

# Non-Co-operation Movement In India And Its Impact On Odisha

Inside :-

Answers the following questions :-

Q1) Define Ishtabul Akhbad ?

A1) During World War-I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in favour of Germany,

ii) But Turkey and Germany lost the war and a pact commonly known as Ishtabul Akhbad was concluded between the Allied forces on 5<sup>th</sup> November 1918.

iii) According to this pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among - France, Greece & Britain.

Q2) In which year the treaty of Savens imposed on Turkey?  
A 1920.

Q3) What was Khilapat movement?

A1) The British policy after the war towards the Sultan of Turkey raised the Muslims temper high.

ii) The Allies had divided the territories of the Turkey empire among themselves.

iii) They also abolished the office of Khilafa in Turkey.

iv) It raised the anger of Muslims in India.

v) They started a powerful agitation known as the Khilafa movement under the leadership of Ali brothers - Mohammad Ali & Saikat Ali.

vi) Grandhiji fully supported the Khilafa Movement.

- (iv) Boycott of foreign clothes & foreign goods
- (v) Refusal for recruitment for military and other services in Mesopotamia

Q29) What was decided into Non-co-operation movement?

- A) (i) It was decided to establish native educational institutions and native arbitration centres all over India to establish harmonious relation between the Hindus & the Muslims.
- (ii) In 1921-22, the movement continued with unabated zeal by the participation of masses.
- (iii) National Institutions like Gujarat Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapith, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Kasi Vidyapith, the Bengal National University & the Jamia Milia of Delhi were established.

Q30) Why was the Tilak Swaraj fund started?

A) In order to finance the non-cooperation movement, Tilak 'Swaraj fund' was started in which money poured and within six months, nearly a crore of rupees was subscribed.

Q31) What happened when Prince of Wales visited India?

A) When prince of Wales visited India in 1921, a successful hartal was organised against his visit.

Q32) What happened in December 1921?

A) In December 1921, congress once again taken a decision in Ahmedabad Annual Session to continue the movement.

Q33) What happened on 1st February 1922?

A) Gandhiji warned British India Government on 1st February 1922 to release the imprisoned leaders & to give freedom to newspaper within seven days from the date otherwise he will go for Civil Disobedience Movement.

Q34) Why Gandhiji ordered for immediate suspension of the Non cooperation movement?

A) (i) On 12th February 1922, Police station of Chauri Chaura, near Gorakhpur in UP was attacked by a mob of peasants. (ii) The mob burnt the police station & in these nearly 22 policeman died.

(iii) This violent event distributed the soul of Gandhiji & he ordered for the immediate suspension of the program in congress working committees meeting in Sardolai on 19th February 1922.

Q35) When Gopabandhu Das reached at Lucknow after returning from Nagpur session of the congress and what did he address to the students?

A) On 14th January 1921 he addressed the students to join the non-cooperation movement.

Q36) Who was appointed as the 1st president & 1st secretary of Utkal Pradesh congress committee?

A) The Utkal Pradesh congress committee was constituted in early 1921 with Gopabandhu Das as its 1st president & Baghirathi Mohapatra as its 1st secretary.

Q37) What was the call of congress to the people to make non-cooperation movement successful in Odisha?

- A) To make non-cooperation movement successful in Odisha, the congress gave a call to people:
  - (i) Boycott of foreign goods & foreign clothes, courts, educational institutions.
  - (ii) Use of Khadi & Spinning-wheel.
  - (iii) Hindu, Muslim Unity.
  - (iv) Eradication & untouchability & consumption of liquor.

Q17) At the centre, the legislature has no control over the government. General & his executive council instead they are answerable to British council.

Q18) What was the 2<sup>nd</sup> drawback of the Mont-Ford Reform?  
A) The system of 'Diarchy' in the provinces was introduced. Provincial Subjects were divided into two categories 'Transferred' & 'Reserved'. Transferred subjects which were public health, education, and self-government, & agriculture were under the control of Minister like wise all transferred subject were important. Reserved subject included administration, Police, land revenue, etc. which were under the control of Governor with the help of his secretaries. It was indirect control over transferred department by reserved department. Hence Governor was the head of transferred & reserved subjects.

Q19) What was the 3<sup>rd</sup> drawback of Mont-Ford Reforms?  
A) The communal representation was introduced & ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Europeans, & Anglo-Indians were included besides Muslims settled in India.

Q20) What was the 4<sup>th</sup> drawback of Mont-Ford Reforms?  
A) Franchise are very limited. The franchise was granted to the limited no. of people only those who paid minimum "Tax" to the Government. Indian National Congress was not happy & dissatisfied with these reforms and demanded a strong 'Swaraj' or 'Self Government'.

