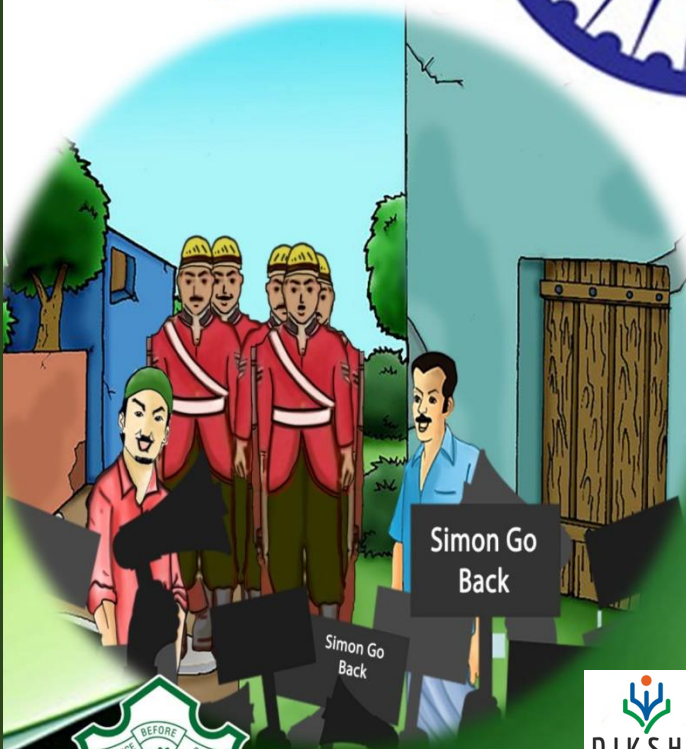


POORNA SWARAJ

CLASS - X

GRAPHIC NOVEL - SOCIAL SCIENCE

A STORY OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT



To access the comic book and additional interactive digital content, download DIKSHA app from Google Play Store on your Android Smart phone or Tablet.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL, JAIPUR

Affiliated to C.B.S.E

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PREFACE

In this graphic novel 'Poorna Swaraj- a story of Civil Disobedience' you will travel in the times of the British rule in India, and have a glimpse of the Indian national movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. It was a unique movement of its kind, unparalleled in the World History. Basically, based on the idea of non-violence, it was truly a mass movement, which engulfed within its ambit the different sections of the Indian society. From the ordinary village peasant to the industrial working class, zamindars and the capitalists, people of all religions and different shades of opinion with their critical thinking and unique decision making- skill participated in this momentous and unique movement. The story depicted in the novel will get you acquainted with the socio-political and economic conditions of our country in the 1920s and the 1930s.

The coverage of the famous Dandi March will show how an ordinary issue regarded as a trivial issue by the government authorities mobilized millions across the country. The way Gandhiji solved the problem and converted the issue of imposing tax on salt into a symbol of mass non-violent civil disobedience against the British rule in India, astonished the whole world,

In a nutshell, this graphic novel will act like a time machine that will enable you to travel in the period of the Indian national movement. The famous Civil Disobedience Movement has been beautifully depicted in a story form to get you acquainted with the harsh circumstances our ancestors had to cope up with and the innumerable and inexpressible sacrifices made by our forefathers for securing Swaraj for our motherland. It's our duty to cherish the ideas and values which guided our freedom movement and to imbibe them in our daily lives. The novel will familiarize you with the ideas on which our freedom fighters wanted to build the modern, independent India.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The students will be able to: -

- correlate the significant elements of the nationalist movement and the nature of ideas, individuals and institutions under Gandhian leadership.
- analyze the significant elements of the civil disobedience movement and its spread among masses.
- analyze the perceptions and contributions of different communities towards the Gandhian movement with special reference to Civil Disobedience movement.
- understand various political events of the period 1927 to 1930 and their impact on the developments in India.
- understand and analyze the inner contradictions of the Indian society, and the insurmountable challenges faced by the Indian national movement in its efforts to engulf the different sections of the Indian society within its ambit.

STORY BOARD

**MEANING OF
MASS
MOVEMENT**

**DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN NON-
COOPERATION &
CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
MOVEMENT**

SECOND MASS MOVEMENT OF GANDHIJI

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

CAUSES

EVENTS

**WHY SALT LAW
WAS BROKEN?**

1. ECONOMIC DEPRESSION
2. SIMON COMMISSION
3. DECLARATION MADE BY LORD IRWIN
4. LAHORE SESSION OF CONGRESS 1929

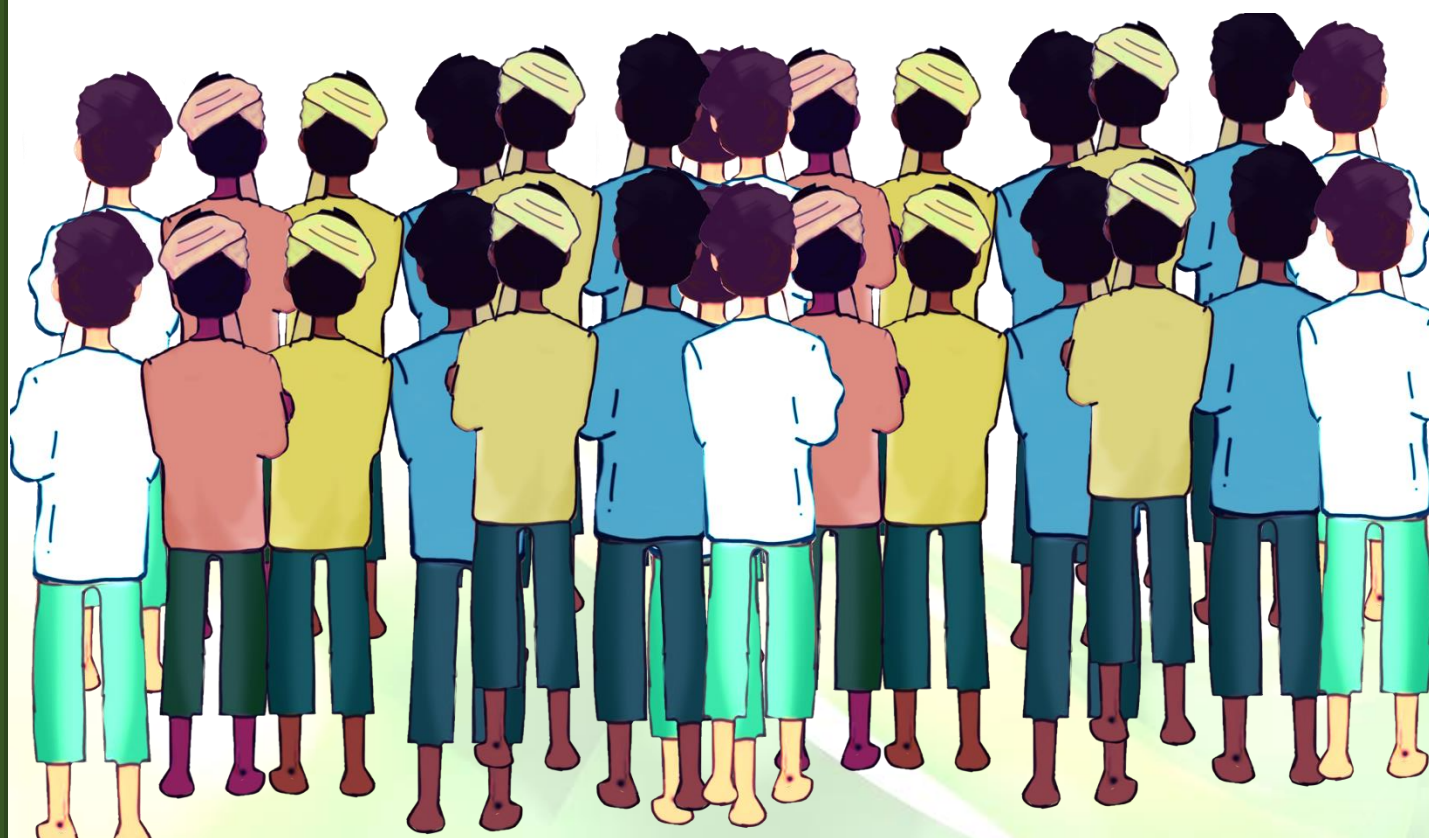
1. SALT MARCH OR DANDI MARCH
2. LOCAL PROTEST MOVEMENT

1. BRITISH MONOPOLY OVER SALT PRODUCTION
2. TAX ON SALT WAS OPPRESSIVE.
3. SALT WAS USED BY EVERY ONE.

Characters

S.No.	Name	Description
1.	 Pintu	10 year old kid
2.	 Dharamchand in 2020	Pintu's Grandfather, 99 year old
3.	 Dharamchand in 1930	9 year old kid
4.	 Sohan Lal and Kallu	Farmers, 30-32 year old
6.	 Hukumchand in 1920s	Dharamchand's Father, 40-42 year old
7.	 Karamchand in 1920s	Dharamchand's Brother, 37-38 year old

8.	 Mujeeb	Karamchand's Friend, 37-38-year-old
9.	 Businessman	Karamchand's Associate, 37-38-year-old
10.	 Female member	Family member of Hukumchand



Grandfather is reading a newspaper.

Pintu enters the garden and looks at the newspaper heading...

A lot is happening in the world these days.

DAILY NEWS

**Tension with China increases
Threat of War**



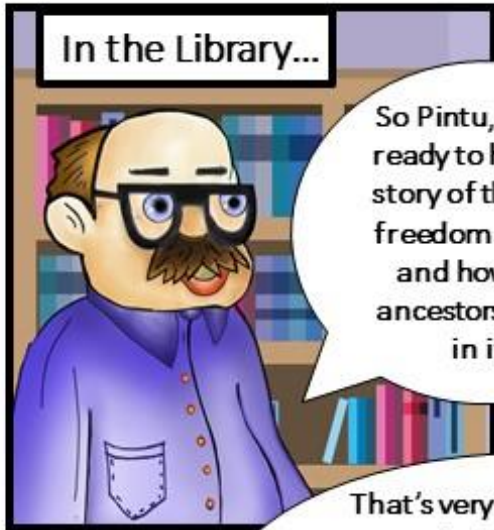
Dada ji, do you think Chinese Jets will drop bomb on Udaipur also? How will we survive if it does?







In the Library...

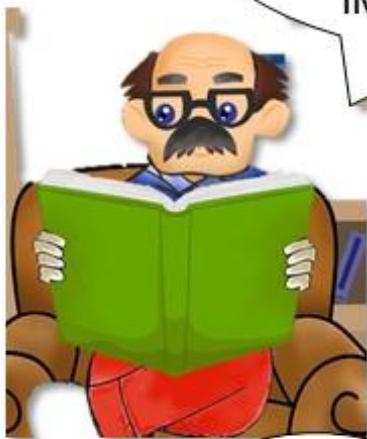


So Pintu, are you ready to hear the story of the great freedom struggle and how your ancestors fought in it?

Yes Dadaji, I am ready and excited. As it is a part of our syllabus also.



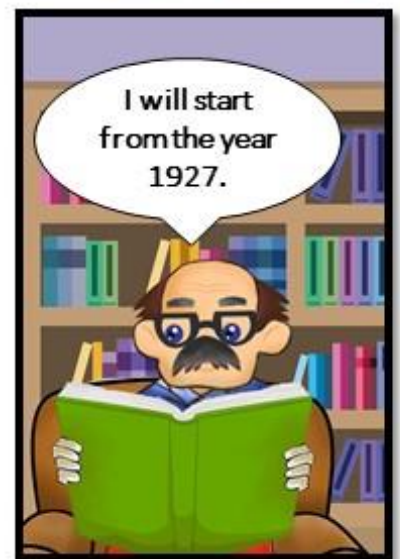
That's very nice my dear. It is very important that your generation learns about the freedom struggle and respects all those who laid down their lives for the motherland.



Yes Dadaji, I am eager to learn.



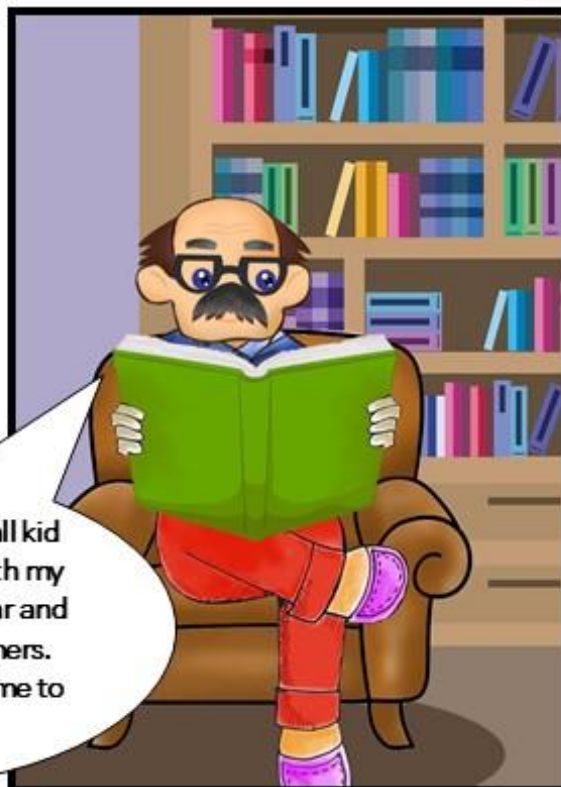
I will start from the year 1927.



