

CHAPTER - 6

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

(A) Earlier Measures – Organization.

In earlier chapter you have learnt that Britishers tried to suppress the revolt of 1857. After this revolution new era was established in Indian society. After the revolution of 1857 people realised that due to this revolution the economic, political and social aspects were making people closer to each other. They also knew that the people should be awakened; Political Consciousness has to be established in them so that, goals could be achieved. Therefore it was necessary to improve the feeling of equality and fraternity.

Fraternity is defined as the feeling of national integration, love for the country and pride for cultural historical customs collectively.

As you already know that Indian National movement was mainly a struggle against foreign reign. Due to the situations created by the British rulers, the Indian society developed the feeling of National Integration. Do you know what these situations were?

Situations :-

- (1) To remove hatred, feeling of casteism, Social malice and inequality.
- (2) Unification of the entire Nation in a political structure.
- (3) To establish postal and teleservices.
- (4) To spread the usage of English language.

Why did Britishers spread the usage of English language? Due to partial Economic Policies of Britishers rise of fraternity took place in India.

You have learned that in 18th century Industrial revolution took place in England. English rulers used to sell their products world wide. For their industries they needed cheap raw materials and to sell the products they needed a market. Therefore the policies of agriculture, industries, business, etc were framed according to English interests. Thus they exploited Indian Economy from every dimension. This policy was strongly rejected by the leaders of agitation and was known as economic fraternity. Indians came to know about the western culture and literature along with different incidences that took place in the world. This caused political awakening among them. Now Indian society could understand that backwardness in India was due to the economic policies of the British rulers. Due to which peasants, craftsmen and manufacturers

were ruined. Since that period new educated middle class arose in Indian Society. In that lawyer, teachers, government employees, businessman etc. were included. This society was aware of modern education and was influenced by it. It acquired the constitutional democracy, like modern ideas and accepted the constitutional ideas whole-heartedly. British rulers were prone to racism and low pay was given to Indians which created anger in them. They created awareness against casteism, which led to feeling of nationality in them.

The political meet of Indians took place in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In 1851 British Indian Association was established at Calcutta. In 1852 Bombay Association as well as on that year also Madras Native Association was formed in the same year.

These organization have major demands of partnership of Indians in the government, demand for decreasing the rate of taxes and also to remove the superstitions and malice in Indian society.



These organization mainly had highly educated and upper class people. Afterwards new organizations formed which included common people also as their members. Of these organization 1870 Pune Public assembly, 1884 Madras Mahajan Sabha and 1885 Bombay Presidency Association were the main. In Chhattisgarh too these type of organization spread and political awareness was also seen.

New organization were more effective. They held meeting against English for their racism and exploitation. This was demanded by the entire India.

Surendra Nath Banerjee in 1853 at Calcutta arranged meeting of the Indian Association for people from all parts of India and invited them. This was the first All India attempt.

After wards another Indian National Conference was organized. The first meeting was held. At Gokul das Tejpal's Sanskrit School, Mumbai on 28th December 1885. 72 representatives from all parts of the country took part in this conference. Womesh Chandra Banerjee was the president. And in this conference All India National Congress was established. The main aims of this organization was :-

- (1) To organize all the people of India living in different part of the Country.
- (2) To remove the difference, from the feeling of caste and religion and unite them.
- (3) To know the problems of one another.



First Meeting of Indian National Congress at Mumbai in 1885 with all delegations.

- (4) To discuss on the issue of development of the nation.
- (5) To express faith in independence, equality and freedom.

In 1876, at Bhairamgarh in Bastar, a revolt took place.

Discussion held in Congress Conference made government officers thoughtful, because what was told in the meeting was true and Government couldnot disagree with them. Government became alert as Congress was becoming popular. So they stopped Indians to take member ships. On these days taking part in those programs were not allowed. Earlier Congress leaders were having sober or pliable thoughts.

They developed the country politically and economically without agitating Britishers. They presented their demands in front of the Government and tried to find a solution. Britishers created problems in their assemblies and meetings.

Facing all these agitation National Congress worked smoothing. With the feeling of patriotism large number of youth joined the National congress party. Women also participated in these assemblies. In Chhattisgarh also patriotic youths were not so far behind. The awakened youths of these place aroused the feeling of patriotism in the masses. Pandit Madhav Rao Sapre was the main leader, in 1900 he established “Chhattisgarh Mitra” news paper and in 1906 “Hind-Keshri” weekly was published which encouraged patriotism in people.

(B) Struggle for Swaraj :

Formation and activities of Rebels :-

You all know that every year annual convocation increased the number of representatives. Participation of women started a renovative revolt. They presented their demand in front of British Government with the request letters. They have complete faith that British Government would fulfill their demand. But they did not take any interest on their demands. They tried to weaken the feeling of Indian Nationality. In October 1905 the largest state of Bengal was divided by the current Viceroy Curzon.

According to area Bengal was India's largest Province. In that Bengal, Bihar and Orrisa were included. Britishers stated partition was for administrative convenience. But their main aim was to weaken the feeling of nationality. Explain?

