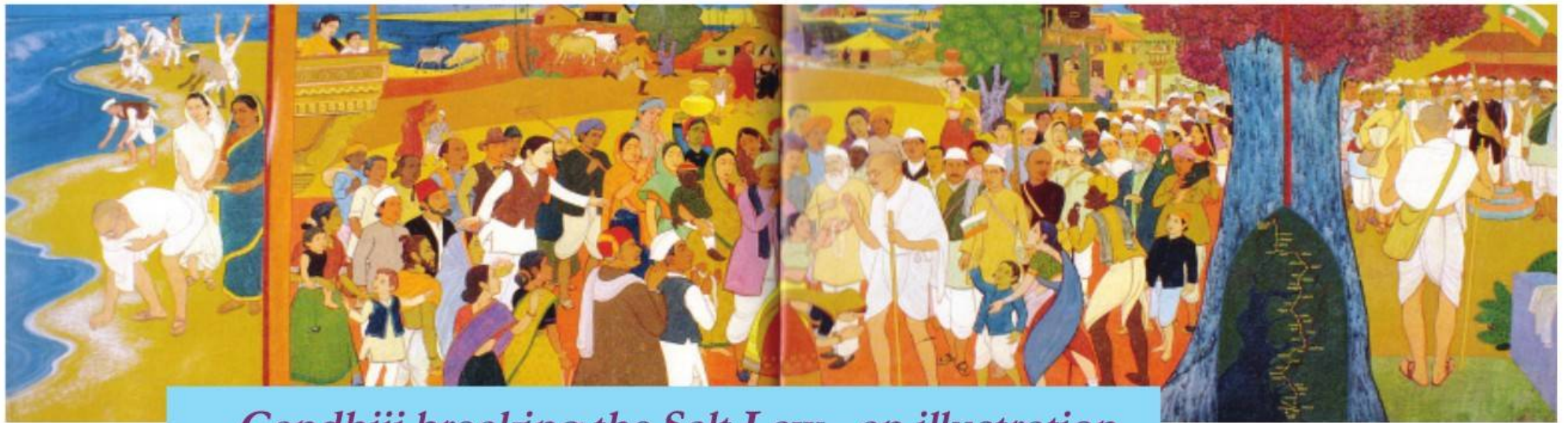
**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**

# 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.**



*Gandhiji breaking the Salt Law - an illustration*



**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.**

## **The British Quit India**

**-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 2021-22**



**BIJU KK, GHSS TUVVUR, MALAPPURAM 2021-22**

**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.**

**ALL THE BEST**

**BIJU KK**

**GHSS TUVVUR**

***MALAPPURAM - 9778300200***