Wow!!!

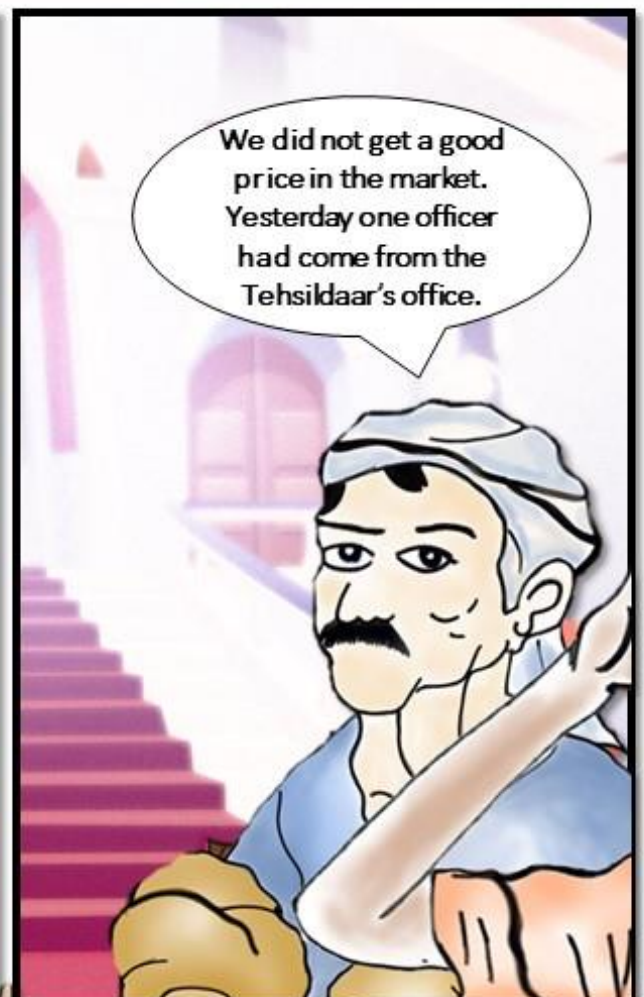


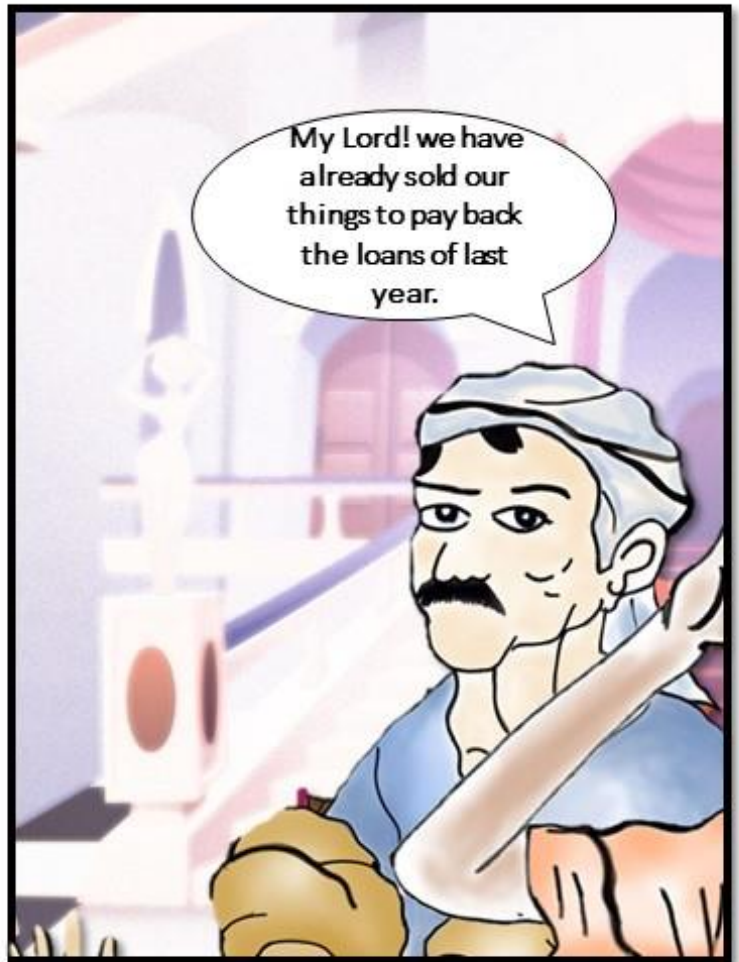
At that time I was a small kid and would always be with my father. He was a zamindar and often used to help farmers. One day two farmers came to meet him....



Year 1927...

Hukumchand, the Zamindar with his child Dharamchand.
Two farmers – Sohan Lal and Kallu were sitting on ground.





Karamchand's brother Hukumchand enters.

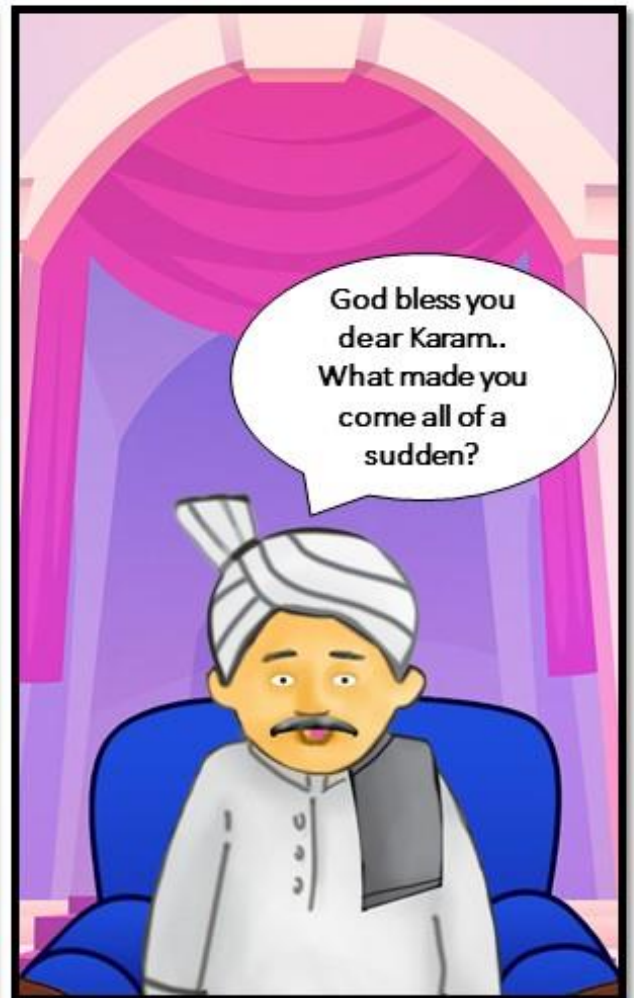
Oh Karam
chacha! What a
surprise! When
did you come?

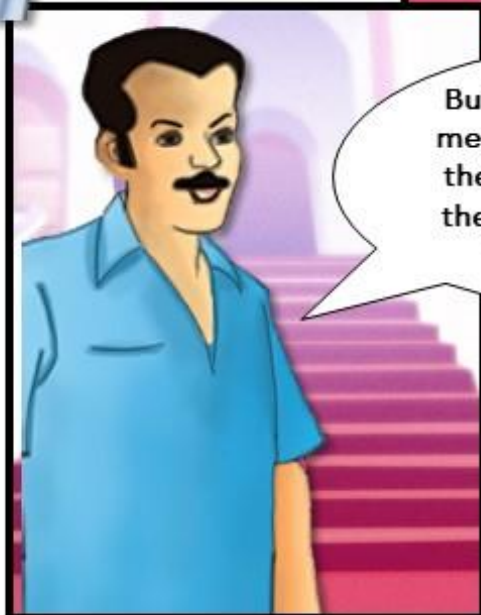
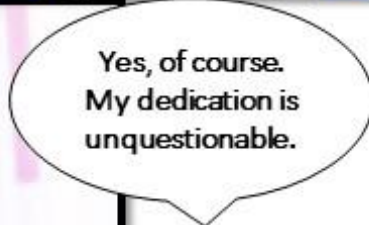
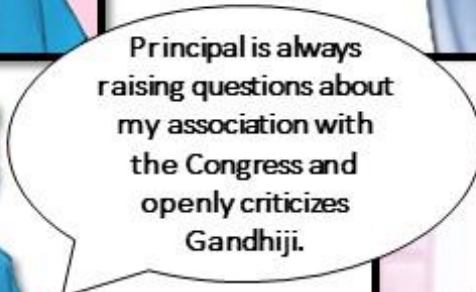
Dear Dharam..I
have come just
now.



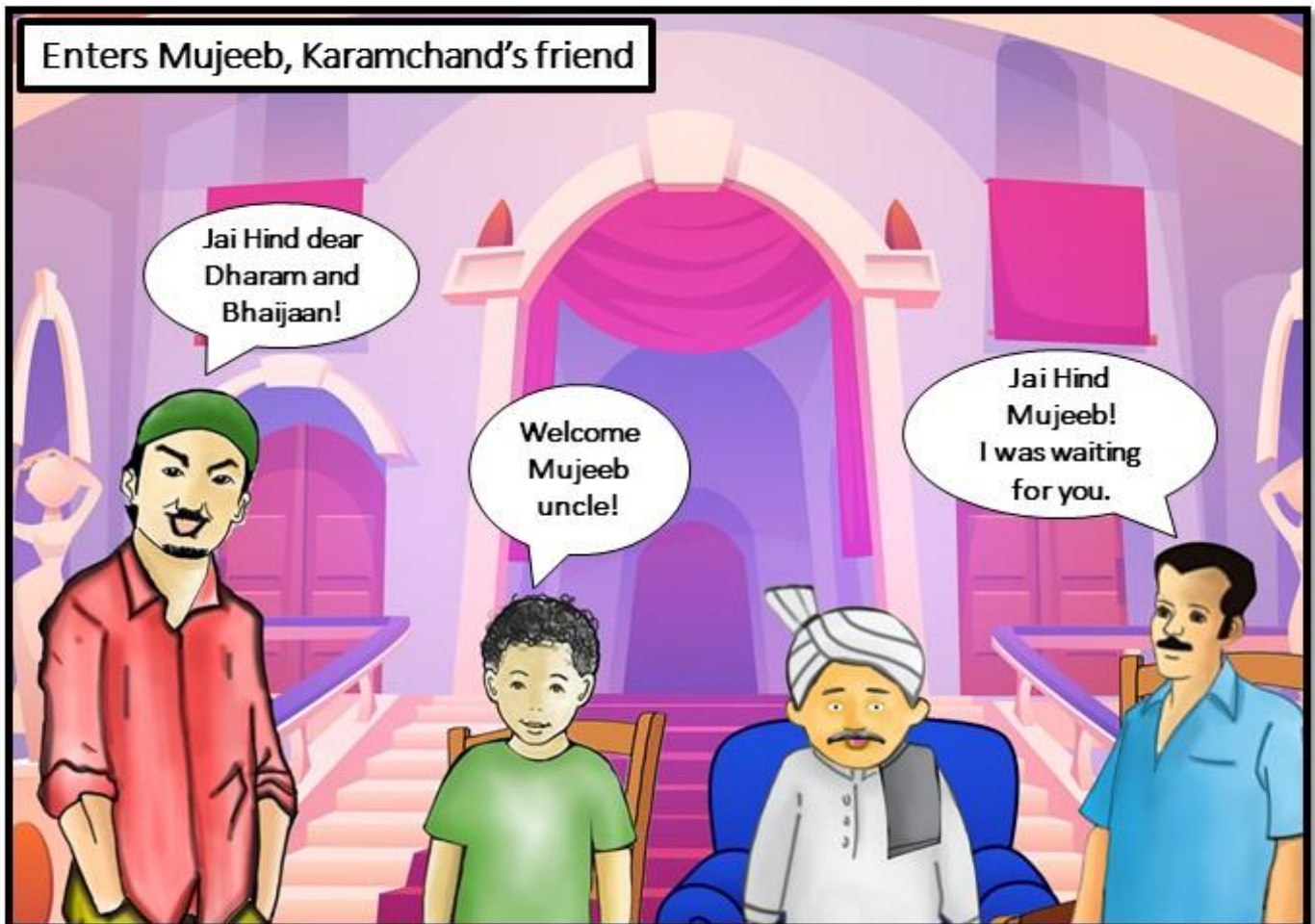
Pranam
bhaiya..

God bless you
dear Karam..
What made you
come all of a
sudden?

