

21.10.24

Tender Heart High School

Class: X Chapter 6:- Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement

Subject: History and civics

Ms. Rameet

Mohandan Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 at Porbandar in Gujarat. He went to England to study law. He became the leader of the struggle for justice in South Africa. He believed in non-violence.

Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda Satyagraha.

Champaran Satyagraha.

The indigo cultivators of Champaran were forced to grow only indigo. Gandhiji started a Satyagraha which helped to improve the rights of the cultivators.

Ahmedabad Satyagraha:-

The mill workers of Ahmedabad wanted increase in the salary. Gandhiji kept fast, which forced the mill-owners to increase the salary of the workers.

Kheda Satyagraha:-

Gandhiji helped the peasants of Kheda by asking the Britishers to reduce the taxes due to the failure of the Harvest.

Gandhiji's Methods:- Satyagraha

The word Satyagraha is made of Satya meaning 'truth' and agraha meaning 'great enthusiasm' or holding fast.

Thus Satyagraha means 'holding on to truth'. The aim of satyagraha was not to destroy the enemy but to win him by patience and sympathy.

Non-Violence:-

Non-Violence or ahimsa was the basis of Satyagraha. A believer of non-violence does not get angry with the wrong-doer. He does not want to harm him.

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Swadeshi:-

Gandhiji believed in producing goods in one's own country. A nation had to be economically self-sufficient to be politically independent. He laid stress on manual labour and production in every home. He supported the use of 'charkha' and 'khadi' to improve the economic condition of the people.

Mass Movement:-

Gandhiji believed in mass movement. He wanted all the people of India to take part in the freedom struggle. He believed in unity and oneness.

Non-Cooperation Movement:-

Non-Cooperation is a way of protesting in which one does not cooperate with the one who does wrong. Gandhiji asked the people not to support the Britishers. He turned from a cooperator to a non-cooperator and decided to start the non-cooperation movement.

Causes that led to the Non-Cooperation Movement:-

1. Rowlatt Act:-

The Rowlatt Act or the Black Act was passed by the British government in March 1919. The Britishers passed the Rowlatt Act to prevent the terrorist activities. This Act gave enormous powers to the government they could detain political prisoners without a trial for two years. Under this act the accused had no right to 'appeal' or 'Vakil'

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The Rowlatt Act meant:

- (1) Arrest of a person without warrant.
- (2) Restrictions on movement.
- (3) The Right of Habeas Corpus was restricted

The act banned demonstrations and meetings.

The movement against the Rowlatt Act began on April 6, 1919. Gandhiji asked the people to fast, pray and hold public meetings. He also made an appeal to observe hartal for a day.

2. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy:-

In Punjab the situation was extremely tense in 1919. A large but peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh to attend a public meeting on Baisakhi day on 13 April 1919 to protest against the arrest of two leaders, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu and Dr. Satyapal.

Jallianwala Bagh had only one exit and its three sides were surrounded by buildings. General Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd killing hundreds of people.

The horrors of Jallianwala Bagh massacre stunned the nation. Gandhiji was deeply disturbed by the killing of innocent people.

3. Khilafat Movement:-

After the defeat of Turkey in World War 1, the Allied nations had divided the territories of the

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Turking Empire among themselves. The Caliph the spiritual head of the Muslims was badly treated. To protest against the injustice given to Turkey and its sultan a Khilafat Movement was started in 1919 under the leadership of Ali Brothers - Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali. The Khilafat movement joined hands with the Congress and adopted the Non-Cooperation Movement. The programme of the Khilafat Movement included:

1. resignation from government services.
2. Boycott of British Councils.
3. refusal to pay taxes
4. refusal to join the army
5. the Arab lands should be with Muslim rulers.
6. the Caliph should be returned his Kingdom and powers.

objectives of the Non-Cooperation Movement:-

Non-Cooperation means to withdraw all support and cooperation to the British government. Its objective was to paralyse the government, to bring the administration to a standstill and make the British realise that without the help of the Indians they cannot rule in India.

The Non-Cooperation Movement wanted to achieve the following objectives:-

1. To annul the Rowlatt Act.
2. To remedy the 'Punjab wrong' or feel sorry for Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy.

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3. To restore the position of the Caliph.
4. To achieve self government within the British Empire.

Programmes:-

The movement had the following programmes:-

Boycott Programmes:-

1. Boycott of government schools and colleges.
2. Boycott of British Courts.
3. Boycott of Council elections.
4. Resignation from local bodies.
5. Surrender of titles and honorary offices.
6. not to attend government functions.

Swadeshi Programmes:-

1. spread of Swadeshi and Khadi by using hand-spinning and hand-weaving.
2. To establish national schools and colleges.
3. To establish panchayats in villages.
4. Hindu - Muslim Unity.
5. To remove untouchability.
6. To improve the conditions of women.
7. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks.
8. To observe non-violence.

Activities During Non-Cooperation Movement:-

1. C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru gave up their legal practice.
2. students left schools and colleges.
3. Many people including Gandhiji and Tagore submitted their titles and honours.

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4. Gandhiji and Ali brothers took a nation-wide tour during which they organised a lot of meetings and met a large number of political workers.
5. National Institutions were established like The Jamia Millia Islamia, The Bihar Vidyapith, Kashi Vidyapith and the Gujarat Vidyapith
6. Swadeshi was spread hand spinning was spread Khadi became the national dress.
7. People boycotted foreign goods.
8. Congress did not take part in the elections of the Legislative Councils.
9. people contributed generously to sponsor the movement.
10. In Malabar the Moplas revolted against the Britishers this revolt took a communal shape killing many Hindus. This incident gave a serious blow to the Hindu-Muslim unity.
11. When the Prince of Wales came to Bombay the people observed hartal and they boycotted his visit.

Repression by the Government:-

1. The Britishers declared the Congress and the Khilafat Organisation unlawful.
2. All processions and public meetings were banned.
3. Leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru were put behind bars.
4. Restrictions were put on the press.

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