Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement

**The Non-Cooperation Movement-[1920-1921**]

**Causes-**

1. The Khilafat Movement 2.The Rowlatt Act 3.The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

**The Khilafat Movement-Cause-**Turkey was defeated in the I World War and the Ottaman Empire was divided. The Sultan of Turkey who was the Khalif was deprived of his authority. As the Khalif was the religious head of the Muslims, many movements started all over the world to protest this. In India this movement was started by the **Ali brothers [Mohammed & Shaukat Ali].** The Congress decided to support this as Gandhiji felt that it would lead to Hindu-Muslim unity

**Rowlatt Act provisions-[1919**]Arrest any person without a warrant/In –camera trial/Restrictions on the movement of people /Suspension of the Habeas Corpus right

**The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre**-

A peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on April, 13 1919 to protest against the arrest of leaders The place had only one exit which was closed by General Dyer and his troops./The troops fired till their ammunition was exhausted killing about a thousand people and this massacre became a cause for the Non-Cooperation Movement.

**Programmes & Activities-**

**Boycott**- Surrendered titles given by the British Government/Boycott of schools and colleges/Boycott of foreign goods/**Swadeshi**- Popularise Khadi/establish national schools/remove untouchability

**Activities**-Congress boycotted legislative elections/foreign cloth was burnt in public places/lawyers like Motilal Nehru and C.R Das left their legal practice

**Suspension of the movement-{The Chauri Chaura incident**}

At a village called Chauri Chaura in Gorakhpur,UP, many peasants marched to the police station to protest against the police officer who had beaten up the volunteers picketing a liquor shop/ The police fired at the crowd/The angry demonstrators burnt down the police station with all the 22 policemen in it./This violent act shocked Gandhiji and he withdrew the movement.

**Impact of the Non Cooperation movement-**

National Movement became a mass movement/gave a lot of confidence to the Indians to challenge the British/congress became a revolutionary organization/merging this movement with the Khilafat movement led to Hindu Muslim Unity/ Many industries were set up/helped promote social reforms for removal of untouchability/spread nationalism all over the country/popularised the swaraj cult /people realised the importance of passive resistance/fostered a spirit of sacrifice **[10 points]**

**The Civil Disobedience Movement**

**Causes or Circumstances leading to the Civil Disobedience Movement**-

1. The Simon Commission
2. Declaration of Purna Swaraj at Lahore Session of 1929

**The Simon Commission[1927]-**

**Objective:**It was appointed to review the political situation in India and bring about administrative changes .

It had to investigate the need for further constitutional reforms.

**Reason for Congress boycott**-There **was no Indian membership**./It was an ‘**all –white commission’** with 7 British MP’s./It was a deliberate attempt to insult Indians.

**Lahore Session:Demand for Complete Independence{Poorna Swaraj**

Jawaharlal Nehru passed the resolution of **Poorna Swaraj in the Lahore Session of the Congress** and declared that complete Independence would now be the Congress objective.

**The Dandi March**

The Civil Disobedience Movement began with the Dandi March ./Gandhiji violated the salt laws by picking up the salt left behind by the waves./He chose to make salt because the salt tax affected all the sections of the society.

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**Reasons for suspension and renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement**-

**Suspension**- As the movement spread the British government was alarmed and ready to compromise/the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed/As per the pact Gandhiji agreed to suspend the movement.

**Renewal-** Everyone in the Second Round Table Conference was interested in their narrow objectives /Gandhiji demanded complete independence and this demand was refused/ Second Round Table Conference was a failure/Gandhiji’s demand for an interview with the Viceroy Lord Wellington was refused/He decided to renew the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**The Round Table Conferences**

The First Round Table Conference-[1930-31]The Congress boycotted this because it was unhappy with the report of the Simon Commission.The British realised that it was futile to hold the conference without the Congress.So they started negotiations with Gandhiand this resulted in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

**Provisions of the Gandhi –Irwin Pact**-

**The British Government agreed to**-

Withdraw all ordinances and end prosecutions/release all political prisoners, except those guilt of violence /permit peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops/restore the confiscated properties of satyagrahis/permit the free collection of salt by persons near seacoast

The Congress agreed to-

Suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement/participate in the Second Round Table Conference/not to press for investigation into police atrocities.

