

# Gandhian Phase 1916–1942

Champaran • Non-Cooperation • Dandi March • Poona Pact • Quit India Movement

1. Introduction & Key Leaders	2
2. Early Satyagrahas 1917–1919	3
3. Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh 1919	4
4. Non-Cooperation & Khilafat 1920–22	5
5. Simon Commission & Lahore Session 1927–29	6
6. Civil Disobedience & Dandi March 1930	7
7. Gandhi–Irwin Pact & Round Table Conferences	8
8. Communal Award, Poona Pact & Individual Satyagraha	9
9. Quit India Movement 1942	10
10. Key Locations Map	11
11. Master Comparison Tables	12
12. Quick Facts & Exam Traps	13–14
13. MCQ Practice & Answer Key	15–17

BPSC

SSC CGL

SSC CHSL

RRB NTPC

State PSC

Police SI

Income Tax

★★★★★ Highest Frequency | Asked in 95%+ Modern History Papers

## 1. Introduction – The Gandhian Phase (गाँधीवादी चरण 1916–1942)



**Mahatma Gandhi**  
Father of Nation | Congress



**Jawaharlal Nehru**  
Congress President 1929 | Purna Swaraj



**Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**  
Bardoli Satyagraha 1928



**Bal Gangadhar Tilak**  
Lal-Bal-Pal Trio | Extremist



**Annie Besant**  
Home Rule League 1916



**Gopal K. Gokhale**  
Gandhi's Political Guru



**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**  
Poona Pact 1932 | Depressed Classes



**Lala Lajpat Rai**  
Lal-Bal-Pal | Simon Commission



**Motilal Nehru**  
Nehru Report 1928 | Swaraj Party



**Subhas Chandra Bose**  
Quit India | Radical Wing



**Muhammad Ali Jinnah**  
Muslim League | 14 Points 1929

**26 yrs**  
Gandhian Era

**3**  
Major Movements

**1942**  
Quit India

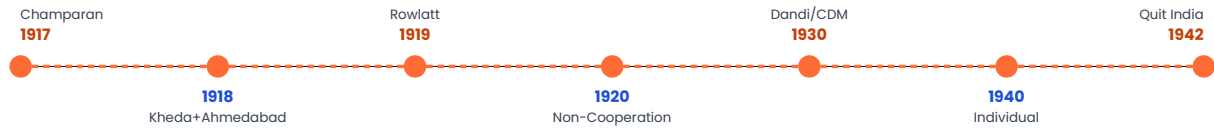
**4**  
Satyagrahas

**Context:** Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in **January 1915** and transformed the Indian National Congress from an elite organisation into a mass movement. His period (1916–1947) is characterised by **non-violent civil disobedience, Satyagraha, Swadeshi** and direct mass participation across all sections of Indian society. The phase 1916–1942 covers three landmark movements: **Non-Cooperation (1920–22), Civil Disobedience (1930–34)** and **Quit India (1942)**.

### Key Congress Sessions in this Phase

Year	Session/Place	President	Key Decision
1916	Lucknow Pact	A.C. Majumdar	Congress-League unity; separate electorates accepted
1916	Home Rule League	Tilak / Besant	Tilak's League (April), Besant's League (September)
1920	Nagpur	C. Vijayaraghavachariar	NCM adopted; Congress constitution revised
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru	Purna Swaraj declared; Jan 26 Indep. Day
1931	Karachi	Sardar Patel	Fundamental Rights resolution; Gandhi-Irwin Pact ratified
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru	Socialist direction; provincial elections prep
1942	Bombay	—	Quit India Movement passed (Aug 8, 1942)

