

Q3) What was the original name of Abdul Kalam Azad?
A) Moinuddin Ahmed.

Q4) Who wrote the book 'Indian wing freedom'?
A) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Q5) Who was the first educational minister of India?
A) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Q6) When did the Non-cooperation Movement begin?
A) 1st August, 1920.

Q7) When was Government of India Act implemented?
A) 1919.

Q8) In which year congress passed the final decision on launching non-cooperation movement?
A) In December, 1920.

Q9) When & where the Utkal Swaraj Parishad was established?
A) In 1922 at Cuttack.

Q10) Who was called the 'Saviour of India' by Britishers?
A) General Dyer.

Q11) When did Bal Gangadhar Tilak die?
A) 1st August, 1920.

Q12) When did Prince of Wales visited India?
A) 1921.

Q13) How many policemen were killed in Chauri Chaura incident?
A) 22.

Q14) Who was awarded 'Bharat Ratna' in the year 1922?
A) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Q15) Treaty of Sevres was imposed on which country during 1st World War?
A) Turkey.

Q16) Where was all Party conference held net to support British Government?
A) 9th June 1920.

Q17) Which committee was formed to inquire about Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?
A) Hunter Commission.

Q18) For which session of congress in Dec 1920 the final decision for non-cooperation movement was passed?
A) Nagpur session.

Q19) How many delegates participated in the historic Nagpur session?
A) 35 delegates.

Q20) In whose memory was Tilak Swaraj fund was started?
A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Q21) When did Chauri Chaura incident take place?
A) 5th February, 1922.

Q22) When did non-cooperation movement begin in Odisha?
A) 1st week of January, 1921.

Q23) Who came from Vaspalla specifically to spread the

Q. message of Non-cooperation movement?
A. Gopabandhu Charan Mishra

Q24) When was Utkal Pradesh Congress committee formed?
A. 1921

Q25) Who was the first president of Utkal Pradesh Congress committee?
A. Gopabandhu Das

Q26) Who was the secretary of U.P.C.C?
A. Bhagirathi Mohapatra

Q27) When did Gandhiji visit Odisha?
A. On 23rd March, 1921

Q28) Who set up civil court in Balasore?
A. Gauramohan Das

Q29) Who set up civil court in Bhadrak?
A. Banchandi Mahanty

Q30) Where is Swaraj Ashram located?
A. Cuttack in Odisha

Q31) Who established 'Satyagraha Vama Vidyalaya' in Sakhi-Jyoti?
A. Gopabandhu Das in 1919

Q32) Who took the leadership of Khilafat committee in Odisha?
A. Ekram Rasul

Q33) Where is Alka Ashram situated?
A. Jagatsinghpur

Q34) Which newspaper was published to create awareness among public about freedom-fighting?
A. The Samaj

Q35) Who formed 'Swaraj Sewak Sangha'?
A. Student union of Cuttack

Q36) Who wrote "Truth is deadly"?
A. Gopabandhu Das

Q37) Who associate with Government of India Act 1919?
A. Lord Chelmsford

Q38) Which press was fined ₹25 for printing 'Swaraj Sangeet' a wallpaper?
A. Mishra Press of Sambalpur

Q39) Where was foreign goods abse in Turi during Non-Cooperation Movement?
A. On 5th August

Q40) During which movement of Independence Tilak Swaraj was started?
A. Non-cooperation movement

Q41) Who inspired many students of Sambalpur district to join Non-cooperation Movement in Odisha?
A. Laxminandan Mishra

Q42) Due to which incident Gandhiji ordered for the immediate suspension of Non-cooperation movement?
A. Chauri Chaura

Q43) In which meeting of Congress Gandhiji suspend Non-cooperation Movement?
A. Bardolien on 12th Nov, 1922

Q44) Who left Cuttack medical school for Non-cooperation movement?
A. Raj Krishna Bose

Q45) When was Jantar Commission formed?
A) 14th October, 1919.

Q46) When was non-cooperation movement suspended?
A) 12th February, 1922.

Q47) In whose guidance Swaraj Temple constructed?
A) Jitendra Krishna Mahatab.

Q48) In which Jail where Gopabandhu Das & Jagjivan Prasad Narayan were imprisoned?
A) Jhagoribag Jail.

EXERCISES :-

Answer the following in 60 words :-

Q1) Why Khilafat Movement has started & who were associated members of this committee?

Ans) i) The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat which was held by the Ottoman Empire (Turkey).

ii) Turkey & Germany lost the war & a pact known as Istanbul Accord was concluded between allied force on 5th November, 1918. According to these pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among France, Greece & Britain.

iii) The Indian Muslims were support to the British Government was subject to the safeguard & protection of the holy place of Turkey & on the condition that Turkey will not be deprived of its territories. But the British Government could not fulfill both of these promises.

iv) As a result, wave of anger swept across the Muslim World & the Indian Muslims rose against the British Government.

v) This led to the Standard of Khilafat Movement. Moulana Muhammad Ali, Jahan Moulana Barkat Ali (Ali Brothers) and some other muslim leader like Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan & Hadrat Mohammi were associated members of this committee.

