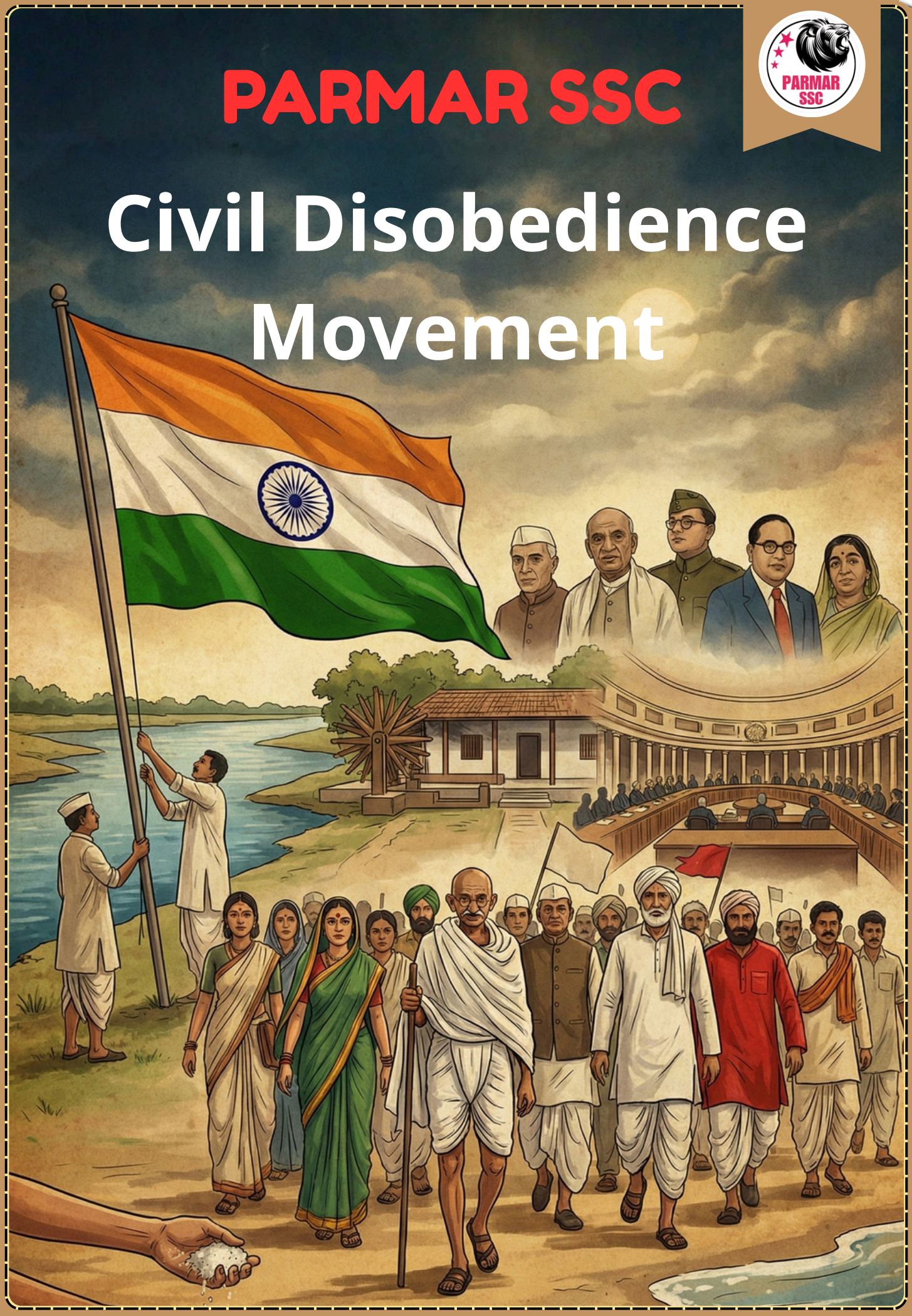
PARMAR SSC

Civil Disobedience Movement



Factors That Led To Civil Disobedience Movement

Factors Leading to the Movement (1928-1929)

Calcutta Session (1928)

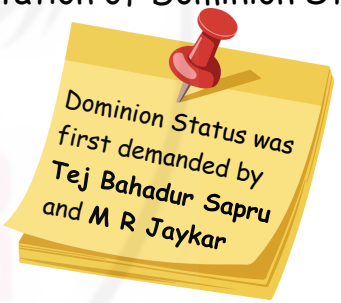
- The **Nehru Report** (1928) was accepted during this session.

