

A Study of Non-Cooperation Movement History: Causes, Result and Importance

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Abstract – The developing outrage against the British administer prompted the starting of the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation development. Turkey had battled against Britain in the First World War. Turkey, which was one of the vanquished nations, endured treacheries on account of Britain. In 1919, a development was composed under the authority of Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali (prevalently known as Ali siblings), Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani and others to drive the Britain government to fix these shameful acts. The Khilafat board of trustees which was set up to direct this development was joined by Gandhi. The sultan of Turkey was additionally viewed as the Caliph or Khalifa, the religious leader of the Muslims. Accordingly the development over the subject of the shamefulness done to Turkey was known as the khilafat development. It gave a call for non-collaboration. The development on the Khilafat question soon converged with the development against the restraint in Punjab and for swaraj.

Keywords: Non-Cooperation Movement, Khilafat, Swarajya, Gandhi.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1920, the congress, first at an extraordinary session held at Calcutta and later at the consistent session held at Nagpur under Gandhiji's authority, embraced another program of battle against the administration. At the Nagpur session which was gone to by around 15,000 representatives, the congress constitution was revised and "the fulfillment of Swarajya by the general population of India by all real and quiet signifies" turned into the primary article of the constitution of the congress.

Gandhi's confidence in the British Government was staggered in the year 1920. He foreseen no equity from it. He was against the Rowlatt Bills, which abridged even the base opportunity of each native. The Jallianwala Bagh slaughter and the consequent military law abuses and abominations on the individuals of Punjab blended the rage of the entire of India. Gandhi was amazingly furious about the happenings. The report of the Hunter Committee distributed in May 1920, and the civil arguments in the House of Lords securing and adulating Dyer's direct at Amritsar blushed the Indian suppositions.

Another real occasion, which had an imperative impact in propelling the Non-co-task development, was Khilafat issue. The Khilafat was a religious establishment of the Sunni Muslims. Gandhi and different pioneers of the Indian national development bolstered the Muslim request with respect to the Khilafat for different reasons. Therefore it was high

time to dispatch and enlist a challenge development on National premise against the British monstrosities. Under the initiative of Gandhi the development went sorted out and made until the appalling occasion of Chauri Chaura occurred, which turned into the quick reason for the end of Non-co-activity development.

The development was gone for fixing the shameful acts done to Punjab and Turkey, and the achievement of Swaraj. It is known as the non-collaboration development as a result of the strategies embraced in this development. It started with the renunciation of privileged titles like 'Sir' that Indians had gotten from the British government. Subramania Iyer and Rabindranath Tagore had effectively done as such. Gandhiji restored his Kaiser-I-Hind award in August 1920. Numerous others took after. Indians never again thought it good to get titles from the British government and in this way to be related with it. This was trailed by the blacklist of governing bodies.

A great many people have declined to cast their votes when decisions to the councils were held. A great many understudies and educators left schools and universities. New instructive foundations like the Jamia Millia at Aligarh (later moved to Delhi) and Kashi Vidyapeeth at Benaras were begun by patriots. Government workers surrendered their employments. Legal counselors boycotted law courts. Outside fabric was scorched in campfires. There were strikes and hartals everywhere

throughout the nation. The development was an incredible achievement and the firings and captures couldn't stop it.

Prior to the year 1921 was out, 30,000 individuals were in prison. They included the vast majority of the conspicuous pioneers. Gandhiji in any case, was sans still. A resistance had softened out up a few sections of Kerala. The renegades were for the most part Moplah laborers; henceforth it is known as the Moplah disobedience. The resistance was stifled by horrible brutalities. More than 2000 Moplah were slaughtered and around 45,000 captured. A case of the brutalities was suffocation to death of 67 Moplah detainees in a railroad wagon when they were being moved starting with one place then onto the next.

The 1921 session of the congress was held at Ahmadabad. It was directed by Hakim Ajmal Khan. The session chose to proceed with the development and to dispatch the last phase of the non-participation development. This was to be finished by giving a call to the general population to decline to pay charges. It was begun by Gandhiji in Bardoli in Gujarat. It was an essential stage since when individuals straightforwardly proclaim that they would not pay charges to the administration, they imply that they never again perceive that the legislature is authentic. Gandhiji had constantly stressed that the whole development ought to be serene. Be that as it may, individuals were not generally ready to contain themselves. At Chauri Chaura in U.P., on fifth February 1922, the police, with no incitement, let go at the general population who were participating in an exhibit. The general population, in their outrage, assaulted the police headquarters and set it ablaze. 22 policemen were slaughtered inside the police headquarters. Gandhiji had made it a condition that the development ought to remain totally quiet. Gandhiji, hearing the news of the episode, canceled the development.

On tenth March 1922, he was captured and condemned to six years detainment. With the canceling of the development, one more period of the patriot development was finished. In this development expansive mass of individuals took an interest everywhere throughout the nation. It spread to the towns too. Individuals turned out in open rebellion of the administration to request Swaraj. The development additionally reinforced the solidarity between the Hindus and the Muslims. A standout amongst the most prominent mottos amid the development was "Hindu Musalman Ki Jai".

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) entered the Indian political scene as an unmistakable figure just in 1916 yet by 1919 he developed as a standout amongst the most noteworthy national pioneers. His one of a kind political considerations, which emerged from his profound convictions, changed Indian governmental issues and went ahead to assume a huge part in arousing the political awareness of the

normal masses. Numerous ensuing developments propelled under his authority fixated on his fundamental political belief systems of Satyagraha and Ahimsa, and assumed an imperative part in joining individuals to battle for India's autonomy. The Non-Cooperation Movement was the first of the three most critical developments of India's battle for Independence – the other two being Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement. The Non-participation development or the Asahayaog Andolon was maybe the greatest occasion in the historical backdrop of India's battle for freedom since the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The development was propelled as a dissent against the Rowlatt Act, the Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre and the Khilafat development.

