

Indian National Movement : Second Phase (1915-1935)

■ Gandhian Era of Indian National Movement

➤ Gandhi's Activism in South Africa ✓

- I. The first twenty years that Gandhiji spent in South Africa had a decisive influence on his later life. His political ideologies, his greatest contribution to Indian politics, took shape in South Africa.
- II. The Indian Opinion * was a **newspaper** established by Indian independence leader **Mahatma Gandhi**. The publication was an important tool for the political movement led by Gandhi and the Natal Indian Congress to fight **racial** **discrimination** and again civil rights for the Indian community and the native Africans in South Africa. Starting in 1903 it continued its publication until **1961.**

Satyagraha/Campaign of Gandhiji in South Africa

- **Satyagraha against Registration Certificate** New legislation made it mandatory to carry registration certificates for Indians. Indians under Gandhiji's leadership started Satyagraha against this discriminatory practice.
- **Campaign against Restrictions on Indian Migration** New legislation imposed restrictions to migration, Indians defied by crossing over from one province to other.
- **Campaign against Poll Tax and Invalidation of Indian Marriages** A poll tax of 3 Pounds was imposed on all ex-indentured Indians, abolished of poll tax and demanded for invalidation of Indian marriages.

Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in India

- When he landed on **January 9, 1915**, at the **Apollo Bunder in Bombay**.
- Gandhiji returned to India in 1915. During his starting days, he spent his time at the **Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad**.
- At this time, Gandhiji sought guidance **from Gopal Krishna Gokhale** in assuming his political stance. It was Gokhale's advice to Gandhiji that he should first study in detail the socio-political scenario prevalent in the country and then act accordingly.

Champaran Satyagraha, 1917

- It was the **first Civil Disobedience** Movement in India.
- Gandhiji was invited by **Rajkumar Shukla** to listen to farmers facing problems with indigo plantations.
- Peasants were forced to grow **indigo on 3/20th part** of the land, which was known as the **Tinkathia System**.
- **The Tinkathia System was abolished and 25%** of the compensation was provided
- Other leaders related to this movement were **Rajendra Prasad**, **Mazhar-ul-Haq**, **Mahadeo Desai**, **Narhari Parekh**, **JB Kripalani** etc.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike, 1918

- It was the first hunger strike in the Indian National Movement by Gandhiji.
- Dispute between cotton mill owners and workers over the issue of discontinuation of plague bonus.
- Workers were demanding a raise of 50% in wages. Gandhiji demanded for a 35% hike and took a fast unto death.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who invited Gandhiji to fight for these mill workers.

Kheda Satyagraha, 1918

- It was the first Non-Cooperation movement by Gandhiji.
- In Kheda district of Gujarat crops had failed but the administration was still hell bent on retrieving the taxes.
- Though there was a remission clause in case of failure of produce, British administrators didn't give remission.
- Leaders associated with Kheda Satyagraha were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Narhari Parekh.

Rowlatt Act, 1919

- The Act was officially called the **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act**.
- It recommended imprisonment of activists without trial for two years. Gandhiji called for a mass protest at all India levels

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

1. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (also known as the Amritsar Massacre), took place on **13th April, 1919**.
2. Troops of the British Indian Army under the command of Acting **Brig-Gen Reginald Dyer** fired rifles into a crowd of people who had gathered in Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar and Punjab.
3. The civilians had assembled for a peaceful protest to condemn the arrest and deportation of two national leaders, **Satya Pal and Saifuddin Kitchlew**.
4. This incident shocked **Rabindranath Tagore (First Asian Nobel Laureate)** to such an extent that he stated whilst returning his **'Knighthood'** and said "such mass murderers aren't worthy of giving any title to anyone".
5. **Gandhiji** also surrendered his title **'Kaiser-e-Hind'** bestowed upon him by the British.

Khilafat Movement, 1919

- In 1919, a Khilafat Committee was formed under the leadership of Ali brothers (Shaukat and Muhammad), Maulana, Ajmal Khan. Gandhiji headed the All India Khilafat Committee.

Congress Nagpur Session, 1920

- In this session, the Non-Cooperation Movement was endorsed. Attainment of Swaraj through peaceful and legitimate means, thus commitment for extra constitutional mass struggle was made.