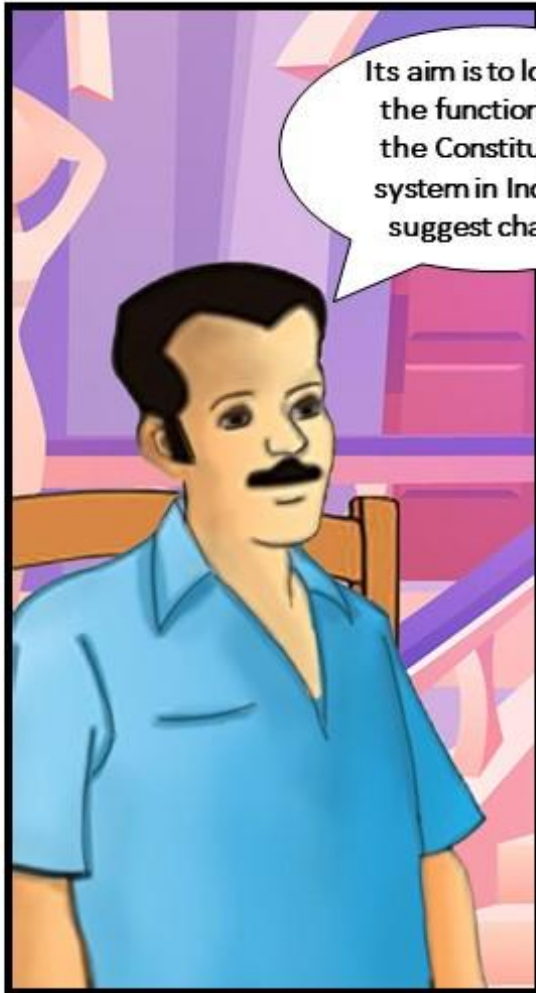




Enters Mujeeb, Karamchand's friend



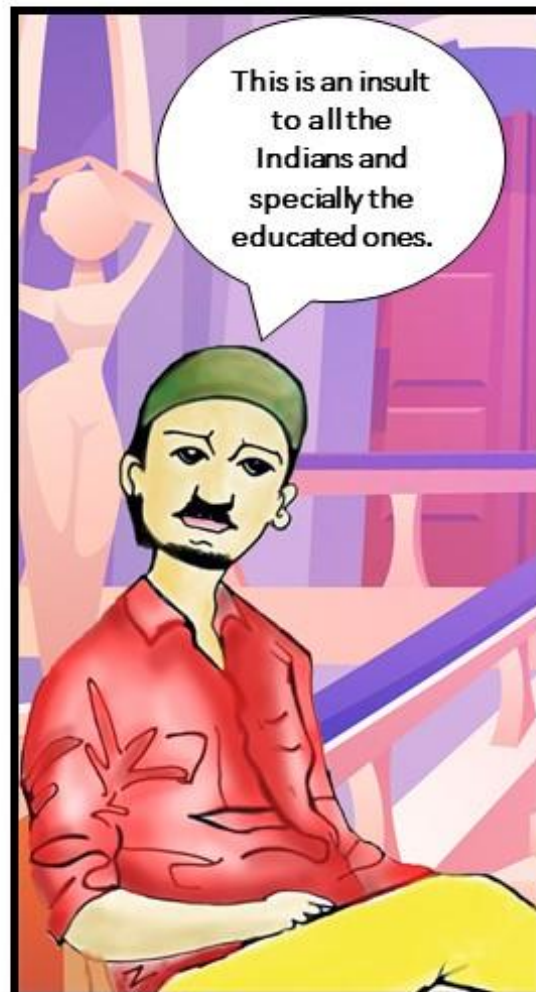




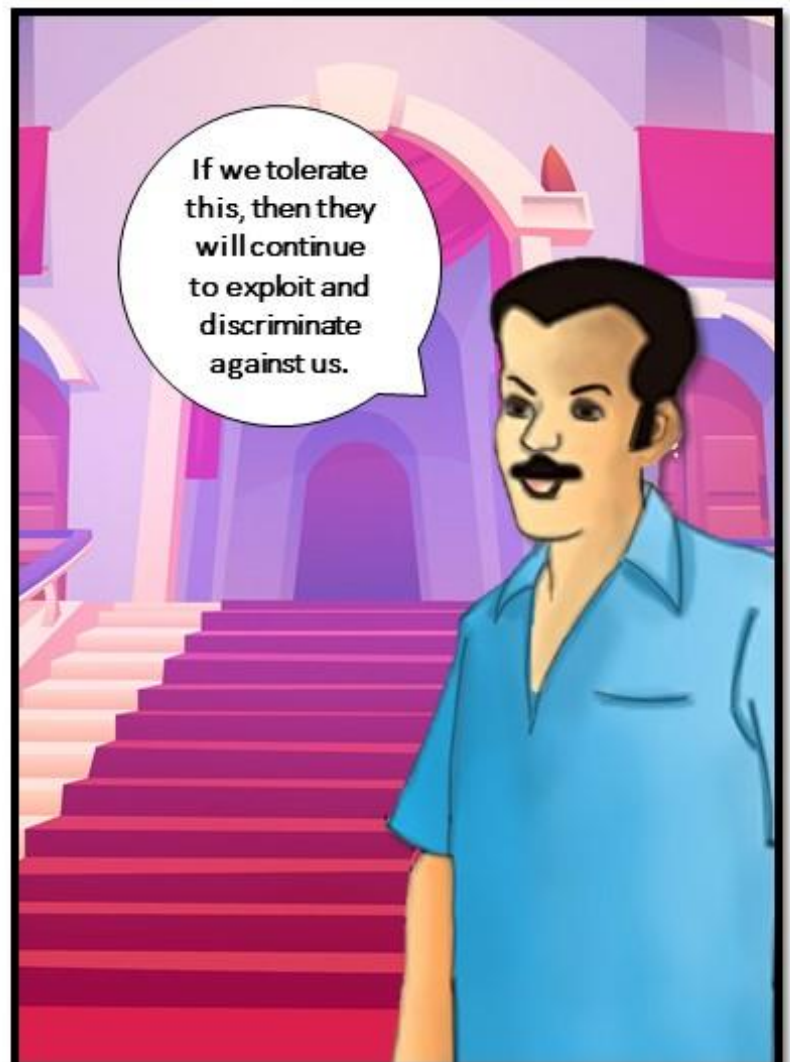
Its aim is to look into the functioning of the Constitutional system in India and suggest changes.



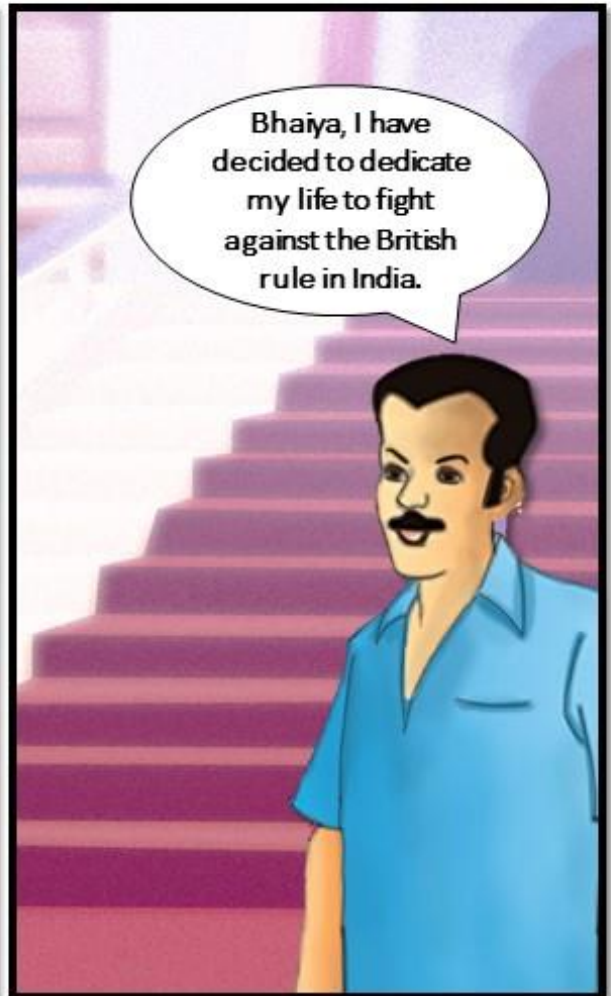
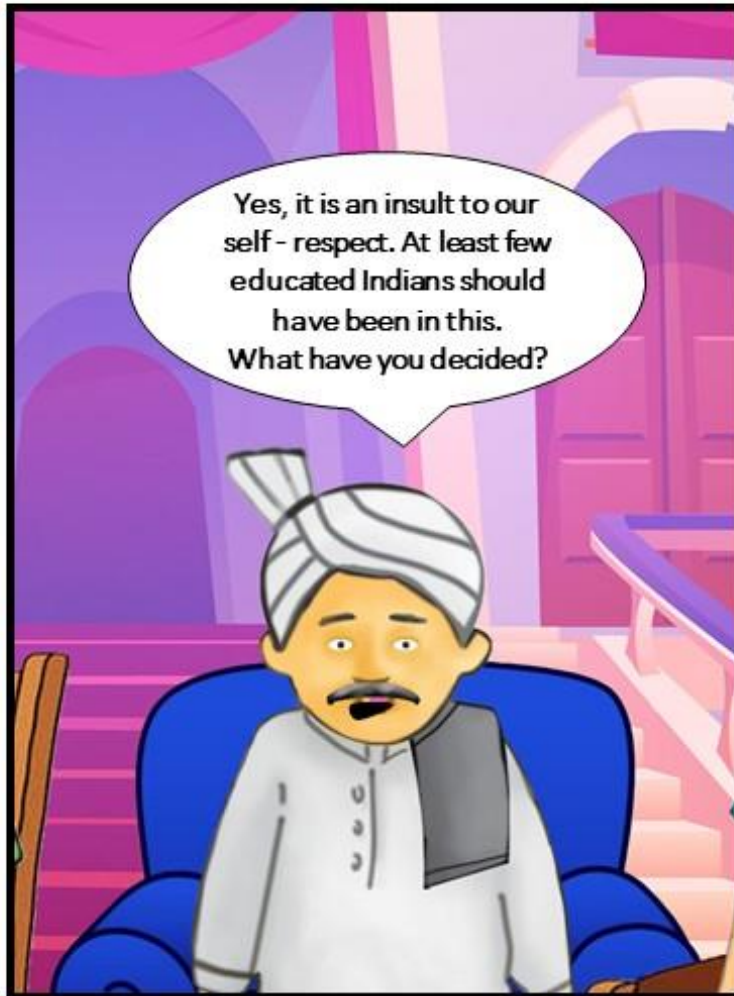
But Bhaijaan all its seven members are British.



This is an insult to all the Indians and specially the educated ones.



If we tolerate this, then they will continue to exploit and discriminate against us.





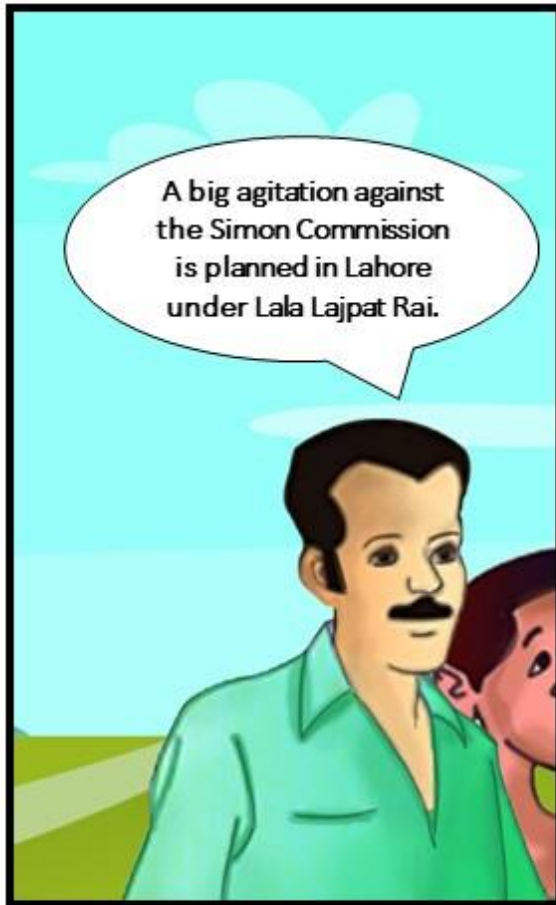
Karamchand addressing a small gathering.

My dear friends, Simon Commission is an insult to all the Indians....

It is high time that we retaliate against this insult.

We have to work together.

I think Karamchand ji is right.



Location— Oct 1928 in Lahore

A large crowd is gathered to oppose the Simon Commission carrying Black Flags and banners 'Simon Go Back'.

Go Back Simon!
Go Back
Simon!! Vande
matram!!

We want
freedom...Go Back
Simon...Vande
Matram...

