

STD :4

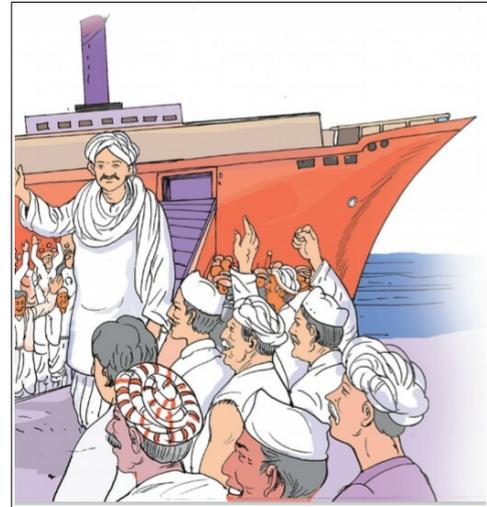
Unit -3 The Road to Independence



1. When did Gandhiji come back to India from South Africa ?

On 9th January 1915 at Appolo Banther harbour ,Bombay.

Pravasi Day - January 9 is observed as Pravasi Day In commemoration of the arrival of Gandhiji from South Africa.



3. Who was ruling India when Gandhiji returned from South Africa ?

The British

4. What was the condition of India during the British rule?

- ◆ British forced Indians to obey all British rules . They threatened and killed our people.
- ◆ They increased taxes and new taxes were introduced .
- ◆ They did not allow students to sing patriotic songs or do activities showing respect for the country.
- ◆ Peasants lived in misery
- ◆ Artisans and weavers were starving.
- ◆ An editor was hanged on a roadside tree for publishing patriotic song

5. How did Gandhiji react to the cruelties of the British ?

Gandhiji exhorted people to stand united against the harassment and injustice of British rulers. He advised Indians not to face the British with weapons but by truth and ahimsa.

6. What was the reason behind the public support of Gandhiji ?

Gandhiji's simple way of life , and pleasing speech capture the minds of ordinary people. Gandhiji devised new means of protests like non-violence and satyagraha for the fight against the British .



7. What is meant by satyagraha?

Satyagraha means holding on to truth . Never accept anything evil, oppose it . Never give up non-violence while opposing.

The first struggle for peasants

Read the portion of page 31 of the text book

The Champaran satyagraha , The Kheda satyagraha , The Ahmedabad textile mill strike were the movements that Gandhiji held against the exploitation of the peasants by the British .

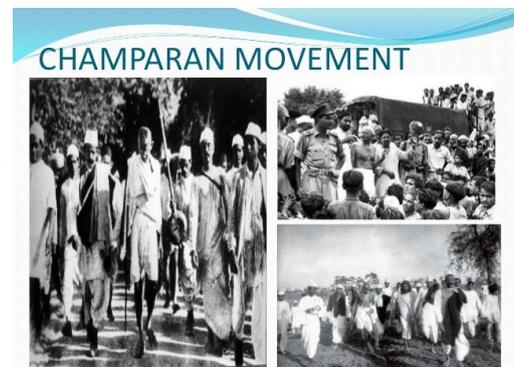
1. The Champaran satyagraha (1917)

Gandhiji's first satyagraha experiment in India.

The peasants(farmers) of Champaran village in Bihar were forced to cultivate indigo and sell it at a rate fixed by British land owners

The British levied heavy taxes from the peasants. So after each harvest the debt of the farmers increased. So they were in great

misery. Then Gandhiji led a Satyagraha struggle against the British and set the peasants free from misery.

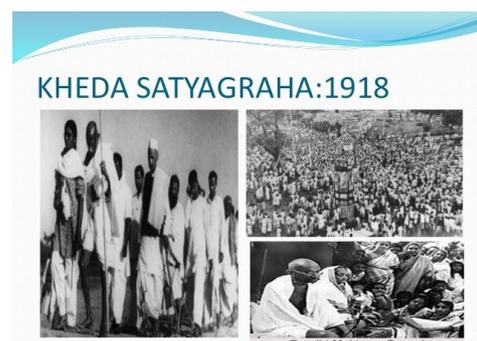


2. The Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

18 February - 5 June, 1918

The Kheda Satyagraha of 1918 took place in the Kheda district of Gujarat.