One reason for the partition of Bengal province may be for the convenience of administration, but the main reason of Viceroy Curzon was to create rivalry between Hindus and Muslims. So that Indian National movement could be hampered and the master mind behind it was Viceroy Curzon. Newly formed East Bengal had more population of Muslims. The main motto of Lord Curzon was to establish pro-Muslim state and to gather the support of Muslims in favour of Britishers.

What is the impact of partition of Bengal on people? If this kind of incident happens then what you would do? Discuss within your group?

After partition of Bengal agitation of masses rose high. People observed that day as grief day. They boycotted British products. They took oath to buy Indian goods. They shouted slogan of "Vande Matram" and "Swadeshi".

Swadeshi means Using the goods made by People of our Own country.

Students boycotted Government Schools. Foundation of new Schools which evoked the feeling of National Integration was done and they were known as National Schools. Now, "Bang-Bhang movement" had become a National movement.

Bengal Partition treaty was not logical so Britishers had to reject it in 1911. This incident was a greater achievement for nationalists.

Congress was relatively active. In 1906 Congress assembly was held in Calcutta, under the supervision of Dada Bhai Naoroji. In this assembly Congress stressed on four important programs i.e. Swaraj, Swadeshi, National Education and Foreign boycott. In the starting congress had more members of the docile group in the party. In 1907 in Surat Assembly Congress was divided into two groups, Moderates party (*Naramdal*) and Activists party (*Garamdal*).



Lal-Bal-Pal

The Moderate Party (*Naramdal*):-

Leaders of this party had total faith that Britishers could be requested to justify the demands of the Indian. The main leaders of these group were Surendra Nath Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Firoz Shah Mehta etc. In 1905, Slowly moderate leaders were overshadowed by the vibrant activist leaders.

The Activist Party (*Garamdal*) :-

Leaders of these party took the strategy that simple request was not a solution to any problem and that we cannot get our rights with these. They wanted to throw British rule out of India at any cost. These leaders did not have any faith on the better terms of Britishers. They spread the feeling of self-sufficiency and patriotism and also awakened the feeling of sacrifice. Their leaders were Lal-Bal-Pal who were Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal. In 1910, a revolution in Bastar known as Bhoom Kal revolution was ignited against British rule.

In this way, in National Revolution the Moderates party (*Naramdal*) and Activists party (*Garamdal*) leaders had the same goal but their pattern of working was different. Due to their works the feeling of nationality was ignited in the people of our nation.

Lok Manya Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave the slogan “Swaraj is my birth right and I Shall get it” and ignited the feeling of national integration in people. Song composed



Gopal Krishna Gokhale

by Bankinchandra Chatterjee “**Vande Matram**” also evoked the feeling of love for country and faith on each other.

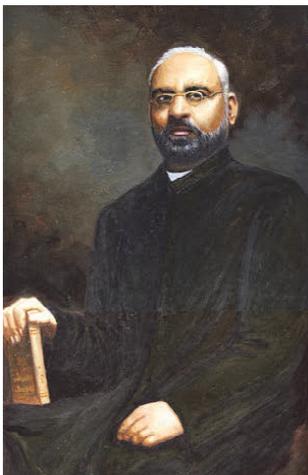
Lok Manya Tilak’s thoughts were expressed in his newspapers “Kesri” and “Maratha” which stressed on nationality and asked people to be together and united. To promote political enlightenment they organized mass festives like Ganesh Utsav and encouraged them to boycott foreign goods.

In this period in Rajim Chhattisgarh Pandit Sunderlal Sharma and Pandit Narayan Rao Meghawale established Khadi Ashram. To encourage Swadeshi movement in the country they sold khadi cloths at a less cost and made them popular. To overcome the shortage of money he even sold his fields.

Revolutionary Movement - There were lots of youths in the country who were very keen to throw Britishers out of country. They used to believe in direct action. These enthusiastic, dedicated youths were known as revolutionaries or just as revolutionary groups. Most of the group members were active youths. They were trained in making arms and ammuniton and were trained to use them and were strong supporters of struggle against Britishers. In Maharashtra they were members of organisation named as Abhinav Bharat and in Bengal it was Anushilan Samiti. They were also active in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

Other than these in foreign countries Shyamji Krishna Verma, Madame Bhikaji Kama, M. Barkatullah, B.B.S. Iyer, Raas Bihari Bose, B.D. Sawarkar, Abudullah etc. were the main revolutionaries. Revolutionaries partially succeeded in their goals. Their sacrifices created feeling of patriotism and struggle against foreign rule in the hearts of Indians. These revolutionaries were inspiration for our country people.

British policy of divide and rule started from Dhaka under the secretaryship of Nawab Salimullah



Shyamji Krishna Verma



Madame Kama



M. Barkatullah



B.D. Sawarkar

Khan in 1906 by the formation of Muslim league. Earlier Muslim league showed dedication toward British rule. Later they understood the dual policies of Britishers. At last, at Lucknow in 1916 all the parties had an agreement. As a result both Hindu-Muslim came together to protest against Britishers and launched the non-cooperation movement. Organization of Revolutionaries was also launched in Chhattisgarh. The main organizations were Malini Reading Club, Pupil-Teachers association, Kavi Samaj Rajim and Chhattisgarh Bal Samaj man. These organization gave inspiration to youths to bring about social, cultural and political development and to stir up national awakening in the people of Chhattisgarh. Their main aim was not only to improve society along but also to develop feeling of nationality.