## 2. All Gandhi Satyagrahas – Chronological Order (सभी सत्याग्रह – वर्षवार क्रम)



#	Year	Satyagraha / Movement	Location	Issue	Key Figure(s)	Outcome
1	1917	Champanan Satyagraha	Champanan, Bihar (84.9°E, 26.9°N)	<i>Tinkathia</i> system – farmers forced to grow indigo on 3/20th land for British planters	Gandhi; Rajendra Prasad; Raj Kumar Shukla (invited Gandhi)	Champanan Agrarian Act 1917 – <i>Tinkathia</i> abolished. Gandhi first called ' <i>Mahatma</i> '
2	1918 (Feb–Mar)	Ahmedabad Mill Strike	Ahmedabad, Gujarat (72.6°E, 23.0°N)	Mill workers demanded 50% wage hike; owners offered only 20%	Gandhi; Anusuya Sarabhai (workers' side); Ambalal Sarabhai (mill owner – Gandhi's friend)	35% wage hike via arbitration. Gandhi's <b>first hunger strike</b> ; first labour Satyagraha
3	1918 (Mar–Jun)	Kheda Satyagraha	Kheda, Gujarat (73.0°E, 22.7°N)	Crop failure → famine; farmers demanded revenue remission; British refused	Gandhi; <b>Sardar Patel</b> (first major political role); Indulal Yajnik	Govt quietly suspended collection from poorest farmers. Patel rose to prominence
4	1919 (Apr 6)	Rowlatt Satyagraha (All-India Hartal)	All India Amritsar (74.87°E, 31.63°N)	Protest against <b>Rowlatt Act</b> (detention without trial – 'Black Act')	Gandhi; mass participation across India	Withdrawn after <b>Jallianwala Bagh massacre (Apr 13)</b> – Gandhi horrified by violence
5	1920–22 (Aug 1920)	Non-Cooperation Movement	All India Nagpur Congress Dec 1920	Swaraj + Khilafat – boycott courts, schools, foreign goods; surrender titles	Gandhi; Ali Brothers; C.R. Das; Motilal Nehru; Jawaharlal Nehru	Withdrawn Feb 1922 after <b>Chauri Chaura</b> (22 policemen killed). Swaraj Party formed 1923
6	1930 (Mar–Apr)	Dandi March / Salt Satyagraha (Civil Disobedience)	Sabarmati→Dandi, Gujarat (72.54°E, 23.07°N → 72.56°E, 20.9°N)	Protest against Salt Tax – Gandhi marched 241 miles (12 Mar – 6 Apr 1930)	Gandhi; Sarojini Naidu; 78 volunteers from Sabarmati Ashram	CDM launched; Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931; Karachi Congress 1931; 2nd RTC. <b>International impact</b>
7	1930–34	Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)	All India Key: Gujarat, Bengal, Tamil Nadu	Complete Independence (Purna Swaraj); repeal of salt tax + other British laws	Gandhi; Nehru; Patel; mass participation; women leaders like Kamladevi Chattopadhyay	Gandhi-Irwin Pact 1931; CDM suspended; resumed 1932; finally called off 1934
8	1932 (Sep)	Fast unto Death (Poona Pact)	Yerwada Jail, Pune (73.86°E, 18.52°N)	Opposed Communal Award – separate electorate for 'Depressed Classes' (Dalits)	Gandhi vs <b>B.R. Ambedkar</b> – negotiations; <b>Poona Pact</b> signed Sep 24, 1932	Separate electorates dropped; reserved seats increased (71→148 in provincial assemblies)
9	1940–41 (Oct 1940)	Individual Satyagraha	All India Wardha, Maharashtra (78.6°E, 20.7°N)	Oppose India's involvement in WWII without consent; anti-war message	<b>Vinoba Bhave</b> (first Satyagrahi); <b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b> (second); then 30,000+ arrested	Limited scope; symbolic anti-war protest. Ended Dec 1941 after Japan entered war
10	1942 (Aug 8–9)	Quit India Movement (August Kranti)	All India Bombay (Aug Kranti Maidan) (72.87°E, 18.97°N)	' <b>Do or Die</b> ' – complete British withdrawal from India immediately	Gandhi; Nehru; Patel; entire Congress leadership (all arrested Aug 9, 1942)	Largest uprising since 1857; brutally suppressed; Gandhi jailed till 1944; but signalled end of British rule

### 3. Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh 1919 (रॉलेट एक्ट और जलियाँवाला बाग)

#### ⚡ Rowlatt Act — 'Black Act'

- Officially: **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919**
- Based on **Rowlatt Committee** (Sir Sidney Rowlatt) recommendations
- Allowed **detention without trial** for up to 2 years — *"No vakil, no dalil, no appeal"*
- All Indian members of Imperial Legislative Council **voted against it** — passed anyway
- Gandhi called for **All-India hartal on April 6, 1919** — first mass Gandhi-led campaign

#### Jallianwala Bagh Massacre — April 13, 1919

**Date:** 13 April 1919 (Baisakhi day) | **Place:** Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Punjab (74.87°E, 31.63°N)  
**Commander:** Brigadier-General **Reginald Dyer** — ordered 10 minutes of firing on unarmed crowd

- **Official death toll:** 379 (Hunter Commission); **Congress estimate:** 1,000+
- **Crowd:** ~20,000 people gathered for Baisakhi + protest against arrest of Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew
- Only **1 narrow entry/exit** — people trapped; wells filled with bodies
- **Martial law** declared in Punjab by Governor **Sir Michael O'Dwyer**
- **Rabindranath Tagore** returned his **knighthood** in protest
- **Hunter Commission (1919–20)** — investigated the massacre; found Dyer guilty but no punishment
- **Udham Singh** shot O'Dwyer in London in **1940** to avenge the massacre
- **Aftermath:** Gandhi called off Rowlatt Satyagraha due to violence — lesson for future

*"Jallianwala Bagh turned Gandhi from a loyalist to an implacable opponent of British rule."*

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

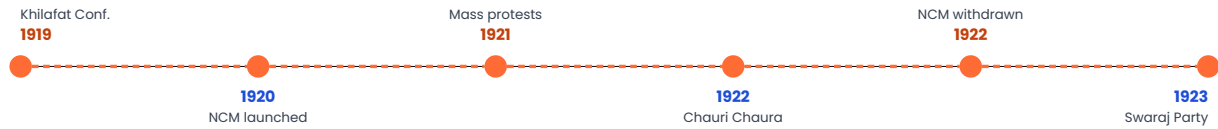
Dyer = **D**evil of Amritsar | Hunter = **H**eld inquiry | O'Dwyer = **O**rdered Martial Law | Udham = **U**limate avenger 1940

