

SSLC STUDY MATERIAL-2021-2022
BASED ON FOCUS AREA, SOCIAL SCIENCE I
STRUGGLE AND FREEDOM

Champan Satyagraha 1917

In Champan, Gandhiji resorted to disobedience of the British rules and Satyagraha and his involvement compelled the authorities to pass laws in favour of the indigo farmers. After his struggle in Champan, Gandhiji worked for the progress of Champan region by establishing primary schools, initiating medical aids and involving in cleaning Gandhiji addressing the public activities.

Ahmedabad Cotton Mill Strike 1918

Cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad started their strike in 1918 when they were denied 'Plague Bonus'. Gandhiji got involved in this strike and adopted the same method of protest that he used in Champan. Following his Satyagraha, the authorities agreed to hike the wages of the employees and the strike came to an end.

Kheda Satyagraha 1918

Due to drought and crop failure farmers in Kheda were living in utter misery. The rulers decided to collect tax from these poor villagers. Starting Satyagraha in (1918) Gandhiji protested against the decision. He advised people not to pay tax. Consequently, the authorities were forced to reduce tax rates.

Non-cooperation and the Khilafat Movements

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

Let's see the **characteristics of non-cooperation policy** adopted by Mahatma Gandhi.



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 produce 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.

Gandhiji motivated the people to participate in constructive programmes. Inspired by this,

- People began to make indigenous products, spin khadi cloth using charka,
- Establish national schools and popularise Hindi.
- Kashi Vidya Pith, Gujarat Vidya Pith, Jamia Millia, etc. are some of the national educational institutions started during this time.
- Students who boycotted English education were attracted to national educational institutions.

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.

Maulana Mohamad Ali and Maulana Shoukath Ali intensified the activities of the Khilafat Movement. By declaring the Khilafat Movement as a part of Indian national movement, Gandhiji ensured active participation of Muslims in the freedom struggle. He travelled across India with Khilafat leaders and propagated his ideologies. As a result:

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

Chauri Chaura Incident

In response to the police firing at a mob, at Chauri Chaura 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

Poorna Swaraj

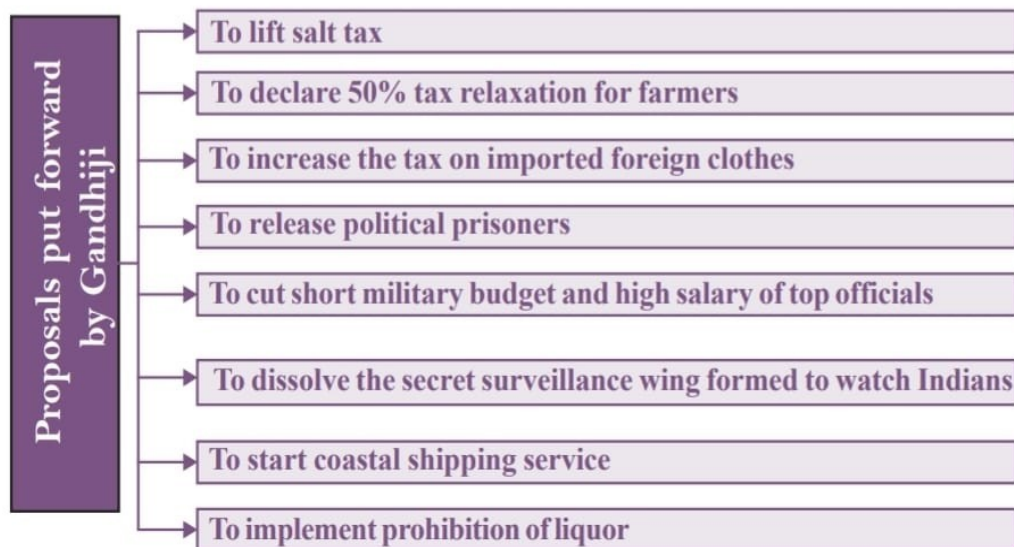
The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in 1929 under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru was a turning point in the history of freedom movement in India.

- 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.

Civil disobedience movement

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

Proposal put forwarded by Gandhiji



Salt Satyagraha

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

Let's examine the reasons why Gandhi 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 Quit India movement

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

Let us examine some 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

As part of this movement, Gandhiji called for the following:

- 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

The British government suppressed the movement very severely and 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. The Quit India movement was a clear indication of the people's determination to grab freedom for their country.

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