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## India Wins Freedom

### Lesson Plan

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- › The development of the Indian National Congress – the moderates and the radicals.
- › The policy of divide and rule – disunity between Hindus and Muslims.
- › Swadeshi Movement
- › Revolutionaries
- › 1915 – Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi returned to India
- › 1919 – Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar.
- › The Non-Cooperation Movement – 1920 – Police station at Chaura Chari set on fire, against Gandhiji's policy and philosophy.
- › 26th January 1930 – INC took Resolution for Purna Swaraj: Satyagraha and boycott of British goods.
- › Civil Disobedience Movement – Satyagraha to break the Salt Laws [tax on salt] – the Dandi March – Boycott of foreign goods – Khadi.
- › World War II [1939-145] – entry into it, using Indian soldiers without consulting Indian leaders.
- › Quit India Movement – 1942 – launched by Gandhiji who was arrested.
- › Indian National Army – Subhash Chandra Bose – arrested but escaped to Japan via Afghanistan – fought against British.
- › India Became Free – 15th August 1947 – country divided into India and Pakistan.

#### Objectives

- › Learning about the growth of the Freedom Movement.
- › The development of the Indian National Congress – the moderates and radicals.
- › The policy of divide and rule – disunity between Hindus and Muslims – 1905 Partition of Bengal planned.
- › The Swadeshi Movement; the Revolutionaries – Aurobindo Ghosh, Veer Savarkar, Ajit Singh.
- › Learning about the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- › Learning about the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- › Quit India Movement – 1942
- › Indian National Army – Subhash Chandra Bose
- › Learning about India's freedom

## Teacher's Aids

- ▶ Photographs, film clips, books, films, etc., are available regarding this period.
- ▶ Map of India to show progress of British in India, the areas of the revolt and the spread of the freedom movement.
- ▶ Amar Chitra Katha comics of various leaders of the freedom movement.

## Tips for Teacher

- ▶ This period in history is closer to the present; therefore, many records, etc., are available. A visit to the Gandhi Memorial and Library, the films clips on various aspects of the movement, etc., are also available.
- ▶ There is a National Philatelic Museum on Ashoka Road, New Delhi, with postage stamps on practically all the great leaders of the movement and the regional uprisings, etc. A visit may be useful.
- ▶ Films made on topics relating to the period will supplement the classes to create the right atmosphere. However, it is advisable that history and the story-telling of films be strictly monitored.
- ▶ Some books like Ananda Math, which is the source of 'Vande Mataram', are available as Amar Chitra Katha and may be used to explain the background of the period.

## Gear Up and Background

- ▶ The slogans were given by the leaders as follows: 1. c 2. a 3. b
- ▶ The background should be in continuation of the previous chapter. Explain the increasing strength of the Indian National Congress with the differences of opinion that were coming up between the moderates who started it and the radicals who gradually wanted greater freedom to rule their own country instead of being dominated by the British. Moderates wanted reforms, radicals wanted full freedom – Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Bipin Chandra Pal [often known as Bal-Pal-Lal]. Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, "Swarajya is my birthright and I shall have it."
- ▶ The British policy of Divide and Rule affected the Hindus and Muslims.
- ▶ Frequent arrest of leaders gave more strength to the freedom movement. Launched Swadeshi Movement – boycotting all British goods. Trying to stop the economic exploitation of India.

## The Revolutionaries

- ▶ Some young Indians – use force to achieve freedom – Aurobindo Ghosh, Veer Savarkar, Ajit Singh.
- ▶ Meanwhile World War I [1914-1918] – Indians fought on British side, many casualties – in the hope that British would give them freedom, but did not.
- ▶ Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi had tried Civil Disobedience [based on non-violence and truth] successfully in South Africa – returned to India in 1915. Joined politics –

uniting people against British – helped the farmers, working classes – advocated non-cooperation and civil disobedience of unjust laws.

- ▶ 1919 – massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, on Baisakhi day by General Dyer.

### /// **Non-Cooperation Movement**

- ▶ As a reaction to Jallianwala Bagh, Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Gandhiji.
- ▶ Great anger against British – police station at Chaura Chauri burnt – Gandhiji upset and withdrew the movement as he wished for non-violent demonstrations.
- ▶ During movement many leaders arrested – mention names.
- ▶ INC resolved to achieve Purna Swaraj – 26<sup>th</sup> January 1930. Satyagraha and Swadeshi movement strengthened – boycott goods, don't pay taxes.

### /// **Civil Disobedience Movement**

- ▶ Gandhiji led the Salt Satyagraha – a march from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi – to break the salt laws. Movement spread – police action – many injured, killed, arrested.
- ▶ Boycott of foreign goods and the Swadeshi movement – khadi became popular.
- ▶ 1939 World War II – Indians forced to fight without discussing with leaders. Not ready to give freedom.

### /// **Quit India Movement**

- ▶ 1942 – Gandhiji launched Quit India Movement – 'Do or Die'. Many arrested.
- ▶ Revolutionaries' activities – Khudi Ram Bose, Bhagat Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Sukhdev, Ashfaqullah, Sitarama Raju, etc.

### /// **Indian National Army**

- ▶ Subhash Chandra Bose – twice president of the INC – arrested but escaped to Japan via Afghanistan – took charge of INA and fought against British – 'Jai Hind' and 'Dilli Chalo'.

### /// **India Became Free**

- ▶ 1945 – End of World War II.
- ▶ 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 – India becomes independent.
- ▶ India's first President – Dr Rajendra Prasad; First Prime Minister – Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ▶ Divided into two nations – India and Pakistan [Pakistan in two parts – East and West – later East Pakistan got freedom with India's help – War in 1971 – today known as Bangladesh].