The effect of moderates and activists were also seen in regional Assembly held in Raipur. Here some differences in opinion could be seen on starting the assembly with the national song “**Vandematram**”. Dada Saheb Khapde and his supporters shouted “**Vandematram**” together in front of Hanuman temple in Tatyapara and recalled the importance of Swadeshi.

In 1909 to satisfy the Indians announced constitutional upgradation. In this way they tried to create dispute among Hindu-Muslim unity. In 1911 Delhi was made the national capital instead of Kolkata.

Why Delhi was made national capital instead of Kolkata? Discuss.

In Europe there were lots of students, who were supporters of Indian Independence and believers of violent revolution and struggle. Youths with these kind of thinking formed a party known as Revolutionary (Gadar) party in 1913 in North America and were active there. The leader of that party was Lala Hardyal. Due to their sensitiveness in the country they were thrown out of the country. After some times the leaders of this revolution party returned to India. Soldiers who returned from first world war got united with them and spread the concept of violent revolution among them. In this period the imperialistic nations of Europe fought a battle between 1914 to 1918 which was known as First World War and it was fought between two groups.

British Government used Indian Soldiers and resources in this battle. The effect of First World War and anti humanistic policies of British Government caused price rise of daily needs products. In this period British government put many restrictions on citizens. Therefore it created dissatisfaction among the Indian people. An Irish women from Ireland came to India, She was Dr. Annie Besant. On seeing this condition She started home rule movement.

Home – Rule movement means self rule i.e. running our own Government. Through this Indians got the right to run their internal rule. This is also known as self-rule.

Dr. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak roamed all around the country and spread the concept of self rule among the people.



Dr. Annie Besant

In India, growing dissatisfaction, popularity of home-rule movement and battle in Europe all caused such a condition that British Government handed over some of the unimportant departments to Indians. Under the same rule legislative council of central province was elected. In this there were many leaders of Chhattisgarh who were chosen, they are E. Raghvendra Rao, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, Shiv Das Daga and Baji Rao Kridutt, etc.

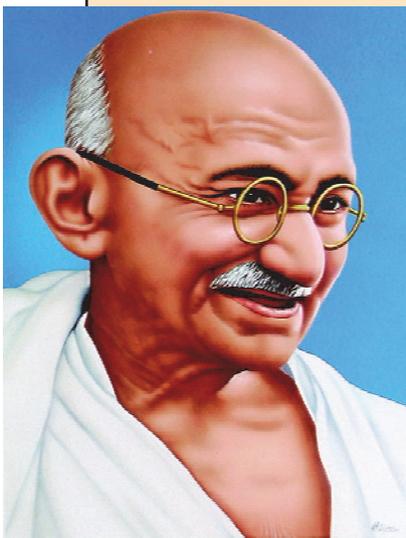
(C) Indian National Movement and Gandhiji In 1920

Gandhiji was the leader of Indian national movement. Gandhiji's leadership process and movement was of a new kind. This new method of National movement spread largely. By this, the struggle for Independence got a new direction.

Mahatma Gandhiji's full name was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi. He was born on 2nd October 1869 at Porbander in Gujrat. After completing his initial education he went to England for further studies. He went to South Africa later to practice law as a barrister. South Africa at that time was under the rule of Europeans or whites. They thought African people as well as the resident Indians inferior. He protested against English living the South Africa for their torture on Indians. The English people used to show discriminated behaviour to Indians. Against which he started the Satyagrah movement, and in the end English rulers had to surrender.

Satyagrah: - *Process of non-violence movement against outrage and exploitation.*

Satyagrah means concern about truthfulness or protest against exploitation in a peaceful manner.



Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa in 1915. He stepped in to Indian politics during First World War. He developed a different manner of conflict against outrage and exploitation; which he had started practically in South Africa. He never found the path of violence as a right way for movement. He had faith that, we should always be concerned about truth i.e. Satyagrah.

Gandhiji's agenda of Satyagrah: -

- 1. Not to co-operate with who did injustice i.e. Non-cooperation.*
- 2. Not to obey unsuitable or improper deeds i.e. disobedience.*

Gandhiji traveled to all parts of India and learnt about the conditions of Indians. For this he came

to know about the problems of peasants, workers and depressed people. Gandhiji always helped in solving small problems which was most important for people. For solving these problems he used to campaign. He always asked the government to lower the revenue; to remove the prohibition of the use of forests and stop the selling of liquor.

Why did he want to stop the selling of liquor? Was it not sold today? Why so? Discuss it in the class.

Many people under the leadership of Gandhiji started protest against the policies of British government. Let us know in which places had Satyagrah under Gandhiji's leadership had started, before the non-co-operation movement which was started in 1920.

CHAMPARAN: -

In Bihar province at Champaran district English pressurised Zamindars to make the farmers plant Indigo in their fields. After capturing Bengal, English encouraged the growth of poppy/hemp, Jute and Indigo. English forced farmers to grow Indigo.

Hemp, Indigo, Jute were three commercial crops. It had no use for the farmers. They had to sell it in the market or the English sold it to the Zamindars. Hemp was used for intoxication. At that time English traders sold it to China so that they can earn more profit. Indigo was used to dye the cloths. Today the indigo we use is a type of chemical. But before the century during 1920 these crops were grown. But today it is not grown except jute. You may be knowing about jute. Rope, sack, cloths bag etc are made from it.

