PARMAR SSC

Gandhian Era



Gandhian Era

Mahatma Gandhi: Introduction & Early Life



- **Full Name**: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
- **Birth**: 2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat.
- **Mother**: Putlibai Gandhi.
- **Father**: Karamchand Gandhi (Dewan of Porbandar).
- **Wife**: Kasturba Gandhi.
- **Education**:
  - He went to England (London) in 1888 to study Law.
  - He returned to India as a Barrister in 1891.
  - He started his legal practice in Bombay but was not very successful initially.

Gandhi's Work in South Africa (1893 - 1915)

- Gandhi went to South Africa in 1893 to handle a legal case for Dada Abdulla.
- **Pietermaritzburg Incident**:
  - While traveling from Durban to Pretoria, he was thrown out of a train at Pietermaritzburg station despite holding a valid first-class ticket, due to racial discrimination.
- **Key Contributions in South Africa**:
  - **Natal Indian Congress (1894)**: Established in Durban to fight against racial discrimination faced by Indians and South Africans.
  - **Transvaal British Indian Association (1903)**: Established in Johannesburg to voice the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal region.
  - **Indian Opinion (1903)**: He started this newspaper to voice grievances.
  - **Phoenix Farm/Settlement (1904)**: Established in Durban. (Influenced by John Ruskin's book 'Unto This Last') .
  - **Tolstoy Farm (1910)**: Established in Johannesburg. (Influenced by Leo Tolstoy) .
  - **Satyagraha**: His first use of Satyagraha was against the Asiatic Registration Act (which required Indians to carry fingerprint passes). He also campaigned against the non-recognition of Hindu marriages.
- **Other Works**:
  - **Ambulance Corps**: During the Boer Wars, he organized a volunteer corps of 1100 people to help the British, for which he received the '**Kaisar-i-Hind**' medal.

Return to India

- **Return Date**: 9th January 1915.

Note: This day is celebrated as **Pravasi Bharatiya Diwas** or **NRI Day**).

- **Political Guru**: Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

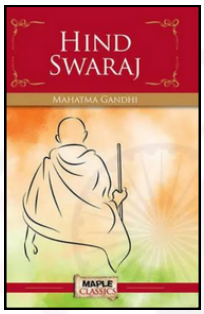
- **First Public Appearance:** At the inauguration of Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in 1916.
- **Ashrams:**
  - Founded **Kochrab Ashram** (1915) and later **Sabarmati Ashram** (1917).

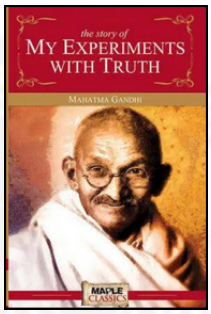


- BHU was founded by **Madan Mohan Malaviya** & Annie Besant.
- He also founded Hindu Mahasabha (1915).

Important Books:

- **Hind Swaraj (1909):** Also known as '**Indian Home Rule**'. In this, he wrote that **British rule in India** was a result of the cooperation extended by Indians.
- **The Story of My Experiments with Truth:** Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography.





Early Movements in India

Champaran Satyagraha (1917) - Bihar





- **Nature:** First Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Issue:** The Tinkathia System (3/20th system), where farmers were forced to cultivate Indigo on 3/20th part of their land.
- **Invitation:** Raj Kumar Shukla invited Gandhi to Champaran to witness the injustice.
- **Associates:** Rajendra Prasad, Mazhar-ul-Haq, J.B. Kripalani.
- **Result:** The Champaran Agrarian Act (1918) was passed, abolishing the Tinkathia system and suspending the illegal '**Abwab**' tax.



Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918) - Gujarat

- **Nature:** First Hunger Strike.
- **Issue:** Mill owners stopped the Plague Bonus, but workers demanded a 50% hike due to the rising cost of living. The owners offered only 20%.
- **Invitation:** Anusuya Sarabhai invited Gandhi to intervene.
- **Result:** The wage hike was settled at 35%.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918) - Gujarat



- **Nature:** First Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **Issue:** Peasants were unable to pay land tax due to crop failure, but the government insisted on collection.
- **Result:** Taxes for the current and next year were waived, confiscated properties were returned to farmers, and the increased revenue rate was reduced.