Q21) What was the Hunter Commission?  
A) On 14th October 1919, after orders issued by Edwin Montague the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of enquiry into Jallianwallah-Bagh Massacre & other activities occurred in Punjab. This is known as the Hunter Commission.

Q22) How many pounds were given to Dyer?  
A) 50,000 pounds.

Q23) What did General Dyer was called by the Morning Post?  
A) The Saviour of India.

Q24) When did Congress conducted & independent session of Kolkata?  
A) From 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> September 1920.

Q25) What happened in December 1920 in the Hunter Committee report?  
A) In December 1920, the proposal for non-co-operation movement is further approved & passed in the Annual Session meeting held at Nagpur & decision was taken that the Non-co-operation movement will be continued & Gandhiji will lead the movement.

Q26) Who was Edwin Montague?  
A) He was Secretary of State for India.

Q27) Who was Lord William Hunter?  
A) He was the former Solicitor General for Scotland and Senator of College of Justice in Scotland.

Q28) What call did Congress give to the people?  
A) The Congress gave a call to the people to:  
i) Boycott the elections to be held for councils as per the reforms of 1919, & refuse to attend Government of semi-Government functions.  
ii) Surrender all titles and honor any office and resign from nominated seats in local bodies.  
iii) Boycott of British courts by lawyers & litigants and withdrawal of children from schools & colleges, aided & controlled by the Government.

iii) A Khalifa committee was formed in India under the leadership of Isakim Ajmal Khan, Molana Azad, the Ali brothers and the Hazrat Mohani.  
iii) It carried the flame of the movement to every corner of the country.

84) What happen on November 1919 with Gandhiji?

A) In November 1919, Gandhiji were elected as President of Nikhil Bharat Khilafat Conference.

85) Who was awarded the Bharat Ratna?  
A) Molana Abdul Kalam Azad was awarded the Bharat Ratna.

86) Who was Moinuddin Ahamad?  
A) The original name of Molana Abdul Kalam Azad was Moinuddin Ahamad. He was the leader of the Regional freedom fighter, member of National constitution Framing Committee and the first Education Minister of Independent India.

87) Who wrote the book "India wins freedom"?  
A) Moinuddin Ahamad.

88) What is the aim of Khilafa Movement?

A) The aims of Khilafa Movement were:  
(i) To protest the Holy place of Turkey.  
(ii) To restore the territories of Turkey.  
(iii) To restore "Ottoman" Empire.

89) Whose territories was divided within the European Countries?  
A) The territories of Turkey was divided within the European countries.

810) What happened on 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1920?

A) On 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1920, all party conference was arranged in Allahbad where they took path to not to support the British Government.

811) When was the non-cooperation movement held?  
A) On 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1920.

812) When was the "Government of India Act" implemented?  
A) The Government of India Act was implemented in 1919.

813) What was the Government of India Act?  
A) The Government of India Act was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the Government of India. The act embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the secretary of State for India, Edwin Montague & the viceroy Lord Chelmsford.

814) How many year did the Government of India Act covered?  
A) The Government of India act covered till ten years, from 1919 to 1929.

815) When did Government of India Act received royal assent?  
A) The Government of India Act received royal assent on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1919.

816) Why did the Montague - Chelmsford reforms introduced?  
A) Montague - Chelmsford Reforms were introduced by the British Government in India to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India.

817) What was the 1<sup>st</sup> drawback of the Mont - Chelmsford Ref

(v) Spread of Indian language.

Q59) How did the non-cooperation movement spread & of in Odisha?  
A) Foreign clothes were set

Q41) Which newspaper were published to create awareness among the people about the freedom fighting & non-cooperation movement?

A) Swaraj Samachar by Jhore Krishna Mahatab & the Samaj by Gopabandhu Das.

Q42) Why Gopabandhu Das was arrested?  
A) 'Strikes is deadly' a topic written by Gopabandhu Das was published in 'The Samaj' for which he was imprisoned for one month.

Q43) What happened in the congress committee's meeting in Bardoli?  
A) Chauri Chauria violence distributed the soul of Gandhi & he ordered for the immediate suspension of the Non-cooperation in Congress working committee meeting in Bardoli on 12 February 1922 & hence it is suspended in Odisha also.

Q44) Who tried to suppress the non-cooperation movement?  
A) King of Kanika Rajendra Narayan "Bhanjades".

Q45) Through which newspaper public came to know about the untoward incident of non-cooperation movement in Odisha?  
A) 'The Samaj' and 'Utkal Deepika'.

Q46) Answer the following in one word :-

Q1) Who started Khilafat Movement?  
A) Muhammad Ali & Saikat Ali.

Q2) When was Gandhiji elected as the president of Nikhata Khilafat conference?  
A) November 1919.