#### 🔔 PYQ Alert — Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on which festival day?	BPSC 2021
<b>Q2</b>	Who headed the committee to investigate Jallianwala Bagh?	SSC CGL 2019
<b>Q3</b>	Which Nobel laureate returned his honour to protest Jallianwala?	RRB NTPC 1919
<b>Q4</b>	The Rowlatt Act was also known as:	SSC CHSL 2017

**Answers:** Q1→Baisakhi; Q2→Lord Hunter; Q3→Rabindranath Tagore; Q4→Black Act / Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act

## 4. Non-Cooperation & Khilafat Movement 1920–22 (असहयोग आंदोलन)



### Khilafat Movement 1919–22

- **Cause:** British dismemberment of the Ottoman Caliphate (Khalifa) after WWI
- **Leaders:** **Muhammad Ali** and **Shaukat Ali** (Ali Brothers); All India Khilafat Committee
- Gandhi supported it to forge **Hindu-Muslim unity** against the British
- **Collapsed 1924** when Turkey's Mustafa Kemal Atatürk **himself abolished the Caliphate**

### Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) 1920–22

#### ⚡ NCM — First Mass Movement

- Launched **1 August 1920** — same day as Tilak's death. Gandhi called it a "*divine coincidence*"
- **Adopted at Nagpur Congress (Dec 1920)** — Congress constitution revised; provincial committees
- **Programme:** Surrender titles/honours; boycott courts, schools, legislatures, foreign goods; promote Khadi; *Charkha*
- **Participation:** Lawyers quit (C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru); students left colleges; C. Rajagopalachari, Nehru, Patel arrested
- **Prince of Wales boycott** — Nov 1921, complete hartal when Prince visited India

### Chauri Chaura Incident — February 5, 1922

**Place:** Chauri Chaura, Gorakhpur, UP (83.15°E, 27.14°N) | Mob burned a **police chowki** killing **22 policemen** → Gandhi **unilaterally withdrew NCM** on February 12, 1922 → Bardoli Resolution.

- CR Das and Motilal Nehru **disagreed** with withdrawal → formed **Swaraj Party (1923)**
- Swaraj Party goal: **council entry** to obstruct from within; "*Wreckers from within*"
- Gandhi imprisoned 1922–24 (**6 years** sentence, served 2); tried for "*sedition*"

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

**NCM mnemonic: BCOS** = **B**oycott + **C**harkha + **O**ut of courts/schools + **S**wadeshi. NCM began 1 August 1920 = **Tilak's death anniversary**.

#### 🔔 PYQ Alert — Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b> Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on:	BPSK 2020
<b>Q2</b> Chauri Chaura incident led to:	SSC CGL 2017
<b>Q3</b> Swaraj Party was founded by:	RRB NTPC 2021
<b>Q4</b> Khilafat Movement collapsed because:	SSC CHSL 2019

**Answers:** Q1→1 August 1920; Q2→Withdrawal of NCM; Q3→C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru; Q4→Atatürk abolished Caliphate (1924)

## 5. Simon Commission, Nehru Report & Lahore Session 1927–29 (1927–29)

### Simon Commission 1927

- Appointed **November 1927** by Secretary of State Lord Birkenhead to review 1919 Act
- Headed by **Sir John Simon** — **all 7 members were British; no Indian member**
- Arrived India **February 1928** — greeted with "**Simon Go Back**" protests across India
- **Lala Lajpat Rai** led protest in Lahore (Oct 1928) — police lathi charge by Supt. **James Scott**
- Lajpat Rai died **17 November 1928**; Bhagat Singh avenged by killing **Saunders** (mistaken for Scott)
- Report published **1930** — recommended provincial autonomy but rejected dominion status

### Nehru Report 1928

#### ⚡ Nehru Report — First Constitutional Blueprint by Indians

- Prepared by committee led by **Motilal Nehru** (NOT Jawaharlal)
- Called for **Dominion Status** (NOT complete independence)
- Proposed **joint electorates** — rejected by Jinnah → **14 Points of Jinnah (1929)**
- Significance: First Indian attempt at a constitutional framework

### Lahore Congress Session 1929 — Purna Swaraj

**Date:** December 1929 | **President:** Jawaharlal Nehru (elected at Gandhi's insistence)

**Resolution:** **Purna Swaraj** (Complete Independence) declared as Congress goal

**January 26, 1930** declared as **Independence Day** (celebrated annually until 1947; became Republic Day 1950)

- Tricolour flag hoisted on **31 December 1929** midnight by Nehru at Ravi riverbank
- Pledge taken on **26 January 1930** across India
- Led directly to **Civil Disobedience Movement and Dandi March 1930**