Government of India Act (1919)

- **Also Known As:** Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- **Montagu:** Secretary of State.
- **Chelmsford:** Viceroy.
- **Key Provisions:**

1. **Separate Electorate:** Extended to Anglo-Indians and Christians.
2. **Dyarchy at Provinces:** Provincial subjects were divided into two parts:
   - **Reserved Subjects:** Administered by the Governor + Executive Council (e.g., Land Revenue, Police, Finance).
   - **Transferred Subjects:** Administered by Ministers from the Legislative Council (e.g., Agriculture, Health, Education).
3. **Bicameralism:** Introduced Bicameral Legislature (two houses) at the Centre.

Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh (1919)



Rowlatt Act (1919)

- **Background:** Suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge).
- **Official Name:** Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919.
- **Provisions:** It allowed the British government to detain people without trial for up to 2 years.
- It was an extension of the Defence of India Act, 1915, a World War I time law, even though the World War I had already ended.
- **Gandhi's Reaction:** He called it the "Black Act". He organized the Rowlatt Satyagraha against it.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

- **Date:** 13th April 1919 (on Baisakhi).
- **Location:** Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.
- **Reason for Gathering:** To celebrate Baisakhi and protest the arrest of leaders Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal.
- **The Incident:** Brigadier General Reginald Dyer blocked the only exit and fired upon the unarmed crowd without warning.
- **Casualties:** Official records stated 379 deaths, but actual numbers were over 1000.

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:



- Rabindranath Tagore returned his "**Knighthood**" in protest.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned his title of "**Kaisar-i-Hind**", which he had received for his work during the Boer Wars in South Africa.
- **Hunter Commission (1919):**
  - It was set up to investigate the actions of Brigadier General Reginald Dyer.
  - **Members:** The commission included Britishers and 3 Indian members:
    1. Harilal Setalvad.
    2. Pt. Jagat Narayan.
    3. Sardar Sahibjada Sultan Ahmad.
- **Outcome:** The commission did not impose any penal action on Dyer. The British Parliament passed the Indemnity Act to protect him.
- **Support for Dyer:**
  - The British elites started a fund collection through the "Morning Post" in support of Dyer. Rudyard Kipling also contributed to this fund.
  - Arur Singh (a clergy in the Golden Temple) honoured Reginald Dyer by declaring him a "Sikh". This controversial act triggered the Gurudwara Reform Movement.
- **Revenge (1940):**
  - Udham Singh assassinated Michael O'Dwyer (who was the Lieutenant Governor of Punjab during the massacre and had supported Dyer's actions).
  - **Location:** Caxton Hall, London.
  - **Alias Used:** Udham Singh used the name "Ram Mohammed Singh Azad" to symbolize religious unity.
  - Udham Singh was hanged in 1940, but his remains were exhumed and repatriated to India in 1974, and cremated in his home village.

Khilafat Movement (1919)

- **Cause:** Following WWI, the British removed the Khalifa (Caliph) in Turkey from power, angering Muslims worldwide.
- **Committee:** All India Khilafat Committee was formed in Bombay in March 1919.
- **Leaders:** Ali Brothers (Maulana Ali & Shaukat Ali), Maulana Azad, Hasrat Mohani, Ajmal Khan.
- **Conference:** All India Khilafat Conference was held in Delhi (Nov 1919), presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- **Strategy:** Gandhi merged the **Khilafat Movement** with the **Non-Cooperation Movement** to ensure Hindu-Muslim unity.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