Several times farmers protested against growing of Indigo forcibly by Britishers. Gandhiji went to Champaran and did Satyagrah to free the farmers from farming of Indigo by English. Ultimately government stopped English Zamindars from pressuring Indian farmers to grow Indigo.

KHERA SATYAGRAH: -

In Gujarat's Khera district famine took place and then plague followed. Ultimately it was not possible for peasants to pay the revenue. In Khera district under the leadership of Gandhiji farmers did agitation and stopped paying revenue. After all government had to surrender and the revenue was abolished.

KANDALE SATYAGRAH: -

In Chhattisgarh's, Dhamtari district a village named Kandale Satyagrah movement started and spread all over India. Rudri in Dhamtari district is situated near the banks of river Mahanadi and in Madam silli a dam was built on this river. And in that a canal was built by the government and they started collecting revenue for the canal. It was a supplement amount for ten years. This amount was so much that, the farmers could build a big reservoir in their own villages from it. Therefore they were not ready for the

supplement. Then English rulers by force started the flow in the Kandale village canal. Farmers were made to pay compensation for the supplement. They were accused of stealing water. So villages started Satyagrah. Pandit Sunder Lal Sharma, Narayan Rao Medhawale and Babu Chotu Lal Shrivastava were the main members of the movement. In August 1920 this movement took place all over the district. But English bureaucracy ignored and started collecting the amount and capturing policy started. They captured all the cattle of the villagers. Government then auctioned these cattles and planned to receive large amount of money by selling these animals in the market day of every village. In every village the people never came near the animals and not even auctioned for the cattles.

Why did the villagers not bid in the auction? Does auction of animals are still done? Discuss it with each other on this process. Is the auction of animals going on today?

National consciousness was arising among the people. It despaired the rulers. They arrested the active revolutionaries. In kandale village this Satyagrah lasted for five months. Hence Gandhiji was requested to take the leadership of the movement for which he had showed concern. He accepted that during Nagpur conference, he had visited the Kandale village in Chhattisgarh.

This fact was then inspected by Deputy Commissioner at Raipur. Thus government came to know the real fact. As the farmers were sticked to the truth with confidence. So, government had to take actions and rejected it. And later on released the order to set free the cattle. Before the arrival of Gandhiji in Chhattisgarh Kandale farmer's movement / Satyagrah had ended up successfully.

Gandhiji's visit on 20th December 1920 at Chhattisgarh brought a political agitation and also rapidness in national movement. During his stay at Raipur, Dhamtari people of all groups came to welcome Gandhiji. After the success of the movement Gandhiji came to Chhattisgarh. He encouraged and guided the people of Chhattisgarh to lead the Independence movement. People excitement was spectacular.

In Dhamtari's, Makkai Chowk Gandhiji's speech was arranged. A large number of people gathered to see and hear Gandhiji. He was brought to the main gate in an open vehicle. But due to large mass of people he could not able to reach the dias. Therefore a businessman named Umar Seth of Gurur village carried Gandhiji on his back and carried him to the decorated speech dias.

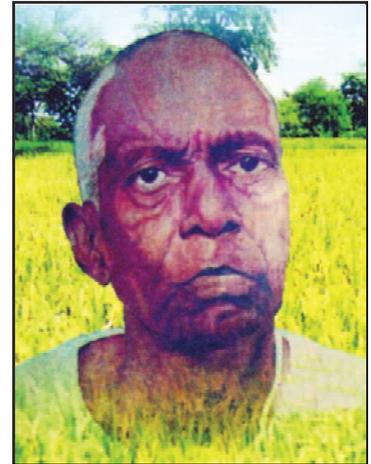
After returning from Dhamtari and Kurud, Gandhiji stayed at Raipur and held a meeting to address the women. Here women suddenly gave their ornaments worth thousand rupees in Tilak Swaraj Fund. Gandhiji encouraged the youths and women to fight for national movement.

Mill Labours movement:-

Even when there was continuous price rise the mill labourers of Ahmedabad cotton mill's wage were not revised were paid less wages. And bonus was also not paid. Gandhiji therefore supported the labourers in the movement. So the owners of these mills had to surrender.

By this time national consciousness was awakened among the labourers. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was arrested in 1908 and the workers of Mumbai protested against the arrest. In 1917 after the success of Russian revolution in India also an organization of workers were established. These organizations rebelled for the benefit of the workers several times and also succeeded in it.

In Chhattisgarh the biggest mill named "Bengal-Nagpur Cotton mill" was in Rajnandgaon. The workers there were also influenced by national movement. They wanted to uplift their situation, so they went on a strike in the mill. Thakur Pyarelal Singh who was an advocate was their leader.



Thakur Pyarelal Singh

By this time the whole part of India was influenced by national movement. To control the influence of national movement and its spread the British government in 1919 made a law named 'Roylett Act'. According to it the government could imprison any Indian people without proving his charge or any trail in the court. This act had right to imprison any Indian for no cause. This lead to a wave of protest against this law which was called "Black Law" by them which spread all over the nation.

