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B.A 3rd Year (History)

Paper-1

Objectives (For MCQs)

Series-3 (continued)

National Movement

Gandhian Era (1919-1947)

- Mahatma Gandhi(1869-1948)
- Full name **Mohan Das Karam chand Gandhi**
- Popularly known as **Bapu (Father of the nation)**.
- Born on **2nd oct 1869 at Porbandar /kathiyawar of Gujarat**
- He got the degree of Barister from London in 1891, set up practice first at Rajkot and then Bombay
- In 1893 he got an opportunity from an **Indain firm of Abdullah Bhai in South Africa**.
- On the way of journey, **Gandhi faced racial discrimination and he was de-board at Natal Station**.
- He protested against the discriminating treatment of Indians by white in south Africa
- He founded '**Natal Indian congress**' and protested against the "Asiatic Act, Transvaal immigration Act"
- Started non- violent "**Civil Disobedience Movement**" in Africa

- In 1914, South African Government repealed most of the obnoxious Act against the Indian
- Gandhi returned India in 1915 by getting unbound success and called as “**Mahatma**”
- Gandhi watched Indian politics and atrocities of British government closely and
- he first started his political agitation against British from Champaran in 1917 that is called “**Champaran satyagraha**”. Here the peasants were forced to grow Indigo or neil for dying clothes that was need of British factories
- Mahatma was firstly called by Rajkumar shukla in 1916 to see the matter and help the peasants of champaran
- Gandhi reached champaran in 1917 along with Rajandra parasad and Mazharul Haque and forced the govt. to repeal the injustice act
- Gandhi got first victory by repealing the act and free the peasants from growing indigo through his great weapon non- violence and truth .
- The second effort of Mahatma was at **khera** (Gujarat) Peasants in 1918 and he got success
- **Vallab Bhai patel** meet Gandhi at khera and become a companion(sathi)
- **Ahmadabad Mill Owner** event in 1918,the mill owner accept the bonus 80 percent for plague but at the time of payment only 20 percent was offered. So by the call of AnasiyaBen Sarabhai and her brother Ansala Sarabhai,Gandhi reached and solved the problem
- After these three successful events,
- Gandhi fully entered into politics of India
- Gandhi **political Guru was Gopalkrishna Gokhle**

- The event of **Rowlatt Act** 1919. By this Act any one can be tried or imprisoned without telling his crime.
- The leader **Dr. Satpal and Dr. Saifuddin Kichlu** was arrested. This events enraged Indians and a strong protest organized against the Act
- **A huge gathering near about 20000 people gathered a place Jalianawala Bagh of Amritsar on 13th April 1919 to protest the arrest and the Rowlatt Act. But British General Dyer and his Army unit started firing on unarmed people and a number of casualties happen**
- Gandhi was arrested but soon released and Gandhi started a strong agitation against British on the principle **of Non-Violence and Satyagraha**
- **Khilafat Movement** was organised to counter the victorious Allied Power steps in the World War I of 1918 who became harsh against Turkey. The two steps taken by Allied power 1. Division of Ottoman Turkey and 2. damage the prestige or can say end of Kaliphhood as the Muslim world has strong belief after prophet Muhammad and recognise Turkey ruler as Khalifa and
- a Khilafat committee was organized, Dr. M. A. Ansari from khilafat side and was supported by Hakim Ajmal Khan of congress. This event brings close the organisation as happened in Lucknow session of 1916 to fought against British by great Hindu-Muslim unity
- **All India Khilafat conference held at Delhi in 1919. Mahatma was elected as president and supported by B. G. Tilak**
- Now common agenda of congress and Khilafat committee to fight against Britishers and in **June 1920 in Allahabad, Khilafat committee take a decision to commence Non-cooperation Movement**

- The policy of **Non-violent cooperation against the unjust government was taken by Mahatma Gandhi on 1st Aug. 1920 in Nagpur Session**
- During the **Non-cooperation Movement** course of action the main event was a) surrender of titles and honorary offices and with this effect Mahatma Gandhi surrender “Kaisre-Hind” title b)boycott of Govt.school and colleges c)boycott of British courts d)resign from the civil services e)boycott of foreign goods and in other side the Indians have to a) establish national school and colleges b)use the Swadeshi goods and c) Solved the disputes by mutual understanding etc.
- In **1921 a mobs agitation happened against British at Chauri Chaura of Gorakhpur (U.P) where a police station was burnt and 22 police officials were burnt alive**
- Gandhi shocked by this violent event and suspended **Non-Cooperation Movement on Feb 1922 and called it ‘Himalayan Blunder’ and also said ‘Swaraj is stunk in his nostrils’**
- By this suspension of Non- cooperation Gandhi Movement **S.C Bose, J.L Nehru, LalaLajpatRai, MotiLal Nehru and C.R Das all criticizes**
- **Soon Gandhi was arrested on 10th March 1922 and sedition charge levelled and imprisoned for 6years**
- During his period congress came in crisis and a new group of **Swarajist** came into existence .
- Dis-satisfied with the Gandhi’s withdrawal of Non-cooperation Movement due to the chauri chaura event, **C.R Das, Moti Lal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai founded the “swraj party” in 1923**
- Sawrajist advocated the programme of council entry and

- Sawrajist fought election in 1923 and got absolute majority in Bengal and central provinces.
- To judge the functioning of **“Government of India act 1919”**
British Government announced the appointment of Simon commission in 1927
- No Indian members in this commission was included and that’s why this commission was opposed at every corner of India especially Lala Lajpat Rai opposes strongly and was severely wounded by Britishers and after some time he died on 17 Nov, 1928
- The all party conference held in 1918 and made a committee presided over by Moti Lal Nehru to draft a constitution
- The committee prepared a draft called **“Nehru report”** demanding the responsible government
- In **“Lahore session”** under Jawaharlal Nehru on 29-31 December, 1929 the congress adopted the resolution of **“Complete independence”** and Nehru hosted the tri- colour flag of India independence **on first January 1930 at the bank of Ravi river .**