

CHAPTER - 3

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA
AND ODISHA'S ROLE IN THIS MOVEMENT

Insides :-

Fill in the blanks :-

- Simon commission was formed in the year 1927.
- Simon arrived India on 5th February 1928.
- Civil Disobedience movement was formed in the year 12th March 1930.
- Khan Abdul Gafur Khan was called Frontier Gandhi.
- Khudai Khidmatgar was organised by Khan Abdul Gafur Khan.
- First Round Table conference was held in 1930.
- Grandhiji Irwin pact was signed on 5th March 1931.
- Second round table conference was held from September 7, 1931 to 1st December 1931.

Answer in one line :-

- Who was Ramsay MacDonald?
Prime Minister of England.
- Who insulted Grandhiji's as half naked 'fakir' ?
Winston Churchill
- What is Purna Swaraj ?
It means complete Independence
- When did Salt Satyagraha took place in Odisha ?
Inchudi
- Who broke salt satyagraha in Odisha ?
Acharya Harihan Das

Exercises

Answer the following questions in 60 words :-

Q1) Discuss about Gandhiji's Dandi March.

A) (i) On the historic day of 12th March 1930, Gandhiji inaugurated 'The Civil Disobedience Movement' by conducting the historic Dandi March, where he broke the salt law imposed by the British Government.

(ii) An entourage of seventy nine ashramites, Gandhiji embarked on his march to Dandi of Gujrat about 241km away from his Sabarmati Ashram is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea.

(iii) On his way to Dandi many people, men & women met him and some accompanied him to Dandi.

(iv) On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji with the accompaniment of seventy eight Satyagrahis violated the Salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the sea shore.

Q2) What are the program of Civil Disobedience Movement? When did it announce?

A) On 9th April 1930, Gandhiji formulated a program for the movement. The following are the list of program :-

- i) Every village fetch or manufacture contra band salt.
- ii) Satyagrahis should picket liquor shops, opium dens & foreign cloth dealer's shops.
- iii) Young & old everyone should spin in spinning wheel or charkha.
- iv) Foreign cloth should be burnt.
- v) Hindus should eschew untouchability.
- vi) Students leave Government schools & colleges & Governments

servants resign their service & lawyers should leave their profession.

(vii) In order to attain "Purna Swaraj" all the programs mentioned above should be followed by truth & non-violence.

Q3) When did Gandhi-Poindexter pact held? What was the result of this pact?

A) Gandhi-Poindexter pact held in 5th March 1931. Accordingly, they agreed on the :-

(i) Discontinuation of the Civil Disobedience Movement by the Indian National Congress.

(ii) Participation by the Indian National Congress in the Round Table Conference.

(iii) Withdrawal of all prosecutions relating to several types of offenses except those involving violence.

(iv) Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the British Government imposing curbs on the activities of the Indian National Congress.

(v) Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

(vi) Return fines & property as possible & to reappoint Indians who had resigned their government posts if not subsequently filled.

In this case it can be noted that Bhagat Singh & two of his revolutionary friends were not released from the Jail & were hanged to death, which led to a great agitation among the masses & there was strong protest against Gandhiji's leadership by the people.

Q4) Discuss about Includi Salt Satyagraha?

- A) (i) Includi Salt Satyagraha became very popular & the second successful Satyagraha in India after Ghandi Vandi Salt Satyagraha.
- (ii) On 6th April 1930, Ghandi broke the salt law at Vandi and the same day, led by Gopabandhu Das Chaudhary and Acharya Harihar Das, twenty one Satyagrahis began their foot march from the Suvaraj Ashram of Cuttack towards Includi which was 120 miles away.
- (iii) On 8 April 1930, Gopabandhu Chaudhary was arrested at Chandol & the Satyagrahis led by Acharya Harihar, reached Includi on 12 April 1930.
- (iv) On 13th April Acharya Harihar Das broke salt law at Includi.
- (v) On 20 April 1930, led by Ramadevi & Malki Devi, a number of women took part in the salt Satyagraha at Includi.
- Q Includi on 12 April 1930 became second Vandi.

Q5) Discuss about refusal to pay various taxes by the people of Srijang during Civil Disobedience movement in Odisha.

- A) (i) One of the most important disobedience of this movement was refused to pay Chaukidari tax in Srijang region near Includi of Odisha, was led by Gram Narak Das and Bidyadha Das in May 1931.
- (ii) Public urged people not to do watchman job for English. To obey the request, watchman resigned from their duties.
- (iii) To suppress the movement police imprisoned some local native Satyagrahis due to which people of that village attack the Police battalion & around 54 village people were

arrested and imprisoned besides looting their wealth & forced the villagers to pay Rupees 800 thousand as punitive Tax.