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:-

In Punjab Satyagarh movement took a terrible shape against 'Roylett Act'. Government wanted to suppress this movement many times. Nationalists leader Satyapal and Dr. Saiffudin Kichlu were arrested. To protest against their arrest an enormous assembly was held in Amritsar at Jalliawala Bagh. This garden was covered by big boundary walls on the three sides and only a small gate was there for entry or exit.

On 13th April 1919 a large mass of people assembled there. All groups of people youths, elder persons, men and women gathered there. As the assembly was going on, all of a sudden British General Dyre without warning gave the order to start firing at this unarmed mob. Many innocent people died and a large number of people were injured. That was the day of the festival Baisakhi.

Today also we can see the marks of the bullets on the walls of Jalliawala Bagh. Jalliawala Bagh is now a National monument.

To protest against this disgusting massacre public meetings and agitation were held all over India. In Bilaspur and Raipur also meetings were held and criticized about the massacre. Rabindra Nath Tagore



A picture of Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

returned his title of 'Sir' and also returned the honour given by British government to him. This changed the nationalism to the nationalism movement from the medium stage to a stage which involved one and all in the nation.

(D) Towards Purna Swaraj :-

Jallianwala Bagh incidence distressed the people of India. But in England at the upper house of the parliament the work of General Dyre was highly praised. Due to this incidence the faith of devoted liberal leaders on British justice was also lost. On those days Muslims of India started the Khilafat movement.

Sultan of Turkey was the religious head of all the muslims in the world. After World War I English imposed severe terms on the agreement between Turkey's new government and English. According to the agreement the post of Khilafat (religious head) was abolished. To re-establish this post, the muslims of India started movement. Thus it is known as Khilafat movement. Gandhiji had a notion that if, this movement about Khilafat is done at a national level, then the national movement would be empowered and also the

Hindu-Muslim integrity would strengthen. So Gandhiji supported the Khilafat movement. He started the Non-cooperation movement on 1st August 1920.

Non cooperation movement was supported from all over the country. Students too joined in a large number. Schools and colleges were established which gave national education. Nationalist Jamia-Milia in Delhi and Kashi-Vidya Peeth in Varanasi were the national educational institutes. People resigned from government jobs. Lawyers boycotted the court. People boycotted the foreign goods and also burnt them. In Chhattisgarh farmers and workers also took part with ready zeal. People gave strong support to the plannings of Congress. Swadeshi's influence reached the villages. Outrages of Britishers, shoot out and arrests couldnot stop the waves of movements. English wanted to suppress the movement.

In some parts of the state of Kerala Mopla peasants started a movement. Mopla prisoners were carried from one place to another by train they were sacked in a wagon and due to suffocation 67 Mopla farmers died. And after that 45 thousand Mopla farmers were imprisoned. Gandhiji started movement in Bardoli in Gujrat. Now people started announcing publicly that they would not pay the tax. Gandhiji always gave stress that the whole movement should be peaceful and non-violent.

On 5th February 1922 people took out a peaceful rally in demonstraton at Chori-Chora in U.P. During the demonstration demonstrators argued with the police. Then after that the angry mob burnt the police station. Many soldiers were burned and killed. British rulers accused 19 farmers for the murder of 22 soldiers and hanged them. And after that 150 peasants were punished and given imprisonment (Kalapani).

This incident gave a deep grief to Gandhiji. And 12th February 1922 he withdrew the Non-violence movement.

Why did Gandhiji withdraw the movement of Chori-Chora incident? What were the reactions through out the country?

As the non-cooperation movement was postponed senior Congress leaders Moti lal Nehru, Chittrajjan Das decided to fight election so that they enter the legislative board of the government and put a check on its works. An independent group was formed in the congress in the name of 'Swaraj Dal'. In 1923 they fought the election of legislative board. And after wining they entered the Central and provincial legislative board. In Central legislative board with the help of Muslim League, they protested against the governments plans ending of citizen's right. The elected representatives from Chhattisgarh in the Swaraj Dal elected to the central province legislative published the weak points of 1919 act.

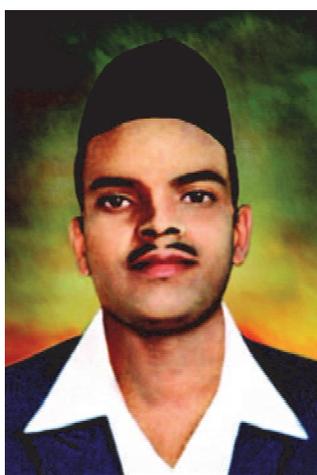
You know that in national movement many youths wanted to participate in a revolutionary manner.

During Non cooperation movement revolutionist left the path of disarmed revolution and joined in

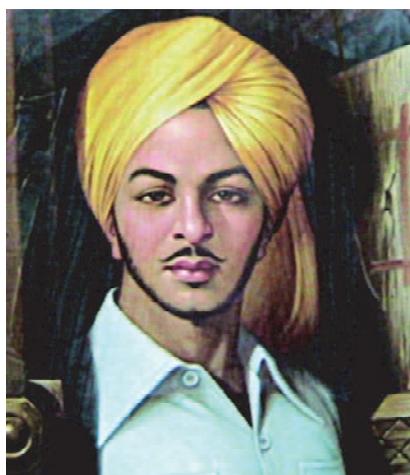
non-cooperation movement. When suddenly non-cooperation movement was withdrawn they had no hope. They again started their revolutionary movement. Senior active revolutionist Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil and Yogesh Chandra Chatterjee were the leaders.