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

**1927 = Simon formed; 1928 = Simon arrived + Nehru Report; 1929 = Lahore + Purna Swaraj**

Trick: **SiNLP** = Simon → Nehru report → Lahore → Purna swaraj

#### 🔔 PYQ Alert — Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b> Who headed the Nehru Report Committee?	BPSC 2018
<b>Q2</b> The Simon Commission was appointed in:	SSC CGL 2016
<b>Q3</b> Purna Swaraj resolution was passed at which Congress session?	RRB NTPC 2018
<b>Q4</b> January 26 was first celebrated as Independence Day in:	SSC CHSL 2021

**Answers:** Q1→Motilal Nehru; Q2→1927; Q3→Lahore 1929; Q4→1930

## 6. Civil Disobedience Movement & Dandi March 1930 (सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन)

### Dandi March – March of the Century

**Start:** 12 March 1930, Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad (72.54°E, 23.07°N)

**End:** 6 April 1930, Dandi, Gujarat (72.56°E, 20.90°N) – **241 miles (385 km)**

**Duration:** 24 days | **Participants (start):** 78 chosen volunteers

- Gandhi broke the **salt law** at Dandi on April 6 by picking up salt → CDM began
- **Why salt?** Salt tax hurt the poorest; salt was universal – connected all Indians
- **Route:** Sabarmati → Surat → Dandi (through villages; 12+ villages per day)
- **C. Rajagopalachari** led parallel Vedaranyam Salt March in Tamil Nadu
- **Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Frontier Gandhi)** led **Khudai Khidmatgar (Red Shirts)** in NWFP
- **Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Sarojini Naidu** led Dharasana Salt Works raid (May 1930)
- **Sardar Patel** arrested before march began; Gandhi arrested **May 4, 1930**

### Civil Disobedience Movement 1930–34

- **Methods:** Break salt law, refuse to pay taxes, boycott foreign cloth, picket liquor shops
- **Women's participation** increased dramatically – Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay
- **Suspension 1931:** Gandhi-Irwin Pact → CDM suspended; Gandhi attends 2nd RTC
- **Re-launch 1932:** After Gandhi's return from failed RTC; Gandhi arrested immediately
- **End 1934:** Gandhi formally withdrew; Congress entered legislative politics

*"The Dandi March electrified the nation – it was Gandhi's masterstroke of non-violent defiance."*

#### Memory Trick

Dandi March = **78 volunteers, 241 miles, 24 days, March 12–April 6, 1930**. Remember: **78-241-24**

#### PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Dandi March started from which place on March 12, 1930?	BPSC 2022
<b>Q2</b>	How many volunteers accompanied Gandhi in the Dandi March?	SSC CGL 2020
<b>Q3</b>	Who led the parallel salt march in Tamil Nadu?	RRB NTPC 2020
<b>Q4</b>	The Khudai Khidmatgar movement was associated with:	SSC CHSL 2018

**Answers:** Q1→Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad; Q2→78; Q3→C. Rajagopalachari; Q4→Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

## 7. Gandhi–Irwin Pact & Round Table Conferences 1930–32

### Gandhi–Irwin Pact — March 5, 1931

- Signed between **Gandhi** and Viceroy **Lord Irwin** on 5 March 1931
- **Congress agreed:** Suspend CDM; participate in Round Table Conference; stop coastal salt making; release only political (non-violent) prisoners
- **Government agreed:** Release political prisoners; allow salt making in coastal areas; return confiscated properties
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, Sukhdev **hanged March 23, 1931** — Gandhi criticised for not saving them
- **Ratified** at Karachi Congress 1931 (President: Sardar Patel)

### Round Table Conferences

RTC	Year	Congress?	Key outcome
1st RTC	Nov 1930–Jan 1931	No (boycott)	Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, princes attended; no result
2nd RTC	Sep–Dec 1931	Yes (Gandhi)	Gandhi attended alone; deadlock on minorities; Communal Award issue
3rd RTC	Nov–Dec 1932	No (boycott)	Congress refused; Government of India Act 1935 drafted

### ⚡ Government of India Act 1935

- Outcome of RTC process; longest British Act — **321 sections, 10 schedules**
- Introduced **provincial autonomy**; diarchy at centre
- Established **Federal Court, RBI, Election Commission**
- Congress won **7 out of 11 provinces** in 1937 elections under this Act
- Congress ministries resigned **Oct–Nov 1939** after India declared war without consultation

### 🧠 Memory Trick

**3 RTCs:** 1930 = No Gandhi; 1931 = Gandhi alone; 1932 = No Gandhi. Trick: **'Alone in the middle'**

### 🔔 PYQ Alert — Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Gandhi–Irwin Pact was signed in:	BPSC 2019
<b>Q2</b>	Gandhi represented Congress at which Round Table Conference?	SSC CGL 2018
<b>Q3</b>	Government of India Act 1935 provided for:	RRB NTPC 2017
<b>Q4</b>	Bhagat Singh was hanged on:	SSC CHSL 2022

