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class - 9th N

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Topic

Date

GANDHI

THE

Voice

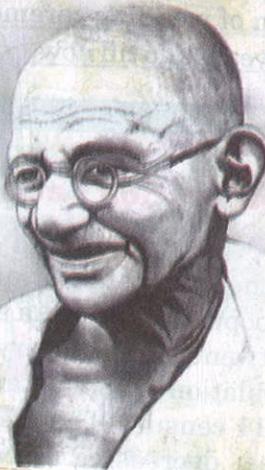
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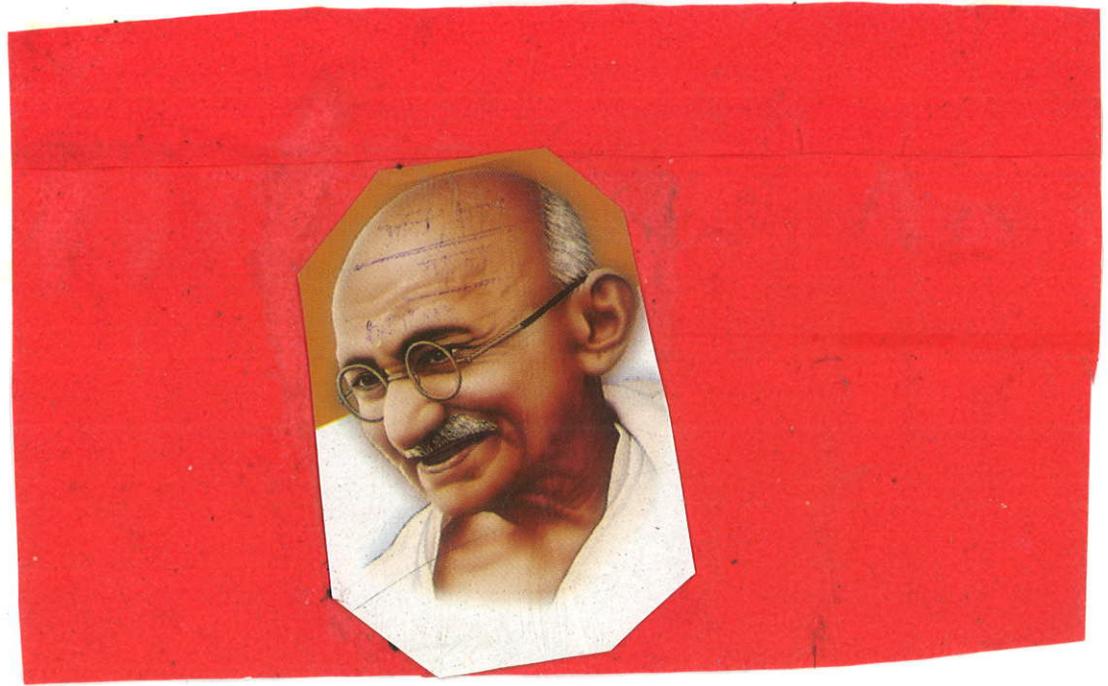
INDIA

“ Live as if you  
were to die  
tomorrow. Learn  
as if you were  
to live forever.

Mahatma Gandhi

”