Simon Go
Back

Simon Go
Back

Simon Go
Back

We want
freedom...Go
Back
Simon...Vande
Matram..

Oh save our leader
Lala Lajpat
Rai...Policemen are
beating him
mercilessly.

Simon Go
Back

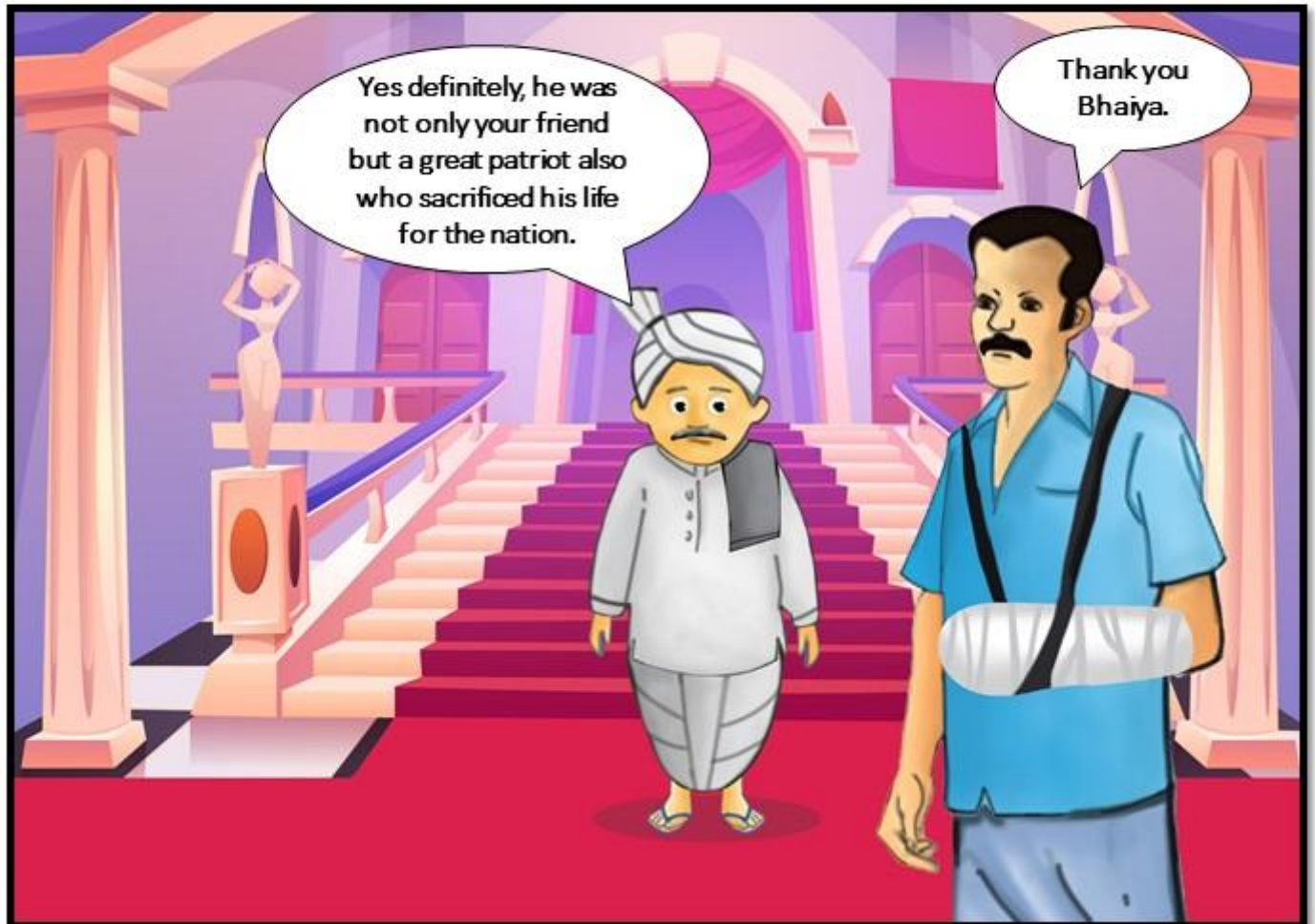
Simon Go
Back

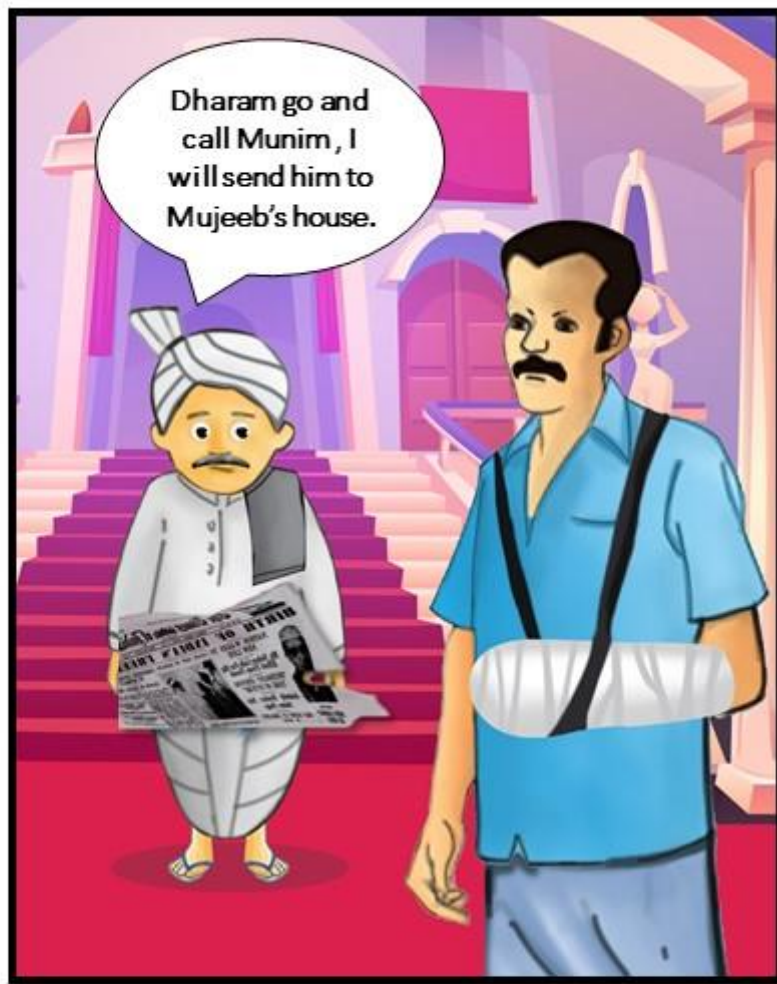
Simon Go
Back

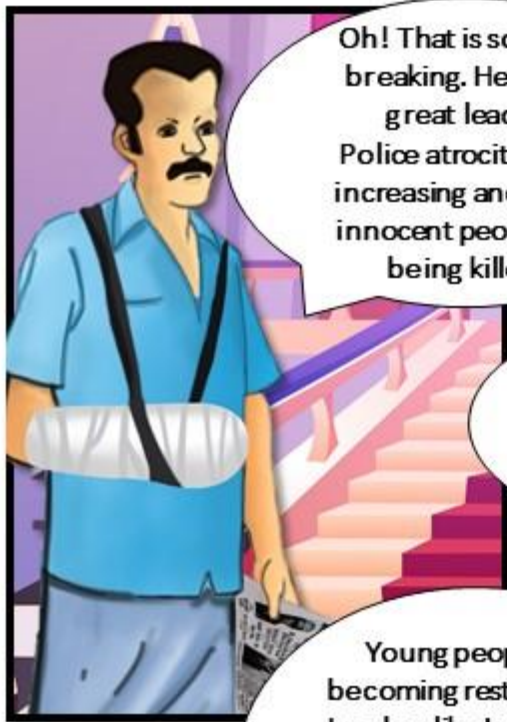


Back in Udaipur

Bhaiya, we must do something for the family of Mujeeb. He sacrificed his life for the nation. His two little sisters should never feel alone.







Oh! That is so heart breaking. He was a great leader. Police atrocities are increasing and many innocent people are being killed.

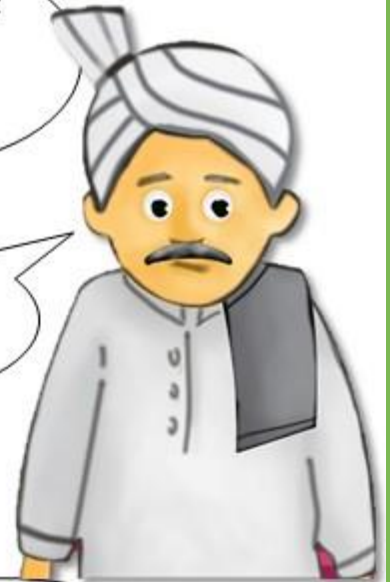


Yes Karam, anger among Indians is increasing against the British.



Young people are becoming restless now. Leaders like Jawahar Lal and Subhash Chandra are involving people in the National Movement...

...I think I must again start mobilizing people here.



But you should take care

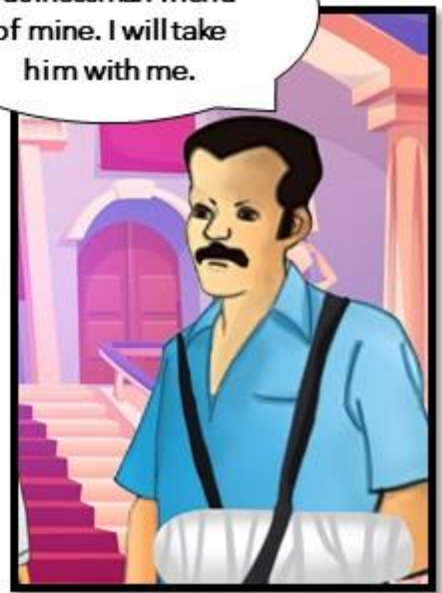


Yes Bhaiya, I will take care

You can take someone along with you in your meetings.



There is a businessman friend of mine. I will take him with me.



Karamchand started interacting with different people.

My dear friends, with a heavy heart I would like to share that we have lost yet another great freedom fighter - Punjab Kesari - Lala Lajpat Rai.

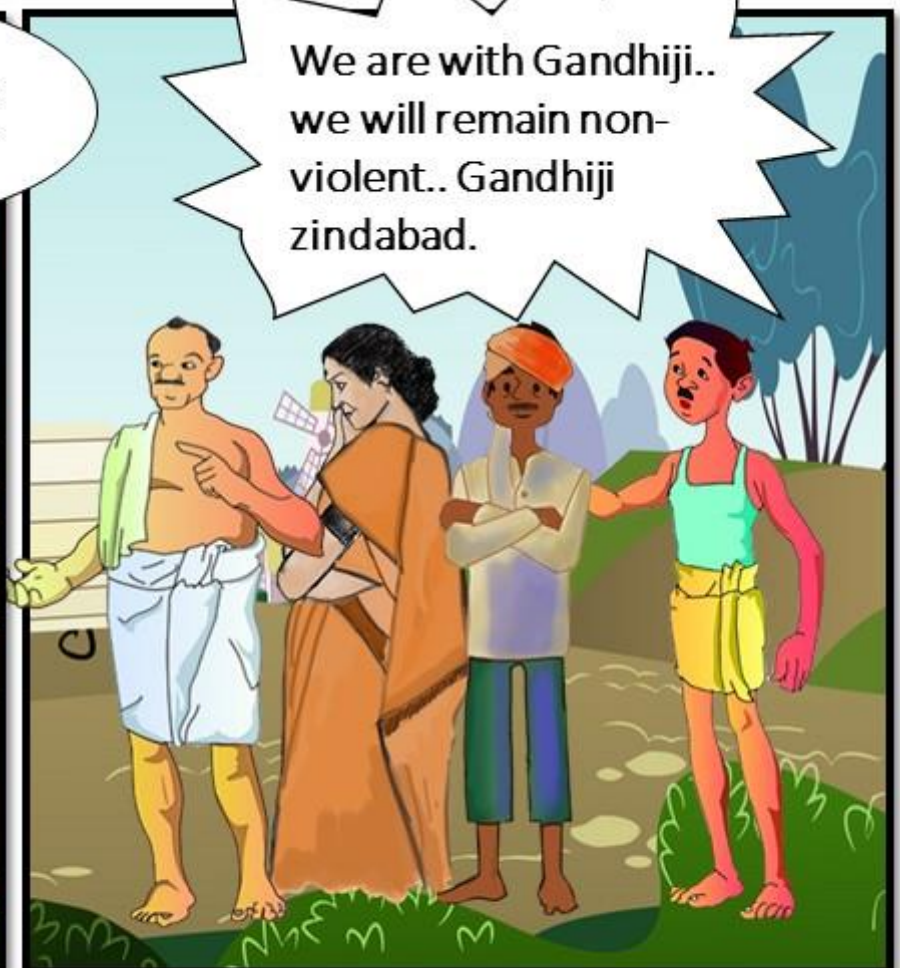


Oh this is so heartbreaking! It is time to reply to the British in their own language.

