The Civil Disobedience Movement was the most serious countrywide agitational challenge in the name of nationalism which the British faced in their Indian empire. It gave unity and strength to the nationalist forces in India. It was not supported by any religious dogma like Khilafat during the Non-cooperation Movement. The whole of India stood for its national independence. Sind responded to the national call well. The people from countryside and the women took active part in the movement. The Indian National Congress made a headway in the province. The Muslim response in Sind like other parts in India was not encouraging.

After the suspension of Non-cooperation Movement, Gandhi laid stress on constructive programme. His idea was to prepare the satyagrahis before taking any serious step. Sind followed Gandhi's programme. Acharya Gidwani, Acharya Kripalani and Acharya Malkani served in national colleges for uplifting national education under the guidance of Gandhi. Malkani was shifted to Sind for preaching Khadi. He made Khadi popular by teaching spinning and advocating boycott of foreign cloth. He worked against untouchability and other social evils especially deti-leti (Dowry system) by telling that these social evils were disgrace to the Indian society. Jairamdas was asked to help Gandhi in establishing an All-India Untouchability Association.

2. Letter, July 4, 1928, Gandhi to Malkani, *Gandhi Papers*
Gandhi's silence in the political field was taken otherwise. Lord Reading and Viceregal successor, Lord Irwin, judged him to be spent-force politically. It was felt that the national movement had lost unity and strength. Birkenhead challenged that the Indians could not agree on joint constitution. It offered time to the nationalists to unite. All Parties meeting was convened which resulted in Nehru Report. The opposition to Simon Commission by all the Indians created a strong spirit of nationalism. The coming of Labour party in power in England gave new hopes to the Indians. All these happenings made a ground for civil disobedience movement. An acute economic depression precipitated the situation. Unrest is the parent of a revolution. Gandhi came to the conclusion that a revolution was inevitable in India. "The only thing that the Mahatma felt he could do was, to prevent it from becoming a butchery, by placing himself at the head of revolution and making it a non-violent one of Satyagraha."

Gandhi's visit to Sind during the first half of the month of February, 1929 helped Sind to set her house in order. Jairamdas and others invited Gandhi to visit Sind when he was at Calcutta in connection with raising the Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund. Feeling his visit to Sind was overdue he accepted the invitations. During his visit he stressed on Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Fund, Khadi, discarding liquor, unity of all communities, national institutions, use of mother tongue and uplift of women. The response was more than expected. Sind gave Rs. 70,000 much more than

its quota. Gandhi was shocked to find disunity between Swami Govindanand a leftist congressite who supported pro-changers i.e. Swarajists and Jairamdas, who was Gandhite and was supporter of No Changers. Coming back from Sind Gandhi asked Govindnand to leave the Chairmanship of the party in Sind in the interest of the party. He appointed Jairamdas as the Secretary, Committee for Boycott of Foreign Cloth of All India. Jairamdas resigned from the membership of the Legislative Assembly and took the charge of secretaryship on March 6, 1929.

The Lahore session of the Indian National Congress passed the resolution of 'Complete Independence' and authorised the All-India Congress Committee, "whenever it deems fit, to launch upon a programme of civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes, whether in selected areas or otherwise, and under such safeguards as it may consider necessary". The first development after Lahore apart from the council boycott call to Congressman was the decision of working committee on January 2, to celebrate 26 January as Independence Day. Its essentials were hoisting the national flag without any speech, and with complete discipline, restraint, reserve dignity and strength. In the evening, meetings were to be organised where a declaration was to be read in the provincial language and was to be approved by a show of hands. Gandhi advised house-to-house visits for distributing

7. Ibid., Vol. XL, pp, 9-13
leaflets and delivering the message of the Lahore Congress to
the masses. In the villages, the programme was to be announced
by the drum beat. The rest of the day may be passed in doing
some constructive work, such as, spinning, service to untouchables,
reunion of Hindus and Muslims, prohibition work, sale of Khadi
and visit of the neighbouring shops to apprise their keepers of
the evil of earning a livelihood or making money by sale of foreign
goods.11

Gandhi and Nehru worked between 10 and 17 January
for preparing the text of the declaration to be made on January
26. Gandhi prepared the draft which read:

We believe that it is the 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 economi­
ically, politically, and spiritually. We believe, therefore,
that India must sever the British connection and attain
"Purna Swaraj" or complete Independence,.......we are
convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary
help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence,
even under provocation, the end of this in-human rule
is assured. We, therefore, hereby solemnly resolve
to carry out the Congress instructions issued from
time to time for the purpose of establishing "Purna
Swaraj".12

Independence Day was celebrated in Sind. At Hyderabad,
the President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Choithram
unfurled the national flag. It followed a huge procession, the
biggest-ever- witnessed at Hyderabad, started from the congress office.

11. Letter, January 10, 1930, Gandhi to Jawaharlal Nehru, AICC
Papers, File No. 26 (Misc.)
It was led by four men on horseback and about a dozen cyclists, followed by a car containing Mahatma Gandhi's photo. About 50 ladies, old and young, singing national songs, came next and a long row of citizens and students brought up the rear of the procession which passed through the main thoroughfares of the town. It ended in a meeting at which the declaration of independence was read out in Sindhi by Choithram. In response to the appeal of many from the audience, including ladies, joined the Congress by signing the membership forms. At Karachi national flags were unfurled and hoisted in various localities. A procession estimated at 10,000 strong passed through the city, each member carried a national flag. Miss Sipahimalani exhorted the students to boycott the foreign cloth. The usual revolutionary cries were heard now and then.

The Congress Working Committee met in Gandhi Ashram on February 14 and 15 to devise a plan for starting civil disobedience. Jairamdas took part in the meeting. Gandhi was given carte blanche to start civil disobedience as and when he wished and in the manner he may deem fit. It was decided that in case of arrests of the members of the Working Committee, the president or a successor nominated by him would run the movement in his own. Similar powers were given by provincial and local Congress committees to their presidents. It gave birth to the idea and term, "dictators" who controlled the struggle on behalf of the Congress.