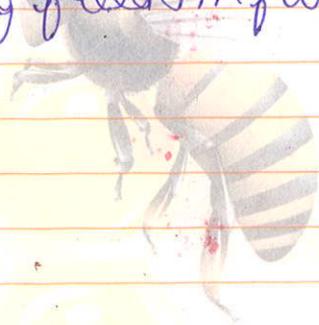
MAHATMA

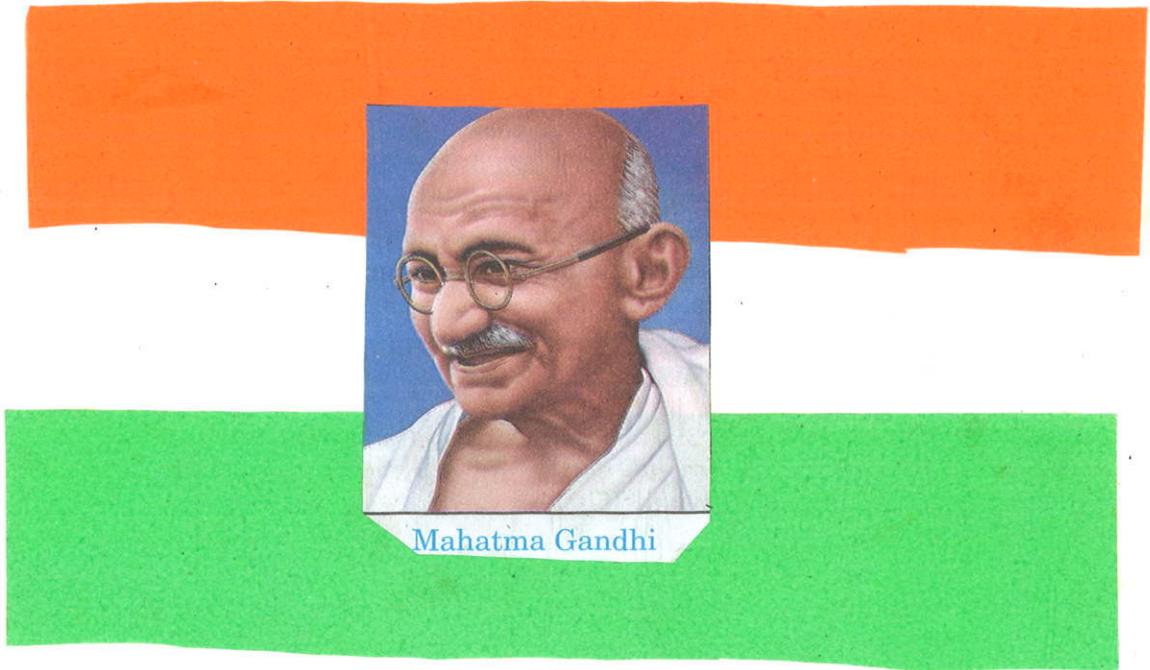
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Topic About the Gandhi Date \_\_\_\_\_

• Mahatma Gandhi 'father of the Nation' is also known as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was born on 2 October, 1869 Porbandar, Gujarat, India. Gandhi ji got married to the Kasturba Mahanji at the age of 13 year. He had played an important role in India's freedom struggle. Let us read his major movements that helped in achieving freedom from British Raj.





Mahatma Gandhi

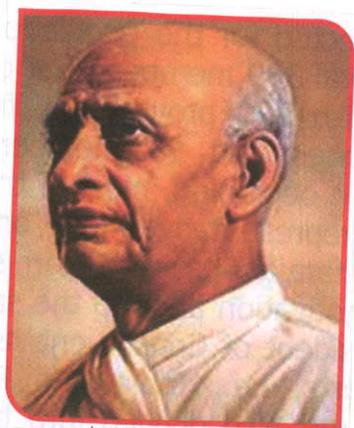
# MAHATMA

## GANDHI: MAJOR Movements

Mahatma Gandhi was known for his non-violence protest and was a leading figure of freedom movements whether in India or south Africa with his efforts finally India got freedom from the colonial rule. He always gave importance to human rights. No doubt, Mahatma Gandhi is a true inspiration not only for the past generations to come but also for the generations to come with his ideology of non-violence, truth, tolerance and social welfare. On Gandhi jayanti occasion let us have a look about some major nationalist movements that played a crucial role in the freedom struggle.

Before discussing major movements of Mahatma Gandhi let us see some work of Mahatma Gandhi in south Africa →

In 1906-07 Mahatma Gandhi started a satyagraha in south Africa against the compulsory registration and passes for Indians. In 1910 he announced satyagraha against emigration and restriction in Natal. Some influences on the career of Mahatma Gandhi.



Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

Joined the Kheda satyagraha on 22  
march 1918.

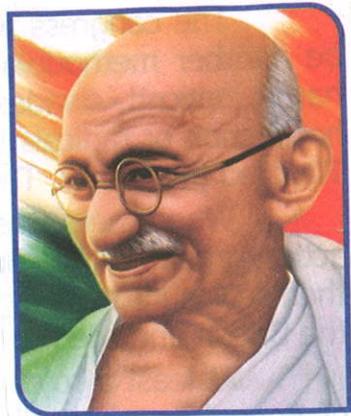
\* Major Movements of Gandhi are as follow.