We should join the Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and fight the British along with Bhagat Singh.

No, we should use non-violent methods to oppose the British.





Location– Udaipur, April 1929
At the Haveli..

Thank you for coming
dear friends. This
meeting is called to
share an important
news received today.



Bhagat Singh and
Batukeshwar Dutta
threw a bomb in the
Legislative Assembly.
Both were arrested as
they didn't try to
escape.



Salute to the
courage of
those two
young men.





Yes, it was courageous and we all pray for the safety of those young men.



But it is also important to understand that we will secure our freedom through non-violent methods only.



Every struggle has different people playing different roles. Those brave hearts have done their role. Now it is our turn.



Gandhiji is touring the entire country to awaken and unite each and every Indian and to include them in the struggle against the British.



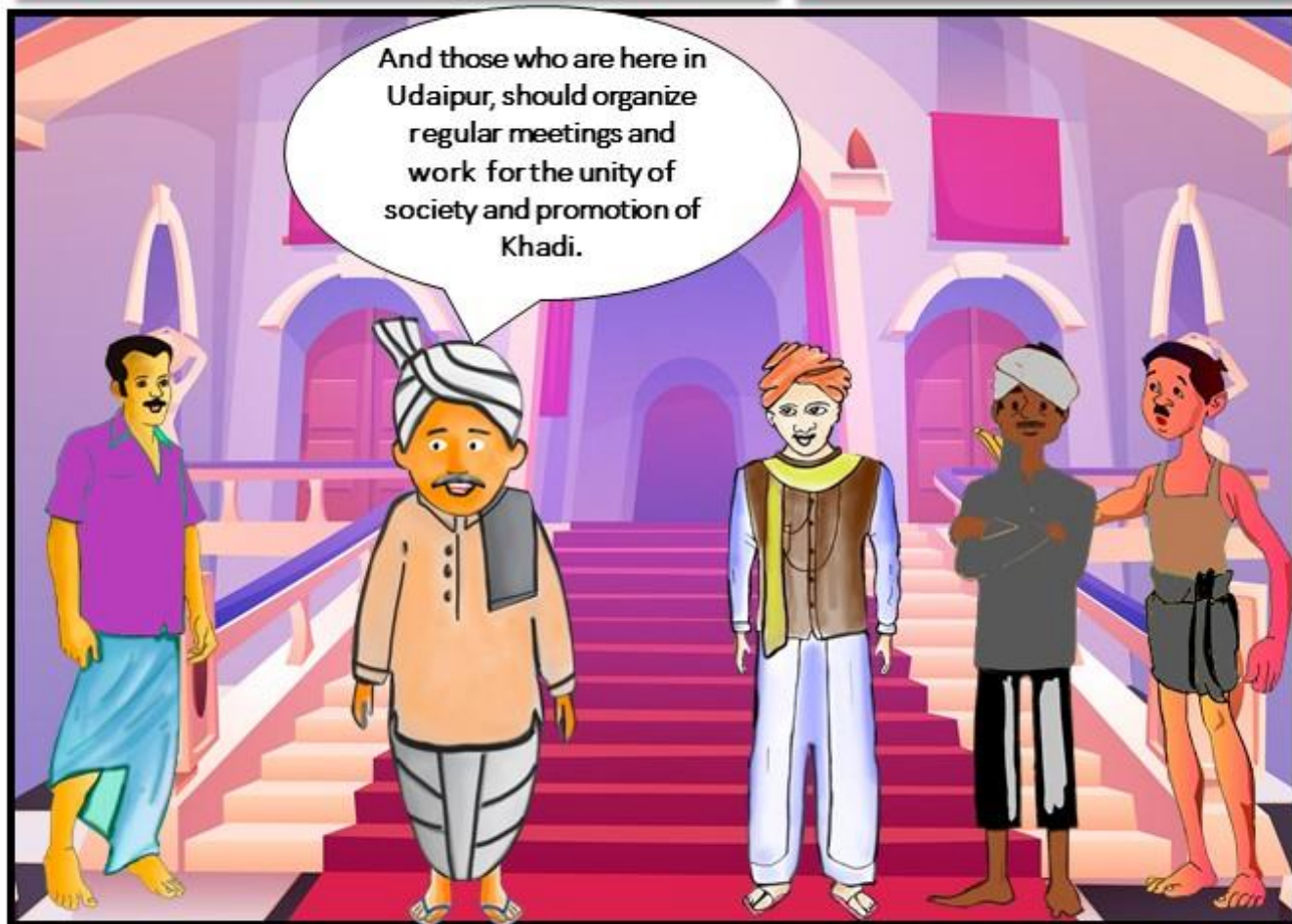
We should unite to fight against the British.



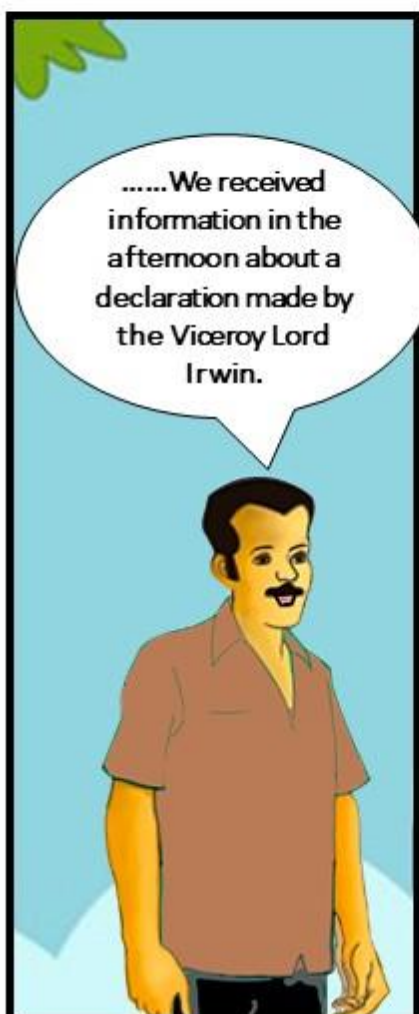
We should work to promote three things – use of khadi, unity between Hindu and Muslim and removal of untouchability.



Only a united and strong society can effectively fight against the British.



October 1929 - While Karamchand and his businessman friend were preparing for Lahore, they received news of the declaration made by Viceroy Lord Irwin.







Udaipur, January 1930
Hukumchand's Haveli

Dharam, your uncle Karam should have been here by now. It has been more than 2 months now.



He must be interacting with the big leaders of the Congress and planning for the movement which will start soon under the guidance of Mahatma.



Yes, correct. This Congress session was really historic. For the first time Congress demanded 'Poorna Swaraj' - a clear indication to the British that now Indians will not tolerate them.



Coming 26 January to be celebrated as 'Independence Day.' I am already so excited for the day.



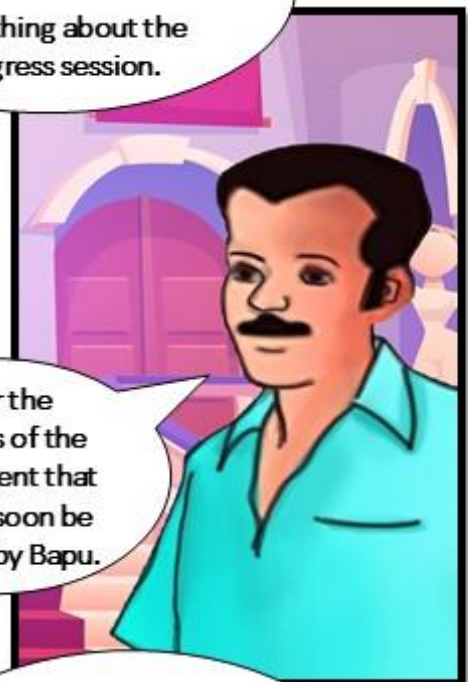


And this session was headed was Jawahar Lal ji, who hoisted our National Flag in Lahore.

Oh look! Karam Uncle is here...welcome Uncle...I want to hear each and every thing about the Congress session.

Dear Bhaiyya and Bhabhi, now we have to work day and night..

...for the success of the movement that will be soon be started by Bapu.



Bapu said that now we will not accept British laws which exploit Indians. We will violate such laws but in a non-violent manner.



The details of the Congress session have reached here and people are discussing it already..

We are waiting for Gandhiji's instructions.



January - in Udaipur,
Karamchand and the
businessman addressing a
gathering of shopkeepers.

Dear Shopkeepers, Bapu
declared in Lahore session that
all of us should be ready for the
bigger struggle.



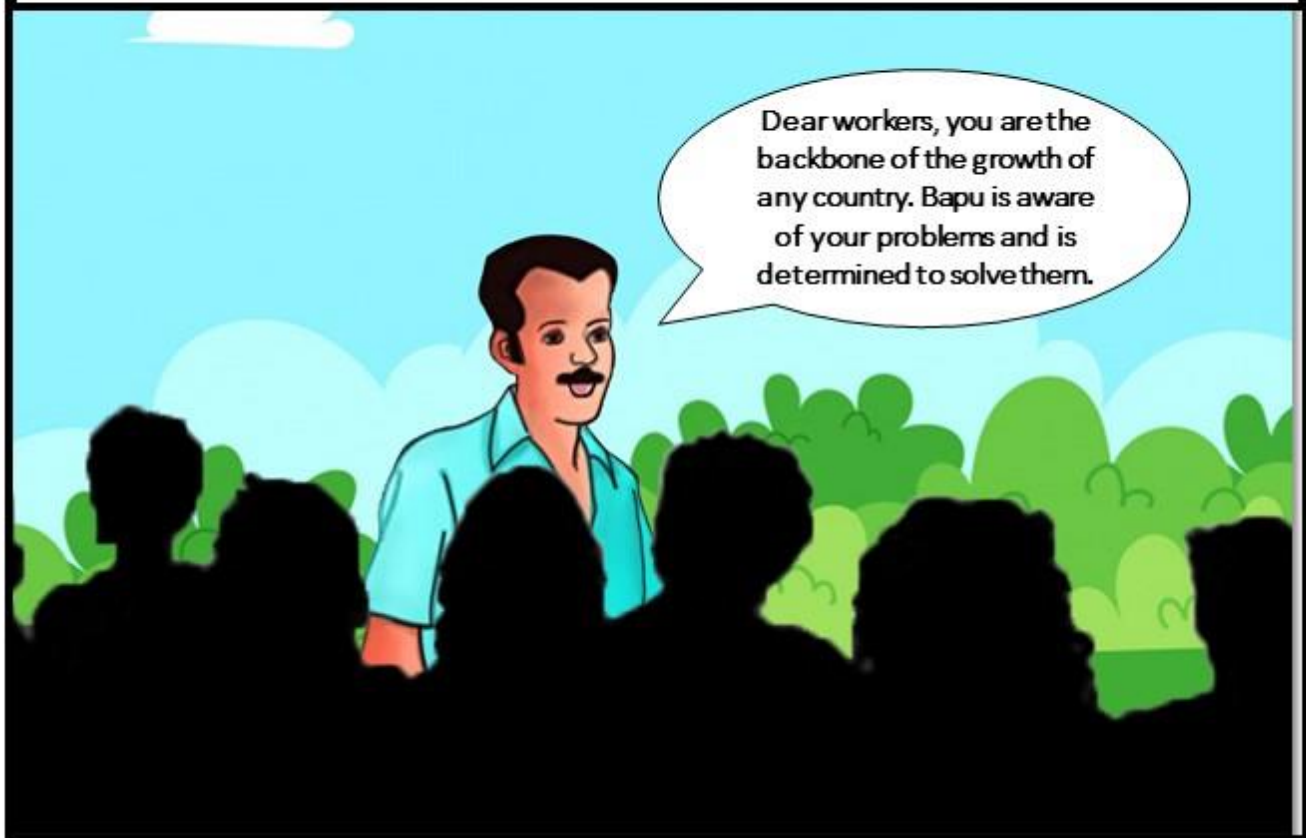
We will now refuse
to follow the
British laws that
discriminate
against us.