13. The Tribune, March 29, 1930
14. Ibid., March 30, 1930
On February 15 at the time of the daily evening prayer at the Ashram Gandhi addressed the inmates of the Ashram. He said, "The time for sacrifice has now come, you must observe non-violence and strict discipline. You will receive your orders. It is a sin for you to continue on the land of the "Zalim Sarkar". But as we are here, we must bravely face every trouble and difficulty. If you are oppressed, bless your oppressors. Be ready for action. I warn you finally that only those who are ready for the fight need stay in the Ashram. My Ashram was started with the object of preparing you for the struggle for 'Purna Swaraj'. 16 The speech indicated that Gandhi contemplated starting some form of civil disobedience. Gandhi's eleven points for settlement of January 30 failed. On March 2, he sent an ultimatum to the viceroy which also could not affect the Government. Ultimately, he decided to start the movement by breaking the salt law as it could attract the public. On March 5, he declared his famous Dandi March to be started from March 12.17

On March 12, 1930 at 6.10 A.M. Gandhi came out of his room, calm and composed and offered prayers looked at his watch and exactly at 6.30 A.M. commenced his march with 78 volunteers.18 Anand T. Hingorani was one of the volunteers from Sind. Gandhi covered the distance of 240 miles in 25 days on foot. On the way he addressed the public meetings and prepared the people to take part in the movement. He reached Dandi on April 5, the following morning ,he bathed in the sea and then picked up a lump of mud and

16. Ibid., pp.9-10
salt as a sign that he had broken the salt laws. Batches of volunteers then filled pots and pans with sea-water and boiled it to extract the salt. An orderly crowd of about 2000 gathered to watch in holiday mood, many of them having arrived in motorlorries.  

Sind observed all the national developments with keen interest. Dr. Kitchlew visited Sind in the last half of March. He presented over the 'Sind Youth Conference' at Karachi on March 16 and performed opening ceremony of Swarjya Ashram. The messages wishing success to the conference from Nehru, Nariman and Jyotish Chose were read. Gopaldas Lalwani welcomed Kitchlew, Kamla Lalwani and Kishni Advani sang national songs. In his speech Kitchlew threw light on Gandhi's satyagraha and asked the Muslims to come forward for the national cause. He alongwith Swami Govindanand visited and addressed meetings at Larkana Shikarpur, Rohri and Sukkur. People were asked to join the satyagraha.  

The National Movement of Satyagraha began in Sind in the 1st week of April as elsewhere in India. To make the movement popular and active Sind Satyagraha committees were formed in various districts of the province. The most important programmes of satyagraha, "were salt satyagraha, liquor picketing, cloth picketing and news sheets ordinance defiance".  

Jairamdas and Chiothram, prominent Congress leaders of Sind toured different places to make the movement popular after coming back from Gujrat. At Hyderabad Jairamdas explained why Gandhi selected the salt laws to be broken. The natural, common and cheaper salt was being sold at the rate of five rupees

20. The Tribune, March 26, 1930.  
a maund in the villages to the poor people when it cost hardly one anna a maund.22 At Karachi, Jairamdas was accompanied by Choithram and Swami Krishnanand. He appealed to the people to follow the example of Gujrat. Choithram asked the women and young men to participate in the movement whole-heartedly. Swami Krishnanand encouraged the people to enroll themselves as volunteers.23

The Sind Satyagraha Committee under the presidentship of Choithram decided that the salt laws were to be broken at Karachi on April 13. The committee proposed to open a Satyagraha camp at Karachi. Volunteers were enrolled and funds were collected.24 Jathas from different districts started for the Karachi camp making propaganda on the way.25 A jatha under Maru Singh from Larkana and another from Sukkur under Pandit Daulatram reached Karachi.26

The public involvement to help the satyagraha camp was very encouraging. Grain merchants of Karachi gave grain to last for the volunteers camp for two months.27 The vegetable sellers panchayat of Karachi passed a resolution for supplying vegetables free to the satyagrahs camp daily till the end of the camp. Several barbers offered their free services to the volunteers. A big merchant gave several pieces of Khadi to the Satyagraha committee to get uniforms prepared for the volunteers. The tailors prepared uniforms free of cost.28

22. The Tribune, April 4, 1930.
23. Ibid., April 6, 1930.
26. The Tribune, April 4, 5, 1930.
27. Ibid., April 6, 1930.
On the fateful day of April 13 at 9 A.M. a procession estimated at nearly 10,000 including Gandhi-capped youths passed the main throughfare of the city starting from the Congress camp. At sea-shore, Nariandas MLC and Swami Krishnanand tossed a coin to decide who should fetch sea water for salt-making. Naraíndas won the toss. He marched with a large number of Congress volunteers to the native jetty where between 10 to 70 bottles of sea-water were collected. At 4.30 P.M. the Satyagrahis went back in a procession to Rambagh recreation ground where a mud fire-place was made and fire was lighted. Two large vessels were placed on fire into which sea water was ceremoniously poured and speeches were made on the occasion. The salt was prepared and the laws were broken. In the evening the salt prepared was auctioned before a large gathering. The highest bidder was Samboolal Kalanjee, a local cloth merchant who paid Rs.151/- for a tola of salt. The other persons also bought the newly-prepared salt. There was great enthusiasm among the public. A noteworthy feature of the gathering was that about 1000 sweepers and about 400 ladies participated.29

The breaking of salt act became a mass movement at Karachi. The salt law lost its sanctity. The Sind satyagraha committee in its bulletin wrote on April 21, 1930, "The salt law is as good as dead in Karachi and it is being broken before the eyes of police and other authorities".30 Jathas continued going to see shore and bringing salt to sell it in the markets. Prominent persons who took part in salt satyagraha at Karachi were, Sobhraj Valecha, Councillor and President of Shikarpur

29. The Tribune, April 16, 1930
Congress Committee, Sahib Sing of Jacobabad; Bherumal of Sukkur, Kishanchand of Sukkur, Menghraj of Khairpur State, Tharumal of Dadu, Issardas of Hyderabad, Choithram of Hyderabad, Prem Singh of Karachi, Mulchand of Karachi and Daulatram of Sukkur. The Jathas who went to sea shore brought the salt in gunny bags. Each volunteer carried about 10 seers of salt which was sold at different places after that volunteers went back to the camp.\(^{31}\) Ladies and boys in parties passed through the roads of the city singing national songs to the sea shore with vessels and lotas and brought sea water to their homes and prepared contraband salt voluntarily.\(^{32}\) A batch of five volunteers headed by Seth Sundardas Valabhdas broke the salt law on 16th April before a vast assembly of people in Achal Singh Advani recreation ground.\(^{33}\) About 817 persons purchased the contraband salt at the meeting.\(^{34}\)

After participating at Karachi many leaders with their jathas left for propaganda in the other parts of the province. Sobhraj Valeche left for Thatta and other places in the Karachi district. Seth Sunderdas left to visit villages in Sukkur Taluke. Sitaldas under two Jathas of six each left for Sukkur. Sukkur was considered an ideal place for salt satyagraha as it provided a very valuable field for salt satyagraha as a salt of good quality which was already in manufactured condition could be had in a very large quantity.\(^{35}\) Several leading persons from the district towns came to Karachi to consult the leaders of Sind Satyagraha.

