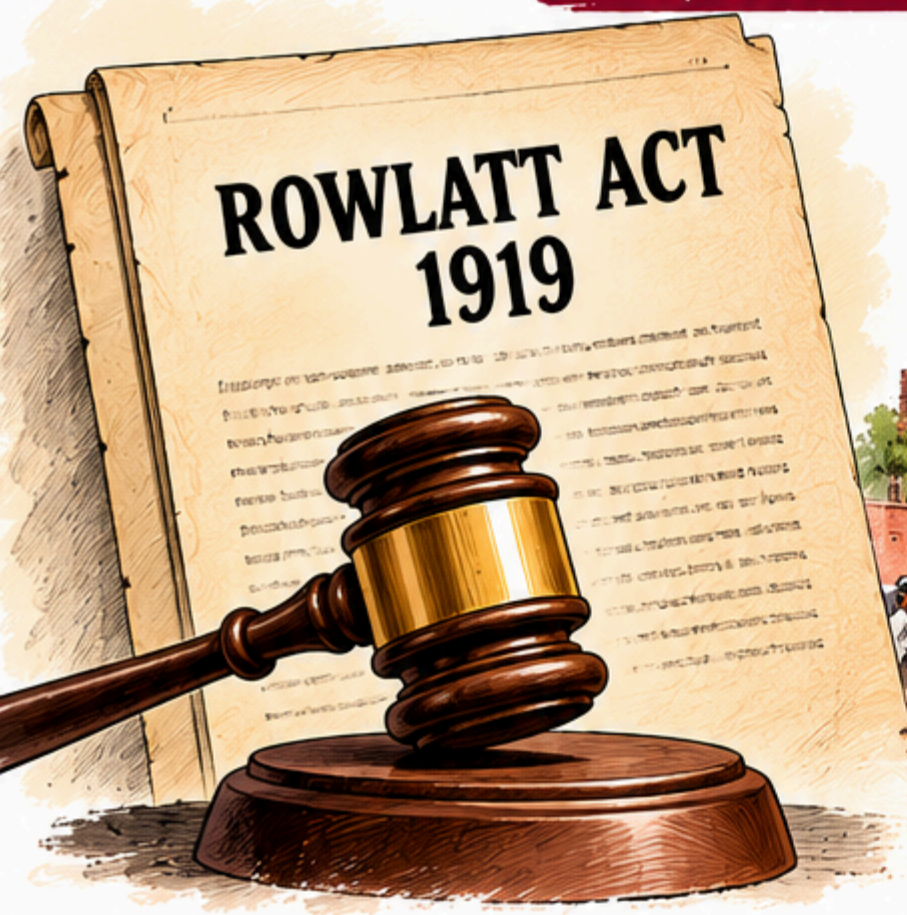
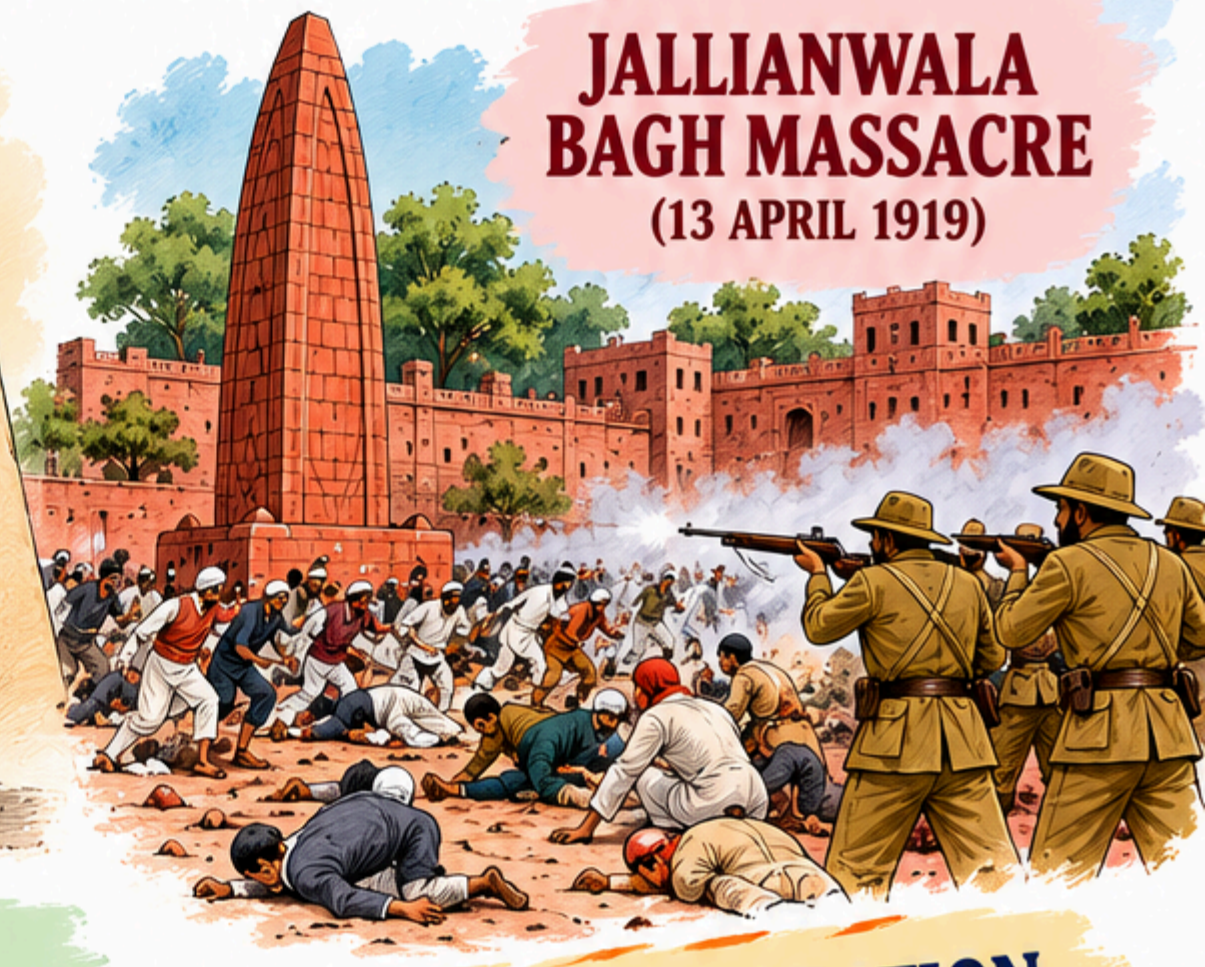
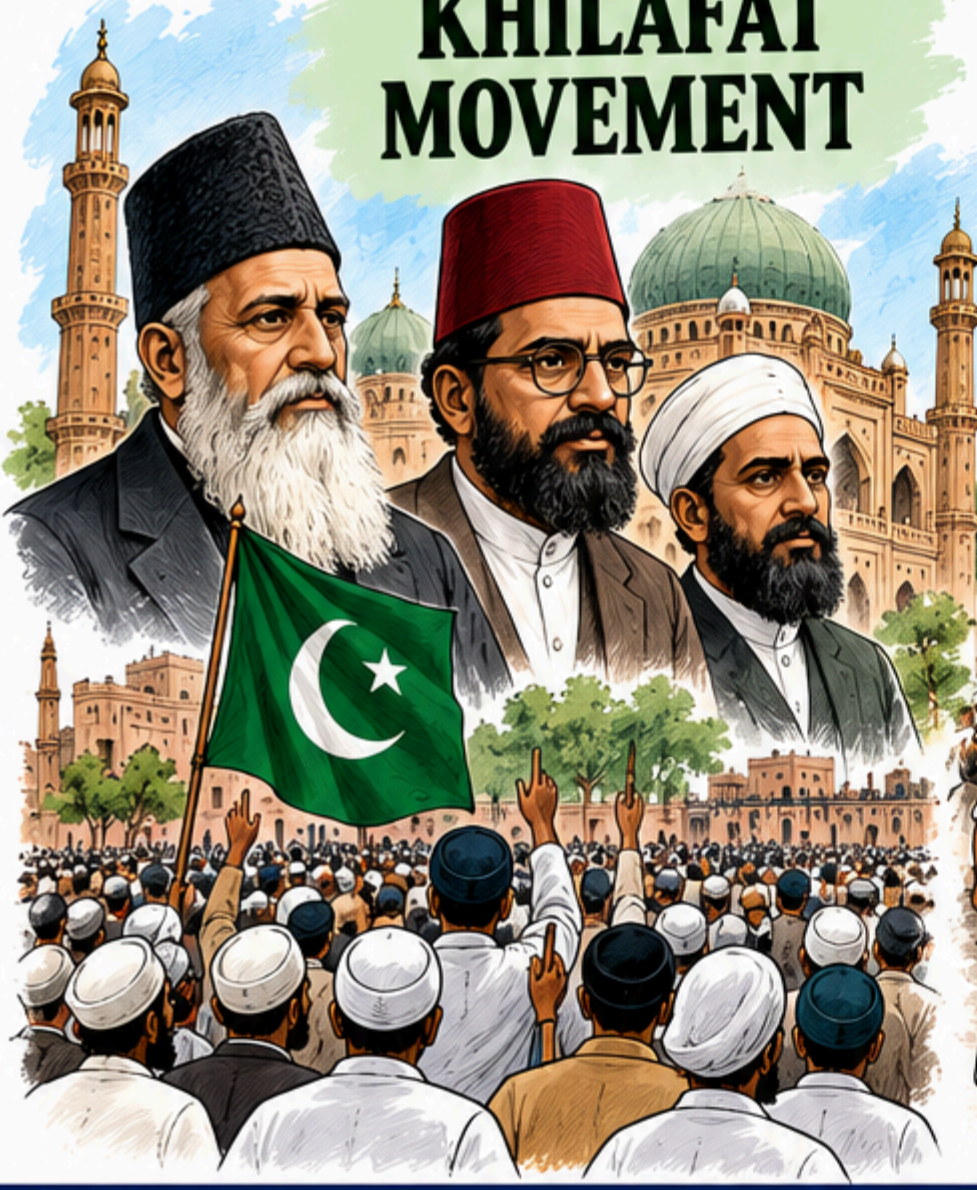
Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement

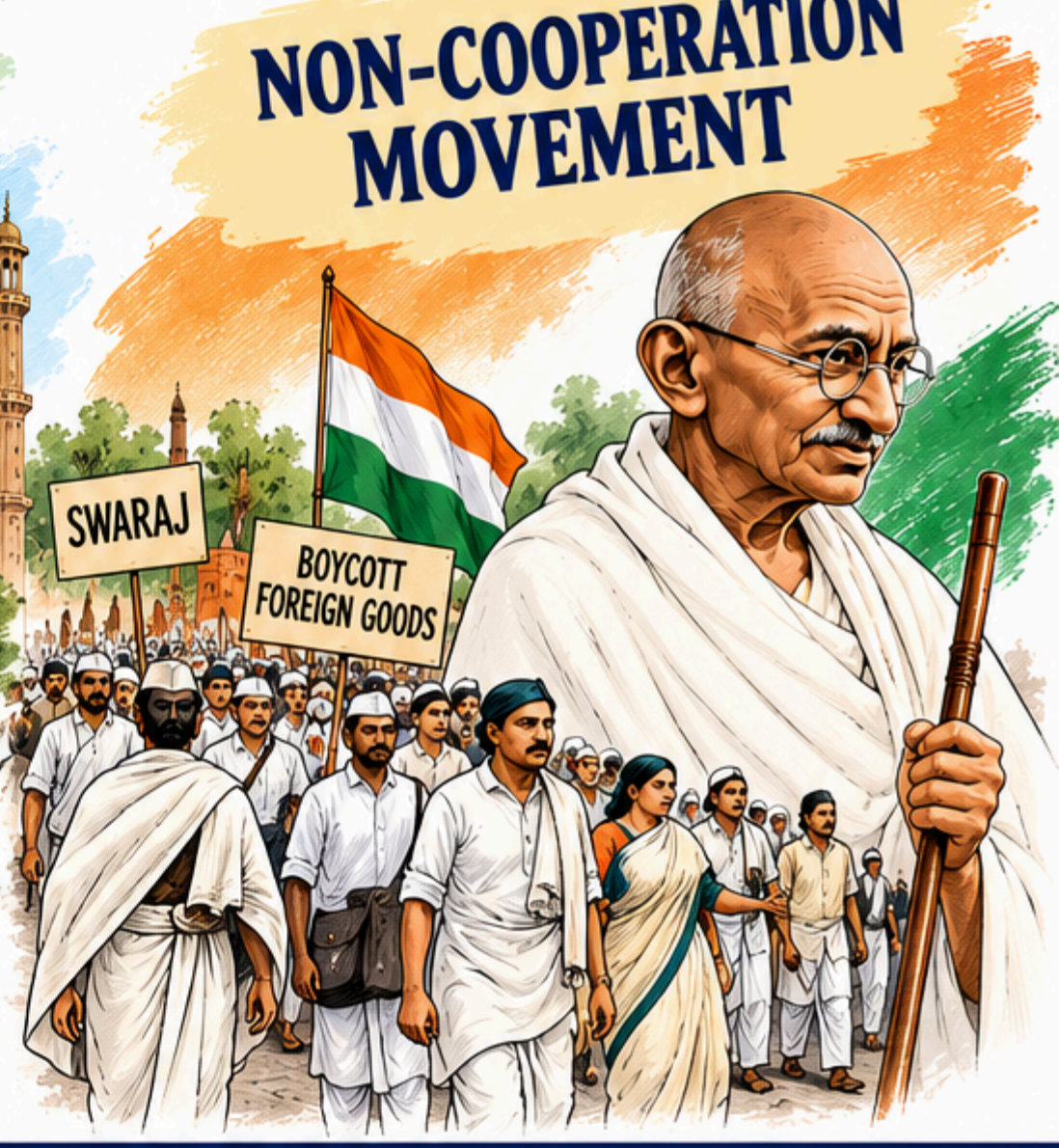
(1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA









Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

Introduction

Historical Context

- First World War (1914–1918) created new political, economic and social conditions in India.
- Indians had supported the British war effort with the expectation of greater political rights and self-government.
- However, after the war, the British adopted repressive policies instead of fulfilling Indian aspirations.

Growing Discontent

- Rising prices, inflation, food shortages and unemployment after the war.
- Returned soldiers faced hardships and frustration.
- Repressive measures by the British government, including the Rowlatt Act (1919), increased public anger.
- The brutal Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919) shocked the entire nation and deepened anti-British sentiments.

From Discontent to Mass Movement (1919 – 1922)

The Khilafat Issue

- After the war, the Ottoman Caliphate faced dismemberment by the Allied powers.
- Indian Muslims were deeply distressed by the treatment of the Ottoman Caliph, who was considered the spiritual leader of the Muslim world.
- This led to the Khilafat Movement (1919), which sought to protect the Caliph's authority.

Rise of the Non-Cooperation Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi saw the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the Khilafat issue as interconnected.
- He proposed a united, non-violent mass movement against British rule.
- The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–1922) aimed at achieving Swaraj through non-cooperation with the British government.

Significance of the Period (1919 – 1922)

- Marked a shift from limited, elite-based politics to mass-based nationalism.
- Brought Hindus and Muslims together on a common platform.
- Established Mahatma Gandhi as the undisputed leader of the Indian freedom struggle.
- Created widespread political awakening across different sections of Indian society.
- Laid the foundation for future mass movements in India's struggle for independence.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Rowlatt Act and the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919 CE)

Background

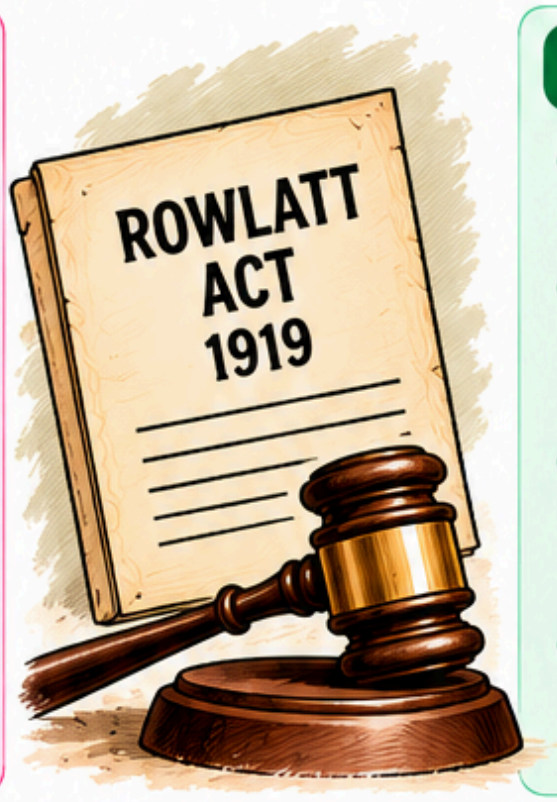
- During World War I (1914–1918), the British government had implemented repressive measures such as the Defence of India Act (1915).
- After the war, instead of relaxing these measures, the government decided to continue them.

Rowlatt Committee

- Formed in 1917 under the chairmanship of Justice Sidney Rowlatt.
- Tasked with investigating revolutionary activities in India.
- Recommended continuation of wartime repressive measures.

The Rowlatt Act (1919)

- Based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee.
- Allowed the government to detain individuals without trial for up to 2 years.
- Permitted trial without jury.
- Restricted freedom of the press and placed limits on public meetings.
- Gave extensive powers to the government to suppress political activities.

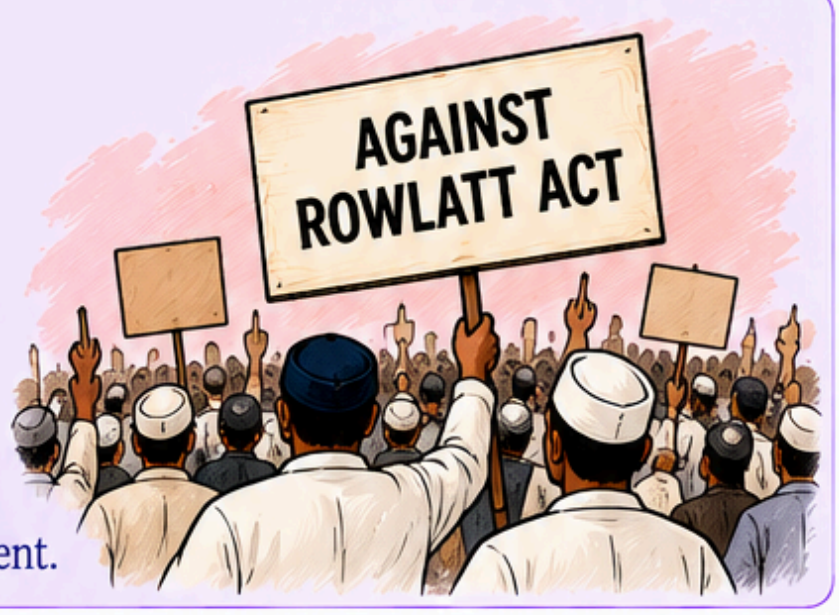


Indian Response

- The Act was widely condemned as a "Black Act".
- Seen as a betrayal of Indian expectations after their support during World War I.
- Leaders across the country opposed it, including moderates and extremists.
- Mahatma Gandhi called it a "crime against the people of India".

The Rowlatt Satyagraha

- Mahatma Gandhi launched a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act in March 1919.
- It was his first all-India mass movement.
- A call was given for a hartal (strike) on 6 April 1919.
- People across many cities observed strikes, protests and demonstrations.
- The movement was largely peaceful, but in some places it turned violent due to repressive actions by the government.



Significance

- Marked the beginning of Gandhi's leadership at the all-India level.
- United people from different regions and communities in a common protest.
- Exposed the repressive nature of British rule.
- Prepared the ground for future mass movements, including the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Rowlatt Act and the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919 CE)

A. The Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)

Background

- In August 1917, Edwin Montagu (Secretary of State for India) announced the British policy of "gradual development of self-government in India".
- Based on this announcement, Montagu and Lord Chelmsford (Viceroy of India) prepared a report.
- Their recommendations led to the Government of India Act of 1919.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report (1918)

- Also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.
- Submitted in 1918.
- Recommended greater Indian participation in governance.
- Suggested a system of provincial dyarchy and expansion of legislative councils.

Key Features of the Act (1919)

- Introduced **dyarchy** in the **provinces**.
- Divided subjects into **transferred** and **reserved subjects**.
- Expanded the size of **legislative councils** at both central and provincial levels.
- Allowed **limited Indian representation** in the central legislature.
- Introduced **separate electorates** for Muslims, Sikhs, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, etc.
- **Retained control** over key subjects such as finance, defence and foreign affairs with the British.