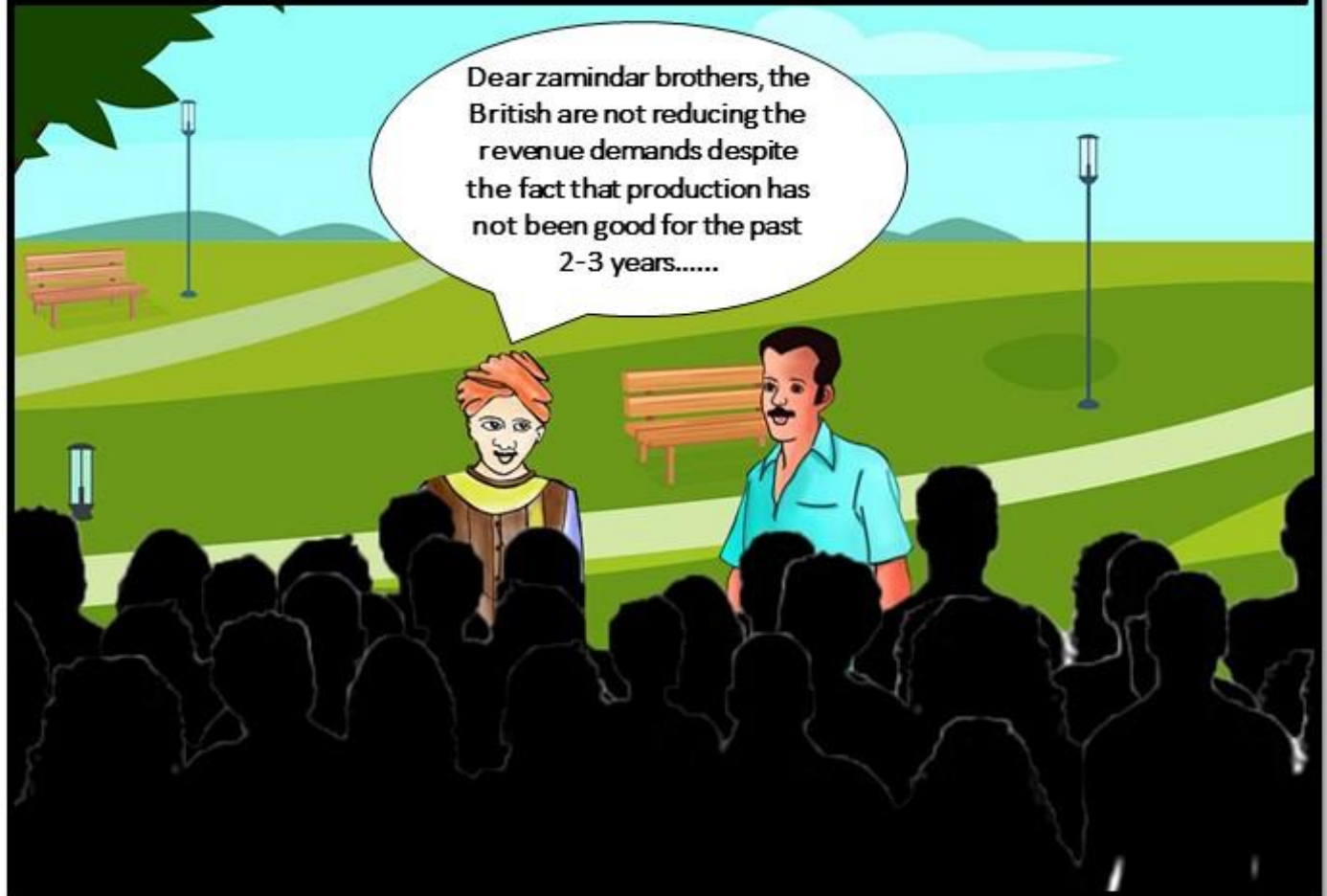
But it will be started once
Mahatama ji gives us
orders. Till then we
should unite and stop
selling British goods.



February - in Udaipur, Karamchand & Businessman addressing a gathering of workers.



March - in Udaipur, Karamchand and businessman addressing a gathering of zamindars

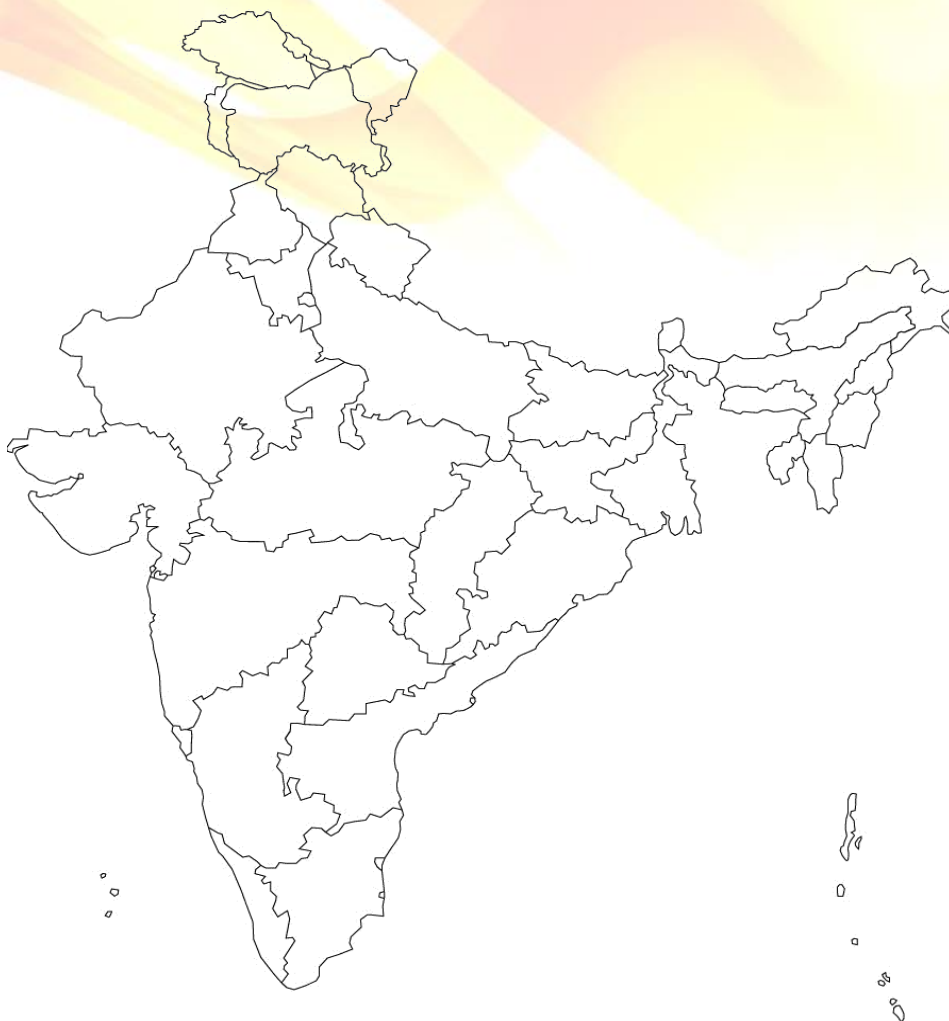


The Independence Day Pledge, 26 January 1930

'We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally, and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Poorna Swaraj or Complete Independence.'

Check Your Knowledge - 1

India



➤ On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| i. Udaipur | iv. Ahmedabad |
| ii. Delhi | v. Lahore |
| iii. Dandi | |

➤ Read the following sentences carefully. Identify the mistakes in it and correct them:

- i. Karamchand decided to leave the job of librarian in the French school because discrimination against the Indians was increasing gradually.
- ii. Simon Commission was sent to India by the new Conservative government of Britain.
- iii. Non-violent agitation against Simon Commission was held in Lahore under the leadership of Bhagat Singh.
- iv. Chandra Shekhar Azad and Subash Chandra threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly.
- v. Annual session of Congress was held in 1929 at Peshawar.

11 March 1930 - in Udaipur

Dear friends,
today is a
historical day
for all of us.

We are here to
announce that our
aim is Poorna Swaraj
and the British must
leave India.

We will violate
discriminative rules
made by the British like
salt law, chowkidari tax
and many such other
taxes.

Today Bapu started his march
with 78 satyagrahis from
Sabarmati Ashram towards
Dandi. He will challenge the
British by breaking the Salt
Law in Dandi.

Do you know why Bapu wants to
break the Salt Law? Salt is something
which is consumed by the rich and
the poor alike, and it is one of the
most essential daily items.

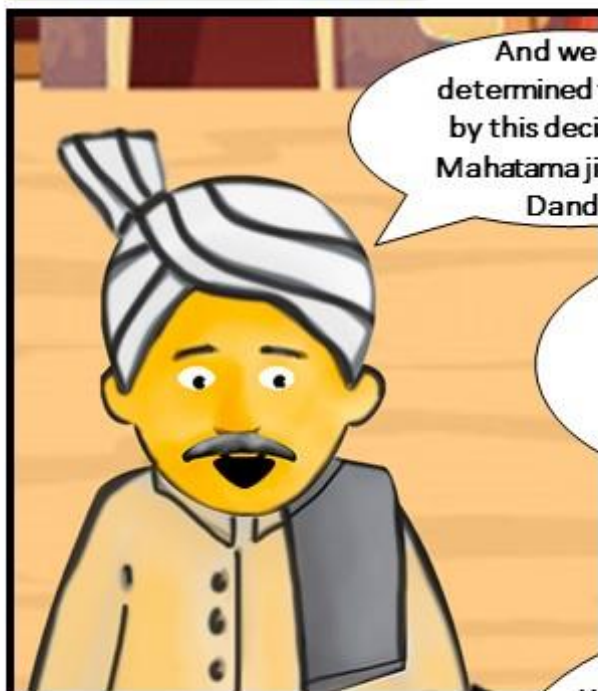




A heavy tax is imposed by the British on salt. Also, everybody is not allowed to make and sell salt.



I have decided that from today onwards, in my family, British made salt will not be used.



And we are determined to stand by this decision till Mahatma ji reaches Dandi.



Each day bhajans will be sung and verses from holy books of all religions will be recited.



We should wear Khadi, go to Indian schools and colleges. I request zamindars and rich people to start industries and workshops so that we can become self-reliant.



Today, I will request you to stop practising untouchability.



April 5, 1930, Udaipur, Hukumchand's Haveli



Most probably
Bapu will
reach Dandi
tomorrow.

It was decided in
Lahore that on this
day in each city all
discriminative laws
will be broken in a
non-violent manner.



We are all ready. But we
must be careful as the
police will take strict
action against the
protestors.



Duties are assigned to
each team. We hope
that our objective will
be achieved.



Pamphlets are distributed
for collecting at the ground.
Tomorrow morning prabhat
feris will be organized for
reminding people.



Dharam and his friends will distribute food packets. My team and I will continuously sing bhajans.



Bhabhi and her team will distribute 'Independence pledge' to the assembled people.

Our team will picket shops selling British made salt and liquor.

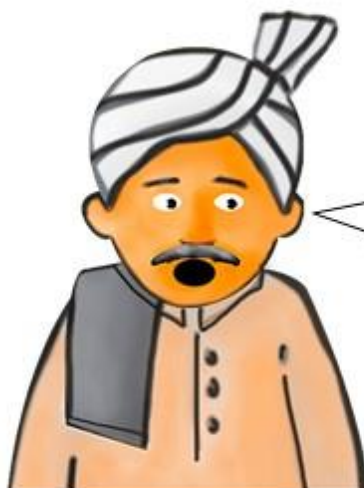


That will be great.



Oh that's nice.. But please give me some duty . Why devoid me of this pious work?

Bhaiya, the hoisting and the protection of our National Flag will be done by you. I know police will try to remove it but we can't let it down.



Oh thank you!! It is an honour to hoist and protect our Flag.

Udaipur, April 6, 1930

Flag hoisting is about to happen and people are shouting Vande Matram and Gandhi Baba ki jai, Bharat Mata ki Jai.