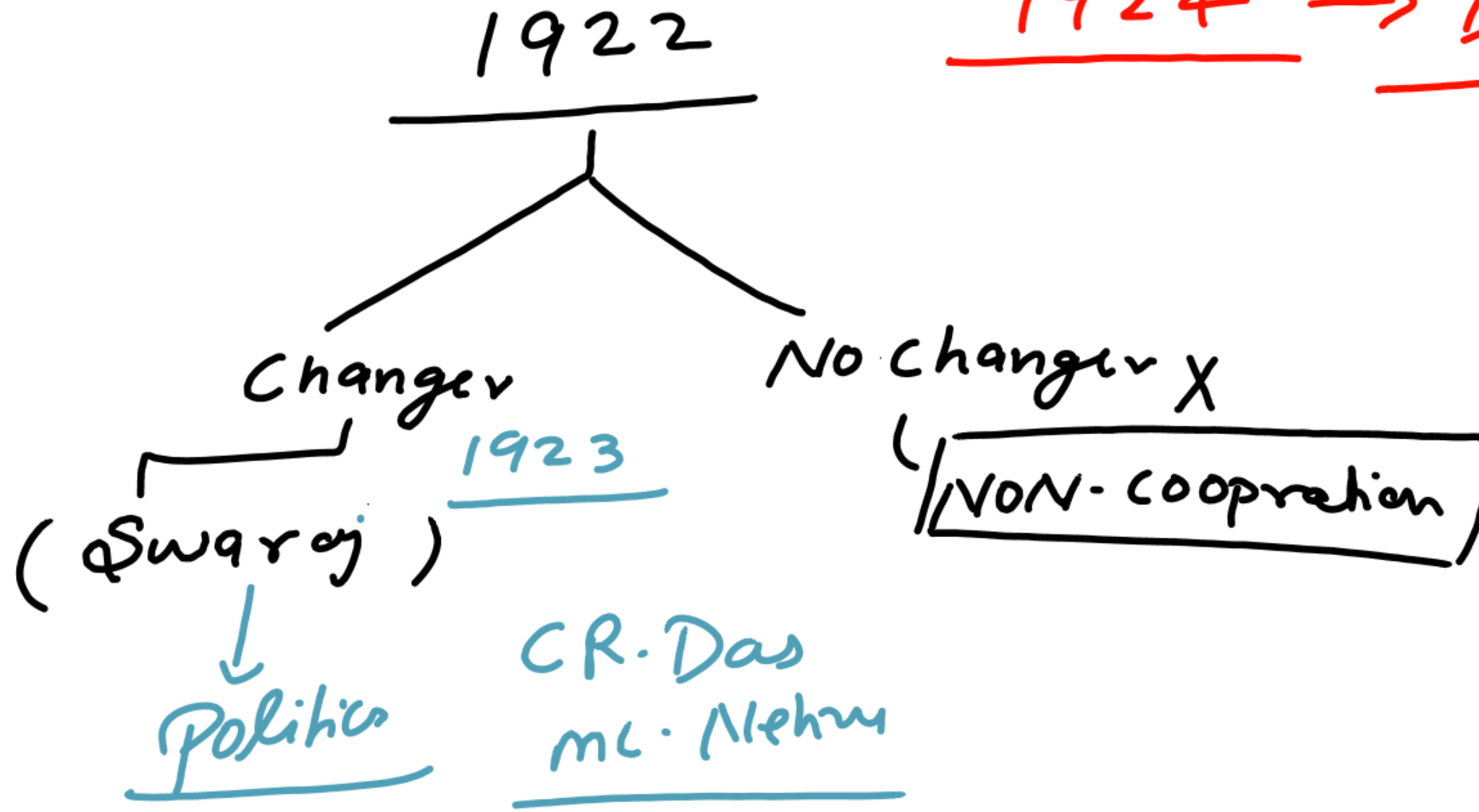
Chauri-Chaura Incident, 1922

- This happened on 5th February, 1922. Violent mob set fire to a police station killing 22 policemen during a clash between the police and protesters of the movement.