- **Launch Date:** 1st August 1920 (The same day Bal Gangadhar Tilak died).
- **Sessions:**
  - **Calcutta (Special Session, Sep 1920):** Movement approved.
  - **Nagpur (Annual Session, Dec 1920):** Endorsed.
- **Organization:** A **15-member Congress Working Committee (CWC)** was formed.
- **Opposition:** **Jinnah, Annie Besant, and B.C. Pal** left Congress due to ideological differences.
- **Tilak Swaraj Fund:** Established in 1921 to raise funds (**Target: Rs 1 Crore**).
- **Constructive Work:**
  - Boycott of British goods and institutions.
  - **Establishment of national institutions:** **Jamia Millia Islamia, Kashi Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapith.**

Local Struggles during NCM:

- **Awadh Kisan Movement (1920):** Led by Baba Ramchandra (Awadh Kisan Sabha).
- **Eka Movement (1921):** In Uttar Pradesh, led by Madari Pasi.
- **Mappila/Moplah Revolt (1921):** In Malabar (Kerala). Muslim peasants rose against Hindu feudal lords.
- Sikh Agitation: For the removal of corrupt Mahants from Gurudwaras.

End of the Movement & Political Vacuum

Chauri Chaura Incident (1922)

- **Date:** 4th Feb 1922.
- **Event:** A mob burnt a police station in Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur), killing 22 policemen.
- **Suspension (Bardoli Resolution):**
  - In Bardoli, the Congress Working Committee suspended the non-cooperation movement due to violence.
  - They decided to focus on constructive work from then onwards.
- **Political Vacuum:** This suspension led to a political vacuum within the Congress party, as leaders were divided on what to do next.
- **Consequence:** Gandhi was arrested in March 1922 and jailed (sentenced to 6 years).

Formation of Swaraj Party (1923)

- Following the suspension, Congress split into two groups:

1. **No Changers:**
   - **Leaders:** **Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, M.A. Ansari.**
   - **Ideology:** Continued Gandhi's constructive work (Khadi, Ashrams, school) and boycotted councils.

2. **Pro Changers (Swarajists):**
   - **Leaders:** C.R. Das (President), Motilal Nehru (Secretary), Ajmal Khan.
   - **Ideology:** "End or Mend" the councils. Wanted to enter legislative councils to oppose the British from within.
   - **Formation:** Formed the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party (Swaraj Party) in Jan 1923 (after the Gaya Session, Dec 1922).
   - **Achievement:** Successfully defeated the "**Public Safety Bill**" in 1928.

Belgaum Session (1924)

- **President:** Mahatma Gandhi.

Fact: This was the only Congress session presided over by Gandhi.

- **Outcome:** The session accepted the Swaraj Party back within the Congress fold.



Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das) is also known by the name of "**Deshbandhu**".
Death of C.R. Das: 1925



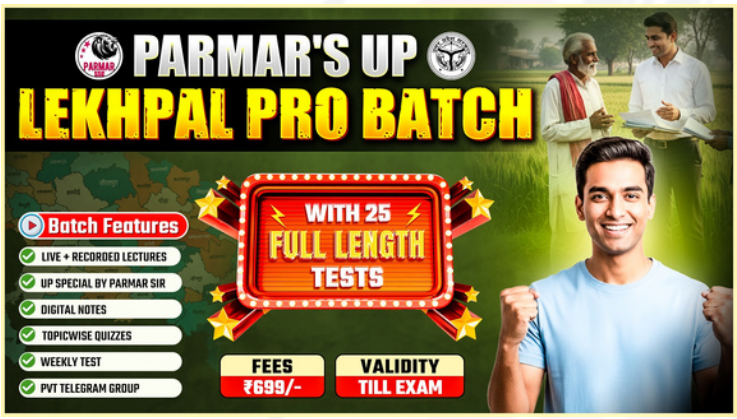


Join Now – Start Your Smart Preparation Today!

CLICK HERE

Join Now – Start Your Smart Preparation Today!

CLICK HERE





Join Now – Start Your Smart Preparation Today!

CLICK HERE

Join Now – Start Your Smart Preparation Today!

CLICK HERE





Now Listen Parmar ssc classes on SPOTIFY CLICK HERE