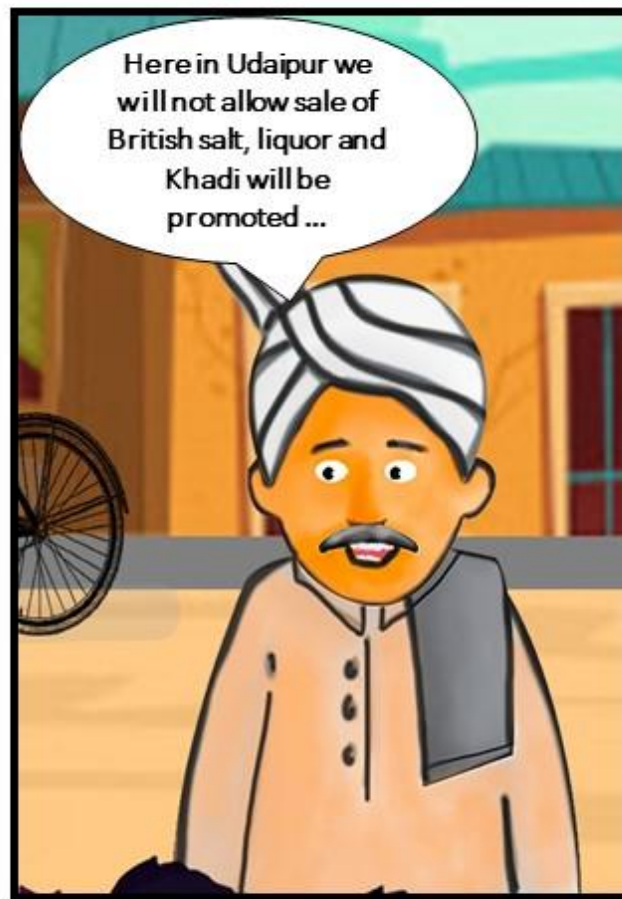


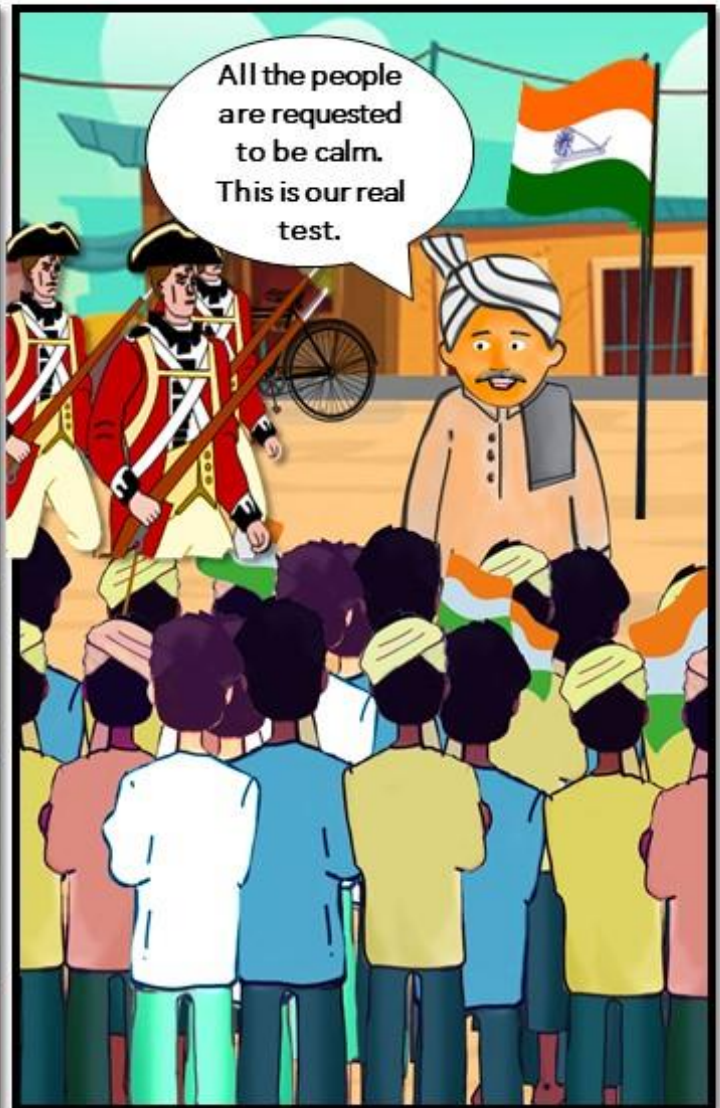
Vande Matram friends,
thank you for coming in
large numbers. Today our
Bapu will break salt law in
Dandi.



We want Poorna
Swaraj and this fight
will continue till
British leave India.





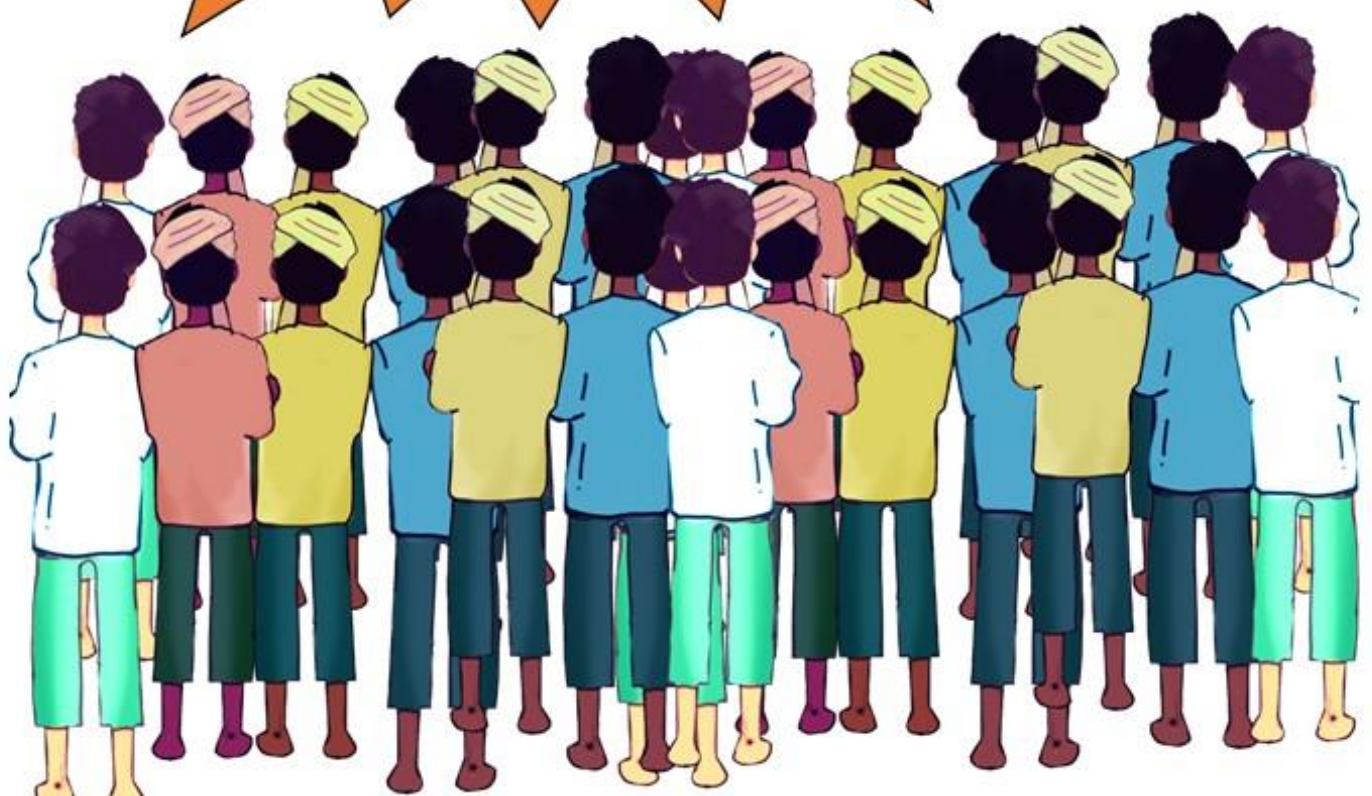


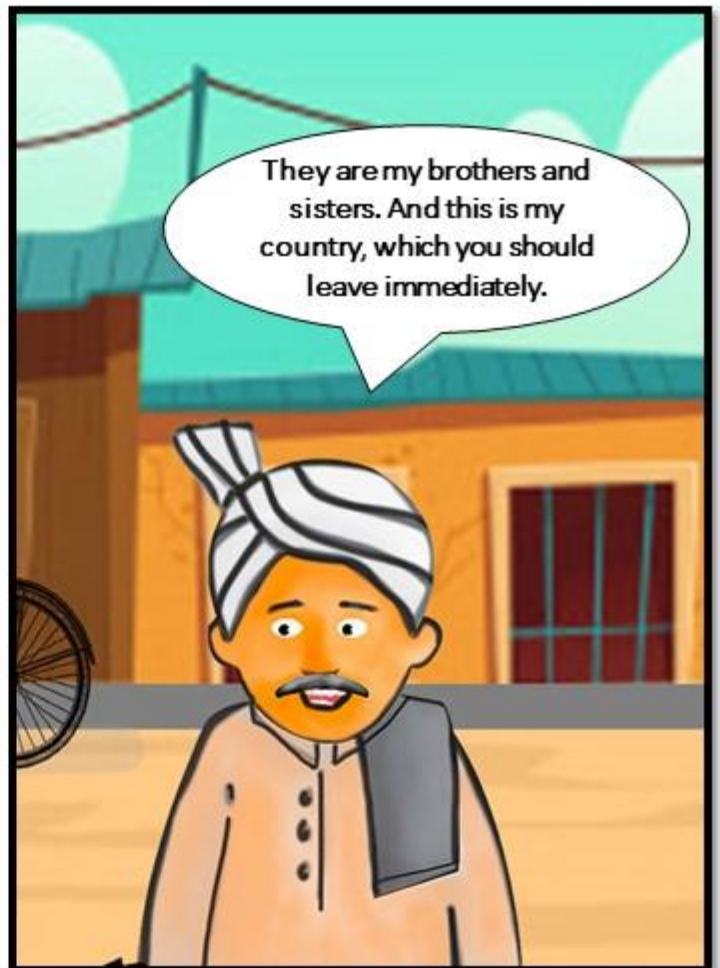


All repeat after
me Bharat
Mata ki Jai!



Bharat Mata ki Jai!





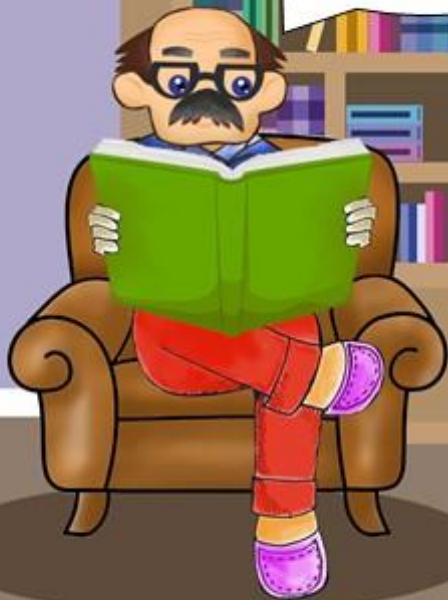


Hukumchand took the Flag and started running followed by constables. He saw Dharamchand standing at a distance.



Present Day

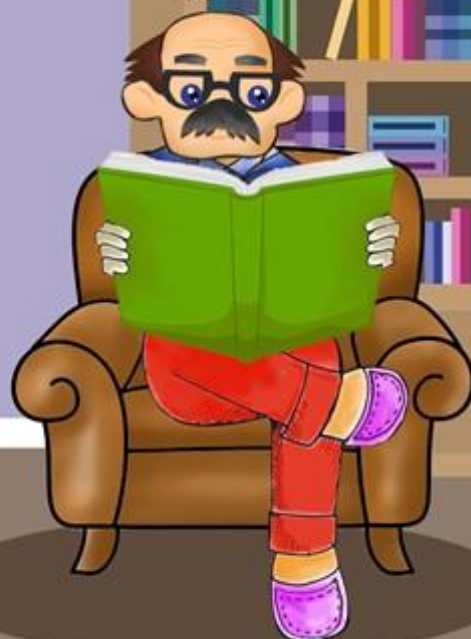
Pintu, later I heard that my father, uncle and many more people were arrested by the police.