Dyarchy in the Provinces

- Subjects were divided into two categories:

Transferred Subjects (under Indian Ministers)

- Education
- Public Health
- Local Self-Government
- Agriculture
- Cooperation, etc.

Reserved Subjects (under Governor)

- Law and Order
- Finance
- Revenue
- Irrigation
- Justice, etc.

- The Governor had overriding powers even in transferred subjects.

Significance

- Marked a shift from centralised administration to limited provincial self-government.
- Increased Indian participation in governance, but real power remained with the British.
- Considered an inadequate measure as it did not grant responsible government.
- Disappointed Indian leaders, who had expected greater reforms after their support in World War I.

Limitations

- Dyarchy was complex and impractical.
- Governor's overriding powers made Indian ministers ineffective.
- No responsible government at the centre.
- Franchise was very limited.
- Failed to meet the growing demand for self-government.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Rowlatt Act and the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919 CE)

B. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919 ("Rowlatt Act")

Background

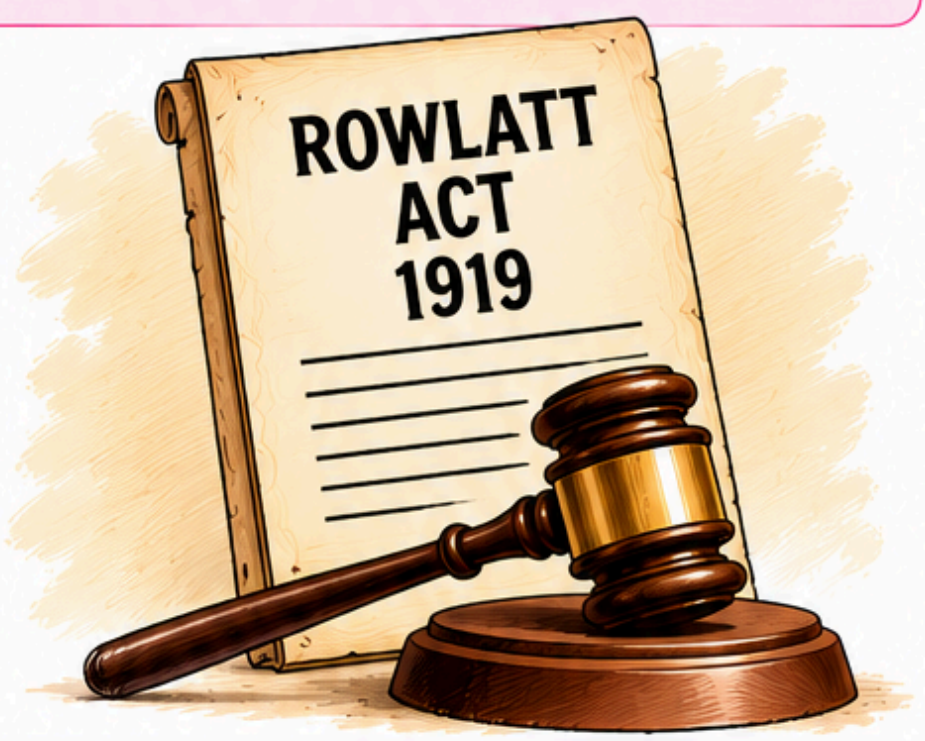
- During World War I (1914–1918), the British government enacted repressive measures like the Defence of India Act (1915).
- A committee under Justice Sidney Rowlatt was set up in 1917 to investigate revolutionary activities in India.
- Based on its recommendations, the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919, was passed, popularly known as the **Rowlatt Act**.

Main Provisions

- Allowed the government to **detain individuals without trial** for up to 2 years.
- Permitted **trial without a jury**.
- Restricted the **right to appeal**.
- Empowered the government to **prohibit public meetings** and **curtail freedom of movement**.
- Extended the **wartime repressive measures** into peacetime.
- Gave wide powers to the government to **suppress political activities** and publications considered seditious.

Reasons for Opposition

- Seen as a betrayal of Indian expectations after their support during World War I.
- Considered a **"Black Act"** as it curtailed civil liberties.
- Opposed by all sections of Indian society – moderates, extremists, Hindus and Muslims.
- Gandhi termed it an unjust and repressive law.



Impact

- Widespread protests and discontent across the country.
- Led to the launch of the **Rowlatt Satyagraha** in March 1919 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Marked the beginning of Gandhi's nationwide mass movements.
- Increased anti-British sentiment and unity among Indians.

Significance

- Exposed the repressive and autocratic nature of British rule.
- Strengthened Gandhi's leadership at the national level.
- Brought different sections of Indian society together in a common protest.
- Prepared the ground for future mass movements, including the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

1. The Rowlatt Act and the Rowlatt Satyagraha (1919 CE)

C. The Rowlatt Satyagraha (April 1919)

Launch of the Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi launched the Rowlatt Satyagraha in March 1919 in protest against the Rowlatt Act.
- It was his **first all-India mass movement.**
- He called for a **hartal (strike) on 6 April 1919.**
- The movement was based on the principles of Satyagraha – truth and non-violence.

Objectives

- To protest against the unjust and repressive Rowlatt Act.
- To oppose the curtailment of civil liberties and democratic rights.
- To awaken the people and mobilize them on a national level.
- To resist British policies through non-violent means.

Methods of Protest

- Nationwide hartals, prayer meetings and peaceful demonstrations.
- Boycott of government functions and foreign goods.
- Hindu–Muslim unity was evident in many places.
- People from different sections of society, including students, traders and workers, participated.

Spread of the Movement

- The hartal on 6 April 1919 was widely observed in many cities, including Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore and Ahmedabad.
- There were large processions, public meetings and closure of shops and businesses.
- In some places, the protests turned violent due to government repression.
- The movement saw unprecedented mass participation across India.

Government Response

- The British government responded with arrests, lathi charges and firing.
- Prominent leaders, including Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested in Punjab.
- Censorship and restrictions were imposed on public gatherings.
- The repressive actions further increased public anger against the British.

Significance

- Marked the beginning of Gandhiji's leadership at the all-India level.
- Demonstrated the power of non-violent mass mobilization.
- Brought different communities and sections of society together.
- Although it was eventually called off due to violence in some areas, it laid the foundation for future mass movements, including the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

2. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Its Aftermath (1919 CE)

Background

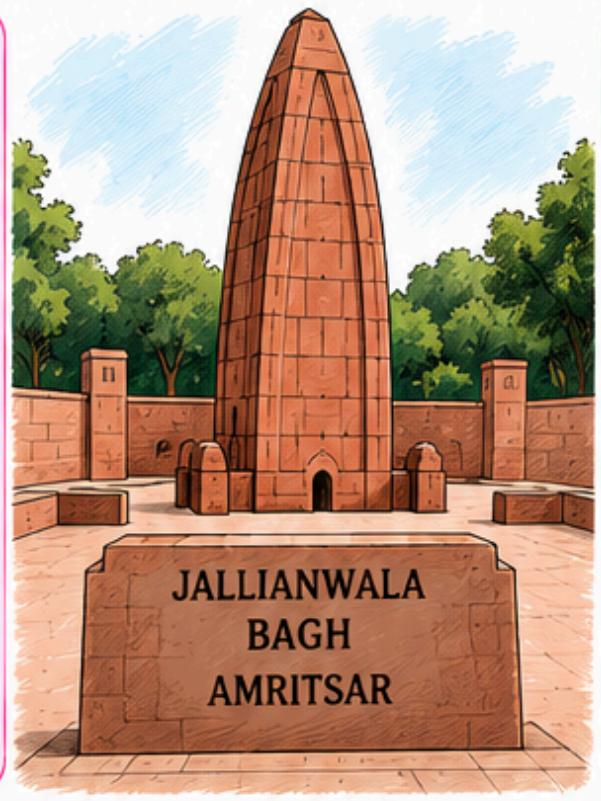
- The Rowlatt Act and its repressive measures led to widespread protests across India.
- There was growing discontent in Punjab due to arrests of popular leaders Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew on 10 April 1919.
- Tensions increased in Amritsar, leading to protests and clashes with the British.

The Massacre (13 April 1919)

- A large, peaceful gathering had assembled at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar on 13 April 1919, on the occasion of Baisakhi.
- Brigadier General Reginald Dyer, without any warning, ordered his troops to open fire on the unarmed crowd.
- The firing continued for about 10 minutes.
- Hundreds of men, women and children were killed, and many more were injured.

Jallianwala Bagh

- An open ground in Amritsar surrounded by high walls.
- It had narrow entrances, which made it difficult for people to escape.
- The crowd had gathered for a peaceful meeting, not an armed revolt.



Immediate Aftermath

- Official figures admitted 379 deaths, but Indian estimates suggest the number was much higher (over 1,000).
- Many people jumped into wells to save their lives.
- Martial law was imposed in Punjab.
- The incident shocked the entire nation and the world.

Hunter Commission (1919)

- Set up by the British government to inquire into the incident.
- Criticised Dyer's actions but did not punish him severely.
- Dyer was relieved of his command but was later supported by many in Britain.
- The report failed to satisfy Indian public opinion.

Significance

- Marked a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle.
- Destroyed the trust of Indians in the British government.
- Strengthened the demand for complete self-rule.
- Deepened nationalist sentiments and united people across different regions and communities.
- It convinced Mahatma Gandhi that cooperation with the British was no longer possible.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

2. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Its Aftermath (1919 CE)

A. The Tragedy at Amritsar (April 13, 1919)

Why the Gathering?

- Protests were taking place in Punjab against the Rowlatt Act and the arrest of popular leaders Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.
- On 13 April 1919, a large crowd gathered at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar.
- People had assembled for a peaceful meeting on the occasion of Baisakhi.
- Many in the crowd were unaware of the imposition of Section 144, which prohibited public gatherings.

The Sequence of Events

- Brigadier General Reginald Dyer arrived at Jallianwala Bagh with about 50 soldiers (Indian and Gurkha troops).
- Without giving any warning, he ordered his troops to open fire on the unarmed crowd.
- The firing continued for about 10 minutes.
- 1,650 rounds were fired.
- The troops fired at the densest parts of the crowd and towards the only exits.
- When the ammunition was nearly over, the firing was stopped.

About Jallianwala Bagh

- An open ground located in the heart of Amritsar.
- Surrounded by high walls and buildings.
- Had narrow entrances, which made it difficult for people to escape.
- Thousands of men, women and children had gathered there.