**Answers:** Q1→5 March 1931; Q2→2nd RTC (1931); Q3→Provincial autonomy + Federal structure; Q4→23 March 1931

## 8. Communal Award, Poona Pact & Individual Satyagraha

### Communal Award – August 16, 1932

- Announced by British PM **Ramsay MacDonald** – separate electorates for **Depressed Classes (Dalits)**
- Gandhi opposed it – feared it would permanently divide Hindu society
- Gandhi began "**fast unto death**" in Yeravda Jail, Pune on **September 20, 1932**

### Poona Pact – September 24, 1932

#### ⚡ Poona Pact

- Signed between **Gandhi** and **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** at Yeravda Jail, Pune
- Communal Award withdrawn; **separate electorates replaced by reserved seats in joint electorates**
- Depressed Classes: **148 seats** (UP + other provinces) instead of 71 in Communal Award
- Ambedkar accepted though **disagreed** with Gandhi's approach – called Poona Pact a "*betrayal of Dalits*"
- Gandhi launched **Harijan movement** (1932–34) – *Harijan* newspaper; temple entry campaigns

### Individual Satyagraha 1940–41

- Congress ministries resigned **1939** after India dragged into WWII without consent
- **August Offer 1940** – Viceroy Linlithgow's offer rejected by Congress (inadequate)
- Gandhi launched **Individual Satyagraha** – not mass movement, to maintain anti-war stance
- **Vinoba Bhave** – first satyagrahi (October 17, 1940)
- **Jawaharlal Nehru** – second satyagrahi; thousands eventually participated
- Continued till December 1941 when Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor changed the situation

*"Poona Pact: Gandhi vs Ambedkar – two visions of justice, one India."*

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

**Poona Pact 1932:** Gandhi fasted from Sept 20, Pact signed Sept 24 = **4 days fast**. Vinoba = **First** individual satyagrahi, Nehru = **Second**.

#### 🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b> Who announced the Communal Award in 1932?	BPSC 2017
<b>Q2</b> Poona Pact was signed between:	SSC CGL 2019
<b>Q3</b> The first individual satyagrahi in 1940 was:	RRB NTPC 2019
<b>Q4</b> Gandhi started his fast against Communal Award on:	SSC CHSL 2020

**Answers:** Q1→Ramsay MacDonald; Q2→Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar; Q3→Vinoba Bhave; Q4→20 September 1932

## 9. Quit India Movement 1942 (भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन)



### Background: Cripps Mission March–April 1942

- Stafford Cripps sent to India by Churchill to seek cooperation for WWII
- Offered: **Dominion Status** after war; Constituent Assembly; right to secede from Commonwealth
- **Rejected** by Congress (Gandhi: "Post-dated cheque on a failing bank") and Muslim League
- Failure led Gandhi to launch the final mass movement

### Quit India Movement – August 8, 1942

#### ⚡ Do or Die – Gandhi's Last Mass Movement

- Passed at **Bombay session of AICC**, Gowalia Tank Maidan, on **August 8, 1942**
- Gandhi's call: "**Do or Die**" (**करो या मरो**) – most radical slogan
- August 9, 1942 called "**August Kranti Day**"
- **August 9**: Gandhi + all Congress leaders arrested immediately at **dawn**
- **Underground leaders**: Jayaprakash Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali, Ram Manohar Lohia, Sucheta Kripalani
- **Aruna Asaf Ali** hoisted Congress flag at Gowalia Tank when leaders arrested
- Parallel Government (*Pratyantar Sarkar*) set up at **Ballia (UP)**, **Satara (Maharashtra)**, **Tamluk (Bengal)**
- **Brutally suppressed**: 60,000+ arrested; 1,000+ killed; military deployment
- **Gandhi imprisoned** at Aga Khan Palace, Pune (Feb 1944 release due to ill health)
- **Kasturba Gandhi** died in detention (Feb 22, 1944); Mahadev Desai (Gandhi's secretary) also died in jail
- **Muslim League** did NOT participate – cooperated with British; expanded organisation
- **Communist Party** opposed QIM – called it "People's War" (after USSR joined Allies)
- **Significance**: Made British realise India was ungovernable; post-war withdrawal planned

#### 🧠 Memory Trick

**QIM leaders mnemonic: JAR-SA** = JP Narayan + Aruna Asaf Ali + Ram Lohia + Sucheta Kripalani + Achyut Patwardhan. All underground!

