



# Contribution of Haryana in Non-Cooperation Movement

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**Abstract**— In the presented research paper, the participation of the people of Haryana in the non-cooperation movement has been highlighted. The year 1920 holds a very important place in Indian history. Because on this day the public was hoping that the First World War would end and the British Government will definitely do some good work for them but Raoult Act, Jallianwala Bagh. Reports like the massacre, and martial law in Punjab dashed all the hopes of the public. Gandhiji returned all his titles to the British, and he decided to launch a movement against the British. When the non-cooperation movement started in 1920, how could Haryana escape its influence? On the appeal of Gandhiji, many leaders returned the titles given by the government. Lawyers stopped going to government courts. Students from colleges and school boycotted the institutions. Holi of foreign goods burned by in various districts of Haryana State like Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala, Hisar. Shriram Sharma, Muralidhar, Lala Lajpat Rai etc. leaders strongly opposed the government. In this way, within no time, the movement spread throughout Haryana reached its zenith but at the same time when on 5 February 1922 a place called Chora-Chori, when the violence broke out, Gandhiji was deeply shocked and he suspended the movement. Thus on 5 February 1922 in India as well as in Haryana region Non-cooperation movement ended.

**Keywords**— *British Rule, Non-Cooperation Movement, Raoult Act, Chora-Chori, Boycott.*

It was a very important day in Indian history when Mahatma Gandhi's Non-cooperation movement was started in 1920. Congress special session held in Kolkata, the session was presided over by Lala Lajpat Rai and proposed the non-cooperation movement, which was passed. In order to spread the movement and make it a popular movement, provincial and other committees were formed at the local level and in Haryana also by forming committees people involved in this movement. Also in Rohtak, a committee was formed for this campaign, whose President was Pandit Shriram. In the second committee two students of Jat and Vaish High School and a teacher was included; he visited the villages of Bahu, Madina, Maham etc. and told about the non-cooperation movement. Mr. Ram Lal and Daulat Ram Gupta have taken care of the villages of Kalanaur, Kelaga, Kharak, Sundana etc, visited and connected people with this movement, Rohtak was the stronghold of non-cooperation movement.

It was place where lawyers and businessmen did the important work of awakening political consciousness. Babu

Shyam Lal, Lala Daulat Ram, Lala Amit Chand, Chhoturam, Shri Ram Sharma etc. Congress leaders actively participated in this movement. First political conference occurred in Panipat in October 1920, followed by Bhiwani on October 22, 1920 in which Gandhiji, Maulana Azad, Mahmood Ali, Shaukat Ali, Ansari and Lala Hukumchand were also included. Here, Gandhiji for the first time addressed the British government as the government of the devil. Highlighting the outline of all the programs of the non-cooperation movement, he appealed to make them successful and quit government jobs, educational institutions, courts etc. appealed to the general public and insisted on boycott of foreign goods. Like this a mass awakening began in Haryana and along with it, Haryana's Women also helped in making this movement of Gandhiji successful.

Organized political meetings in Rohtak Nagar on 6 to 8 November 1920 in which talk of non-cooperation was held under the chairmanship of Ram Bhaj Dutt Chaudhary, a famous leader of Punjab. But all the Congress leaders could

not agree. Chhotu Ram's supporters are the leaders of this movement were opposed. A meeting was called once again on November 7, in which the supporters of Chhotu Ram was not included and the resolution of the non-cooperation movement was passed. This is due to the formation of two factions, the organization suffered a lot and thus a Congress has lost its leader. Even after this dissolution, the non-cooperation movement became very popular. In this way in Haryana too, influenced by this movement, Lala Murlidhar, Arje Ram, the landlord of Mitathal Haryana returned the title of brave by his scouting Badge and Sanad returned to the government, on the call of Gandhiji, many students joined him got it. Rohtak's Gaur School, Jat School, Hindu High School and many students of Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar etc. abandoned educational institutions.\* Boycotted foreign goods done. Traders in Rohtak, Jhajjar, Beri, Gohana took oath not to buy foreign cloth. A weaving factory was opened in Beri. One refused to marry in Rewari done because the groom was wearing a foreign dress. Thus, this movement on society had a widespread impact and liquor shops were closed. No one bids to boycott elections due to ban on reverse auction done. A procession for the promotion of Khadi in Rohtak on 4th August 1920 in which the local leaders insisted on the use of Khaddar. Shriram Sharma, Shyamlal, Daulat Ram, Ramrup, Neki Ram Sharma etc. went and made people aware about this movement. As a result of these visits, new people entered the Congress and the old ones who were still interested in the programs of the Congress. They started taking interest in it." Thus the Non-Cooperation Movement moved very fast which completely panicked the government, and the government started arresting the main leaders. The very first famous leader Shri Ram Sharma was arrested and put in jail, after that Lala Shyam Lal, Lala Mela Ram, Hardev Sahay and about 20 other workers were also arrested taken." Haji Mohammad, Rao, Magaliram, Ramniwas and Diwan Chand of Jhajjar district were arrested and put in jail. In this way Haryana's Hundreds of people went to jail. After the arrest of one leader, another leader would take his place.

And thus the atmosphere remained the same as before the government resorted to the repression cycle. The agitators were tortured harshly, but still the agitators were against the government. Keep opposing. Despite this, the non-cooperation movement spread rapidly in Haryana. Due to the burning of police station in Chora-Chori village Gorakhpur on 5 February 1922 violence broke out in which 22 soldiers were burnt alive. Gandhiji from this incident became very sad and being sad, he withdrew the movement. The freedom movement developed in Haryana through the movement, as well as the government.

The process of challenging on a large scale started for the first time. After withdrawing the Movement by Gandhiji,

many Congress leaders became angry with Gandhiji. Because of the withdrawal, the new class has established a separate party, which will be known as the Swarajya Party. C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru, Withalbhair Patel etc. supported the government through the party wanted to fail inside the councils. Dulichand in Ambala, Lal Ganpat ram in Karnal Neki Ram Sharma in Hisar, Shriram Sharma in Rohtak etc. supported the activities of Swarajya Party carried forward." At this time Chhotu Ram along with Muslim landlord Mian Fazle Hasen Unionist Party was formed. This party strengthened its position in the countryside of Haryana. As long as Chhotu Ram is alive, the Congress will not be able to strengthen its position in Haryana.

**Conclusion:** It is clear from the above description that the non-cooperation movement was popular among the people of Haryana. It did the work of bringing awareness had been done for the people of Haryana state, had actively participated in this movement and also gave their arrests. The government was so worried about the success of this movement that they tortured the people, resorted to repression to suppress the movements took. But when the movement was at its peak, on 5 February 1922 due to the Chora-Chori incident, this movement was withdrawn. Thus on 5 February 1922 with India this movement also ended in Haryana.

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