\(^{31}\) Ibid
\(^{32}\) Ibid
\(^{33}\) The Bombay Chronicle, April 17, 1930.
\(^{34}\) AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
\(^{35}\) Ibid
committee. Arjundas Basantram came from Karachi to see Jairamdas, and Maharaj Hundraj and Maharaj Dwarkaprasad came from Hyderabad to see salt satyagraha committee about the programme of work in the mufussil.\textsuperscript{36}

In the beginning, the Government did not want to have direct confrontation with the satyagrahis. The Secretary of the Government of Bombay, Home Department (Special) wrote to the Commissioner in Sind along with the other functionaries of the presidency that, "Rank and file to be allowed to go after confiscation of salt", and "No action should be taken against women volunteers".\textsuperscript{37}

About Gandhi's arrest he wrote, "Gandhi is not to be arrested nor any action taken against him or his party likely to lead to his arrest. This is of primary importance".\textsuperscript{38}

However, the Government of Sind started suppression soon. Prominent leaders of the satyagraha Choithram, President Sind Provincial Congress Committee, Naraindas Anandji Becher, Swami Krishnanand, Vishnu Sharma, Manilal J.Vyas and Tarachand Lalwani were arrested in the first round of arrests on 16th April in the morning.\textsuperscript{39} The news of their arrests spread like a wild fire. The people gathered near the Magistrate's court where the leaders were to be produced. When the trail of arrested persons started the mob forced open one of the gates, damaged a part of building and forced the police guard back into the main building.

\textsuperscript{36} Ibid


\textsuperscript{38} Ibid

\textsuperscript{39} The Bombay Chronicle, April 16, 1930.
The trial was postponed and the leaders were sent back to jail under guard. A lathi charge failed then the police was ordered to open fire. The official version of casualties was one dead and five wounded. Actually, two persons Dattaram B.Konde, a satyagrahi from Maharashtra and Meghraj, a Sindhi satyagrahi were killed and twenty six were injured. The Congress version of firing was "2 volunteers died 17 persons received injuries". Jairamdas, a prominent Congress leader of Sind, was also injured. He received a bullet wound in the thigh.

The police searched newly-created satyagraha camp, swarajya Ashram and Hindu Jati Printing Press. They took possession of the national flags, satyagraha's sign boards and several accounts. The arrested leaders were awarded imprisonment. The arrests and convictions of all the leaders of salt satyagraha were not made solely on breaking the salt law but also due to inciting the people to participate in the salt satyagraha against the government through the speeches and the press. Choithram and Naraindas got two years, Vishnu Sharma and Swami Krishnanand got eighteen months and Manilal Vyas got twelve months imprisonment—all rigorous, Tara Chand got simple six months imprisonment. All received the imprisonment cheerfully and said, "Keep the torch burning".

Police firing at Karachi was condemned by all. Gandhi wrote to Malkani, "consider Jairamdas most fortunate, bullet wound thigh better than prison. Wound heart still".

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40. Home Political, File No.14/19/1931.
41. The Tribune, April 18, 1930.
42. Letter August 1, 1930, C.T.Valecha, Secretary Sind Satyagraha Council to the Secretary All-India Congress Ahmedabad, AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
43. The Tribune, April 19, 1930.
44. Telegram, April 18,1930, Gandhi to N.R.Malkani, Gandhi Papers.
He stated that he would have been gladder if he had lost his life in the process. He wrote in *Navjivan* on 20th April, 1930, "It is with the blood of such Indians that the temple of Swaraj will be built". About Jairamdas he wrote that he was 'intelligent', 'cleanest' and 'bravest' and was "one of the greatest persons to be found in all India".

The suppression could not desist the satyagrahis. The process of making salt continued at Karachi. The salt was being distributed as a national *parsad*. Two shops were opened to sell salt of one pice one seer. At Larkana, the salt law was broken by the satyagrahis under Maru Singh, President of Larkana Congress Committee. The police tried to snatch the salt, showed its high handedness and beat the satyagrahis and general public including ladies and children with lathis. It encouraged the people more and after that the salt law was broken four times. At Hyderabad and Sukkur, the Satyagraha committees broke the salt law like at Karachi and Larkana.

It was thought that Sukkur in Sind should be prepared to launch civil disobedience movement as Gandhi chose Bardoli, a taluka in Gujrat in all India for the same purpose. Constructive work was started. Satyagraha camap were organised in five villages. Panchayats were made to boycott the foreign cloth and liquor. Taranath and Babalbhai were sent out on tour in the villages.

47. *The Tribune*, April 26, 1930.
50. Ibid
To get trained volunteers for the villages a Satyagrah Shikshan Chhavani (a camp to train volunteers for satyagraha) was opened on 22nd May, 1930. A light programme was chalked out for the training from 4.45 A.M. to 10 P.M. The Sindhis were taught to lead disciplined life. 51

The Government had to arrest Gandhi on May 5, 1930 keeping in view the spread of the Satyagraha which was becoming a mass movement. Gandhi's arrest was protested. At Karachi, a procession was organised which was converted into a meeting. Prominent leaders addressed the meeting. At Sukkur, a complete hartal was observed. 52 At Tharparkar in the hartal Muslims also participated. Leaflets were distributed saying, "The jewel of India and a apostle of non-violence had been arrested by the 'Zalimshahi'". 53

Gandhi's arrest intensified the salt satyagraha. At Larkana a large crowd assembled on May 8, with the object of manufacturing salt in defiance of the law. The salt was manufactured in a small enclosures set off by ropes around which stood a cordon of women. At excise inspector and a small party of unarmed police who tried to confiscate the salt were very roughly handled. They were slapped, bitten and beaten with sticks. Policemen armed with lathis rushed to their assistance and dispersed the crowd by force. 54 At Karachi, a meeting of about 10,000 was addressed by Valeche and Seth Sundardas. Water was fetched from the sea, the salt was prepared and sold. 55

52. The Tribune, May 8, 1930
54. AICC Papers, file 14/19/1931.
55. The Tribune, May 8, 1930.
Swadeshi was made popular by preaching Khadi and by boycotting foreign cloth. Ladies took active part in it. Meetings and processions were held to popularise swadeshi. Picketing of foreign cloth shops was another method to discourage the sale and purchase of foreign cloth. At Karachi some students and marchants dressed up three donkeys in European costumes and took them round the city collecting the foreign clothes for bonfire. A big heap of foreign clothes collected was consigned to flames. After a huge procession about 2000 ladies signed swadeshi pledges. Ladies of Larkana took keen interest in the work of Khadi production. They decided to have handlooms also. Various batches of ladies went to houses after having the foreign boycott pledges signed. Students were also keen about Khadi production. Most of them were always with their taklies. About 847 foreign cloth boycott pledges from ladies and 300 from males were got signed. About the thousand taklies and one hundred spinning wheels worked in the town. To bring the villages under the influence of Swadeshi, Bhagwandas and Parasram toured villages in the district.

The Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee was formed at Karachi. The Swadeshi movement got success at Sukkur. A Kanya Mandal (Girls Association) was established. The girls of the Mandal plied taklies daily in the evening from 5 to 6 O'clock. They got pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth and were able to get such pledges from 1000 persons. Taking out processions they gave street lectures. Some of the girls took a vow to eat swarajya Salt.

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56. The Bombay Chronicle, April 24, 1930.
57. Ibid., May 7, 1930.
59. The Bombay Chronicle, May 7, 1930.
Merchants Association Sukkur, resolved to abstain from sending any orders for British made goods for a year. The Wahan Panchayat prohibited completely its members the use of liquor and foreign cloth even in marriages and other ceremonial occasions. Johi Panchayat through a resolution asked the members to boycott totally foreign cloth, liquor and cigarettes for a period of twelve months. 61

Picketing of liquor shops another programme of the movement was also adopted. Many volunteers especially the ladies even from the villages picked the liquor shops. These shops not common in Sind, mostly in the important towns, were owned by Bhai-bands, a business community, on yearly contract basis. At Sukkur, Mr. Taylor a Britisher, who purchased the bottles of beer was made to return the same. 62

The picketers made a shopkeeper at Shikarpur to call the excise inspector who later called the police. The gathered mob burnt the liquor shops. 63 A woman who came to purchase beer from a liquor shop was requested not to do so when she did not agree, a volunteer laid before her carriage asking her either to leave those bottles or carry them away after killing him. She did not stop. The volunteer was injured in the process. 64 Laying before the liquor shops by the volunteers became the fashion of the day.

At Shikarpur the volunteers picketed the new stock of wine that arrived from Sukkur on July 20, 1930. The shopkeeper sent for the excise authorities. An excise inspector and a police party

62. AICC Papers, file 14/19/1931.
63. Ibid.
64. The Tribune, July 9, 1930.
came on the scene. The police tried to persuade the picketers to desist from obstructing the business. Meanwhile a crowd gathered. The police party was stoned and the liquor was burnt along with the whole stock of wine. About 25 volunteers picketed the liquor shop of Jethanand Mureymal at Karachi and compelled the owner to close the shop earlier than usual.

The Rashtriya Istri Mandal, Karachi played an important part in picketing the foreign cloth shops and liquor shops. They picketed temples, schools and colleges. They asked the temple goers and the students to wear Khadi only. Processions and meetings were held. Being conscious of difficulties and consequences they carried on their work.

The Boycott of foreign cloth and liquor got success in Sind. Vegetables and fruit sellers, sweet and meat sellers, goldsmiths and other merchants resolved at Karachi not to purchase foreign cloth and to boycott liquor and cigarettes. Most of the merchants dealing in foreign silk and cloth decided to have their stocks sealed by the Congress and communicated their decision to the foreign cloth Boycott Committee. The Piecegoods Commission Agents Association decided not to purchase the foreign cloth. One big marujari merchant promised to send back the bales of foreign cloth. Most of the students accepted to wear the swadeshi and to devote an hour to the present movement.

65. AICC Papers, File 14/19/1931.
66. Ibid.
67. Letter, July 31, 1930, Lilavati, President Rashtriya Istri Mandal Karachi to the Secretary, Karachi Satyagraha Committee, Karachi, AICC Papers, File 6-106/1930.
68. AICC Papers, File 4-106/1930.
69. The Bombay Chronicle, July 30, 1930.
70. The Tribune, July 6, 1930.
71. Ibid., August 8, 1930.
In Larkana district eight villages' merchants promised not to place fresh order for foreign clothes and cigarettes.\textsuperscript{72} Bhai Siroomal, a liquor vendor of Larkana had to face great loss due to picketing.\textsuperscript{73} the Panchayats of Jati, Faridiro and Sahra villages in Nawabshah district resolved to boycott foreign cloth, cigarette and liquor.\textsuperscript{74} Picketing of foreign cloth shops and liquor shops was carried on at Karachi, Hyderabad, Kotri, Tando, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkana, Rohri and several smaller towns with great success. The Secretary, Sind Satyagraha Council, C.T. Valecha, on August 1, 1930 wrote to the Secretary All-India Congress Committee, about the progress. "The boycott of foreign cloth has been very effectively made in several villages by adoption of boycott resolution by Panchayats there. The biggest centre being the port town of Karachi".\textsuperscript{75}

The Government strived hard to suppress the picketing movement. Twenty volunteers were arrested at Mirpurkhas and cases were filed against 70 persons including a lady at Shikarpur along with the arrest of the dictator of satyagraha with eight volunteers. Many other volunteers were arrested at Tando Adam, Dadu and Nawabshah. Lathi charge was ordered at Karachi Port to remove picketers who laid themselves before the carts carrying the foreign cloth bales. When lathi charge failed wholesale arrests were made. The Secretary of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, the Secretary of the Swadeshi sabha and 16 others were arrested. Eighteen volunteers were arrested at Sukkur. Lathi charge was ordered on July 20, upon

\textsuperscript{72} AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.  
\textsuperscript{73} Ibid.  
\textsuperscript{74} The Tribune, July 2, 1930.  
\textsuperscript{75} AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
the liquor picketers injuring 2 ladies and 10 male volunteers at Shikarpur. Two volunteers were severely beaten and the ears of two were cut off. One volunteer at Karachi and six volunteers at Mirpur Khas were flogged. Police prohibited processions, singing and meetings in Sukkur, Shikarpur and Rohri for six months.

Lal Chand Navalrai resigned from the membership of the Indian Legislative Assembly under protest against the repressive policy of the Government. He represented Sind Non-Mohammedan rural seat. He wrote that his city Larkana had been victim of police lawlessness. Innocent persons including ladies and children were beaten with lathis. He resented that none raised any finger against the police atrocities.

Acharya Gidwani, Lalji Mehrotra and Swami Gândanand were arrested on June 25th at Karachi at 3 O'clock in the morning. The senior Superintendent of Police who arrested them came across the Inspector General of Police on the way. He jumped from the moving car to inform the inspector General about the arrest of Acharya Gidwani. He was injured and died later.

The Police censored the dak of important leaders. Many letters and telegrams were not delivered. Jairamdas Daultram in a letter to Jawaharlal Nehru complained that his letters and telegrams were censored. Some important telegrams were not delivered at all. He asked Nehru to send all letters on the name of his brother, Hiranand Daulatram.