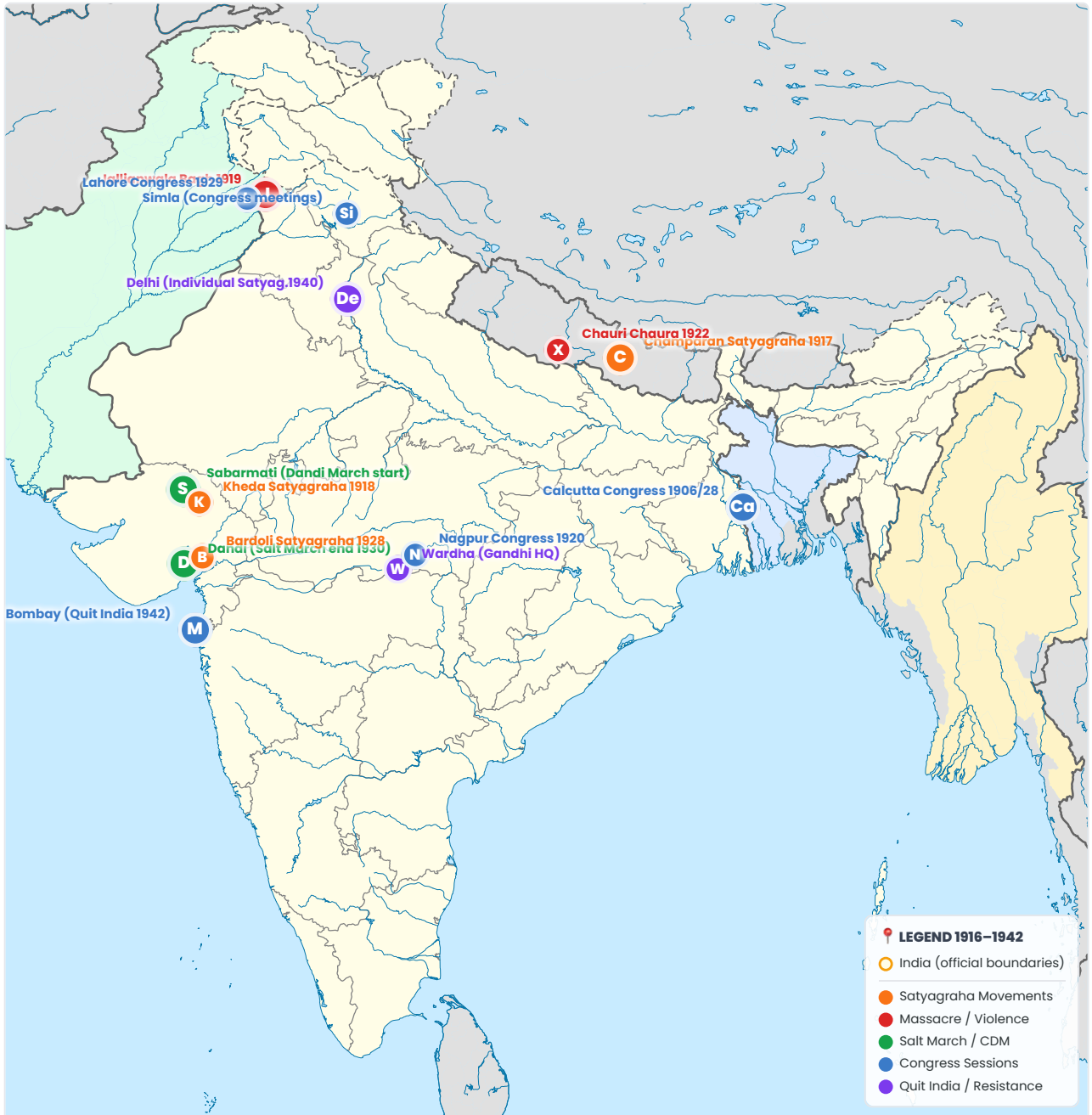
#### 🔔 PYQ Alert – Previous Year Questions

<b>Q1</b> Quit India Resolution was passed on:	BPSC 2023
<b>Q2</b> Who hoisted the Congress flag at Gowalia Tank on August 9, 1942?	SSC CGL 2021
<b>Q3</b> Cripps Mission described by Gandhi as:	RRB NTPC 2022
<b>Q4</b> Parallel government during QIM was set up at:	SSC CHSL 2022

**Answers:** Q1→8 August 1942; Q2→Aruna Asaf Ali; Q3→Post-dated cheque on a failing bank; Q4→Ballia, Satara, Tamluk

## 10. Key Locations – Gandhian Phase 1916–1942 (प्रमुख स्थान)

KEY LOCATIONS – GANDHIAN PHASE 1916–1942 (Survey of India)



MAP

## 11. Master Comparison Tables

### Three Major Movements – Quick Comparison

Feature	NCM 1920–22	CDM 1930–34	QIM 1942
Launched	Aug 1, 1920	Apr 6, 1930	Aug 8, 1942
Cause	Jallianwala + Khilafat	Purna Swaraj demand	WWII; Cripps failure
Start event	NCM resolution, Nagpur	Dandi March	Bombay AICC session
Slogan	Swaraj in 1 year	Break Salt Law	Do or Die / Quit India
Ended by	Chauri Chaura violence	Gandhi–Irwin Pact	Leaders arrested at dawn
Withdrawal	Feb 12, 1922	May 1933 (formally '34)	Not formally withdrawn
Key figure besides Gandhi	C.R. Das, Ali Brothers	Sardar Patel, Nehru	JP Narayan, Aruna Asaf Ali