Irwin's Declaration (1929)

- Also known as the "**Deepavali Declaration.**"
- **Promise**: Viceroy **Lord Irwin** promised "**Dominion Status**" for India in the uncertain future and proposed a Round Table Conference after the submission of the Simon Commission report.
- **Congress Reaction**: Indian leaders were skeptical because there was no timeline mentioned.

Delhi Manifesto (1929)

- Indian leaders issued a manifesto putting forward conditions to attend the Round Table Conference.
- **Key Demand**: The conference should not discuss when Dominion Status would be given, but rather formulate a constitution for immediate implementation of Dominion Status.
- **Outcome**: Viceroy Irwin rejected these demands.



Lahore Session (1929)

- **Date**: December 1929
- **President**: Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Historic Decisions**:
  - **Purna Swaraj**: The goal of the Congress changed from **Dominion Status** to "**Complete Independence.**"
  - **Boycott**: Boycott of the First Round Table Conference.
  - **CDM Launch**: Congress Working Committee was authorized to launch the Civil Disobedience Movement.
  - **Independence Day**: **January 26, 1930**, was fixed to be celebrated as the first Independence Day (Swaraj Day).
- **Event**: On **December 31, 1929**, Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Tricolour flag on the banks of the Ravi River amidst slogans of "**Inquilab Zindabad.**"

Gandhi's 11-Point Demands

- Before launching the movement, Gandhi presented 11 demands to Lord Irwin as an ultimatum. If these were met, there would be no agitation. Irwin ignored them.

The 11 Demands:

1. **Arms Licenses:** Issue licenses to Indians for self-protection.
2. **Military Expenditure:** Reduce military spending by 50%.
3. **Political Prisoners:** Release political prisoners.
4. **Rupee-Pound Rate:** Revise the exchange rate (Stronger Rupee).
5. **Abolish Salt Law:** Remove the tax and government monopoly on salt.
6. **Civil Services:** Reduce salaries of civil servants by 50%.
7. **Coastal Shipping:** Reserve coastal shipping for Indian merchants.
8. **Import Duty:** Impose custom duty on foreign cloth to protect Indian industry.
9. **CID:** Abolish or reform the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).
10. **Land Revenue:** Reduce land revenue.
11. **Liquor:** Total prohibition on intoxicants.

Civil Disobedience Movement

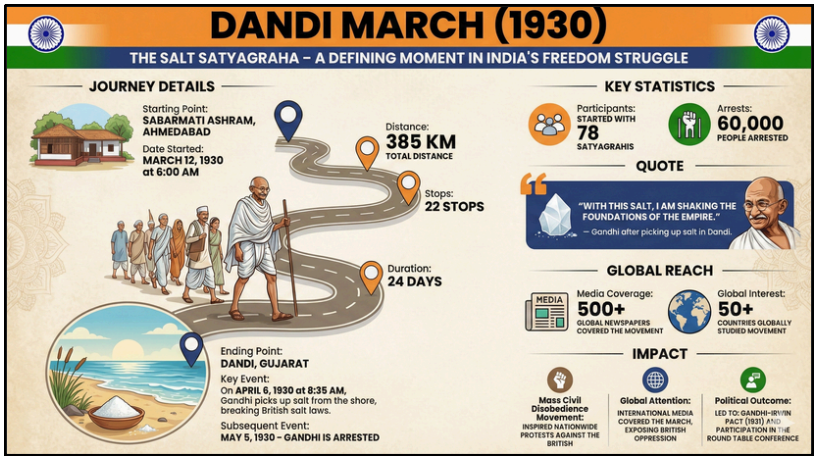
The Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha)

- When the demands were rejected, Gandhi launched the movement by targeting the Salt Law.
- **Dates:** March 12, 1930 to April 6, 1930.
- **The Journey:**
  - **Start:** Sabarmati Ashram (Ahmedabad).
  - **End:** Dandi (Navsari District, Gujarat).
  - **Distance:** 241 miles (approx. 390 km).
  - **Participants:** Gandhi marched with 78 delegates.