Casualties

- Official figures: 379 deaths and around 1,200 injured.
- Indian estimates: death toll much higher (over 1,000).
- Many people jumped into a well inside the Bagh to save their lives.
- A large number of women and children were also among the victims.

Nature of the Massacre

- The crowd was unarmed and peaceful.
- No warning was given before firing.
- Firing was continued even when people tried to escape.
- It was a deliberate and brutal use of force against innocent civilians.

Immediate Impact

- Created widespread anger and shock across India.
- Exposed the repressive and inhuman nature of British rule.
- Deepened the distrust between Indians and the British government.
- Became a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

2. The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and Its Aftermath (1919 CE)

B. National Outrage and Official Inquiries

National Outrage

- The massacre created a wave of shock, anger and grief across India.
- It united people from different regions, communities and political groups against British rule.
- Meetings, protests and condolence resolutions were held in many cities.
- The incident deeply affected Mahatma Gandhi, who realised that cooperation with the British was no longer possible.
- It marked a turning point in the Indian freedom struggle, leading to wider mass participation.

Hunter Commission (1919)

- Set up by the British government in October 1919 to inquire into the Jallianwala Bagh incident and the disturbances in Punjab.
- Officially known as the **Disorders Inquiry Committee**, but commonly called the **Hunter Commission** (after Lord William Hunter, its chairman).
- **Composition**: Mostly British members, with a few Indian members.
- **Key Findings**:
  - Criticised General Dyer for excessive use of force.
  - However, it did not strongly condemn the British government or the overall repressive policy.
  - Accepted the government's view that there was a threat to public order in Punjab.
  - The report was considered unsatisfactory by Indian public opinion.

Indian National Congress Inquiry (1919)

- The Indian National Congress set up its own inquiry committee to conduct a thorough investigation.
- **Members**: Mahatma Gandhi, C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Abbas Tayyabji and M. R. Jayakar.
- The committee visited Punjab, collected evidence and examined numerous eyewitness accounts.
- **Findings**: The report strongly condemned the actions of General Dyer and the British government.
- It held the massacre as a deliberate and brutal act and demanded punishment for those responsible.

Reaction in Britain

- The massacre was widely criticised in Britain by liberal politicians, intellectuals, church leaders and the British press.
- Many considered it a grave moral and political blunder.
- General Dyer's actions were condemned in the House of Commons.
- He was relieved of his command but received support from some conservative groups in Britain.

Significance

- Exposed the repressive and inhuman nature of British rule.
- Destroyed Indian faith in British justice.
- Strengthened the demand for complete self-rule (Purna Swaraj).
- Paved the way for the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

3. The Khilafat Movement (1919 – 1924 CE)

Background

- During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) sided with Germany and lost the war.
- The Ottoman Empire was dismantled by the victorious Allied powers (especially Britain, France and Italy).
- The Sultan of Turkey, who was also regarded as the Khalifa (spiritual leader of the Muslim world), faced loss of power and authority.
- Indian Muslims were deeply disappointed by the harsh terms imposed on Turkey in the Treaty of Sèvres (1920).

Objectives

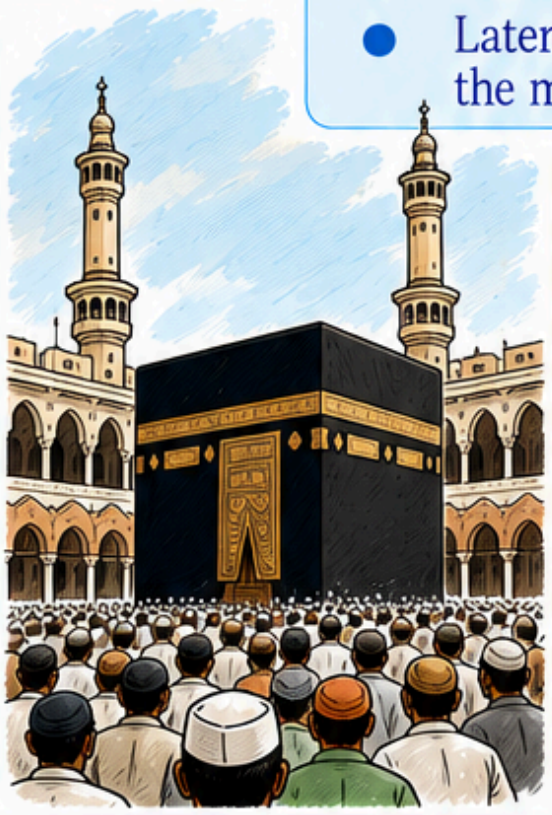
- To protect the authority and position of the Khalifa.
- To oppose the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.
- To persuade the British government to show leniency towards Turkey.
- To safeguard the holy places of Islam and the unity of the Muslim world.

Key Leaders

- Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali (Ali Brothers)
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Hakim Ajmal Khan
- Later, Mahatma Gandhi also supported the movement.

Nature of the Movement

- It was a pan-Indian Muslim political movement.
- Mass meetings, processions, public speeches and petitions were organised.
- It also saw active participation of Hindus, leading to Hindu–Muslim unity.
- The movement followed largely non-violent methods of protest.



Major Activities

- Formation of the All-India Khilafat Committee (1919).
- Khilafat Conferences were held across different cities.
- Boycott of British goods, titles and institutions.
- Close cooperation with the Indian National Congress.

Decline of the Movement

- The abolition of the Caliphate by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in Turkey in 1924.
- This removed the main objective of the movement.
- Gradual decline of mass support.
- Differences within the leadership and changing political circumstances.

Significance

- Strengthened Hindu–Muslim unity and brought the two communities closer.
- Provided a mass base for Mahatma Gandhi and helped in the launch of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Marked the growing political consciousness among Indian Muslims.
- Although it eventually declined, it played an important role in the freedom struggle.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

3. The Khilafat Movement (1919 – 1924 CE)

A. Genesis and Grievances

Background

- During World War I (1914–1918), the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) sided with Germany and lost the war.
- The Ottoman Empire had been the seat of the Caliphate, and the Sultan of Turkey was regarded as the Caliph by many Muslims around the world.
- The defeat of the Ottoman Empire led to its dismemberment by the Allied powers.

Indian Muslim Concerns

- Indian Muslims were deeply concerned about the future of the Caliphate and the status of the Ottoman Sultan.
- They feared that the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire would lead to the abolition of the Caliphate.
- They also opposed the loss of control over the holy places of Islam, such as Mecca and Medina.
- The harsh terms imposed on Turkey in the Treaty of Sèvres (1920) intensified their grievances.

Treaty of Sèvres (1920)

- Imposed severe territorial losses on the Ottoman Empire.
- Gave control of Arab territories to Britain and France.
- Threatened the very existence of the Caliphate.
- Was seen by Indian Muslims as a humiliation of the Muslim world.

Fuel for a Movement

- The threat to the Caliphate created a strong sense of religious and political unity among Indian Muslims.
- It led to the demand that the British government should protect the Caliphate and ensure a fair settlement for Turkey.
- These grievances became the main reason for the emergence of the Khilafat Movement in India.

Key Points

- The issue was not just political but also had deep religious and emotional significance for Indian Muslims.
- The fear of the abolition of the Caliphate united Muslims across different regions and communities.
- The Khilafat issue provided a common platform for Indian Muslims to organise and raise their voice.

Significance

- Created a sense of solidarity with the global Muslim community.
- Strengthened political consciousness among Indian Muslims.
- Laid the foundation for the Khilafat Movement under leaders like the Ali Brothers (Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali).
- It also provided an opportunity for Hindu–Muslim unity in the struggle against British rule.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

3. The Khilafat Movement (1919 – 1924 CE)

B. Gandhi and the Congress Alliance

Gandhi's Support

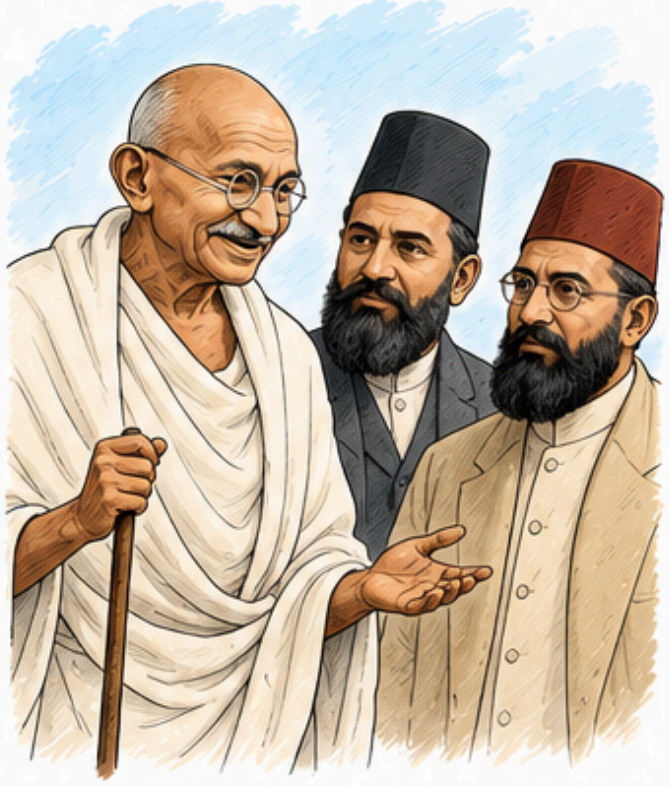
- Mahatma Gandhi saw the Khilafat cause as a just demand of Indian Muslims.
- He believed that supporting the Khilafat Movement would help in uniting Hindus and Muslims.
- He felt it provided an opportunity to launch a nationwide movement against British rule.
- Gandhi linked the Khilafat issue with the broader struggle for Indian self-rule.

Congress Alliance

- In 1920, the Indian National Congress formally decided to support the Khilafat Movement.
- The Congress and the Khilafat leaders agreed to work together.
- This alliance brought the Muslim masses closer to the national movement.
- It marked a new phase of Hindu–Muslim unity in the freedom struggle.

Key Muslim Leaders

- Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali (Ali Brothers)
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- Hakim Ajmal Khan
- These leaders worked closely with Gandhi and the Congress.



Nature of the Alliance

- Based on a common opposition to British policies.
- Combined the Khilafat grievances with the demand for Swaraj (self-rule).
- Involved joint meetings, processions and public speeches.
- Helped in giving a mass base to the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920).

Impact

- Strengthened Hindu–Muslim unity (for a significant period).
- Brought a large number of Indian Muslims into the national movement.
- Gave the freedom struggle a wider and more mass-based character.
- Helped in the launch and success of the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22).