These revolutionists robbed the government treasure from trains by stopping them in Kakori near Lucknow. Police Sergeant Sanders was shot dead by Sardar Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt. During a demonstration Sanders had beaten Lala Lajpat Rai to death. Then after that they shot bullets on Central legislative Assembly in Delhi. Their aim for shooting bullets was not to injure people. But to spread their revolutionary ideas to the public. Therefore after shooting the bullet they did not run away but remained standing there. After this incidence Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev were charged and punished for the murder of Sanders and hanged. At Allahabad in Alfred Park during an encounter Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed. After the death of martyr Azad, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ended their revolutionary movement.

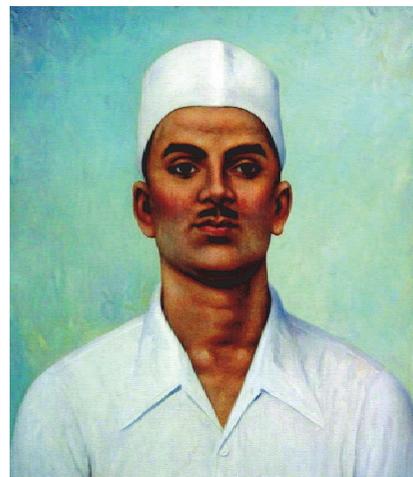
Then in the midst of the national movement some youth leaders were influenced with socialist ideas and also had the effect of Russian revolution. National movements aim was established on the basis of equality on society. Their main leaders were Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose.



Rajguru



Bhagat Singh



Sukhdev

Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru was such a leader who helped to relate the public struggle that arose in the self ruled province run by the Indian rulers in making it a part of national movement.

Subhash Chandra Bose was a national leader with keen intelligence. He left the prestigious government civil services job. After resigning he played an important role in involving the students and youths in the struggle for freedom.

In all parts of Indian Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru was known as 'Chacha Nehru' and Subash Chandra Bose as 'Netaji' as their popular names. Like these there were many such leaders who were popular by their nick names. Make a list and add some of the popular leaders of your areas and also collect their biography.

In the last week of December in 1929 Congress held their Lahore conference. In this meeting Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru in the presence of large mass of public, hosted the 'National flag'. And also took oath to struggle continuously until we got independence.

26 January 1930 the whole country celebrated this promise day.

All were happy throughout the country. In this meeting Gandhiji was given another responsibility of to establish another movement against English rulers.

Gandhiji demanded the Viceroy to remove the tax imposed on salt, which was their monopoly. It was injustice to impose tax on salt as it was a necessary thing of daily life. Namak Satyagrah symbolically aimed at not following the policies of British government. And also to protest against the outrages and injustices done by them.

Gandhiji with his 78 followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram to sea shore a place named 'Dandi'. Many numbers of followers joined in the march which was about 385 kilometres. On 6th April 1930 he reached Dandi. At the sea shore he prepared salt and broke the law. With this the movement of disobedience started.

In North West Frontier province Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan established an organization named 'Khuda-E-Khidmatgar' at Peshawar and started Satyagrah there also.

At Chhattisgarh in Bilaspur municipal meeting a resolution was passed to host national flag (tri colour) on all government buildings. In Chhattisgarh also a movement was started with the slogan of 'Not to give the tax and Not to take the lease'.

In Chhattisgarh Forest Satyagrah programme was started and has an important role in the disobedience movement. This movement was an effective movement which continued for a long period. In this movement the most important thing was that mostly the people of villages and tribal people showed



Subhash Chandra Bose



Pt. Jawarhar Lal Nehru

their terrific bravery than the people of the cities. During British rule there was prohibition of use of forest. Where as the tribes (Vanvasi) has the birth rights over the forests.

In Durg district Mohbana forest Satyagrah was peaceful and successful. In Pondi village forest Satyagrah influenced the people of the village. Rudri Nawagaon (Dhamtari District) forest Satyagrah was



Gandhiji with his followers/volanteers at Dandi March

so terrific that the total Dhamtari block was effected. In Mahasamund District at Tamora village under the leadership of a woman named Dayavati, broke the section 144, the rules of forest. She held the torch of Satyagrah. In Pakaria forest Satyagrah, near about two thousand villagers entered the forests with their 4000 cattle and broke the forest rule. It was planned to celebrate national week from 6th April to 13th April 1930 in form of Flag day, Boycott day and Royal imprisonment. On 8th January 1932 under the president ship of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla disobedience movement the second programme was decided. In this the boycott of foreign goods was the most important issue. Which was effectively continued in all parts of Chhattisgarh. In many parts of these areas Satyagrah Ashram was established.

After that in 1937 election was held for legislative board in all parts of the country. After the election in most of the provinces, Congress government was formed. Congress government did many works for the welfare of the people. But in 1939 during IInd world war, when English rulers took the decision of participation of India, they resigned from government in protest. Congress leaders again requested Gandhiji to start a country wide movement.