Why Salt?
Because it affected every Indian—from the poorest peasant to the rich—**uniting the country.**



- **The Act:** On April 6, 1930, Gandhi picked up salt from the shore, formally breaking the British Salt Law.
- **Significance:** This signaled the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement nationwide.
- **Media Coverage:** The event received international attention. Time Magazine covered it, initially mocking Gandhi's body but later naming him "**Man of the Year.**"



Spread of the Movement & Regional Participation

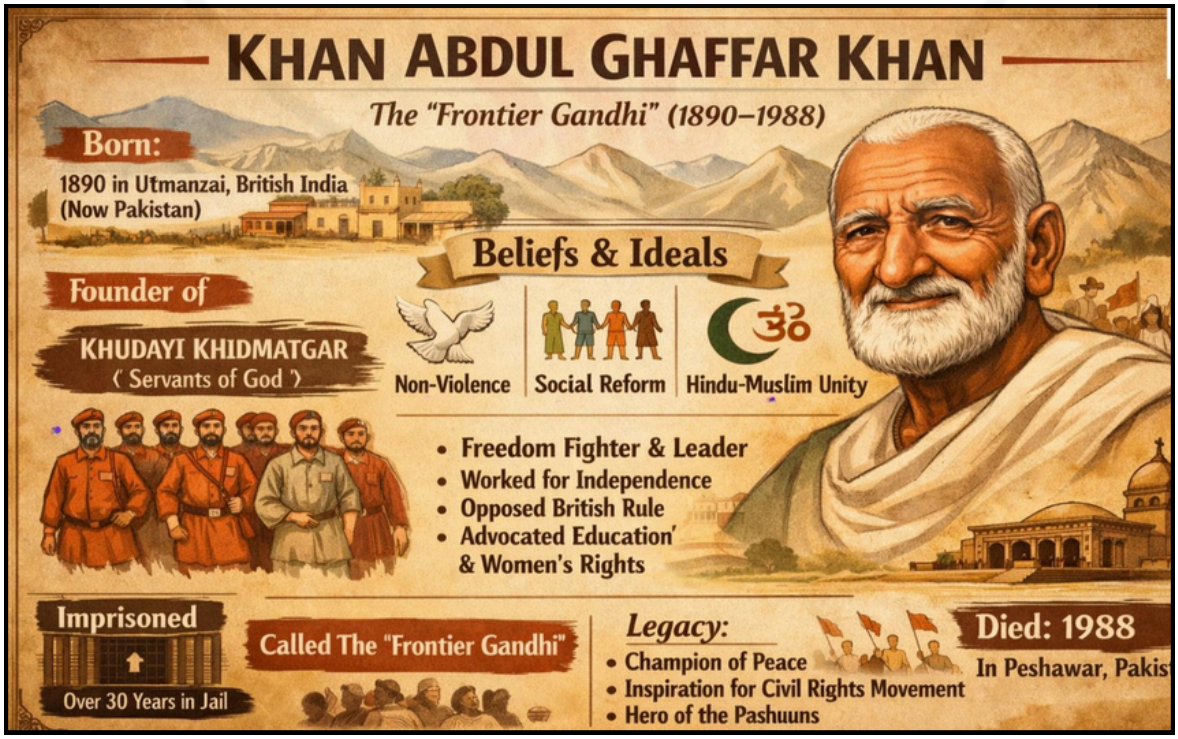
Dharasana Satyagraha

- **Plan:** Gandhi planned to raid the **Dharasana**.
- **Arrest**: Gandhi was arrested on May 4, 1930 (before the raid).
- **New Leadership**: After Gandhi's arrest, the raid was led by **Abbas Tyabji**. Following his arrest, it was led by **Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib**, and **Manilal (Gandhi's son)**.
- **Role of Women:**
  - **Sarojini Naidu** persuaded Gandhi to include women in the movement.
  - **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay** famously told Gandhi: **"Do not restrict this movement to men alone."**

Regional Leaders (Salt Marches)