Limitations

- The alliance was based on religious sentiments, which had limited appeal among some groups.
- Differences in long-term objectives between the Khilafat leaders and the Congress.
- The collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the abolition of the Caliphate in 1924 led to the decline of the Khilafat Movement.
- The Hindu–Muslim unity of this period proved to be temporary.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 1922 CE)

Background

- The Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and the Khilafat issue created widespread discontent against British rule.
- Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide movement based on non-cooperation and non-violence.
- The Indian National Congress adopted the Non-Cooperation programme at the Special Session in September 1920 (Calcutta) and formally at the Nagpur Session in December 1920.

Objectives

- To resist British rule through non-violent and peaceful means.
- To obtain Swaraj (self-rule).
- To protest against the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the mistreatment of the Khilafat issue.
- To unite Indians across communities (Hindus and Muslims) in a common struggle.

Main Features

- Non-violent and peaceful non-cooperation with the British government.
- Boycott of government schools, colleges, law courts and legislative councils.
- Boycott of foreign goods and promotion of khadi and indigenous products.
- Surrender of honorary titles and resignation from government posts.
- Emphasis on constructive work such as promotion of khadi, village industries, national education and removal of untouchability.

Mass Participation

- First mass movement on such a large scale in India.
- Wide participation of students, farmers, workers, traders, women and middle classes.
- Hindu–Muslim unity reached a new high due to the alliance with the Khilafat Movement.

Achievements

- Created a widespread political awakening among the people.
- Brought new groups such as peasants, workers, women and students into the freedom struggle.
- Strengthened the spirit of national unity.
- Increased the popularity and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Reasons for Suspension (1922)

- In February 1922, a violent incident took place at Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh), where an angry mob killed 22 policemen and set fire to a police station.
- Gandhi felt that the movement had turned violent, which went against the principle of non-violence.
- He decided to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
- This led to disappointment among many nationalists.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 1922 CE)

A. Ratification and Organizational Restructuring

Ratification by Congress

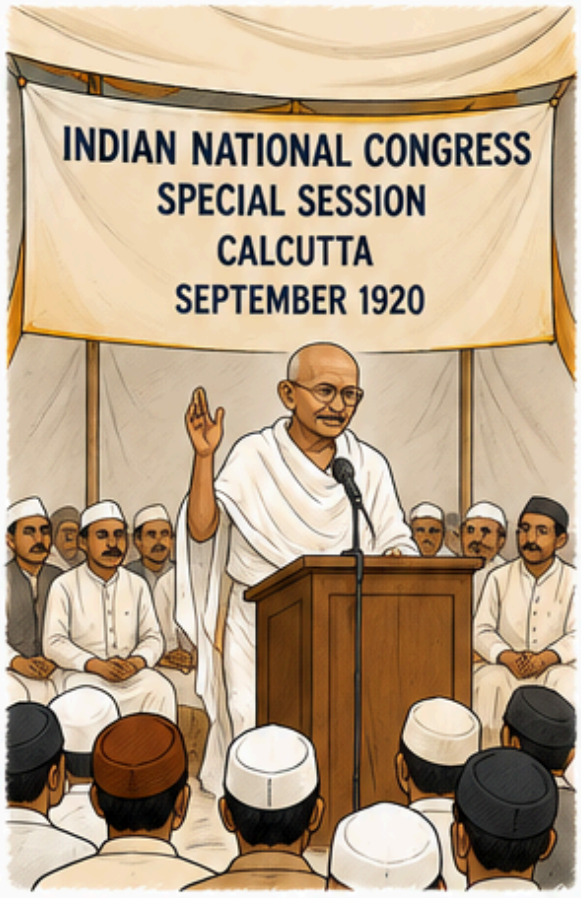
- The Non-Cooperation Movement was formally approved by the Indian National Congress at its Special Session in September 1920 at Calcutta.
- The programme was later ratified at the Nagpur Session in December 1920.
- This marked a decisive shift towards a mass-based struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- The Congress endorsed the policy of non-cooperation with the British government until Swaraj was achieved.

Key Decisions

- Adoption of non-violent non-cooperation as the main strategy.
- Boycott of government institutions, titles and honours.
- Boycott of foreign goods and promotion of khadi and indigenous products.
- Emphasis on constructive work such as national education, removal of untouchability and Hindu–Muslim unity.
- Bringing the Khilafat issue and the broader national struggle under a common programme.

Organizational Restructuring at Nagpur Session (1920)

- The Congress reorganized its structure to make it a truly mass-based organisation.
- Provincial Congress Committees were reorganised on a linguistic basis.
- Membership fee was reduced to ₹4 (from ₹50) to enable wider participation.
- Village-level units were established to strengthen the organisation at the grassroots level.



Purpose of Restructuring

- To transform the Congress from an elite body into a mass organisation.
- To involve people from different sections of society such as peasants, workers, students and women.
- To strengthen nationalist activities at the local level.
- To create a strong organisational base for the successful implementation of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Significance

- Marked the beginning of a new phase in the Indian freedom struggle.
- Laid the foundation for mass participation in national politics.
- Strengthened the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Brought the Congress closer to the common people across India.

Outcome

- The Congress emerged as a more democratic and mass-oriented organisation.
- It provided a clear and unified programme for the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Created the organisational and moral strength for a nationwide struggle against British rule.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 1922 CE)

B. Programs of the Movement: Negative Boycott and Positive Reconstruction

Negative Boycott (Non-Cooperation)

Withdrawal of cooperation from British institutions, goods and services.

1 Boycott of Government Institutions

Non-cooperation with government schools, colleges, law courts and legislative councils.

2 Surrender of Titles and Honours

Return of titles such as 'Sir', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur' and other British honours.

3 Boycott of Foreign Goods

Refusal to purchase or use British manufactured goods.

4 Boycott of Government Services

Resignation from government posts by many officials.

5 Boycott of Elections

Refusal to participate in the elections to the legislative councils set up under the Government of India Act, 1919.

Positive Reconstruction (Constructive Programme)

Building a self-reliant and united Indian society alongside the boycott.

1 Promotion of Khadi and Swadeshi

Use of khadi (hand-spun cloth) and promotion of indigenous industries.

2 National Education

Establishment of national schools and colleges as an alternative to government institutions.

3 Removal of Untouchability

Campaigns to end the practice of untouchability and promote social equality.

4 Hindu–Muslim Unity

Efforts to strengthen unity between Hindus and Muslims, especially through the Khilafat alliance.

5 Constructive Social Reforms

Promotion of village industries, self-reliance, temperance and upliftment of women.

Significance

- Combined negative boycott with positive constructive work.
- Involved people from all sections of society.
- Strengthened national unity (Hindu–Muslim unity).
- Gave a new direction and mass base to the Indian freedom struggle.

Overall Impact

- Created widespread political awakening.
- Weakened the moral and economic foundations of British rule.
- Popularised khadi and swadeshi.
- Laid the foundation for future mass movements in India.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 1922 CE)

C. Nationwide Implementation and Popular Response

Spread Across India

- The movement spread rapidly across urban and rural areas.
- It drew participation from different sections of society including students, teachers, lawyers, peasants, workers, traders and women.
- Both Hindus and Muslims participated enthusiastically, reflecting a rare unity.
- Public meetings, processions and volunteers (nationalist committees) were organised in many towns and villages.

Participation from Different Sections

- **Students:** Left government schools and colleges.
- **Teachers:** Resigned from government institutions.
- **Lawyers:** Gave up legal practice in British courts (e.g. C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru).
- **Peasants:** Participated through local movements and refused to pay certain taxes in some areas.
- **Women:** Joined in large numbers, took part in picketing and promoted khadi.
- **Traders:** Supported the boycott of foreign goods.

Forms of Popular Protest

- Boycott of foreign cloth and promotion of khadi.
- Picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops.
- Public processions, meetings and nationalist songs.
- Bonfires of foreign cloth in many places.
- Resignation from government posts.
- Establishment of national schools and colleges.
- Widespread use of the spinning wheel as a symbol of self-reliance.

Regional Highlights

- **Punjab:** Strong participation due to the anger after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.
- **Bengal:** Led by C.R. Das and other leaders, with wide mass support.
- **United Provinces (U.P.):** Active participation of students, peasants and urban middle class.
- **Bihar:** Peasant participation under leaders like Rajendra Prasad.
- **Gujarat:** Strong support under the leadership of Gandhi.
- **Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka:** Spread through local leaders and large public participation.
- **Kerala:** Support linked with the Khilafat cause.

Role of Women

- Women participated in large numbers for the first time in a nationwide movement.
- They took part in picketing, public meetings and promotion of khadi.
- **Notable women:** Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and many others.

Nature of the Movement

- Entirely non-violent in its initial phase.
- Gained the support of common people, not just political elites.
- Gave a new sense of confidence and unity to the Indian people.
- Became one of the largest mass movements in the history of modern India.

Significance

- Transformed the freedom struggle into a mass movement.
- Brought new groups such as peasants, workers, women and students into national politics.
- Strengthened Hindu–Muslim unity.
- Enhanced the popularity and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
- Prepared the ground for future movements and deepened the spirit of national awakening.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

4. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920 – 1922 CE)

D. Regional Manifestations of the Movement

Punjab

- Strong participation due to anger after the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919).
- Boycott of government institutions and foreign goods.
- Active role of local leaders, peasants and urban middle class.

United Provinces (U.P.)

- Wide participation of students, teachers, lawyers and peasants.
- Prominent leaders: Motilal Nehru, Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Establishment of national schools and active boycott of government institutions.

Bengal

- Led by leaders like C.R. Das and Subhas Chandra Bose (in early years).
- Boycott of foreign goods and government institutions.
- Growth of national education institutions.
- Large participation of students, intellectuals and urban middle class.

Bihar

- Active participation under the leadership of Rajendra Prasad.
- Involvement of peasants, students and local leaders.
- Boycott of foreign goods and government institutions.

Gujarat

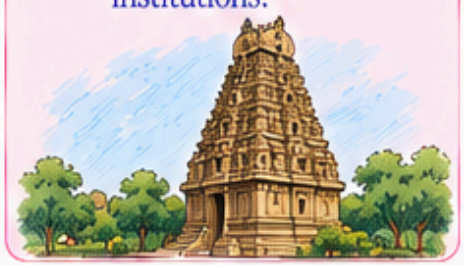
- Strong base of Mahatma Gandhi, the main leader of the movement.
- Wide participation of peasants, traders and women.
- Promotion of khadi and village industries.

