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**Notes for pg sem 2**

**Topic:- Champaran movement**

**Champaran Movement (1917)** was the first civil disobedience movement led by **Mahatma Gandhi** in India. It took place in the **Champaran district of Bihar** and marked Gandhi's first active involvement in India's freedom struggle.

**Background:**

- British planters in Champaran forced Indian farmers to grow **indigo** on a portion of their land (the **Tinkathia system**), often at unfair prices.
- With the invention of synthetic dyes in Europe, demand for natural indigo declined, but British landlords still exploited farmers for compensation.

**Causes:**

- Economic exploitation and oppressive conditions for peasants.
- Farmers were trapped in debt and faced legal harassment from landlords.

**Gandhi's Role:**

- Gandhi was invited by local leaders like **Raj Kumar Shukla** to investigate the situation.
- He used **Satyagraha** (non-violent resistance) as a tool to demand justice for the farmers.

**Outcome:**

- The British government appointed a committee, which included Gandhi.
- The oppressive Tinkathia system was abolished.
- Farmers received compensation and freedom to grow crops of their choice.

## Significance:

- First successful application of **Satyagraha** in India.
- It united peasants and marked Gandhi as a national leader.
- Set the stage for future movements against colonial exploitation.