Answer the following questions in 20 words -

Q1) Why did congress decide to boycott Simon commission?

A) Congress boycotted Simon commission because these commission included seven member from the British Parliament to draft and formulise a constitution for India.

Q2) Why is National congress meet of Lahore session 1929 important?

A) National congress meet of Lahore session 1929 is important because for the demand of "Purna Swaraj or complete independence".

Q3) Why did Ghandiji called for National Disobedience Movement?

A) Lord Irwin, the viceroy rejected Ghandiji's eleven point ultimatum as a result in 1930, Ghandiji launched the Civil Disobedience movement.

Q4) When and why did British Government called for first round table conference?

A) British Government called for first Round Table conference in 1930 to discuss about the problems facing India.

Q5) Why is Gandhiji not satisfied with Second Round Table conference?

A) Gandhiji is not satisfied with second Round Table conference because British announce separate independent electoral seats/constituencies for Hindi, Muslims & Harijans.

Q6) Why is Gandhiji restarted the suspended Civil Disobedience movement for the second time?

A) Gandhiji restarted the suspended Civil Disobedience Movement for the second time because viceroy Lord Willingdon in the absence of Gandhiji's adopted the repression policy violating the Gandhi Irwin pact.

Q7) Why did Gandhiji declare to start 21 days fasting in May 1933?

A) Ramsay Mac Donald declared separate electoral seat for oppressive and untouchables on August 1932. Gandhiji disagreed with the decision and went on for 21 days fast on 8th May 1933.

Q8) When did second Civil Disobedience Movement suspended and when it ended?

A) The second Civil Disobedience movement which was suspended in Month of May 1933 which was officially came to end on 7th April 1934.

Q9) Under whose leadership Kujang Satyagnaha started?
Kani Bhagyawati Devi

Q10) What was the Role of "Vanar Sena" or Monkey bridge in Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha?

A) They agitated before the foreign liquor shops, foreign goods shop, distributed leaflets, passed slogans, etc. boycott them.

Answer in one line :-

Q11) Why did Simon Commission came to India?

A) Simon Commission came to India to examine to the Government of India act 1919.

Q12) When did Simon Commission reach India?

A) Simon Commission reach India on 3rd February, 1928.

Q13) In which date did Indian flag of Independence was hoist in the year 1929?

A) On 31 December Indian flag of Independence was hoist in the year 1929.

Q14) Where did Public disobey forest Law?

A) Public disobey forest law in Maharashtra.

Q15) Who established "Khudai Khidmatya"?

A) Khudai Khidmatya was established by Khan Abdul Gafur Khan.

Q6) From which date to which date Second Round Table conference continued?

A) Second Round Table conference continued from 7th September, 1931 to 1st December, 1931.

Q7) When did Civil Disobedience Movement start in Kujang?

A) On 8th May, 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement start in Kujang.

Q8) Who led Salt Satyagraha in Puri?

A) Nila Kantha Das & Jagannath Rath led Salt Satyagraha in Puri.

Q9) Name two women leaders who were censored for protesting in front of the foreign liquor shops in Odisha Civil Disobedience movement.

A) Rama Devi and Malti Devi.

Q10) Name the leading newspaper of Odisha, publication was restricted Civil Disobedience movement.

A) Swaraj and Prajantna.

Multiple choice questions :-

In which city of India did Simon commission reach?

Mumbai.

In Lucknow, who were lathi-charged while protesting against

the Simon commission :- Lala Lajpat Rai.

Q1) Who led the Second Round Table conference?

A) Mac Donald.

Q2) When did Gandhiji start fasting when British declared separate electoral seat for untouchable & backward?

A) 20 September 1932.

Q3) In meeting of Utkal Province congress committee Gopabandhu Chaudhary declare to lead Odisha's Civil Disobedience movement?

A) Balasore.

Insides :-

Answer in one line :-

Q1) Where was Simon Commission formed?

A) 1927.

Q2) Why was Simon commission formed?

A) To examine the India Independence Act 1919.

Q3) Why was the chairman of Simon commission?

A) Sir John Simon.

Q4) When did Simon arrived in India?

A) 3rd February 1928.

Q5) When did Lala Lajpat Rai die?

A) November 17, 1928.