Maharashtra

- Active participation led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak (till 1920) and later by other nationalists.
- Strong involvement of students, youth and urban middle class.
- Boycott of foreign goods and government institutions.

Andhra

- Inspired by the national leadership, especially Gandhi.
- Participation of students, traders and peasants.
- Promotion of khadi and national education institutions.

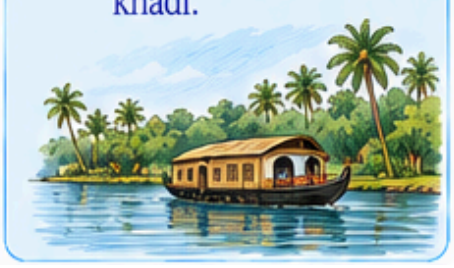


Karnataka

- Participation from various sections including peasants and urban groups.
- Boycott of foreign goods and government institutions.
- Spread of khadi and constructive programmes.

Kerala

- Strong influence of the Khilafat Movement.
- Participation of Muslims, Hindus and various social groups.
- Boycott of foreign goods and support for khadi.



Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

5. The Climax, Withdrawal, and Historical Evaluation

The Climax (1921 – early 1922)

- The movement reached its peak in 1921.
- Mass participation across urban and rural areas.
- Boycott of foreign goods, government institutions and titles continued.
- Growth of national schools, khadi, and constructive programmes.
- The British government responded with repression (arrests, lathi charges and censorship).

Chauri Chaura Incident (5 February 1922)

- Took place in Chauri Chaura (Uttar Pradesh).
- A violent mob, angered by police action, set fire to a police station.
- 22 policemen were killed.
- This incident showed the potential for the movement to turn violent, which worried Mahatma Gandhi.

Decision to Withdraw

- Mahatma Gandhi decided to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
- He felt that the movement had turned violent, which went against the principle of non-violence (ahimsa).
- He believed that the people were not yet ready for a mass civil disobedience movement.
- This decision disappointed many nationalists and the general public.

Reactions to the Withdrawal

- **Many leaders and youth** were disappointed and felt the movement should have continued.
- **Some, like Subhas Chandra Bose,** criticised the decision.
- **Revolutionary groups** felt that mass agitation could have been more forceful.
- **Conservative sections** welcomed the withdrawal.
- Despite the end of the movement, the spirit of nationalism remained strong among the people.

Historical Evaluation

- **Mass Awakening:** First truly mass-based national movement with wide participation (peasants, workers, students, women).
- **Strengthened National Unity:** Brought Hindus and Muslims together on a large scale.
- **Rise of Gandhi's Leadership:** Established Mahatma Gandhi as the undisputed leader of the Indian National Congress.
- **Limitations:** Failed to achieve the immediate goal of Swaraj; was withdrawn before its full potential could be realised.
- **Impact on British Rule:** Shook the foundations of British authority in India.

Long-term Significance

- **Laid the foundation for future mass movements** such as the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and the Quit India Movement (1942).
- **Politicised the common people** and created a new generation of nationalist leaders.
- **Promoted khadi, swadeshi** and self-reliance as symbols of the freedom struggle.
- **Weakened** the moral legitimacy of British rule in India.
- Despite its withdrawal, it marked a decisive shift from elite politics to mass politics in the Indian freedom movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

5. The Climax, Withdrawal, and Historical Evaluation

A. The Chauri Chaura Incident (February 4, 1922)

Background

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was in full swing across the country.
- In many places, volunteers organized processions, picketing and public meetings to spread the message of non-cooperation.
- There was growing anger against British repression, rising prices and police high-handedness.

What Happened?

- On 4 February 1922, a procession of villagers and volunteers took place at Chauri Chaura (Gorakhpur district, United Provinces).
- The procession was stopped by the police, leading to a confrontation.
- The police opened fire on the crowd, killing and injuring several people.
- An enraged mob attacked the police station, set it on fire, and 22 policemen were killed.

Reasons

- Police brutality and provocation.
- Growing economic hardships and anger among villagers.
- Lack of discipline among some sections of the movement participants.
- Local grievances against the police.
- Emotional reaction to the firing on the procession.

Immediate Consequences

- 22 policemen were killed in the attack.
- Many villagers were arrested.
- A large number of people were tried, and several were sentenced to death or long terms of imprisnoment.
- The incident brought the issue of violence within the movement to the forefront.

Impact on the Movement

- Mahatma Gandhi was deeply disturbed by the incident.
- He felt that the movement had turned violent and that the people were not yet ready for mass civil disobedience.
- He decided to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement in February 1922.
- This decision disappointed many leaders and the general public.

Significance

- Showed the limits of mass mobilization without adequate discipline.
- Highlighted the challenges of maintaining non-violence on a large scale.
- Strengthened Gandhi's belief in the importance of strict adherence to non-violence (ahimsa).
- Marked a turning point, leading to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

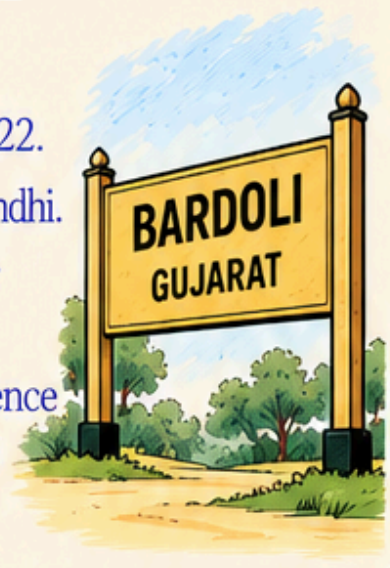
CREATOR ACADEMIA

5. The Climax, Withdrawal, and Historical Evaluation

B. The Bardoli Resolution and Suspension

1 Meeting at Bardoli

- The Congress Working Committee met at Bardoli (Gujarat) on 12 February 1922.
- Presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Discussed the situation after the Chauri Chaura incident.
- Considered the growing violence and lack of discipline among some sections of the people.

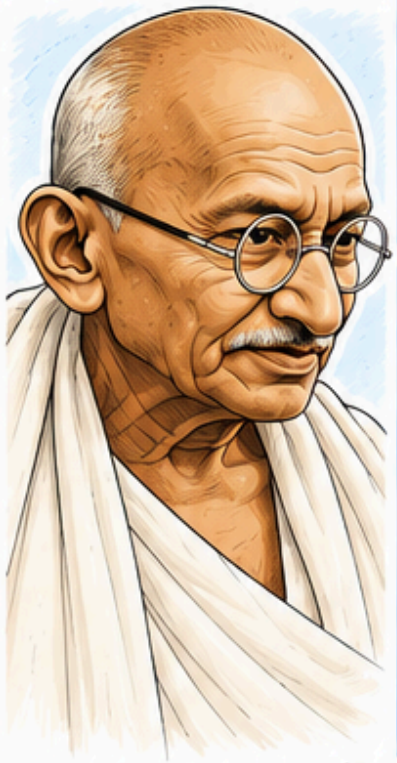


2 The Bardoli Resolution

- Resolved to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Emphasised the need to adhere to the principle of non-violence (ahimsa).
- Felt that the country was not yet ready for mass civil disobedience.
- Decided to undertake a period of constructive work and self-purification before launching any further struggle.

3 Reasons for Suspension

- The Chauri Chaura incident showed the potential for violence in mass movements.
- Lack of discipline and control over large crowds.
- Gandhi believed that achieving Swaraj through violent means was against the moral foundation of the movement.
- He wanted to prepare the people through constructive work, character building and strict adherence to non-violence.

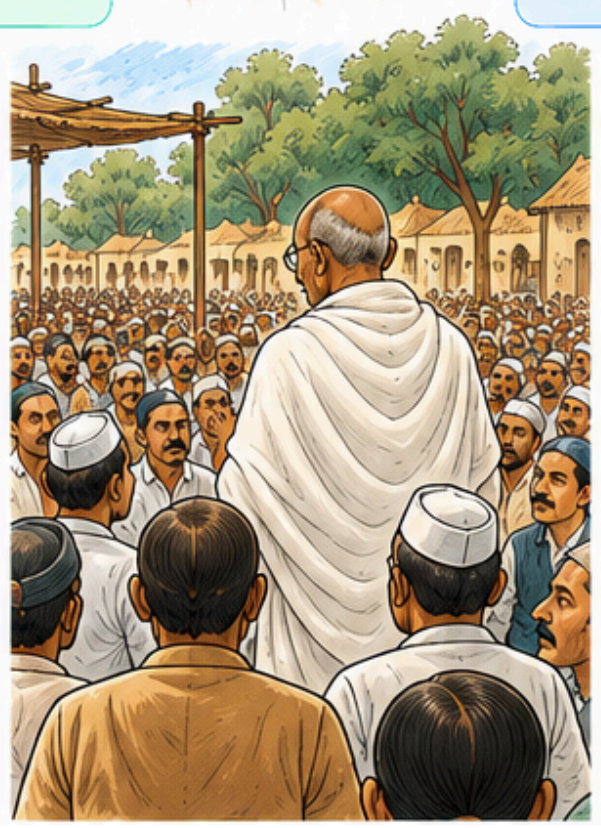


4 Reactions to the Decision

- **Many Congress leaders** were **disappointed** (e.g. C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpat Rai).
- **Revolutionary groups** criticised the decision, calling it a missed opportunity.
- **Some** felt that the movement was at its peak and should have continued.
- However, many respected Gandhi's commitment to non-violence and moral principles.

5 Aftermath

- The Non-Cooperation Movement was officially suspended in February 1922.
- Gandhi was arrested on 10 March 1922 and sentenced to six years of imprisonment (for charges related to his writings).
- The brief period of the movement left a deep impact on Indian politics and mass mobilisation.



6 Significance

- Showed Gandhi's unwavering commitment to the principle of non-violence.
- Highlighted the challenges of maintaining non-violence in a mass movement.
- Despite its suspension, it had already created widespread political awakening and brought the masses into active politics.
- It laid the foundation for future movements, especially the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930).

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

5. The Climax, Withdrawal, and Historical Evaluation

C. Dissolution of the Khilafat Issue

1 Background

- The Khilafat Movement was launched to protect the Ottoman Caliphate after World War I.
- Indian Muslims were concerned about the future of the Caliph and Islamic holy places.
- It became an important part of the Non-Cooperation Movement through the alliance between the Congress and Muslim leaders.