It was the second Satyagraha movement after Champaran Satyagraha.



This was held in order to reduce the taxes when the yield (വരുമാനം) were low. As a result the taxes were reduced.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the right hand of Gandhiji in Kheda satyagraha .



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel



3. Ahmedabad textile mill strike (1918).

In February March 1918, there was a situation of conflict between the Gujarat Mill owners and workers on the question of Plague Bonus.



In March 1918, under the leadership of Gandhi, there was a strike in the cotton mills for raising wages of workers.

Gandhiji used **Satyagraha** and **hunger strike** for the first time in this .The strike was successful. The wages were increased.

GUJARAT



Kheda



Ahmedabad

Rowlatt Act (1919)

These bills came to be known as "Black Bills" (Black Acts) It gave the British the following powers.

- ◆ **To imprison any Indian without trial for up to 2 years.**
- ◆ **The government suppressed the protest against this Act. They arrested Gandhiji.**

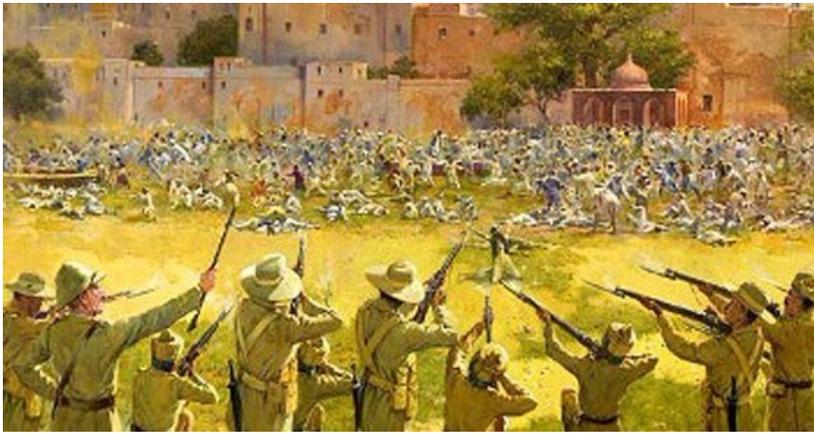
The Jallianwalabagh massacre. (13th April 1919)



The Jallianwalah Bagh incident, was a massacre (കൂട്ടക്കൊല) that happened in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in the Punjab on 13th April 1919.

Jallianwalabagh was a big open ground surrounded by huge buildings, with only one entrance. A meeting was going on to protest against the injustice of the British.(The Rowlatt Act.)

General Dwyer ordered the military to open fire on the unarmed Indians. The frightened people ran around for life. Hundreds of people died in the firing and in the rush and many people were wounded.

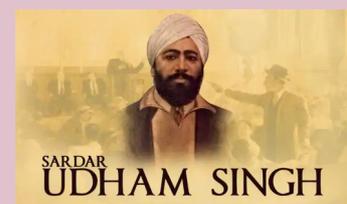


General Dwyer

Udham Singh

Udham Singh is a well-known figure of the Indian independence movement. Udham Singh and his friends from the orphanage were serving water to the crowd in Jallianwalabagh meeting ground thus he witnessed the the Jallian walabagh massacre.

21 years after the massacre he reached England in 1940 and shot to death Michael o' Dwyer , who was responsible for the massacre. He was hanged to death by the British.

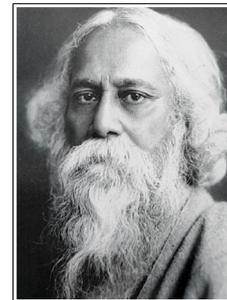




Rabindranath Tagore gave up 'Sir' title and Mahatma Gandhi gave up the title of Kaiser-i-Hind in protest against the Jallianwalabagh incident.