76. Letter, August 1, 1930, C.T. Valeche to Secretary, AICC, IBID.
77. The Tribune, July 9, 1930.
78. AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
79. Ibid.
80. The Tribune, June 5, 1930.
81. The Transcript Shri Lalji Mehrotra, NMML, New Delhi.
82. Letter, June 17, 1930, Jairamdas to Jawaharlal Nehru, JN Papers, Part I, Vol. 35.
The Garhwali Day was observed on 22nd June, 1930. A huge procession was taken out at Karachi against the Martial Law and tried Garhwali soldiers for their disobedience to shoot at innocent people at Peshawar. The effigies of Martial Law and Simon Commission were burnt. More than 40,000 people including 5,000 women attended the meeting organised in the Rambagh Recreation Ground. Lala Duni Chand of Ambala, Parasram Taliramani and Lilawati were among the speakers. The special song prepared and sung by Khan Chand on the Simon Report was much appreciated. Spirited speeches eulogizing the chivalrous action of the Garhwali soldiers were made and glowing tribute was paid to their patriotism. The Sind Satyagraha Bulletin of June 23, wrote, "The country is waging a non-violent struggle. Will our other Indian soldiers and sepoys lag behind in emulating their noble and chivalrous action?"

The arrest of Motilal Nehru towards the end of June was protested against in whole of Sind. The boycott movement was stiffened at Karachi. Hartal was observed on 6th July at Hyderabad and also in nearby villages. The students of Nava Vidyalaya High School who participated in picketing on the day of the arrest were rusticated. Some students of N.R. Academy High School were threatened to be rusticated for their participation in the movement.

To bring Unity and strength in the movement in Sind on September 16, 1930, the Satyagraha Council, the foreign cloth

83. The Tribune, July 1, 1930.
84. AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
85. The Tribune, July 6, 1930.
86. The Tribune, July 9, 1930.
Boycott Committee and the liquor committee were abolished and in place of all these one dictator was appointed who was authorised to run the movement. The first dictator of Sind Civil Disobedience was Seth Sunderdas Vellabhadas, a great non-cooperator since 1920. He was a respected businessman of 60 years who was the second person to break the salt laws in Karachi. The boycot programme was intensified. The Government tried its best to suppress the Movement.

Many volunteers with their leaders were arrested in different parts of Sind for picketing. Four office bearers of the Congress Committee, Nawabshah were sentenced from four months to ten months rigorous imprisonment on the charge of snatching a liquor bottle from a customer. Six volunteers were arrested while picketing liquor shop in Keamari Harbour at Karachi. A young man Preradas Basurmal Bhojwani was also sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment on his making a Goaness customer to return a liquor bottle at Nusserwanjee's bar. Parasram Tahilraman was imprisoned on the charge of issuing an appeal to boycott king Emperor's Birthday Parade. Seth Shivandas, supervisor of liquor Picketers on the cantonment area of Karachi was arrested under the picketing ordinance. In consequence, liquor dealers were socially boycotted. At Sukkur 15 persons were arrested for picketing. A batch of volunteers offered arrests at Shikarpur.

87. The Tribune, September 18, 1930.
88. Ibid., September 19, 1930.
89. Ibid., October 10, 1930.
90. Ibid., September 23, 1930.
91. Ibid.
The Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha; a revolutionary organisation, played a significant role in the civil disobedience movement in Sind. The sabha was in existence since October, 1929. It was working under the presidency of Vishnu Nainaram Sharma. Mulchand Kripalani, Tarachand Lalwani, Swami Govindanand, Lakhmi chand Naraindas and Khiloomal took active part in the beginning. Lokram Sharma and Vishnu Sharma, its members who had links with Congress also were convicted for their anti-Government activities. It was reported in September, 1930 that the sabha was augmenting its funds by selling coupons for four annas each on which pictures of Bhagat Singh, Dutt and Jatindra Das appeared. The Government of India asked the Government of Bombay about the Naujawan Sabha which was selling coupons. The reply of Bombay Government was that it was not very serious.

The Nau Jawan Sabha was making its headway. There was a tendency in Sind for the movement to pass from the hands of the several Congress and ostensibly non-violent bodies who had failed to make any real progress into those of a more violent set of organisation, of which the Nau Jawan Sabha was the Chief. The leftist and revolutionary ideas of the Sabha attracted many young men who were disgusted with slow and submissive type of satyagraha movement. The sabha had links with Punjab and Bengal, the centres of leftist movement. A procession and meeting was held in protest on declaration of death sentence to Bhagat Singh and his comrades, who were the activists of the Sabha. At the place of meeting red flag with sickle and hammer was hoisted, which showed that the sabha believed in communist ideology. The sabha congratulated Subash Chandra Bose.

94. The Tribune, October 11, 1930.
who had leftist leanings, on his release and invited him to visit Sind. He was elected president designate of the first Sind Provincial Naujawan Sabha Conference held at Karachi, but owing to his arrest again he was unable to come. He, however, promised to visit Sind. Sen Gupta, a Bengali extremist, addressed a meeting of students at Karachi on October 15. He exhorted the students to follow the noble example of Japanese, Chinas and Turkish youths and come out of the poisonous and vitiated atmosphere of colleges. He said, "The test of the youth movement is the fire of patriotism." The impact of these developments was obvious on the young men in Sind who were being attracted towards Sabha's programme. A hartal was organised at Karachi on the arrest of Jawaharlal Nehru. It was decided not to celebrate the Diwali and the cracker-shops were picketed.

The Naujawan Sabha was adopting Congress programme but methods of its own. Many Congress leaders like Choithram and Swami Govindanand had links with the Sabha. Violence followed openly in the meetings organised by the Sabha. On October 3, 1930, after a meeting held at Gur Sangat Maidan, Hyderabad at which one of the speakers made an intemperate speech, resulting which stones were thrown at the special duty constable. On November 8 after a meeting held under the auspices of the Naujawan Sabha in Karachi, the CID and Police supporters were followed by a mob who abused them and pelted them with small stones.

95. Ibid., September 27, 1930.
96. Ibid., October 17, 1930.
97. Ibid., October 22, 1930.
98. Ibid., October 24, 1930.
99. Home Political, file 14/19/1931.
100. Ibid
On 15th November, on returning after opening the Lloyd Quarry in the evening, His Excellency the Governor, while passing along Edulji Dinshaw Road was hooted and jeered at by a crowd of about 500 boycotters. Not content with this they encroached on the road and treated returning guests, both European and Indian, with assault and vile abuses. Sometime after all the guests had passed, a taxi engaged by a customs official ran into a procession of women who were at the time dispersing. The car was attacked and attempts were made to get at the gentleman inside, and the driver who was a Mohammedan was also assaulted. Police assistance then arrived. Stones were thrown and a police sergeant was struck by one person. 101

On the other hand, the volunteers continued their work. The courts were chosen for salt satyagraha. A volunteer at Karachi on November 2, started hawking contraband salt in the new revenue building where criminal courts were held. 102 To protest against the arrests, the women satyagrahis held a demonstration outside the city Magistrate court at Karachi on November 10, with national flags in their hands singing national songs. Twenty volunteers were sentenced being in possession of contraband salt. 103 Jairamdas Daultram who was released on 5th November was asked not to deliver any speech. On his disobedience of Government orders he was arrested again and was awarded 6 months rigorous imprisonment. 104