2 Developments after World War I

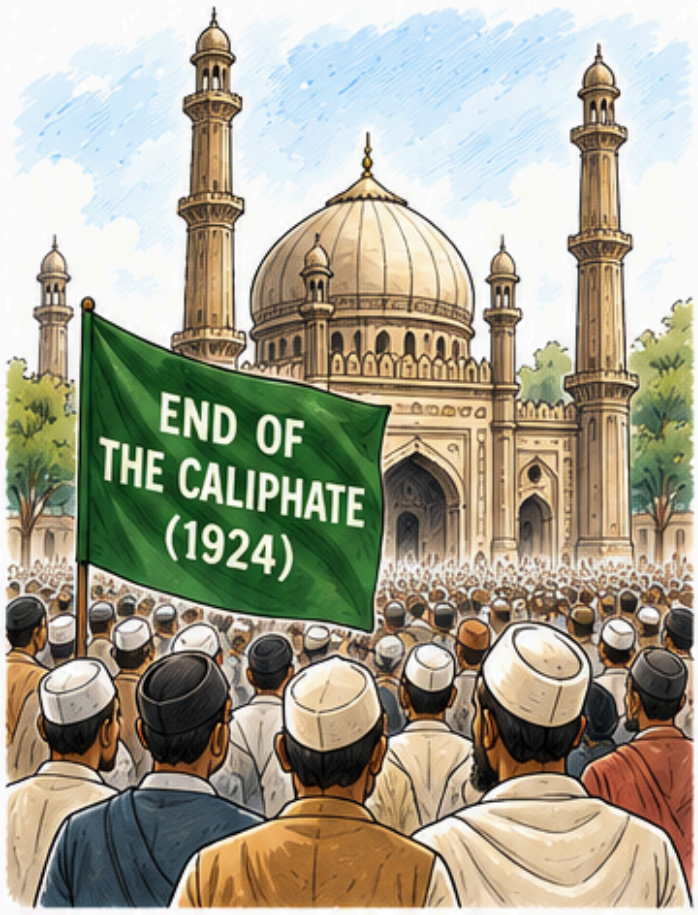
- The Ottoman Empire was defeated in World War I (1914 – 1918).
- The 1920 Treaty of Sèvres dismembered the Ottoman Empire.
- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk led a nationalist movement in Turkey against foreign control.
- In 1922, the Turkish nationalists abolished the Ottoman Sultanate (November 1922).

3 End of the Caliphate

- In March 1924, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk formally abolished the Caliphate.
- This brought an end to the Khilafat institution, making the core demand of the Khilafat Movement irrelevant.
- Indian Muslim leaders had no option but to accept the new reality.
- With the abolition of the Caliphate, the Khilafat Movement lost its main objective and support rapidly declined.

4 Impact in India

- The dissolution of the Caliphate led to the decline and end of the Khilafat Movement in India.
- The Hindu–Muslim unity that had strengthened through the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation alliance began to weaken.
- Many Muslim leaders became disillusioned with British policies and the outcome.



5 Consequences for Indian Politics

- One of the major pillars of the Non-Cooperation Movement collapsed.
- The end of the Khilafat issue reduced the momentum of the mass movement.
- It exposed the temporary nature of the Hindu–Muslim alliance, which was based on a specific political issue.
- It led to a sense of frustration among many Muslims and widened communal differences in the coming years.

6 Historical Significance

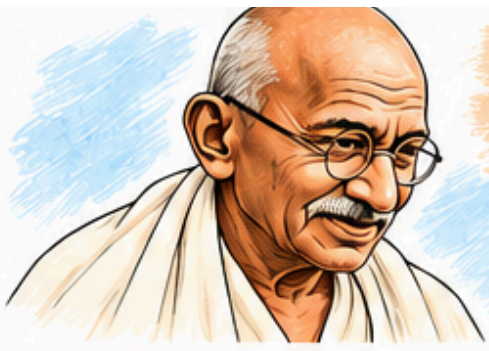
- Marked the end of a major pan-Islamic movement in India.
- Showed the limits of issue-based alliances in the freedom struggle.
- Despite its failure, it had played an important role in bringing Muslims into mainstream national politics.

7 Key Takeaways

- The Khilafat Movement ended with the abolition of the Caliphate in March 1924.
- Its dissolution weakened the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- It highlighted the changing political dynamics in West Asia and their impact on Indian politics.
- It remains an important example of how international events can influence national movements.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA



QUICK EXAMINATION FACTS

1. **Rowlatt Act** 1919

2. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre** 13 April 1919

3. **Khilafat Movement** 1919

4. **Non-Cooperation Movement** 1920 – 1922

5. **Calcutta Session** September 1920

6. **Nagpur Session** December 1920

7. **Bardoli Meeting (CWC)** 12 February 1922

8. **Chauri Chaura Incident** 4 February 1922

9. **Gandhi's Arrest** 10 March 1922

10. **End of the Caliphate** March 1924

11. **Khilafat Committee** 1919

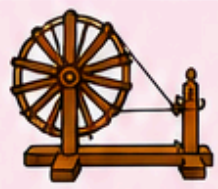
12. **All India Khilafat Conference** November 1919

13. **Ali Brothers** Maulana Mohammad Ali & Maulana Shaukat Ali

14. **Tilak Swaraj Fund** 1 crore

15. **Target for Membership** 1 crore

16. **Target for Spinning Wheels** 20 lakh



17. **Target for National Schools** At least 1,000

18. **Foreign Cloth Boycott** 1920 – 1922

19. **Surrender of Title** 1920 – 1921

20. **Quit India Movement** 1942

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

MCQs

1 **Which of the following Acts empowered the government to detain individuals without trial?**

(A) Vernacular Press Act
(B) Rowlatt Act
(C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(D) Government of India Act, 1919

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed the government to detain individuals without trial and curbed civil liberties.

2 **The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on which of the following dates?**

(A) 30 March 1919
(B) 6 April 1919
(C) 13 April 1919
(D) 20 April 1919

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar, when British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering.

3 **The Khilafat Movement was primarily related to the issues concerning the:**

(A) Abolition of the Rowlatt Act
(B) Protection of the Ottoman Caliphate
(C) Demand for Purna Swaraj
(D) Boycott of foreign goods

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Khilafat Movement was launched by Indian Muslim leaders to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and to seek the protection of the Caliphate.

4 **Which session of the Indian National Congress officially adopted the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

(A) Lahore Session (1929)
(B) Calcutta Session (September 1920)
(C) Nagpur Session (December 1920)
(D) Bombay Session (1931)

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Indian National Congress adopted the Non-Cooperation Movement at its Calcutta Session in September 1920. The Nagpur Session (December 1920) approved its programme and reorganised the Congress.

5 **Which of the following was NOT a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

(A) Boycott of foreign goods
(B) Surrender of titles and honours
(C) Participation in government councils
(D) Boycott of govermment schools and colleges

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
Participation in government councils was not a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement advocated boycott of councils, foreign goods, government schools and colleges, and surrender of titles and honours.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

6 The Chauri Chaura incident, which led to the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, took place in which state?

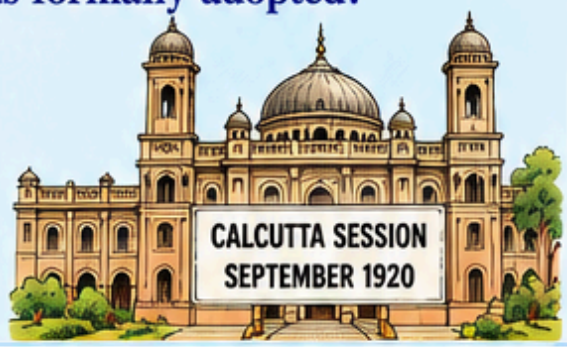
(A) Bihar
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Punjab
(D) Bengal

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Chauri Chaura incident took place on 4 February 1922 in Gorakhpur district of Uttar Pradesh.

7 Who presided over the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta in September 1920, where the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally adopted?

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Lala Lajpat Rai
(C) C.R. Das
(D) Motilal Nehru

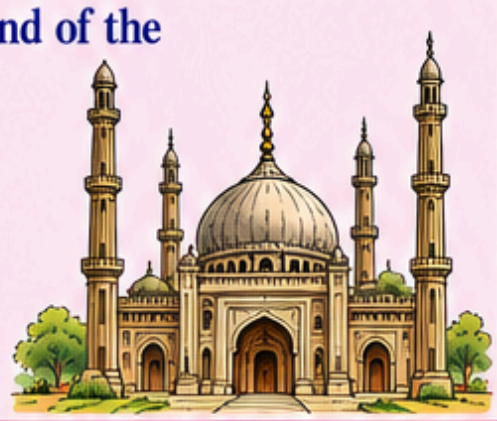


Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress was held in September 1920 under the presidentship of C.R. Das, where the Non-Cooperation Movement was formally adopted.

8 Which of the following was a demand of the Khilafat Movement?

(A) Abolition of zamindari system
(B) Protection of the Ottoman Caliphate
(C) Complete independence for India
(D) Introduction of adult franchise



Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Khilafat Movement was launched by Indian Muslim leaders to protest against the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and to seek the protection of the Caliphate.

9 Which of the following leaders was associated with the Ali Brothers in the Khilafat Movement?

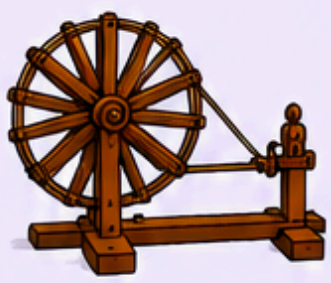
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) C.R. Das
(C) Annie Besant
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation:
The Ali Brothers (Maulana Mohammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali) led the Khilafat Movement, and Mahatma Gandhi supported their cause, leading to an alliance with the Non-Cooperation Movement.

10 Which of the following was a major feature of the Non-Cooperation Movement?

(A) Acceptance of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(B) Participation in government councils
(C) Boycott of foreign goods
(D) Support to the Rowlatt Act



Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
Boycott of foreign goods was one of the key features of the Non-Cooperation Movement, along with boycott of government schools and colleges, law courts, and titles and honours.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

11 **Who was the Viceroy of India at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

(A) Lord Curzon
(B) Lord Hardinge
(C) Lord Chelmsford
(D) Lord Irwin

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India (1916 – 1921) at the time of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in April 1919.

12 **Which of the following leaders was NOT associated with the Khilafat Movement?**

(A) Maulana Mohammad Ali
(B) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Hakim Ajmal Khan

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not associated with the Khilafat Movement. The movement was led by Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Muslim leaders.