In between in these, all parts of India revolutionary activities were going on. National leaders went under cover and gave directions to the work. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose established an organization for the youth named 'Forward Block'. And later on for rapid action Azad Hind army was formed.

Subhash Chandra Bose appealed to the people of India to join the Struggle and said, "You give me blood – I will give you Independence".

In Chhattisgarh youths took a vow to throw bomb in the assembly. They had learnt to make bombs, revolvers with their friends in Raipur city. They were Parasram Soni, Sudhir Mukherji, Mangal Mistri, Sur brothers etc. were involved in it. But these revolutionists were caught due to their own friends betrayal. In history, it is written as Raipur conspiracy case. In which there were 15 accused and 71 witness. Raipur conspiracy revolutionists were harshly punished.

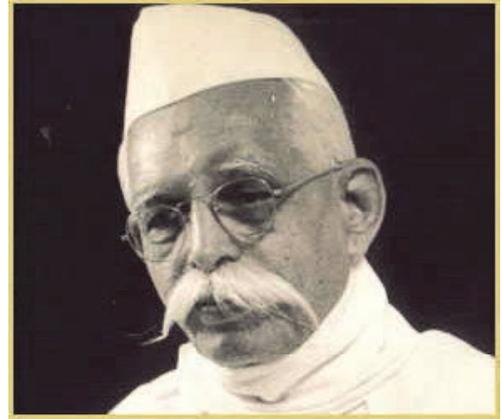
In Bombay on 8th August 1942 in a special conference a resolution was passed on British 'Go Back'. British government tried in harshly and barbarous way to suppress the movement. Ultimately Gandhiji appealed to the whole country – 'Do or Die'.

Tricolour national flag was hosted in public places. Revolutionist surrendered with a conflict. Actually it was a non-violence movement of the people started at a large level. It was accepted by all and its aim was clear. The fact was clear that after Second World War. Indians were fearless about English rulers.

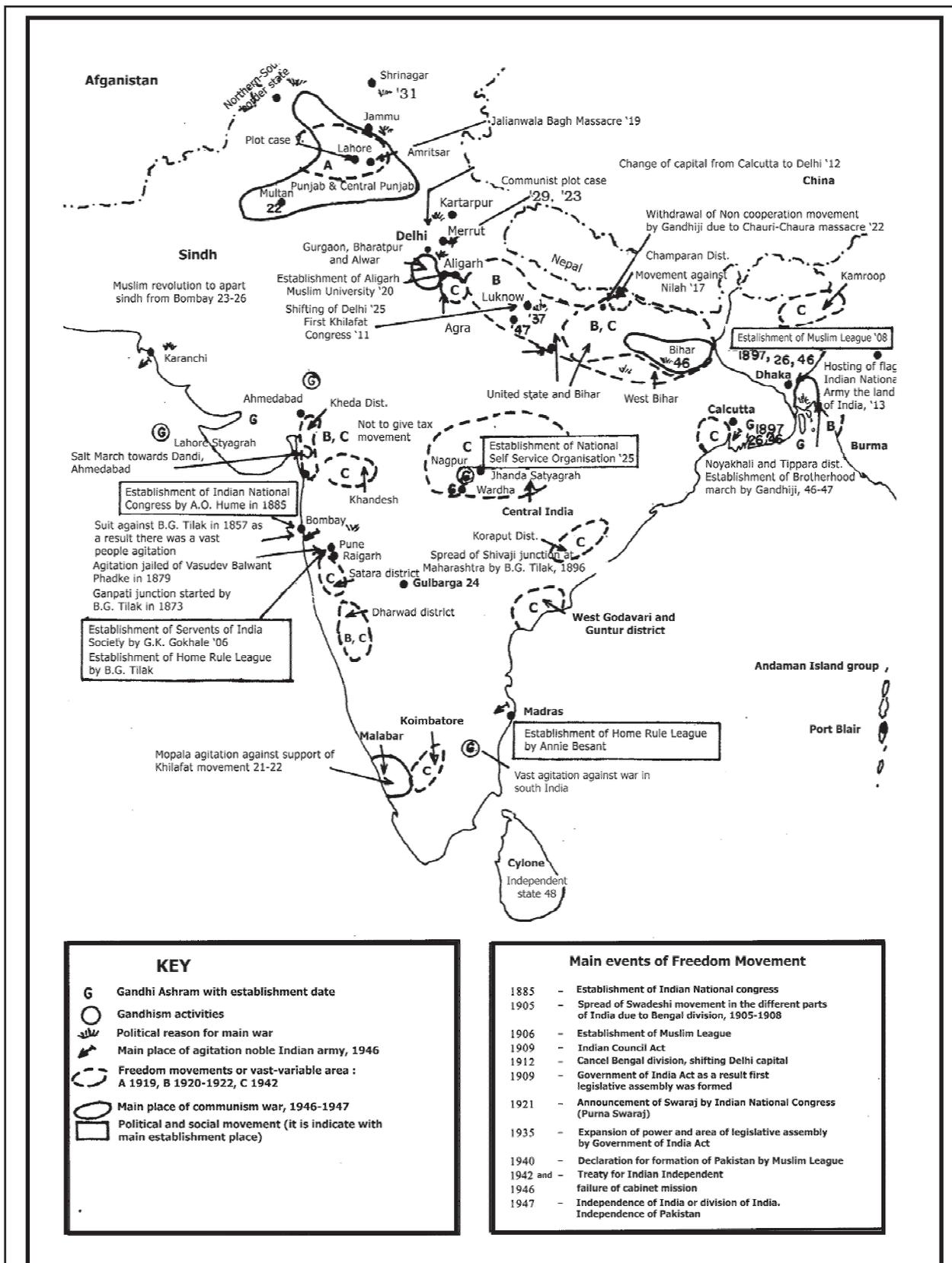
On the release of national leaders people welcomed these leaders with joy. During the war British government had suggested some amendments in the constitution. But our Indians leaders did not accept this.

