

The Gandhian Strategy is the combination of death sacrifice, non-violence, selfless service and cooperation. Gandhi was Indian lawyer, Politician, Social activist, and writer who moulded the character of struggle for freedom in India, and impressed his own ideals upon the new governing class that came into power when the English went home.

Gandhi in South Africa:-

- ① He organized non-violent protests against the racial discrimination directed towards the native Africans and Indians in 1894.
- ② He came to India for a short time in 1906 to gather fellow Indians to serve in South Africa. He gathered 800 Indians but they were welcomed by an irate mob and Gandhi was injured in the attack. *Feel it*
- ③ He also set up another farm which was called Tolstoy Farm which is considered as the place where Satyagraha was moulded into a weapon of protest.
- ④ The first non-violent Satyagraha Campaign of Mahatma Gandhi was organized in Sep. 1906 to protest against the Transvaal Asiatic ordinance which was constituted against the local Indians. After that, he also held Satyagraha against the Black Act in June 1907.

Grandhi in India:

Champanan Satyagraha (1917)

- ① In Champanan district of Bihar the condition of Indigo cultivators became miserable under Tinkathiya system.
- ② Under this system the cultivators were forced to cultivate Indigo on the best $\frac{3}{4}$ th part of their land and were forced to sell them at a cheaper price. *100 length as Notes*
- ③ The situation for the *farmers* became worse due to harsh weather conditions and levy of heavy taxes.
- ④ Rajkumar Shukla invite Gandhi.
- ⑤ At Champanan, Mahatma Gandhi adopted the approach of civil disobedience movement and launched demonstrations and strikes against the landlords.
- ⑥ As a result, the government set up a Champanan agrarian committee of which Gandhiji was also one of members.
- ⑦ All the demands of the cultivators were accepted and the Satyagraha was successful.

Kheda Satyagraha (1918)

- ① 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.
- ② Kheda Satyagraha is a peasant struggle against the British government's demand for the remission of taxes due to poor harvest.

demand of the full realization of the land tax by the peasants despite famine and crop losses. Hence, the peasants of Rheda demanded non-payment of land taxes.

- ③ Gandhi joined the movement on 22 March, 1918
- ④ He started Satyagraha. The movement was also joined by Vallabhbhai Patel and Indulal Yagnik.
- ⑤ Finally, the demands were fulfilled by the Government and it was successful.

Ahmedabad Mill Strike (1918)

- ① Mahatma Gandhi led the Ahmedabad Mill Strike after Anusuya Sarabhai (Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association President) urged Gandhi to intervene in the matter.
- ② Gandhi used Satyagraha and hunger strike for the first time during an industrial dispute between the owners and workers of a cotton mill in Ahmedabad.
- ③ The Owners wanted to withdraw the plague bonus to the workers while the workers were demanding a hike of 35% in their wages.
- ④ During the peaceful strike led by Gandhi,
- ⑤ Ahmedabad Mill strike was successful and the workers were granted the wage hike they wanted.

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