**The Second Round Table Conference-[1931]**

According to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact,Gandhi went to England to attend the conference/he was the sole representative of the Congress/he demanded a responsible government and independence/the matter relating separate electorates could not be decided/the British did not accept any of his demands/he returned empty-handed/he returned and launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Importance or Impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement-**

Created patriotic feelings/widened the base of freedom struggle/made people understand the significance of non-violence/there was improvement in the status of the depressed classes/women became part of the movement/new methods of propoganda like Prabhat Pheris were used /Congress took part in Legislative elections.

**The Quit India Movement**

**Causes**

1. Failure of the Cripps Mission

2. Japanese Threat

**1.Failure of the Cripps Mission**-With the Japanese Army rapidly advancing towards India, It became necessary for the British to break the political deadlock in India. So the Cripps Mission arrived in India.

**2. Japanese threat**-The Japanese army had attacked Burma and was marching towards Assam. Gandhiji felt that the presence of the British was an invitation to Japan to invade India. The leaders were anxious to save their country from the invasion and thus called for complete Independence.

**The Resolution**

In 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wadhra and adopted the Quit India Resolution. The resolution stated ‘*British rule in India must end immediately’*.

**Impact**-

1. It demonstrated the depth of Nationalist feelings
2. It showed the great capacity of the people for struggle and sacrifice
3. It was clear to the British that they could not rule against the wishes of the people.
4. It was a mass uprising and involved the people from all the parts of India

**Subash Chandra Bose and the INA**

Formation of the Forward Bloc

After Bose quit the Congress he laid the foundation of a new party to bring the entire left wing under one banner. This party was known as the Forward Bloc. {1939}

Objectives-

Immediate objective-

**To liberate India with the support of workers ,peasants, youth and other organisations.**

After attaining independence, Forward Bloc would work for the establishment of a Socialist State through:

 Reorganisation of agriculture and industry on socialist lines

 Abolition of the Zamindari System

 Introduction of a new monetary and credit system

**Achievements of Bose-**

• Formed the Forward Bloc

• Supreme Commander of the INA

• Gave the slogan ‘Give me blood, I shall get you freedom’

• Gave the slogans, ‘Jai Hind’ and ‘Delhi Chalo’

• Declared war on the allies

• Announced the formation of the Provisional Government of India

• Set an inspiring example to the people

• Was the President of the Congress twice

• Believed in militant action

**Objectives of INA-**

1. To organize an armed revolution to fight the British with modern arms.

2. To organize a provisional government of Free India in order to mobilise all forces effectively,

3. Total mobilization of Indian man-power and money for a total was.

4. The motto of INA was ‘unity,faith ,sacrifice’

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**Partition of India**

**The Mountbatten Plan**

Lord Mountbatten had been sent to India to restore peace between the Congress and the League and to transfer the power. He realized that it was not possible to break the deadlock and that the Cabinet Mission Plan was unworkable. He decided that Partition was inevitable and wanted to transfer power without any delay.

**Main clauses of the Plan**

1. The country would be partitioned into two dominions, India & Pakistan.

2. The two dominions could decide what relations they would have with each other and with the British Commonwealth.

3. A Boundary Commission would be created to settle the boundaries of the dominions if there was partition.

4. The Princely states could join either of the dominions or remain independent.

5. Bengal and Punjab would be partitioned if the Legislative Assemblies of the two places agreed to it.

6. The Legislative Assembly of Sindh was to take its own decision at a special meeting.

7. A plebiscite was to decide whether NWFP would join India or Pakistan.

8. The existing Constituent Assembly would frame a Constitution which would not apply to Pakistan.

9. The transfer of power would take place not in June 1948 but on August 15 1947

**Acceptance of the plan by the Congress**

 The League though not fully satisfied, accepted the Plan.

 The Congress accepted the Plan for the following reasons-

1. It was the only solution to the communal problem of India

2. The experience of working with the League in the Interim Government had convinced the Congress that it is impossible to have a joint administration. The League had joined the Government to obstruct and not to cooperate.

3. The only alternative to partition was a weak Centre. A smaller India with a strong authority was better than a bigger State with a weak Centre.

4. Any further continuation of British rule would mean a greater calamity for India.

5. Any further delay in transfer of power could lead to a Civil War

6. Partition would rid the Constitution of separate electorates and other undemocratic procedures.

**The Indian Independence Act-1947**{**Study ALL the clauses from the text book}**

**Study only the headings . Princely states study in detail**