



**MAKING OF INDIAN NATION**  
**MODULE-3**  
**NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT**


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# NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

- \* First major struggle of Gandhi against the mighty British empire.
- \* An aspect of Gandhian concept of sathyagraha
- \* Background- Rowlatt Act passed by the British, Jallianwala Bag Tragedy, Khilafat Movement.
- \* Gandhi started a powerful agitation against the Rowlatt Acts- widespred in the country.
- \* 13<sup>th</sup> April 1919, Jallianwala Bag Massacre
- \* Khilafat problem in 1919

# Khilafat Movement



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- \* In 1920, Gandhi had formally launched a programme of Non-Cooperation, in support of Khilafat Movement
  - \* Nagpur session of Congress, in 1920, accepted Gandhi's programme.
  - \* Aims- redressal of Punjab grievances, rectification of Khilafat wrongs, Attainment of Swaraj
  - \* Two aspects- constructive & destructive

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# Non Co-operation Movement




# Constructive Programmes


- \* Promotion of Swadeshi
- \* Popularisation of Charka and Khadi
- \* Establishment of National educational institutions
- \* Promotion of communal harmony and eradication of untouchability.

# Destructive Programmes

- \* Boycott of foreign goods
- \* Boycott of law courts, legislatures and schools
- \* Non-payment of taxes
- \* Surrender of honours and titles




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- \* There was a widespread response to Gandhi's call for non-cooperation with the Government.
  - \* The boycott of educational institutions and law courts was a big success.
  - \* Developed national schools and arbitration courts.
  - \* Gradually the movement became militant.
  - \* C . R. Das played a major role in promoting boycott movements.

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- \* Boycott of foreign cloth became a grand success.
  - \* Prince of Wales visited India on 17 November 1921.
  - \* That day observed as a day of hartal.
  - \* The Prince of Wales was greeted with empty streets and downed shutters wherever he went.
  - \* The movement became more and more aggressive-  
The congress volunteer corps emerged as a powerful parallel police.

# Indirect results of Non Co-operation movement:-

- \* It inspired the formation of Kisan sabhas
- \* Kisan movements started in the country
- \* In Malabar, Non co-operation and Khilafat propaganda helped to rouse the Muslims against their landlords.

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- \* British started reactionary policies
  - \* All important leaders were arrested
  - \* Public meetings and assemblies were banned
  - \* Newspapers were gagged
  - \* Midnight raids in Congress and Khilafat offices became common
  - \* Gandhiji's letter to Vicroy- he would start a mass civil disobedience movement.

# Chauri-Chhaura incident

- \* 5<sup>th</sup> February 1922, members of the Congress and Khilafat committee were leading a procession in Chauri-Chaura in U.P.
- \* The crowd attacked the Policemen because of the aggressive behaviour of the police
- \* The police started firing
- \* The entire crowd attacked the police and set fire on the police station.
- \* 20 police died- Because of this violence, Gandhiji decided to withdraw the non co-operation movement
- \* On 12<sup>th</sup> February 1922, the movement came to an end.
- \* It was followed by the arrest of Gandhi- imprisoned for 6 years.
- \* Split occurred- Pro-changers (Swaraj party with C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru) and No-changers, headed by Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhai Patel,, Vijayaraghavacharya and C.Rajagopalachari.



set fire on the police station at Chauri- Chhaura



THANK YOU