### Important Satyagrahas – Summary

Satyagraha	Year	Place (Coordinates)	Issue	Result
Champaran	1917	Bihar (84.9°E,26.9°N)	Tinkathia/indigo	System abolished
Kheda	1918	Gujarat (73.0°E,22.7°N)	Revenue remission	Collection suspended
Ahmedabad	1918	Gujarat (72.6°E,23.0°N)	Mill workers wages	35% raise
Rowlatt	1919	All India	Black Act	Withdrawn (Chauri Chaura)
NCM	1920–22	All India	Swaraj + Khilafat	Withdrawn
Bardoli	1928	Gujarat (73.1°E,21.1°N)	Revenue increase 22%	Rollback; Patel 'Sardar'
CDM/Salt	1930–34	All India	Salt tax + Swaraj	Gandhi–Irwin Pact
Individual	1940–41	All India	Anti-war stance	Partial; ended Dec 1941
Quit India	1942	All India	Independence now	Suppressed; led to 1947

## 12. 16 Quick Facts for Last-Minute Revision (त्वरित तथ्य)

01

### Gandhi in South Africa

1893–1915 (22 years); Phoenix Settlement; Tolstoy Farm; Natal Indian Congress

02

### Champaran Invitation

Raj Kumar Shukla invited Gandhi — NOT Rajendra Prasad

03

### Tilak's death

Aug 1, 1920 = same day NCM launched; Gandhi called it divine coincidence

04

### Rowlatt Act nickname

'Black Act'; 'No vakil, no dalil, no appeal'; passed in 1919

05

### Jallianwala Bagh

April 13 (Baisakhi) 1919; 379 dead (official); Gen. Dyer; Hunter Commission

06

### Khilafat collapsed

1924 — Ataturk abolished Caliphate himself; Gandhi-Muslim unity ended

07

### Nehru Report author

Motilal Nehru (not Jawaharlal) — 1928 — demanded Dominion Status

08

### First Independence Day

January 26, 1930 — celebrated annually until 1947; then became Republic Day

09

### Dandi March numbers

78 volunteers; 241 miles (385 km); 24 days; March 12 – April 6, 1930

10

### Gandhi-Irwin Pact

March 5, 1931; Bhagat Singh hanged March 23, 1931 — 18 days later

11

### RTCs

3 total; Gandhi attended only 2nd (1931); none productive

12

### Communal Award

Aug 16, 1932 by Ramsay MacDonald; Gandhi fasted from Sept 20

13

### Poona Pact date

September 24, 1932 — Gandhi–Ambedkar; 148 reserved seats in joint electorates

14

### Vinoba Bhave

First Individual Satyagrahi (Oct 17, 1940); Nehru was second

15

### QIM date

August 8, 1942 (resolution); August 9 = 'August Kranti Day' + mass arrests

16

### Aruna Asaf Ali

Hoisted Congress flag at Gowalia Tank, Bombay, on August 9, 1942

### 13. Common Exam Traps — Don't Fall For These!

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Rajendra Prasad invited Gandhi to Champaran

**Correct fact:** Raj Kumar Shukla (an indigo farmer) invited Gandhi to Champaran

**Why it matters:** Rajendra Prasad later accompanied Gandhi but Raj Kumar Shukla was the original inviter — very frequently asked

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** NCM was launched on Tilak's birth anniversary

**Correct fact:** NCM launched on August 1, 1920 = Tilak's DEATH anniversary

**Why it matters:** Tilak died on August 1, 1920 — the same day Gandhi launched NCM

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Nehru Report was prepared by Jawaharlal Nehru

**Correct fact:** It was prepared by MOTILAL Nehru (father, not son) in 1928

**Why it matters:** Jawaharlal Nehru was the Congress President in 1929 (Lahore), not Nehru Report

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Gandhi attended all 3 Round Table Conferences

**Correct fact:** Gandhi attended only the 2nd RTC (September 1931). Boycotted 1st and 3rd

**Why it matters:** Congress boycotted 1st and 3rd; attended only 2nd after Gandhi-Irwin Pact

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Communal Award was proposed by Gandhi

**Correct fact:** Communal Award was announced by British PM Ramsay MacDonald on Aug 16, 1932

**Why it matters:** Gandhi OPPOSED Communal Award and fasted against it — led to Poona Pact

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Muslim League supported the Quit India Movement

**Correct fact:** Muslim League did NOT join QIM — cooperated with British during WWII

**Why it matters:** Communist Party also opposed QIM, calling it 'People's War'. Only Congress+INC launched it

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** Dandi March = CDM. Gandhi broke salt law at Sabarmati

**Correct fact:** Gandhi broke salt law at DANDI (end point, April 6). March started from Sabarmati

**Why it matters:** Sabarmati = start; Dandi = where salt law was broken. Two different locations!

#### ⊘ Common Trap

**Wrong belief:** January 26, 1950 was the first Independence Day celebration

**Correct fact:** January 26 was first observed as INDEPENDENCE DAY in 1930; became REPUBLIC DAY in 1950

**Why it matters:** 26 Jan 1930 = Independence pledge day; 26 Jan 1950 = Constitution enacted = Republic Day

## 14. MCQ Practice – Gandhian Phase 1916–1942 (बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न)

**1. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?**

- (A) 1912 (B) 1913  
(C) 1915 (D) 1917

SSC CGL / BPSC | Easy ●●●

**2. The 'Tinkathia system' abolished due to Champaran Satyagraha was related to:**

- (A) Cotton cultivation (B) Indigo cultivation  
(C) Opium cultivation (D) Jute cultivation