1. Champaran Satyagraha (1917).

In Champaran district of Bihar the condition of Indigo cultivators became miserable under 'inkathiya' system. Under this system the cultivators were forced to cultivate Indigo on the best 1/20th part of their land and were forced to sell them at a cheaper price. The situation for the farmers became worse due to harsh weather conditions and levy of heavy taxes. Then, Rajkumar Shukla met Mahatma Gandhi at Lucknow and invited him. At Champaran, Mahatma Gandhi adopted the approach of civil disobedience movement and launched demonstrations and strikes against the landlords. As a result, the government set up a Champaran agrarian committee of which Gandhi ji was also one of the members. All the demands of the cultivators were accepted and the satyagraha was successful.

2. Kheda Satyagraha (1917-1918):→

A no-tax campaign was started by Mohan Lal Pandey in 1917 who demanded the remission of taxes due to poor harvest or crop failure in Kheda village, Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi was invited and he joined the movement on 22 March, 1918. There he started satyagraha. The movement was also joined by Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik. Finally, the demands were fulfilled by the British government and it was successful.



Mahatma Gandhi

START NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT  
and  
Join the KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

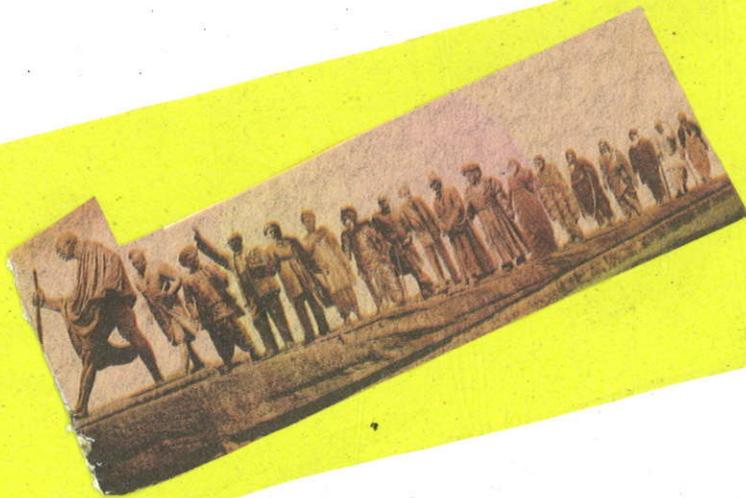
### 3. Khilafat Movement (1919)-

Khilafat movement was started by the Ali brothers to show the protest against unjust done with the

Turkey after the first world war. Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi the movement was launched against the British government to restore the collapsing status of the Caliph in Turkey. All India conference was held in Delhi where Mahatma Gandhi was elected as a president. He also returned the medals received from the British Empire in South Africa. The success of the Khilafat movement made him the national leader.

### 4. Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

Non-cooperation was launched in 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi due to the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre. Mahatma Gandhi thought that this will continue and Britishers will enjoy their control over Indians. With the help of Congress, Gandhi ji convinced people for starting non-cooperation movement in a peaceful way which is key factor to attain independence. He formed the concept of Swaraj and it became a crucial element in the Indian freedom struggle. The movement gained momentum and people started boycotting the products and establishments of British government. But due to Chauri Chaura incident, Mahatma Gandhi ended the movement because in this 23 police officials were killed.



DANDI  
MARCH

### 5. Civil Disobedience movement (1930)

Mahatma Gandhi in March 1930 addressed the nation in a newspaper young India and expressed his willingness to suspend the movement if his eleven demands get accepted by the governments. But the government at that time was of Lord Irwin and he did not respond back to him. As a result, Mahatma Gandhi initiated the movement with full vigour.

### 6. Interesting and unknown facts about Mahatma Gandhi.

He started the movement with Dandi March from 12 March to 6 April, 1930. Mahatma Gandhi along with his followers marched from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi in Navsari District, Ahmedabad on the sea coast and broke the salt law by making salt on 6 April 1930.

Under this movement students left college and government servant resigned from the office. Boycott foreign clothes, communal burning of foreign clothes, non-payment of government taxes, women stage Dharna at the government liquor shop etc.

### 7. Quit India Movement (1942):

⇒ Mahatma Gandhi launches Quit India movement on 8 August 1942 during second world war. In the movement Mahatma Gandhi delivered 'Do or Die' speech. These are the major movements that led by Gandhi and helped India to get freedom from British rule.

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By

SHANU RAJEE K

from 9<sup>th</sup>

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