101. Ibid.
102. The Tribune, November 4, 1930.
103. Ibid., November 12, 1930.
104. Ibid., November 23, 1930.
Two bombs exploded at Shikarpur on 20th November, one in the pocket of a constable and the other at the shop of cloth merchant. The idea behind these explosions was first to prove that bomb explosion was the work of police and second to terrorise the cloth merchants who defy the Congress orders of boycott. 105

The members of Naujawan sabha were taking active part in the salt satyagraha. Beginning from 24th morning members of Naujawan Sabha appeared in polls and sold salt in the precincts of various courts in Hyderabad. As it was becoming a nuisance, several arrests were made on the 26th, 27th and 29th. On the last day, the police were stoned by the crowd and the police resorted to lathi charge. 106

Flag satyagraha, which was one of the programmes of the movement, was also adopted by the volunteers. National Flags were hoisted on various public buildings on different occasions. Every fifth of every month was fixed as the flag-hoisting day. The students at Karachi took active part in it. On one occasion the principal of Church Mission High School called the police who made the lathi charge on the students. 107

At Jacobabad, the flag satyagraha was organised in Gandhi grounds. The satyagrahis offered continuous arrests one after the other. They resolved to follow the process till their right was conceded. 108 Mr. Nichaldas Himmatsing and Govind Ram with other three volunteers were arrested under the flag satyagraha. 109

105. Home Political, file 14/19/1931.  
106. Home Political, file 14/19/1931.  
108. The Tribune, January 9, 1931.  
109. Ibid., January 11, 1931.
Khaddar propaganda continued. Mira Behn (Miss Slade) visited Sind in January, 1931, to preach Swadeshi. Inspite of the prohibitory orders she made public speeches. She visited Jacobabad, Sukkur and Rohri. She performed the opening ceremony of Charkha house at Rohri. 110

The Government under its suppressive policy declared 15 Associations in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts including the Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha, one of the more definitely violent bodies unlawful under the criminal law amendment Act. Three of the most important buildings in Karachi were notified for seizure under ordinance IX on 15th January, 1931. 111 On the 11th January, a procession was organised by the war council in connection with the disobedience of ordinance IX. On being confronted by a detachment of 60 to 70 police men and dozen sawars, the processionists headed by the new woman dictator sat on the road. After repeated warnings two women and five male leaders were arrested and a lathi charge was made. About 40 persons were injured. When the police were withdrawn at midnight another procession was formed which was also lathi charged. 112

Inspite of harsh policy of the Government the Congress Committee in Sind issued special instructions to tighten up all forms of picketing. The merchants who tried to sell their foreign cloth in Khairpur State were made not to do so. The picketing of liquor shops were tightened further seeing the coming auction of wine shops. 113

110. Ibid., January 31, 1931.
111. Home Political, File 18/1931.
112. Ibid
113. Ibid
When the movement was at its heights, the Government of India brought a change in its policy of repression to conciliation. It was due to failure of repressive policy and also due to the national and the international considerations. The efforts of the Government bore fruit in the beginning of the year 1931. The ban on the Congress Working Committee was lifted and its members, along with many other important leaders including Mahatma Gandhi were released unconditionally on January 26, 1931. Long and protracted negotiations began between Lord Irwin and Mahatma Gandhi which resulted in the ill-fated Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5, 1931. The first phase of Civil disobedience came to an end with the Pact.

Gandhi agreed to stop civil disobedience movement and participate in the next Round Table Conference on the Govt.'s agreement to withdraw its special ordinances to release all political prisoners except those who were guilty of violence, remission of certain fines and allowed certain villages to manufacture salt for their own use. It was also agreed upon that picketing was to be allowed but only within the limits permitted by the ordinary law, and discrimination against British goods was to cease.

The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was not welcomed in all India by all sides. Subhash Chandra Bose and his followers, particularly the Youth Organisation, openly expressed their dissatisfaction with it as Gandhi was not able to secure pardon or at least get the death sentences of Bhagat Singh and his comrades commuted to transportation for life. Even Jawaharlal was shocked to read
the reservations or safeguards agreed upon because they meant clearly that our control over Indian affairs would not be full. In Sind Swami Govindanand who had leftist leanings opposed the pact. He thought that sudden suspension of the movement was not a healthy step. He wrote, "We were prepared to continue the struggle for another year".114

Preparations for organising the annual session of the Congress at Karachi, which followed the Gandhi-Irwin Pact were already started. A private meeting was held in the end of January under the presidency of Choithram Gidwani which was attended by R.K. Sidhwa, Jamshed N.R. Mehta, Hiratlal Narainji, Tarachand Lalwani, Shri Krishan Lulla and Kesumal T. Jhangiani. It was decided that all Panchayats in Sind should be approached and requested to subscribe to and collect funds for the Congress session.115

The workers and leaders of Sind Congress did their best to make the arrangement for the session. The success of the arrangement for the session was mainly due to the cooperation of the local municipality under the inspiration and guidance of Jamshed N.R. Mehta.116

The hanging of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his colleagues Sukhdev and Rajguru was shadowing the Congress session at Karachi. Gandhi was greeted with black flags and 'Go back' slogans at every station on the way to Karachi. He actually detrained at

115. Home Political, file 122/1931.
Drigh Road to avoid an angry crowd in Karachi proper. He said that he would keep the black flags as an "heirloom" - unless the demonstrators realised their mistake and asked for their return. But he begged of them not to disturb the Congress session and "not to mar the wonderful work by the workers of the Sindh".

The opposition to Gandhi came from Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha which believed in the Marxist theory of classless society and struggle. Many youngmen had joined the Sabha. At the Karachi Platform on Gandhi's arrival they paraded with black flags shouting, "Down! Down! Gandhi Patel, 'Up! Up! Lenin!" and "who got Bhagat Singh hanged? Gandhi". Gandhi in a meeting with Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha members on March 27, 1931 tried to pacify them. Bose who led the left wing persuaded them not to divide Congress but get hold of it if the opportunity came their way. Jawaharlal Nehru's support to Gandhi, deprived the opportunities for left wing to control the Congress.

Gandhi emerged victorious in the end. All his resolutions were carried out. The Karachi congress was an even greater personal triumph for Gandhiji than any previous Congress had been. Gandhi coined the famous expression at Karachi, "Gandhi may die, but Gandhism will live for ever".

Gandhi was chosen by AICC sole delegate plenipotentiary to represent the congress at the Round Table Conference in London.
to be opened in September, 1931 to discuss the constitutional matters regarding India.

Swami Govindanand did not like Gandhi's going to London to attend the Round Table Conference. He said, "a conference would never bring them independence". Like Bose in the subjects committee, however, he declared that those he called the 'forward Party' would not divide Congress or oppose Gandhi's wish to attend the conference. He argued that if the conference proved fruitless the working committee should be as generous to them and allow them to control the Congress organisation and attempt to win freedom in their way.