BPSC / RRB NTPC | Easy ●●●

**3. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of Gandhi's early Satyagrahas?**

- (A) Kheda → Champaran → Ahmedabad (B) Champaran → Ahmedabad → Kheda  
(C) Champaran → Kheda → Ahmedabad (D) Ahmedabad → Champaran → Kheda

SSC CHSL 2021 | Easy ●●●

**4. The Rowlatt Act allowed detention without trial for up to:**

- (A) 6 months (B) 1 year  
(C) 2 years (D) 3 years

SSC CGL 2018 | Easy ●●●

**5. Who commanded the troops that fired at Jallianwala Bagh?**

- (A) Lord Curzon (B) General Dyer  
(C) Lord Chelmsford (D) Michael O'Dwyer

BPSC 2020 / RRB | Med ●●●

**6. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched on 1 August 1920. This date coincides with the:**

- (A) Birthday of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (B) Death anniversary of Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(C) Birthday of Gopal Krishna Gokhale (D) Death anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai

SSC CGL 2019 | Med ●●●

**7. The Nehru Report (1928) was prepared under the chairmanship of:**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Motilal Nehru  
(C) C.R. Das (D) Tej Bahadur Sapru

SSC CHSL / BPSA | Med ●●○

**8. At the Lahore Congress session of 1929, the resolution of 'Purna Swaraj' was passed under the presidency of:**

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Motilal Nehru  
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Subhas Chandra Bose

BPSA 2018 | Med ●●○

**9. Dandi March covered a distance of approximately:**

- (A) 150 miles (B) 200 miles  
(C) 241 miles (D) 300 miles

RRB NTPC / SSC | Med ●●○

**10. The Poona Pact (1932) was primarily about:**

- (A) Devolution of provincial autonomy (B) Separate electorates for Muslims  
(C) Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in joint electorates (D) Formation of Constituent Assembly

BPSA 2021 / SSC CGL | Hard ●●●

**11. Consider the statements: (I) Vinoba Bhave was the 1st individual satyagrahi in 1940. (II) Jawaharlal Nehru was the 2nd. Which is correct?**

- (A) Only I (B) Only II  
(C) Both I and II (D) Neither I nor II

BPSA 2022 | Hard ●●●

**12. During Quit India Movement (1942), 'Parallel Government' was NOT set up at:**

- (A) Ballia (UP) (B) Satara (Maharashtra)  
(C) Tamluk (Bengal) (D) Lahore (Punjab)

SSC CGL 2022 / BPSA | Hard ●●●

## 15. Answer Key with Explanations

### ✓ Answer Key with Explanations

- Q1. (C)** Gandhi returned to India in January 1915 after 22 years in South Africa
- Q2. (B)** Tinkathia = compulsory indigo cultivation on 3/20th of land for British planters
- Q3. (C)** Champaran (1917) → Kheda (1918) → Ahmedabad (1918) — all within 2 years
- Q4. (C)** Rowlatt Act allowed detention without trial for up to 2 years — called 'Black Act'
- Q5. (B)** Brigadier General Reginald Dyer ordered 10 minutes of firing; O'Dwyer declared martial law
- Q6. (B)** August 1, 1920 = death anniversary of Bal Gangadhar Tilak; Gandhi called it divine coincidence
- Q7. (B)** Motilal Nehru (father) chaired the report; Jawaharlal became Congress President in 1929
- Q8. (C)** Jawaharlal Nehru presided at Lahore 1929 at Gandhi's insistence; tricolour hoisted Dec 31, 1929
- Q9. (C)** 241 miles (385 km); 78 volunteers; 24 days; March 12 to April 6, 1930
- Q10. (C)** Poona Pact replaced separate electorates with reserved seats in joint electorates; 148 seats
- Q11. (C)** Both correct: Vinoba Bhave = 1st (Oct 17, 1940); Jawaharlal Nehru = 2nd individual satyagrahi
- Q12. (D)** Lahore was in Punjab (Muslim League-dominated); parallel govts were in Ballia, Satara and Tamluk

***"The Gandhian phase transformed India's freedom struggle from elite petition to mass revolution."***



# लक्ष्य AI

लक्ष्य आपका , साथ हमारा , लक्ष्य AI का सहारा

PERSONALISED PRACTICE ENGINE for Indian Competitive Exams

→ Telegram: @lakhyaAI

▶ YouTube: @lakshyai\_in

📷 Instagram: @lakshyai.in

BPSC • SSC CGL • SSC CHSL • RRB NTPC • State PSC • Police SI

© 2025 लक्ष्य AI | All rights reserved | For educational use only