

NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND KHILAFAT

11 MAY FRIDAY
Gandhian Era - Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)

- ⇒ In 1915 Mahatma Gandhi came in India and he started active politics by 1920 by Non-Cooperation Movement.
- ⇒ Disappointment from Britishers was too high after Jallianwala Bagh and Gandhiji was not allowed to go to America.
- ⇒ Two parallel movements were started against British govt. which became associated together with the help of Gandhiji.

Khilafat Movement (1919-1921) After the first world war Indian Muslims were very angry with the Britishers because of their ill behaviour with Turkey.

- ⇒ The Sultan of Turkey who was also known as a Khalifa or head of all Muslim community faced some problems after the war.
- ⇒ After the treaty it was decided that British Govt. will not interfere in Turkey about the position of Khalifa.

but they refuse and arrested Sultan and that is the reason why all the Muslims including Ali became annoyed with British.

→ In 1919 a commission in the leadership of Dr. Ansari met with Viceroy but did not get any result.

Again in 1920 Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali Jinnah also went to London to talk on this topic but no result.

→ So in 1920 Akhil Bharatiya Khilafat Committee was organised which decided to non-cooperate with Britishers.

→ In Dec. 1920 in Congress Session of Nagpur Swaraj associated with Khilafat as well as Non-Cooperation Movement.

→ In 1921 by a proposal it was decided that no Muslim will go to British Army.

NOTES
→ But in 1922 when Kamal Pasha became the new Sultan of Turkey he finished the post of Khalifa and made a Non-communal country. So the question of Khilafat was being irrelevant for India Muslims.

But Nobody can deny that it was a great collaboration done by Gandhiji.

MAY • MONDAY

Non-Cooperation Movement - (1920)

→ In a special session of Kalkutta ~~which~~ was under the president ship of Bal Gangadhar Tilak accepted the proposal of Non-cooperation Movement. Again in Nagpur session of 1920 it was started.

→ Non-Cooperation Movement was going on on two bases - (1) Negative aspect
2) Positive or Constructive aspect.

It was decided that
1) Negative aspect - In this titles given by the govt. ~~etc~~ should return. General Assembly, Court, Govt. Education system and Foreign Goods should be refused by Indians. Gandhiji returned Kaiser-E-Hind Title.

→ So many refused to give votes. People ~~resigned~~ resigned by jobs. Jamia-Milia University and Kashi Vidyapeeth were established for education.

2) Positive Aspect - In this Swadeshi things were promoted. Hand made cloths were used by people, ^{of} Untouchability and Unity in Hindu-Muslim increased.

⇒ Tilak Swaraj Kosh was established for welfare of Indians.

⇒ Govt tried to crush the revolt and arrested so many leaders.

⇒ When Prince of Wales came in India (1921) ~~the~~ he has shown the anger of Indians.

⇒ Only in India British killed 53 people and 400 injured in only one month.

⇒ The exploitation increased the anger of Indians and in 5 Feb 1922 in Chauri - Chura (Gorakhpur, U.P.) some farmers faced the police and fired a Police Station in which 22 Policemen killed.

⇒ By this act Gandhiji was not in the favour of violence so he take back the movement.

⇒ On 12 Feb 1922 in Bardoli ~~Decision~~ meeting it was decided to take back the movement.

Khilafat was also become irrelevant

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

to both the movements ended

Hence this was a first active refusal or non-cooperation against the Govt. and according to M. Gandhi the association of Hindu and Muslim was would be rare in next 100 years.

→