13 **Which of the following best describes the main objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

(A) Establishment of the Khilafat
(B) Attainment of Swaraj
(C) Abolition of zamindari system
(D) Support to the Rowlatt Act

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The main objective of the Non-Cooperation Movement was to attain Swaraj through non-violent non-cooperation with the British government.

14 **Which of the following was a consequence of the Chauri Chaura incident?**

(A) Intensification of the movement
(B) Immediate civil disobedience
(C) Suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Launch of the Quit India Movement

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Chauri Chaura incident (4 February 1922) led Mahatma Gandhi to suspend the Non-Cooperation Movement due to violence.

15 **In which year did the Ottoman Caliphate formally come to an end?**

(A) 1919
(B) 1920
(C) 1922
(D) 1924

Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation:
The Ottoman Caliphate was formally abolished in March 1924 by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, which led to the end of the Khilafat issue.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

16 **Which of the following is correctly matched with the Rowlatt Act?**

(A) Passed in 1918
(B) Based on the recommendations of the Hunter Committee
(C) Allowed detention without trial
(D) Repealed due to Khilafat agitation

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Rowlatt Act (1919) allowed the government to detain individuals without trial and curbed civil liberties.

17 **Where did Mahatma Gandhi first use the term "Satyagraha" in the Indian context?**

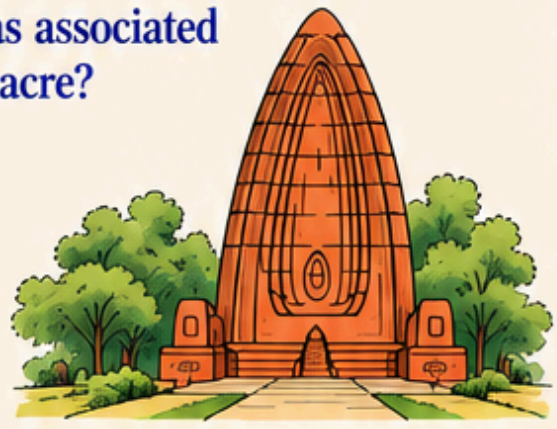
(A) Champaran
(B) Kheda
(C) Ahmedabad
(D) Rowlatt Satyagraha

Correct Answer: (D)

Explanation:
Mahatma Gandhi first used the term "Satyagraha" in the Indian context during the Rowlatt Satyagraha in 1919.

18 **Which of the following cities was associated with the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

(A) Lahore
(B) Amritsar
(C) Delhi
(D) Kanpur



Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place in Amritsar on 13 April 1919, when British troops opened fire on a peaceful gathering.

19 **Which of the following was NOT a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

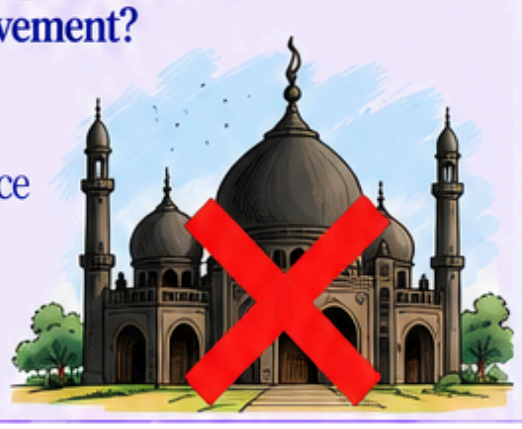
(A) Boycott of foreign goods
(B) Non-payment of taxes
(C) Boycott of government schools and colleges
(D) Surrender of titles and honours

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
Non-payment of taxes was not a part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The movement included boycott of foreign goods, government schools and colleges, and surrender of titles and honours.

20 **Which of the following was a consequence of the discontinuation of the Khilafat Movement?**

(A) End of Hindu–Muslim unity
(B) Intensification of the Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Immediate attainment of Swaraj
(D) Repeal of the Rowlatt Act



Correct Answer: (A)

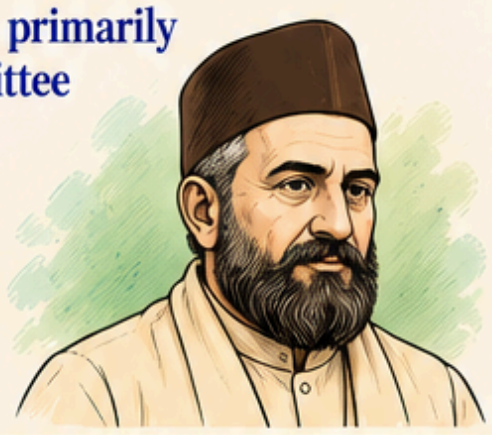
Explanation:
The discontinuation of the Khilafat Movement led to a decline in Hindu–Muslim unity, which had been strengthened during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

21 **Which of the following leaders was primarily associated with the Khilafat Committee in India?**

(A) Lala Lajpat Rai
(B) Maulana Mohammad Ali
(C) C.R. Das
(D) B.R. Ambedkar



Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Maulana Mohammad Ali, along with Maulana Shaukat Ali, was a prominent leader of the Khilafat Committee in India.

22 **Which of the following was a key feature of Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement?**

(A) Participation in legislative councils
(B) Acceptance of British titles
(C) Boycott of government schools and colleges
(D) Support for the Rowlatt Act

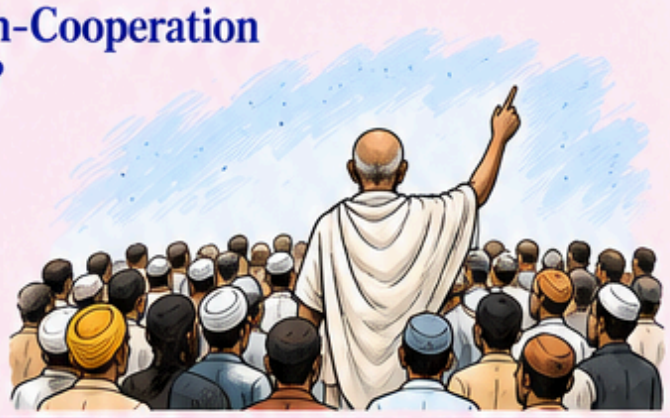
Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:

The Non-Cooperation Movement included the boycott of government schools and colleges as a key measure to oppose British rule.

23 **In which year did the Non-Cooperation Movement reach its peak?**

(A) 1919
(B) 1920
(C) 1921
(D) 1922



Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:

The Non-Cooperation Movement reached its peak in 1921, with widespread participation across different sections of Indian society.

24 **Which of the following was a reason for the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922?**

(A) Failure of the Round Table Conference
(B) Chauri Chaura incident
(C) Death of Lala Lajpat Rai
(D) End of the Khilafat Movement

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:

The Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, where a violent mob killed policemen, which goes against Gandhiji's principle of non-violence.

25 **Who was the British official responsible for ordering fire on the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh?**

(A) Lord Chelmsford
(B) General Dyer
(C) Sir Michael O'Dwyer
(D) Lord Irwin

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:

Brigadier General Dyer ordered his troops to open fire on a peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919.

Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Khilafat Movement, and the Non-Cooperation Movement (1919 – 1922 CE)

CREATOR ACADEMIA

26 **Who was the chairman of the Rowlatt Committee (also known as the Sedition Committee)?**

(A) Sir Sidney Rowlatt
(B) Lord Chelmsford
(C) Sir Michael O'Dwyer
(D) Lord Reading

Correct Answer: (A)

Explanation:
The Rowlatt Committee was chaired by Sir Sidney Rowlatt, a judge of the King's Bench in England.

27 **Which of the following was the immediate cause of the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre?**

(A) Attack on a British official
(B) Violation of martial law
(C) Public gathering against the Rowlatt Act
(D) Non-payment of taxes

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 when a large number of people had gathered in Amritsar to protest against the Rowlatt Act.

28 **Which treaty ended the First World War and imposed harsh terms on the Ottoman Empire?**

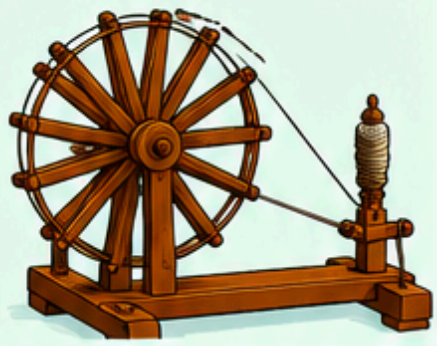
(A) Treaty of Versailles
(B) Treaty of Sèvres
(C) Treaty of Trianon
(D) Treaty of Lausanne

Correct Answer: (B)

Explanation:
The Treaty of Sèvres (1920) imposed harsh terms on the Ottoman Empire, leading to widespread anger among Muslims, including in India.

29 **Which of the following was NOT a method adopted by Mahatma Gandhi during the Non-Cooperation Movement?**

(A) Boycott of foreign goods
(B) Surrender of titles and honours
(C) Civil disobedience and law breaking
(D) Promotion of khadi and swadeshi



Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
The Non-Cooperation Movement was based on non-violent non-cooperation. Civil disobedience and law breaking were not part of this movement; they were adopted later in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

30 **What was the fate of the Non-Cooperation Movement after the Chauri Chaura incident?**

(A) It gained more support
(B) It was transformed into the Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) It was suspended by Mahatma Gandhi,
(D) It continued with greater intensity

Correct Answer: (C)

Explanation:
Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922 after the Chauri Chaura incident, as it turned violent, which went against his principle of non-violence.

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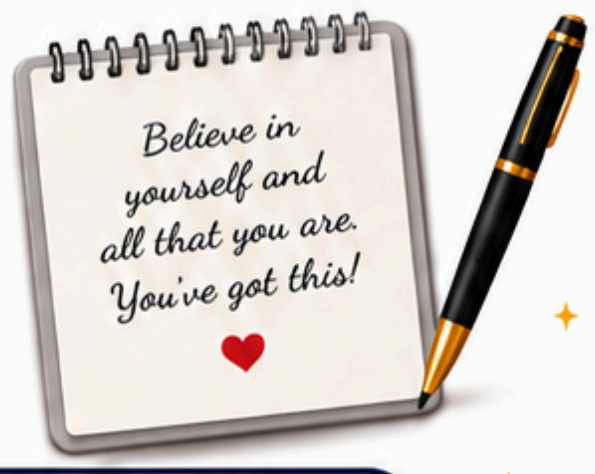

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