Causes

Gandhi entered the Indian political field around 1916 and at first his beliefs were adjusted towards the reasonableness of the British run the show. Preceding entering the political scene entirely heartedly, he was engaged with the semi political causes like interest for reasonable wages for cultivators of Champaran region of Bihar, laborers of the Kheda region in Gujarat and the material specialists of Ahmedabad. In his feeling of sensitivity towards the Government he even pushed to raise volunteers to be enlisted as warriors to battle for the benefit of the English in the First World War. Like other contemporary political personalities, he had accepted that, post war, the general population of India would move towards self-administration quickly. His presumptions demonstrated wrong when the Government declared the Rowlatt Act and dismissed the requests set forward by the Khilafat Movement. Firmly dispersed occurrences like preparation of the Martial Law in Punjab, the Jalianwala Bagh slaughter, disappointment of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and the dissection of Turkey by the British after the Treaty of Sevres in May 1920, induced boundless disdain among all segments of the general population of India.

In the year 1919, the British Government passed another run called Rowlatt Act. Under this Act, the Government had the specialist to capture individuals and the ability to keep them in detainment facilities with no trial in the event that they are associated with against Raj exercises. The Government additionally earned the ability to forgo the daily papers detailing and printing news.

Gandhi censured the Bill out properly, as well as cautioned the British Government that the country accordingly was not going to comply with any demonstration which would deny social equality. He expressed,

"At the point when the Rowlatt Bills were distributed, I felt that they were so prohibitive of human freedom that they should be opposed to the most extreme. I

watched too that the restriction to them was all inclusive among Indians. I present that no State, however dictatorial, has the privilege to sanction laws which are disgusting to the entire body or the general population, considerably less a Government guided by protected utilization and point of reference, for example, the Indian Government."

As a dissent against the Rowlatt Act, Gandhi asked the general population to watch an All India Hartal on sixth April 1919. The consistent accomplishment of this program prompted numerous more exhibits and fomentations all through the nation. Punjab turned into the epicenter of fierce changes with minor uproars breaking out and Government taking extreme measures to check the developing agitation. It achieved its peak when the British Indian Army troops under the charge of Colonel Reginald Dyer, open terminated on a horde of peaceful nonconformists, alongside Baishakhi pioneers, who had assembled in Jallianwala Bagh, in Amritsar, Punjab, as a result of inconvenience of Martial Law in Punjab. No other single episode in the historical backdrop of current India caused as much threatening vibe towards the British Government as the Jallianwalla Bagh catastrophe.

The Khilafat development was another power behind the non-collaboration development. Despite the fact that not specifically connected to Indian standard governmental issues, the reason for this development set forward by Indian Muslim pioneers was to pressurize the British to hold the Sultan of Turkey as the Khalifa of Islam post World War I, with proper pride and regional control. The contorted terms of the peace bargain that the British marked with Turkey were translated by numerous Indian Muslim pioneers as a selling out of the guarantee given by the British to them. The news of the Peace Treaty achieved India on an indistinguishable day from the Hunter Committee's Report on cause and talk of the legislature with respect to the slaughter in Punjab, was distributed. Both strengthened across the board discontent against the British Government. In a letter to the Viceroy, Gandhi alluded to the Khilafat and the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre, clarifying how they have changed his viewpoint towards the Government's expectations in India. He composed,

"The disposition of the Imperial and Your Excellency's Government on the Punjab question has given me extra reason for grave disappointment... .. Your Excellency's happy treatment of the official wrongdoing, your exemption of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Mr. Montagu's dispatch and, over all the despicable obliviousness of the Punjab occasions and unfeeling carelessness for the sentiments of Indians double-crossed by the House of Lords, have filled me with the gravest doubts in regards to the eventual fate of the Empire, have irritated me totally from the present Government and have crippled me from offering, as I

have up to this point offered my devoted Cooperation."

In September, 1920, an extraordinary session of the Congress, managed by Lala Lajpat Rai, gathered at Calcutta to address the strategy should have been taken against such explicit wrongdoing of human rights. The British government was reprimanded and sentenced for their failure to ensure pure individuals in Punjab and for not staying faithful to their obligation on the Khilafat issue. A few resolutions were passed by the agents, and the protest of the Indian National Congress was currently pronounced to be fulfillment of self-govern—Swaraj – by real and serene means. Swaraj was interpreted as meaning "self-govern inside the Empire if conceivable, without, if vital".

Projects of the Non-collaboration Movement

Directly after the beginning of the development, Gandhi ventured to every part of the length and expansiveness of the nation clarifying the belief system and projects with a mean to contact individuals from all levels of the general public. He sorted out arouses and talked out in the open get-togethers in an offer to accumulate open help and activate his beliefs among the majority for the development. The projects of the development are laid out as takes after:

1. Surrender of all titles.
2. Revoking privileged workplaces.
3. Pulling back of understudies from government financed schools and universities.
4. Blacklist of British courts by legal advisors and defendants.
5. Blacklist of common administrations, armed force and police.
6. Non– installment of assessments to the Government.
7. Blacklist of chamber decisions.
8. Blacklist of remote products.
9. Renunciation from government selected seats in neighborhood bodies.

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