BR vs Dftaman X
Caliph (Khalifa)

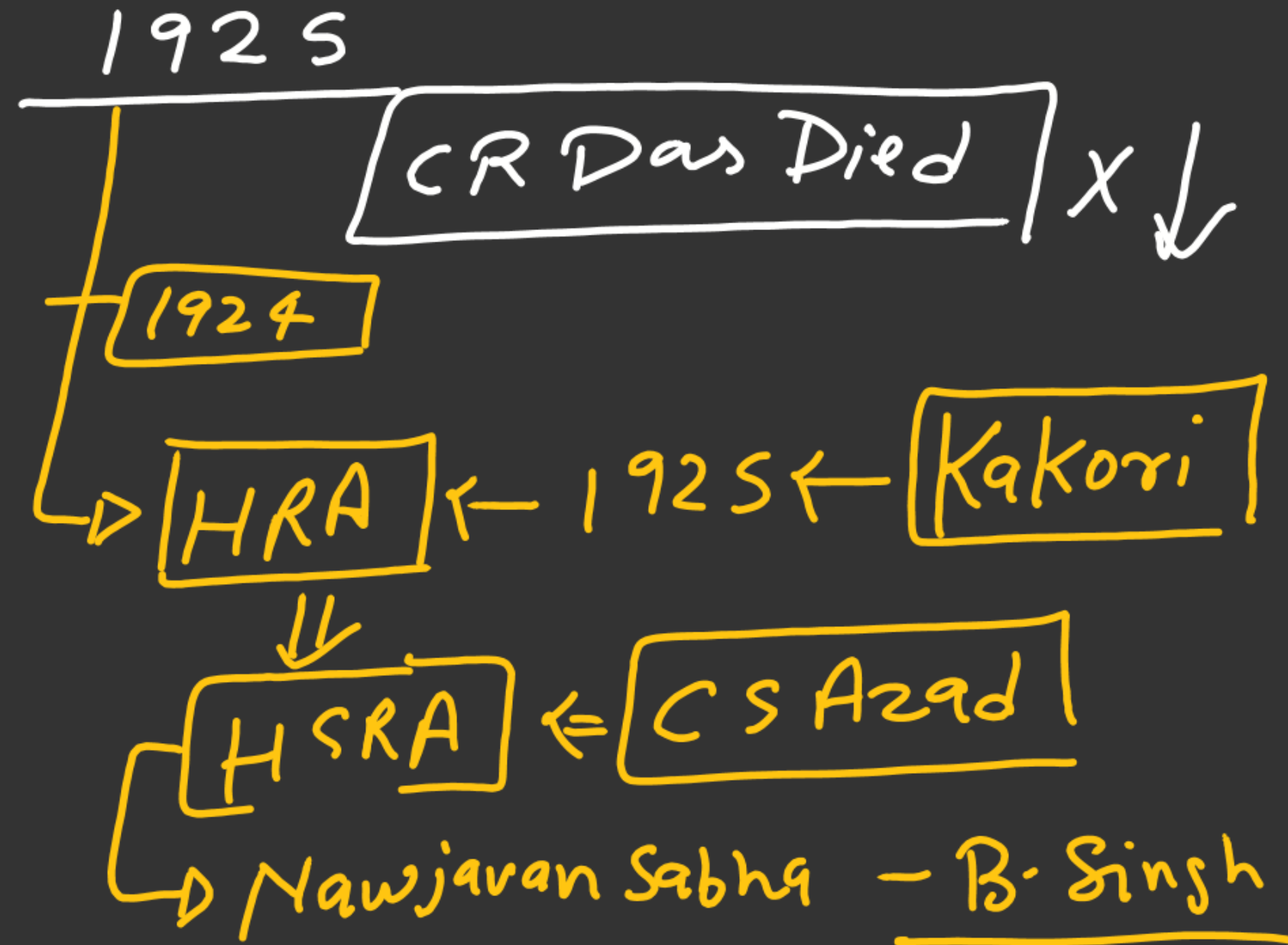
Congress working committee in 1922 at the Bardoli Session

- passed a resolution to stop the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Most of the leaders like CR Das, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru were not in favour of stopping the movement. X
- They were surprised by the decision to stop it.
- In March, 1922, Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced to jail for 6 years.
- One section led by CR Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted to end the boycott of legislative councils, and demanded entry into councils. These groups were called Swarajists — 1923
- Other sections led by C Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and MA Ansari came to be known as 'No-Changers'.



1924 → Belgaon

LPR ← MK Gandhi



1925-1945

1927

Simon

M.L. Nehru
1928

14 Point
Jirha
1929

1928

Anti Simon

Bukhdev
Rajbhum

Lathi
Charged

Lajpat Rai

B Singh

Ajit Singh

