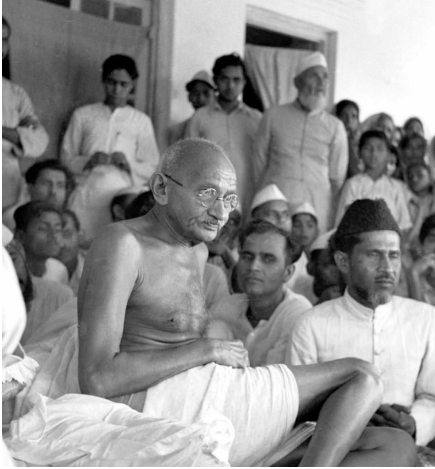


# EMERGENCE OF GANDHI





- **Birth:** 2nd October 1869
- **Mother:** Putlibai Gandhi
- **Father:** Karamchand Gandhi

### Gandhi in Africa

- Setup Natal Indian Congress in South Africa
  - ↳ Racial discrimination against South Africans and Indians
- Started Indian Opinion newspaper
- Setup **Phoenix farm** (1904) and Tolstoy farm (1910)
  - ↳ Devolved new technique of Satyagrah in these farm

Inspired from book "Unto this last" by John Ruskin

### Gandhi in India

- Gandhi returns India → 9 Jan 1915

↓  
Celebrated as **Pravasiya Diwas** for Non-resident Indians

- Political guru: Gopal Krishna Gokhale

- 3 movements:

→ **Champaran Satyagrah (1917):** Rajkumar Shukla invited Gandhi

→ Successful event

→ 1st Civil Disobedience Movement

↳ Regarding Tinkathiya System to complain about injustice of the landlord system → Cultivation of Indigo in 3/20th part of land

1st hunger strike

→ **Ahmedabad (1918) Mill Strike:** Invited by Anusuya Sarabhai

↳ Workers of mills in Ahmedabad fought for economic injustice when the mill owners discontinued their plague bonuses  
↳ Demanded 50% hikes



→ Kheda Satyagrah (1918): Invited by Sardar Vallabhbhai

"Sardar" title given in 1928 Bardoli Satyagrah by the women participants

In support of the peasants who were not able to pay the land tax due to the failure of crops

1st Non-Cooperation Movement

### Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

GOI Act 1919

Montagu: Secretary

Chelmsford: Viceroy

1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians
2. Dyarchy at Provinces
3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

### Rowlatt Satyagrah 1919

1915: Defence of India Act

1919: suggested by Sydney Rowlatt (British Judge)

Originally known as: Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

Suggestion: Activists should be imprisoned without trial for 2 yrs — "No Daleel no Waquil no Appeal sidha Jail"

Without any trial

Gandhi organised Rowlatt Satyagrah against Rowlatt Act and called it as "Black Act"

→ Laws made on subjects divided into two categories

Central

Provincial

→ Dyarchy

Reserved

Transferred

Not answerable

Administered by Governor through his Executive Council

Administered by Ministers from Legislative Council

Answerable

6 April: Satyagrah launched

9 April: Arrest of → Saifuddin Kitchlew  
→ Dr. Satyapal

13 April (Baisakhi) 1919

- In Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar people gathered in mass for two reasons:
  - Due to Baisakhi
  - Due to arrest of the above leaders
- General Dyer closed the only exit and open fired the crowd
  - ↳ Responsible person: Reginald Dyer

Aftermath of Jallianwala Bagh

- Udham Singh killed Michael O' Dyer (who supported Reginald Dyer)
  - ↳ Using name: Ram Mohammed Singh Azad
- Rabindranath Tagore returned his "Knighthood" title
- Gandhi returned his title of "Kaiser-e-Hind"
- Hunter Commission setup to investigate the actions of Reginald Dyer but did not impose any penal action
  - ↳ Jallianwala Bagh incident
  - ↳ Indemnity Act passed
  - ↳ British elites started "Morning Post" (fund collection) for Dyer
  - ↳ Rudyard Kipling also funded in this

Khilafat Andolan

→ Indian National Liberation

Federation formed by:  
Surendranath Banerjee

- 1918 (WWI got over)
- Khilafat Committee by Ali Brothers → Maulana Ali  
→ Shaukat Ali

- All India Khilafat Conference: Nov 1919 (Delhi) → Head: Gandhi
  - ↳ Resignation by:
    - M A Jinnah
    - Annie Besant
    - B. C. Pal
  - ↳ Opposed by Congress and B. G. Tilak
  - ↳ Death: Aug 1920
- 1920: Calcutta session → Approved Non-cooperation in this special session
- 1920: Nagpur Session
  - ↳ Congress Working Committee (15 members comm.) was formed to lead
  - ↳ Congress declared themselves as extra-constitutional Mass struggle

## Non-Cooperation Movement

- Hindu-Muslim unity seen
- 1921: Tilak Swaraj Fund in remembrance of B. G. Tilak
- Local struggles: Eka Movement (UP), Mappila Revolt (1921)
  - Malabar
- Sikh agitation for removal of corrupt Mahants

## Aftermath of Non-Cooperation Movement

- 4 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

22 policemen died due a local protest that caused fire in the police station

Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation movement (jailed in 1922)

- Congress Session in Bardoli → Officially suspended Non-Cooperation Movement
- Political Vacuum created after this

Councils were  
Boycotted

Councils entry

Pro Changers

Gandhi opposed the idea

"No changers"

Focused on constructive work  
Eg: to build Ashrams, Schools

- 1922 (Dec): Gaya Session of Congress
- Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party (1st Jan 1923)

By: C R Das, Motilal Nehru (secretary)

Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

- Swaraj Party was divided into: Responsivists and Non Responsivists
- 1924: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (only session presided by him)
  - Accepted the Swaraj Party within the Congress