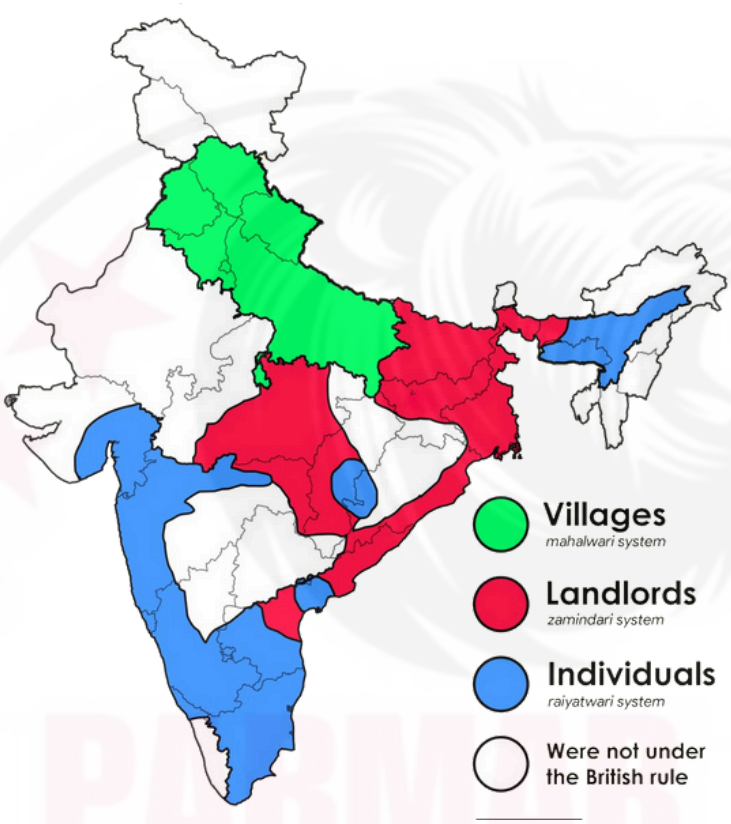
- **Tamil Nadu**: **C. Rajagopalachari** led a march from Trichinopoly to Vedaranyam.
- **Malabar (Kerala)**: **K. Kelappan.**
- **Odisha**: **Gopabandhu Choudhary.**
- **Bihar**: **Ambika Kant Sinha** (Salt law violated at Nakhas Pond).
- **Peshawar (NWFP)**: **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan** (Badshah Khan / Frontier Gandhi).
  - He launched the "**Red Shirt Movement**" (Lal Kurti Andolan).
  - His organization was called **Khudai Khidmatgar** (Servants of God).
- **Manipur & Nagaland**: **Rani Gaidinliu.**
  - She joined the fight against the British at age 13.
  - Led the Heraka movement and was imprisoned for 14 years (released after independence).





Forms of Mobilization

- **Ryotwari Areas:** Refusal to pay revenue.
- **Zamindari Areas:** Refusal to pay Chowkidari Tax (No-chowkidar tax campaign).
- **Central Provinces:** Violation of Forest Laws.
- **Assam (Cunningham Circular):** A circular issued by J.R. Cunningham forced students and parents to sign a pledge of "good behavior." Students protested against this.
- **Groups Organized:** Prabhat Pheri, Vanar Sena (boys), and Manjari Sena (girls).



Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931)

- The government faced pressure and initiated talks. This pact is also known as the Delhi Pact.
- **Date**: Signed on **March 5, 1931**.
- **Terms Accepted by Irwin:**
  - Release political prisoners not convicted of violence.
  - Return confiscated properties (if not yet sold to third parties).
  - Right to make salt for personal consumption in coastal villages.
- **Terms Rejected by Irwin:**
  - Public inquiry into police excesses.
  - Commutation of death sentence for Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru. (Gandhi asked for this, but Irwin refused).
- **Concessions by Gandhi:**
  - Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).
  - Participate in the Second Round Table Conference.

Karachi Session (1931)

- **Date:** March 29, 1931.
- **President:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- **Events:**
  - Gandhi was greeted with black flags by youth angry over the execution of Bhagat Singh (which happened days earlier on March 23).
  - The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was endorsed.
  - Purna Swaraj was reiterated and defined for the first time.
  - Two important resolutions were adopted: Fundamental Rights and National Economic Policy.

Round Table Conferences (RTC)

- Three RTCs were held in **London** to discuss the Simon Commission report and reforms.
- **1st RTC (Nov 1930 - Jan 1931):** Congress boycotted it.
- **2nd RTC (Sep 1931 - Dec 1931):**
  - Gandhi attended as the sole representative of Congress.
  - **Outcome**: Failed. Gandhi returned empty-handed because the British government refused to accept Congress's demands, specifically regarding the communal question.
- **3rd RTC (Nov 1932 - Dec 1932):** Congress did not participate.

Note: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar attended all three Round Table Conferences.