Gandhi came back disappointed and sullen from England on December 28, 1931 after attending the Round Table Conference. At an evening meeting in the Majestic Hotel Gandhi expressed profound disquiet at the news of Willington's Christmas presents to him, the U.P. and Frontier ordinance and arrests of Nehru, Sherwani and Abdul Ghaffar. The Working Committee of Congress met the next day in the morning. The members present besides Gandhi were Vallab Bhai, Ansari, A.K.Azad, Rajendra Prasad, M.S.Aney, Mohammed Alam, Syed Mehmud, Nariman, J.Bajaj and J.Daulatram. Some representatives of various provinces were allowed to be present. Bose from Bengal passed for the boycott of th British goods and incorporate into Congress work. Those who, in despir, now took to terrorism. Gandhi did not agree with Bose's suggestion.

122. Report of 45th INC.
123. Ibid
125. Home Political, File 5/82.
On the otherhand, a dialogue between Gandhi and the Government started. Gandhi asked for the withdrawal of ordinances. The last telegram of Gandhi dated the 3rd January, 1932 was considered as a threat to resume the movement by the Government. Consequently Gandhi was arrested before the day-break on January 4 and removed to Yervda.

The arrest of Gandhi revived the civil disobedience movement. The Government adopted the offensive policy in the very beginning in Sind. The Congress and other 51 associations in Sind were declared unlawful. Arrests were made throughout the province. At Karachi, Jairamdas, Swami Krishnand, Marsindas Bachar, Sidwa, Tara Chand Lalwani and Mohammed Sadiq were arrested on January 7.\footnote{The Tribune, January 10, 1932.} Swami Govindanand and Kikiben were arrested the next day. On January 9, at Sukkur Harsaran Pammani, President of Rohri Congress, Mr. Choithram Valecha, first dictator at Sukkur and Verhomal Vaparan were arrested. At Shikarpur prominent workers, Shobhraj, Lilaram, Jamandas, Kanya Singh Pryabharti and Govindram were arrested.\footnote{Ibid., January 11, 1932.} At Hyderabad, Prof. Malkani Vashandas Jethanand, Kishan Chand, Lokumal, Bhag Chand and Gehimal were arrested on 11th. At Dadu, Udhyaham 'dictator' of Dadu congress was arrested. The total arrests in the middle of January in Sind were 72; Karachi 26, Hyderabad 7, Sukkur 7, Shikarpur 7, Larkana 9, Sahil 6, Thar Parkar 2, Dadu 2, Kotri 1, Jacobabad 2 and Nawabshah 3. Among all the arrests there were 4 ladies, 3 Muslims and 2 Parsees.\footnote{Ibid., January 14, 1932.}
The Congress office at Karachi was raided at midnight. Furniture and the Congress flag were removed. Seventy volunteers who were sleeping at the time of raid were rendered shelterless. It could not lessen the spirit of the nationalists who opened the Congress office in the open under a tree. That was also raided. The next day the word 'Congress office' was written on many private and government buildings.

Government's offensive policy failed to suppress the tide of nationalism. Salt satyagraha was started. A huge procession was organised to break the salt law at Karachi. A meeting took place after that. The police declaring the meeting unlawful lathi charged injuring 30 men. Many arrests were made including, that of lady leader Shrimati Parbati Gidwani. Salt Satyagraha was observed at Kotri, Sukkur and Tando Mohammed Khan. Salt Satyagraha was observed at Kotri, Sukkur and Tando Mohammed Khan.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops and parading of Swadeshi was made the part of movement at Karachi and Hyderabad. The Hyderabad cloth dealers agreed to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed. The Picketers made to shift the whole stock of foreign cloth from Govindandas Market to local foreign cloth Market. Buy Indian League was organised which did a commendable work in promoting swadeshi exhibitions and bazars. Shrimati Gangabai, wife of Acharya Gidwani, along with two Gujrati lady workers was arrested at Karachi for picketing. Swadeshi bazar was arranged at Bhitshah, on the occasion of a fair organised in the memory of great saint and

130. Ibid., January 11, 1931.
131. Ibid., January 20, 1932.
132. Ibid., January 13, 1932.
133. Ibid., January 14, 1932.
134. Ibid., January 14, 1932.
135. Ibid., January 22, 1932.
136. Ibid., March 7, 1932.
137. Ibid., May 9, 1932.
poet Shah Abdul Latif.\textsuperscript{138} The Police tried to suppress the Swadeshi movement by arresting the picketers and preachers. It raided the Lajpat Khadi Bhandar at Hyderabad and arrested many women volunteers there.\textsuperscript{139}

The students participated in the Satyagraha. D.J. Singh college observed hartal in protest against lathi charge and arrest of their leader Sewak Motwani on January 12, 1932 and then on January 29 on the arrest of college student Miss Nirmala.\textsuperscript{140} Besides picketing the students took active part in flag-hoisting. On January 26, at Independence Day they hoisted the National Flag on municipal office at Karachi. It was repeated in the important towns of Sind.\textsuperscript{141} The students participated in the processions absenting themselves from the classes. Hanuman Senas were formed at many places. At Sukkur many minors were arrested. The parents were asked to pay the fine otherwise arrested minors were not to be released. A few boys were expelled from Government High School for picketing at Larkana.\textsuperscript{142} Awatrai, a young boy of Mirpur Khas was arrested for distributing Congress bulletins.\textsuperscript{143}

The Government repression continued. The Lady dictator, Kamladevi was arrested at Shikarpur on January 30 and was awarded 6 months imprisonment. A lathi charge was ordered on the volunteers at Sukkur injuring 132 when they were following the cart of the lady dictator who was being brought to the police station. Persons wearing Ghandi caps were made the special victims and several

\textsuperscript{138.} Ibid., June 27, 1932.
\textsuperscript{139.} Ibid., January 9, 1932.
\textsuperscript{140.} Ibid., January 14, 31, 1932.
\textsuperscript{141.} Ibid., January 31, 1932.
\textsuperscript{142.} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{143.} Ibid., May 7, 1932.
people were bleeding from heads. The arrested lady was not given beddings, meals and milk sent by her husband. Ram Chand Parammal, Gharshyam Mir Chandani, and Lilaram were arrested at Hyderabad and Suchanand at Rohri. Jairamdas who was released was served with a notice that he should participate in the movement and to leave Karachi within 12 hours and to report to the Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

With the passage of time, the movement in Sind lost its vigour. The Swadeshi was on the wane. The number of Swadeshi shops in the permanent Bally Indians Bazar decreased from 28 to 18 in the beginning of year 1933. The visit of His Excellency, the Governor in January 1933 of Sind was not attended by any untoward incident or hostile demonstration, when compared with the scenes which occurred during His Excellency's visit to Karachi during the civil disobedience campaign of 1930, provided remarkable evidence of the change in the atmospheres. The reasons for decline may be counted, the longer period of the movement, Government's suppressive policy, lack of unity, disinterest of the majority i.e. Muslims, and lack of devoted satyagrahis. Inspite of all these the decline was also due to people's involvement equally important movement of separation of Sind from Bombay. However, constructive programme like uplifting of the untouchables continued to be popular in Sind. Untouchable Leagues were established at Karachi and Hyderabad. They collected Rs.20,000 at Karchi and 10,740 at Hyderabad. Large dinners for all castes were arranged and scholarships for the scheduled caste students were given.

