



**MAKING OF INDIAN NATION
MODULE-3
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT**


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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT-1930

BACKGROUND:-

- 1927- Simon Commission was appointed to review the constitutional reform in India
- Chairman- Sir John Simon
- All the members of the commission were Englishmen
- Exclusion of the Indians from the commission
- Congress decided to boycott commission

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- All parties conference held at Lucknow in August 1928- Nehru report was finalised- Proposed Dominion status for India- Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and Sikh League rejected the report.
 - Calcutta session of congress- Gandhi came back to politics- Irwin offer of 31st October 1929-Proposed round table conference
 - 10th December 1929, Lahore session- Poorna Swaraj to be the congress objective- On 26th January 1930, was fixed as the First Independence Day- Launching of civil Disobedience Movement.



12th March 1930

- On 12th March 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement started with Dandi march.
- Together with 78 followers, Gandhi walked from Sabarmathi ashram to Dandi.
- Reached at Dandi on 6th April 1930, picked up a handful of salt and broke the salt law.
- Breaking salt law was a symbol of Indian people's refusal to live under British made laws.

Dandi March






Impact of Dandi March

- Spirit of Nationalism emerged in every corner of the country.
- The entire nation was amalgamated by the call of a single person-Gandhi
- Reports of sathyagrahas and instances of law violation in different parts of the country
- Emergence of Frontier Gandhi- Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan. He organised a group- Koodaikhitmatgars(Red Shirts)
- They popularised ideas of non violence and sathyagraha in the border areas.
- Rani Gaidilieu of Nagaland responded to the call of Gandhi at the age of 13. She was arrested and sentenced to long years of imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

- Breaking of salt laws
- Picketing of shops selling foreign goods and liquor
- Bonfire of cloth
- Refusal to pay taxes
- Avoidences of offices by the public officers
- Boycott of schools by students.

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- Even the women joined forces against the British
 - Those from orthodox families also responded to the call of Gandhi
 - They took active part in picketing of shops
 - British Government imprisoned the leaders
 - Congress was declared illegal
 - Strict censorship of press
 - British Government summoned in London the first Round Table conference in 1930
 - Congress boycotted it- Attempt made by British to negotiate with congress to take part in second round table conference



Gandhi Irwin Pact

- In the March of 1930, Gandhi met Viceroy, Lord Irwin and signed an agreement known as Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
- 2 clauses- Congress participation in second round table conference , withdrawal of civil Disobedience movement
- The Government agreed to release those political prisoners who had remained non-violent and salt manufacture was allowed along the coast



Controversy

- Gandhi-Irwin pact is a subject of major controversy in Indian history.
- R.J, Moore pointed out that bourgeois pressure was a significant factor behind the pact.
- Sumit Sarkar argued that the Indian bourgeoisie played a crucial role in the initial success of the movement as well as in its withdrawal.
- This argument has been accepted by other historians like Judith Brown, Claude Markovits and Basudev Chatterji.



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