Resumption of CDM & Communal Award

- **Resumption:** After the failure of the 2nd RTC, Congress resumed CDM on December 29, 1931.
- **Repression:** Viceroy Willingdon refused to meet Gandhi. Gandhi was arrested on January 4, 1932.
- **Withdrawal:** The movement gradually lost momentum and was officially withdrawn by Gandhi in April 1934.
- **Communal Award (1932):** British PM Ramsay MacDonald announced separate electorates for the Depressed Classes (Dalits).

Poona Pact (1932)

Gandhi opposed the separate electorates for Depressed Classes, seeing it as a division of Hindu society.

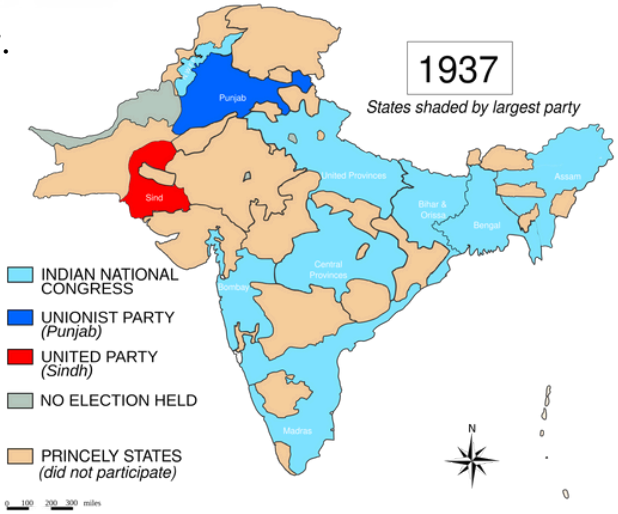
- **The Protest:** Gandhi announced a fast unto death while in Yerwada Central Jail (Pune).
- **The Agreement:** Signed on September 24, 1932, between B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi (Madan Mohan Malviya signed on Gandhi's behalf).
- **Key Provisions:**
  - **No Separate Electorates:** The idea of separate electorates for Depressed Classes was discarded.
  - **Reserved Seats Increased:** Seats reserved for Depressed Classes in provincial legislatures were increased (from 71 to 147).

Mahatma Gandhi founded the **Harijan Sevak Sangh** in 1932.



Government of India Act 1935 & 1937 Elections

- **GoI Act 1935:** Provided for provincial autonomy.
- **1937 Elections:** Held in 11 provinces.
- **Results:**
  - **Congress:** Won a majority in most provinces (**except** Punjab, Bengal, and Sindh). Formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces (later 8).
  - **Punjab:** Unionist Party.
  - **Bengal:** Krishak Praja Party + Muslim League coalition.
  - **Sindh:** United Party (Coalition).



Haripura & Tripuri Sessions (Ideological Split)

Haripura Session (1938)



- **Location:** Gujarat.
- **President:** Subhash Chandra Bose (elected).
- **Key Event:** The National Planning Committee (NPC) was established.
- **Chairman of NPC:** Jawaharlal Nehru.

Tripuri Session (1939)



- **Location:** Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
- **The Conflict:** Subhash Chandra Bose decided to contest for the presidency again. Gandhi supported Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
- **Result:** S.C. Bose won the election, defeating Gandhi's candidate.
- **Resignation:** Due to ideological differences and lack of cooperation from the Gandhi wing, Bose resigned from the Presidency of Congress.
- **Forward Bloc:** After resigning, Bose formed the All India Forward Bloc in 1939 as a faction within the Congress to consolidate leftist forces.



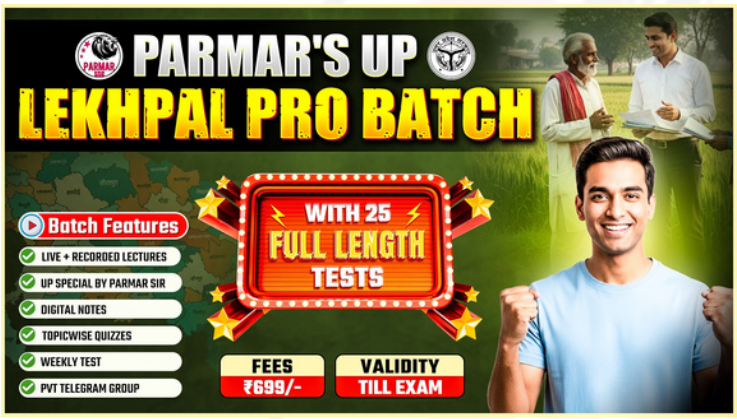


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