Viceroy discussed with both the leaders of congress and Muslim league. Mohammad Ali Jinnah wanted that in the council working committee, the right to the appoint the muslim representatives should be given to Muslim league. But Congress did not agree with it.

In March 1946 British government accepted the demand of Independence. Congress and Muslim league felt necessary for an agreement talk between them. Then on February 1946 in the election of Provincial Council, Congress got the majority of the seats. Therefore in 1946 interim government was formed and was accepted under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar lal Nehru. In protest the Muslim league declared it as Direct Action Day. Due to this Hindus and Muslims both were affected. Again talks were held and decision was taken by June 1948 English will go back from India.



Pt. Ravishankar Shukla



Main incidence of struggle for Independence 1879 - 1947

With this constitutional process. New Viceroy lord Mountbatton was sent to India. In England's constituency a law was passed, which is known as Indian Independence act of 1947. A lot of effort was done to stop the argument between Congress and Muslim League. Ultimately due to the mutiny in the country, interim governments, tensions and interaction of ideas partition became a must. A political boundary was marked between India and Pakistan. Partition council and Border commission started their work. In 1947 all the political parties accepted Pakistan as another parted nation. Both the countries decided their boundaries. According to British constituency a resolution of Indian Independence Act was passed. In which India, where on 14th August, Pakistan and on 15th August 1947 India, was declared an Independent country.

EXERCISE

I. Answer 'Yes' or 'No' :-

- 1 Editor of Hind Keshri was Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
- 2 The feeling of national integrity was known as nationality.
- 3 Due to Industrial revolution maximum mills were started.
- 4 Economic policy of Britishers is responsible for the backwardness of India ?
- 5 Educated middle class rejected the modern ideas.

II. Fill in the blanks:-

1. Gandhiji returned to India in _____.
2. Champaran is in _____ province.
3. _____ opposed the Satyagrah Canal revenue.
4. In Gujarat's _____ district there was revolution against revenue.
5. In _____ walls there are mark of bullets even today.

III Match the following :-

- | | | | |
|----|------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | 1916 | - | Muslim League. |
| 2. | 1911 | - | Bengal Partition. |
| 3. | 1907 | - | All party meet. |
| 4. | 1906 | - | Delhi as Capital. |
| 5. | 1905 | - | Surat Council. |

IV Answer in one word :-

1. Cause of the Bengal Partition –
2. Main leader of docile ideology –
3. Chhattisgarh Khadi Ashram was established by –
4. Where was the poet society organized –
5. Founder of Revolutionary party -

V. Following are some facts given, write about the day, dates, year etc in front of it:-

1. 'British Go Back' was heard on _____.
2. English government accepted the demand of Independence on _____.
3. Ultimately Pakistan was accepted as a independent nation.
4. Takes a Vow that English should not be co-operated in any way.
5. One such non-violent incident due to which Gandhiji has to stop the movement.
6. By reaching sea shore Gandhiji broke the law of salt.

VI Answer these Questions :-

- 1 Why was Bengal province divided ?
- 2 Why were the national School and colleges established ?
- 3 What do you mean by 'divide and rule' ?
- 4 What is meaning of 'Swadeshi' ?
- 5 In which century did Industrial revolution take place in England ?
- 6 On 28th December 1885 in which school was the assembly held?
- 7 When was the branch of congress formed in Chhattisgarh?
- 8 Where was the first assembly of Indian Political Society held ?
- 9 What were the ideals of Indian leaders earlier ?
- 10 Name the newspaper published in Chhattisgarh in 1900?

VII. Write about these Satyagrahs:-

1. Khera
2. Kandle
3. Ahmedabad mill.

VIII Write short notes about the following :-

- 1 Khilafat movement
- 2 Mopla Farmers movement
- 3 Chori-Chora Incidence
- 4 Promise day
- 5 Forest Satyagrah
- 6 Raipur-Conspiracy case.

IX. Given are some sections (laws). Write three sentences about them:-

1. Section 144
2. Law 1947
3. 1919 Law

X. Write about these incidences in your own words:-

- 1 Mahatma Gandhi's entrance in Indian politics.
- 2 Plantation of Indigo.
- 3 Gandhiji in Makkai chowk at Dhamtari.
- 4 Jallianwala Bagh Massacre .

XI Extended skill development :-

- 1 Collect the pictures and Information regarding Jalliawala Bagh.
- 2 Gandhiji's visits to Chhattisgarh, gather information and picture.
- 3 Write about the revolutionists of Indian Independence with their pictures and collect information.

XII. Write an essay on The Rule of complete Independence.