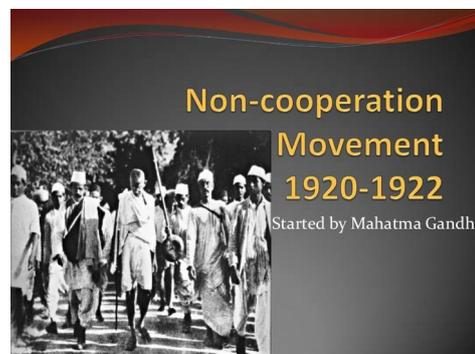
Kaiser-i-Hind



Tagore

Non-cooperation Movement. 1920

Gandhiji called for a country wide strike after the Jallianwalabagh incident. It was decided not to cooperate with the British Government at any level.



- ◆ **What were the demands of the Non-cooperation Movement?**
 - Boycott foreign goods
 - Promote Khadi .Encourage spinning and weaving.
 - Avoid liquor.
 - Propagate the Hindi language

The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn because of the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922.

Struggles in Kerala too.

Gandhiji visited Kerala as part of Non cooperation Movement. He reached kozhikode on 18th August 1920. His arrival gave strength and vigour to the Movement in Kerala.



Mahatma Gandhi's first visit to Kerala turns 100 years in 18th August 2020.



Gandhiji visited Kerala 5 times.

Year	Incidents
1920 August 18	As part of the Non-cooperation Movement Gandhiji and Shaukat Ali(Khilafath Movement leader) visited Kerala.
1925 March 8	His mission of visit was Vaikom Satyagraha , aiming to open the ways to temple to all Hindus.Gandhiji visited Sree Narayana Guru at Sivagiri Ashram
1927 October 9	for protesting against untouchability.Poet Vallathol Narayana Menon visited him at Thrissur
1934 January 10	For raising funds for the downtrodden.
1937 January 12	Related to Temple Entry proclamation.

Salt- A weapon of struggle. (1930 march 12)

The Salt March, also known as the **Salt Satyagraha, Dandi March and the Dandi Satyagraha**

The British levied taxes on salt which Indians prepared on their own seashore. According to this law those who did not pay taxes could be even imprisoned. Gandhiji warned a mass violation against



this law and started Salt Satyagraha. He decided to use 'salt' as a weapon.

Dandi March.

It took place in 12th March 1930. Gandhiji and his followers walked a long distance from Sabarmati to the shores of Dandi. They reached Dandi on 5th April .On 6th April Gandhiji took a handful of salt and violated the salt law.



During Dandi March

The violation of salt law marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the country.



Salt Satyagraha in Kerala.

Uliyath Kadavu at Payyanur in Kannur was the venue for the violation of salt law in Kerala .

K. Kelappan led this protest in Kerala. Later he came to be known as '**Kerala Gandhi**'. The patriotic song like '**Varika varika sahajare ...**' written by **Amshi Narayana pillai** gave more inspiration to the Satyagrahis.



Write the names of Freedom fighters of Kerala.

K.Kelappan, T.K. Madhavan, Mohammed Abdu Rahman , K. P. Kesava Menon, A. K. Gopalan, Akkamma Cherian, Kutty Malu Amma etc., were the main leaders who led the freedom struggle in Kerala.

Identify other similar protest in Kerala related to the freedom struggle.

Struggles	year	Special features
Malabar Rebellion Mappila Riots	1921	Struggle of muslim peasants of malabar. It was against land tax sytem.
Vaikom satyagraham	1924-25	It was against untouchability and caste discrimination in Hindu society of Kerala. It aimed at securing freedom to all sections of society to pass through the public roads leading to the Sri Mahadeva Temple,at Vaikom in Kottayam.
Pazhassi Revolt	1793 – 1797.	It was against the wrong taxation system for pepper by British. Pazhassi Raja (<i>Kerala Simham</i> (<i>Lion of Kerala</i>)) led the revolt



Quit India Movement (1942 August 9)

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** presented the Quit India Resolution at the congress session held in **Mumbai**.
- Quit India means '**leave India**'.
- The Quit India movement was the most important public revolt against British rule.
- Gandhiji exhorted the people to '**Do or Die.**'
- The heroine of Quit India Movement was **Aruna Asif Ali**.