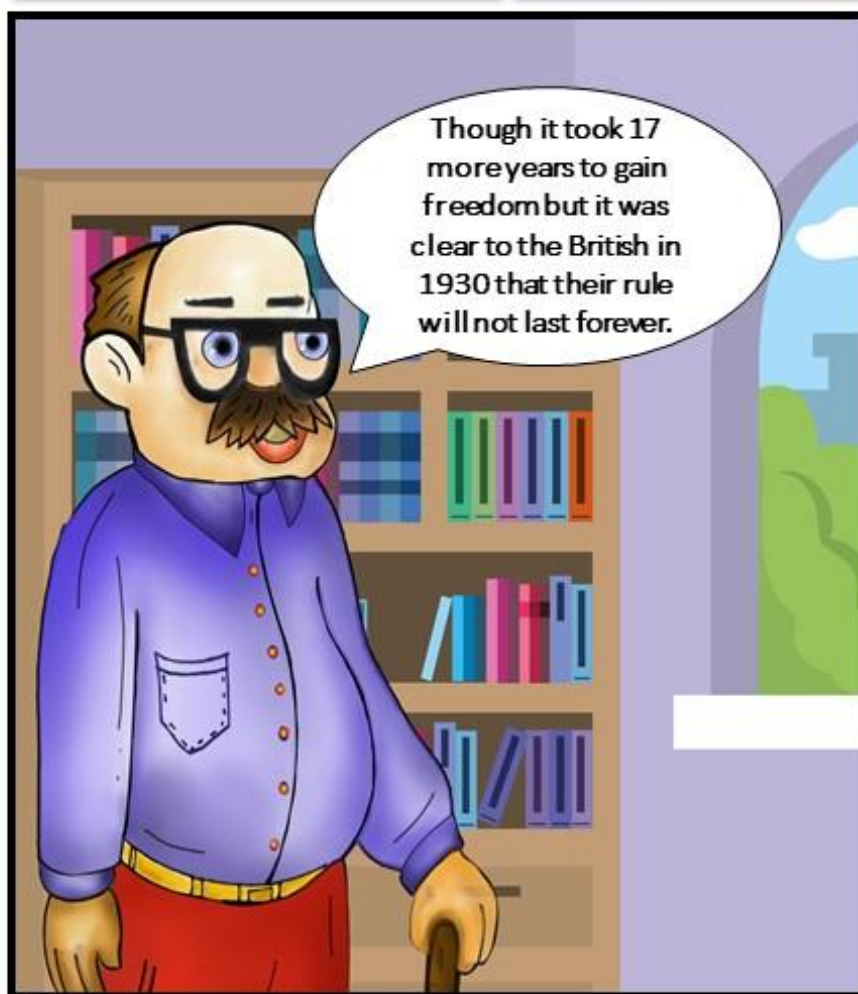
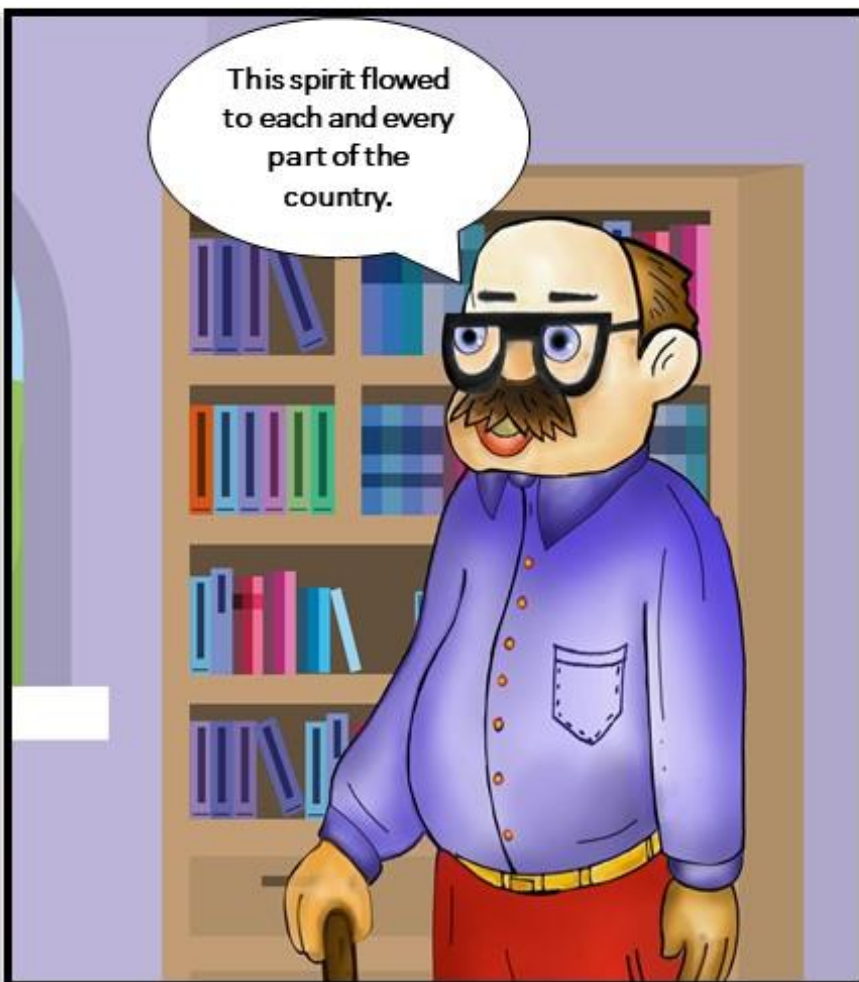


Ohhhh!!! That was bad Dada ji.



Though the event was disrupted by the police but the spirit of the people could not be crushed.





Glossary

Councils	:	group of people elected to govern an area such as a town or a county.
Mass agitation	:	state when people in huge numbers are being moved with irregular action
Turmoil	:	state of great noise or confusion
Statutory	:	decided by law
Dominion Status	:	a constitutional term used to signify a semi-independent Commonwealth realm; they included Canada, Australia and New Zealand
Monopoly	:	the control of an industry or service by only one company
Colonial	:	connected with or belonging to a country that controls another country
Armoured Vehicle	:	(used about a vehicle) covered with metal to protect it in an attack
Pact	:	a formal agreement between two or more groups or countries
Revenue	:	money regularly received by government in form of taxes
Tenants	:	someone who pays rent to the owner of a room, flat, building or a piece of land to use it
Radical	:	great / complete changes in something
Foreign Exchange Ratio	:	price of one currency in terms of another
Picketed	:	demonstration outside a store, premises to stop people from entering into it
Economic Depression	:	sustained long term decrease in economic activity in one or more economies

Timeline

1926	Beginning of the fall in agricultural prices
1927	Tory government in Britain constituted the Statutory Commission
1927	Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) established
1928	Anti- Simon agitation
1928	Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA) established
April 1929	Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly
October 1929	Vague offer of Dominion Status by Viceroy Irwin and the announcement of the Round Table Conference to discuss the future constitution
December 1929	Congress session at Lahore. Poorna Swaraj declaration. 26 January 1930, to be celebrated as the Poorna Swaraj Day
January 26, 1930	Independence Day celebrated
January 31, 1930	Gandhiji sent letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands
April 6, 1930	Gandhiji broke the salt law at Dandi. Beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement
April 1930	Gandhiji arrested.
1930	Strike by railway workers and mine workers in Chotanagpur
1930	Ambedkar established the Depressed Classes Association
March 5, 1931	Gandhi-Irwin Pact
March 1931	Gandhiji ends Civil Disobedience Movement
December 1931	Gandhiji went to London to participate in the second Round Table Conference
1932	Civil Disobedience relaunched
1932	Dockworkers strike
1934	Civil Disobedience lost its momentum

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE-2

I. Match the following:

i.	Poorna Swaraj	a.	1931
ii.	Civil Disobedience Movement	b.	1928
iii.	Gandhi – Irwin Pact	c.	To refuse cooperation
iv.	Non-Cooperation Movement	d.	Lahore Session
v.	Statutory Commission	e.	To break colonial laws

II. Multiple Choice Questions

1. What did the Rowlatt Act 1919 presume?
 - a. Forced recruitment in the army
 - b. Forced manual labour
 - c. Equal pay for equal work
 - d. Detention of political prisoners without trial
2. What did the term 'picket' refer to?
 - a. Steal from Shops
 - b. Boycott of clothes and goods
 - c. Import of goods
 - d. Protest by blocking entry in the shops
3. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
 - a. It was setup in response to the Nationalist Movement
 - b. It was formed in Britain
 - c. It was an all British members commission
 - d. All of these
4. Where was Gandhiji's Ashram located in Gujarat?
 - a. Sabarmati
 - b. Surat
 - c. Dandi
 - d. Gandhinagar
5. Name the leaders who founded Swaraj Party?
 - a. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
 - b. C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. Lala Lajpat Rai and BR Ambedkar
 - d. Rajagopalachari and Jawaharlal Nehru

III. Fill in the blanks:

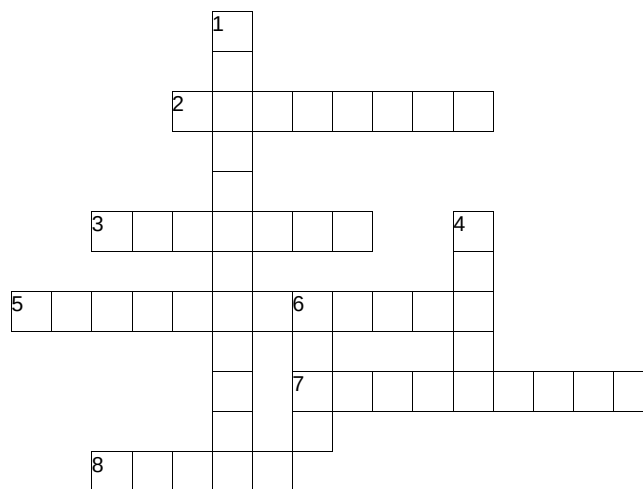
1. The Second Round Table was conducted atin December 1931.
2. The Party was formed within the Congress to take part in the Council Elections in 1923.

3. an eminent leader, led the Civil Disobedience movement in Peshawar.

4. At the Lahore Session of 1929, the demand for Poorna Swaraj was formalised and it was declared that the Independence Day would be celebrated on

5. The FICCI led by prominent industrialists like P. Thakurdas and attacked colonial control over the Indian Economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE-3



Dandi Chauri Chaura Patidars Sir John Simon Lord Irwin Begar
 Harijan Salt

Across

2. A rich peasant community of Gujarat
3. The name given by Gandhiji to the untouchables
5. The head of the statutory commission sent to India
7. Viceroy of British India in 1930
8. The type of labour that the villagers were forced to contribute without any payment by the Britishers

Down

1. The place at which non-cooperation movement was called off
4. The place where they broke the salt law
6. The method used by Gandhi ji to unite the nation.

Answers

Answers – Check your knowledge 1



Correct the sentences

- i. Karamchand decided to leave the job of librarian in the **British** school because discrimination against Indians was increasing gradually.
- ii. Simon Commission was sent to India by the new **Tory** government of Britain.
- iii. Non-violent agitation against Simon Commission was held in Lahore under the leadership of **Lala Lajpat Rai**.
- iv. **Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt** threw a bomb in the Legislative Assembly.
- v. Annual session of Congress was held in 1929 at **Lahore**.

Answers-Check your knowledge 2

I. 1-d, ii-e, iii-a, iv-c, v-b

Multiple Choice Questions

1-d; 2-d; 3-c; 4-a; 5-a

III. Fill In The Blanks:

1. London; 2. Swaraj; 3. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan 4. 26 January 1930; 5. G.D Birla

Answers - Check your knowledge 3

Across-

2- Patidars

3-Harijan

5-Sir John Simon

7- Lord Irwin

8-Begar

Down

1-Chauri Chaura

4-Dandi

6-Salt

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Disclaimer

This Graphic Novel is a supportive reading and learning material created by Delhi Public School Jaipur, to enable students to have a deeper and better understanding of the course content based on the lesson Civil Disobedience Movement of the NCERT book for Class X.

This publication is meant as a source of valuable information for the reader, however it is not meant as a substitute for direct expert assistance. If such level of assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

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Principal's Desk

The National Education Policy 2020, Central Board of Secondary Education plays a significant role in bringing about the much-required changes in the present education system. It helps to strengthen and develop the Life Skills, along with the Vocational Skills in students and teachers to build a firm foundation for the 21st century India. NEP 2020 has given a mantra of joyful and experiential learning by integrating visual and performing arts into academics.



Every project has a birth history and here I take pleasure to share the conceptualization of the 'Graphic Novel' project. It all started in 2019 when I and Mr Sandeep Sethi visited Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education (Chairman CBSE, Delhi at that time) to present a book named 'Khichdi' to her.

Mr. Sandeep Sethi had conceived an ingenious idea of simplifying the complex concepts in an interesting manner by integrating arts and making it an experiential learning pedagogy and shared it with me for giving it a shape wherefore I started the compilation of the book 'Khichdi'.

Ms. Anita Karwal found 'Khichdi' to be very informative, engaging and child centric way of teaching. She coined a term, 'Comic Cast', pedagogy similar to Podcast, to be used to enthuse joyful learning among children. Ms Anita Karwal got it included as a supportive teaching aid for the Food and Nutrition course with QR code immediately and thus, her enthusiasm and support excited us to embark on our new journey of creating Graphic Novels at large scale.

To inspire and embolden the educators, Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary Education MOE and Mr. Manoj Ahuja, IAS, Chairman, CBSE, Delhi willingly joined the WhatsApp group comprising fifty schools from different states of India to create different inter disciplinary projects of Graphic Novels.

I thank Ms. Anita Karwal for her vision which turned this project into a reality. She appreciated and recognized the diligent efforts of all the participating schools. Her hand holding at each step to direct, improve and enhance our work to make the Graphic Novels more fruitful and enriching, took the projects to greater heights and enabled them worthy to be uploaded on the Diksha portal to facilitate learning far and wide. This will set an example for all the other schools to think out of the box and use innovative strategies to integrate art and make learning joyful by demonstrating experiential learning, which is the need of the hour for our young children.

I thank my Mentor Ms. Aditi Misra, Director, Delhi Public School, Jaipur, for her constant support and always motivating us to put our best foot forward. Her undaunting spirit towards excellence moves us as a school towards performing better than before with each new project.

We owe our sincere gratitude to Mr. Sandeep Sethi for being a torch bearer and inspiring many schools to work collaboratively to bring out the true spirit of education.

I hope this Graphic Novel will enable our young learners to get a little more of learning.

Rita P Taneja
Principal Delhi Public School, Jaipur

SUMMARY

‘Poorna Swaraj’ – A story of Civil Disobedience Movement is an imaginary story set up in the historical background. It revolves around a family based in Udaipur in late 1920’s. The emerging nationalist feelings in India in the 20th century is shown through various characters of the zamindar family of Hukumchand and the events that took place in India in 20th century. The story unfolds the events that became the cause of the second mass movement of Gandhiji- the Civil Disobedience Movement. It also highlights how different sections of the society gradually came together and fought against the British rule in India. The story presents the momentous events of the Indian history – demand of ‘Poorna Swaraj’ and hoisting of the National Flag in Lahore. This novel touches only a small part of the great freedom struggle that took place against the British rule in India.



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