144. AICC Papers., File 14/1932.
145. Ibid.
146. Home Political, File No 18/1/33.
147. Ibid.
The role of press in the Civil disobedience Movement in Sind was praise-worthy. Inspite of the suppression the Press continued its work to write about the progress of the movement awakening the people to participate in large number. It defied the news sheet ordinance. The Government arrested many editors and sentenced them. Ghanshyam Jethanand editor of the Hindu of Hyderabad was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment. Second set of editors and publishers of unauthorised newsheets Karachi Satyagraha Samachar and Hyderabad Satyagraha Samachar were incarcerated. Similar papers of Satyagraha samachars were published from Mirpur Khas, Dadu and Rohri. Nirbhai Shankar, the Editor of Azad (Gujati) was sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment under the press Act. The Government laid heavy hand on the Hyderabad Satyagrah Bulletin, Inquilab Bulletin and the Sind Satyagrah Bulletin. Their editors were prosecuted and the publications of their bulletins were closed. Hindu Jati's office at Karachi was raided. The Press was confiscated and sealed. Jethmal Parasram, the editor of Sind Herald was sentenced to 18 months and a fine of Rs.1000 in default to six months prison more. the editor of Sindhu, Anand T. Hingorani was served with a notice for his giving news regarding the Movement.

The Government Policy in Sind towards the Movement was the reflection of the Policy of the Government of India towards

150 The Tribune, May 17, 1930.
152 The Tribune, September 23, 1930.
154 The Tribune, January 11, 1932.
155 AICC Papers, File No 14/1932.
156 The Tribune, March 26, 1932.
the movement on the national level. In the beginning of the movement 1930, the Government adopted the policy of caution. Repression was started in a phased manner. One day they arrested the leaders of Larkana, after four or five days they arrested the leaders of Karachi, in the same manner, they arrested the leaders of Sukkur and Shikarpur.\textsuperscript{157} The Government of Sind exploited the peculiar conditions of Sind and incited the communal fracas to bring disunity in the movement.\textsuperscript{158} The result was Sukkur riots in the month of August, 1930 which tolled 16 lives injuring 120.\textsuperscript{159} After some time the Government adopted the wholesales repressive policy imprisoning the important leaders and volunteers, lathi charges were made common on volunteers and restrictions were imposed on every activity which helped the movement directly or indirectly.

The repression by Government was more brutal and severe than that of 1930 and 1932. The Government in Sind adopted the offensive policy imprisoning all the important leaders and banning Congress and other associations. Beating, and flogging became an important part of punishing the volunteers. The cases of police intimidation of young boys in order to force them to give false evidences in political trials were there. The important leaders of the Movement were kept in 'C' class to degrade and discourage them.\textsuperscript{160}

The repression could not demoralise the volunteers.

It is evident from the letter of C.T. Valecha to Maulana Kalam
\textsuperscript{159} Home Political, File 10/8/30.
\textsuperscript{160} AICC Papers, File 73/1932.
Azad on August 18, 1930. He wrote, "Neither arrests of leaders nor lathi charge could crush the movement and the shooting at Karachi only gave it greater strength". In 1932, the Government repression failed to cease the Congress work. The work continued "inspite of the fact that there are no leaders to guide the people".

The response to the Civil disobedience movement in Sind was very good as one could expect from an area which predominantly was Muslim. IN 1930 arrests in Sind under Salt Satyagraha were 197, for picketing 182, for Press News Sheet 13, Under 144, 145, 188-46, D.P.Act 97, Security 20, Cr.L.A. 20 False charges 82, Miss 7, Cases withdrawn 60, Total 724. Besides these, five hundred to six hundred persons were arrested by the police in the various districts from time to time and subsequently let off without challenging after detention in their custody from 4 hours to several days. In 1932 the total convictions were 680.

The public enthusiasm increased with the Government repression. The people went to jail without any fear and tension. The song they sung at the time while going to jail was:

Hullo Jawano Jail danh,
Kahyo Kahyo Jail danh,
Dhyukya dhykya jail danh,
Gandhi asan san san she,
Hullow Jawano Jail danh.

(O, Youngman let us go towards jail, Let one pace be fast towards jail, Let us run in the direction of our objective, Gandhi is with us, O, Youngman let us march towards Jail).

163. Transcript, Shri Lalji Mehrotra, op.cit.
164. AICC Papers, File G-106/1930.
166. Transcript, Shri Lalji Mehrotra, op.cit.
Compared to the other provinces of India the Civil disobedience movement was not so strong in Sind. Lalji Mehrotra in his transcript agrees that the civil disobedience was not so strong in Sind as non-cooperation was. One young British Official noted in January, 1932, "the political situation so far as Sind is concerned is perfectly quiet and well in hand. In fact, I feel that we are using sledge hammer to kill flies, with these sevage ordinacnes — the 'Movement in Sind never really had much guts.'

The main reason of weakness in the Movement was communal disharmony. The Muslims in Sind did not back the movement as in NWFP and in Punjab. No leader of Muslims was there to lead them. Only 50 Muslims enrolled themselves as volunteers. The movement was torpedoed by zamindars and Khilafatists. The zamindars who played the role of 'Wadero' in their Ilaqas influence the Muslims not to participate in the movement which they considered was anti-government. The zamindars wanted status-quo to keep their self interests safe. A conference of Muslims Zamindars was held at Sukkur in early April, 1930, to preach anti-movement propaganda. The volunteers were warned that they should not visit the villages. Another conference was held at Larkana. Attacks were made on volunteers at Vellida Khairpur Natheshah and Lahori by the agents of the zamindars. The Khilafatists termed the movement anti-Muslim.

167. Ibid
Thus being deprived of the support of majority i.e. Muslims, the Civil Disobedience Movement could not fetch Sind in the stream of nationalism fully. None the less it strengthened the national forces to some extent. Unlike the Non-cooperation Movement it had no religious issue like Khilafat. The Congress and its work made progress in the province. The salt stayagraha attracted the masses. The Swadeshi movement was intensified by boycotting foreign cloth. Liquor shops were picketed. The students and women participated.