Q2) Narrate the role of Gandhiji in khilafat movement.
A) Gandhiji United Hindu & Muslim in order to continue to the Indian Independence Movement stronger than before & for that he support Khilafat Movement.

ii) In November, 1919 Gandhiji elected as President of Nikhil Bharat Khilafat conference.

iii) As per the advice of Gandhiji, Nikhil Bharatiya Khilafat committee made all alliances to join in Non-cooperation movement.

iv) In 9th June 1920 all party conference was arranged in Allahbad where they took path to not to support British Government.

v) Muslims League & Indian National Congress supported the Khilafat movement.

Q3) What is Non-cooperation movement?

A) Non co-operation movement was the first ever mass protest against the British by Gandhiji & it was supported by INC.

ii) After the Jallianwallah Bagh incident, Gandhiji started the non-cooperation movement.

iii) It aimed to resist British rule in India through non-violent means.

iv) Protesters would refuse to pay British goods adopt the use of local handi crafts, packet liquor shops.

v) The idols of Ahimsa & non-violence & Gandhiji's Ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizen towards

The cause of Indian Independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement through the summer 1920, they feared that the movement might lead to popular non-violence.

Q4) What is the result of Non co-operation movement?

A) Gandhiji was arrested on 10 March, 1922 & sentenced jail for six years. The non co-operation movement awakened tremendous national awareness for freedom & successfully erased the fear psychosis from the minds of the Indians & the movement thus inspired the people to be ready for further sacrifices and future struggles with confidence & hope.

Q5) Narrate the role of Gandhiji in Non co-operation movement launched in Orissa?

- i) With Gandhiji's visit in Orissa on 23rd March, 1921 & his first address in a Public meeting in Kathajodi river bed, the non co-operation movement in Orissa became more intensified.
- ii) He addressed mass meetings at Cuttack, Bhadrak, Satyabadi, Puri & Berhampur within six days.
- iii) There was unprecedented enthusiasm & mass response to his call.
- iv) People were connected with the Gandhiji's speech & innocent female leaders along with Mrs. Khadevi donated them ornaments to Tilak Swaraj fund.
- v) He also visit Bhadrak, Puri & Berhampur & asked the people to join in non co-operation movement.
- vi) Use of Khadi & Charkha, indigenous made clothes has given more emphasis.

Answer the following in 20 words:
Q1) When and how non co-operation movement started?

A) The non co-operation movement was started on 1st August 1920. As to Kowlat Act & Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre Gandhiji lost faith in the British Government. So he called for non-co-operation movement.

Q2) What are the events took place which initiated the non co-operation movement?

A) Khilafat movement, Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre & Kowlat Act initiated this movement.

Q3) When & why the Hunter committee has been formed?
A) On 14th October, 1919 it formed to enquire about the Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre.

Q4) In which session of congress Gandhiji proposed the plan of non co-operation movement and in which session of congress it was passed?

A) Gandhiji proposed the plan of non co-operation movement Nagpur session & it has passed in the Annual session of the congress.

Q5) What for 'Tilak Swaraj' fund is formed?
A) It was formed to collect money in order to build school, colleges, hospitals etc.

Q6) What warning did Gandhiji give to British on 1st February 1922?

Q1) Grandhiji warned British India Government on 1st February 1922 to release the imprisoned leaders & to give freedom to newspapers with seven days from the date of warning.

Q7) Why did Grandhiji suspended the non-cooperation movement?
A) Due to Chauri Chauri incident Grandhiji suspended the Non-cooperation movement.

Q8) When did Nagpur congress session started? How many members from the Odisha had participated in the session?

A) On December, 1920 Nagpur congress session started. 35 members from the Odisha had participated in the session.

Q9) Why and where did Gopabandhu Das established the Satyabadi Van Vidyalaya?

A) On 1919 in Sakhipal Gopabandhu Das established the Satyabadi Van Vidyalaya in order to spread vernacular language in Odisha.

Q10) How much amount had been fined Mishra press of Sambalpur during repression of Odisha Non-cooperation movement in Odisha?

A) 25 rupees had been fined to Mishra press of Sambalpur during repression of Odisha non-cooperation movement in Odisha.

Answer in one line :-

Q1) When did Grandhiji become the President of Nikhil Bharat Khilafat Movement? November 1919.

Q2) In which date Government of Odisha Act 1919 is declared? 25th December, 1919.

Q5) Whose visit was boycotted by the satyagrahis during Non-cooperation movement? Prince of Wales.

Q4) In which place of congress annual session, it had been decided to continue the non-cooperation movement? Nagpur session.

Q5) In which date did Mahatma Gandhi address the people of Cuttack? 25th March 1921.

Q6) Who inspired the school students of Sambalpur district to join Non-cooperation movement? Pandit Laminarayan Mishra.

Q7) Where do you find 'Alka Ashram'?
A) Jagatsinghpur.

Q8) Why Gopabandhu Das was imprisoned?
A) As he had written "Truth is deadly" in his newspaper 'The Samaj'.

Q9) Who was the king of Kanika during Kanika public movement? Rajendra Narayan Bhenjaleo.

Q10) Name the newspaper published the Kanika persecution.
A) Samajand Utkal Deepika.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Q1) When did Inter Committee framed?
A) October 14, 1919.