

195. Reason and Assertion type :

Assertion [A] : Mahatma Gandhi suspended the Non-Cooperation movement in 1922 due to Chauri Chaura Incident

Reason [R] : Subhash Chandra Bose and some other leaders opposed the idea of Non-Violent struggle

- (A) [A] is true [R] is false
(B) Both [A] and [R] are true and [R] is the correct explanation of [A]
(C) [A] is false, [R] is true
(D) Both [A] and [R] are true, but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
(E) Answer not known

காரணம் மற்றும் கூற்று :

கூற்று [A] : 1922-ல் மகாத்மா காந்தி சவுரி சவுரா நிகழ்வால் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தை நிறுத்தினார்.

காரணம் [R] : சுபாஷ் சந்திரபோஸ் மற்றும் சில தலைவர்கள் வன்முறையற்ற போராட்டம் என்ற கருத்தை எதிர்த்தனர்.

- (A) [A] சரி [R] தவறு
(B) [A] மற்றும் [R] இரண்டும் சரி மற்றும் [R] என்பது [A]-யினுடைய சரியான விளக்கம்
(C) [A] தவறு [R] சரி
(D) [A] மற்றும் [R] இரண்டும் சரி, ஆனால் [R] - [A]-யினுடைய சரியான விளக்கமல்ல
(E) விடை தெரியவில்லை

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against high prices. On 5 February 1922, a Congress procession, 3000 strong, was fired upon by police. Enraged by the firing, the mob attacked and burnt down the police station. 22 policemen lost their lives. It was this incident which made Gandhi announce the suspension of the non-cooperation movement.

The Congress Working Committee ratified the decision at Bardoli, to the disappointment of the nationalist workers. While the younger workers resented the decision, the others who had faith in Gandhi considered it a tactical retreat. Both Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose were critical of Gandhi, who was arrested and sentenced to 6 years in prison. Thus ended the non-cooperation movement.

The Khilafat issue was made redundant when the people of Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Kamal Pasha rose in revolt and stripped the Sultan of his political power and abolished the Caliphate and declared that religion and politics could not go together.

4.5 Swarajist Party and its Activities

Following the suspension of Non-cooperation the question was what next? Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru proposed a new line of activity. They wanted to return to active politics which included entry into electoral politics and demonstrate that the nationalists were capable of obstructing the working of the reformed legislature by capturing them and arousing nationalist spirit. This group came to be called the 'Swarajists and pro-changers'. In Tamil Nadu, Satyamurti joined this group.



Chittaranjan Das



Motilal Nehru

There was another group which opposed council entry and wanted to continue the Gandhian line by mobilizing the masses. This team led by Rajagopalachari, Vallabhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad was called 'No changers.'



Satyamurti

They argued that electoral politics would divert the attention of nationalists and pull them away from the work of mass mobilization and their issues. They favoured the continuation of the Gandhian constructive programme of spinning, temperance, Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and mobilise rural masses and prepare them for new mass movements. The pro-changers launched the Swarajya party as a part of the Congress. A truce was soon worked out and both the groups would engage themselves in the Congress programmes and their work should complement each other's activities under the leadership of Gandhi, though Gandhi personally favoured constructive work.

The Swarajya party did reasonably well in the elections to Central Assembly by winning 42 of the 101 seats open for election. With the cooperation of other members they were able to stall many anti-people legislations of the colonial regime, and were successful in exposing the inadequacy of the Act of 1919. But their efforts and enthusiasm petered out as time passed by and consciously or unconsciously they came to be co-opted by the Government as members of several committees constituted by it.

In the absence of nationalist mass struggle, fissiparous tendencies started rising their head. There were a series of communal riots with fundamentalist elements occupying the space. Even the Swaraj party was affected by the sectarianism as one group in the name of 'responsivists' started cooperating with the government, claiming to safeguard "Hindu